

EU ENERGY POLICY

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Jean Monnet Module on EU Foreign Policy



Lectures' content

- the main features of the EU foreign energy policy
- the role and function of the European Atomic Energy Community (EAEC or Euratom)
- the role of the EU in the Energy Charter Treaty
- external action instruments in the energy sector and local action support
- effects of the COVID19 pandemic to the EU energy policy
- web-sources and materials on EU energy policy

EU ENERGY POLICY

- Shared competence (Article 4 TFEU)
- Article 194 TFEU: ENERGY
 - *EU and MSs should ensure the functioning of the energy market;*
 - *Free choice of energy sources for MSs*
- **November 2016: Clean Energy For All Europeans**
(Communication of the Commission - COM/2016/0860 final)
 - *Package proposal*
 - *Reference to the Paris Agreement goals: «This package should be seen in the context of the EU leading the way towards [..the] implement[ion of] the Paris agreement»*

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

The UNFCCC entered into force on 21 March 1994 (currently, there are 197 Parties (196 States and 1 regional economic integration organization - European Union, from 1992))

The **Conference of the Parties (COP)** is the supreme body of the UNFCCC Convention.

- *It consists of the representatives of the Parties to the Convention. It holds its sessions every year.*

Paris Agreement : 12 December 2015; in force: 4 November 2016; 184 ratifications out of 197 Parties to the Convention. – COP21.

- *The agreement sets out a global action plan to put the world on track to avoid dangerous climate change by limiting global warming to well below 2 °C and pursuing efforts to limit it to 1.5 °C.*
- *The agreement recognises the role of non-Party stakeholders in addressing climate change, including cities, other subnational authorities, civil society, the private sector and others*



European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom)

- international organization established to form a common market for the development of the peaceful uses of atomic energy and facilitate the establishment of a nuclear-energy industry at the regional level (1958)
- Euratom Supply Agency (ESA)

EU Nuclear Energy policy

- Nuclear power plants generate almost 30% of the electricity produced in the EU. There are 130 nuclear reactors in operation in 14 EU countries.
- Each EU country decides alone whether to include nuclear power in its energy mix or not.
- Nuclear safety
- European Nuclear Energy Forum

International cooperation on nuclear safety

- International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) – 1956: world's central intergovernmental forum for scientific and technical co-operation in the nuclear field
- Convention on Nuclear Safety was adopted by a Diplomatic Conference convened by the International Atomic Energy Agency at its Headquarters from 14 to 17 June 1994.
 - Date of adoption: 17 June 1994*
 - Date of entry into force: 24 October 1996*
- 2013, the European Commission signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)

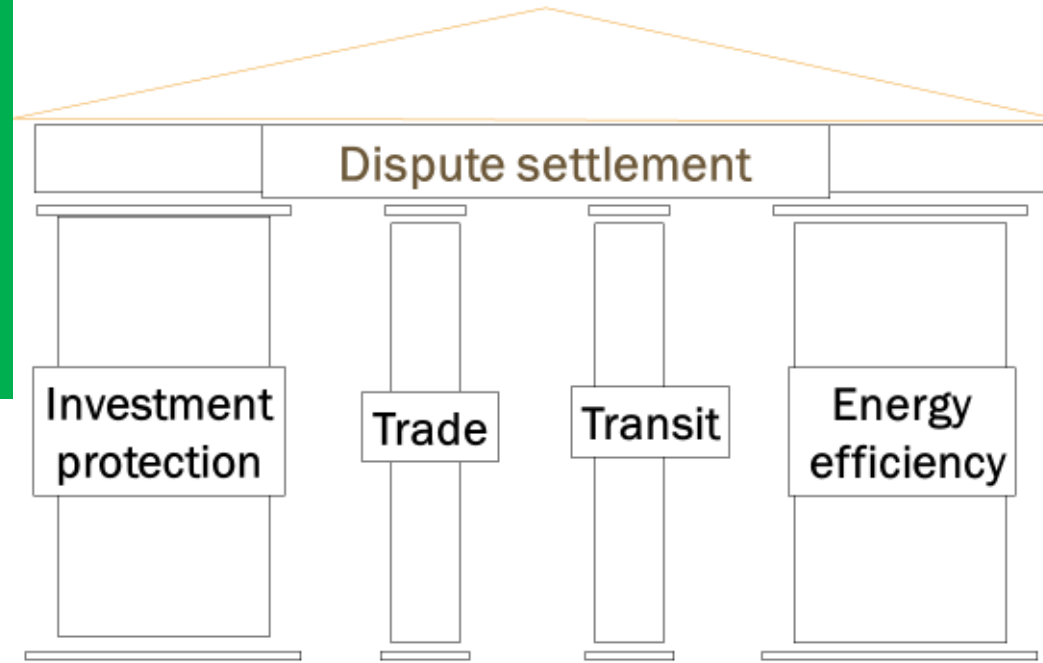


Energy Charter Treaty

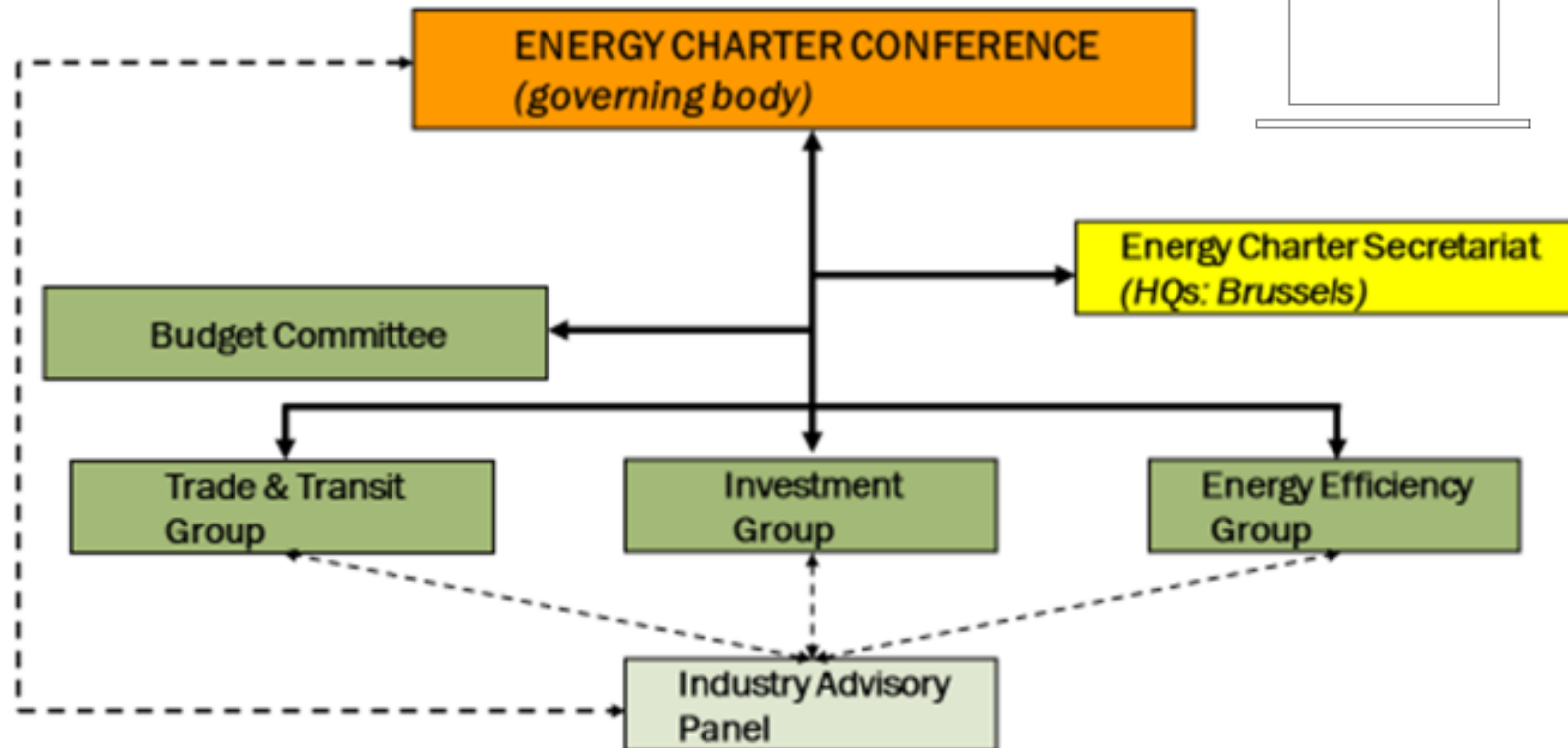
- signed in December 1994
- entered into force in April 1998.

