Rising power prices

Eurelectric's monitoring of mitigation measures taken across the EU and the impact on the power sector

This document incudes inputs from Eurelectric's members before ***18/08/2022.*** *Due to the rapidly evolving situation, some information might be obsolete. However, this table will be regularly revised with the most up-to-date information.*

AUSTRIA ... 2
BELGIUM ... 4
BULGARIA ... 5
CYPRUS ... 9
CZECH REPUBLIC ... 10
DENMARK ... 11
ESTONIA ... 12
FRANCE ... 14
GERMANY ... 18
GREECE ... 21
ITALY ... 22
LATVIA ... 25
LUXEMBOURG ... 26
THE NETHERLANDS ... 28
POLAND ... 29
ROMANIA ... 33
SLOVAK REPUBLIC ... 35
SLOVENIA ... 36
SPAIN ... 38
SWEDEN ... 40
SWITZERLAND ... 41
TURKİYE ... 42
UNITED KINGDOM ... 44

Country	AUSTRIA
Impacts of high energy prices	• Industrial and commercial customers usually have individual long(er) term contracts which have already been or will be under negotiation in the upcoming weeks and months. Energy intensive industries, which play a significant role for Austria's economy, are affected by the rising energy and especially gas prices. • Long-term procurement strategies of many suppliers are still cushioning the developments on the wholesale markets to a certain extend. Nonetheless, many household customers already face significant price adjustments and those with contracts with price guarantees will in the upcoming months; floater products and dynamic pricing only plays a minor role in Austria. However, the mitigation measures taken so largely compensate the increased electricity bill. • Impacts on the power sector is very high. Uncertainties lead to significant volatility and price peaks in the market.
Measures at wholesale level	
Measures at retail level	• Disconnection protection for electricity and gas for hardship situations until end of May 2022. • Suspension of the renewable energy contribution and the renewable energy charge for all customers in 2022. This saves an average household 100 EUR and big industrial customers up to 300.000 EUR. (relief volume: 900 Mio. EUR) • An Energy Costs Credit amounting to 150 euros per household. The Energy Cost Credit will be sent to households in the form of a voucher and will be encashed as a rebate on the annual electricity bill. (relief volume: 600 Mio. EUR). • From May 2022 to 30 June 2023, electricity and gas levies will be reduced by around 90 per cent. The electricity levy will be reduced to the EU minimum level from 1,5 Cent/kWh to 0,1 Cent/kWh. (relief volume: 900 Mio. EUR) • One-time payment for inflation compensation for vulnerable customers in 2022 of 300 Euros (2021: 150 Euros) • Legal strengthening of the obligation to inform the customers about the right on universal service (supplier of default) • Legal right to payment in installments (up to 18 months) for household and small business customers who cannot pay their electricity (energy, grid) bill • Federal governments provide heating allowance • Energy bill support for low-income households. Some have adopted additional budgets and measures.

Country	AUSTRIA
	• Many suppliers are participating/holding electricity help funds for low-income households in cooperation with NGOs in order to offer energy consultations, household appliances and energy bill support. • "electricity price compensation" for business and a grant for energy-intensive companies upon request until end of 2023, in general up to 400.000 euros per company (exceptions possible),budget: up to 450 Mio. Euros
Other measures	• 5 Mio. Euro increase of budget for energy consulting for households and SMEs • 10 Mio. Euro for a pilot project to replace inefficient domestic appliances (program in preparation) • Strengthening liquidity of enterprises: faster processing and increase of energy tax refund from 5% to 25% in order to support the liquidity of companies. • Postponement of CO_2 Pricing (on fuels, gas) from July to October 2022 • Increase of the Climate bonus (+ inflation compensation) in 2022 to 500 euros, half of that for children, and half of it described as a "climate bonus." • Gas diversification law: 100 Mio. Euro to compensate additional costs of companies to diversify gas supply
Any other relevant info / data	

Country	BELGIUM
Impacts of high energy prices	• Increased price of gas (x6 for month-ahead prices over the last 12 months) and CO_2 (x100). • Negligible short-term impact for small consumers with a fixed contract (potential impact at the end of the contract). • Financial impact for suppliers supplying 20% of the market at a non-cost reflective social tariff. • Potential 'bill shock' for small consumers with a variable contract (30% of the market), and consumers subscribing at new fixed contracts since September 2021. • Belgium is among the only countries without contract cancellation fees for fixed contracts. Consumers drawn to fixed contracts in Q3/Q4 2021 due to more attractive prices will be able to break these contracts as soon as prices go down leaving the suppliers with the hedged volumes at high prices. The financial risks on suppliers are hence gradually increasing to worrying levels
Measures at wholesale level	
Measures at retail level	• Extension of the social tariff until the end of 2022 for the extra group of vulnerable households who already received the ST since 02/2021 amounting to 1 million households with ST or 1 out of 5). • VAT decrease for electricity since March 2022 from 21% to 6%, extended to end of year 2022 (residential customers) • VAT decrease for gas since April '22 from 21% to 6% extended to year end '22 (residential customers) • VAT decrease for gas to 6% as from 08/22 for all professional customers until the end of '22 • Discount of 80€ for customers entitled to receive the social tariff • Heating cheque of 100€ (paid via electricity invoice) • Working on study regarding cliquet system for excises (higher excise when energy prices are low and vice versa) and to limit prices increase compared to neighboring countries • Obligation to propose monthly billing based on real consumption
Other measures	• Annual reporting by regulator on financial health suppliers • Study ongoing to exclude some public service obligations out of the grid tariffs • Study to extend status of regional vulnerable customer or period during which cut off is not possible
Any other relevant info / data	

Country	BULGARIA
Impacts of high energy prices	• **Household consumers**: Bulgarian household consumers have not been directly affected yet by the rising electricity prices - the entire segment of household consumers continues to be supplied on a regulated electricity market, with prices determined annually by the regulator based on estimated market price and valid from July 1st for a 12-month period ahead. A change of the approach is expected on the Q4 2022 if a planned reform under the National Resilience and Recovery Plan for liberalization of the retail electricity market starts. However, there is still no information about a road map and legislative proposal for the implementation of the reform. • **General comment for wholesale electricity prices in terms of their impact on the non-household consumers:** the IBEX DAM and IBEX bilateral contract prices almost double since September 2021. The average DAM prices rose from 125 EUR/MWh (sept 2021) to 222, 87 EUR/MWh (June 2022). The average bilateral contract price went up from 131.21 EUR/MWh to 235,36 EUR. • **Large/Industrial Consumers**: Energy-intensive & large-scale industry is strongly affected by the rising energy prices however these companies have available several market channels to cushion them - under deposing effect of bilateral contracts, through imports, on a DAM. • **Medium & small-size business consumers**: They are the most affected by the unfavorable developments in energy prices, because they have most recently (Q3 2021) and upon purely administrative criteria been brought to the free market. The risks for these customers stem firstly from their inexperience in the free electricity market, lack of interest and insufficient information about the changes in their consumer status, rights and obligations on the free market; and, secondly, the risks for them are increased by the lack of sufficient number, experience and interest of traders in the particular segment. • **Traders**: The stricter licensing requirements will not affect existing players but aims to limit the risks for potential customers and will protect traders from bankruptcy. • **DHCs**: The risk for critical financial situation for district heating companies (and coal-fired power plants which do not have PPAs) due to the soaring CO_2 and gas prices keep existing. Without targeted state intervention and mitigation measures these prices indirectly reflects in higher bills of district heating customers. This was the reason for the compensations envisaged for the period December - April/May 2022 for district heating companies and for household consumers of natural gas due to the Government's approval (dated 20.01.2022; 23.03.2022;) of a dedicated program. The compensation granted by the government for natural gas is more than BGN 220 M (EUR 112 M) for the period December 2021 - May 2022. In spite of it, the heating companies have accumulated an

