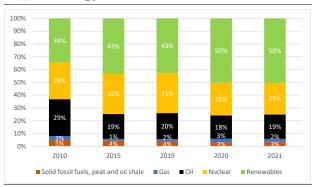
REPOWEREU: ONE YEAR LATER SWEDEN

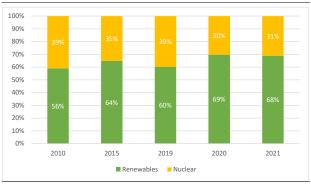
Key energy figures

Graph 1: Energy mix



Source: Eurostat

Graph 2: **Electricity mix**



Source: Eurostat

Saving energy

1. Key energy savings measures

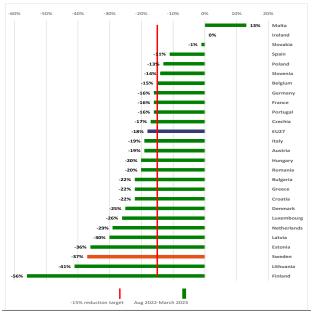
- Sweden has reported an annual investment of 100M Swedish krona for the local energy advisory services to provide advice on potential energy saving measures, focusing mainly on behavioural changes.
- A new support scheme for energy efficiency in single family houses has been introduced, amounting to 1200 million Swedish krona from 2023-2025.

2. Gas Demand Reduction

Sweden has reduced its gas consumption by **37%** in the period **August 2022-March 2023**, above the decrease of EU consumption (18%) and

surpassing 15% voluntary gas demand reduction agreed at the EU level (1).

Graph 3: Natural gas demand reduction (August 2022-March 2023)



(1) Cyprus does not use natural gas **Source:** Eurostat, DG ENER calculations

Diversification of energy supplies

1. Key actions

Import dependency from Russian natural gas was **2%** in 2021 (equalling 0.2 bcm). Between January and March 2023, Sweden received 0.03 bcm of Russian gas via LNG (vs. 0.1 bcm in 2022). (²).

Sweden has a **high level of national gas supply security**, due to its secure gas supply from non-Russian providers and its relatively low consumption.

2. Gas Infrastructure Developments

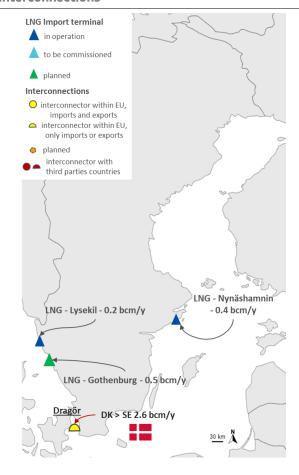
Unique gas pipeline links Dragor in Denmark to Stenungsund in Sweden. It transports around 2.6bcm/year of gas.. Sweden has **two small LNG regasification terminals** that are not connected to the transmission grid: Nynäshamnin

⁽¹⁾ Regulation (EU) 2022/1369 of the Council of 5 August 2022.

⁽²⁾ European Commission (based on Refinitiv and ENTSO-G).

Brunnsviksholme (470mcm/year) and Lysekil (250mcm/year). The planned LNG terminal in Gothenburg is frozen due to opposition from environmental groups.

 $\label{eq:map1:local} \mbox{Map 1: } \mbox{LNG terminals and cross-border interconnections}$



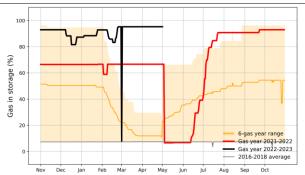
Source: DG ENER

3. Gas Storage

Sweden has **one small storage** facility (Skallen, 10mcm), corresponding to less than one day of winter consumption, which is used to meet peak demand.

Sweden fulfilled its gas storage obligations last winter, reaching 92.94% by 1 November (3), and ended the heating season with a filling gas storage at 95.25% by 2 May 2023.

Graph 4: Storage levels in Sweden



Source: JRC calculation based on AGSI+ Transparency Platform, 2022

Energy Platform

Regional Group of reference: North West Europe

National companies participating to the Industrial Advisory Group: none

On Wednesday, May 10, the European Union launched its first international tender for joint gas purchases. A total of 25 international suppliers and more than 110 companies have decided to participate and intend to purchase 11.6 billion cubic meters of gas. Deliveries are expected to take place between June 2023 and May 2024.

Accelerating clean energy

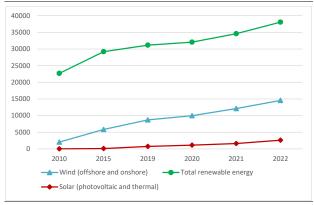
1. Installed Renewable Capacity

In **2022**, Sweden installed around **3.4** GW of renewable capacity, bringing the total to **38 GW** (vs. 34 GW in 2021).

In 2022, the annual growth rate of installed renewables power capacity rose to **10%**, compared to only 8% in 2021.

 $^{^{(3)}}$ Regulation (EU) 2022/1032 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 June 2022 amending Regulations (EU) 2017/1938 and (EC) No 715/2009 with regard to gas storage.

Graph 5: Installed wind and solar power capacity (in megawatt)

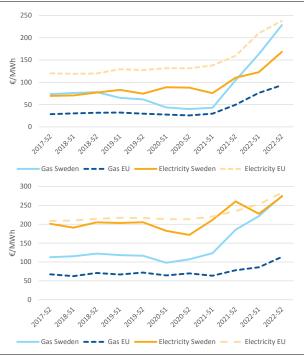


- (1) The renewable power capacity data reflects the capacity installed and connected at the end of the calendar year.
- (2) In 2022, Sweden installed 2.4 GW of **wind power** capacity (vs. 2.1 GW in 2021)
- (3) In 2022, Sweden installed 1 GW of **solar power** capacity (vs. 0.4 GW in 2021).

Source: IRENA, RE Capacity statistics, 2023

Energy price developments

Graph 6: **Sweden's energy retail prices for industry (top) and households (bottom)**



- (1) On electricity, the band consumption is for DC households and ID for industry
- (2) On gas, the band consumption is D2 for households and I4 for industry

Source: Eurostat

Recovery and Resilience Plan (RRP)

- **EUR 3.182 billion in grants** (updated, representing approximately 0.5% of 2021 GDP). **No loans requested.**
- Adoption date by Council: 4 May 2022
- No payment request submitted: the first and second payment are expected for Q3 2023
- Annual RRF event with stakeholders: no annual event organised yet,
- Climate target: 44%