- Sectorial agreement
- 54 members (including the European Union and Euratom)

The four pillars of the ECT



Energy Charter Process



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LECTURE N. 4

EXTERNAL ACTION INSTRUMENTS IN THE ENERGY SECTOR AND LOCAL ACTION SUPPORT

EU External Energy Policy

- *The EU energy policy has an important external dimension*
 - *Neighbourhood policy*
 - *Energy dialogues with third countries*
 - *Implementation of the Paris Agreement (at the EU and international level)*

Europe's place on the world stage

- The European Union has set up a permanent **dialogue on energy issues** with its main suppliers – **Norway, Russia, the Gulf states** – and with other countries or regions playing an important role on the world energy stage, namely Brazil, China, India, the United States, Africa and the Mediterranean.
- The EU has launched many **cooperation and aid programmes** in the energy field throughout the world.
- It cooperates actively with organisations such as the **International Energy Agency**, the **International Atomic Energy Agency** and the **International Energy Forum**.
- It has signed up to the '**Sustainable energy for all**' initiative launched in **2011 by the UN** to help a further 500 million people in developing countries gain access to sustainable energy by 2030.
- Closer to its borders, the EU has signed the **Energy Community Treaty** in order to integrate progressively the energy markets of south-east Europe, Moldova and Ukraine on the basis of the EU energy, competition and environmental rules.
- Energy is also a key element of EU **neighbourhood policy with countries in the south and east of Europe**, with specific emphasis on energy efficiency and the promotion of renewable energy sources.

The **International Energy Forum (IEF)** aims to foster greater mutual understanding and awareness of common energy interests among its members.



The **70 Member Countries of the Forum** are signatories to the **IEF Charter**, which outlines the framework of the global energy dialogue through this inter-governmental arrangement.

INTERNATIONAL ENERGY FORUM
Charter

- *The 70 IEF member countries account for almost 90% of world oil and gas supply and demand*
- *EU member states are part of the EIF, together with Russia (Ukraine is not part to EIF)*



RIYADH
22 FEBRUARY 2011



<https://www.ief.org/>

Energy Community Treaty

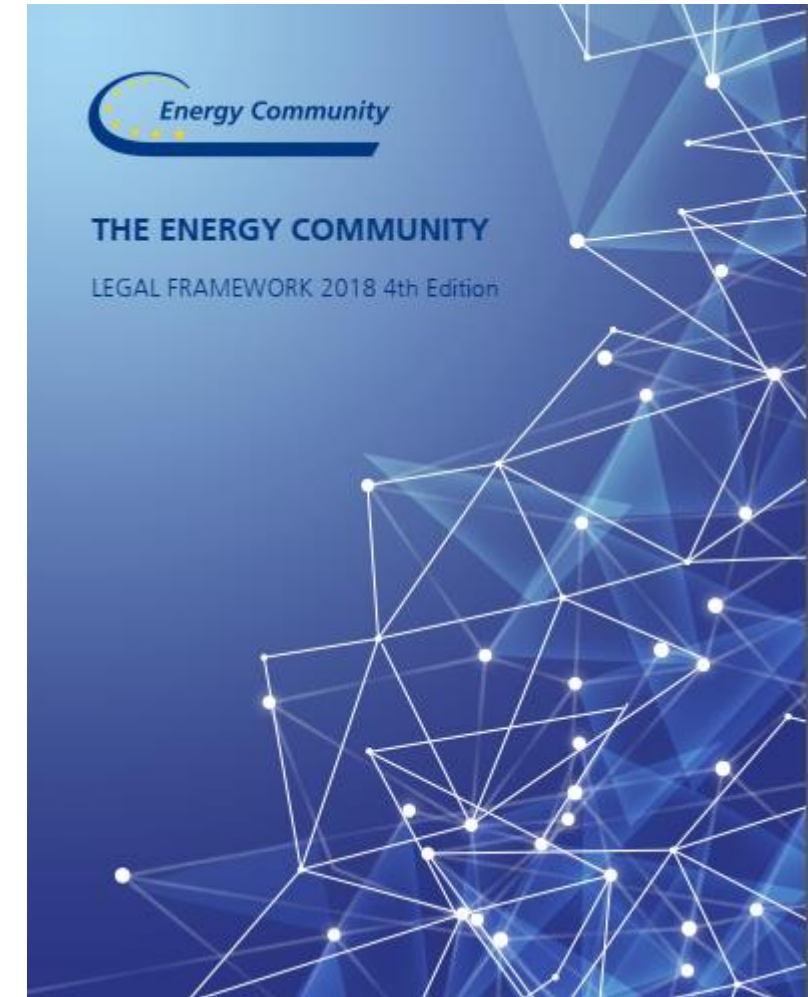
The Energy Community is an **international organisation** which brings together the European Union and its neighbours to create an integrated pan-European energy market. The organisation was founded by the **Treaty establishing the Energy Community** signed in October 2005 in Athens, Greece, in force since **July 2006**.

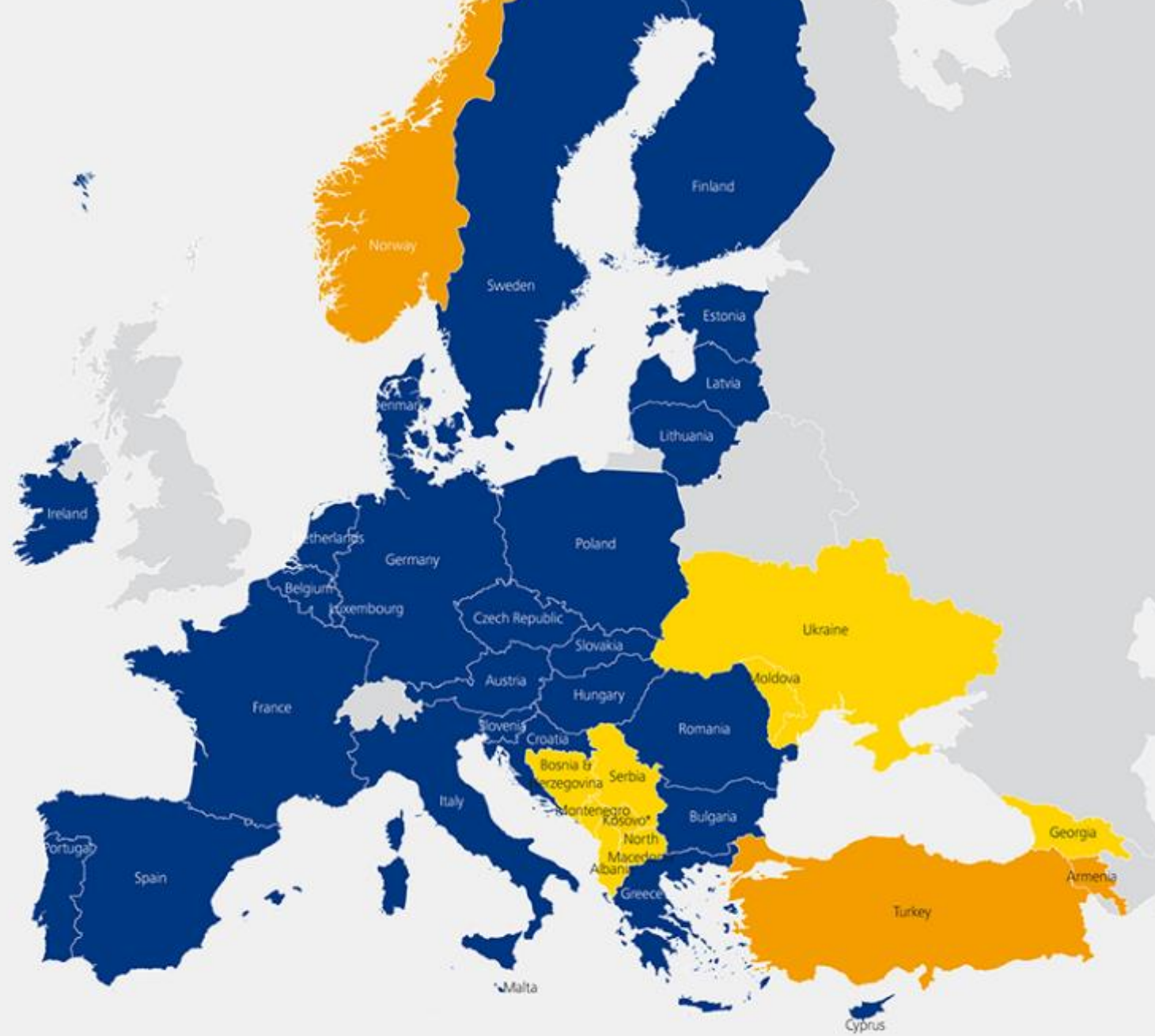
The Treaty entered into force on 1 July 2006. It is concluded for a term of ten years. Its application was extended for a new ten-year period by unanimous decision of the Ministerial Council dated 24 October 2013.