Country	BULGARIA
	additional deficit of gas costs of more than BGN 500 M (EUR 256 M) according to the NRA. The latest calculations of the regulator shows that the accumulated deficit for Sofia district heating alone is about BGN 332 M (EUR 170 M) for the past period. The NRA adopted a decision on 1 July 2022 by which the price of district heating energy for household consumers for the new regulatory period 1.07.2022 - 30.06.2023 will be increased by 29.73% averagely for the whole country.
Measures at wholesale level	• Under the Bulgarian legislation, DSOs (and TSO) should purchase from the IBEX (DAM platform) the energy necessary to cover the technological costs of energy transmission and distribution. The support to DSOs and TSO for purchasing electricity from the open market to cover the escalating technology costs (not envisaged by the NRA) for energy transmission and distribution due to the soaring electricity prices was provided by the Government Compensation Programme for the period of October 2021 to June 2022. The NRA took into account (in its annual Price Decision as of 1.07.2022) DAM price levels of IBEX for the past regulatory year when setting the prices of DSO and TSO for 1.07.2022-30.06.2023. The current costs of the technology losses are based on the forecasted fixed (for these 12 months) purchase price of EUR 228,44 per MWh. The market situation in the coming months will show if NRA's forecasts envisage the price needed to cover the real DSO' costs in terms of highly volatile prices of electricity for technology costs.
Measures at retail level	• Setting a "zero" level of the surcharge "Obligation for Society". The Surcharge Obligation for Society (which is a tool for collecting money to support RES development, high efficient cogeneration and others) has been set to zero by the NRA for the next price/regulatory period (1.07.2022-30.06.2023). The major contributors for this value are the national revenues from ETS and the energy market prices that are high enough to cover the costs for feed in premiums for part of the renewables. The zero surcharge will benefit all end consumers. Furthermore, the transmission and distribution prices are also softened by this rate and this is also in favour of all end consumers. Since November 2021 the Government has provided compensations to business consumers of electricity, to electricity network companies and to the district heating companies and household consumers of natural gas and, as follows • **Direct reduction of the electricity bill of all business consumers**

Country	BULGARIA
	The compensatory measure consists direct support to cover certain amount of electricity bill of each business/industrial consumer. The support provided a fixed amount (w/o VAT) for each megawatt-hour of electricity consumed for each month. The mechanism is carried out by the Ministry of Energy entering into contracts with electricity traders, suppliers of last resort, producers, selling electricity directly to final non-household customers. The actual payments under the program comprised the period from October 2021 until June 2022 (started after the approval by the European Commission given on November 11th, 2021). The amount of support provided under the programme for the period from 1 May 2022 to 30 June 2022 is a fixed amount per MWh, calculated on the basis of the quantities of active electricity on which the 'obligation to society' price is charged for the relevant month. The compensation was calculated as 80% of the difference between the actual average monthly exchange price for base load on the day-ahead segment of the IBEX for the relevant month and a base value of BGN 200,00/MWh (EUR 102,26/MWh). Customers with electricity prices below the baseline or below the calculated compensation amount are not eligible. In compliance with the latest amendments in the State Budget Law (4.07.2022) the support compensation to the non-household final customers of electricity is extended to the amount of 100 per cent of the difference between the actual average monthly exchange price of the day-ahead segment of IBEX - EAD for the respective month and the base price of BGN 250/MWh for the period from 1 July 2022 to 31 December 2022. • **VAT reduction and excise tax exemption.** The new amendments in the State Budget Law envisage: 1) VAT reduction on central heating and natural gas supplies from 20% to 9%. The measure will be effective by 1 July 2023. The reduction in the rate is designed to have a beneficial impact on the cost of natural gas supplies to households and non-household consumers. 2) Zero excise duty rates until 30 June 2025 on motor fuels, liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), natural gas ;heat energy; electricity if provided from solar, wind, wave, tidal or geothermal energy, of hydraulic origin produced in hydroelectric installations, generated from biomass or biomass products; generated from methane vented from abandoned coal mines; generated from fuel cells. The enacted legislative change to exempt electricity, LPG and natural gas from excise tax will also have a positive impact on all final consumers of energy products.

Country	BULGARIA
	• Dedicated support program compensating **household** consumers of **natural gas** The measure has been effective since December 2021 together with the support to consumers of the District heating companies (December 2021-April 2022). The Council of Ministers decided to keep the support for domestic gas consumers in May 2022. The programme provides for a fixed amount of support per MWh to compensate domestic natural gas customers and consumers of heat provided by district heating companies using natural gas as the main fuel, which have been granted a licence for the production and transmission of heat with a predominant heat load for domestic use. The amount of compensation for May 2022 is BGN 70,90/MWh (EUR 35/MW). • **District heating.** The NRA took a decision on 1 July 2022 to raise averagely by 29.73% of the price of district heating energy for household consumers for the new regulatory period 1.07.2022 - 30.06.2023 for the whole country. According to the NRA's calculations the effect of the VAT measure reduction will soften the average increase of domestic heating prices from 29% to 18%. The excise exemption of the heat energy for the next 3 years will also have a positive effect on consumers bills.
Other measures	• **Direct reduction of motor vehicles fuels bills for individuals.** The new amendments of the State Budget Law envisage a compensation for reducing the amount payable by the individual to the final distributor in the amount of BGN 0,25. per litre/kilogram of fuel for direct refuelling of motor vehicles M1, two-wheel and three-wheel mopeds and motorcycles of category L registered under the Road Traffic Act, owned by a natural person or with a natural person as the user, where the motor vehicle is used by a person other than the owner listed as the user on the motor vehicle registration certificate. These circumstances shall be certified at the time of refuelling to the final distributor by presentation of the registration certificate of the vehicle being refuelled. Compensation shall be granted on payment in cash, by bank debit or credit card.
Any other relevant info / data	

Country	CYPRUS
Impacts of high energy prices	• All customers are equally impacted • No impact on dominant participant (pass through costs for both generation and supplier) • Positive impact on independent producers (all RES) and suppliers
Measures at wholesale level	
Measures at retail level	• Reduction of TUoS and DUoS by 65%. Impact on final bill, about 10% for LV customers, 6.2% for MV customers and 1.8% for HV customers
Other measures	
Any other relevant info / data	• Although electricity price of Cyprus has not increased as much as in the rest of Europe, there was a strong public reaction when comparing prices with last year's prices. Last year a 10% discount was in effect due to COVID measures. Comparison showed a 38% increase, whereas, without last year's discount, increase was 26%.

Country	CZECH REPUBLIC
Impacts of high energy prices	
Measures at wholesale level	
Measures at retail level	• For vulnerable households there are special social contributions for housing available and extraordinary social support as well.
Other measures	• Construction of new stable power plants (=nuclear and gas in the short term, especially for heating).
Any other relevant info / data	

Country	DENMARK
Impacts of high energy prices	• As most of Denmark's power production come from RE-sources like wind, solar and biomass, most Danish producers are experiencing higher margins on their production. • in June 2022, the parliament agreed on more ambitious RE-production goals towards 2030, in order to tackle climate change and as at side effect tackle higher energy prices.
Measures at wholesale level	
Measures at retail level	• Electricity tax has been cut with 0,5 cent/kWh (5% of total tax) in Q3 and Q4.
Other measures	• In April, the government initiated a "heat check" of approximately 800 euros for 20 % of the Danish households. The check is aimed for low-income households with gas heating.
Any other relevant info / data	• Danish household electricity prices in Q1 2022 was 43 cent/kWh up with almost 50% from 29 cent/kWh in Q1 2021. • Share of the different electricity bill components for Danish households in Q1 2022 is: 48% Tax and VAT, 40% wholesale electricity and 12% transport and system security tariffs.

