



# European gas update

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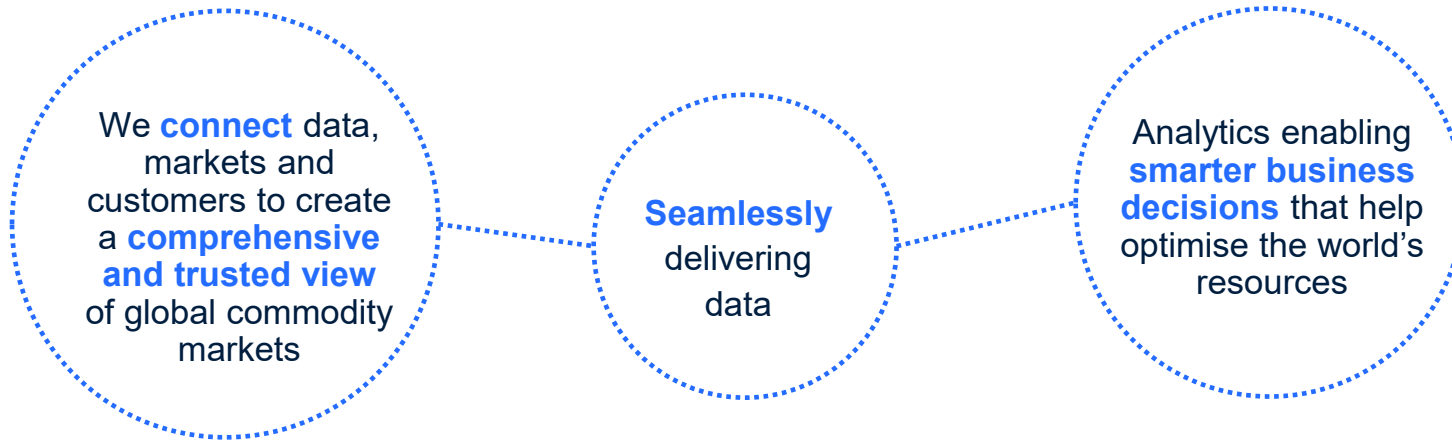
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# Covering key commodities, predicting the opportunities of tomorrow



## Chemicals



- Ethylene
- Toluene
- Methanol
- Polyethylene
- Benzene
- Paraxylene
- Butadiene
- Polypropylene
- Styrene
- and more

## Energy



- Crude oil
- Power
- Coal
- Ethanol
- Carbon
- Natural Gas
- Biodiesel
- Liquefied Natural Gas
- Base oils
- and more

## Fertilizers



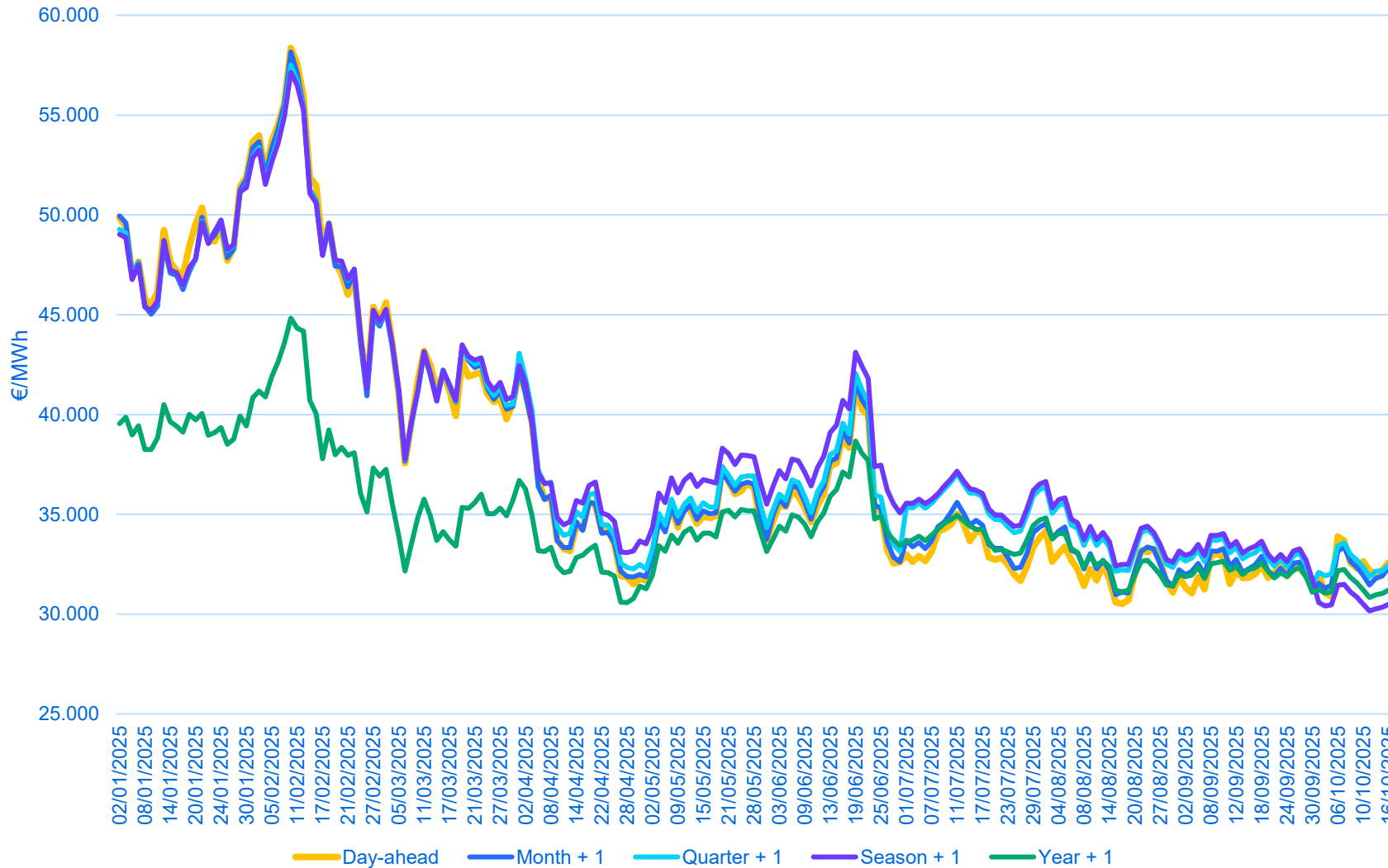
- Potash
- The Market
- Sulphur
- Ammonia
- Sulphuric Acid
- and more



# Agenda

- 01 Gas prices trend
- 02 Demand trends
- 03 Supply mix
- 04 Focus on LNG
- 05 Storage
- 06 Geopolitics and regulation
- 07 Focus Italy

# TTF drops from January but geopolitics remain a concern



**Bulls supporting prices in summer 2025**

- Weather-driven demand (higher demand from power sector YoY; +7%)
- Storage filling up but still below historical levels (-15 p.p. YoY)
- Outages in Norway
- Tariffs uncertainty
- Geopolitics

**Bears pressuring prices in summer 2025**

- *Waving* peace talks
- Strong LNG supply
- More flexibility around storage filling levels

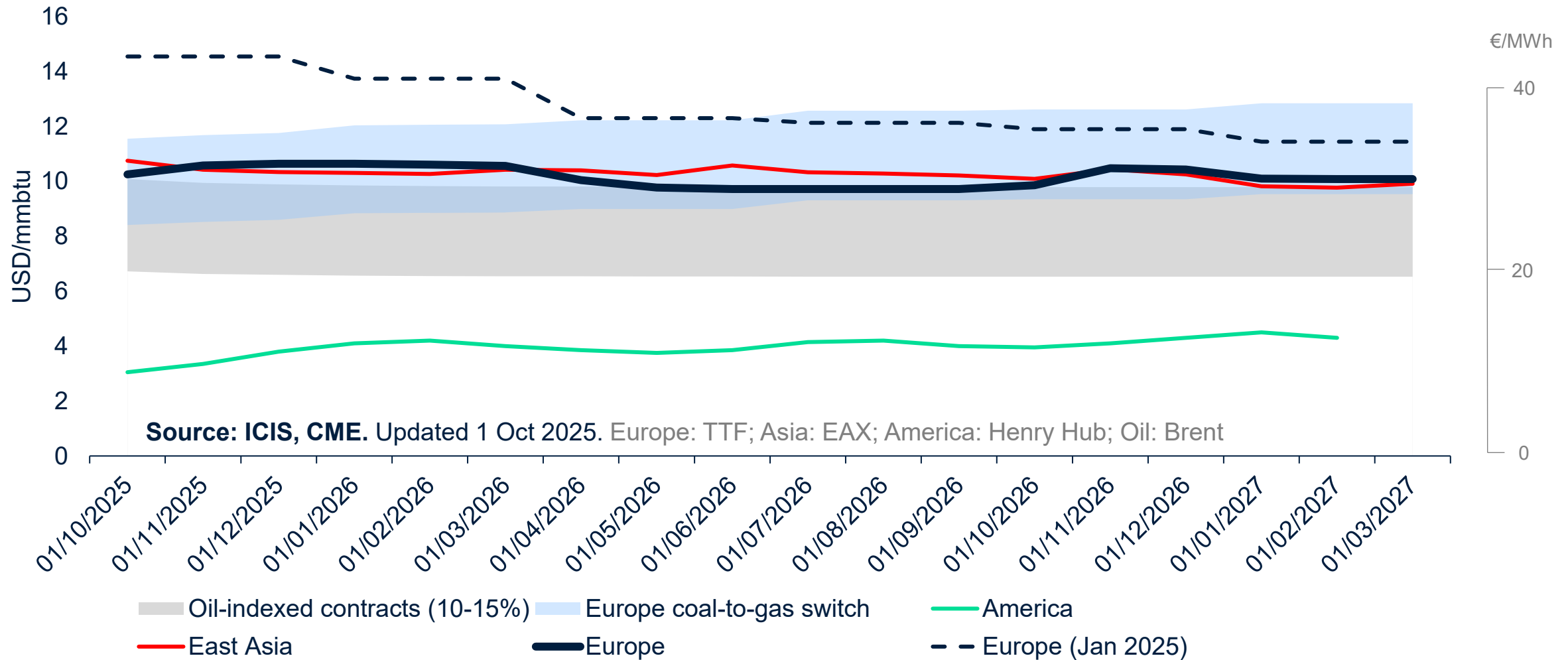
**Winter outlook is largely flat**

- TTF front season and year in sell
- Curve in backwardation
- Mild winter weather forecast
- Geopolitical uncertainty



# European gas prices have come down 2025. Looming global LNG oversupply implies slight down-trend. Coal-gas switch, oil contracts and US LNG provide support level.

