

Climate Change and Energy Security in the EU

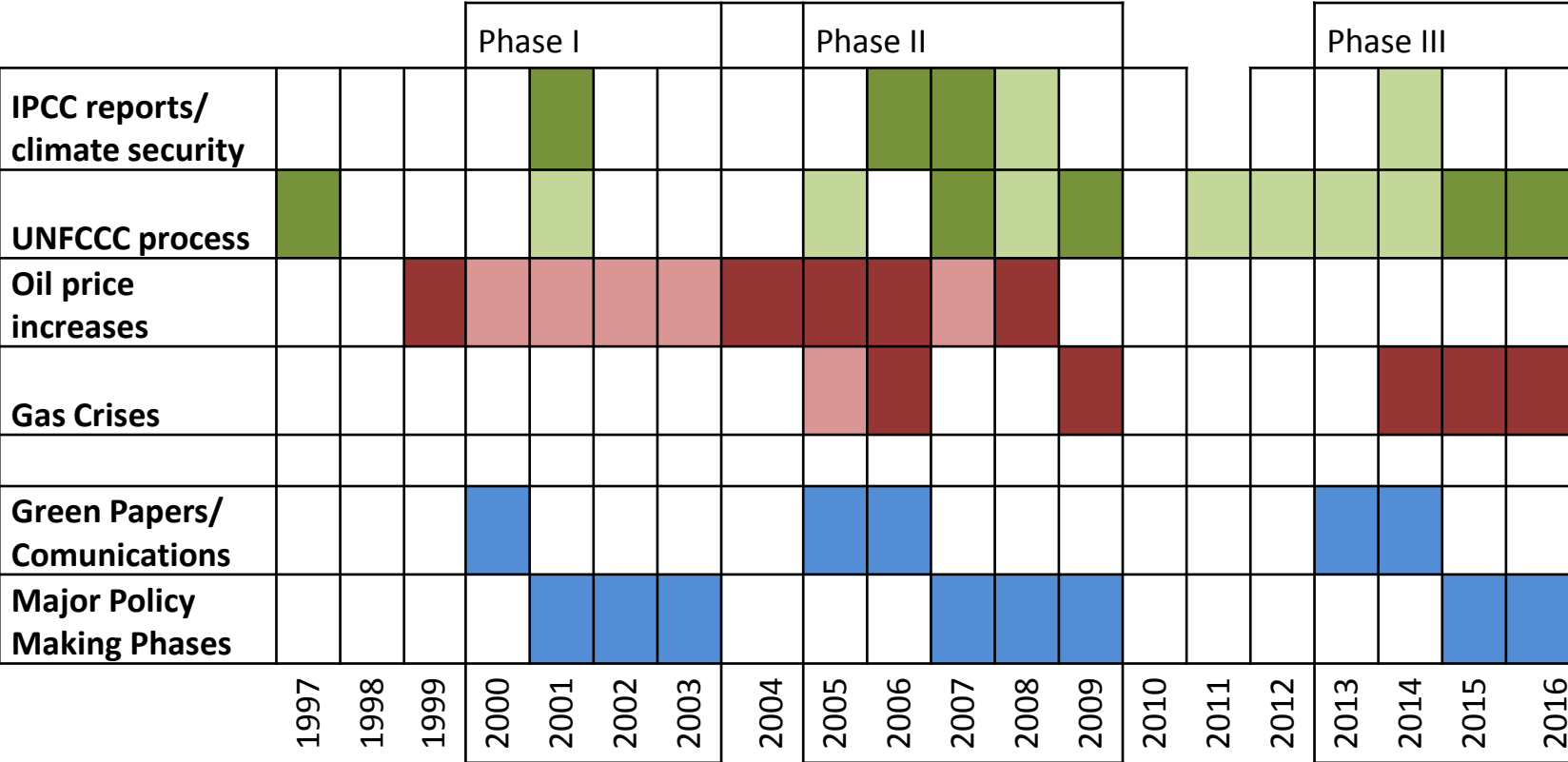
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Institute of Political Science
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Overview

1. How did EU energy and climate policy evolve and what were its drivers?
2. How did the current phase of energy and climate policy evolve?
3. What is important/different about this phase?
4. Take-aways for energy integration

