

I FONDI SOVRANI IN ITALIA: PROSPETTIVE E OPPORTUNITA'

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Valeria Termini

Componente dell'Autorità per l'Energia Elettrica e il Gas

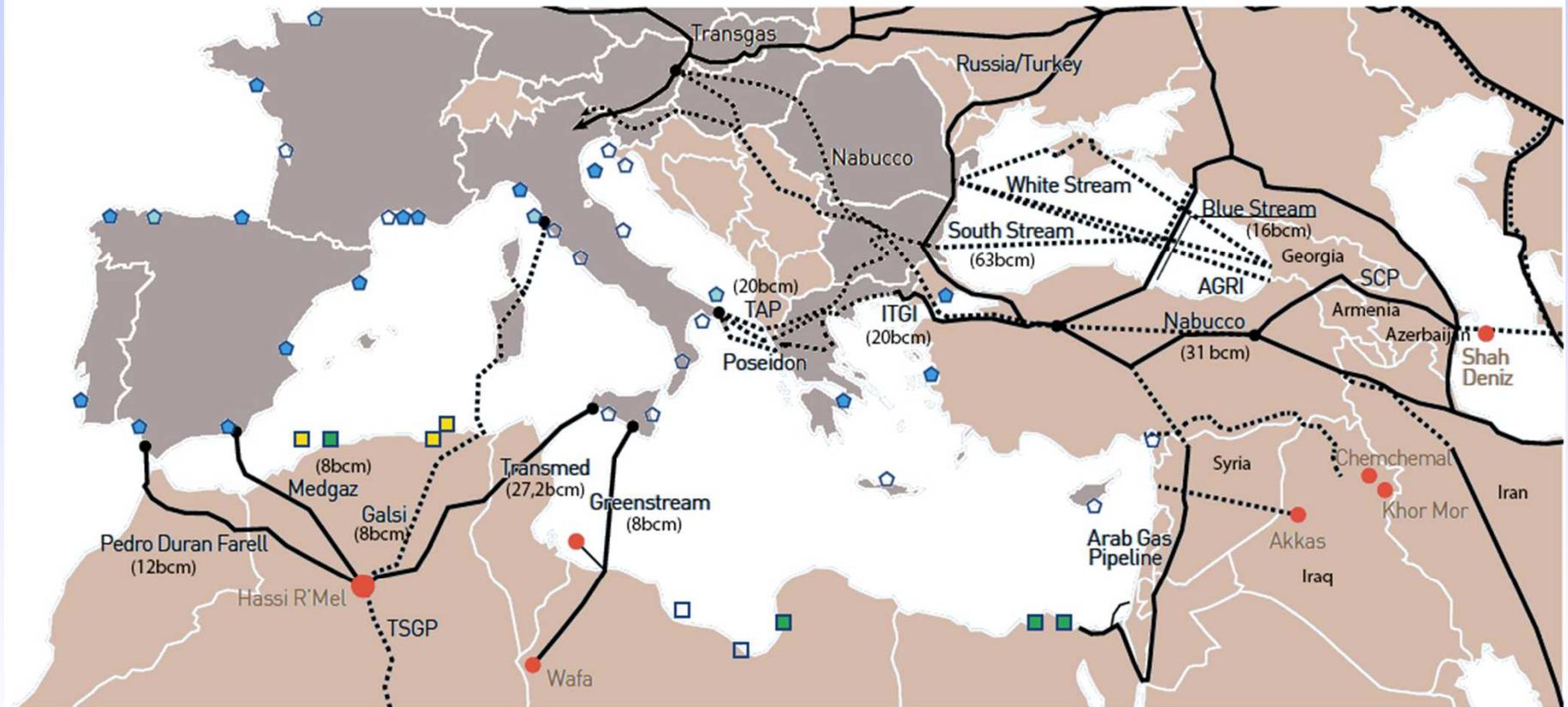
Vice-Presidente del Consiglio dei regolatori europei dell'energia (Ceer)

Membro del Board dell'*Agency for Cooperation of Energy Regulators (ACER)*



The need for gas infrastructures

NATURAL GAS EXPORT-IMPORT INFRASTRUCTURES IN THE WIDE MEDITERRANEAN REGION



- | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Planned pipeline | □ Planned LNG Plant |
| — Existing pipeline | ⬠ Existing LNG Terminal |
| ■ Existing LNG Plant | ⬠ Under construction LNG Terminal |
| ■ Under construction LNG Plant | ⬠ Planned LNG Terminal |

Source: OME.



