



EU ENERGY POLICY



FEDERICA, PHD.

*JEAN MONNET MODULE ON
EU FOREIGN POLICY*

WHAT IS THIS MODULE ABOUT...

- Which are the main features of the EU foreign energy policy? With a particular focus on the Energy Union strategy and the related 2030 Framework for Climate and Energy and the European Energy Security Strategy
- Which is the role of the EU in the Energy Charter Treaty?
- What is the role and function of EURATOM?
- Which is the role of the EU in the international arena with regard energy and climate change policies?

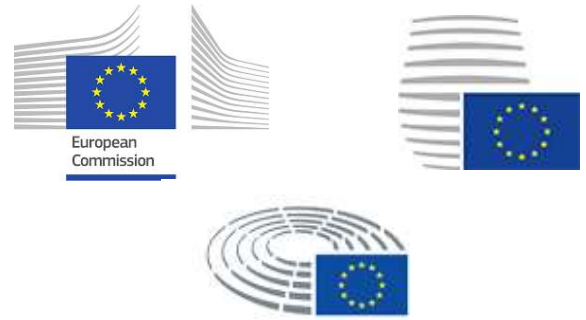
LECTURES' AND SEMINARS' CONTENT

- the main features of the EU foreign energy policy (**Lecture No. 1**)
- the role and function of the European Atomic Energy Community (EAEC or Euratom) (**Lecture No. 2**)
- the role of the EU in the Energy Charter Treaty (**Lecture No. 3**)
- external action instruments in the energy sector and local action support (**Lecture No. 4**)

- mini-simu on climate change: EU at UNEP (**Seminar No. 1**)
- web-sources and materials on EU energy policy (**Seminar No. 2**)

REGULATION (EU) No 347/2011 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL
of 17 April 2011
on guidelines for trans-European energy infrastructure and repealing Decision No 1364/2006/EC
and amending Regulation (EC) No 717/2009, (EC) No 744/2009 and (EC) No 713/2009
(Text with EEA relevance)

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,
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Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,
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Having regard to the opinion of the Committee of the Regions (2),
Acting in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure (3),
Whereas
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LECTURE N. 1

THE MAIN FEATURES OF THE EU FOREIGN ENERGY POLICY



PARIS2015
UN CLIMATE CHANGE
COP21-CMP11



COP24-KATOWICE 2018
UNFCCC



United Nations Framework
Convention on Climate Change

ACER

Agency for the Cooperation
of Energy Regulators



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EUROPEAN UNION (1)

The European Union: 500 million people – 28 countries



Member States of the European Union



Candidate countries and potential candidates



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EUROPEAN UNION (2)

The EU symbols



The motto:
United in diversity



The European anthem



The euro



The European flag



Europe Day, 9 May

EUROPEAN UNION (3)

24 official languages



Български
Čeština
dansk
Deutsch
eesti keel
Ελληνικά

English
español
français
Gaeilge
hrvatski
Italiano

latviešu valoda
lietuvių kalba
magyar
Malti
Nederlands
polski

português
Română
slovenčina
slovenščina
suomi
svenska

EU TREATIES (1)



1952 The European Coal and Steel Community

1958 The treaties of Rome:
• The European Economic Community
• The European Atomic Energy Community (EURATOM)

1987 The European Single Act: the Single Market

1993 Treaty on European Union - Maastricht

1999 Treaty of Amsterdam

2003 Treaty of Nice

2009 Treaty of Lisbon

EU TREATIES (2)

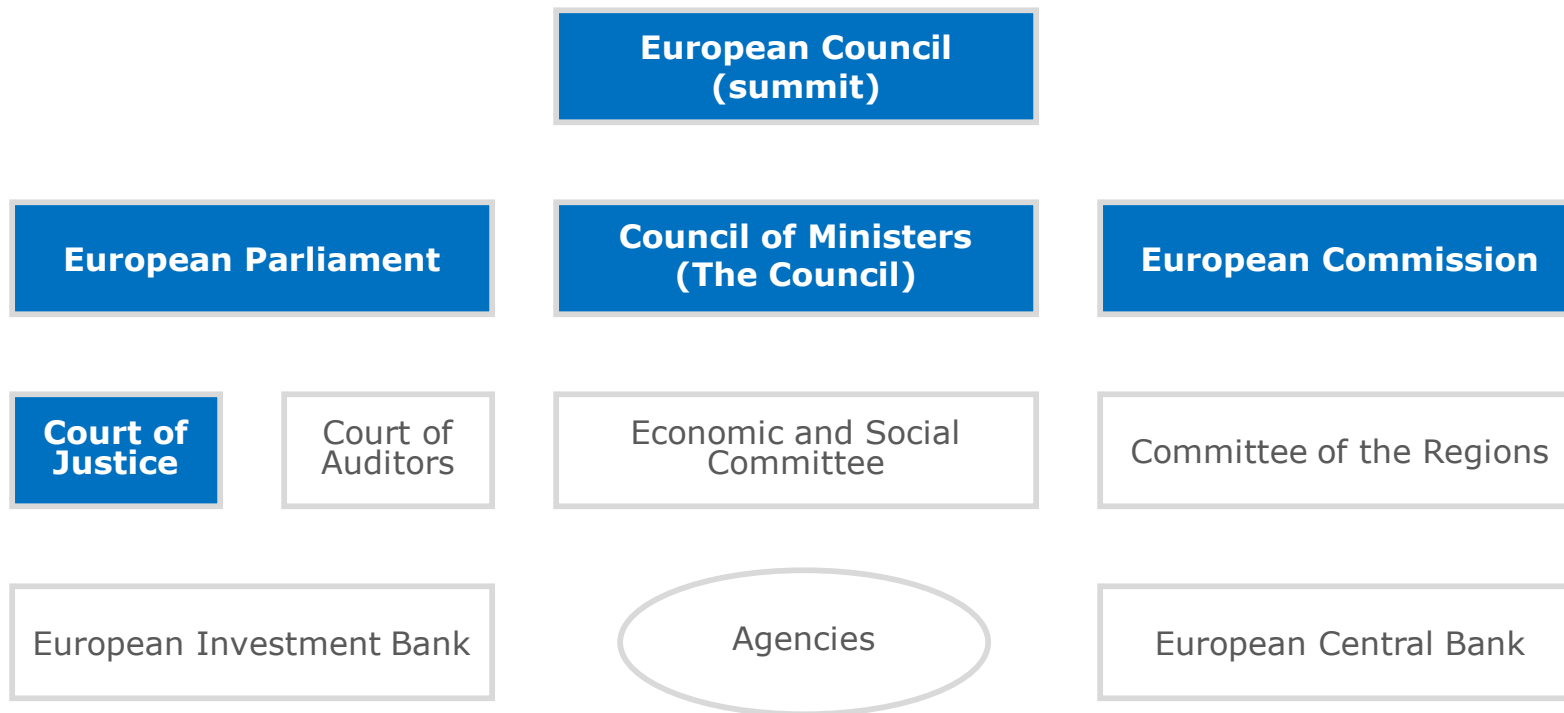
- **Treaty on European Union (TEU)** → establishes the general principles and operating structures of the EU
- **Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU)** → deals primarily with the policies of the EU and details how policies are decided

