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Europe's LNG capacity buildout outpaces demand

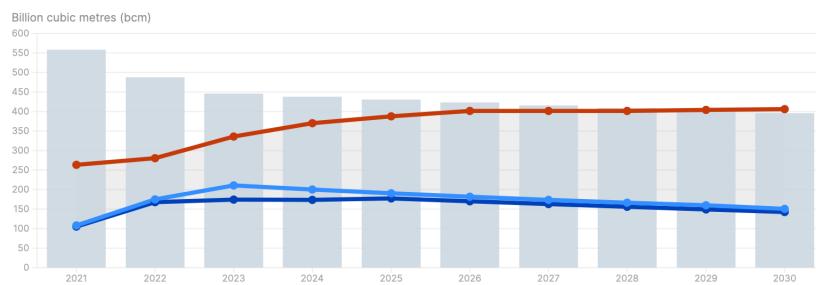
October 31, 2023



Europe's LNG import capacity buildout is outpacing demand

LNG historical and forecasted demand and capacity, 2021-2030

■ LNG capacity ■ 2023 LNG demand forecast* ■ 2022 LNG demand forecast* ■ Total gas consumption



Source: Gas Infrastructure Europe, Kpler, IEEFA * Includes EU27, UK, Türkiye, Albania, Norway.
2022 and 2023 LNG demand forecasts based on IEEFA analysis.

Europe plans continued LNG infrastructure buildout despite flattening imports and reductions to gas demand forecasts. Meanwhile, Russian supply of LNG holds steady

Key Takeaways:

Europe has added 36.5 billion cubic metres (bcm) of new LNG capacity since the beginning of 2022, while LNG consumption has only increased by 4.8 bcm so far this year, down on the 46.2 bcm increase in the same period in 2022.



Russian LNG supplies to Europe have so far remained steady in 2023, with Spain, France and Belgium the biggest importers



The European Union alone has spent €41 billion on LNG imports between January and July 2023, with the U.S. (€17.2 billion), Russia (€5.5 billion) and Qatar (€5.4 billion) the largest beneficiaries.



LNG import capacity is set to reach 406 bcm by 2030 as

new terminals come online, while the continent's total gas demand is expected to fall to around 400 bcm over the same period.



Brussels, 31 October 2023 | The gap between Europe's LNG capacity and demand continues to widen. Europe has added six new LNG terminals since the beginning of 2022, plus one expansion, a previously mothballed terminal and a new floating storage regasification unit (FSRU) that is docked but not yet operational, while LNG imports have flattened and gas consumption keeps declining.

LNG import capacity is set to reach 406 billion cubic metres (bcm) in 2030, an increase of 143 bcm from 2021 levels, while gas consumption is forecast to fall to around 400 bcm as the continent pushes ahead with gas demand reduction policies.

The utilisation rate of Europe's LNG terminals averaged 58% between January and September 2023. In the face of declining European gas consumption, it raises questions as to whether Europe needs to build additional LNG infrastructure through 2030.

"The decline in gas demand is challenging the narrative that Europe needs more LNG infrastructure to reach its

reducing gas consumption, countries in Europe risk trading a reliance on Russian pipelines for a redundant LNG system that further exposes the continent to volatile prices."

While European LNG imports from January to September 2022 increased by 62% in comparison with the same period in 2021, LNG imports in 2023 have flattened, increasing just 4% year-on-year. Meanwhile, the European Union (EU) has met its winter gas storage targets ahead of schedule.

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As of September 2023, the EU, Türkiye and the UK had imported a total of 125 bcm of LNG.

European imports of Russian LNG between January and September 2023 remained steady compared to the same period in 2022. Top-line figures mask national variations, with Spain and Belgium increasing their LNG imports by 50% in 2023 compared to the previous year. Terminals in Belgium and France also continue transshipping Russian LNG volumes from the Yamal project.

This update is part of IEEFA's European LNG Tracker, a publicly available interactive data set to visualise

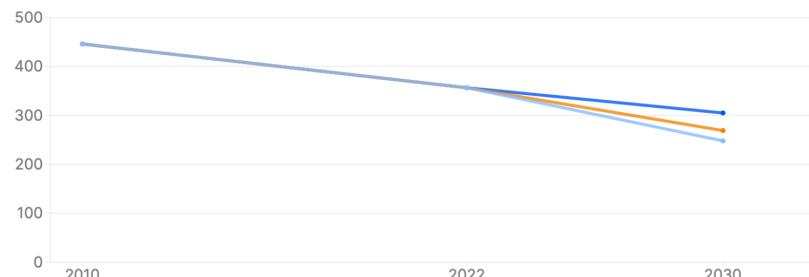
Explore IEEFA's European LNG Tracker:

<https://ieefa.org/European-Lng-tracker/>

European Union's gas demand forecast scenarios

■ IEA-STEPS (Stated Policies Scenario) ■ IEEFA ■ IEA-APS (Announced Pledge Scenario)

Billion cubic metres (bcm)



Source: International Energy Agency, IEEFA analysis

 Institute for Energy Economics
and Financial Analysis

About IEEFA

The Institute for Energy Economics and Financial Analysis (IEEFA) examines issues related to energy markets, trends and policies. The Institute's mission is to accelerate the transition to a diverse, sustainable and profitable energy economy. www.ieefa.org

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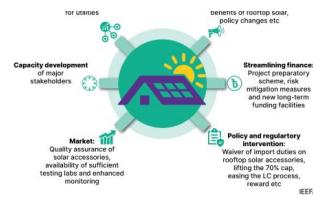
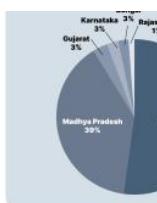
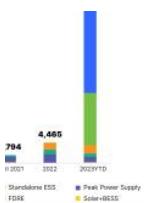


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Ana Maria Jaller-Makarewicz is the Lead Energy Analyst for IEEFA's Europe team. Her research focuses on topics related to gas and LNG, as well as other relevant European energy issues.

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- Integrated Coal Logistics Plan projections suggest coal evacuation projects and freight corridors may still leave the congested railway network operating over capacity.
 - Accelerating renewable energy could prevent unnecessary rail network congestion by limiting growth in coal freight - the only bulk freight commodity for which a ready substitute exists.
 - Prioritizing coal freight impairs opportunity costs on a changing economy and diverts resources from vital track renewal projects, impacting overall railway performance.
 - Passenger train experience reduced speeds, delays and cancellations as coal and other freight take precedence.
- IEEFA

India shows urgency for energy storage systems by already awarding more than 8GW of tenders

Bad news for blue hydrogen

Adding 2,000MW of rooftop solar capacity can help the Bangladesh Power Development Board save up to Tk110.32 billion (US\$1 billion) annually

Ambitious coal transportation plans will place a further strain on Indian Railways



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