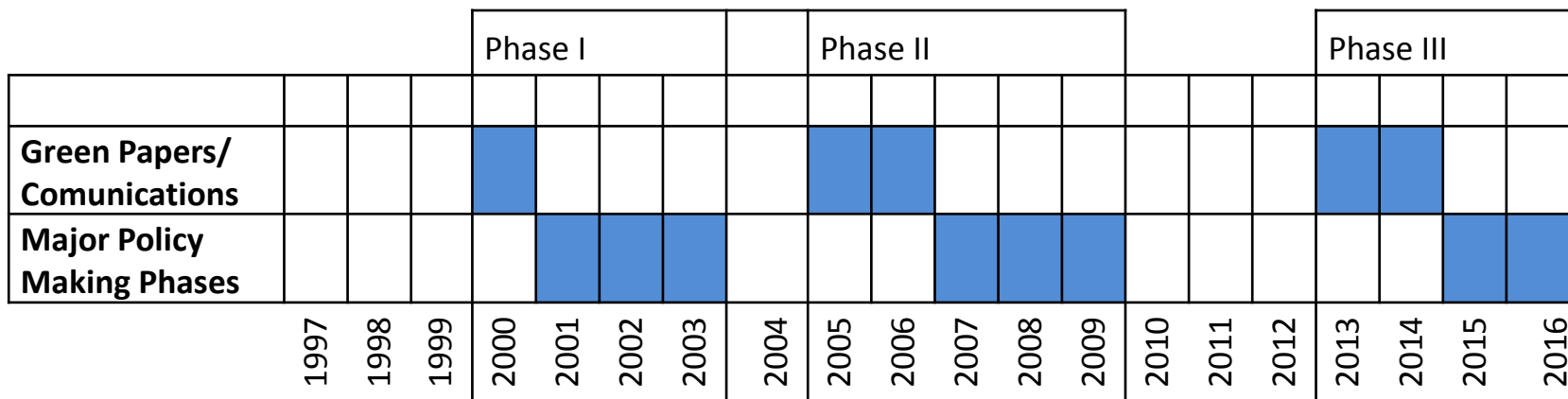
Phases and Drivers of EU Energy and Climate Policy

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Source: Richert, Jörn (2017): From Single Voice to Coordinated Polyphony. EU Energy Policy and the External Dimension, in: European Foreign Affairs Review 22(2):213–232.

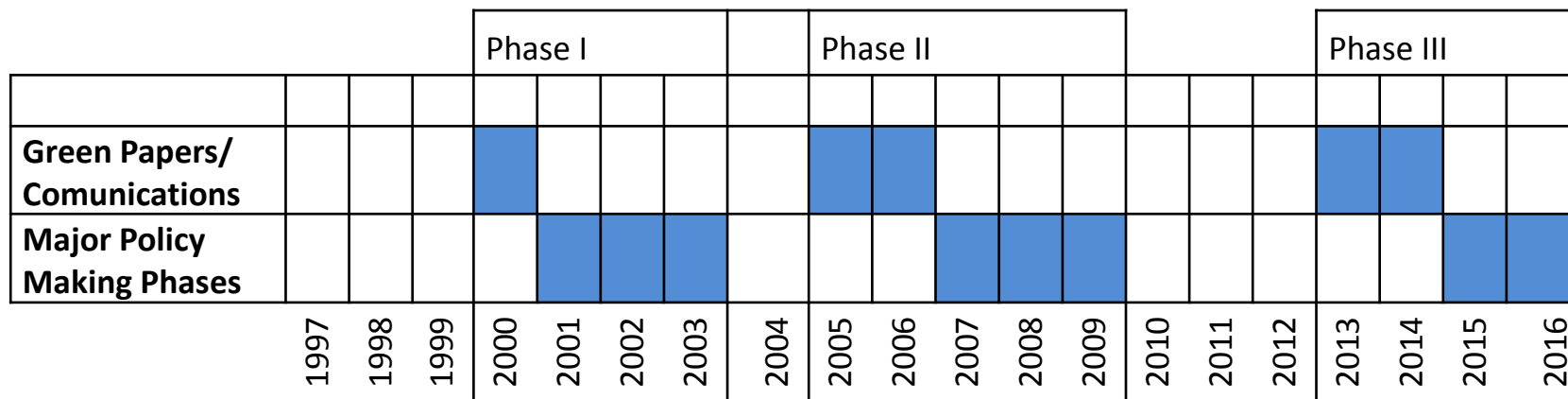
Phases and Drivers of EU Energy and Climate Policy



Phase I:

- EU ETS
- Market Liberalization (Second Energy Package)