The **key objective** of the Energy Community is **to extend the EU internal energy market rules and principles to countries in South East Europe, the Black Sea region and beyond on the basis of a legally binding framework.**

The **mission of the Energy Community Treaty** is to:

- Establish a stable regulatory and market framework capable of attracting investment in power generation and networks;
- Create an integrated energy market allowing for cross-border energy trade and integration with the EU market;
- Enhance the security of supply to ensure stable and continuous energy supply that is essential for economic development and social stability;
- Develop competition at regional level and exploit economies of scale.





★ European Union

* This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

- Contracting Parties
- Observer
- EU Participants



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BE INFORMED

Corona virus pandemic

Overview of the EU's support package

DOWNLOAD



EU-Russia energy dialogue

- *The EU-Russia Energy Dialogue provides the overall structure for energy cooperation between the EU and Russia going forward. Through the Dialogue, the EU and Russia seek to:*
 - *improve investment opportunities in the energy sector, including through the opening up of energy markets*
 - *ensure secure and adequate infrastructure*
 - *facilitate an increase in the use of environmentally friendly technologies and energy resources*
 - *promote energy efficiency and energy savings on the way to a low-carbon economy*
 - *exchange information on legislative initiatives.*

https://ec.europa.eu/energy/topics/international-cooperation/key-partner-countries-and-regions/russia/eu-russia-energy-dialogue_en

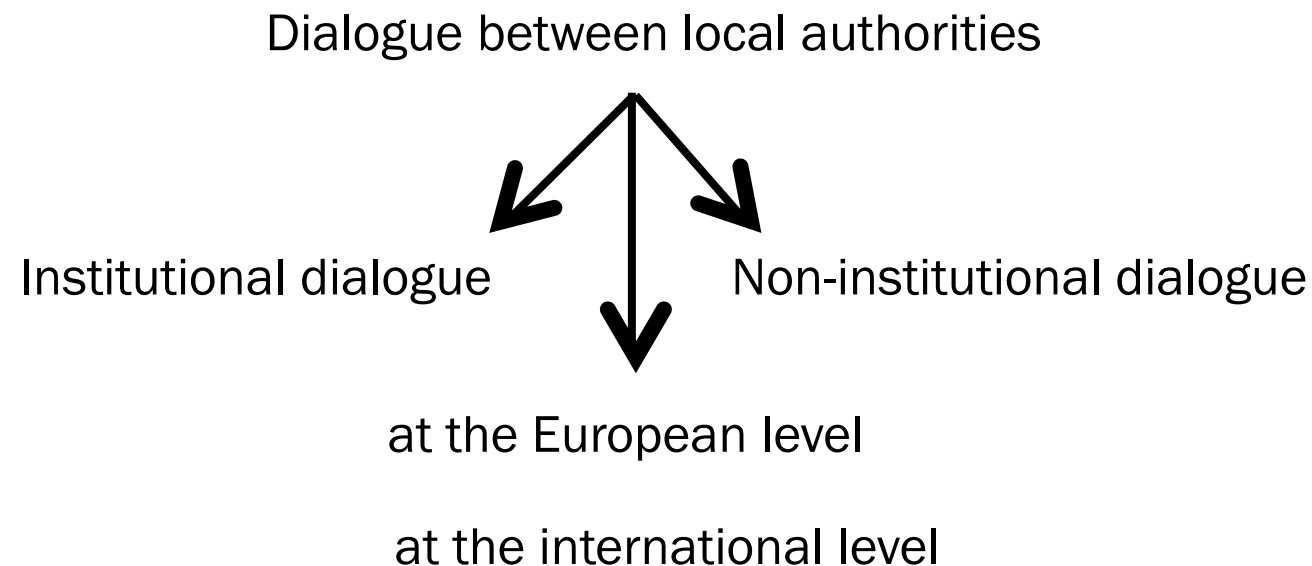


EU CLIMATE CHANGE POLICY

- In **international climate talks**, the EU has committed itself to reducing its greenhouse gas emissions by 20 % of 1990 levels by 2020 and under certain conditions to increase that figure to 85 % or even 95 % by 2050.
- **Most of that reduction will have to come from the energy sector**, as it accounts for 80 % of the European Union's greenhouse gas emissions.
- All decision-making levels are involved in implementing EU energy and climate policies, be they local, regional, national or European.
- For instance, the European Union launched the **Covenant of Mayors** initiative in 2009. Signatory towns and cities undertook to exceed the European objectives. There are currently 4 000 signatories, representing over 160 million inhabitants

EU CLIMATE AND ENERGY POLICY: THE LOCAL LEVEL OF IMPLEMENTATION

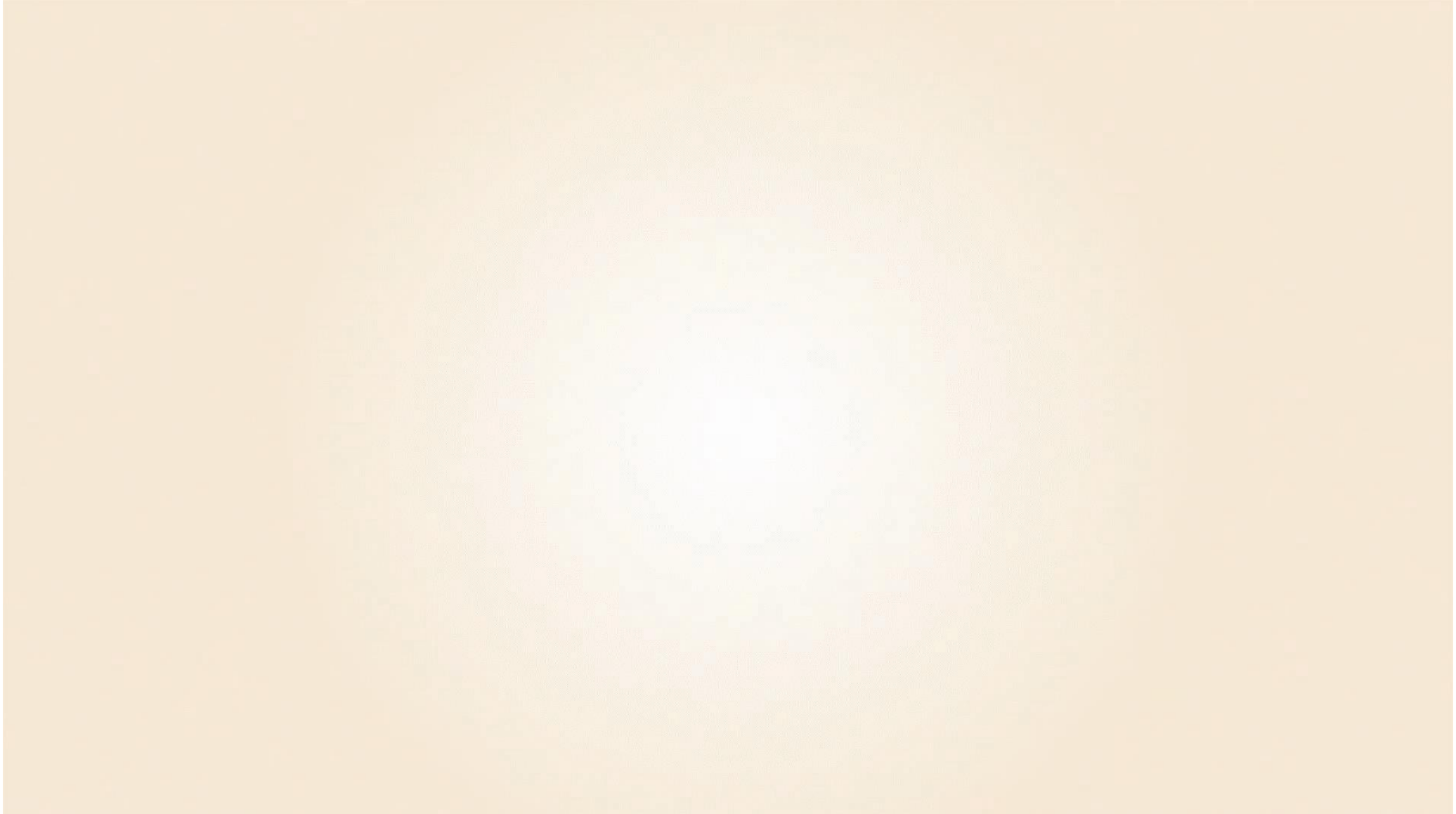
What are the relationships between local authorities and the European Union?



