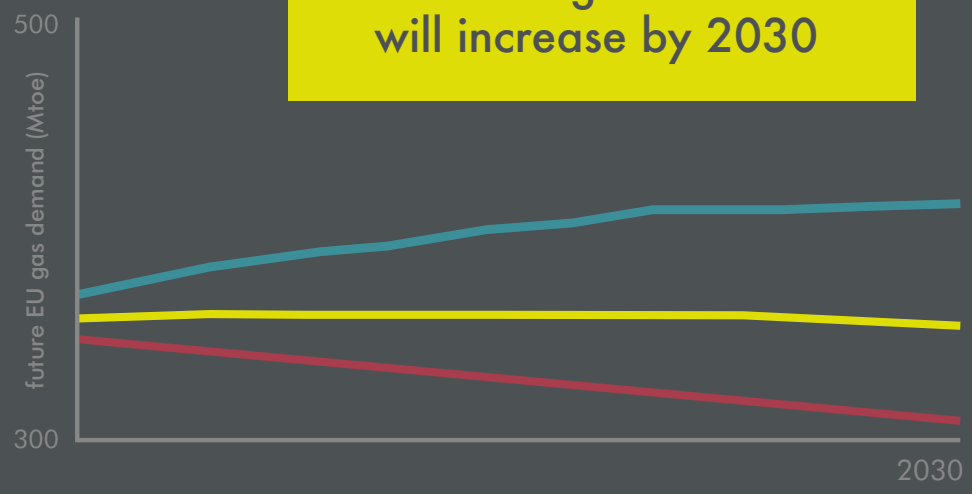
EUROPEAN COMMISSION VS THE GAS LOBBY

HOW GAS COMPANIES ARE TRYING TO JUSTIFY UNNECESSARY GAS INFRASTRUCTURE THROUGH INFLATED GAS DEMAND

ENTSOG
– THE GAS NETWORK OPERATORS –
estimates gas demand will increase by 2030



ENTSOG BLUE TRANSITION SCENARIO

ENTSOG GREEN EVOLUTION SCENARIO

COMMISSION 30% EFFICIENCY

- **400k** new jobs
- **30k** lives saved
- **€130bn** GDP increase
- **€70bn** energy import bill savings

BUT MANY OF ENTSOG'S 45 MEMBERS HAVE A VESTED INTEREST IN HIGHER GAS DEMAND

ENTSOG

GRT GAZ OWNED BY ENGIE FRANCE

GAS CONNECT OWNED BY OMV AUSTRIA

FGSZ OWNED BY MOL HUNGARY

ENTSOG IS A LOBBY GROUP

ENTSOG NUMBERS ARE BIASED

THE COMMISSION MUST NOT USE THEM

REFERENCES

The **chart on EU gas demand projections** puts together the two main scenarios provided by ENTSOG in its 2017 Ten-Year Network Development Plan (TYNDP) and what the European Commission expects for 2030 with a 30% binding energy efficiency target. The gap between these projections and the impact that efficiency policies is meant to have on gas demand questions the neutrality and intentions of ENTSOG. As higher projected gas demand stimulates more investments into gas infrastructure, following ENTSOGs scenario's creates the risk of new high-carbon fossil fuel lock-in, deeply incompatible with the Paris Agreement.

The **list of ENTSOG members** is composed of many state-owned gas infrastructure industries, but also of an important number of subsidiaries of big oil and gas private companies, including Gas Connect Austria GmbH owned by OMV, GRT gaz owned by Engie, FGSZ owned by MOL Group, and GNI UK owned by Centrica. Considering the prominent role of ENTSOG in advising on EU gas policies, this represents an unacceptable conflict of interest as they have a strong interest in inflating gas demand to justify the construction of new infrastructure with public money.

The figures on the **social, economic and environmental benefits of a 30% by 2030 energy efficiency target** are from the European Commission's 'Clean Energy For All Europeans' proposals (released on November 30). The figures demonstrate the significantly increased impact of 30% efficiency compared to 27%.

The benefits are even higher with the 40% by 2030 efficiency target recommended by the European Parliament (and supported by Friends of the Earth Europe, as well as many NGOs and businesses).

For example, according to the Commission's analysis, gas imports are 12% lower with 30% efficiency than with 27%. But they're 40% lower with a 40% efficiency target.

Similarly, a 30% efficiency target saves €70bn in cumulative fossil fuel import bills compared to a 27% target. But a 40% target saves €308bn.

Friends of the Earth Europe

Friends of the Earth Europe gratefully acknowledges financial assistance from the European Climate Foundation **and the European Commission**. The contents of this briefing are the sole responsibility of Friends of the Earth Europe and cannot be regarded as reflecting the position of the funder. The funder cannot be held responsible for any use which may be made of the information this briefing contains.

DECEMBER 2016

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