Country	ESTONIA
Impacts of high energy prices	• The whole society is impacted by high energy prices. In June of 2022 Estonia recorded the highest raise of consumer price index (CPI) in the EU (22%). High energy prices gave by far the largest contribution to raise of CPI.
Measures at wholesale level	• During the previous heating period no measures were applied at wholesale level. This seems to be the case also this time although plenty of politicians, businessmen, opinion leaders etc have expressed opinions that current electricity wholesale market model (Nord Pool) has produced "disappointing results" (high prices) and it should be modified "somehow".
Measures at retail level	• All measures which were applied during previous heating period have ended by now. The Government which introduced previously applied measures is no longer intact. The Prime Minister expelled the previous coalition member from the Government and negotiations for formation of a new coalition government have just now ended. In the framework of these talks also new compensation measures against high energy prices were discussed which should take effect prior the next heating season. • Regarding these measures some information has been released but obviously that is not enough to understand the whole scope of what is planned. There are many details which still needs to be discussed and agreed on. • As regards concrete proposals then these are the following: - the government is planning to execute "electricity market reform" and to start offering from 1 October 2022 to household customers (ca 25% of total market size) the electricity purchase agreements with regulated price. It is not known what the price will be. It is mentioned in the coalition agreement that the price should consist of production costs, applied fees and "reasonable profit" for producer (state owned power company Eesti Energia). It is not known what is going to happen to already concluded fixed-termed and fixed-priced contracts. - there will be also compensation measures for district heating and consumed natural gas. There is very little information available regarding these measures. It has been mentioned that if the price for both mentioned is more than 80 €/MWh then the exceeding part will be compensated by 80%.
Other measures	
Any other relevant info / data	

Country	FINLAND
Impacts of high energy prices	• The most impacted customers are energy-intensive industry (depending on the level of hedged) and households with direct electricity-based heating (depending on the type of electricity contract). • Both producers and suppliers in the power sector apply a rather high level of hedging. Hedging possibilities have deteriorated due to the increased collateral requirements. • Increased collateral demands also have an impact on electricity retailers' liquidity.
Measures at wholesale level	
Measures at retail level	• The debate around the energy price surge has increased and intensified since the beginning of this year after customers got their bills from December and many suppliers started to inform about price changes • There are now risks in customer relationships due to large price changes and these risks relates to contract terms and changing them and also marketing. • First of all there are disagreement on how a supplier can change the price of a contract. The hot question is how big the change can be. ○ The Finnish Competition and Consumer Authority (KKV) has presented such an interpretation that the price increase can not exceed 15%. We think it is not based on the law and industry is very much against this. These cases are now being investigated by the Consumer Disputes Board.
Other measures	• The percentage of distribution obligation for biofuels will be temporarily reduced (expected to reduce prices by more than 10 cents per liter), and the use of domestic wood fuels will be increased through additional investments to provide sufficient fuel for district heating (and electricity) production for the coming winter • In Finland the Government has not proposed any public compensation for electricity consumers, but vulnerable consumers have been helped by social policy. However, Government has decided on temporary targeted measures in response to rising energy prices. The measures are particularly focused on transport (price of gasoline), providers of professional transport services and agricultural entrepreneurs.
Any other relevant info / data	• The derivatives markets expect high prices to continue until the end of the year and over next winter • Electricity prices in Finland can be found from Statistic Finland's database.

Country	FRANCE
Impacts of high energy prices	• **Household customers and small companies (less than 10 employees and 2 M€ turnover):** Most customers have a contract with a regulated electricity price (TRV[1]) or TRV-indexed offers. Alongside with fixed-price market-based offers, this tariff is designed to limit the volatility of market prices with the use of smoothed sourcing and a share of regulated fixed price due to the ARENH mechanism. In the absence of government intervention, the TRV would have increased by 35% (including all taxes) in February 2022, as proposed by the French NRA to reflect the rising costs of supplying electricity in a context of soaring wholesale electricity prices. In September 2021, the government committed to limiting this TRV increase to 4%. Consumers who are not under regulated prices (TRV, index-TRV offers or fixed term prices) do not necessarily benefit from a smoothed sourcing. However, government measures aiming at capping the TRV will also apply to them (see section "Mitigation Measures"). The few suppliers offering dynamic pricing contracts have suspended them, with one supplier advising its customers to switch supplier. • **Non-household customers (industry, tertiary, SMEs…):** they benefit, through their energy supplier, from a part of the regulated fixed price of nuclear energy share from the ARENH, in proportions that depend on their load curve. Exposure to the current price increase varies greatly among consumers, depending on whether they have a pluriannual fixed price contract, or a contract indexed to the forward or spot markets, and on the expiry date of their contract. Price increases are expected to be very significant for all consumers (including household customers) who have to renegotiate their contracts on the date of expiry (many contracts are renewed on January 1st). As the non-household customers have a lower tax share than private customers, the size of the increase is more significant.
Measures at wholesale level	
Measures at retail level	• **Household and Non-household customers:** early January 2022, the French government limited the increase of the regulated tariff (TRVE) applicable to households and very small enterprises to 4% (under the Finance Law 2022), by deciding on two measures: ○ Reducing the TICFE[2] in 2022 from 22.50 €/MWh to 1 €/MWh for individual consumers and to 0.50 €/MWh for businesses, which are the minimum levels allowed by the European Regulation. The measure, which will be in force from February 1st, 2022 to January 31st, 2023, represents a cost of 8 billion euros for the State.

Country	FRANCE
	o <u>Increasing the ceiling of the electricity volume sold by EDF under the ARENH</u>[3] mechanism from 100 TWh to 120 TWh for 2022. The price of these additional volumes of ARENH have been fixed to 46.20 €/MWh (whereas the first 100 TWh have been sold to the historical price of 42€/MWh). Eligible suppliers will have to sell to EDF at a price of €257/MWh (the average price of the 2022 calendar prices for France between December 2nd and 23rd, 2021) a volume equivalent to that which will be transferred to them. The French NRA will ensure that the gain resulting from these additional volumes is fully redistributed to consumers if they have been affected by the price increase based on their level of exposure to rising prices. **Consequently, the measure related to the reduction of the TICFE will apply to all customers, including B2C and B2B, whether they are under regulated tariff or not**. However, its impact will be lower for the biggest non-residential customers who already benefit from reduced TICFE tax rates (electricity intensive consumers). • **<u>Household customers:</u>** o <u>Increase of the energy cheque:</u> the government has introduced an additional aid of 100 euros for the 5.8 million households already benefiting from the energy cheque. This sum was paid in December 2021 and can be used to pay electricity, gas, and fuel bills. This support represents an aid of nearly 600 million euros. o <u>An additional 100€ inflation premium</u> will be sent to all household consumers net earning less than 2 000€/month (~38 million people) between December 2021 and February 2022 and represents an additional state support of 3.8 billion euros. That premium will be directly added to salaries and can be spent without restriction (the premium was decided to reduce the overall burden of inflation, not specifically to reduce house energy consumption bills). • **<u>Non-household customers:</u>** for energy intensive consumers deemed to be exposed to a genuine risk of carbon leakage due to significant indirect emission costs, an advance of 150 million euros in 2022 was adopted on the aid to be paid in 2023 to compensate for increases in electricity prices resulting from the inclusion of the costs of GHG emissions due to the EU ETS. This advance is intended to be perpetuated until 2030.

Country	FRANCE
	As part of its economic and social resilience plan, the French government announced on May 11 the establishment of a temporary aid for companies which could bear losses due to exceptionally severe increases in energy prices. The scheme targets companies whose gas and electricity purchases amounted to at least 3% of their turnover in 2021 and which experience a doubling of their unit cost of electricity or gas purchases (in €/MWh). The scheme offsets a portion of the additional costs of gas or electricity spending compared to 2021 beyond this doubling. Depending on the company's situation, the aid will have the following modalities: o Aid equal to 30% of eligible costs, with a ceiling of €2 million, for companies whose EBITDA has fallen by 30% compared to 2021. o Aid equal to 50% of the eligible costs, with a ceiling of €25 million, for companies with a negative EBITDA and whose losses are at most twice the eligible costs. The aid is limited to 80% of the amount of losses. o Aid equal to 70% of eligible costs, with a ceiling of €50 million, for companies that meet the same criteria as above, and that operate in one of the sectors most exposed to international competition. The aid is limited to 80% of the amount of these losses. This support would represent a cost of about €3 billion for the State.
Other measures	
Any other relevant info / data	• **Regarding the options for short-term interventions mentioned in the European Commission's communications from March 23rd and May 18th, the French Government has made the following statements:** o **On Capping or modulating the gas price through regulatory means:** At a hearing before the Finance and Economic Affairs Committees of the National Assembly on March 18th, Bruno Le Maire suggested a "cap on gas prices at EU level". o **On Common gas purchases at EU level:** During the European summit of March 24th and 25th, French President Emmanuel Macron declared: "With a common approach, we will have a much greater ability to set prices" . • The French NRA chairman wrote to the government on June 1st to advise it, on the one hand, to extend the reduction in the TICFE to 1% and, on the other, to increase the volume of regulated access to historical nuclear electricity (ARENH) to 130 TWh in 2023, from 100 TWh in normal times and 120 TWh, exceptionally, in 2022. He also proposed to raise