Consolidated versions of the two treaties are available at: <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/JOHtml.do?uri=OJ:C:2010:083:SOM:EN:HTML>

The EU functions through a number of **institutions**



INSTITUTIONS OF THE EUROPEAN UNION (1)



INSTITUTIONS OF THE EUROPEAN UNION (2)

Institution	Number of Members	Who are they?	Role
European Commission	28 (one per Member State, but act under the authority of the President)	Most are former national ministers	Mostly executive duties, but also including drafting legislation and overseeing policy implementation
European Council	30	Heads of state or government + European Commission and European Council Presidents	Sets agenda/priorities
Council of the EU (Council of Ministers)	28 (representing their Member state, with different voting rights). Most decisions are taken at qualified-majority	National ministers (with the support of the Member states Permanent Representatives to the EU)	Co-legislator, branch of the budgetary authority. Final decision-maker, in most cases with the EP, except for some areas like foreign and security
European Parliament	751	Direct election (MEPs elected by country allotment)	Co-legislator (in most cases), branch of the budgetary authority or consultative role.
European Court of Justice	28 (one appointee per member state)	One appointee per member state	Judicial court of the EU, interpreting EU legislation/case law and sanctioning infringements.

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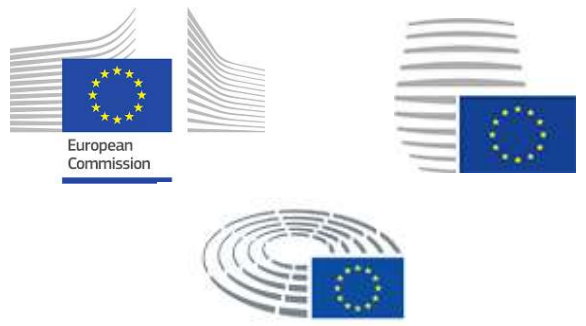
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(3) The European Council of 4 February 2011 underlined the need to modernise and expand Europe's energy infrastructure and its interconnection networks across borders, in order to make voluntary between Member States, in order to provide for alternative supply to remote mountainous areas of energy and to integrate renewable sources in competition with traditional sources. It stressed that no Member State should remain isolated from the European gas and electricity networks after 2015 or so in an energy security perspective by lack of the appropriate connections.

(4) Decision No 1364/2006/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (4) sets down guidelines for trans-European energy networks (TEN-E). Those guidelines have an objective to support, by completion of the Union internal energy market, the development of the internal production, transportation, distribution and use of energy resources, to reduce the isolation of non-forested and island regions, to secure and diversify the Union's energy supplies, source and routes, including through cooperation with third countries, and to

LECTURE N. 1



THE MAIN FEATURES OF THE EU FOREIGN ENERGY POLICY



PARIS2015
UN CLIMATE CHANGE
COP21·CMP11



COP24-KATOWICE 2018



United Nations Framework
Convention on Climate Change

ACER

Agency for the Cooperation
of Energy Regulators



EUROPEAN COMMISSION
Brussels, 26.12.2014
COM(2014) 987 final

COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMISSION
Clean Energy For All Europeans

1. Introduction
The Energy Union is one of the five priorities of the Juncker Commission. With the aim to modernise the EU's economy, it will be based on three pillars: energy security, the Digital Single Market, the Capital Markets Union and the Investment Plan for Europe to deliver on the growth and employment for Europe.
This package presents an opportunity to speed both the clean energy transition and growth and job creation. By building up to an additional 177 TWh/year of public and private investment per year from 2015, the package will generate up to 174 thousand GWh per year and create 400 000 new jobs. It will also ensure that by the average the carbon intensity of the EU's economy will be 40% lower in 2030 than in 2010, with renewable electricity representing almost half of the EU's electricity generation mix.
Figure 1: Modernisation of the economy - Role of the Energy Union and Climate Action

EUROPEAN COMMISSION
Brussels, 26.5.2014
COM(2014) 330 final

COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL
European Energy Security Strategy
[SWD(2014) 330 final]

The European Union
what it is and what it does



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EUROPEAN COMMISSION (EC)

Executive branch of the EU;

Its main initiatives are adopted in a collegial manner.