European Committee of the Regions (CoR)

- Created in 1994 (the European Union's assembly of regional and local representatives)
- 350 members
- MAIN PRINCIPLES INSPIRING THE CoR'S ACTIVITIES
 - *Multilevel Governance*
 - Coordinated action by the European
 - , national and sub-national (regional and local authorities) levels, based on partnership and aimed at drawing up and implementing EU policies.
 - *Proximity*
 - **Article 10.3 TEU:** “[e]very citizen shall have the right to participate in the democratic life of the Union. Decisions shall be taken as openly and as closely as possible to the citizen”.
 - *Subsidiarity*
 - **Article 5.3 TEU:** “[u]nder the principle of subsidiarity, in areas which do not fall within its exclusive competence, the Union shall act only if and in so far as the objectives of the proposed action cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States, either at central level or at regional and local level, but can rather, by reason of the scale or effects of the proposed action, be better achieved at Union level [...]”.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PWPHIM0kZDE&t=5s>



Local authorities as international players under public international law



The U.S. Mayors Climate Protection Agreement
(As endorsed by the 73rd Annual U.S. Conference of Mayors meeting, Chicago, 2005)

Local authorities have become increasingly involved in the management of global-related issues, such as climate change and energy policies

One striking example of this is the **US Mayors Climate Protection Agreement**.

On February 16, 2005 the Kyoto Protocol, the international agreement to address climate disruption, became law for the 141 countries that have ratified it to date (except for the USA). On the same day, US Seattle Mayor Greg Nickels launched an initiative to implement the goals of the Kyoto Protocol at the municipal level. To date, 1060 US mayors have signed the Agreement

Under the Agreement, participating cities commit to strive to meet the Kyoto Protocol targets in their own communities and urge the federal government, to enact policies and programs to meet the greenhouse gas emission reduction target suggested for the United States in the Kyoto Protocol

<https://www.usmayors.org/tag/mayors-climate-protection-agreement/>

This is a very clear example of local authorities acting as they were international players and raising their voice beyond the national boundaries.

U.S. Conference of Mayors Climate Protection Agreement

Use of Mayors | Map of Mayors | Sign on

Scientific evidence and consensus continue to strengthen the idea that climate disruption is a significant threat to the environmental and economic health of our communities. Many cities, in this country and abroad, already have strong local policies and programs in place to reduce global warming pollutants, but in this action, a record at the local, state, and federal levels to meet the challenge. On February 16, 2005 the Kyoto Protocol, the international agreement to address climate disruption, became law for the 141 countries that have ratified it to date. On that day, Seattle Mayor Greg Nickels launched an initiative to adhere to the goals of the Kyoto Protocol through local laws and actions by all 1060 American cities.

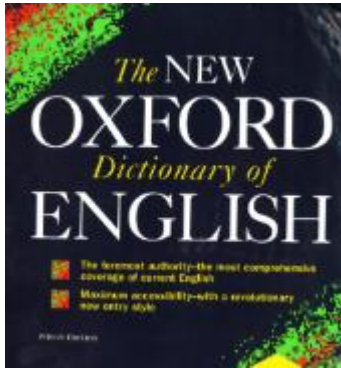
Under the Agreement, participating cities commit to strive to meet the Kyoto Protocol targets in their own communities and urge the federal government, to enact policies and programs to meet the greenhouse gas emission reduction target suggested for the United States in the Kyoto Protocol – 75% reduction from 2000 levels by 2012; and

Urge the U.S. Congress to pass the bipartisan greenhouse gas reduction legislation, which would establish a national carbon trading system.

1. Read the Kyoto Protocol
2. Download the U.S. Conference of Mayors Climate Protection Agreement
3. Download the U.S. Conference of Mayors Climate Protection Agreement Map/Sign on form
4. Click to view the map of signatories



How can we define 'local authorities'?



local authority ► noun Brit. an administrative body in local government.

So the United Nations welcomes the move towards decentralization, and it would also welcome a greater role for local authorities at the international level.

Typically, the sub-national authorities are established, and their essential elements are regulated by the state constitution (for example, in relation to their fundamental role and prerogatives). In a sense, the sub-national authorities are 'created' by the state, if not historically (many sub-state groups and entities pre-exist the state), at least legally, insofar as they derive their current authority from the state constitution. However, thanks to their autonomy, they live their own life and are subject to the state only to a limited extent. For example, they can create their own networks with other sub-state authorities nationally and internationally, including their contacts with the EU through offices in Brussels and/or European associations of sub-national authorities.



UNITED NATIONS

MEETINGS COVERAGE AND PRESS RELEASES

HOME SECRETARY-GENERAL ▾ GENERAL ASSEMBLY ▾ SECURITY COUNCIL ▾ ECONOMIC

PRESS RELEASE

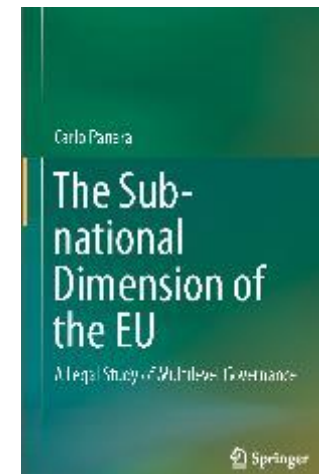
SECRETARY-GENERAL > STATEMENTS AND MESSAGES >

SG/SM/7479
5 JULY 2000

SECRETARY-GENERAL CALLS FOR PRACTICAL, ACHIEVABLE PROGRAMME TO MAKE GLOBALIZATION A POSITIVE FORCE FOR ALL WORLD'S PEOPLE

Press release
SG/SM/7479

SECRETARY-GENERAL CALLS FOR PRACTICAL, ACHIEVABLE PROGRAMME TO MAKE GLOBALIZATION A POSITIVE FORCE FOR ALL WORLD'S PEOPLE



The so-called 'Cardoso Report' (June 2004)

Cardoso Report on the UN and Civil Society

A/58/817

We the peoples: civil society, the United Nations and global governance

Report of the Panel of Eminent Persons on United Nations–Civil Society Relations

Contents

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List of proposals of the Panel of Eminent Persons		16

Proposal 17

The General Assembly should debate a resolution affirming and respecting local autonomy as a universal principle.

Implications for the United Nations and intergovernmental processes	17–22	40
Why reach out to civil society?	23–27	27



Panel of Eminent Persons on United Nations–Civil Society Relations

Terms of Reference

The High-level Panel will undertake an assessment of relations between the United Nations and civil society with the objective of formulating recommendations to the Secretary-General for enhancing interaction between the Organization and civil society, including parliamentarians and the private sector.

The panel will:

- 1) Review existing guidelines, decisions and practices regarding civil society organizations' access to and participation in United Nations deliberations and processes.
- 2) Identify best practices in the United Nations system and in other international organizations with a view to identifying new and better ways of interaction with NGOs and other civil society organizations.
- 3) Examine the ways in which participation of civil society actors from developing countries can be facilitated.
- 4) Review how the Secretariat is organized to facilitate, manage, share experiences and evaluate the United Nations relationships with civil society.

The panel will consult broadly and submit its recommendations to the Secretary-General within twelve months.

February 2003

the then UN Secretary General Kofi Anna decided to establish a Panel of Eminent Persons on UN Relations with Civil Society in order to assess how to increase the role of civil society at the international level.