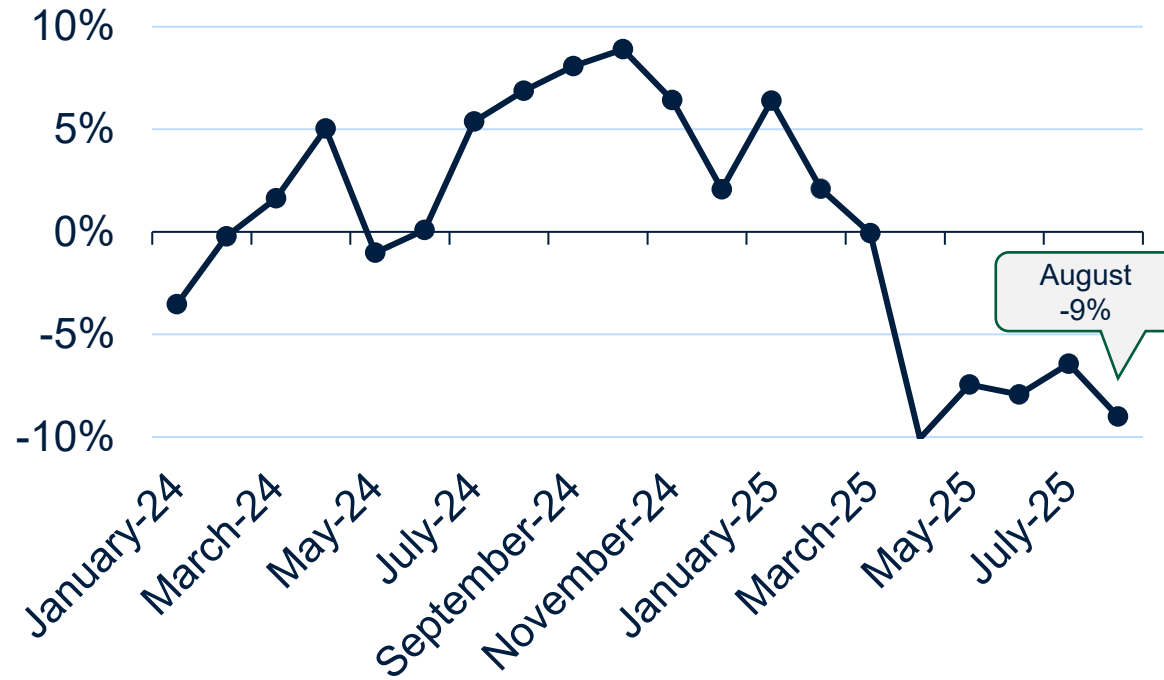
### Global gas price forecast and price anchors (USD/mmbtu)



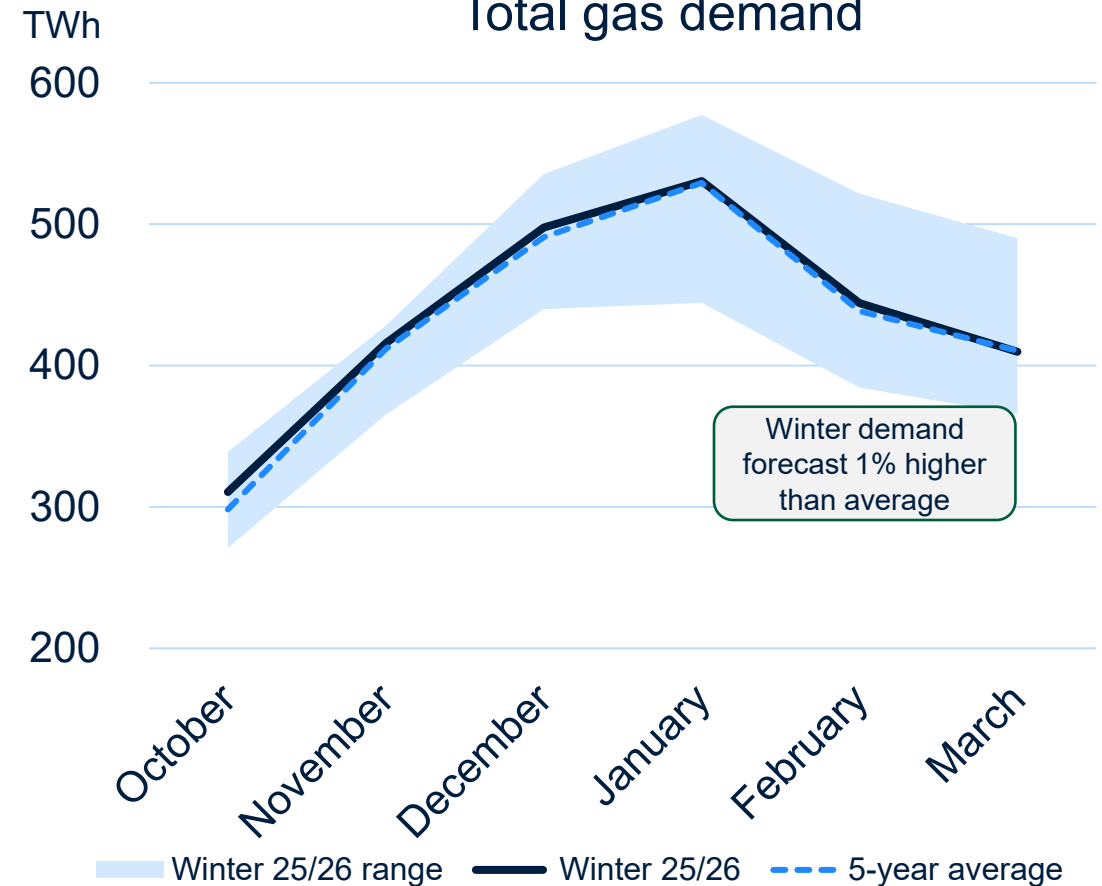


# Recovery stalls with temp-adjusted gas demand -3% year-to-date

### ICIS Gas Demand Index West & Central Europe



### Total gas demand

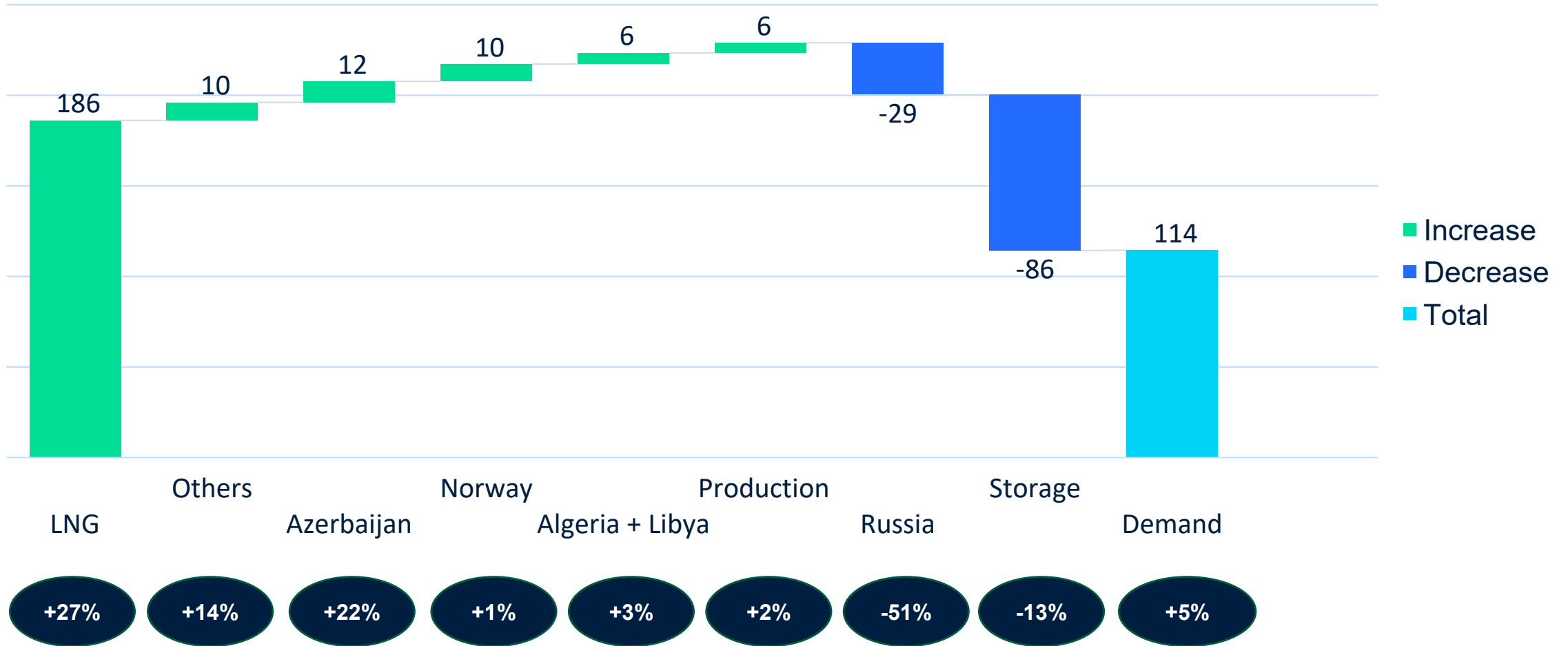


- Temp adjusted res/com + industry gas demand is **-4.9% ytd. (vs. 2024)**
- Demand Index staying in negative territory since March 2025.
- In absolute terms, weather-adjusted demand across Western and Central Europe is **down 3% year-to-date compared to 2024**, as economic challenges continue to slow recovery.