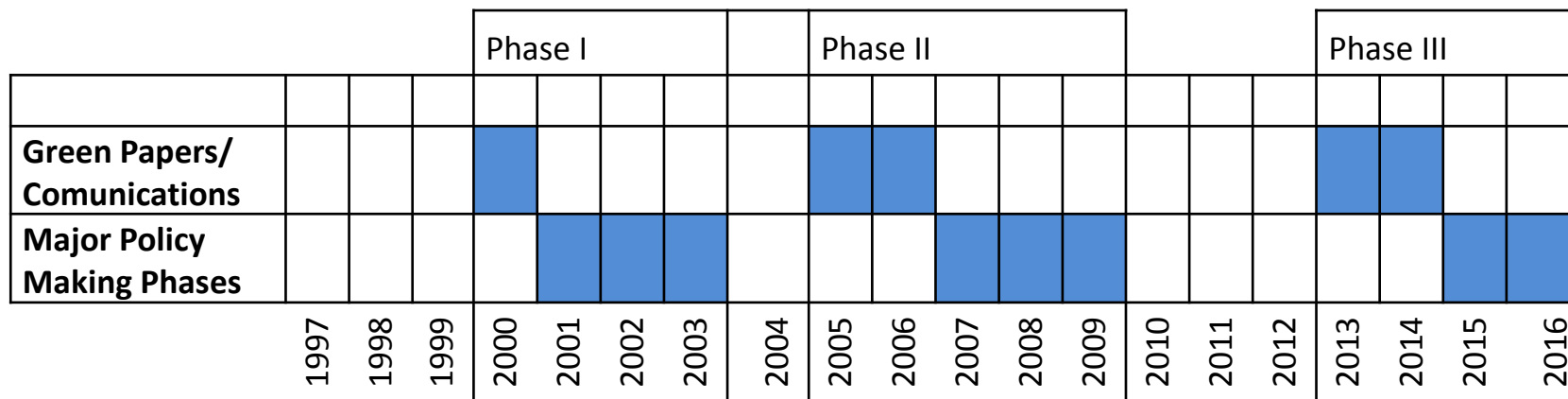
Phases and Drivers of EU Energy and Climate Policy



Phase II:

- 20% GHG reduction by 2020
- 20% renewable energy by 2020
- 20% increase in energy efficiency by 2020
- Market liberalization/interconnection (Third Energy Package; unbundling ACER, ENTSO-E/G)

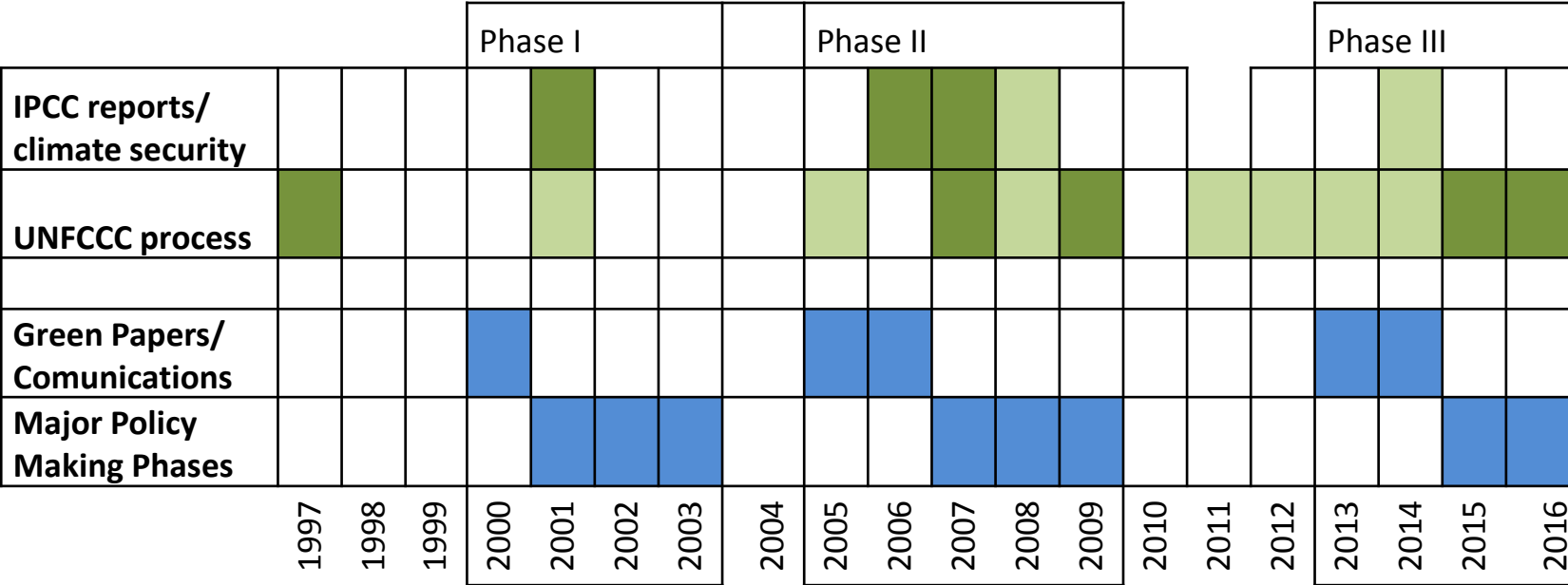
Phases and Drivers of EU Energy and Climate Policy



Phase III:

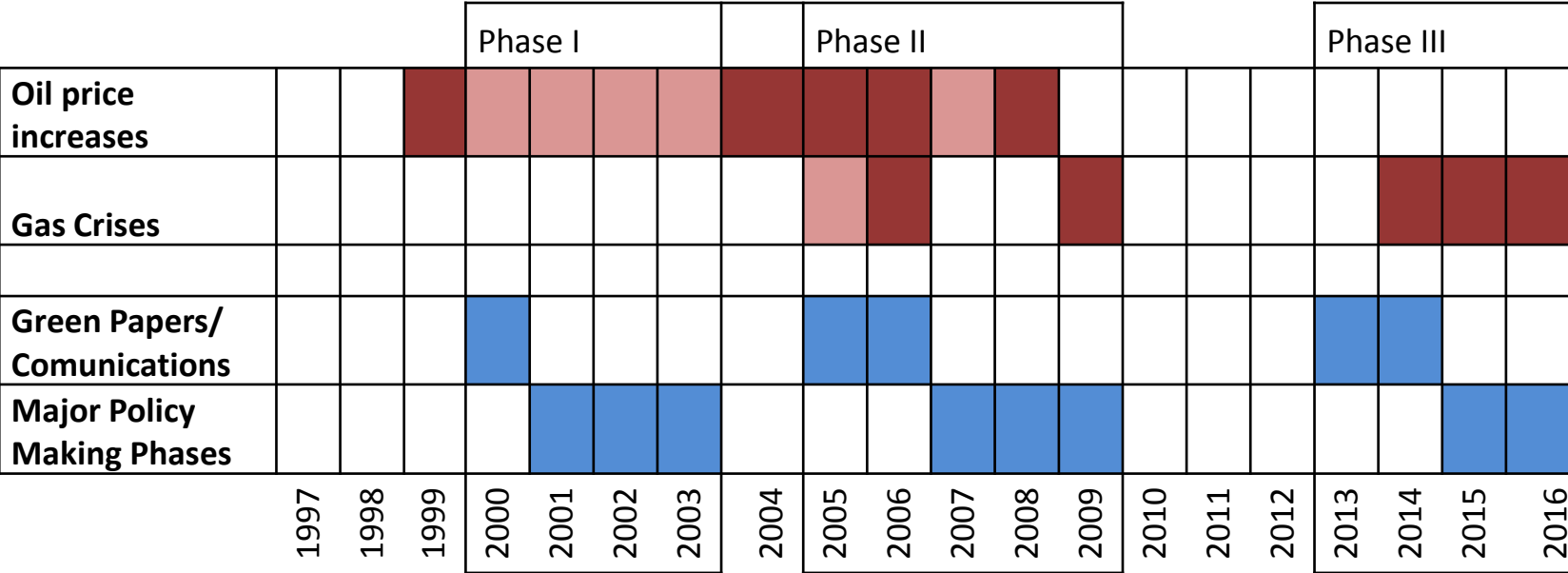
- 40% GHG reduction by 2030
- 27% renewable energy by 2030
- 27% increase in energy efficiency by 2030
- Market liberalization/interconnection: 15% inter-state electricity grid connections (as share of a state's electricity production capacity)

Phases and Drivers of EU Energy and Climate Policy



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Phases and Drivers of EU Energy and Climate Policy



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How did EU energy and climate policy evolve and what were its drivers?

1. The Climate Link:

- Phase I between the negotiation and the entry into force of Kyoto
- Phase II in the run-up to Bali/Copenhagen
- Phase III in the run-up to Paris

2. The Energy Security Link:

- Phase I co-occurring with stark oil price increases
- Phase II co-occurring with two Russian gas crises and the oil price crisis of 2008
- Phase III co-occurring with the Russian-Ukrainian conflict