"Laboratories" of local governance



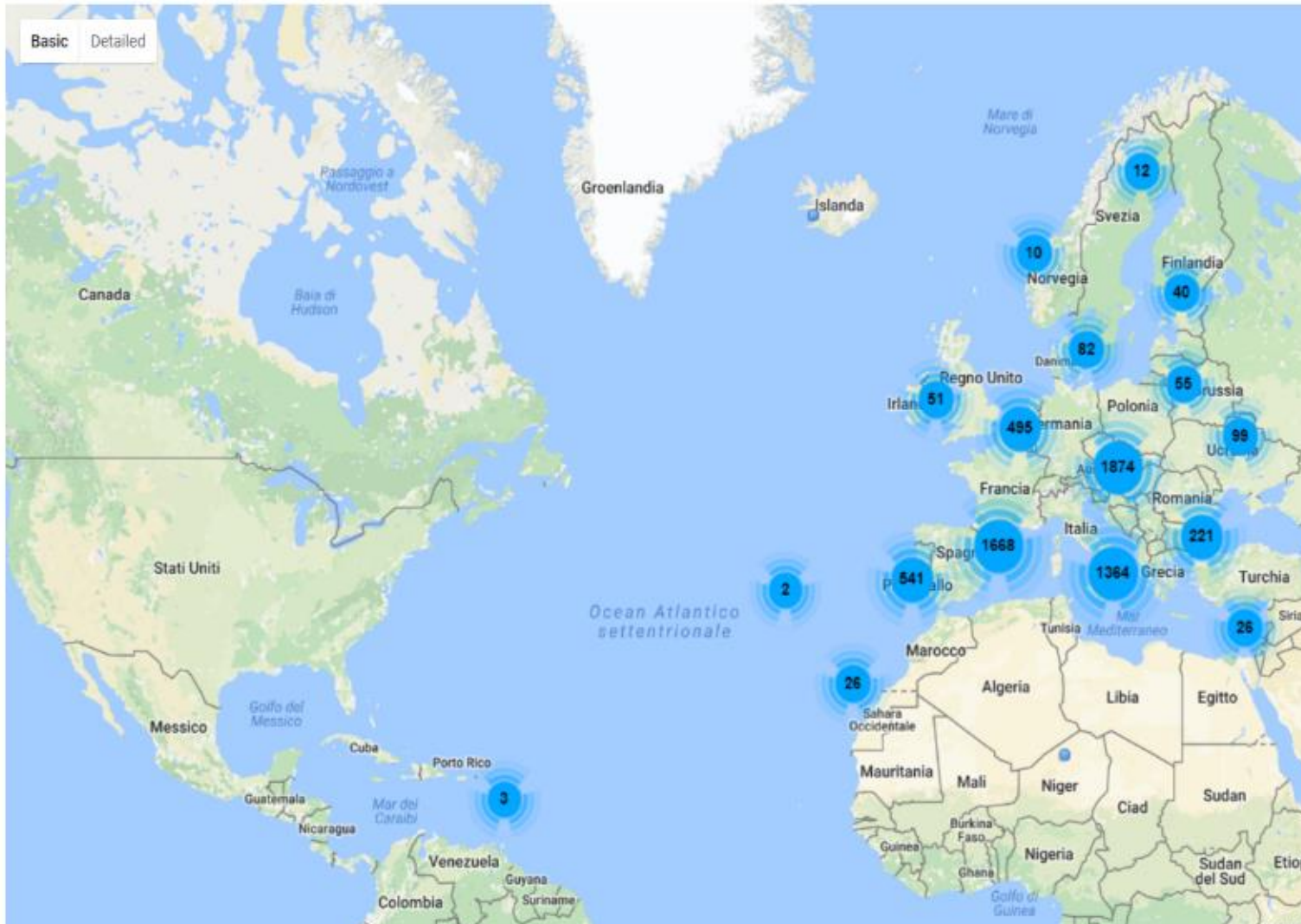
metropolis ●

COVENANT STAKEHOLDERS

- Signatories
- Covenant Coordinators
- Covenant Supporters
- Energy Agencies

COVENANT ACTIONS

- Action Plans submitted
- Events



Covenant of Mayors

Launched by the European Commission in 2008 to support the implementation of sustainable and affordable energy policies at the local level; it has more than 3,700 signatories so far.

(http://www.covenantofmayors.eu/index_en.html)

Source: http://www.covenantofmayors.eu/participation/covenant_map_en.html

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7vfA1tB9-bs>



ENERGYCITIES

The European association of cities in energy transition

Energy Cities is a network of 1,000 local governments in 30 countries.

- *advocacy work in Brussels and Member States*



Germany

Ettlingen Energy Utility
40 000 Inhabitants

Freiburg im Breisgau
217 547 Inhabitants

Munich
1 456 039 Inhabitants

Stuttgart
590 430 Inhabitants

Frankfurt am Main
724 486 Inhabitants

Heidelberg
144 634 Inhabitants

Schwetzingen
21 802 Inhabitants

Ulm
120 574 Inhabitants

Italy

Mantova
48 590 Inhabitants

Parma
180 327 Inhabitants

Salerno
157 000 Inhabitants

Vesuviano, Striano
68 000 Inhabitants

Modena
180 641 Inhabitants

Pordenone
51 044 Inhabitants

UCSA-San Giuseppe Vesuviano,
Palma Campania, San Gennaro

Udine
96 750 Inhabitants

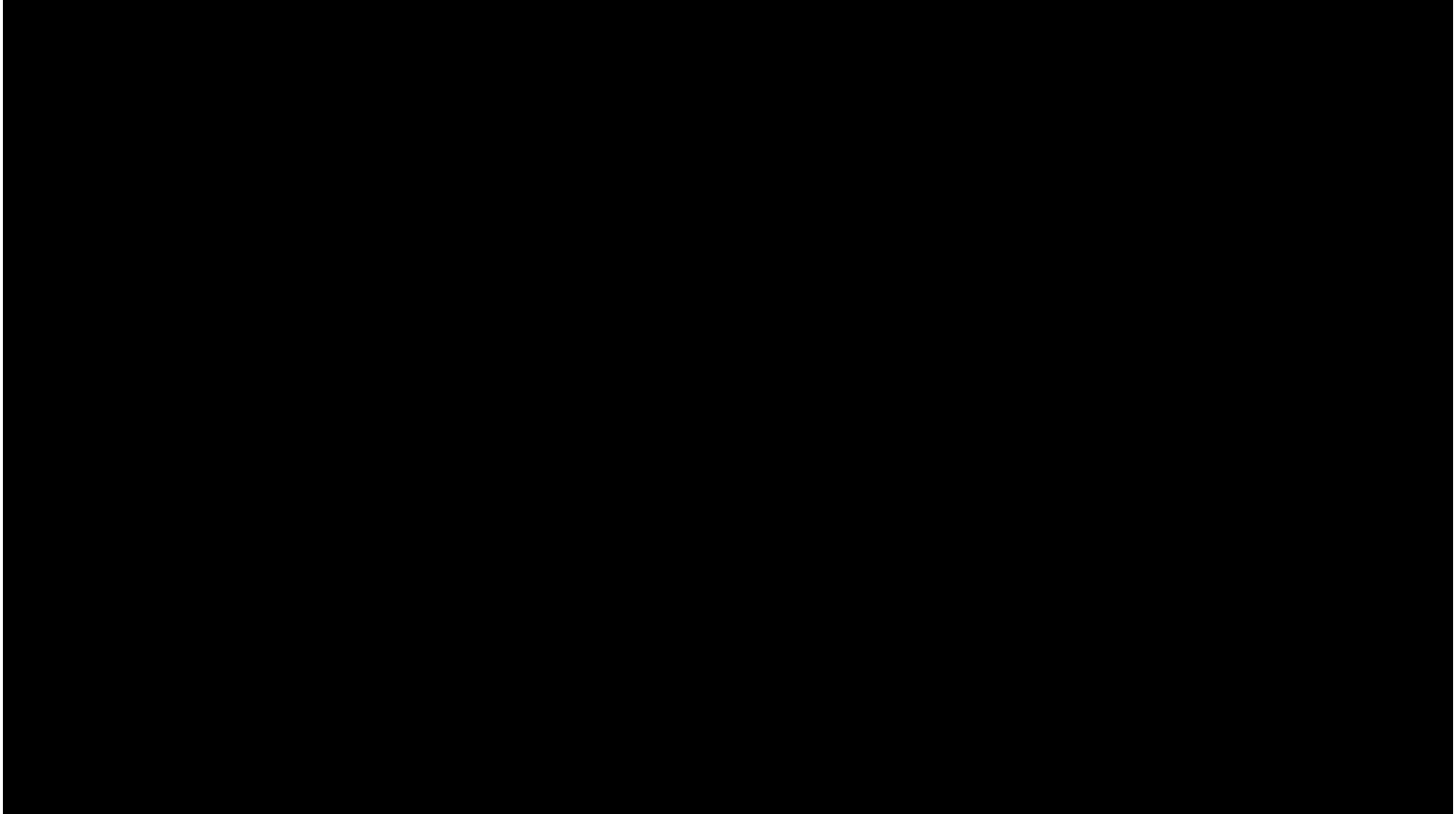
Ukraine

Ivano-Frankivsk
219 479 Inhabitants

Lviv
760 300 Inhabitants

Mariupol
475 200 Inhabitants

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Bq5P7hiloNE>



United Cities and Local Governments – UCLG
Established in 2004 and led by representatives
of national governments from all over the world.

(<https://www.uclg.org>)

UCLG AND SECTIONS

THE GLOBAL NETWORK OF CITIES, LOCAL AND REGIONAL GOVERNMENTS



Council of European Municipalities and Regions (CEMR)

Created in Geneva in 1951; it is the biggest European organization of local and regional authorities.

