



**Energy intensive industries urge swift action to tackle unprecedented energy crisis**

*Brussels, 20 October 2021 - Ahead of the European Council meeting, industry calls for immediate support to address the skyrocketing energy prices which endanger the post pandemic recovery, coupled with structural measures securing the affordable low carbon energy required to meet the objectives of the EU Green Deal.*

Gas and electricity prices have been rising exponentially in the last weeks and months, registering 4-to-5-time increases in comparison to last year. The main reasons for this situation are the imbalances in the gas market (which represents the primary short-term element), seasonal factors that have reduced renewable energy production, reduced nuclear energy production and increased carbon costs passed on in electricity prices.

Energy-intensive companies that are most exposed to such price spikes have been forced to react by curtailing and/or temporarily closing plants. Protracted high prices on the spot markets are also being reflected in the futures for the first semester of 2022. Such trend represents a major threat for the full post pandemic recovery.

In addition, access to affordable low carbon energy sources represents a key condition for a competitive transition of energy intensive industries towards the climate neutrality target. Therefore, protractedly high and/or more volatile energy prices risk jeopardising also their transformation in the medium term.

The toolbox presented by the European Commission last week provides an overview of the measures that can be taken in the short term to support households and industry. We urge national authorities to exploit the full potential of the toolbox. However, it is clear that this unprecedented crisis requires additional, urgent initiatives.

In order to address the imbalances of the gas market, the EU should use fully its commercial and diplomatic pressure on the major gas suppliers. Furthermore, ad-hoc state aid rules are necessary to enable member states to react more prominently than currently allowed during periods of energy market stress. At the same time, a close monitoring mechanism of electricity and gas markets needs to be established to prevent further ‘outages’ during the upcoming winter.

While the ongoing crisis is linked to several conjunctural factors, its effects provide also important medium-term indications for the Fit for 55 Package and the overall climate and energy regulatory framework: sudden increases of the carbon price under the EU Emission Trading System should be avoided and effective carbon leakage protection needs to be secured in the revised ETS Directive; long-term corporate Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) should be promoted to facilitate access to competitive carbon free electricity at more predictable prices than spot markets; industrial demand-response needs to be rewarded adequately for its benefits for grid stability; competition policy, including the upcoming Climate, Energy and Environmental guidelines, needs to provide a supportive regulatory framework for the industrial transformation.