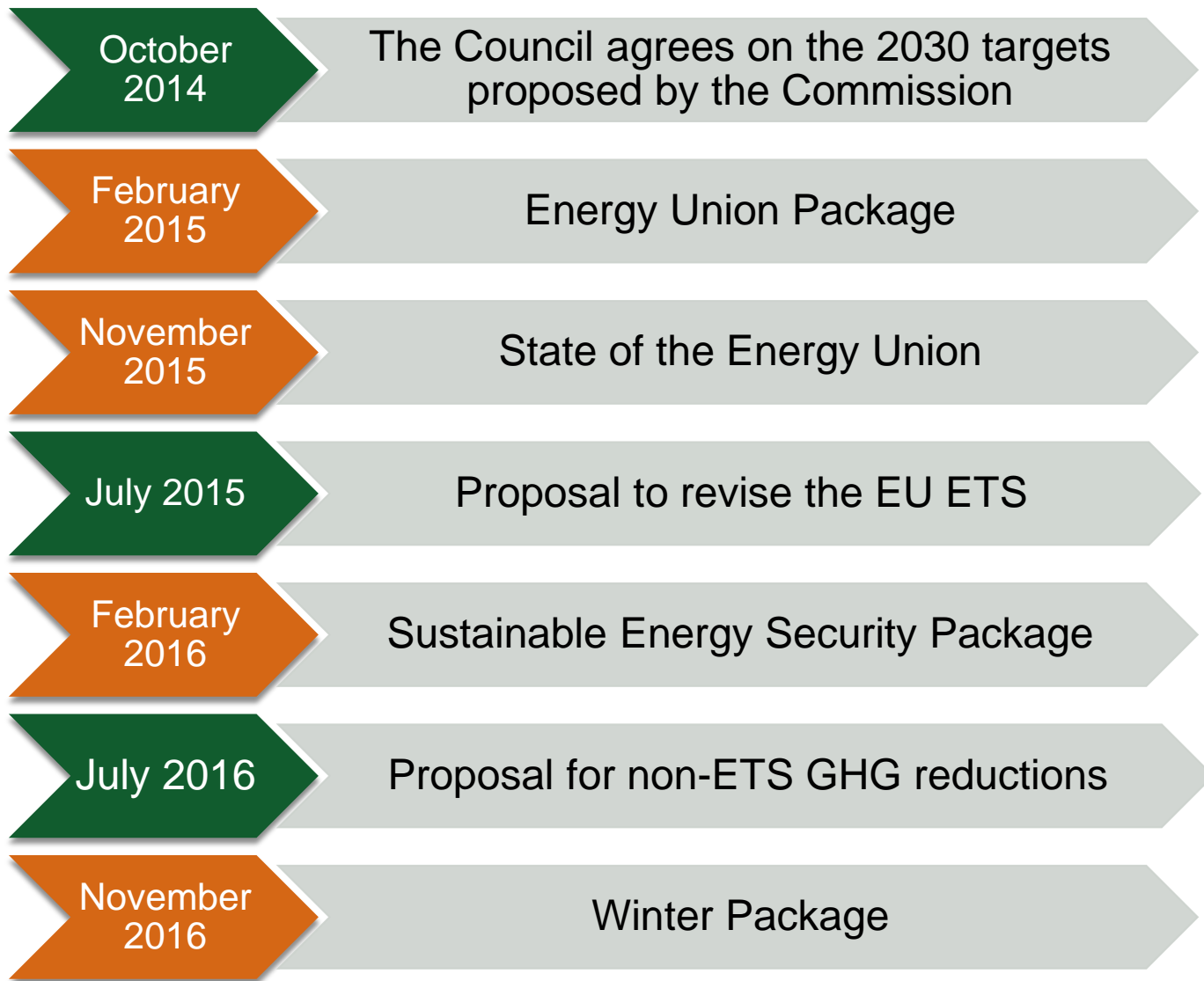
3. Internal Functionalist logic

- Becoming important in Phase III

The Energy Union – Current Developments



The Energy Union – Current Developments



The Energy Union – Current Developments

February
2015

Energy Union Package

Five Dimensions of the Energy Union

Energy security, solidarity and trust

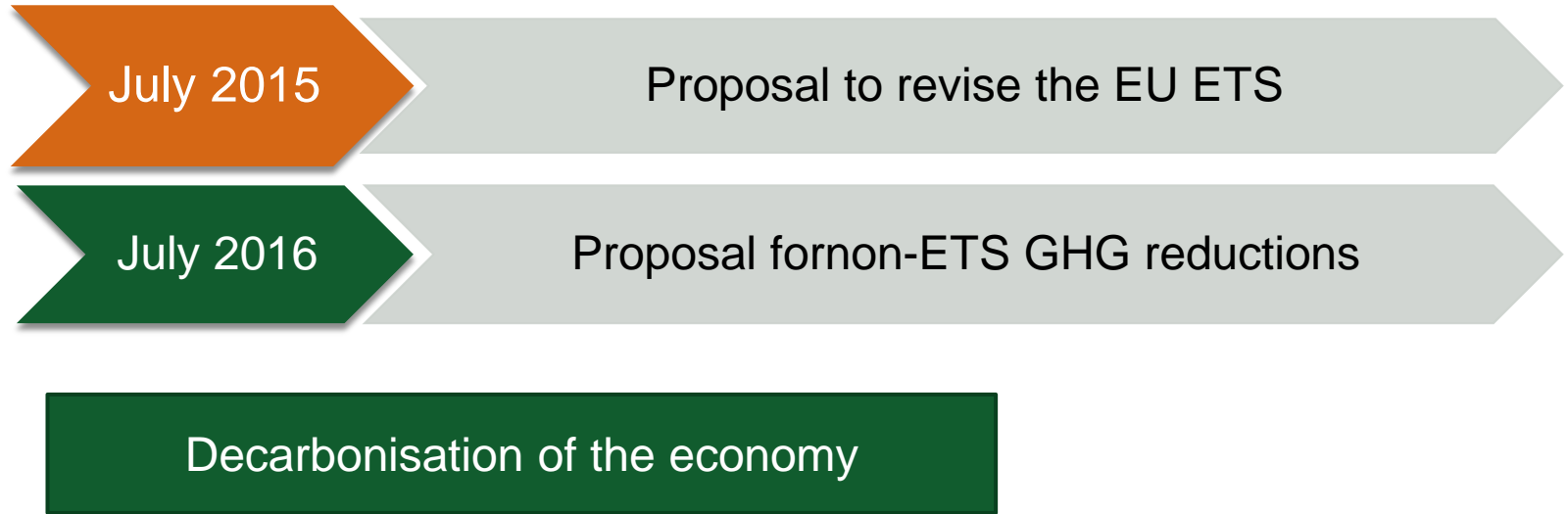
A fully-integrated internal energy market

