

# The EU's fossil gas transition: What's next?

## PLANNING AND GOVERNANCE

**The challenge** *Long-term and comprehensive planning to manage the EU's declining fossil gas demand is needed.*

### Recommendations

- ▶ Review energy system planning processes and governance to enable a forward-looking approach that integrates sectors and energy vectors for an increasingly electrified and decarbonised future.
- ▶ Adopt well-defined projections of future fossil gas demand to provide clarity for planning and policymaking.



## ENERGY SECURITY



**The challenge**  
*Build a new energy security approach based on flexibility and storage, not fossil fuel access.*

### Recommendations

- ▶ Plan for energy systems without fossil gas power generation and update practices to manage systems based on renewables, flexibility and storage.

## HOUSEHOLDS

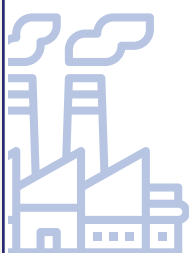


**The challenge**  
*Avoid the risk of a 3–10x<sup>1</sup> rise in gas grid fees for consumers locked into fossil gas usage.*

### Recommendations

- ▶ Develop a citizen-focused strategy to deliver a mass shift from fossil gas space heating by addressing the cost and social implications.

## INDUSTRY



**The challenge**  
*Prioritise industrial direct electrification to displace well over half<sup>2</sup> of industry fossil gas consumption.*

### Recommendations

- ▶ Develop a strategy that enables industry to bridge the gap between short- and long-term economics.
- ▶ Enable access to affordable renewable electricity and upfront support for clean investments.

## WORKERS AND REGIONS



**The challenge**  
*Transition the EU gas sector's >150,000 workers<sup>3</sup> already impacted by declining gas demand.*

### Recommendations

- ▶ Create a strategy to transition gas industry workers and enable them to benefit from a clean energy future.
- ▶ Address regional differences in fiscal space and exposure to fossil gas demand across the EU.

<sup>1</sup> Rosenow, Lowes and Kemfert, *Science Direct*, 2024, The elephant in the room: How do we regulate transportation infrastructure as gas demand declines?; <sup>2</sup> Bellona, Ember, RAP & E3G, 2022, EU can stop Russian gas imports by 2025; <sup>3</sup> Czako, V., 2020, Employment in the Energy Sector Status Report 2020