Article 17 TEU: the European Commission has several responsibilities:

- proposing draft legislation (it is the only EU institution that can table legislative proposals);
- developing medium-term strategies;
- drafting legislation and arbitrating in the legislative process between the Council of the EU and the European Parliament;
- representing the EU in trade negotiations;
- promulgating rules and regulations (e.g., with regards to competition policy within the EU);
- drawing up the budget of the European Union; and
- overseeing the implementation of the EU treaties and all EU legislation



President Juncker



The Commissioners

PRESIDENT JEAN-CLAUDE JUNCKER

First Vice-President
Frans Timmermans
*Better Regulation,
Interinstitutional Relations,
Rule of Law & Charter of
Fundamental Rights*

High Representative
Federica Mogherini
*High Representative of the Union
for Foreign Policy & Security
Policy/Vice-President*

Vice-President
Maroš Šefčovič
Energy Union

Vice-President
Jyrki Katainen
*Jobs, Growth, Investment
& Competitiveness*

Vice-President
Valdis Dombrovskis
*The Euro & Social Dialogue,
also in charge of Financial
Stability, Financial Services and
Capital Markets Union*

Vice-President
Andrus Ansip
Digital Single Market

Commissioner
Věra Jourová
*Justice, Consumers
& Gender Equality*

Commissioner
Günther Oettinger
Budget & Human Resources

Commissioner
Pierre Moscovici
*Economic & Financial Affairs,
Taxation & Customs*

Commissioner
Marianne Thyssen
*Employment, Social Affairs,
Skills & Labour Mobility*

Commissioner
Corina Crețu
Regional Policy

Commissioner
Johannes Hahn
*European Neighbourhood Policy
& Enlargement Negotiations**

Commissioner
Dimitris Avramopoulos
*Migration, Home Affairs
& Citizenship*

Commissioner
Vytienis Andriukaitis
Health & Food Safety

Commissioner
Elżbieta Bieńkowska
*Internal Market, Industry,
Entrepreneurship & SMEs*

Commissioner
Miguel Arias Cañete
Climate Action & Energy

Commissioner
Neven Mimica
*International Cooperation
& Development*

Commissioner
Margrethe Vestager
Competition

Commissioner
Julian King
Security Union

Commissioner
Violeta Bulc
Transport

Commissioner
Cecilia Malmström
Trade

Commissioner
Karmenu Vella
*Environment, Maritime Affairs
& Fisheries*

Commissioner
Tibor Navracsics
*Education, Culture,
Youth & Sport*

Commissioner
Carlos Moedas
*Research, Science
& Innovation*

Commissioner
Phil Hogan
*Agriculture
& Rural Development*

Commissioner
Christos Stylianides
*Humanitarian Aid
& Crisis Management*

Commissioner
Mariya Gabriel
Digital Economy & Society

**The HRVP may ask this Commissioner
(and other Commissioners) to deputise
for her in areas related to Commission
competence.*



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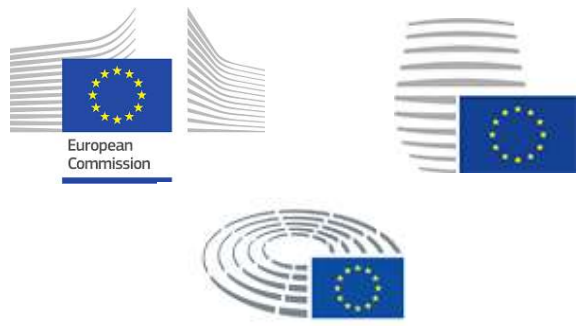
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(3) The European Council of 4 February 2011 underlined the need to modernise and expand Europe's energy infrastructure and its interconnection networks across borders, in order to make voluntary between Member States, in order to provide for alternative supply to remote mountain and areas of energy and energy infrastructure network in competition with traditional sources. It invited that no Member State should restrict access from the European gas and electricity networks after 2013 or set an energy security preconditions to lack of the appropriate connection.

(4) Decision No 1364/2006/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (3) sets down guidelines for trans-European energy networks (TEN-E). Those guidelines have an objective to support, by completion of the Union internal energy market, increasing the internal production, transportation, distribution and use of energy resources, to reduce the reliance of landlocked and island regions, to water and directly the Union's energy supply, source and route, including through cooperation with third countries, and to

LECTURE N. 1



THE MAIN FEATURES OF THE EU FOREIGN ENERGY POLICY



PARIS2015
UN CLIMATE CHANGE
CONFERENCE
COP21·CMP11



COP24-KATOWICE 2018



United Nations Framework
Convention on Climate Change



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EUROPEAN COUNCIL (EUCO)



The European Council defines the general political directions and priorities of the European Union.

It comprises the 28 **heads of state or government of the EU Member states**, as well as the President of the European Council and the President of the European Commission.

The EUCO sets policy directions across a wide range of topics, including economic growth, competitiveness, poverty and social exclusion, energy and climate policies, migration, organized crime, security and terrorism, and the EU's role on the global stage.

For the most part, **EUCO decisions are reached through consensus.**

The president of the EUCO is elected for 2 ½ years, renewable once.



THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION (1)

The Council of the EU is the institution representing the Member states at ministerial level.

Also known informally as the EU Council, it is where **national ministers from each EU country** meet to adopt laws and coordinate policies.

The Council of the EU is an inter-governmental institution. The Council of the EU, together with the European Parliament (below), form the legislative branch of the European Union and its budgetary authority.

Not to be confused with:

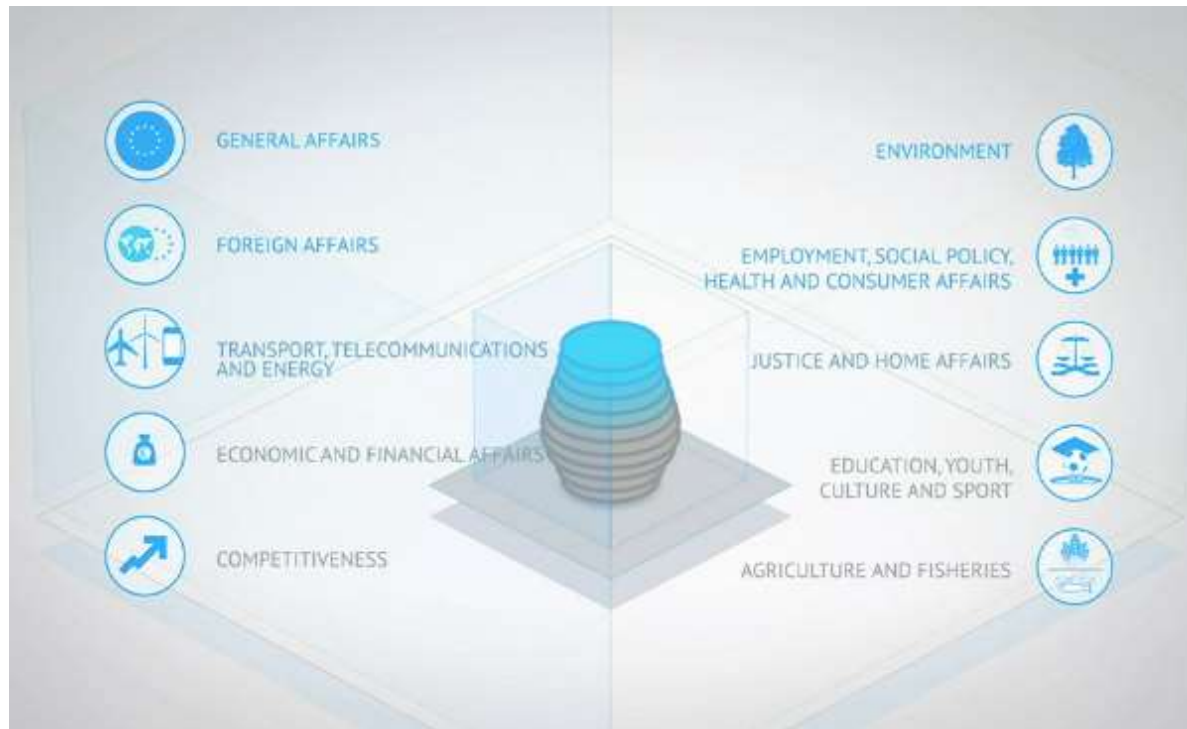
European Council - quarterly summits, where EU leaders meet to set the broad direction of EU policy making

Council of Europe - not an EU body at all.

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION (2)

The Council meets in **ten configurations**, with ministers from each of the 28 Member states represented on each of the councils

The Council of the EU gives the negotiating directive (mandate) to the European Commission for negotiating free trade agreements (FTA) with 3rd parties.



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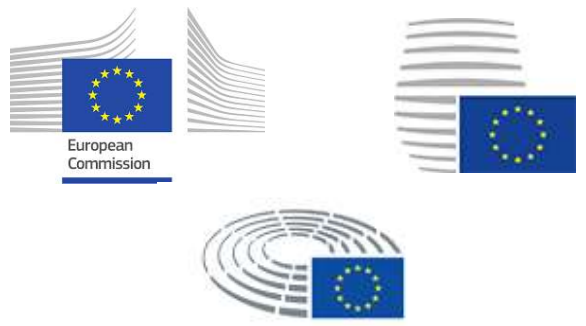
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COM(2014) 330 final

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[SWD(2014) 330 final]



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EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT



Directly elected parliamentary institution

Together with the Council of the EU, it forms the legislative branch of the European Union and the budgetary authority. I

t comprises 751 Members of the European Parliament (MEPs), who are elected every five years.

It also supervises the work of the European Commission and other EU bodies, and cooperates with national parliaments of EU countries to get their input on the issues under its purview.

European elections

23-26 May

The European elections give you the opportunity to choose your MEPs and help shape Europe's future. Find out more and get involved.



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Decides EU laws and budget together with the Council of Ministers

Number of members elected in each country

Austria - **18**

Belgium - **21**

Bulgaria - **17**

Croatia - **11**

Cyprus - **6**

Czechia - **21**

Denmark - **13**

Estonia - **6**

Finland - **13**

France - **74**

Germany - **96**

Greece - **21**

Hungary - **21**

Ireland - **11**

Italy - **73**

Latvia - **8**

Lithuania - **11**

Luxembourg - **6**

Malta - **6**

Netherlands - **26**

Poland - **51**

Portugal - **21**

Romania - **32**

Slovakia - **13**

Slovenia - **8**

Spain - **54**

Sweden - **20**

United Kingdom - **73**

Total - **751**

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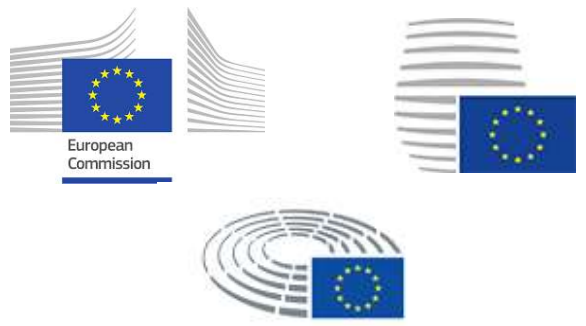
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PARIS2015
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COP21·CMP11



COP24-KATOWICE 2018



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POLICIES OF THE EU (1)

Areas of EU action

The European Union can only act in those areas where its founding treaties authorise it to do so

THREE MAIN PRINCIPLES determine how and in what areas the EU may act:

conferral – the EU has only that authority conferred upon it by the EU treaties, which have been ratified by all member countries

proportionality – the EU action cannot exceed what is necessary to achieve the objectives of the treaties

subsidiarity – in areas where either the EU or national governments can act, the EU may intervene only if it can act more effectively



POLICIES OF THE EU (2)

