

GIE – the voice for gas infrastructure in Europe



GIE is the European representative association for 70 members in 26 EU Member States. Established in 2005.

GIE represents the sole interest of the infrastructure industry in the gas business under three columns:

g^{te} Transmission (TSO)

g^{se} Storage (SSO)

g^{ng} LNG (LSO)

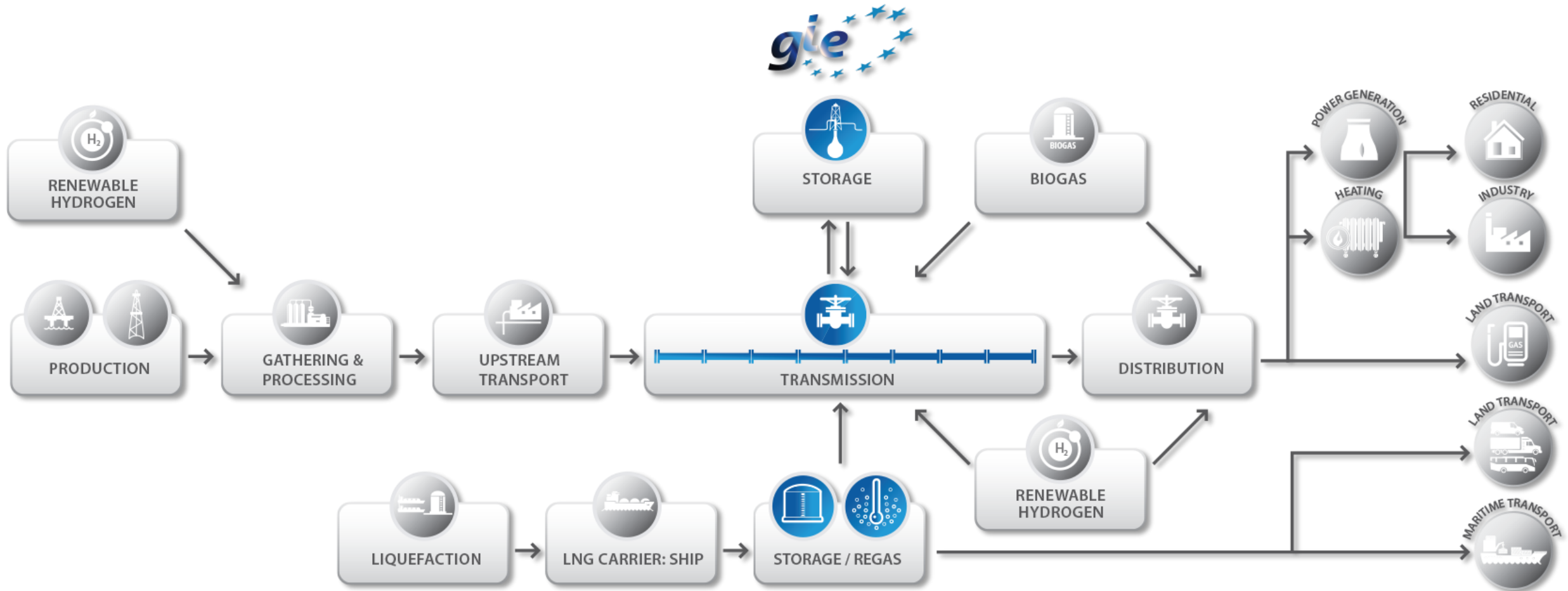
GIE focus on the value created from our assets for consumers and users.

GIE works in focused Working Groups under the Annual Working Program



Affordable decarbonisation cannot be achieved without using the gas infrastructure.
GIE Vision 2050

Essential nature of mid-stream gas infrastructure



The **Gas Package 2020** will be revised into the **Green Deal 2050 (late 2020 or early 2021)**

Primary purpose of the package is to create Europe's first regulatory framework for "green" (renewable or decarbonised) gas:

- zero-carbon economy in 2050
- EU's 2030 emission reduction target from 40% to 55%

Envisaged regulatory/financial support:

- creation of a Sustainable Europe Investment Plan,
- introduction of a carbon border tax
- transformation of the European Investment Bank into a climate bank
- adoption of a new industrial policy for Europe
- reduced number of gas PCIs from 95 in PCI3 to 60 in PCI4
- decision of EIB to no longer finance fossil fuels projects from the end of 2021

Big decarbonization potential in:

- Power generation, heating (individual and district heating and cooling) by replacing coal
- Transport, both road and sea (most of the SEE countries have sea access) by using LNG as a fuel

Challenges / mitigations:

- Financing the transition from coal to gas:
 - Properly addressed financing programs (ie. IKI Fund, Just Transition Fund, etc.)
 - PCI (Projects of Common Interest) projects: 11 projects in the PC4 list
- Security of supply following the adoption of gas:
 - High gas import dependency
 - Diversification of supply sources and routes needed: TAP, BRUA, Interconnector Greece-Bulgaria (IGB Project) and the Krk and Alexandroupoulos LNG terminals
- Regulatory issues / Energy poverty:
 - **80% of** household consumption goes to **heating**
 - **10-15 % of the income** is energy associated costs (compared to **4-8 % western European** households spending)
 - identification the **vulnerable consumers**
 - Enhance **market liberalization** and **market liquidity**