

Press Release

ENTSOG publishes its Summer Supply Outlook 2022 and Summer Supply Review 2021

(Brussels, 28 April, PR0272-22) **ENTSOG has today published its Summer Supply Outlook 2022 and the accompanying Review of Summer Supply 2021, as required by Art.8(3)(f) of Regulation (EC) 715/2009.**

Typically, the ENTSOG Summer Supply Outlook assessments examine the ability of the European gas infrastructure to enable a high injection level during the upcoming summer in underground storages as well as the possible evolution of demand, supply, and exports from 1 April to 30 September 2022. For this report, ENTSOG has additionally assessed the dependence of the EU on Russian supply to satisfy the gas demand, as well as to inject in the European gas storages. It also includes an assessment of a Russian supply disruption.

Piotr Kuś, ENTSOG General Director, commented, *“The report shows that on 1 April 2022, the EU average storage level (26%) is in the range of previous season. However, reaching a minimum filling level in the European gas storages at the end of the summer season is essential for ensuring security of supply for the upcoming winter. The additional analysis undertaken by ENTSOG for this edition of the report reflects current geopolitical uncertainties and concerns for gas supply disruption.”*

The analysis shows that, in the case of a full Russian supply disruption:

- In a scenario of Russian supply disruption starting on 1 April, most European countries would not reach the 80% or 90% storage level target on 1 October.
- Latvia, Estonia and Finland are exposed to a risk of demand curtailment.
- Storage withdrawals are needed to satisfy the summer demand in Northern and Central Eastern Europe.
- Import capacity limitations are identified in Central Eastern Europe.
- Infrastructure capacity limitations are identified in the North-West and in the South of Europe.

In terms of Russian supply dependence, the assessment shows that rapid implementation of additional capacities in Europe can enhance the cooperation between Member States in Central-Eastern Europe. It also shows that reverse flow from France to Germany under certain conditions (e.g., acceptability of odourised gas for storages and industry consumers) has the potential to contribute to decreasing Russian gas dependence. Imports of alternative supply sources from Turkey to Bulgaria can additionally reduce the dependence of the Balkan countries on Russian gas.

It is important to note that these assessments are not forecasts of expected gas supply – gas supply is influenced by factors external to infrastructure readiness, such as policy and market decisions.

To complement the Supply Outlook report, ENTSOG also carried out a review of the previous summer to build better knowledge of seasonal supply and demand dynamics and trends.

The Summer Supply Outlook 2022 and the Summer Supply Review 2021 reports are available [here](#).

Should you require any further information please contact Carmel Carey, ENTSOG.Communications@entsog.eu

Editorial notes

- > **The European Network of Transmission System Operators for Gas (ENTSOG)** was founded in line with Regulation (EC) 715/2009 and has played a key role in facilitating integration of the European gas markets, ensuring technical interoperability and providing security of supply by gas infrastructure planning. Looking forward, ENTSOG is contributing to the net-zero decarbonisation by 2050, in particular, by the integration of renewable and low carbon gases via future-proof gas transmission pipelines, in line with the EU energy and climate goals. More information on ENTSOG can be found on our website – www.entsog.eu or contact info@entsog.eu.