Only EU can legislate

In these areas, the EU has **exclusive competences**:

customs union

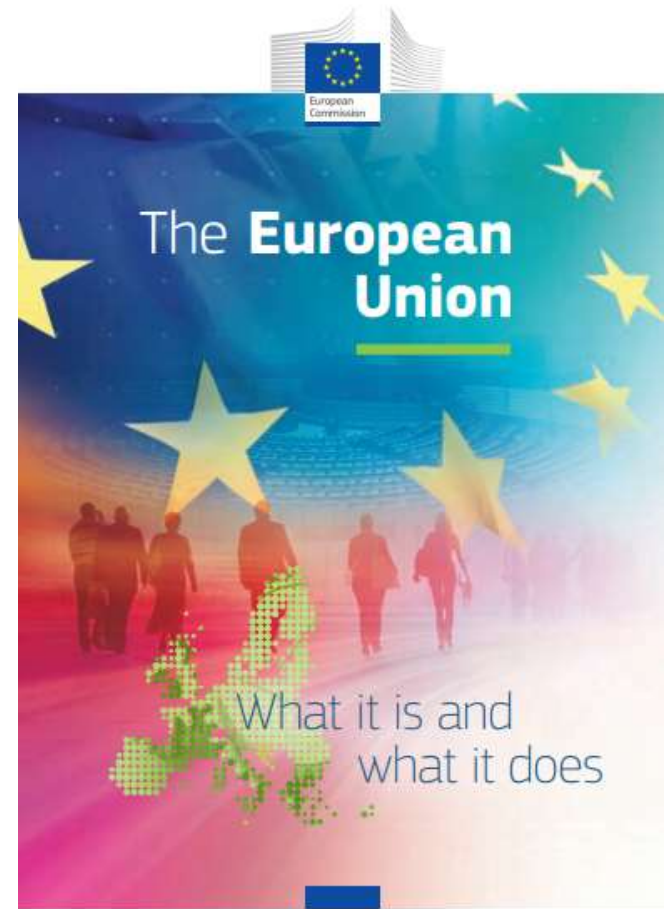
competition rules for the single market

monetary policy for the eurozone countries

trade and international agreements (under certain circumstances)

marine plants and animals regulated by the common fisheries policy

The role of member countries is limited to applying the law, unless the EU authorises them to adopt certain laws themselves.



POLICIES OF THE EU (3)

EU or national governments can legislate

In these areas, the EU and its member states have **shared competences**:

single market

employment and social affairs

economic, social and territorial cohesion

agriculture

fisheries

environment

consumer protection

transport

trans-European networks

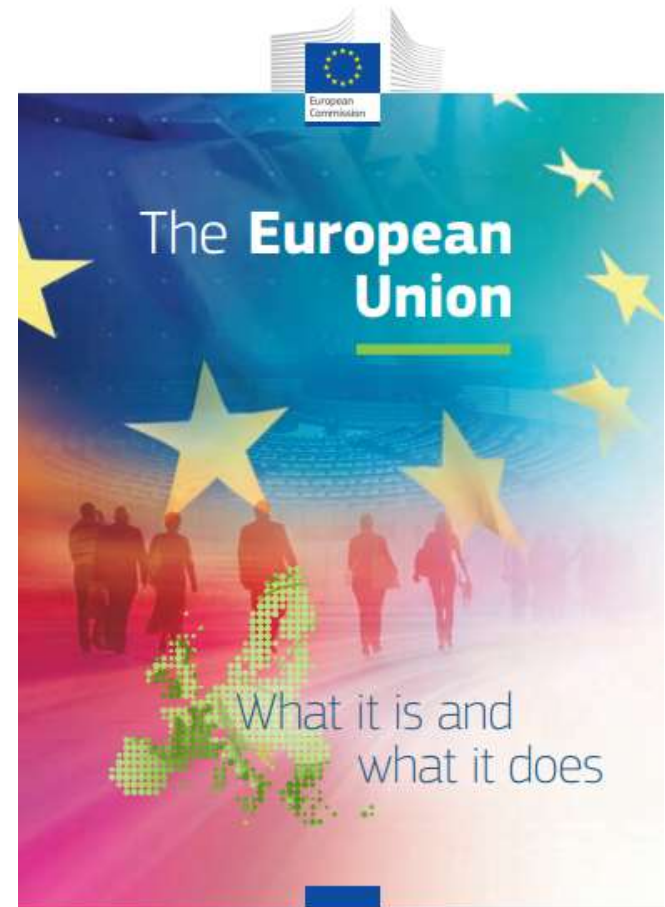
energy

security and justice

public health

research and space

development cooperation and humanitarian aid



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POLICIES OF THE EU (4)

Member countries legislate, EU supports

In certain areas, the EU can only support, coordinate or complement the action of member countries. It has no power to pass laws and may not interfere with member countries' ability to do so. In these areas, the EU has **supporting competences**