Country	FRANCE
	the regulated price "between 49 and 50 euros per MWh" for the entire ARENH volume. The government is not bound by this advice. It is one of the solutions currently being discussed to reduce the price for end consumers in 2023. • At the G7 summit on June 28, the President of the Republic **criticized the marginal-cost pricing mechanism on the European electricity market**. He denounced "soaring electricity prices that no longer have anything to do with electricity production costs" and which lead to situations where "market participants, for example in the renewable sector, [...] are making totally unreasonable excess profits". Concretely, he recalled the French government's view that the method of setting the price on the European electricity market should be adapted. The latter view was repeated by the President of the Republic on 14th July. • On July 8th, the French NRA released a report advocating for a temporary freeze of the automatic upward adjustment of the cap price on the electricity spot market, to protect the internal market and consumers in the context of the current energy crisis.

Country	GERMANY
Impacts of high energy prices	**Household customers:** - The long-term procurement strategy of most energy supply companies has too a large extend buffered a direct spillover of the high wholesale prices to the end customer prices. Price drivers are primarily increased wholesale prices. This leads to price increases that are perceived particularly strongly by customers in comparison with the comparatively low energy prices in 2020 and in connection with the VAT which was temporarily lowered in 2020. - Electricity suppliers are currently (mid-July 2022) paying five times as much for a kilowatt hour of electricity on the wholesale market compared to the beginning of 2021 and almost twice as much as at the beginning of 2022. Gas suppliers are paying six times as much for a kilowatt hour of gas on the wholesale market as at the beginning of 2021 and more than twice as much as at the beginning of 2022. - In the medium term, it is expected that retail prices will be raised across the board. This trend will become established in the long term because of the indirect effect of wholesale prices mentioned above. **Industrial customers:** - The high wholesale prices mentioned above also have a strong impact on non-household customers. This leads to considerable burdens on businesses. Depending on the energy supply contracts that a company concluded, it is more or less impacted. A certain share of industrial customers is risk-averse with regard to energy prices and procures energy well in advance. However, if energy is procured on the spot market or the short-term forward market, some industrial customers might have to consider the reduction of their production. - It can be assumed that rising prices will affect the economic efficiency of production in the medium term, especially if these cannot be passed on 1:1 via higher product prices.
Measures at wholesale level	• No direct intervention in the wholesale market. • To ensure security of supply in an gas supply shortage (emergency level), the new law „Ersatzkraftwerkebereithaltungsgesetz (EKBG)“ aims at enabling the use of coal & lignite-fired capacities currently in reserve and thus allowing for the reduction of gas-fired power generation. • When weighing the intended and unintended short- and long-term consequences of an intervention in the market, the disadvantages of such an intervention still outweigh the benefits. The current evolution of wholesale market prices does not call for a change of the market design as they are the result of supply and demand which is reflected in the recent increase of wholesale market prices. In a market system, price signals are the decisive mechanism to induce adjustments of capacity (in this case investments). Price interventions would damage

Country	GERMANY
	the trust of investors and, in the long run, lead to higher, not lower prices. In contrast to that, price peaks or periods of higher prices lead to investments in new capacities and demand-side flexibilities that, in the long run, lead to lower prices. Moreover, for this objective, it is necessary to strengthen the internal energy market, not to weaken it through diverging regulation in different Member States. As energy trading is performed at European level (day-ahead and intraday market coupling), it is crucial to apply the same rules in the internal energy market.
Measures at retail level	• The federal government has taken various measures to reduce the impact of increased energy prices on consumers without intervening in price formation on the wholesale and retail markets. • With regard to the reduction of energy taxation and the reduction of levies, in Germany, in particular, the "EEG levy" in connection with the use of renewable energies has been reduced to zero as of 1 July 2022. • A new Energy Security Law ("EnSiG") specifies possible measures of the BNetzA (German NRA) in an emergency situation as well as the legal basis for passing on unforeseen procurement costs for gas to final consumers by means of a levy financial compensation financed by a net price adjustment through all consumers and for direct state participation to stabilize critical infrastructure companies. • The German Federal Ministry of Economics and Climate Protection (BMWK) declared the alert level of the Gas Emergency Plan in Germany on 23 June 2022 to be prepared for possible supply restrictions or outages of the gas supply. Only if the measures of the early warning or the alert stage are not sufficient or a permanent deterioration of the supply situation occurs, the federal government can declare the emergency level by decree. In this case, there is an "exceptionally high demand for gas, a significant disruption of gas supply, or other significant deterioration of the supply situation." Only in such a situation the state intervenes in the market. In concrete terms, this means that the Federal Network Agency becomes the "federal load distributor." In close cooperation with the network operators, it can, for example, order supply reductions. These orders can also be addressed to individual end consumers. In this context, certain consumer groups are specially protected by law, i.e. they are to be supplied with gas until the end, if possible. These protected consumers include households, social institutions such as hospitals, and gas-fired power plants that also serve to supply heat to households. • With regard to the costs for the new legal obligation for gas storage levels, a new levy will probably be introduced in autumn 2022 ("§35e EnWG").

Country	GERMANY
Other measures	
Any other relevant info / data	

Country	GREECE
Impacts of high energy prices	
Measures at wholesale level	
Measures at retail level	• €150m fund to compensate price rise through the end of the year
Other measures	
Any other relevant info / data	