CEMR is the European section of the UCLG.

(www.ccre.org/en)



Association of Ukrainian cities

The Association of Ukrainian Cities was founded in June 1992 with 35 member-municipalities. Nowadays, AUC is a non-governmental, non-profit, and non-partisan organization which unites 574 Ukrainian cities, districts, settlements and villages where more than 95% of Ukrainian urban population lives.

AUC contributes to the conceptual, legislative, financial and practical aspects of local self-government development in Ukraine. AUC has its central office in Kyiv with 40 highly qualified specialists and the network of 24 regional offices in all "oblasts" of Ukraine.

AUC specialists from the Center for legislation analysis and drafting participated in the elaboration of all the laws and legislative drafts related to local self-government issue. These researches are based on statistical data: according to the agreement between the AUC and the State Statistical Committee of Ukraine, the association collects financial, social and economic development statistical data of Ukrainian municipalities. Experts render legal assistance to the municipalities and local governments providing legal consultancy to local government officials, representing their interests in courts.

The AUC Centre for municipal staff training and professional development is involved in drafting and implementing training programs for local governments' servants, holding workshops, regional trainings, schools for municipal employees, maintains the data bases of local self-government experts and training institution providing training services to local governments.

AUC is the representative of Ukraine within CEMR and UCLG.

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platforma-dev.eu/partner/association-of-ukrainian-cities

metropolis ●



Metropolis – World Association of the Major Metropolises

The biggest association of municipal authorities in the world; it represents 137 big cities and metropolitan areas. Established in 1985.

(<http://www.metropolis.org>)

Source: <https://www.metropolis.org/map>



Mayors for Peace

NGO with Special Consultative Status at the United Nations Economic and Social Council; composed of 7,392 cities in 162 countries and regions around the world.

It fosters the implementation of the *Program to Promote the Solidarity of Cities towards the Total Abolition of Nuclear Weapons*, which was launched by the then Mayor of Hiroshima, Takeshi Araki, on 24 June 1982 during the 2nd UN Special Session on Disarmament held at UN Headquarters in New York.

Member Cities

- > Executive Cities
- > Map Showing Member Cities
- > Member Cities' Activities

Member Cities

162

countries & regions

7,295

member cities

As of May 1, 2017

Member Cities

Map Showing Member Cities

As of May 1, 2017

Area	Countries and Regions	Cities
Asia	30	3,072
Oceania	9	127
Africa	47	369
Europe	48	2,726
North America	3	316
Latin America and the Caribbean	25	685
TOTAL	162	7,295

Search the country or city:

Source:

<http://www.mayorsforpeace.org/english/membercity/map.htm>

(<http://www.mayorsforpeace.org>)

Map Showing Member Cities



- Ukraine (5 cities)
 - Dnipro ('05.6)
 - Korosten ('13.6)
 - Kiev ('85.5)
 - Odessa ('93.7)
 - Slavutich ('09.11)

<http://www.mayorsforpeace.org/english/membercity/map/europe.html>

International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives – Local Governments for Sustainability (ICLEI)

International organization with 17 headquarters in more than 86 countries; it has members in more than 1,500 cities and regions. Established in 1990

The *Cities for Climate Protection (CCP) Campaign* is the first international initiative that is aimed to facilitate emissions reduction by local governments.

(<http://www.iclei.org>)





Source: <http://www.iclei.org/iclei-members.html>



Habitat III

ICLEI and its Members are gearing up for Habitat III in Quito which will define the course of urbanization in the coming decades.



ACTIVITIES

On the ground in Quito



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Habitat III and the New Urban Agenda

- In **1976**, **Habitat I**, the first international UN conference dedicated to urbanization, took place in Vancouver (Canada): governments recognized the need to implement sustainable human settlement and sustainable urbanization.
- In **1996**, a second conference on cities – **Habitat II** – was held in Istanbul (Turkey), when 171 countries adopted the **Habitat Agenda**, which, though not legally binding, contains over 100 commitments and 600 recommendations for States with the aim to promote, among others, sustainable human settlements, social development at the local level, improvement of urban economy, as well as strengthening of local authorities and their associations and networks.
- In **2016**, at **Habitat III**, the third conference on cities, which was held in Quito – member states signed the New Urban Agenda.
- The **New Urban Agenda** fosters the creation and maintenance of well-connected and well-distributed networks of open, multipurpose, safe, inclusive, accessible, green, and quality public spaces to improve the resilience of cities to disasters and climate change [...thus] promoting attractive and liveable cities and human settlements and urban landscapes.



67. We commit ourselves to promoting the creation and maintenance of well-connected and well-distributed networks of open, multipurpose, safe, inclusive, accessible, green and quality public spaces, to improving the resilience of cities to disasters and climate change, including floods, drought risks and heat waves, to improving food security and nutrition, physical and mental health, and household and ambient air quality, to reducing noise and promoting attractive and liveable cities, human settlements and urban landscapes and to prioritizing the conservation of endemic species.





● Steering Committee ● Innovator City ● Megacity ○ Observer City

C40
CITIES
account for



90
affiliated cities



25 %
of global GDP



1 in 12
people worldwide

10,000

actions to combat climate
change

TAKE ACTION
IN YOUR
COMMUNITY

C40 Climate Leadership Group

It connects more than 80 of the world's greatest cities, representing over 600 million people and one quarter of the global economy. Established in 2005

<http://www.c40.org/cities>

Global Parliament of Mayors – GPM

A mayors-led project which aims to serve as a new governance platform to cope with local and global challenges. Established in 2016

The Inaugural Convening of the Global Parliament of Mayors was held on 9–11 September 2016 at the World Forum in The Hague, where mayors of more than 70 cities from around the world gathered to set the agenda of the GPM; climate change was among the top priorities.

(<http://www.globalparliamentofmayors.org>)



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dq9zUSkS4rw>



Bonn-Fiji Commitment of Local and Regional Leaders to Deliver the Paris Agreement At All Levels

[12 November 2017, during the Climate Summit of Local and Regional Leaders – COP23]

We, the Local and Regional Leaders meeting at COP23, acknowledge that, with the entry into force of the Paris Agreement in 2016, a new era in global climate action has started, building on the engagement of Parties with all levels of governments worldwide and domestically.



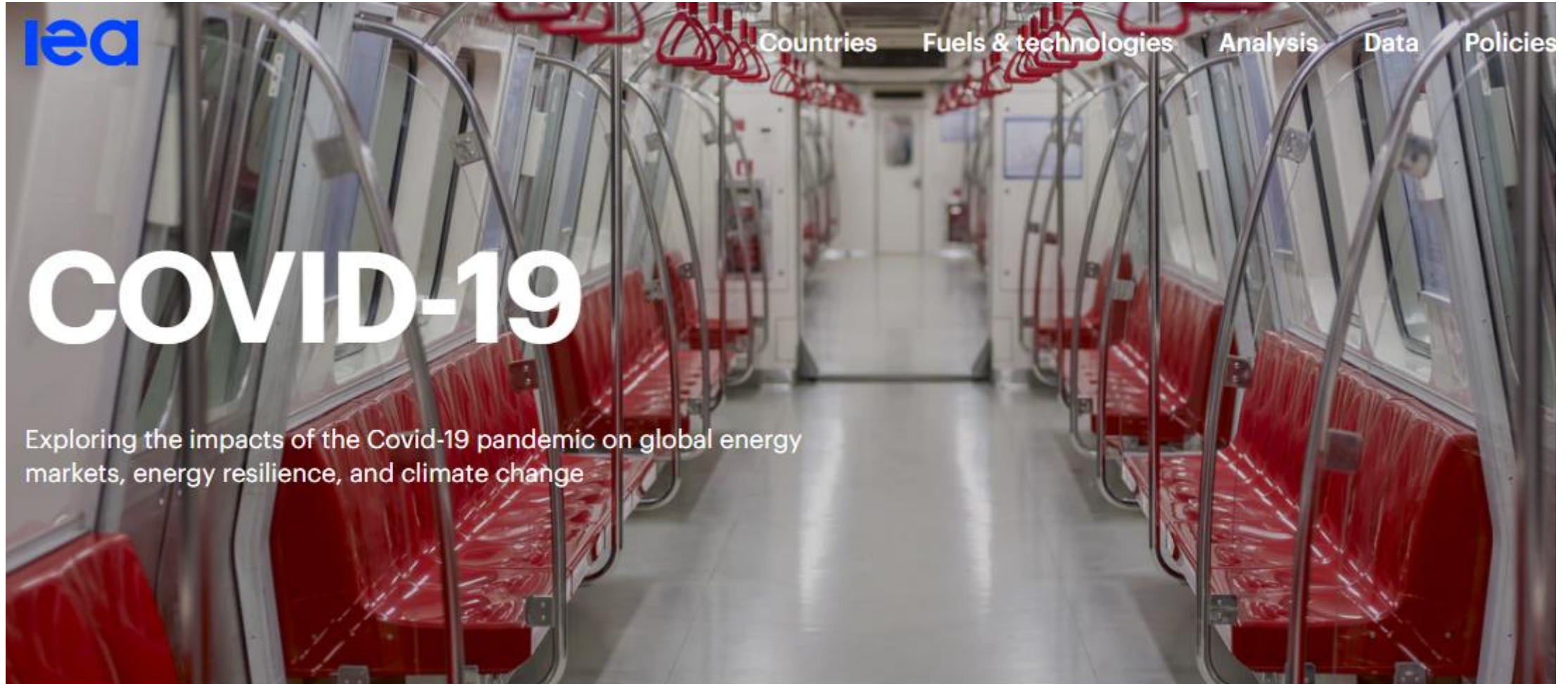
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LECTURE 5