# Stronger LNG supply offsets lower storage draw this winter vs 2024 in West & Central Europe<sup>1</sup>



Winter 2025-26 vs Winter 2024-25: year-on-year change (forecast vs actuals), TWh

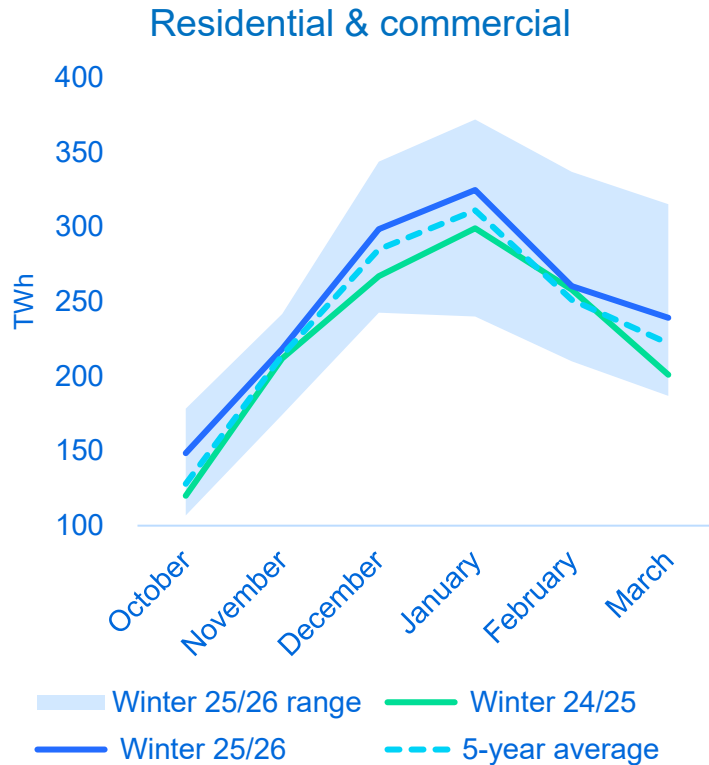


1. West & Central Europe: Great Britain plus 11 EU countries Austria, Belgium, Czechia, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Netherlands, Poland, Slovakia, Spain. Note: Winter is defined as the 6-month period from October to March

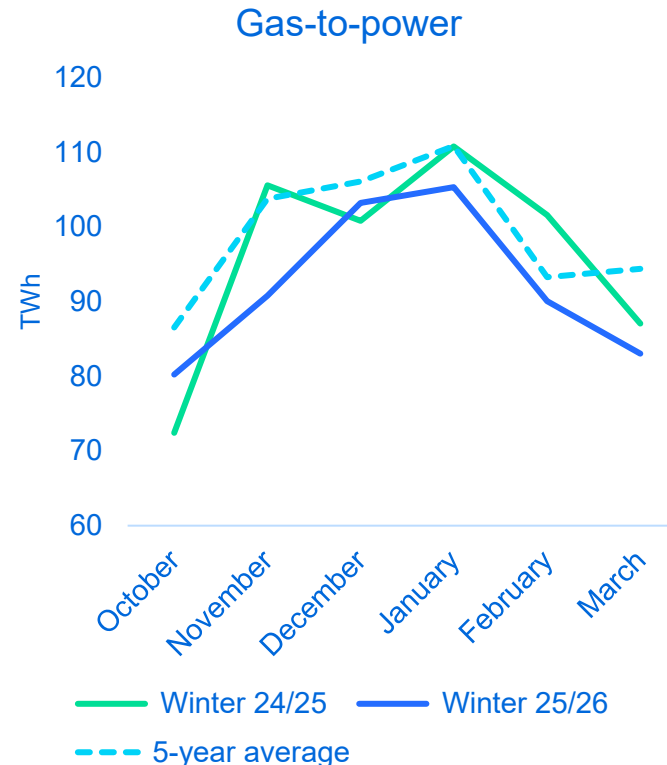
# West & Central European Gas Demand— 1% above 5-Year Average. Temp-adjusted res/com + industry gas -4.9% year-to-date (vs 2024) but can vary strongly by weather



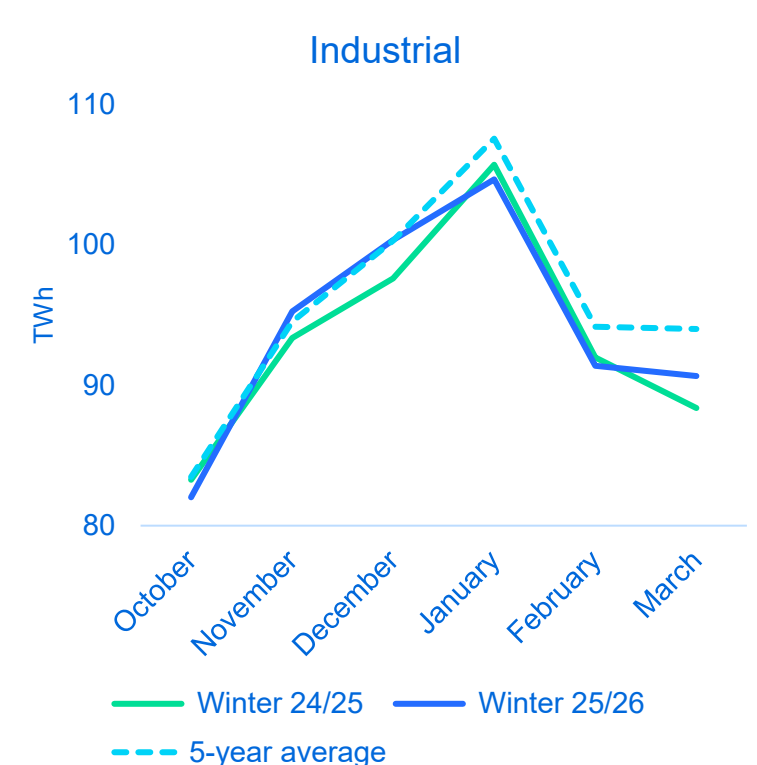
**Residential capped by temperature**  
(-2% to +18% vs 5-year average)



**Gas-in-Power slides with more wind**  
(-4% YoY, -7% vs. 5-year average)

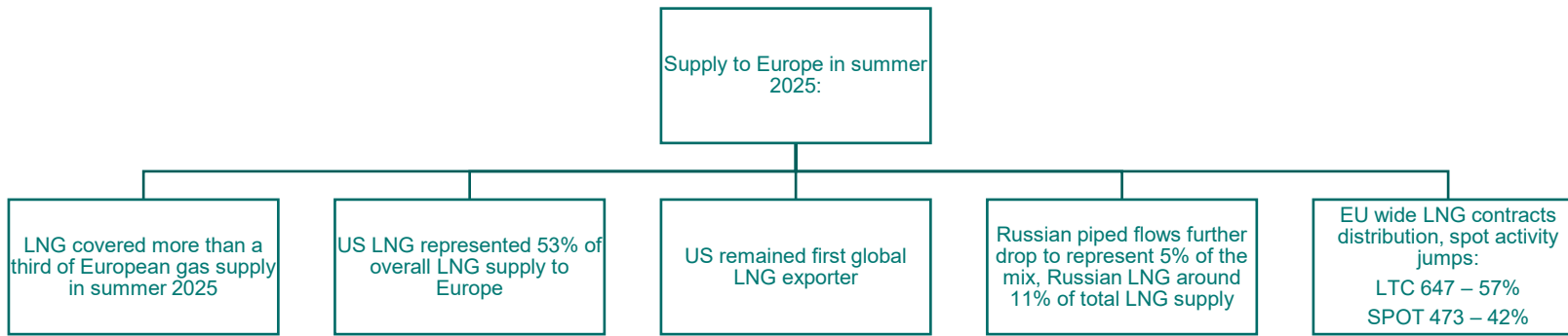


**Industrial demand recovers modestly**  
(+1% YoY, -2% vs 5-year average)

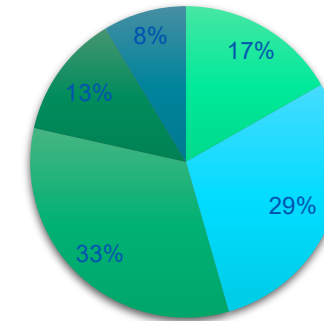


**Key winter gas demand drivers:** slow economic recovery, mild winter, low wind, no strong nuclear concerns, but coal-to-gas switching comes into play

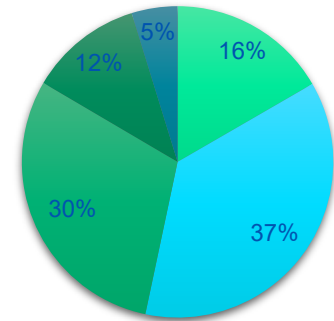
# LNG in summer 2025 becomes first source of supply