<table>
<tr><th>Country</th><th>ITALY</th></tr>
<tr><td>Impacts of high energy prices</td><td>The most impacted are regulated customers, households, and SMEs, because these are supplied through a single buyer (public owned) who buys only on spot basis. Also, customers who choose a free market offer which does not include a fixed price for commodity had a similar impact. These impacts would have been higher without adoption of the mitigation measures (see the next point).
With the adoption of additional measure in Q1/2022 energy companies were much more heavily hit due to the introduction of the compensation mechanism described above which, according to some preliminary estimations of the Italian government, should be worth at least 1,5 bn € paid by RES producers.
Industry, which consumes large volumes of electricity and/or gas, has strong concerns. Reflections in support of the role of long-term gas contracts have begun, highlighting their potential contribution to supply security and affordability (competitive procurement). Finally, this situation of increased prices could impact the discussion on EU reforms of the ETS.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Measures at wholesale level</td><td>In January 2022 the Government introduced a compensation mechanism, according to which power producers from mostly non-incentivized RES power plants are required to pay-back to the system the “extra-revenues” obtained in the market during the period February-December 2022 (claw back). The expected revenue of the measure is 1,5 billion €. The main features of the new mechanism are the following:
The measure applies to the following power plant categories:
- PV plants with a capacity above 20kW benefitting from Conto Energia, a fixed feed-in premium independent from the electricity market prices
- All non-incentivised RES plants (Hydroelectric, geothermal, wind and solar) with a capacity above 20 kW entered into operation before January 1st 2010
The Decree establishes a cap on the remuneration on the electricity market, equal to a reference price identified in the Decree (ranging from 57 €/MWh to 75 €/MWh according to the bidding zone)
Producers will have to return the difference between the zonal hourly prices (or the monthly average of zonal hourly prices for programmable units) and the cap mentioned above. If prices fall below this level, then GSE will return the difference to producers. This obligation will be applied between 1st February 2022 until 31st December 2022
The measure does not apply to energy sold through supply contracts concluded before January 27th 2022, provided that they are not linked to spot market prices and that they are not stipulated at an average price >10% than the cap (in those two cases the price of the contract becomes the reference price for the application of the claw back obligation)</td></tr>
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Country	ITALY
Measures at retail level	• The Italian government initially intervened with three main measures applying on Q4/2021 ○ Reduction of VAT for gas customers to 5%. ○ Reduction of levies (renewables incentives and other system costs) for electricity and gas customers (both households and non-households). In depth, only for households and SMEs (<16,5kW) of the power sector the levies have been set to zero. ○ For more than 3 million nuclear families who have the right to discount bonuses for electricity and 2.5 million who take advantage of the income-based gas bonus the price increase has been offset. • The above listed measures were confirmed also for Q1/2022, Q2/2022 and Q3/2022 but the government intervened with further decisions to support final customers in these two quarters: ○ Increase of electricity and gas bonuses, ○ Obligation for energy suppliers to offer household customers who cannot pay their energy invoices to pay in installments with no interest rate the bills issued from January to June 2022. A measure that has been extended also to non-household for energy consumed in May and June 2022 ○ Levies set to zero also for large electricity consumers (non-household > 16,5 kW) ○ Tax credit for energy-intensive customers, equal to 20% of the cost of energy consumed in Q1/2022 and 25% in Q2/2022 ○ Tax credit for NON energy-intensive customers (> 16,5 kW), equal to 12,5% of energy consumed in Q2/2022. (not yet planned for Q3)
Other measures	The Italian Government, with the article 37 of the Law Decree March 21st 2022, N. 21, also introduced an extraordinary contribution by way of a levy applied for 2022 on companies active in the energy sector which will be used to limit the increase of energy prices for final customers (expected revenue of 4,4 billion €): • This measure applies to the subjects who carry out in the territory of the State, for the subsequent sale of the goods, the activity of electricity production, the activity of production of methane gas or extraction of natural gas, to retailers of electricity, of methane gas and natural gas and to the subjects that carry out the production, distribution and trade of oil products. The contribution is also payable by subjects who, for subsequent resale, permanently import electricity, natural gas or methane gas, petroleum products or who introduce such goods from other states of the European Union into the territory of the State. • The tax base of the extraordinary contribution consists of the increase in the balance between active and passive operations, referring to the period from 1st October 2021 to 31st March 2022, compared to the balance of the period from 1st October 2020 to 31st March 2021. The contribution is applied to the extent of 10% in cases where the

Country	ITALY
	aforementioned increase is greater than 5,000,000 €. The contribution is not due if the increase is less than 10%. • The contribution should be paid by June 30th 2022 and it is additional to the claw back on extra revenues of RES producers on electricity markets. • The involved companies cannot transfer this extra-cost on final customers. • *the development of a "Single Buyers Platform" is under consideration, but the precise goal and operating modes are not yet clear.*
Any other relevant info / data	• Electricity bills have risen by 20% in the last quarter and are expected to rise by 40% from October. • Italian day-ahead power averaged Eur112.40 / MWh in August, up nearly 200% on year and a record for August. • in November the Day-ahead average price has been 226 € / MWh (with hourly peaks reaching 400 € / MWh). In March 2022, the day-ahead average price has been 308 €/MWh with peaks reaching almost 700 €/MWh.

Country	LATVIA
Impacts of high energy prices	• The first to be impacted - clients with dynamic pricing (indexed to day ahead hourly pricing), approx. 10-20% of consumption • Due to low hedging opportunities in region, the wholesale price increase is gradually increased in customers' contracts. Most customers have already experienced a price increase • Smaller retailers face liquidity problems • One retailer, mostly with municipal supply contracts (fixed price contracts), has ceased operations • Basically, all traders are executing the contractual option to renegotiate the contracts
Measures at wholesale level	
Measures at retail level	• Reduction of renewable energy support fee collected from electricity end-users by 65%. Temporary abolishment of end-user payments from January to April, payments compensated by state budged • Doubled to tripled support to vulnerable customers depending on income status • Annual inflation increase of the system service tariff has been postponed • Compensation of system service tariffs to all end-users (50% for December, 100% from January to April). Payments compensated by state budged. • Increased monthly payments under existing social programs for a period of high energy prices
Other measures	
Any other relevant info / data	• Market expects quite high-priced winter and a bit lower, but still high 2022. • The political agenda includes a return to regulated prices and the day-ahead market limitation. However, the current arrangement is to avoid market intervention, finding compensatory mechanisms through social support systems, environmental taxes and system service tariffs.

Country	LUXEMBOURG

Impacts of high energy prices	• Most impacted customers are industrial customers (with dynamic, spot-based pricing) as well as part of professional customers where supply contracts came to an end in 2021, and who had failed to renew their contracts before summer.
	• No "official" bankruptcy in the energy sector at this stage. However, on 13 December 2021, one Luxembourg energy supplier (EIDA S.A.) had to declare incapacity to continue delivering its power customers.
	  ○ EIDA has been founded and active on the market since 2006.
	  ○ EIDA supplied about 3.000 delivery points in Luxembourg with power (about 100 GWh of residential and professional customers).
	  ○ The reason for the incapacity to delivery was the bankruptcy of their power supply counterpart Anode Netherlands.
	  ○ As a result of these difficulties in the electricity market and the impact on the company's activities, EIDA also had to stop its natural gas supply activities (500 delivery points) on 15th January 2022.
	  ○ No bankruptcy has been declared yet, although one of their main shareholders, Pluspool (Netherlands), has been declared bankrupt

Measures at wholesale level	
Measures at retail level	**Energy premium for low-income households** Government has decided to introduce an energy premium for low-income households receiving the cost-of-living allowance (AVC, "Allocation de vie chère") will receive a one-off premium of at least €200 and up to €400 depending on the composition of the household. **GAS - Subsidy of network costs** The price of natural gas should be reduced by the temporary (as of 1st May 2022 till 31 December 2022) take-over by the State of the network costs, DSOs grid fees only for residential + professionals + small B2B customers. **EU Commission 23 march Communication on « Temporary Crisis for State Aid measures" (C (2022) 1890)** Ministry of Economy is preparing a legislative act in order to apply in Luxembourg the measures provided for in Article 2.4. of the above-mentioned EU Commission communication, especially for energy-intensive businesses. It is also important to see how Luxembourg will transpose the series of other schemes, loans, and subsidies to businesses, which can be used by European States in this period of crisis.

Country	LUXEMBOURG
Other measures	**ELECTRICITY – Fonds de compensation** The contribution to the compensation fund (support for RE power) has decreased as of 1st Jan. 2022 vs. 2021. An additional decrease could be implemented.
Any other relevant info / data	

Country	THE NETHERLANDS
Impacts of high energy prices	• Household and SME customers with variable price contracts and those who now start a new contract with fixed price and fixed period • Industry customers whose prices are linked to the wholesale market • Household and SME customers with variable price contracts and those who now start a new contract with fixed price and fixed period. • Industry customers whose prices are linked to the wholesale market. • Suppliers with high dependency on short term markets are at risk.
Measures at wholesale level	
Measures at retail level	• Temporary energy tax reduction of 3.2 billion in 2022. • Extra 150 million insulation subsidy on top of existing scheme • Temporary VAT reduction (21% to 9%) in the second half year of 2022. • Direct payment of 800 euro to lowest income group (800,000)
Other measures	
Any other relevant info / data	

Country	POLAND
Impacts of high energy prices	• Leading power companies has officially demanded significantly higher tariffs to cover their expenses caused by higher carbon prices, therefore also a vulnerable customers will be impacted by the current energy crisis. • Industrial and business customers, whom will be forced to increase their product prices or to reduce production capacities. • Specific impact for the largest buyers who buy directly from the power exchange, unless they benefited from long-term instruments. • Consumers in smaller companies were less affected if they had long-term contracts with a fixed energy price. However, the effect is postponed by one or two years.
Measures at wholesale level	
Measures at retail level	• A new law protecting low-income customers that are energy vulnerable is being prepared and on the EU level there is proposed by Poland financing by EU funds in this area and for the flexibility to introduce quick, temporary measures to protect consumers and ensure fair treatment of businesses. • The VAT rate for gas was reduced from 23% to 8% on January 1 2022, and then from 8% to 0% on February 1 in order to reduce gas costs for consumers. • The reduced VAT rate of 5% on electricity was introduced until July 31, 2022. • VAT charged on heat was cut from 23% to 8% starting January 1, 2022. On February 1, 2022, the VAT was further reduced from 8% to 5%. This applies to apartment buildings in housing cooperatives, communities, as well as single-family residences that are connected to the district heating network. • Polish government proposed to reform EU ETS rules (due to alleged market speculations). • Due to socio-economic cost for the most vulnerable households especially social aspect needs to be carefully considered.
Other measures	
Any other relevant info / data	• Poland has filled its gas storage facilities. • Poland is caring on investments which will result in not being dependent on Russian gas as soon as possible. • Polish government considers banning coal import from Russia. • The December excise duty cut slowed the worrying increase in gasoline costs. In February, VAT will be reduced from 23% to 8%.