public health

industry

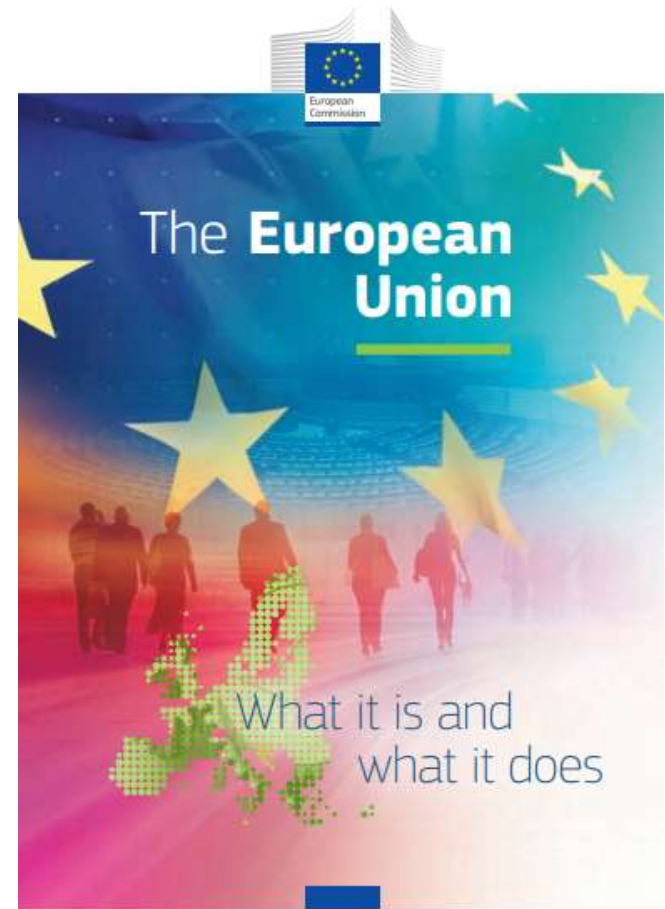
culture

tourism

education and training, youth and sport

civil protection

administrative cooperation

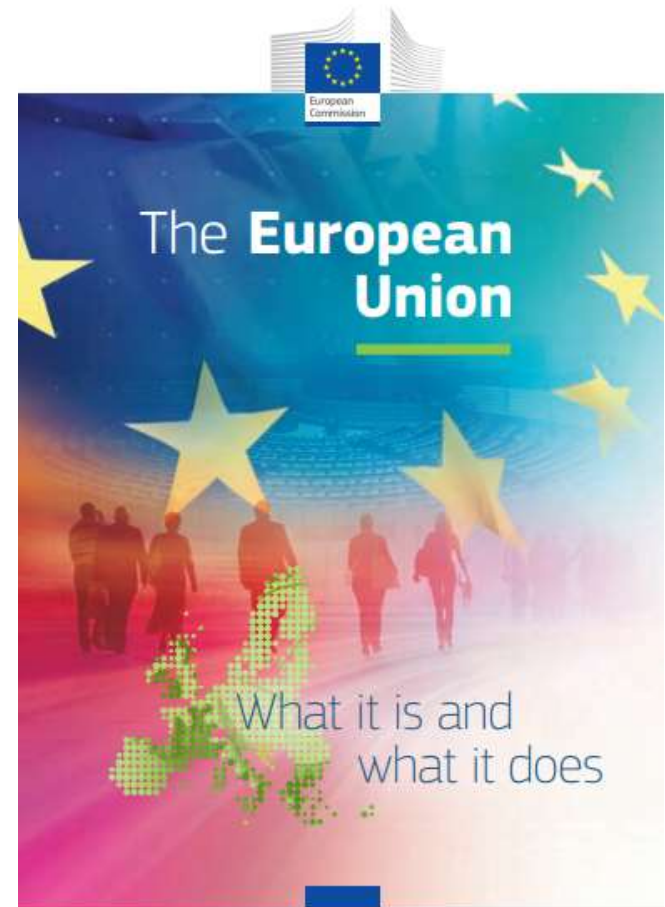


POLICIES OF THE EU (5)

EU plays special role

In certain areas, **special competences** enable the EU to play a particular role or to go beyond what it is normally allowed under the treaties:

- coordination of economic and employment policies
- definition and implementation of the Common Foreign and Security Policy
- the 'flexibility clause', which under strict conditions enables the EU to take action outside its normal areas of responsibility



THE EU: LEGISLATIVE ACTS/INSTRUMENTS (1)



THE EU: LEGISLATIVE ACTS/INSTRUMENTS (2)

Strategy (in EU perspective)

Long-term plan of action: Europe 2020 strategy for smart sustainable and inclusive growth



Flagship Initiatives

(7) Areas that have been identified as new engines to boost growth and jobs (as part of the Europe 2020 strategy)

Roadmap

A (policy) strategy in more detail including a way or path to achieve the set goal

White Paper

A document containing proposals for Community action in a specific area

Directive

Legislative Act, that sets legally binding goals, without dictating the way to achieve the goals to the member states

THE EU: LEGISLATIVE ACTS/INSTRUMENTS (3)

Regulation

Legally binding legislative act for all member states

Decision

Legally binding legislative act for a special case or member state

Initiative

Non-binding policy paper that pursues a certain objective by stimulating policy

Impact Assessment

A document that evaluates the possible impacts of a Commission proposal and is mandatory before every proposal

Communication

Position paper from the Commission that often signals the start of a proposal



FLAGSHIP INITIATIVES OF EUROPE 2020

In addition to the Europe 2020 headline targets, the Commission adopted **seven flagship initiatives in order to drive progress** towards the Europe 2020 goals.

Within each initiative, both the EU and national authorities have to coordinate their efforts so they are mutually reinforcing. Most of these initiatives have been presented by the Commission in 2010.

Smart growth

Digital agenda for Europe

Innovation Union

Youth on the move

Sustainable growth

Resource efficient Europe

An industrial policy for the globalisation era

Inclusive growth

An agenda for new skills and jobs

European platform against poverty

RESOURCE EFFICIENT EUROPE

Resource efficiency means using the Earth's limited resources in a sustainable manner while minimising impacts on the environment. I

It supports the shift towards sustainable growth via a resource-efficient, low-carbon economy.

The **Roadmap to a Resource-Efficient Europe** sets out a framework for the design and implementation of future actions. It also outlines the structural and technological changes needed by 2050, including milestones to be reached by 2020.



EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Brussels, 20.9.2011
COM(2011) 571 final

COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE EUROPEAN
PARLIAMENT, THE COUNCIL, THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL
COMMITTEE AND THE COMMITTEE OF THE REGIONS

Roadmap to a Resource Efficient Europe

{SEC(2011) 1067 final}
{SEC(2011) 1068 final}

- 7% of the world's population
- GDP (€12,268,387 million 2010)
- Responsible for 16,67% of worldwide GHG emissions
- Depends on imports for more than 50% of its energy needs
- Taking the initiative in Climate Change



TITLE XXI TFEU: ENERGY

Article 194

1. In the context of the establishment and functioning of the internal market and with regard for the need to preserve and improve the environment, Union policy on energy shall aim, in a spirit of solidarity between Member States, to:

(a) ensure the functioning of the energy market;

(b) ensure security of energy supply in the Union;

(c) promote energy efficiency and energy saving and the development of new and renewable forms of energy; and

(d) promote the interconnection of energy networks. [...]