COVID19 AND ENERGY POLICY IMPLICATIONS

International Energy Agency (IEA) and COVID-19 effects in the energy sector

<https://www.iea.org/topics/covid-19>



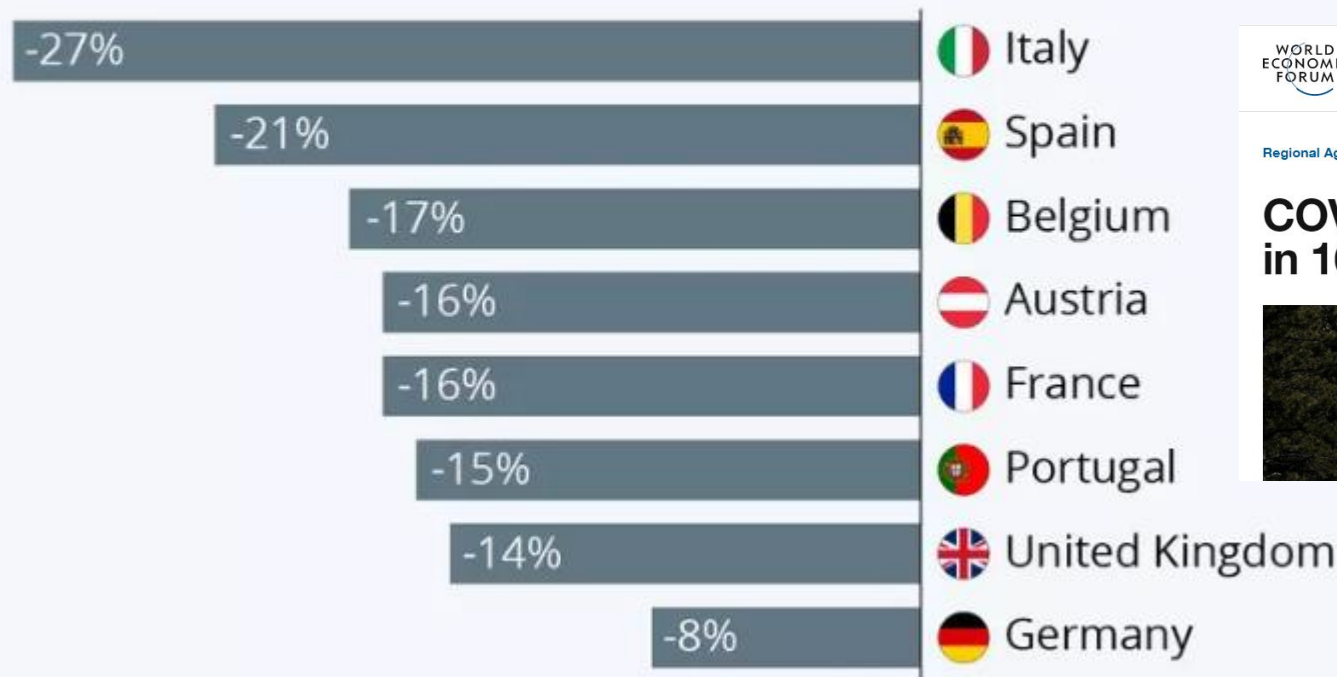
IEA and COVID19 effects in the energy sector

- The latest analysis of daily data through mid-April, published in the Global Energy Review 2020, shows that countries in full lockdown are experiencing an average 25% decline in energy demand per week and countries in partial lockdown an average 18% decline.



How Covid-19 is affecting electricity consumption

Change in electricity consumption in selected countries on 8 April 2020 compared to 2019*



* Average peak hours consumption. Comparison with corresponding day of the week (10 April 2019). Percentages are adjusted for differences in temperature from 2019 to 2020.

COVID-19: America hasn't used this little energy in 16 years



IEA and COVID19 effects in the energy sector

- Global energy demand declined by 3.8% in the first quarter of 2020, with most of the impact felt in March as confinement measures were enforced in Europe, North America and elsewhere.
 - *Global coal demand was hit the hardest, falling by almost 8% compared with the first quarter of 2019. China – a coal-based economy – was the country the hardest hit by Covid-19 in the first quarter.*
 - *Oil demand was also hit strongly, down nearly 5% in the first quarter, mostly by curtailment in mobility and aviation, which account for nearly 60% of global oil demand. By the end of March, global road transport activity was almost 50% below the 2019 average and aviation 60% below.*
 - *The impact of the pandemic on gas demand was more moderate, at around 2%, as gas-based economies were not strongly affected in the first quarter of 2020.*
 - *Renewables were the only source that posted a growth in demand, driven by larger installed capacity and priority dispatch.*
 - *Electricity demand has been significantly reduced as a result of lockdown measures*

Flagship report

Global Energy Review 2020

The impacts of the COVID-19 crisis on global energy demand and CO2 emissions

April 2020

IEA strategic considerations for policy makers

- Energy efficiency actions can support the goals of economic stimulus programmes by supporting existing workforces and creating new jobs, boosting economic activity in key labour-intensive sectors.
- Governments can deliver stimulus at scale and speed by considering how energy efficiency can be built into all government stimulus programmes.
- Important market considerations include aiming for high energy efficiency without constraining programme delivery
- *ENERGY EFFICIENCY = Efficient energy use = way to reduce the amount of energy required to provide products and services (e.g. insulating a home allows a building to use less heating). Eliminating energy waste brings a number of benefits (e.g. reducing greenhouse gas emissions, reducing demand for energy imports).*





- > Overview
- > Timeline - Council actions on COVID-19
- > Fighting disinformation
- > European solidarity

COVID-19 coronavirus outbreak and the EU's response

Highlight

EU leads on global pledging event raising €7.4 billion for COVID-19 global response

The EU, together with WHO and other partners, hosted an international pledging conference on 4 May 2020 raising €7.4 billion in only a few hours, as initial funding to kick-start a global research cooperation. The pledging continues until the end of

04.05.20

The EU's response to the COVID-19 outbreak

The EU's response to COVID-19 focuses on four priorities:

- limiting the spread of the virus
- ensuring the provision of medical equipment
- promoting research for treatments and vaccines
- supporting jobs, businesses and the economy

These priorities were agreed on by EU leaders who regularly meet by video conference to discuss and assess the EU's response to the COVID-19 outbreak.

On 23 April 2020, EU leaders endorsed a €540 billion package of three safety nets for workers, businesses and member states. They also agreed to work towards establishing a recovery fund.

› Video conference of the members of the European Council, 23 April 2020

Timeline

29/04/2020

Transport ministers discuss future challenges as a consequence of relaxing measures

28/04/2020

EU renews its commitment to support partner countries at EU-G5 Sahel meeting

28/04/2020

Home affairs ministers discuss state of play and way forward on lifting containing measures

28/04/2020

Energy ministers agree on central role for the energy sector in the EU recovery plan

27/04/2020

Tourism ministers discuss the impact of COVID-19 on tourism sector

[See full timeline](#)



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[Council of the EU](#)

Video conference of ministers of energy, 28 April 2020

EU ministers of energy held an informal video conference on the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the energy sector, which also covered the issues of preparedness and recovery.

In addition, the European Commission updated ministers on the state of play regarding national energy and climate plans (NECPs) and long-term renovation strategies.

After the end of the meeting, the Croatian presidency published a summary of the outcomes.

- > [Outcomes of the video conference of ministers of energy \(Croatian presidency website, 28 April 2020\)](#) [↗](#)
- > [COVID-19 coronavirus outbreak and the EU's response \(background information\)](#)



Security of energy supply during the COVID-19 crisis.