Energy efficiency

Decarbonisation of the economy

Research, Innovation and Competitiveness

The Energy Union – Current Developments



The Energy Union – Current Developments

February
2016

Sustainable Energy Security Package

Energy security, solidarity and trust

1. Gas supply regulation
2. A decision on Intergovernmental Agreements in energy
3. Liquefied natural gas (LNG) and gas storage strategy
4. Heating and Cooling strategy

The Energy Union – Current Developments

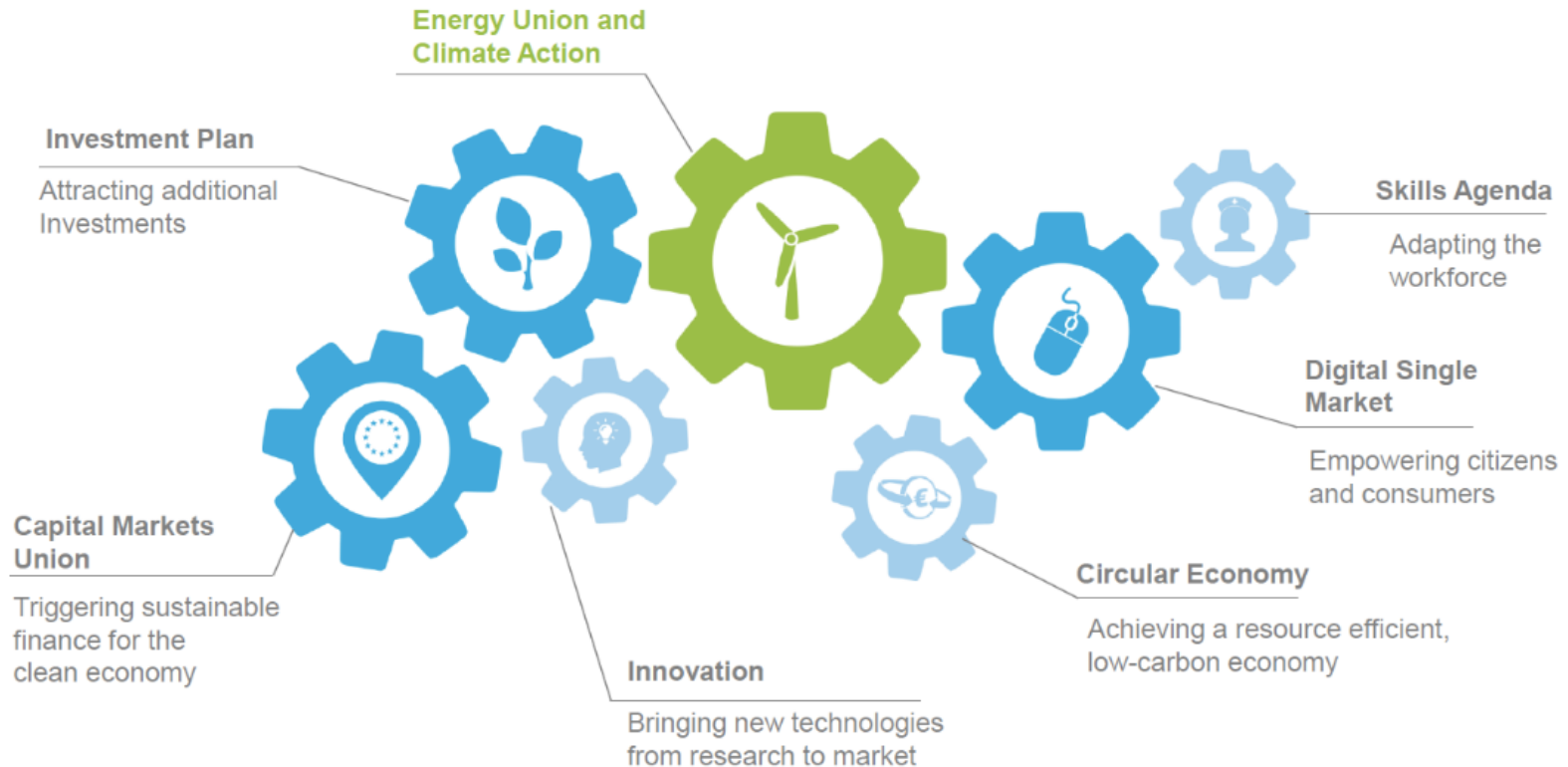
November
2016

Winter Package

The Energy Union – Current Developments

November
2016

Winter Package



The Energy Union – Current Developments

November
2016

Winter Package

Three Major Goals

1. Putting energy efficiency first
2. Achieving global leadership in renewable energies
3. Providing a fair deal for consumers

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Energy efficiency

Decarbonisation of the
economy

A fully-integrated internal
energy market

What is Important/Different about this Phase?

November
2016

Winter Package

Noteworthy developments

1. Pushing for a binding 30% target for energy efficiency
2. Market design
 - Adapting Market design to increase and reward flexibility
 - Caps on capacity mechanisms
 - No priority dispatch for renewables
 - Infrastructure development

What is Important/Different about this Phase?

November
2016

Winter Package

Noteworthy developments

1. Consumer first

- Better information and transparency (Smart metering)
- More rights for „Prosumers“ and innovative participation forms

2. Energy Union Governance

- REN target binding only on EU level, not on national level
- Integrated energy and climate plans, regional consultation, recommendations by Commission

Take-aways for Energy Integration

1. Grid integration, renewable energy promotion and energy efficiency are important energy security strategies
2. Energy cooperation is a long-term process
3. Parallel development of energy/climate policy and regional integration (e.g. Poland)
4. Continuous adjustments and development
5. Energy integration calls for increasingly deep and detailed cooperation
6. Need to be responsive to technological developments

Thank you for your attention!

