

D.K.S.

ENERGY GERMANY NEWS

Edition 02 - weekly

KEY INSIGHTS

As of 16 November 2024, ...
average fuel prices in
Germany are as follows:

Unleaded petrol 95: € 1.741
per litre

Diesel: € 1.583 per litre

LPG: € 1.070 per litre

Unleaded petrol 98: € 1.821
per litre

Premium Diesel: € 1.815
per litre

CNG: € 1.207 per
kilogramme



FOCUS HYDROCARBONS IN GERMANY: NEWS AND TRENDS

Dear readers,

In this issue we explore the current state and news of the hydrocarbon sector in Germany.

In recent years, the German hydrocarbon market has undergone significant transformations, influenced by the energy transition, environmental regulations and international geopolitics. Let us look at the highlights together.



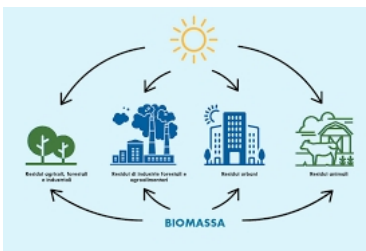
THE HYDROCARBONS MARKET IN GERMANY: DEVELOPMENTS AND PROSPECTS

As one of Europe's leading economies, Germany has always been a large consumer of hydrocarbons, mainly oil and natural gas. However, the increasing focus on sustainability and reducing CO₂ emissions has led the country to re-evaluate its energy strategies.

WE SEE THE MAIN TRENDS:

REDUCING DEPENDENCE ON FOSSIL FUELS

The German government has introduced policies to gradually reduce the use of fossil fuels by 2045. This has led to increased investment in renewable energy, but natural gas remains a crucial resource for the transition, as it is considered less polluting than coal.



INFLUENCE OF GEOPOLITICAL DYNAMICS

The war in Ukraine and international tensions have had a major impact on natural gas supplies from Russia. Germany accelerated the diversification of supply sources, seeking new partners and increasing the import of liquefied natural gas (LNG) from countries such as the US and Qatar.

DECARBONISATION INITIATIVES

Many companies in the sector are investing in carbon capture and storage (CCS) technologies and the adoption of advanced biofuels. These projects aim to reduce the carbon footprint of hydrocarbon products and support the transition to a low-emission economy.





TOWARDS A MORE SUSTAINABLE FUTURE

The German government has presented an ambitious plan to achieve climate neutrality by 2045.

This objective includes a significant reduction in the use of hydrocarbons in Germany and a consequent acceleration in the adoption of renewable sources.

However, today natural gas could continue to play a 'bridging' role during the energy transition.

NEW

In Germany, the management of oil and hydrocarbon policies has always been the responsibility of the Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Climate Action (Bundesministerium für Wirtschaft und

Klimaschutz, BMWK). Currently, the ministry is headed by Robert Habeck, a member of the Alliance 90/Greens party, who serves as Federal Minister for Economic Affairs and Climate Action.

The BMWK is responsible for national energy policy, including regulation and supervision of the oil sector. Its functions include:

Security of energy supply:

Ensuring that the country has sufficient energy resources to meet domestic demand.

Energy market regulation:

Establishing regulations for the efficient and competitive operation of the energy market.

Promotion of renewable energy:

Support the transition to sustainable energy sources and reduce dependence on fossil fuels. - Climate policies: Implement strategies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and address climate change.





TOWARDS A MORE SUSTAINABLE FUTURE

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However, natural gas could continue to play a role in "bridge" during the energy transition.



MARKET DATA CONSUMPTION AND TRENDS

- Oil Consumption: oil still accounts for a significant share of the German energy mix, but is expected to gradually decrease in the coming years.
- Natural Gas: Despite the supply crisis, natural gas remains a key component for Germany, especially for industry and power generation.
- LNG: Increased LNG imports are transforming the market, with the expansion of receiving terminals on the North Sea and Baltic Sea coasts.





IN EVIDENCE :

NEW PROJECTS PARTNERSHIPS

INVESTMENTS IN

RENEWABLES:

Several oil companies have been diversifying their investments in recent years, focusing on offshore wind and solar energy.

INTERNATIONAL COLLABORATIONS:

New agreements have been signed with LNG suppliers to ensure greater energy security in the coming decade.

TAX WAREHOUSES IN GERMANY

In Germany, tax warehouses (Steuerlager) for hydrocarbons are authorised facilities where energy products such as oil and gas can be manufactured, processed, held, received or shipped under duty suspension arrangements. This means that the tax is not immediately due, facilitating tax management for energy companies.

Main features of tax warehouses in Germany:

Authorisation: In order to operate a tax warehouse, an authorisation issued by the competent customs authority is required.

The request must include details on location, storage capacity and planned operations.

Suspensive Regime: Energy products can be moved within the European Union under excise duty suspension arrangements, using the computerised Excise Movement and Control System (EMCS).

This system enables the electronic monitoring of movements of excisable goods.

Obligations of the warehouse keeper: The operator of the tax warehouse is responsible for the correct payment of excise duties always when the products are released for consumption. He is also obliged to keep accurate records of operations and to comply with current safety and environmental regulations.



GERMANY

Note that fuel prices in Germany can vary significantly during the day, with differences of up to 25 cents per litre.

Generally, prices tend to be lowest between 16:00 and 21:00, while they reach their highest peaks during the night and early morning hours.

🗣️ YOUR VOICE COUNTS

We invite you to share your views and participate in the discussion on the future of hydrocarbons in Germany.

Write us your questions or comments, we will be happy to answer them in the next issue!

Thanks for reading and see you next newsletter!

CONSIDERATIONS FOR ITALIAN COMPANIES:

Italian companies wishing to operate with tax warehouses in Germany must:

Tax registration: Obtain a German tax number (Steuernummer) and, if necessary, a German VAT number (Umsatzsteuer-Identifikationsnummer).

Regulatory Compliance: Ensure that operations comply with German and European excise, customs and safety laws.

Local advice: It is advisable to use tax and legal advisors experienced in German law to ensure compliance and optimise operations.

For detailed information on procedures and regulations for tax warehouses in Germany, it is advisable to consult the guidelines provided by the German Customs Agency (Zoll) and the EU directives on excise duties.

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