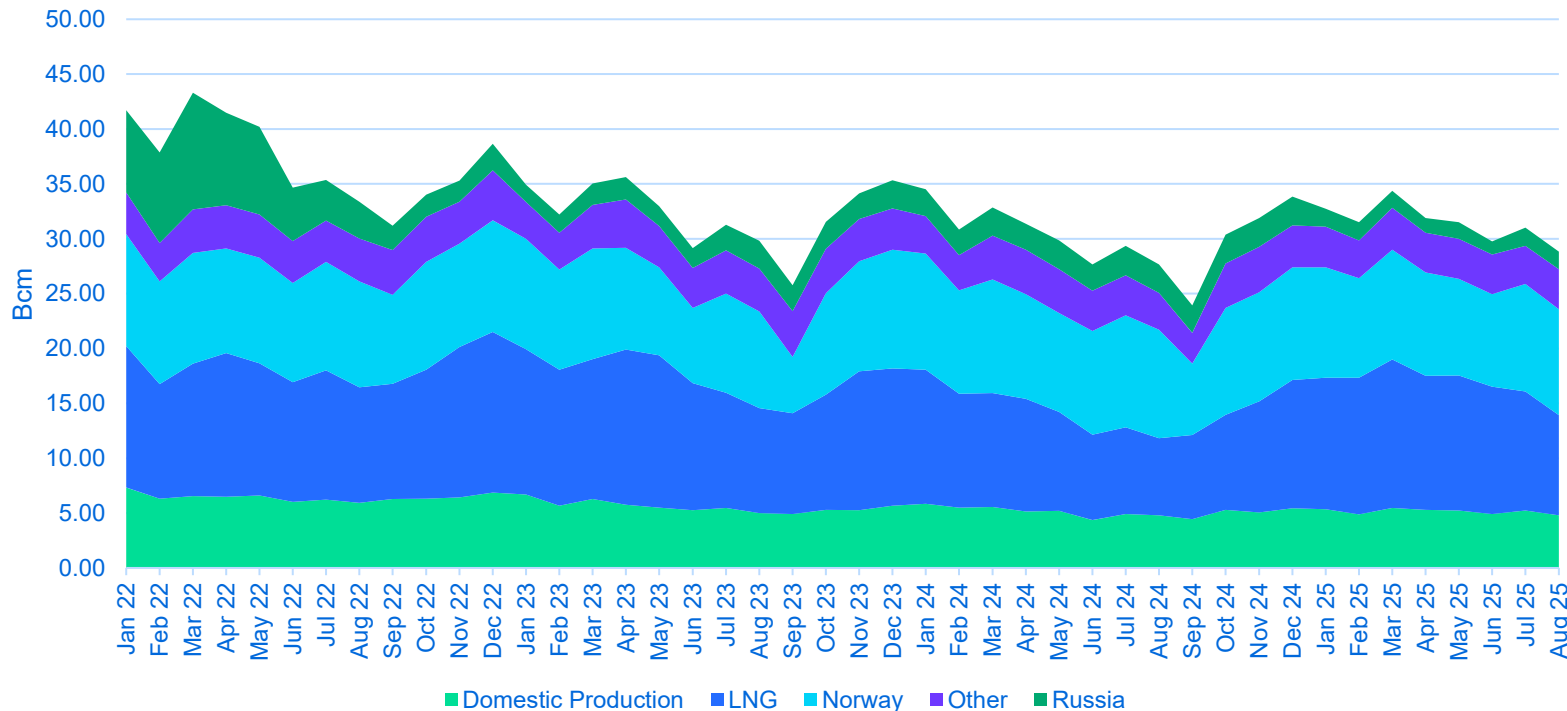
% share Apr-Aug '24



% share Apr-Aug '25

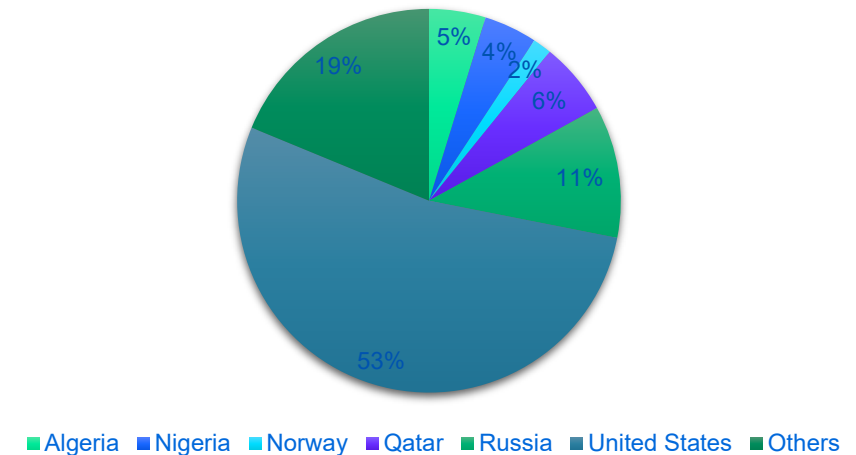


Domestic production and imports to EU and UK



Legend for pie charts:  
 Domestic Production (green), LNG (cyan), Norway (dark green), Russia (dark blue), Other (dark purple)

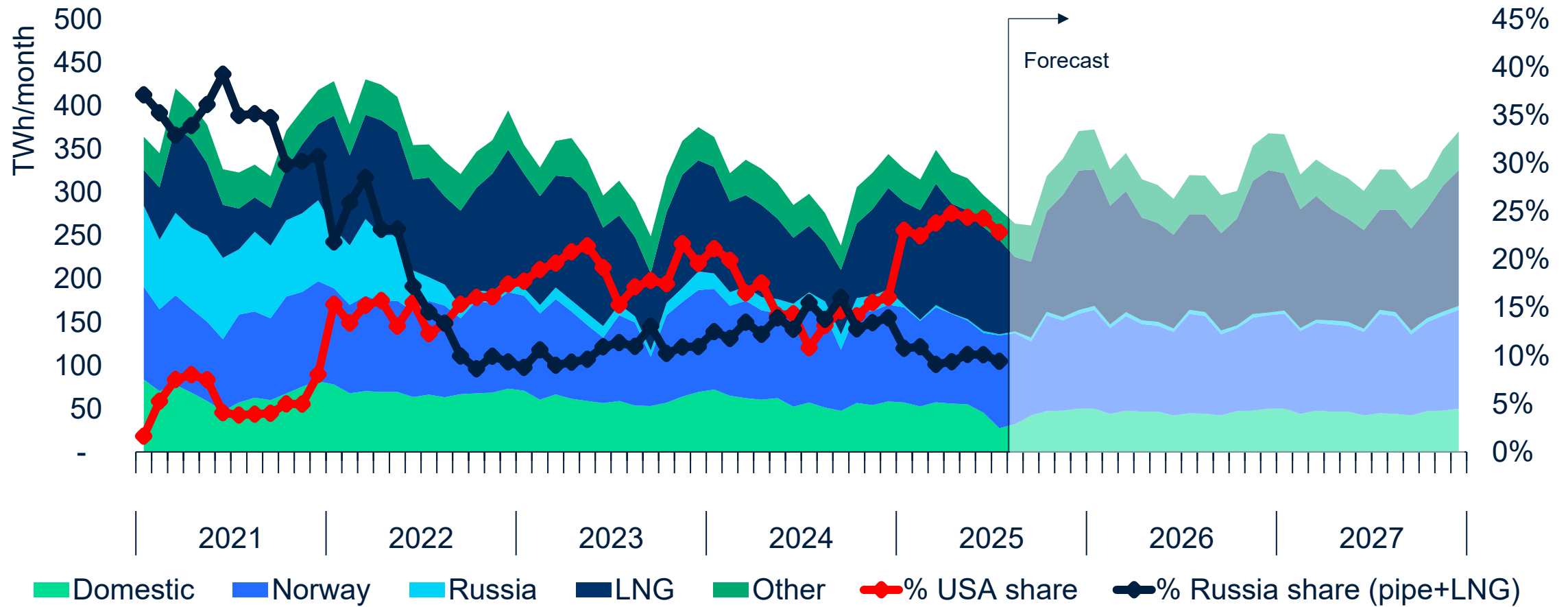
EU imports break down summer 2025



# Europe: American LNG gains ground to 25% market share – Russia at 10%



Supplies to West & Central Europe\*

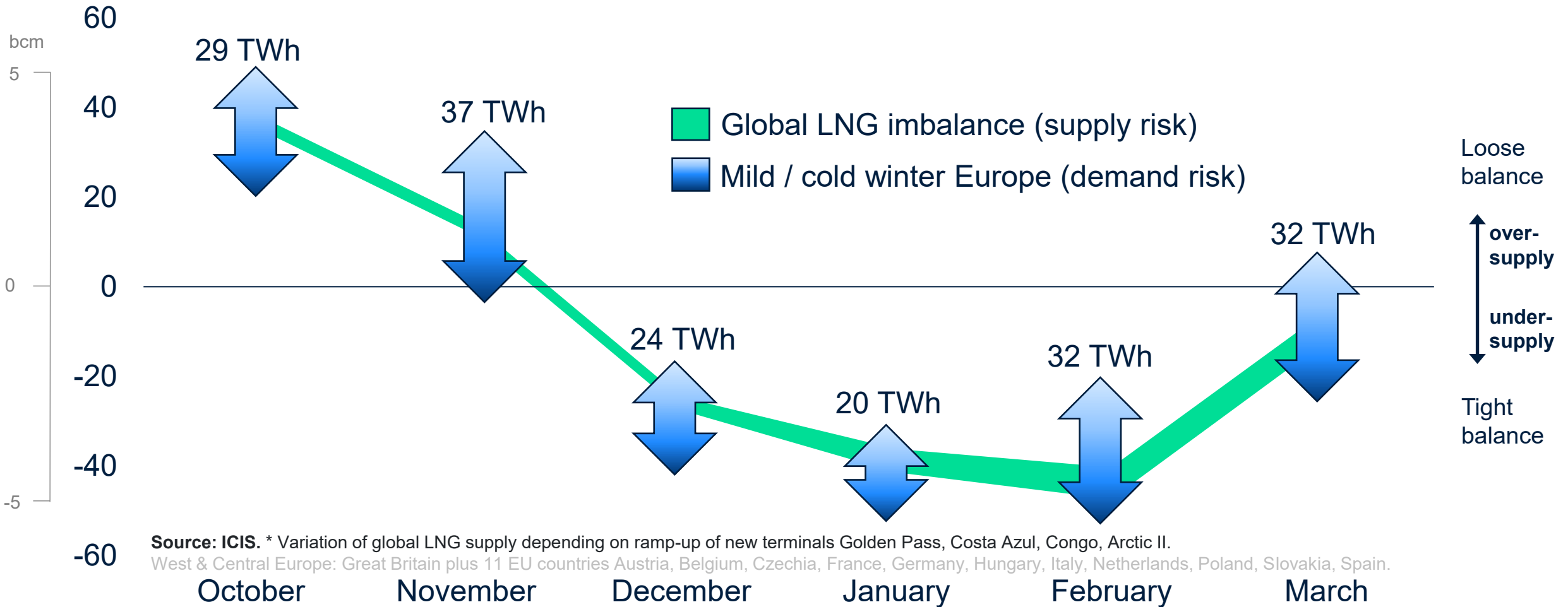


Source: ICIS. \*West & Central Europe: Great Britain plus 11 EU countries Austria, Belgium, Czechia, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Netherlands, Poland, Slovakia, Spain.



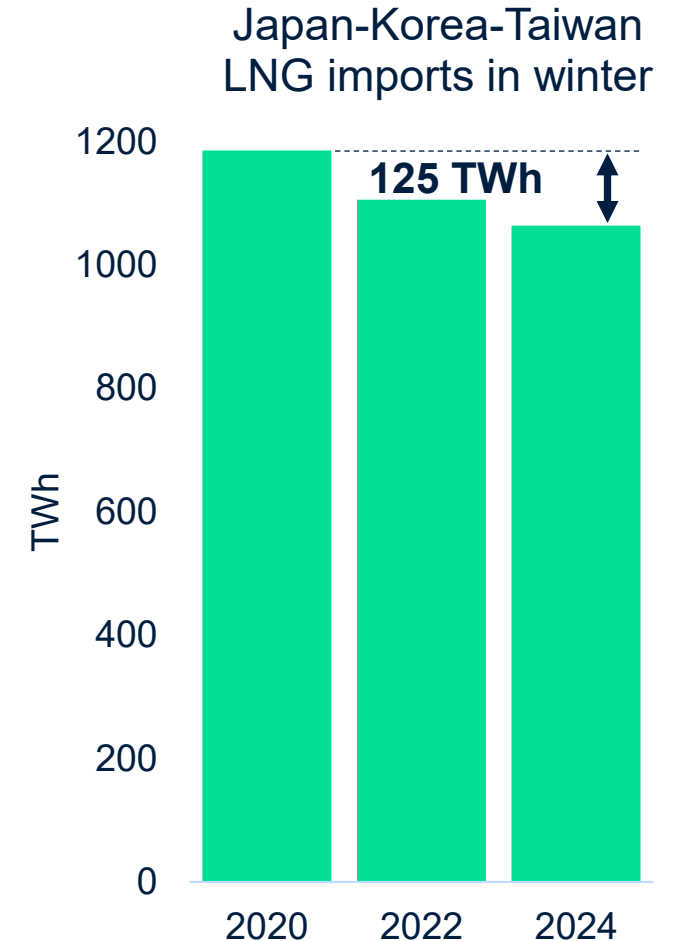
# Global LNG balance is tight December to February. LNG project delays add supply risk but weather-driven demand risk is more sizeable.