PRINCIPLES OF PROPORTIONALITY AND SUBSIDIARITY

- Art. 5(3) Treaty on European Union
- Protocol (No 2) on the application of the principles of subsidiarity and proportionality

proportionality

'the involvement of the institutions must be limited to what is necessary to achieve the objectives of the Treaties'

– a necessity check to exercise legislation the EU level for every legislative action

subsidiarity

'decisions are taken as closely as possible to the citizen and that constant checks are made to verify that action at Union level is justified in light of the possibilities available at national, regional or local level'

- lowest possible level of government

ENERGY AND CLIMATE CHANGE

1952 - European Coal and Steel Community

1957 - European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom)

An internal market for electricity and gas in the European Union was established through **three market liberalisation packages** (adopted in 1990, 2003 and 2009)

In the area of **climate action**, the EU is committed to taking action to limit global warming. The EU's long-term objective is to reduce EU greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 80-95% by 2050, compared to 1990 levels

For the period 2020-30, the European Council endorsed a reduction in GHG emissions of at least 40%, a 27% target for renewable energy sources (share of all energy sources, binding at EU level) and a non-binding 27% target for (improved) energy efficiency

Energy and climate policies are a shared competence between the EU and Member States.

TITLE XX TFEU: ENVIRONMENT

Article 191 (ex Article 174 TEC)

1. Union policy on the environment shall contribute to pursuit of the following objectives:

- preserving, protecting and improving the quality of the environment,*
- protecting human health,*
- prudent and rational utilisation of natural resources,*
- promoting measures at international level to deal with regional or worldwide environmental problems, and in particular combating climate change.*

2. Union policy on the environment shall aim at a high level of protection taking into account the diversity of situations in the various regions of the Union. It shall be based on the precautionary principle and on the principles that preventive action should be taken, that environmental damage should as a priority be rectified at source and that the polluter should pay [...]

REGULATION (EU) No 347/2013 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL
of 17 April 2013
on guidelines for trans-European energy infrastructure and repealing Decision No 1364/2006/EC
and amending Regulations (EC) No 713/2009, (EC) No 744/2009 and (EC) No 745/2009
(Text with EEA relevance)

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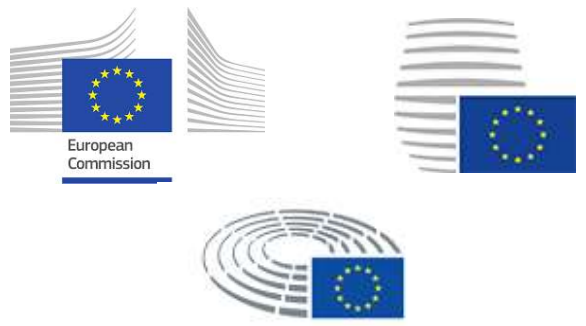
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(3) The European Council of 4 February 2011 underlined the need to modernise and expand Europe's energy infrastructure and its interconnection networks across borders, in order to make voluntary between Member States, in order to provide for alternative supply to remote mountainous or sparsely populated areas and to allow for alternative sources in competition with traditional sources. It stressed that no Member State should remain isolated from the European gas and electricity networks after 2015 or so in an energy security perspective by lack of the appropriate connections.

(4) Decision No 1364/2006/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (4) sets down guidelines for trans-European energy networks (TEN-E). Those guidelines have an objective to support, by completion of the Union internal energy market, the development of the internal production, transportation, distribution and use of energy resources, to reduce the isolation of non-forested and island regions, to water and directly the Union's energy supply, source and route, including through cooperation with third countries, and to

LECTURE N. 1



THE MAIN FEATURES OF THE EU FOREIGN ENERGY POLICY



PARIS2015
UN CLIMATE CHANGE
COP21-CMP11



Federica Cristani, Phd

Jean Monnet Module on EU Foreign Policy: EU Energy policy

EUROPEAN ENERGY SECURITY STRATEGY (1)

European energy security strategy (COM/2014/0330 final)

It sets out areas where decisions need to be taken or concrete actions implemented in the short, medium and longer term to respond to energy security concerns

- 1- save energy
- 2- produce more local energy (especially renewable electricity)
- 3- make it easier to transport gas and energy around Europe
- 4- find different ways and routes to import energy
- 5- common goals in negotiation processes



Brussels, 28.5.2014
COM(2014) 330 final

COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL

European Energy Security Strategy

{SWD(2014) 330 final}

EUROPEAN ENERGY SECURITY STRATEGY (2)



Federica Cristani, Phd

Jean Monnet Module on EU Foreign Policy: EU Energy policy

THE ENERGY AND CLIMATE POLICY FRAMEWORK FOR 2030 (1)

In October 2014 The European Council agreed on a new **2030 Framework for climate and energy**, including EU-wide targets and policy objectives for the period between 2020 and 2030.

Targets for 2030

- a 40% cut in greenhouse gas emissions compared to 1990 levels
- at least a 27% share of renewable energy consumption
- support the completion of the internal energy market by achieving the existing electricity interconnection target of 10% by 2020, with a view to reaching 15% by 2030

Policies for 2030

- First ideas on a new governance system based on national plans for competitive, secure, and sustainable energy.

The figures for renewables and energy efficiency have subsequently been increased in the context of the **Clean Energy for all Europeans package**.



