

EMERGENCY MEASURES

2023 MARKET MONITORING REPORT - ELECTRICITY



Report (pros/cons of each type of measure, lessons)



Interactive database of 439 measures (by country, type)

Every EU country adopted emergency measures to mitigate the energy crisis. In total, EU Member States spent up to

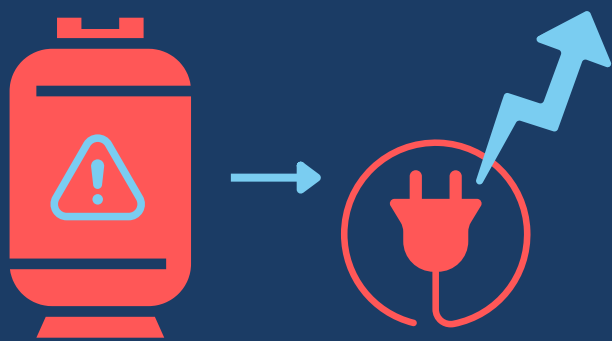
€ 646 BILLION



on emergency measures in 2022, based on the [Bruegel dataset](#).



Overall electricity demand dropped as a reaction to high prices, with variations between Member States, partly due to different emergency measures adopted.



Wholesale electricity prices peaked due to gas supply scarcity, but emergency measures mitigated the increase in retail prices.

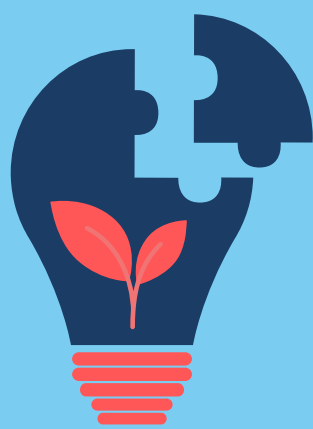
Household electricity prices show sticky downward trends despite reductions in wholesale electricity prices in 2023.



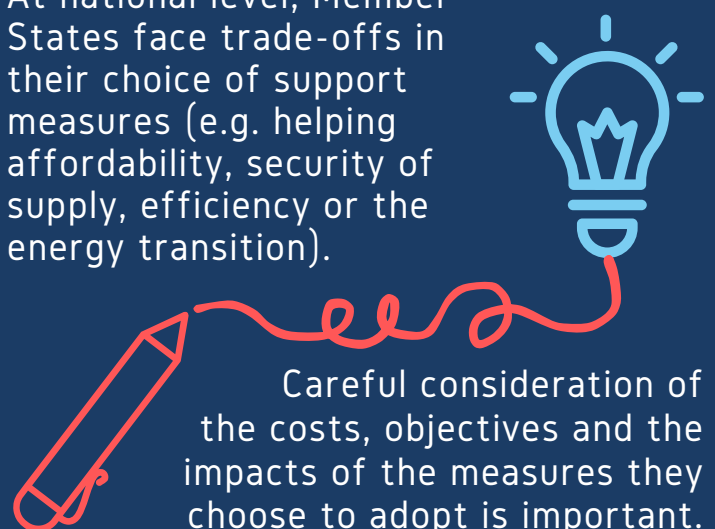
This may warrant a closer look at retailer behaviour and clauses in their energy customer contracts.

MARKET INTEGRATION

and non-fossil fuel power generation benefited Member States in terms of security of supply and stabilising prices during the crisis more than would otherwise be the case.



At national level, Member States face trade-offs in their choice of support measures (e.g. helping affordability, security of supply, efficiency or the energy transition).



Careful consideration of the costs, objectives and the impacts of the measures they choose to adopt is important.

Coordinated efforts across Members States on emergency measures mitigate market fragmentation risk.



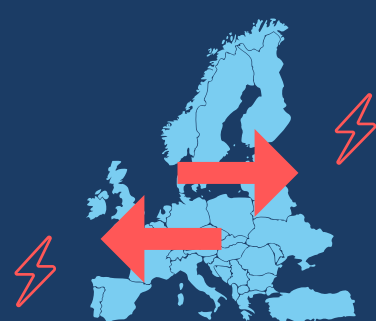
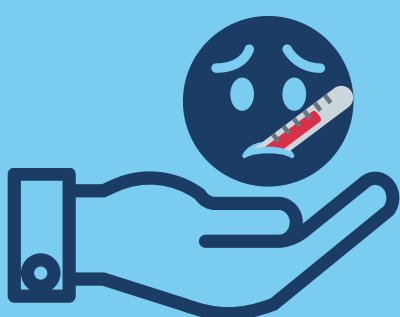
Unilateral national-level interventions should be avoided. Cross-border coordination ensures network and market resilience.

Any emergency necessarily calls for trade-offs and compromises; however, some approaches outperform others.



There is always merit in adopting energy savings and risk preparedness measures. These no-regret measures offer benefits without risks.

Measures for support to consumers should be temporary, targeted, and tailored to avoid long term distortionary effects.



Sufficient capacity for cross-border trading ensures the resilience of the energy system during crises, supporting efficient energy flows.