**EU2020HR /
News /**

BACK

28/04/2020 | 13:15 | TTE

Energy sector should play a central role in the recovery plan from COVID-19



On the initiative of the Croatian Presidency and in order to provide immediate and effective support in the fight against the COVID-19 outbreak, a

Video conference of the EU Energy Ministers Impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the Energy Sector

28 April 2020

Presidency summary

“Ministers [...] came to an understanding that the energy sector would play a central role during the post-crisis economic recovery. The importance of the [...] National Climate and Energy Plans (NECP) was emphasized. It is necessary to focus on achieving the goals, although it will be difficult due to the slowdown of the economy. It was pointed out that flexibility is necessary in the implementation of the planned activities.”

“The clean energy transition towards the green growth and climate neutrality can represent a major opportunity to stimulate the recovery of the Member States' economies.”

Tomislav Ćorić, Minister of Environment and Energy of the Republic of Croatia

“It must be a priority for all of us to respond to this and preserve Europe's global leadership in clean technologies.”

Kadri Simson, Commissioner for Energy



A decorative frame consisting of two L-shaped brackets. One bracket is in the top-left corner, and the other is in the bottom-right corner. They are made of thick, dark brown lines.

LECTURE 6

WEB-SOURCES AND MATERIALS ON EU ENERGY POLICY

News & Events



NEWS | 27 APRIL 2020

In focus: Energy security in the EU

The constant supply of energy is something we often take for granted. Securing that energy supply is vital.

Clean energy for all Europeans package

PAGE CONTENTS

Energy performance in buildings

Renewable energy

Energy efficiency

Governance regulation

In 2019 the EU completed a comprehensive update of its energy policy framework to facilitate the transition away from fossil fuels towards cleaner energy and to deliver on the EU's [Paris Agreement](#) commitments for reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

The agreement on this new energy rulebook – called the **Clean energy for all Europeans package** - marked a significant step towards the implementation of the [energy union strategy](#), published in 2015.

https://ec.europa.eu/info/energy-climate-change-environment/overall-targets/national-energy-and-climate-plans-necps_en

Final NECPs

The table below links to the final integrated national energy and climate plans for 2021 to 2030, as submitted by Member States.

The plans that are still missing in the table will be added as soon as they are received.

Final NECPs received (as of 30 April 2020)

	Original version	English version	National website
Austria	DE	EN	Austria 
Belgium	FR (Part A Part B) NL (Part A Part B)		Belgium (FR ) (NL )
Bulgaria	BG		
Croatia	HR	EN	Croatia 

Agency for the Cooperation of Energy Regulators (ACER)

- established in March 2011 (Ljubljana, Slovenia)
- The Agency coordinates regional and cross-regional initiatives; monitors the functioning of gas and electricity markets in general, and of wholesale energy trading in particular.
- **Regulation for the Agency for the Cooperation of Energy Regulators (ACER)**
(5/6/2019 - Regulation (EU) 2019/942)

ACER



Agency for the Cooperation
of Energy Regulators

<https://www.acer.europa.eu/en/Pages/default.aspx>

Council of the European Union – energy policy

- The Transport, Telecommunications and Energy Council meets every 3-4 months

<https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/topics/energy/>



European Council
Council of the European Union

Language selection

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Energy

This page gives an overview of the **latest and upcoming meetings, press releases and policies** related to the work of the Council and the European Council in the area of energy.



Policies

Latest policies



Meetings

Latest meetings



Press
Releases

Latest press releases



EURATOM SUPPLY AGENCY

European Commission > Euratom Supply Agency

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- [NUCLEAR FUEL CYCLE](#)
- [SUPPLY OF MEDICAL](#)

Ensuring ESA operations under exceptional circumstance following the COVID-19 (SARS-Cov-2) pandemic. [See document.](#)

This site contains information on subjects and key topics that come under our remit - [presentation of ESA](#) updated 09/2016.

A common nuclear market in the EU was created by [the Euratom Treaty](#). Article 2(d) and 52 of the Treaty established ESA to ensure a regular and equitable supply of nuclear fuels to EU users. To perform this task, ESA applies a supply policy based on the principle of equal access to sources of supply. [See more...](#)

Focus on

[... Previously focused](#)



Presentation of ESA Annual Report 2018

[Read more...](#)

News

[... More information](#)

April 22, 2020

Notice update

Ensuring ESA operations under exceptional circumstance following the COVID-19 (SARS-Cov-2) pandemic.

March 13, 2020

Notice

Ensuring ESA operations under exceptional circumstance following the COVID-19 (SARS-Cov-2) pandemic.

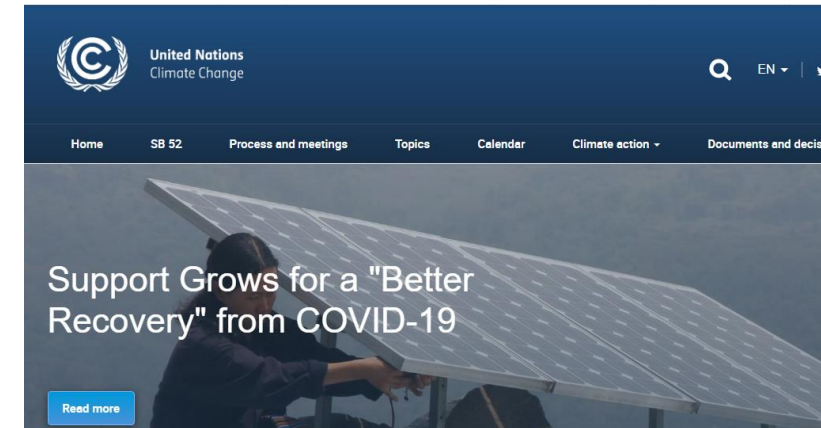
Securing the European Supply of



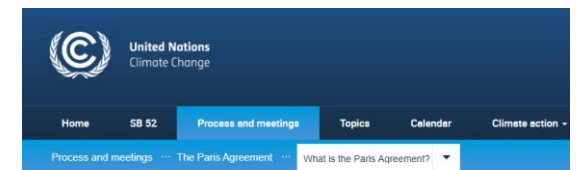
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)



<https://unfccc.int/>



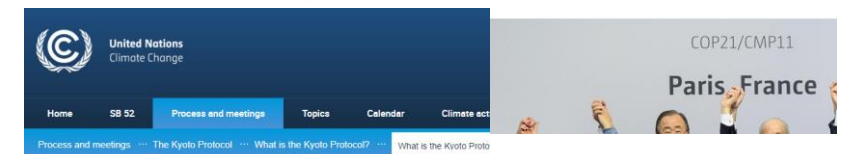
<https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/the-paris-agreement/what-is-the-paris-agreement>



What is the Paris Agreement?



https://unfccc.int/kyoto_protocol



What is the Kyoto Protocol?



International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)

- The world's central intergovernmental forum for scientific and technical co-operation in the nuclear field.
- The Statute of the IAEA was approved on 23 October 1956 by the **Conference on the Statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency**, which was held at the Headquarters of the United Nations. It came into force on 29 July 1957.
- In October 1957, the delegates to the First General Conference decided to establish the IAEA's headquarters in Vienna, Austria.



<https://www.iaea.org/>



LATEST NEWS

The Energy Charter and Turkmenistan hold high-level meeting



On 28 April 2020, the Energy Charter **Secretariat**, headed by the **Secretary General**, held a video conference call with high representatives of the **Turkmenistan** government led by Mr Y Kakayev, Special Advisor to the President of Turkmenistan on oil and gas matters and by Mr Berdiniyaz Matiyev, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs. Other participants included Deputy Ministers of Finance, Justice, and...

[Energy Charter video-conference with Central Asian Ambassadors](#)

Azerbaijan assumes the Chairmanship of the Energy Charter Conference for 2020



As of 1 January 2020, **Azerbaijan** takes over the Chairmanship of the **Energy Charter Conference** for the year. The Conference works on an annual rotating basis, and each year a new country takes over leadership to direct the highest decision-making body of the **Energy Charter process**.

[EU4Energy Webinar – Energy Efficiency in Buildings, Armenia](#)



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"Laboratories" of local governance



<http://www.iclei.org>



<http://www.globalparliamentofmayors.org>



: <http://www.c40.org>



www.ccre.org/en



<http://www.mayorsforpeace.org>



<http://www.covenantofmayors.eu>



<https://www.uclg.org>

metropolis ●

<https://www.metropolis.org>



platforma-dev.eu/partner/association-of-ukrainian-cities

ENERGY CITIES
The European association of cities in energy transition

<https://energy-cities.eu/>