## Global LNG balance, TWh





# European LNG imports vary by weather with spot ranging at 40-44% share. East Asian demand risk is larger than the European variation.



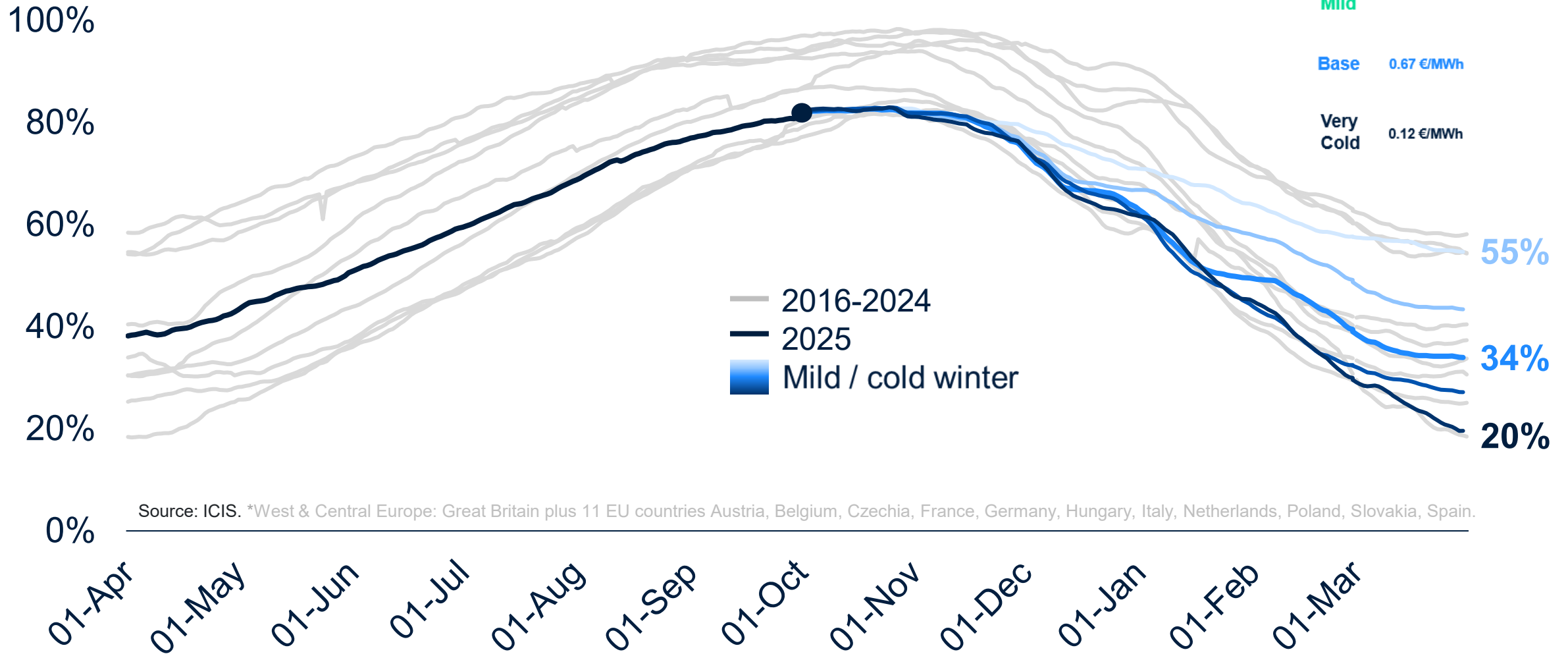
Source: ICIS. \*Spot LNG share China estimated based on previous ICIS publications.

West & Central Europe: Great Britain plus 11 EU countries Austria, Belgium, Czechia, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Netherlands, Poland, Slovakia, Spain.



# Gas storage levels at the outset of winter 2025/26 not lower than 20% (like 2018) even after very cold winter

## Gas Storage Fill Rates Central & West Europe



TTF Seasonal Spread  
Winter 26/27 - Summer 26

Very Mild 1.70 €/MWh

Base 0.67 €/MWh

Very Cold 0.12 €/MWh

— 2016-2024

— 2025

■ Mild / cold winter

55%

34%

20%

# Regulatory updates



EU council agreed its position on rules to phase out Russian gas imports under REPowerEU yesterday

US-EU deal \$250bl a year per three years – unlikely application

The EC adopted the 19<sup>th</sup> sanctions package against Russia on 19 Sept '25, which includes banning Russian LNG imports into the EU by January 2027. The sanctions bring forward elements of a broader EU plan to end imports of Russian fuels before 2028, put forward in June.

EU sanctions on transshipments of Russian LNG through the bloc which took effect in March. Spain, the Netherlands, France, and Belgium are still big importers of Russian LNG – supported by long-term offtake deals from the Novatek's Yamal LNG project. (Murmansk serves as a key Russian transshipment hub for LNG, particularly for exports from the Yamal LNG project)

The European Union has set an effective target of 80% fullness for gas storage by 1 December 2025



# Conclusions: Assessing the upside and downside risks

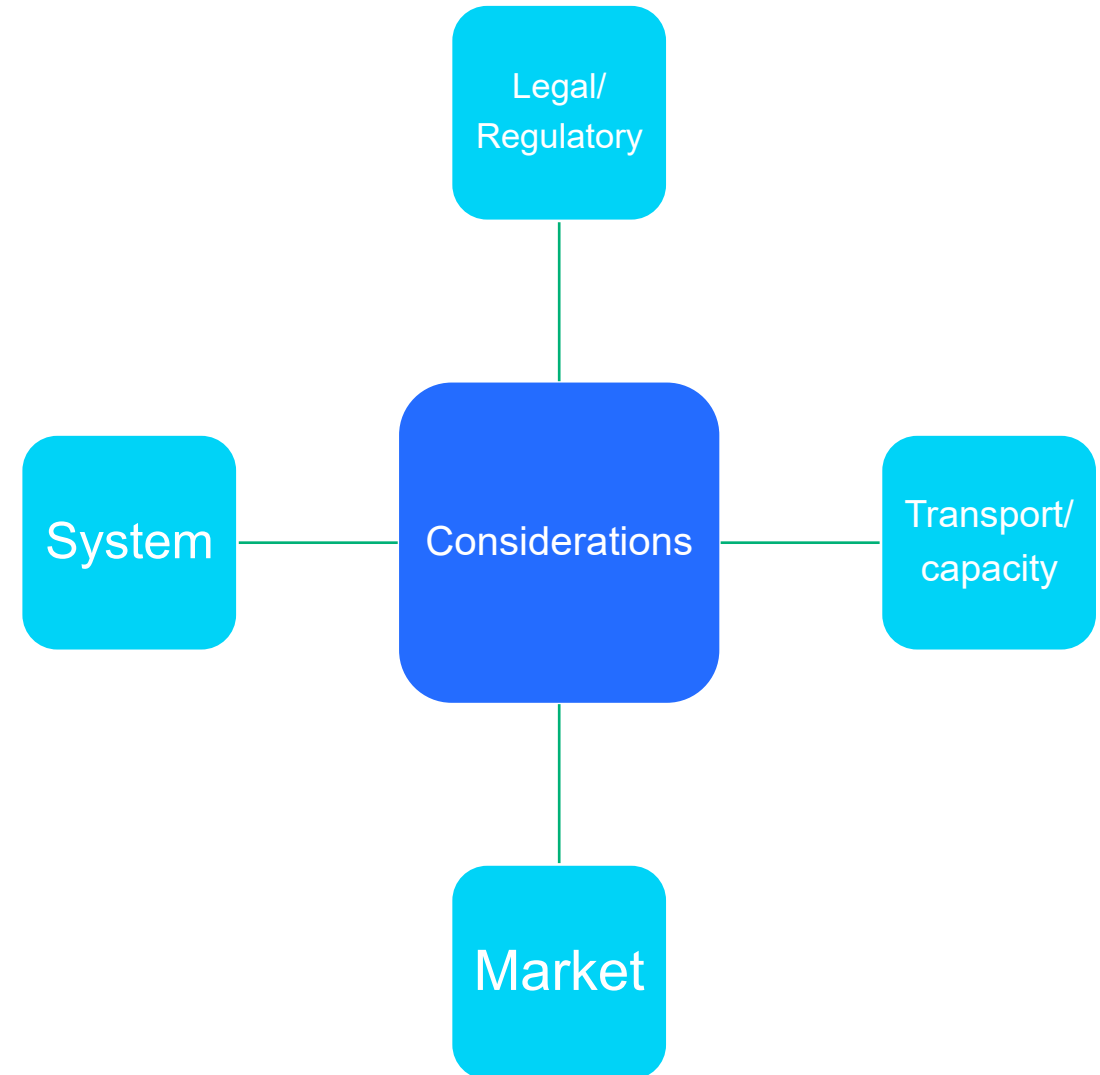
Risk factor	Likelihood	Market impact		
		Gas	Power	Carbon
Economic / demand weakness	High	Bearish	Bearish	Bearish
Unexpected LNG outage or project delays	Moderate	Bullish	Bullish	Bullish
Tight LNG due to Asia demand competition	Moderate	Bullish	Bullish	Bullish
Energy infrastructure attack/failure	Low	Stongly bullish	Strongly bullish	Strongly bullish
Return of Russian gas or slowed EU phase-out	Very low	Bearish	Bearish	Bearish
French nuclear reactor issues	Low	Bullish	Strongly bullish	Bullish
Low wind speeds	Moderate	Slightly bullish	Strongly bullish	Bullish
Cold weather	Moderate	Bullish	Bullish	Bullish
Mild weather	High	Bearish	Bearish	Bearish
Speculator activity on carbon	High	Neutral	Bullish	Bullish
EUA policy intervention (ETS Review)	Moderate	Neutral	Bearish	Bearish



# FOCUS ITALY



**A proposed measure (negative entry capacity tariff or a liquidity service) to delete transportation costs (around €2.000/MWh) on Transitgas in order to reduce the PSV-TTF premium.  
(Assumption: lowering the marginal source would put pressure on the whole Italian system, leading to lower gas prices)**



# DL Energia: impacts and consequences



Impact on PSV-TTF spread: will it work?

Italy net exporter to Austria in 2025: will this change?

LNG share increased in recent years: will it be affected?

