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High energy costs

Małgosia Rybak
Climate Change & Energy Director

EU policy debates about measures against high energy costs

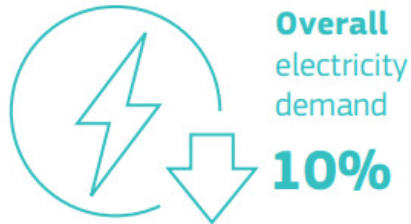


Source: European Commission, 2022

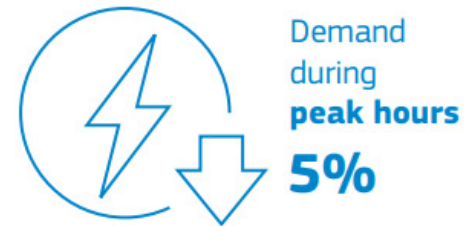
Emergency intervention – agreed in September (1/3)

Reduce electricity consumption

THE COMMISSION PROPOSES:



A target for Member States to reduce overall electricity demand by at least 10%

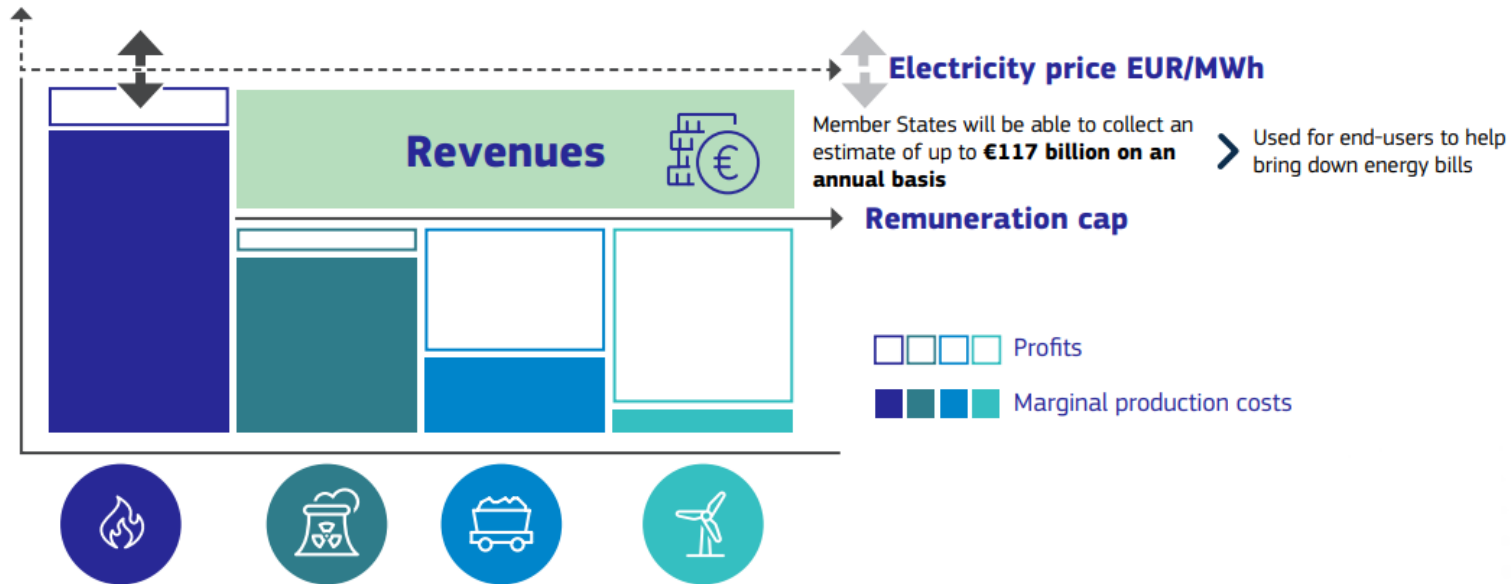


An obligation for Member States to reduce demand during peak price hours by at least 5%

Member States will be **free to choose the measures** to achieve this demand reduction. In particular, they should consider economically efficient and market-based measures such as auctions or tender schemes for demand side response or electricity not consumed.