Challenges & new opportunities

1. New fundamentals in the gas market : volumes & prices
2. Dilemmas for Europe: policy & regulation
3. A changing scenario for energy companies: new risks, losses and windfall profits in the gas industrial chain, possibly affecting investments.
4. Italy: the “National Energy Strategy” (SEN) and new rules by AEEG



Italy: the SEN – Expected results/2

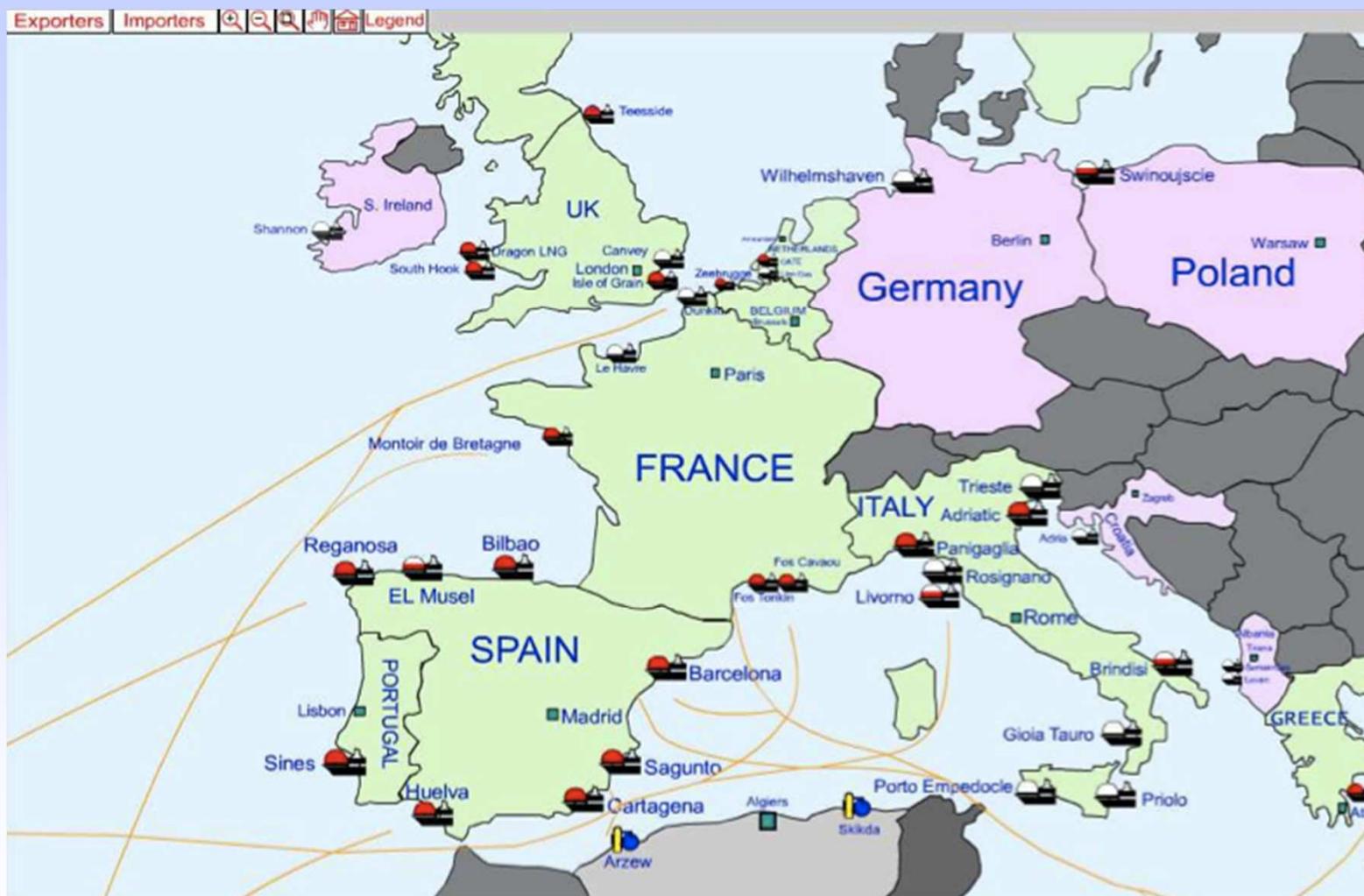
- Greenhouse gas emissions should fall by about 19%, exceeding the European targets for Italy, set at 18% below the 2005 emission levels.
- Renewable sources should account for 20% of gross final consumption of energy by 2020 (10% in 2010, 2020 target for Italy coming from RES directive 17%). Fossil fuels use should fall from 86% to 76%. Furthermore, renewables should become the primary source in the electricity sector, equivalent to gas, accounting for 36-38% of consumption (23% in 2010).
- Primary consumption should fall by about 24% by 2020 (reference scenario estimated 4% below 2010 levels); this exceeds the European objectives of -20%, mainly thanks to energy efficiency measures.



Gas projects - Italy



Rigassificatori



Fonte: LNG Info