Country	PORTUGAL

Impacts of high energy prices	• Impact especially felt by industrial customers with contracts indexed to the wholesale market (exposed to sport market volatility)
	• For households:
	    o The NRA decreased the electricity regulated tariff (-2,6%, compared to the June Tariffs) from 1st of July onwards (ERSE tariffs extraordinary setting), by making use of additional revenues from EU ETS allowance auctions and revenues anticipation of the surplus of the Special Regime Generation and PPA (decrease of 68,4% in the third-party access tariff). On average the 2022 tariff for households (LV bellow 41,4 kVA) increased 1,1% vs. 2021.
	    o The NRA increased the natural gas regulated tariff (+3%; +2€ /MWh) from 1st of July until 30th of September (tariff extraordinary setting). Additionally, according with the NRA tariffs' approval for gas year 2022/2023, the natural gas regulated tariff will average an increase of 8,2%, from 1st of October onwards.
	• For industrials:
	    o Some customers are looking for longer maturity contracts that also help stabilise their prices. Third-party access tariff will decrease between 75,1% and 134,4% (2022 average vis a vis 2021 average) from 1st of July onwards (ERSE tariffs extraordinary setting).

Measures at wholesale level	1. **The NRA published Regulation 951/2021, of November 2nd, that comprises other extraordinary measures, for the electricity sector to mitigate the impact of the wholesale prices** (extended for more 3 months, with effect from April 1st), in particular for some suppliers that face bankruptcy risks: • Exit mechanisms for suppliers with default probability before that occurs. Suppliers may require a massive switching of their customer's portfolio to the Last Resort Supplier, under the best available option in regulated tariffs, for a maximum period of 2 monthsAccess to hedging mechanisms from smaller suppliers considered more exposed to market fluctuations. Suppliers with a market share below 5% are now granted access to extraordinary RES auctions, regarding a part of energy from a mechanism initially designed for the Last Resort Supplier. • Fast track adaptation on collaterals required, for suppliers with relevant changes in their consumers portfolio. 2. **The NRA also approved the Directive 16/2021, of November 18th, that sets the rules for the new capacity balancing product that intends to replace the current interruptibility scheme,** for large industrials. • The call for the 1st auction took place on December 14th: 2021: Applicable for the year of 2022, Reserve price of 20€/MW/h, Max

Country	PORTUGAL

	47MW/h per physical unit, Capacity awarded: 304,4 MW (corresponding to 71,62% of the auction total capacity of 425MW/h → This represents up to 53M€ (against maximum value of 74,5 M€.)
	
	3. Iberian mechanism:
	• An Iberian Mechanism, containing price mitigation measures to be adopted in the Iberian Peninsula was approved by the Portuguese and Spanish Governments on May 14th, through Decree Law 33/2022 and ERSE's Directive11/2022 (Portugal). These countries notified the EC for approval
	• EC approved on June 8th 2022, under EU State Aid rules, this measure aimed at reducing the wholesale electricity prices in the MIBEL by lowering the input costs of fossil fuel-fired power stations (CCGT, coal powerplants and CHP). Physical bilateral contracts and generation under support mechanisms (eg. FiT) are exempted.
	• The measure tries to decouple the electricity wholesale price in the Iberian market from the evolution of the natural gas price by subsidizing the fuel costs of thermal power plants above a reference level, set at 40€/MWht for the first 6 months, increasing 5€/MWht/month afterwards.
	• Eligible generators will receive a compensation, valued by the difference between the MIBGAS daily price and the administrative reference price (and assuming an efficiency factor of 0,55). The latter should be internalized in the generators´ bids.
	• Part of this compensation is funded by the additional revenues from congestion rents
	• The remaining amount of the compensation (net from the funding by congestion rents) is supported by demand, excluding volumes hedged before 26 April 2022, which means it is funded by demand associated to indexed price contracts, fixed price contracts without hedging positions and new contracts / renewals after 26 April, 2022.
	• The mechanism started its effects in June 15th, 2022 and it will apply until May 31, 2023.
	• As a result (in the 1st 15 days – from June 15 to June 30):
	  o Gas generation increased in Iberia (also in combination with other effects such as low hydro resources)
	  o Exports from Iberia to France increased and Spain became a net exporter.
	  o 50% of demand is paying for the compensation mechanism
	  o Net benefit for consumers is ~38€/MWh (14% reduction in wholesale spot price)
	  o Liquidity in forward markets dropped significantly.

Measures at retail level	**The NRA tariffs for 2022 remain reasonably stable as compared to those approved on December 15th 2021**

Country	PORTUGAL
	1. The regulated tariff for household consumers decreased 3,4% from December to January (~0,2% increase compared with 2021 average tariff) 2. Network tariffs decreased more than 50% for households and even more for industrials, with an average reduction of 94% for higher voltage levels **Meanwhile, the NRA:** 1. Increased the regulated tariffs in the energy component, with effects from April 1st onwards: the electricity regulated tariff (+3%; +5€ /MWh) and the natural gas regulated tariff (+3%; +2€ /MWh). **2. Decreased the electricity regulated tariff (-2,6%) from July 1st onwards and increased the natural gas regulated tariff (+3%; +2€ /MWh) from 1st of July until 30th of September** **On January 14th 2022 aDecree-Law that revised the wholes legal framework for the electricity sector, contained rules regarding the Energy Intensive Statute** considering several support measures for those consumers, such as: 1. Exemption at least for 75% of the CIEG component of the network tariffs (related with policy costs, not with network costs per se) 2. Exemption of proximity criteria established for self-consumption and full exemption of the CIEG component applied to the self-consumed energy 3. Compensation, where applicable of the CO2 indirect costs for companies under the ETS and subject to a high risk of carbon leakage 4. Access to a hedging mechanism, supported by the State, in the procurement of RES electricity under long-term contracts, namely with the full exemption of the CIEG component
Other measures	• On June3rd, the EC approved a 160 M€ Portuguese scheme to support gas intensive companies in the context of Russia's invasion of Ukraine (support measures in the form of loan guarantees / subsidized loans). The measure will be open to companies operating in the manufacturing industry that are particularly reliant on gas for their daily operation and that are affected by the high energy prices caused by the current geopolitical crisis
Any other relevant info / data	The State Budget Law for 2022 took effect from July1st, but not foresaw major changes on additional rising power prices mitigation measures apart from the ones already announced by the Government. The State Budget proposal for 2023 is expected by 10th of October.