Akteure

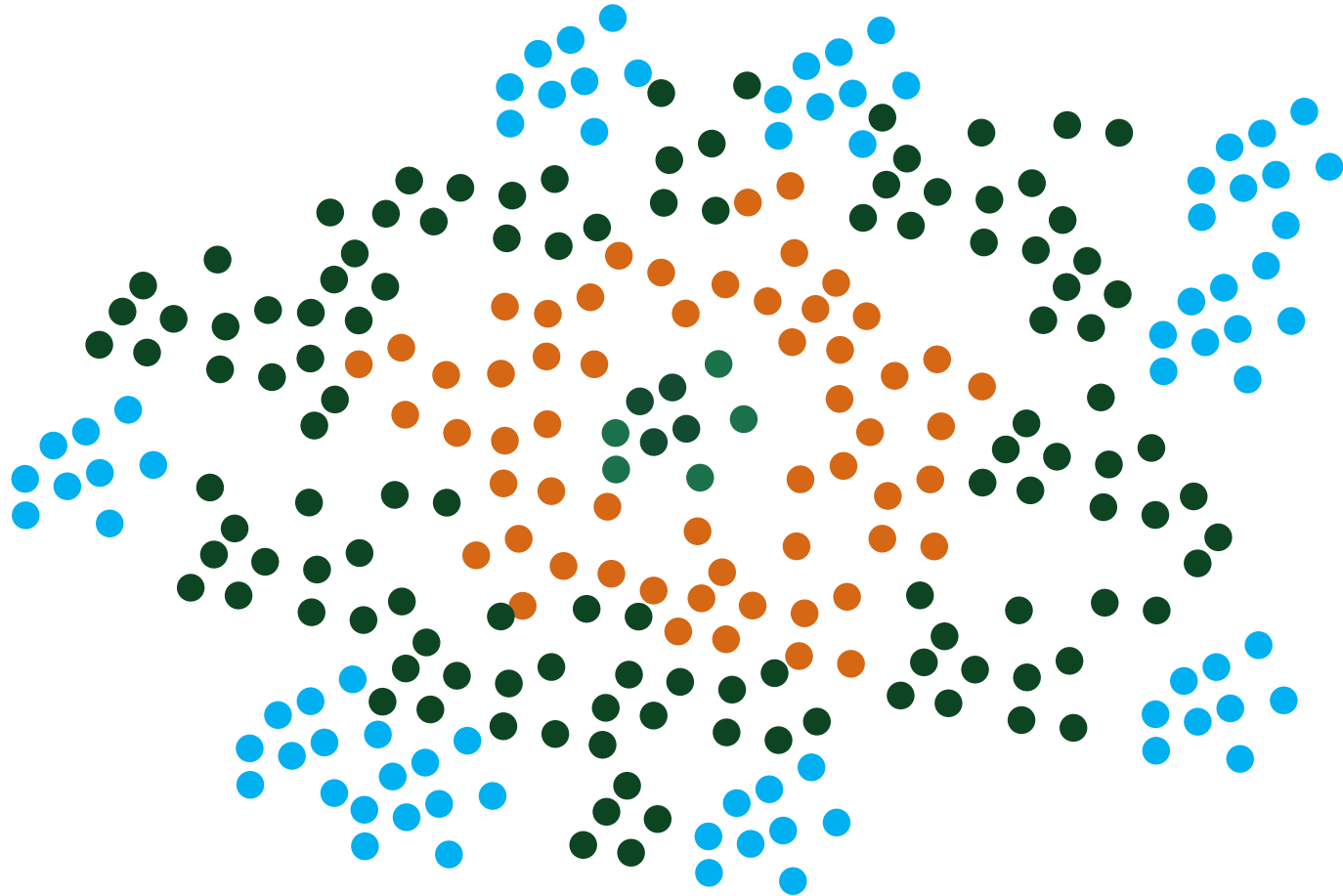
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BMWi
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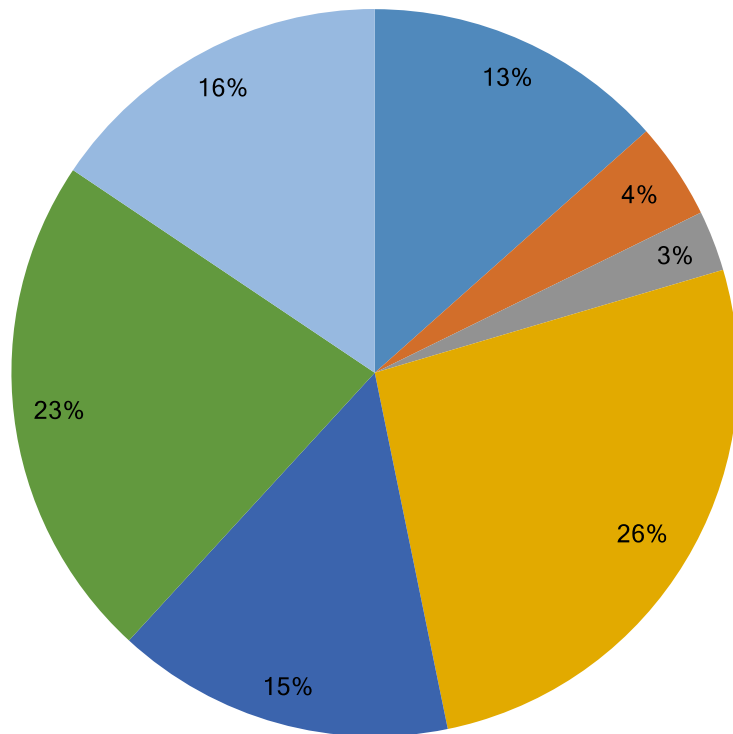
68 zentrale Akteure,
inkl.

Private Unternehmen
Verbände
Beratungen
Zivilgesellschaft
Wissenschaft