Support from industry

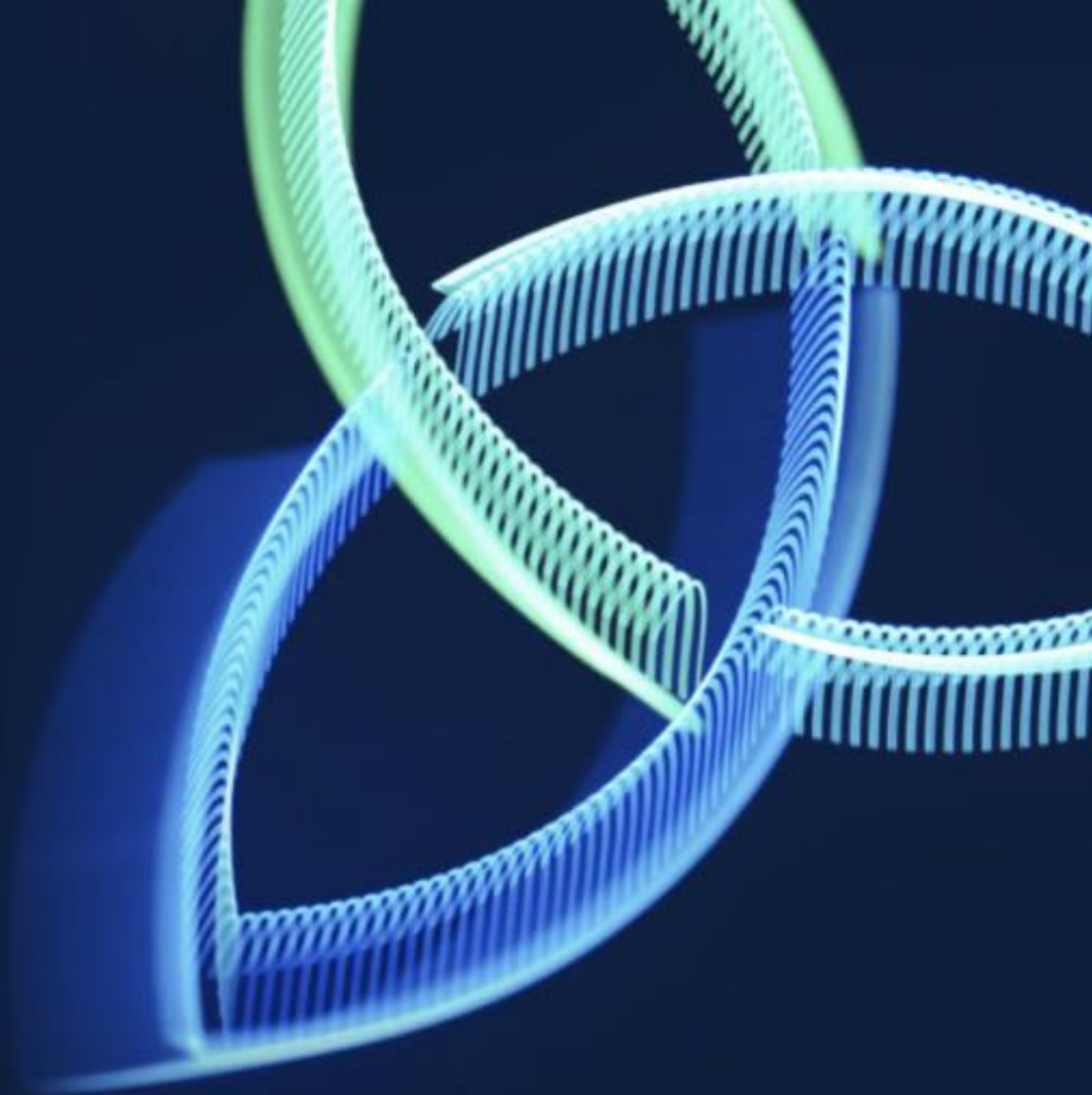
General support at political/institutional level

Cautious approach by European authorities

Scepticism from national market participants/mixed feelings at European level

European trading strategies – selloff

Thank you



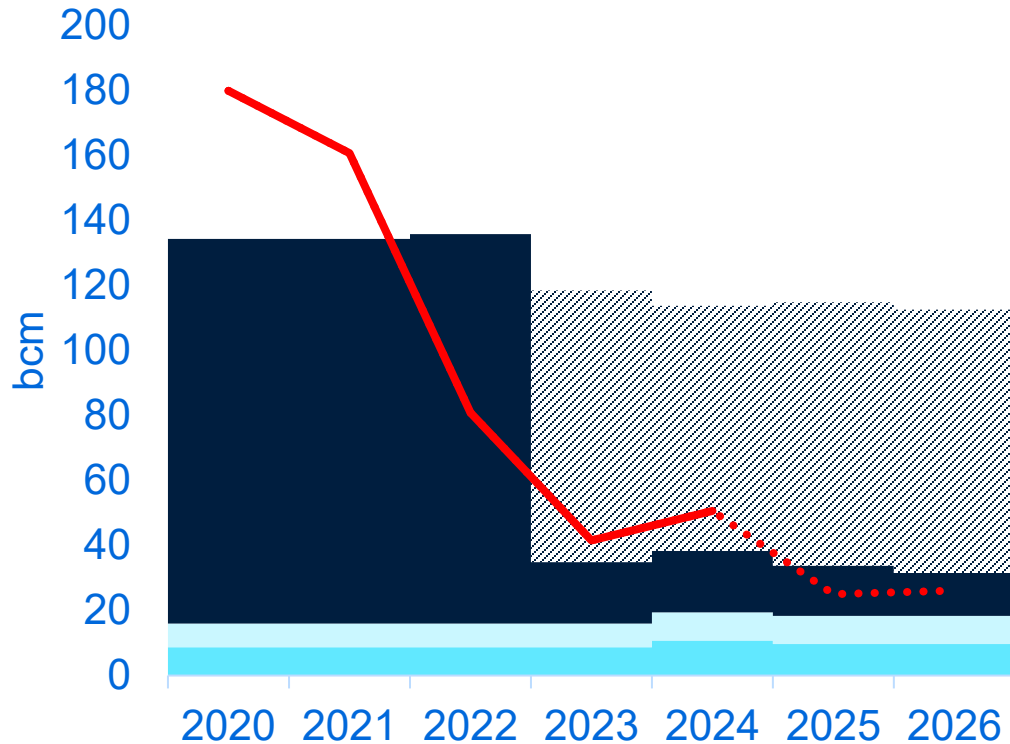


Appendix

# Russian gas risk: arbitration complicates a return of Gazprom. EU roadmap completely bans Russia by Dec 2027. Frontloading to Dec 2026 unrealistic.



## Russian Gas & LNG contracts versus flows to Europe



- LNG fixed destination
- Pipeline (active)
- Actual flows (pipe+LNG)
- LNG flexible destination
- ▨ Pipeline (suspended)
- ⋯ Outlook

Source: ICIS

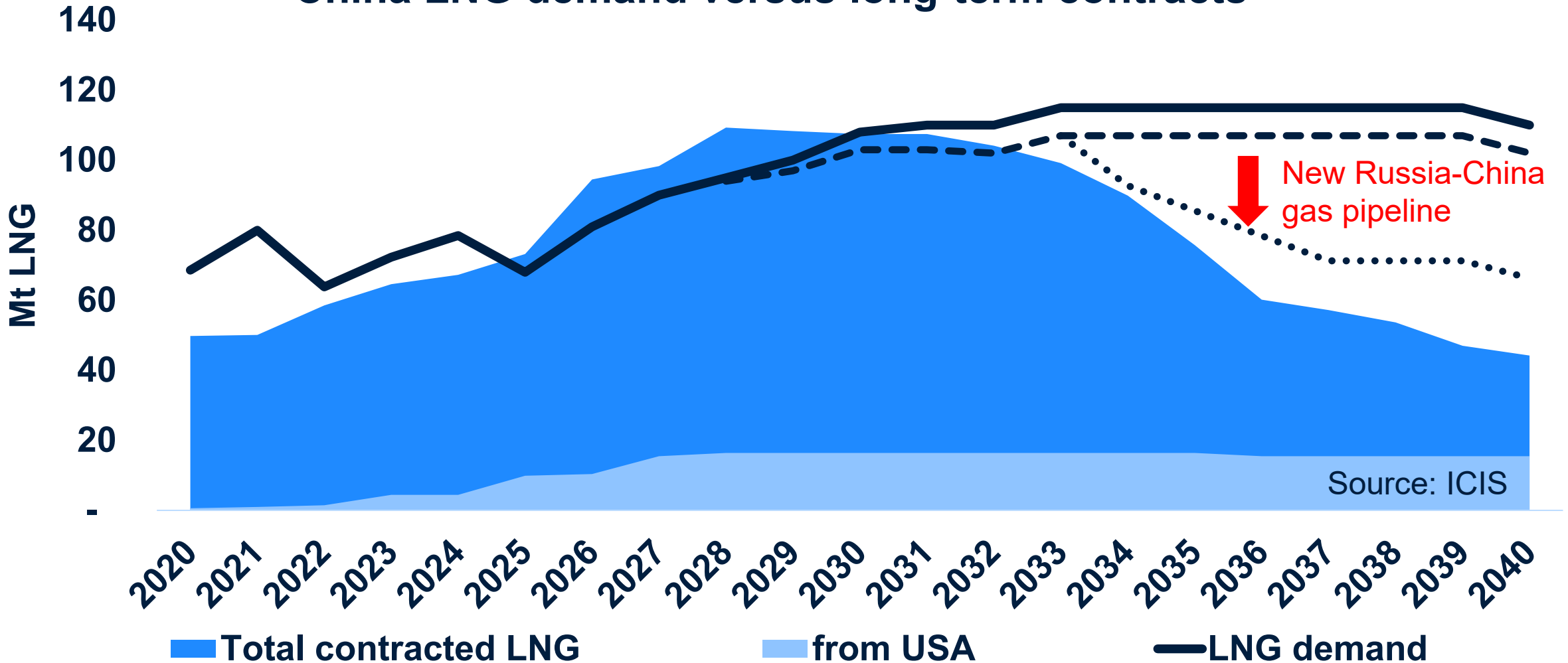
Gazprom contract partner	bcm/y	Expiry	Terminated	Award	Status
Gasum, Finland	2.5	2031	May-22	€300 million	Terminated
Uniper, Germany	18.5	4 to 2035	Aug-22	€13 billion	Terminated
RWE, Germany	1.4	2023	Aug-22	€400 million claimed	Terminated
SEFE (ex-Gazprom), Germany	17	2030-2035	Aug-22	n/a	Sanctioned
VNG with WIEH, Germany	6	2023	May-22	n/a	Sanctioned
OMV, Austria	5.7	2040	n/a	n/a	n/a
OMV, Austria	n/a	n/a	Nov-24	€230 million + interest	Terminated
Orsted, Denmark	1.9	2022	Jun-22	n/a	Terminated
PGNiG, now PKN Orlen, Poland	10	2022	Apr-22	€317 million	Expired
Shell Energy	1.2	2031	May-22	n/a	n/a
Engie, France	12-13.5	2031	Aug-22	€305 million (claimed)	Pending*
ENI, Italy	22	2035	Aug-22	n/a	Pending*
CEZ, Czechia	n/a	n/a	Aug-22	€42 million	n/a
GasTerra, Netherlands	2	n/a	May-22	n/a	n/a
Bulgargaz, Bulgaria	3	2022	Apr-22	€400 million (claimed)	Expired
DXT Commodities, Switzerland	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Axpo Solutions, Switzerland	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Geoplin, Slovenia	n/a	2022	n/a	n/a	n/a
Východoslovenská, Slovakia	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