Country	ROMANIA
Impacts of high energy prices	• All consumers, both domestic and industrial, are impacted by rising prices; • Starting with January 2022, most suppliers renegotiated supply contracts with consumers, as a result of rising forward prices above anticipated levels. • Rising energy prices: impact on inflation and economic activity • The fluctuations of electricity and natural gas quotations have been translated into the inflation rate directly, through the prices paid by final consumers, but also indirectly, through the production costs of other goods and services in the consumer basket. • Suppliers - losses generated by support schemes and liquidity problems, both due to the substantial increase in wholesale prices and as a result of the application of support schemes for household / non-household consumers approved in Q4 / 2021 and continued in 2022 and Q1 / 2023 • Concession distribution operators - liquidity problems due to the increase of energy acquisition costs necessary for network management and reconnaissance methodology
Measures at wholesale level	• Thermal energy producers for the population - allocation of natural gas quantities at a regulated price • Taxation of electricity producers - 80% of the additional income realized from the sale of electricity over the price of 450 lei / MWh (~ 90 euro / MWh) • Frozen network tariffs until April 1, 2023
Measures at retail level	• Vulnerable consumers - financial support For all consumers, the support scheme applies as follows: • November 2021 – January 2022: 1. household customers - price compensation scheme depending on the average daily consumption; - capping the final invoiced price and the purchase price considered in the invoice 2. non-household consumers - (SME) - electricity: exemption from payment of regulated tariffs and excise - Social, medical institutions, NGOs - capping final invoiced price and purchase price considered in the invoice • February 2022 - March 2022: 1. household customers - price compensation scheme in and purchase price considered in the invoice - capping the final invoiced price and the purchase price considered in the invoice

Country	ROMANIA
	2. non-household consumers - all consumers, except large non-households, beneficiaries of other support schemes: - capping the final invoiced price and the purchase price considered in the invoice • April 2022 - March 2023 1. Household consumers: - Electricity price cap on tranches depending on the average monthly consumption for 2021 - Natural gas price capping 2. Non-household consumers: - Energy price cap - all consumers, except large non-households, beneficiaries of other support schemes - Natural gas price capping, depending on consumption recorded in 2021 (only <50,000 MWh).
Other measures	• Suppliers - introduction of a minimum obligation of 40% purchase required energy portfolio consumers from wholesale markets, other than DAM, ID, or BM • Producers - obligation to trade on markets, other than DAM, ID, or BM, of at least 40% energy produced • Fuel price reduction scheme with 0.5 lei / liter (~ 0.1 euro / liter) applicable for the period July 2022 - September 2022. The implementation of the reduction is voluntary for fuel distribution companies.
Any other relevant info / data	

Country	SLOVAK REPUBLIC
Impacts of high energy prices	• Households and industry most impacted • One of the main suppliers stopped its activity
Measures at wholesale level	
Measures at retail level	
Other measures	
Any other relevant info / data	

Country	SLOVENIA
Impacts of high energy prices	• Industrial electricity consumption is lagging behind 2019 levels, huge majority of the industrial companies has delayed orders and did not enter into electricity and gas contracts for 2022 • Most impacted households were the ones which are using heat from the district heating systems that run on gas (some major towns in Slovenia). • Most impacted customers – in both, industrial and household sector – were also the ones who got their contracts cancelled by a limited number of suppliers. • Some retailers are keeping the prices unchanged for the time being, some already announced price increases, one retailer defaulted
Measures at wholesale level	
Measures at retail level	• Reintroduction of administered pricing of heating oil by issuing a regulation on the pricing of petroleum products. Measure prolonged in January 2022 for another three months. The distributors' margin has been limited to a maximum of six cents per litre of heating oil. • Maximum retail prices for fuels at service stations. From 15 March 2022, regular petrol costs EUR 1.503 per litre, and diesel costs EUR 1.541. The prices of the two best-selling petrols, regular and diesel, will be capped for a month (30 days). • Reduction of the amount of excise duty on electricity and excise duty on energy products for heating (heating oil and natural gas) by half (valid from 1 February 2022 for the period of three months). Excise duties on motor fuels are now lower: by 5% for petrol and by 15% for diesel. • Vulnerable customers will receive, by 15 April 2022, heating allowances (energy vouchers). An estimated 710,000 beneficiaries will receive a solidarity allowance in the amount of EUR 150. EUR 106.5 million spent on this measure. • Reduced network tariff for the distribution system operator, SODO, from 1 February to 30 April 2022. The operator will receive approximately EUR 65 million less inflows for the distribution network, representing 25 % of the annual turnover of the five electricity distribution companies. • A new rule, equalizing of the rights of all household consumers of natural gas with the owners of individual flats in multi-apartment buildings, which heat their flats from common natural gas boilers. Period of validity from 1 February to 30 April 2023. • State aid for energy-intensive companies that have suffered the most, EUR 70 million is provided for this purpose. Beneficiaries are the companies whose energy costs will increase by more than 40% in the financial year 2022 compared to 2021. The aid will be paid in a lump sum by 5 May 2022. The aid is expected to be distributed to around 14,500 companies.

Country	SLOVENIA
Other measures	• Temporary exemption from the contribution for the support of the production of electricity in high-efficiency cogeneration and from renewable energy sources (RES + CHP contribution) for household customers and for low-voltage end customers without power metering. The measure is valid for the period of three months (from 1 February to 30 April 2022).
Any other relevant info / data	

Country	SPAIN
Impacts of high energy prices	• Most impacted consumers signed up to the Voluntary Price for the Small Consumer (PVPC) scheme, i.e., subscribed to the regulated tariff, since in this tariff electricity prices are linked to the result of the day-ahead energy market → Around 10 million (of 28 million customers in Spain) are subscribed to the PVPC scheme. All vulnerable consumers are required to be under this PVPC scheme • Industrial customers who increase their energy bill costs and affect their profitability, even having to interrupt their production processes • Carbon-free generation not backed with long-term contracts may have to supply electricity at a loss
Measures at wholesale level	• Temporary deduction (until 31 December 2022) of market revenues in a proportion of natural gas prices for non-CO2 emitting power plants (hydro and nuclear, and wind and photovoltaic without subsidies): when the gas price is above 20 €/MWh, these generators must pay an amount per MWh produced that is equivalent to the alleged gas price increase in the electricity market. There is an exemption for the energy already subject to a long term fixed-price contract and for those intragroup new or renew contracts, if the contract price agreed is fixed and does not exceed 67€/MWh. • Proposal of a deduction of market revenues in a proportion of CO2 prices for non-CO2 emitting capacity installed before 2003 (hydro and nuclear, and renewables without any regulated scheme): when the CO2 price is above 21 €/tCO2, these generators must pay an amount per MWh produced that is equivalent to the CO2 price increase in the electricity market. Still under debate in the Parliament. • Compulsory participation in future auctions of baseload energy (from 2022 onwards) for 4 companies that must offer a 25% of their nuclear and hydro production to retailers and large industrial consumers. • Compensation to gas-fired combined cycle power stations and coal-fired power stations calculated through the difference between the gas price in the Iberian gas market and a reference price (€ 40/MWht), thus lowering bid prices of these technologies. The compensation funding will be shared by all the acquisition units in the wholesale power market with pool-based contracts or those new or renewed contracts. There is an exception for the energy hedged by contracts signed prior to 26 April 2022 until the end of existing contracts (or their renegotiation or extension). • Revenue updating of RES with premia schemes to be aligned with long run 7.4% rate of return.
Measures at retail level	• Reduction of taxes and levies ◦ Temporary suspension of the Tax on electricity generation (7%) (until the 31 December 2022)

Country	SPAIN
	• Temporary reduction of the excise duty rate on electricity (from 5.11% to 0.5%) (until the 31 December 2022) • Temporary reduction (until 31 December 2022) of the Value Added Tax (VAT) rate from 21% to 5% for customers with less than 10 kW of contracted power. • Reduction of charges for customers by 36% • Increase of the amount of revenues from CO2 emission allowance auctions used to finance levies in the electricity bill in 2021: from €1,100M to €2,000M. But these revenues have been decreased to € 1,100 M in 2022. • Cap on gas price reviews for the regulated tariff of natural gas, known as the "last resort tariff" (TUR) for customers that have annual consumption of less than 50 MWh and are not in the liberalised market, until April 2023 (shortfall to be recovered). • Extension of bans on electricity shutoffs for vulnerable consumers • Vulnerable customers will have access to a discount of 60% on their electricity bill (instead of the usual 25%) until 31 December 2022 • Severe vulnerable customers will have access to a discount of 70% on their electricity bill (instead of the usual 40%) until 31 December 2022 • 80% reduction in grid access tolls (capacity related tolls and energy-related tolls) (until the 31 December 2022) to protect electro-intensive customers
Other measures	• Direct aids to gas-intensive industries: 188 M€ will be targeted to support those industries which have developed its activities in, at least, one of the sectors identified by the administration (CNAE) during 2021 and onwards • RES projects are classified as "urgent" for reasons of public interest resulting in the applicable legal deadlines being shortened to half • Environmental permitting process for RES projects located in low environmental sensitivity areas will be prioritized. • 10% of the capacity committed in transmission grid contests is freed up for self-consumption but it should include other renewable technologies and storage. • Storage installations are considered as regular generation plants, however this technology is not being fostered. • Trading in forward markets is promoted since RES plants under regulated scheme are incentivized to do so from Q4 2022 onwards. • Announced tax on "extraordinary" 2022-23 profits of energy (electricity, oil and gas) companies to collect ≈ € 2 bn.
Any other relevant info / data	