Emergency intervention – agreed in September (2/3)

Revenue cap for low-cost power generation



Emergency intervention – agreed in September (3/3)

Solidarity contribution from fossil fuel companies

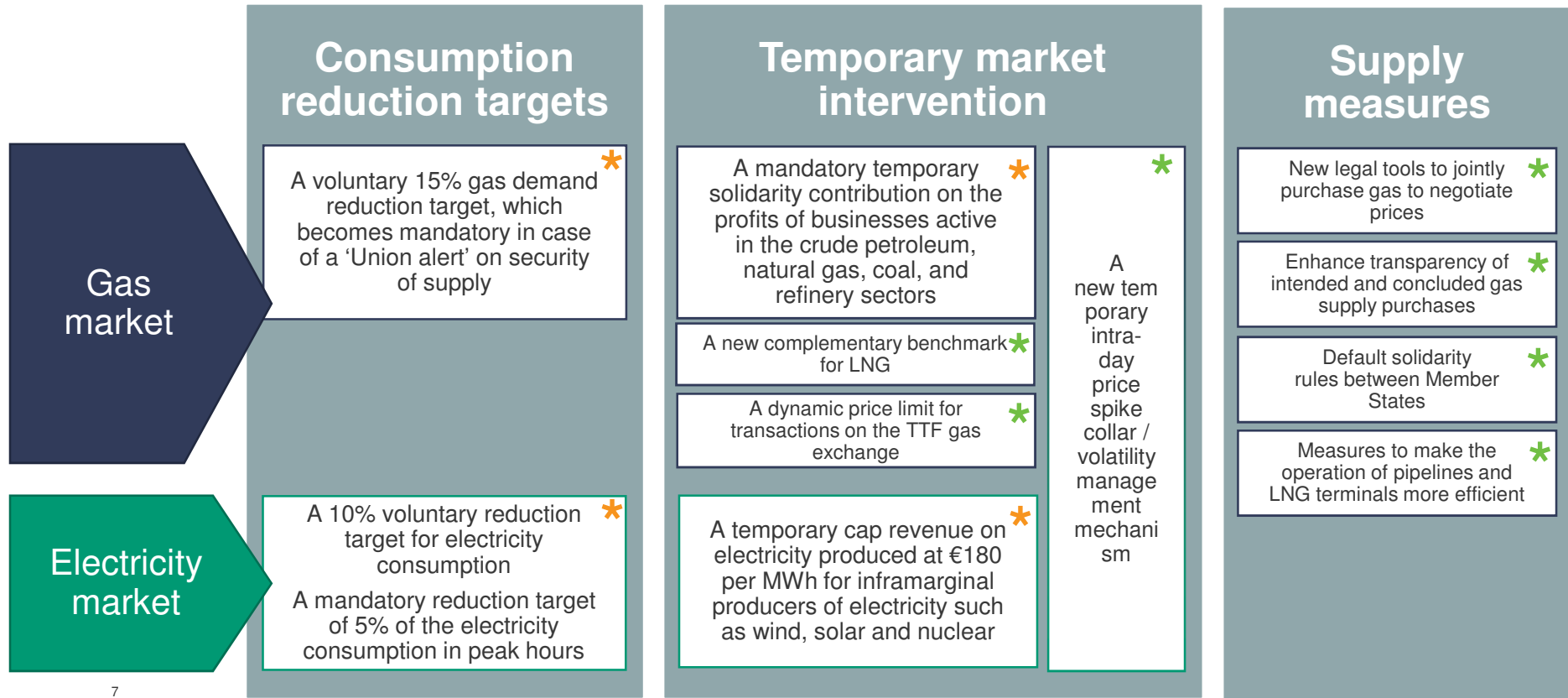
HOW THE SOLIDARITY CONTRIBUTION WOULD WORK:

- Collected on **excess profits in 2022**
- Covers profits which are **above a 20% increase** on the average profits of the previous three years
- Member State governments will **collect these revenues**
- Estimated to generate around **€25 billion** to help **bring down energy bills**



Giving **financial support to companies in energy intensive industries** provided they are investing into renewable energies or energy efficiency

High energy costs – policy mapping



* Adopted * Proposed

Proposal for a Market Correction Mechanism

- The proposed instrument consists of a **safety price ceiling of €275** on the month-ahead Title Transfer Facility (TTF) derivatives.
- The mechanism would be **triggered automatically** when both of the following conditions are met:
 - the front-month TTF derivative settlement price exceeds €275 for two weeks;
 - TTF prices are €58 higher than the LNG reference price for 10 consecutive trading days within the two weeks.
- When the price correction mechanism enters into force, **orders for front-month TTF derivatives exceeding the safety price ceiling will not be accepted.**
- The mechanism can be activated as of 1 January 2023.

What is coming next?

- On 24 November, the energy ministers are to adopt the Commission's proposal for a Council Regulation enhancing solidarity through better coordination of gas purchases, exchanges of gas across borders and reliable price benchmarks (presented on 18 October)
- 15-16 December: European Council
- Q1 2023: The Commission's proposal for the electricity market reform
- By end March: A proposal for a benchmark of the EU's LNG imports

Cepi's actions

- Cepi's reaction paper "Options for maintaining a functioning energy market and shielding the industry against high energy costs"
- Collaboration with the energy-intensive industries
- Press quotes and interviews
- Internal survey on national measures to tackle high energy costs
- Internal survey on the impact of high energy crisis on the pulp and paper sector