LNG contract partner	Mt/y	Expiry	Terminated	Destination	Status
TotalEnergies, France	4+1	2032	n/a	Netherlands/France	Open
Naturgy, Spain	2.5	2038	n/a	Spain	Open
SEFE, Germany	2.9	2038	n/a	Belgium + reload	Open
Gunvor	0.5	2038	n/a	France + reload	Open
Shell	0.9	2041	n/a	France + reload	Open

# A new Russian gas pipeline can affect China LNG imports by some 35 Mt/y after 2035 and shift the global market balance



## China LNG demand versus long-term contracts



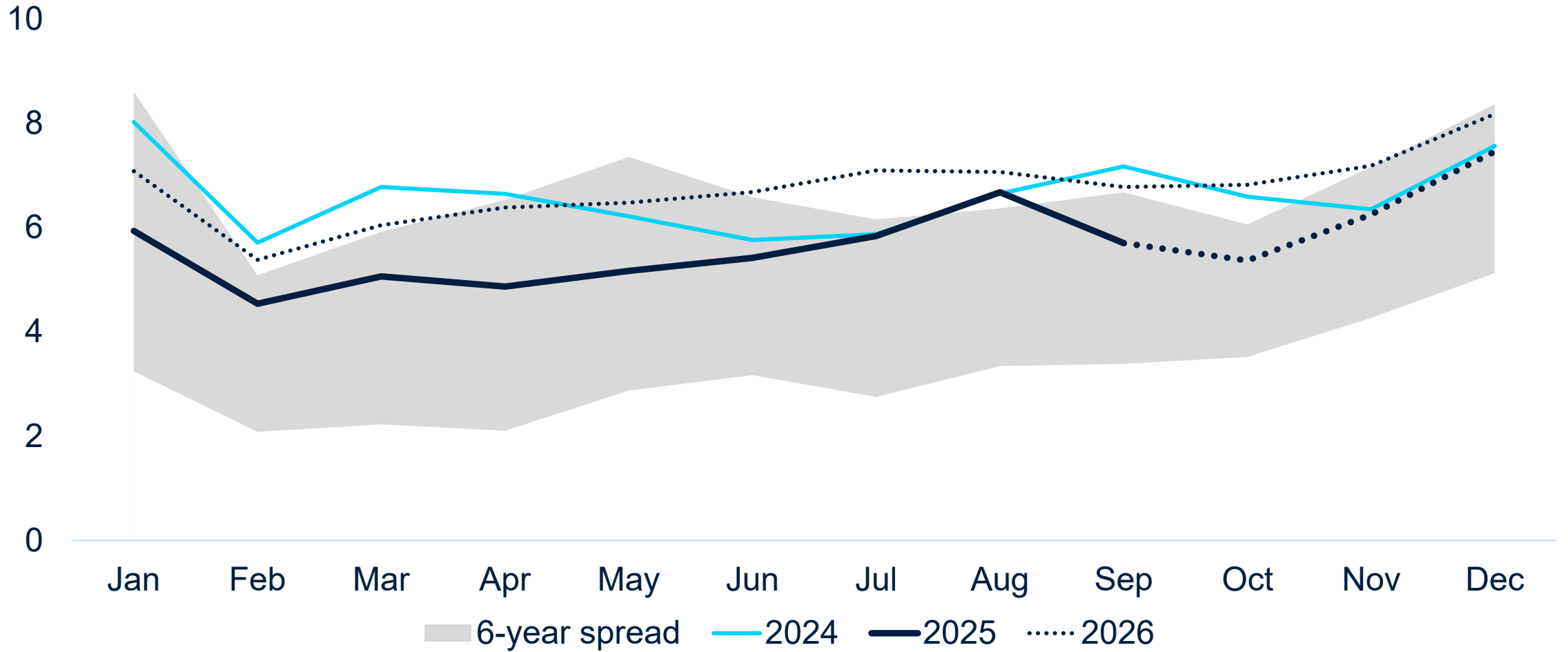
Source: ICIS

# Asian demand risk: competition can turn around: Chinese LNG performed weak in H1/2025 (-21% y-o-y) but H2/2025 looks less weak (-7% y-o-y)



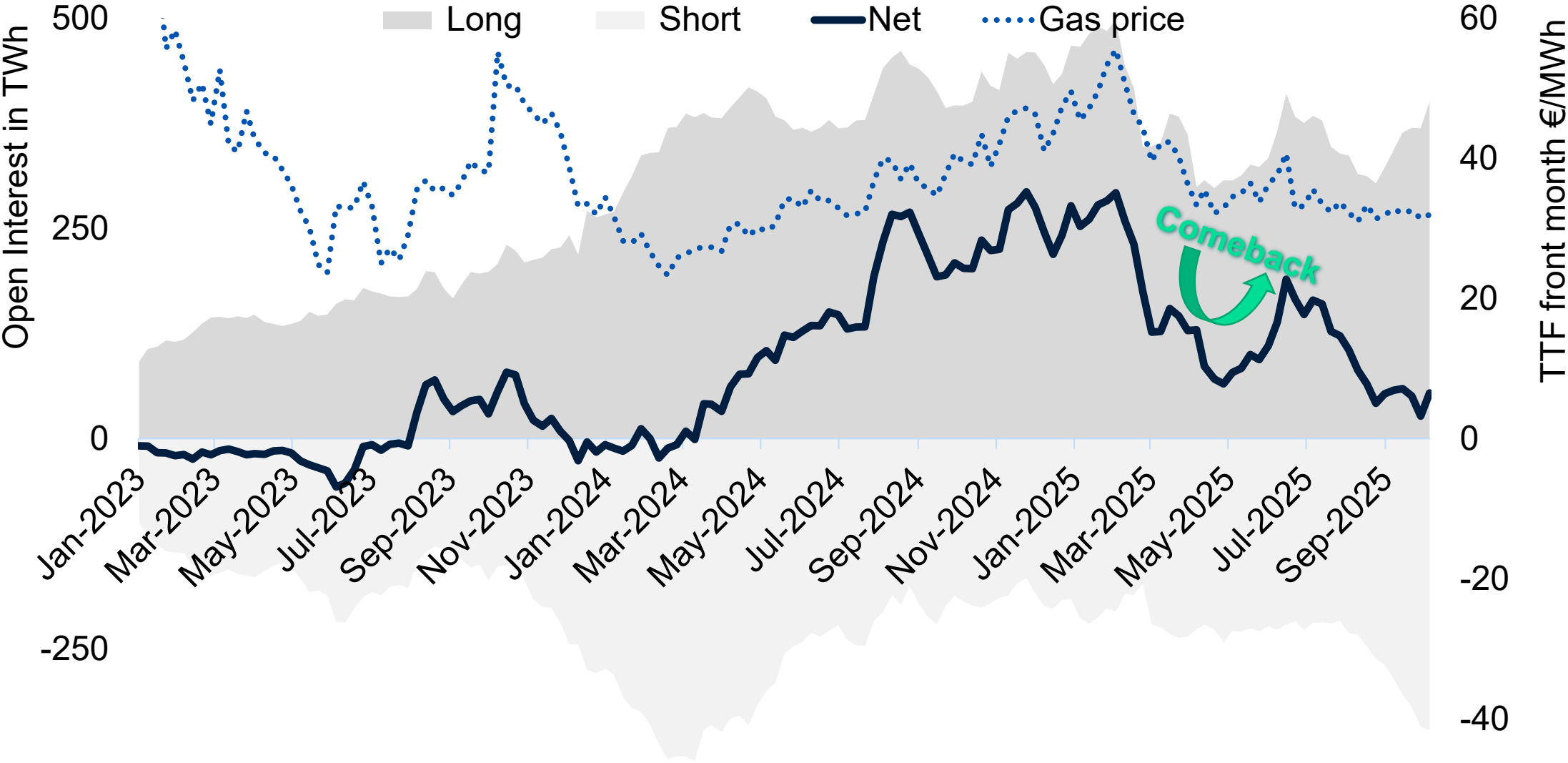
Mt LNG

## China LNG imports, million tonnes ICIS LNG Edge



Source: ICIS

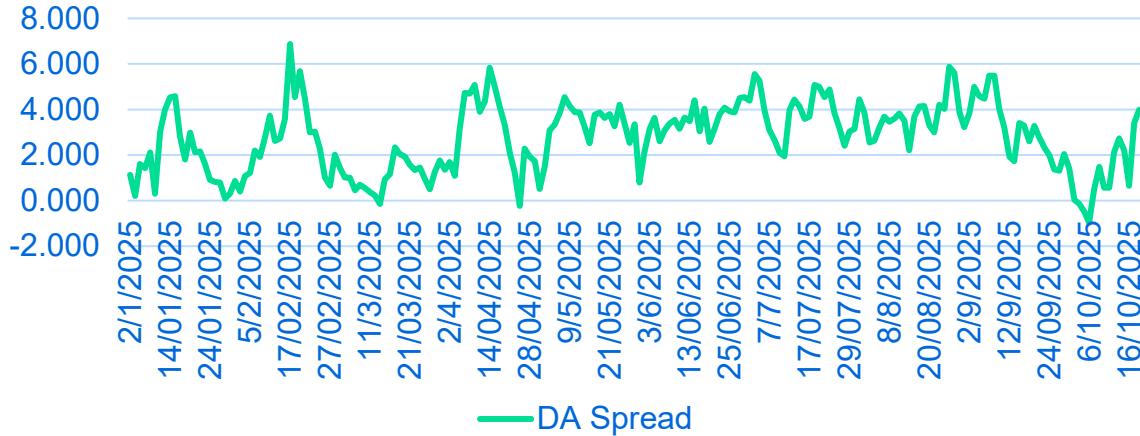
# Investment funds speculative position in European gas futures (TTF) in decline with prices dropping since summer 2025