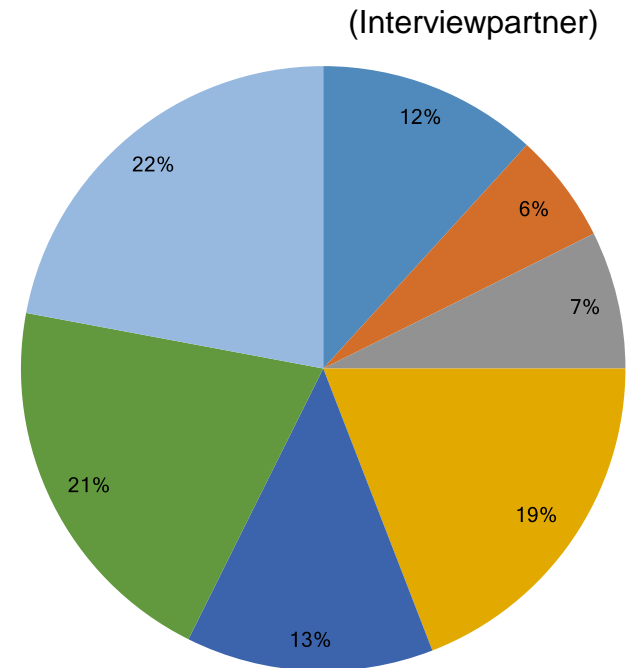
Insgesamt 188
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Akteure - Sektoren



- Beratung
- Politische Akteure
- Staatliche Unternehmen/Initiativen
- Privatunternehmen
- Verbände
- Wissenschaft
- Zivilgesellschaft



Akteure – Aktivität nach Regionen