Country	SWEDEN
Impacts of high energy prices	• Prices in southern Sweden much higher than in the north. On a monthly basis 4-5 times higher, 100-200 times higher some hours. • Hitherto during 2022, Svk's congestion income amounts to 3000 M€ and since 2020 they sum up to almost 6000 M€, • In general, few industrial customers publicly reveal reductions in production, however, some industries have announced cutbacks and there is one example of permanently closing a facility. • According to latest statistics, the share of dynamic contracts in Sweden as a whole is 54,6%. • Price comparison websites have announced a steep increase in demand for contracts with fixed price, however, several retailers have stopped offering such contracts. This due to insufficient hedging possibilities, which to some part could have been alleviated if Svk had supported the forward market in accordance with article 30 of the FCA. • Risk for bankruptcy – electricity retailers who offer fixed price contracts are exposed to high volume and profile risks, especially with high prices.
Measures at wholesale level	
Measures at retail level	• Model for electricity price compensation for households based on their monthly consumption during December-March
Other measures	
Any other relevant info / data	• Parliament election in Sep 2022 • Deficit in the Nordic hydrological balance, atumn flood will be important

Country	SWITZERLAND
Impacts of high energy prices	• Due to a partial liberalization, only customers with a demand > 100 MWh are exposed to the market → industries and energy-intensive customers are particularly affected • Households and small businesses with a requirement <100 MWh a are not yet affected due to prices under scrutiny. However, these customers will see rising prices in the next few years. Nevertheless, electricity retail prices in Switzerland are relatively low. • Gas customers are already affected by the high gas prices. • Producers are positively affected as prices are now above long-term marginal costs after prices have been below long-term marginal costs for a very long period (12 years). • Producers are positively affected as prices are now above long-term marginal costs after prices have been below long-term marginal costs for a very long period (12 years). • Suppliers are affected differently depending on the proportion of in-house production, their purchasing strategies and risk exposure • Still the companies are facing temporary liquidity risks due to high price levels and volatilities
Measures at wholesale level	
Measures at retail level	
Other measures	
Any other relevant info / data	

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Country	TURKİYE
Impacts of high energy prices	• Some of the rise in natural gas prices are reflected to industrial consumers and electricity producers using NG. • Some part of the rise of electricity prices are reflected to electricity consumers, mostly to industrial and commercial consumers • Renewable energy producers are not affected they have fixed tariffs. Those who are using imported coal for energy production are affected negatively.
Measures at wholesale level	• Support fee scope is determined between resource costs on unreasonable increased price of commodities utilizing the inputs in electricity generation. • Formulae for updating the maximum settlement price calculation is updated within the scope of protection of supply security and / or consumers put in force due to unreasonable increases in the price of commodities utilized. • Supply companies may not pay the amounts included in the advance payment in the spot electricity markets partially or completely, on the predefined conditions and period by the EMRA board. • Since the commodity prices used as inputs for electricity generation in national or international markets have increased unpredictably, some precautions have been taken, such as maintaining security of supply (with the purpose of facilitating coal and natural gas based power plants to be in operation) and for protection of consumers • In order to protect the end users, pricing regulations with respect to each electricity generation resources have been made to limit the effect of the high difference between commodity prices on market prices.
Measures at retail level	• Graded tariff mechanism for residential and commercial electricity consumers introduced to protect vulnerable consumers from high electricity price increases. • Supply of Last Resort Tariff limits have been lowered to protect low-consumption consumers, especially residential consumers. • Some taxes (corresponding to 1,6% of end user price) related to electricity prices were abolished • For residential and agricultural electricity consumers value-added tax rate is reduced from 18% to 8%. • Increases in energy costs is reflected to customers at the lowest level. • Lowered VAT on electricity used for residential and agricultural irrigation purposes and readjusted the electricity tariffs for low-consumption households; government subsidies to households to help with energy bills; readjustment of electricity tariffs for households.

Country	TURKİYE
Other measures	• Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources declared that a new agreement was signed with Azerbaijan and Russia for natural gas supply. • Long term loan with low-interest rate for home insulation introduced to increase energy efficiency in buildings and support households from increasing NG prices. • With the amendment made in Energy Efficiency Law, the energy efficiency project incentives provided to the industrial establishments were expanded to include agriculture, service and building sectors. Incentives are provided up to 30% (max. 1.5 million TL) of the project investment cost.
Any other relevant info / data	

Country	UNITED KINGDOM
Impacts of high energy prices	• Households shopping around for alternative energy tariffs have already witnessed significant increases in the fixed tariffs offered currently in the market, with many tariffs being hundreds of £s above the October 2021 price cap level of £1,277 for a typical consumer. • Large industrial users have experienced higher energy costs quickly, although many will have hedged their expected consumption in advance to lock in prices. • Almost 30 energy suppliers have exited the market since last August largely due to high gas prices and a poor hedging strategy, amongst other reasons. • Many households have been shielded initially, as many are on fixed tariffs However, this is not the case for customers on variable tariffs or who's tariff has recently come to an end – especially as the UK has seen several increases of the price cap, the most recent being April this year. Another price cap increase is expected this October. • As the cost of living and energy bills continues to rise there are genuine concerns that many people in the UK will fall below the poverty line and will not be able to afford to pay their energy bills, particularly if the UK experiences a cold winter.
Measures at wholesale level	

Measures at retail level	• This year, the UK Government announced a package of relief measures for customers. These measures continue to be revised as the situation develops. A number of these measures are detailed below:
	    • In April this year, people in council tax bands A to D in England received a one-off £150 discount.
	    • The Energy Bill Support Scheme will take effect from this October where all domestic electricity customers in Great Britain will receive a £400 grant.
	    • Over eight million households in the UK on means-tested benefits will get a payment of £650.
	    • The warm house discount scheme will be expanded, to cover three million households. It offers low-income households a one-off annual discount on their electricity bill worth £150.
	    • The latest extension of the Energy Company Obligation scheme (ESCO 4) will see funding though the scheme increase from £640 million to £1 billion per year with a greater focus on support for low-income and vulnerable households in the least energy efficient homes.
	• Latest predictions from some UK analysts have projected that the next price cap could exceed £3,300 this winter. As such, lobbyist bodies are calling for the Government to take further action to ease the cost of living/energy bills ahead of this winter – such as temporarily moving and/or removing additional policy costs off energy bills.

Country	UNITED KINGDOM
Other measures	In response to the gas price crisis and Russia's invasion of Ukraine, the British Government published an Energy Security Strategy in April this year. The Strategy focuses on how the UK can best shield itself from what is happening in international markets through the deployment of home-grown low-carbon generation including offshore wind, nuclear, hydrogen. However, the Strategy details little to reduce bills for customers over the coming months. For example, there was no stronger push on technologies that can deliver sooner, such as onshore wind and solar, coupled with methods to reduce UK gas demand - insulation, green heating, and flexible, smart technologies etc. Additionally, the Government recently published the Energy Security Bill. The Bill addresses many issues within the UK energy sector; however, it does not detail delivery of support for consumers this winter, nor does it contain provisions that would reduce energy demand, or address any immediate security of supply concerns.
Any other relevant info / data	