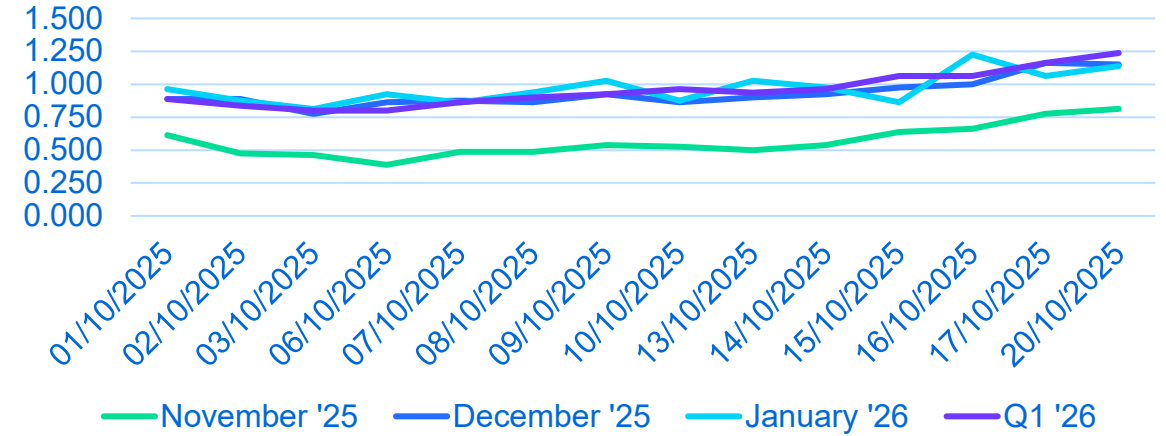
# PSV-TTF spreads



## DA Spread (€/MWh)

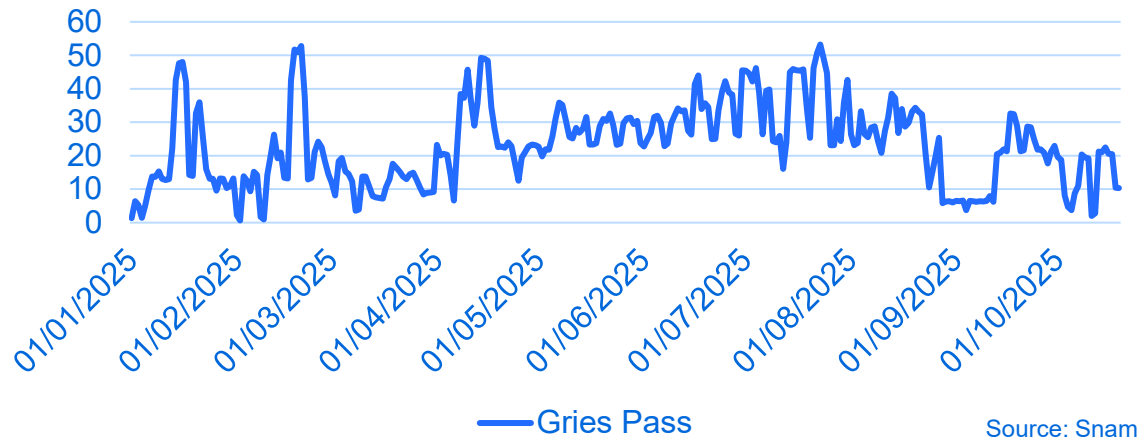


## Quarterly contracts Spreads (€/MWh)



Source: ICIS data

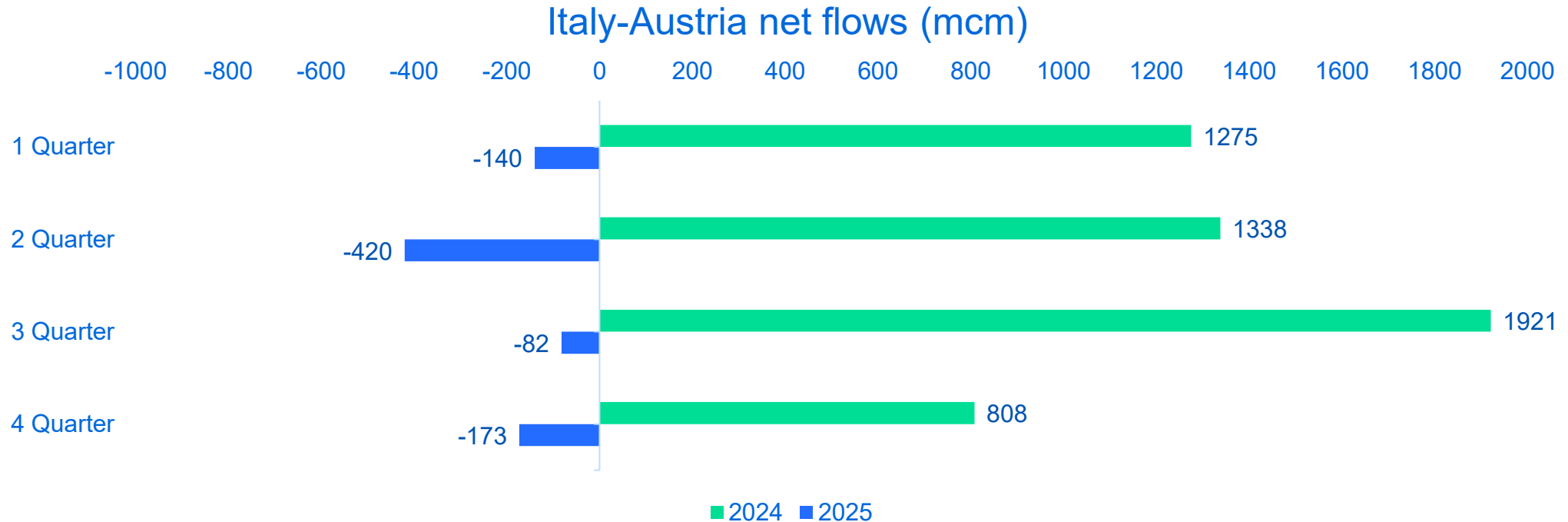
## Imports from Transitgas pipeline (mcm)



Source: Snam

- Increased volatility in 2025 amid geopolitical uncertainty
- Important source of flexibility
- September outage
- Bearish scenario for winter
- No big demand spike expected
- Temperatures slightly higher than seasonal norms
- No big rain anomalies
- Storage levels

# Net flows with Austria (TAG pipeline)



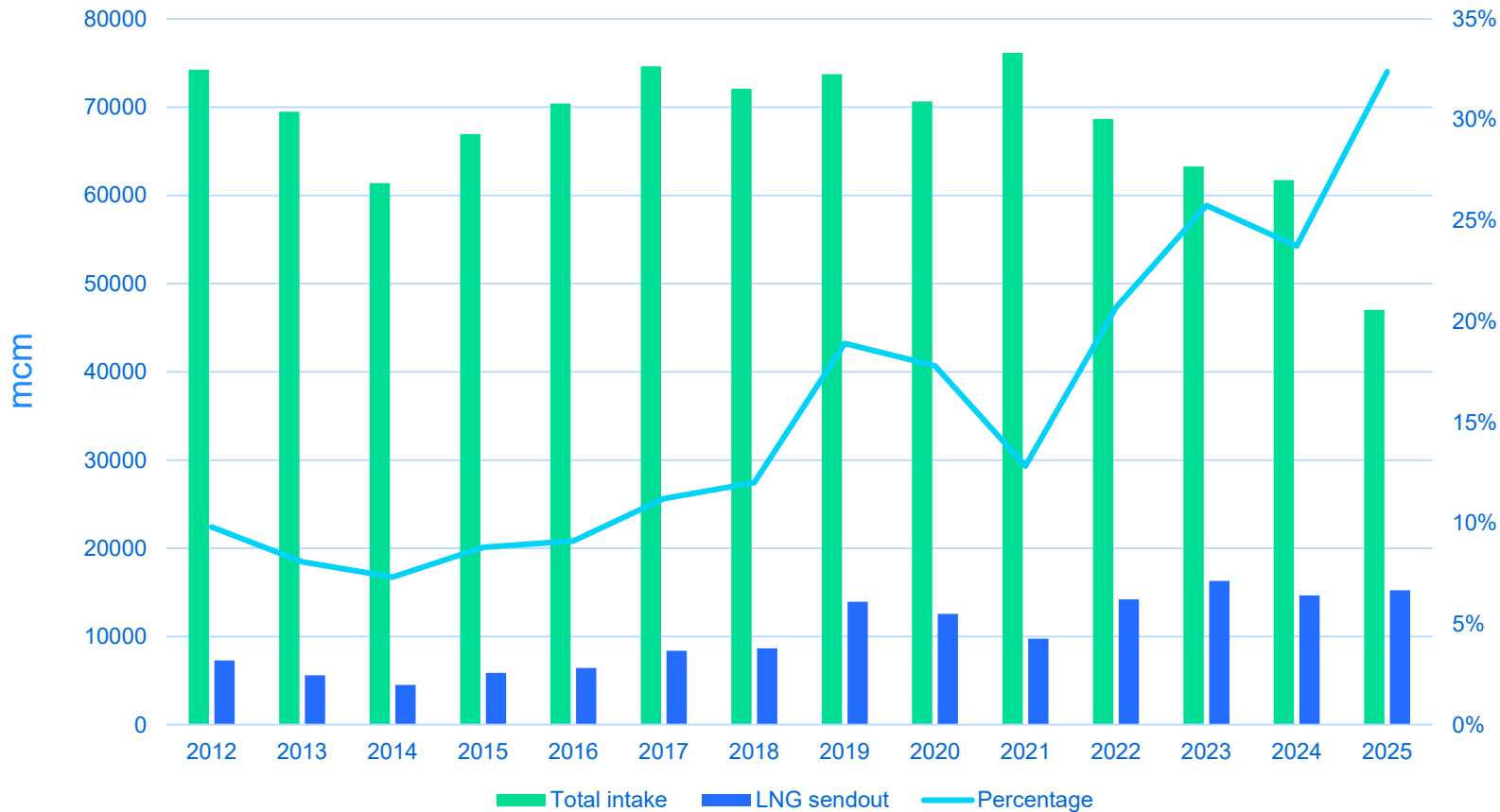
Source: Snam

- Italy traditionally net importer from Austria
- Italy has turned into net exporter in 2025
- High demand from CEE, end of Russian gas
- Export expectations ongoing

# Role of LNG



LNG sendout and percentage of demand



Source: Snam

- Increasing importance of LNG (>30%)
- Diversification source after 2022
- Two new terminals recently started: Piombino (2023) and Ravenna (2025)
- Two possible additions: Porto Empedocle, Gioia Tauro (?)
- New contracts and agreements