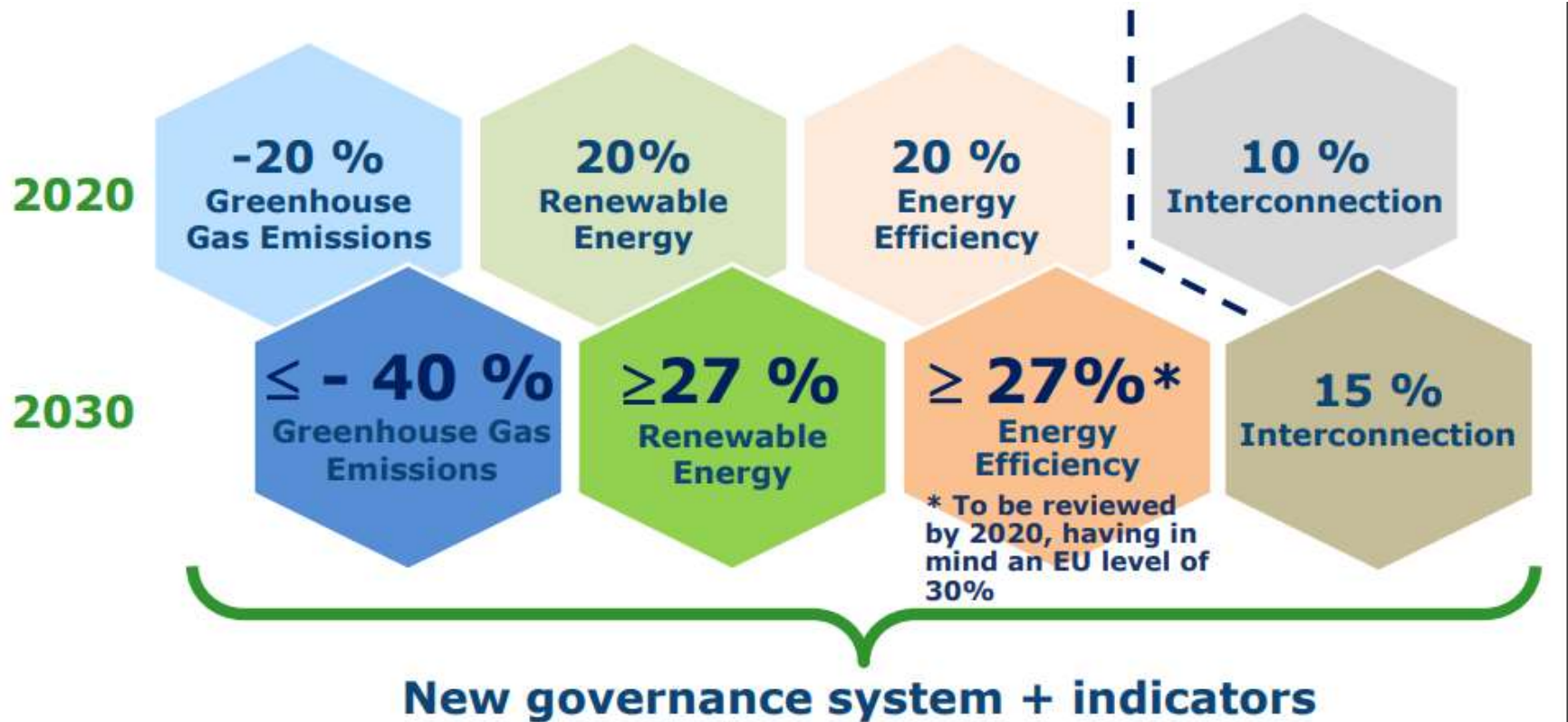
Brussels, 22.1.2014
COM(2014) 15 final

COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT, THE COUNCIL, THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE AND THE COMMITTEE OF THE REGIONS

A policy framework for climate and energy in the period from 2020 to 2030

[SWD(2014) 15 final]
[SWD(2014) 16 final]

THE ENERGY AND CLIMATE POLICY FRAMEWORK FOR 2030 (2)



THE ENERGY UNION STRATEGY

THE ENERGY UNION STRATEGY

(COM/2015/080 final)

25 February 2015

The Strategy is centred around five dimensions, and comprises 15 action points

Since its launch in 2015, the European Commission has published several packages of measures and regular progress reports

On 9 April 2019, the Commission published the fourth State of the energy union report



Brussels, 25.2.2015
COM(2015) 80 final

ENERGY UNION PACKAGE

COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT, THE COUNCIL, THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE, THE COMMITTEE OF THE REGIONS AND THE EUROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK

A Framework Strategy for a Resilient Energy Union with a Forward-Looking Climate Change Policy

THE ENERGY UNION STRATEGY: THE FIVE DIMENSIONS OF ACTION

first dimension: energy security, solidarity and trust

- diversification of energy sources; cooperation among Member States; increased transparency on gas supply contracts

second dimension: fully integrated internal energy market

- creation of an EU-wide energy retail market; upgrade of trans-border networks

third dimension: energy efficiency

- securing energy supply by moderating energy demand; transport and buildings are targeted as sectors with great potential for energy efficiency measures

fourth dimension: decarbonisation of the economy (going hand in hand with the EU's climate policy)

- preparing markets for a growing proportion of renewable energy; investing in advanced, sustainable alternative fuels

fifth dimension: research, innovation and competitiveness

- focusing on consumer participation; reinforcing sustainable transport systems

THE ENERGY UNION STRATEGY: INSTRUMENTS

- new legislation
- implementation and enforcement of existing legislation
- development of strategies, support and financing,
- actions by Member States
- the use of external policy instruments



Brussels, 25.2.2015
COM(2015) 80 final

ENERGY UNION PACKAGE

COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE EUROPEAN
PARLIAMENT, THE COUNCIL, THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL
COMMITTEE, THE COMMITTEE OF THE REGIONS AND THE EUROPEAN
INVESTMENT BANK

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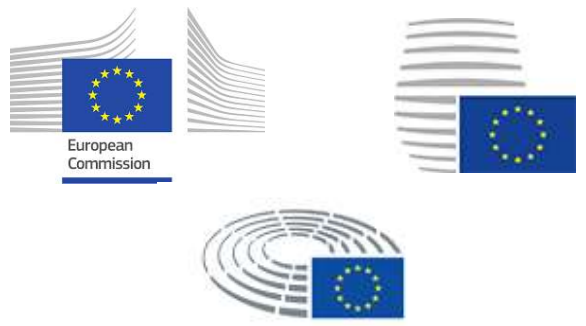
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LECTURE N. 1



THE MAIN FEATURES OF THE EU FOREIGN ENERGY POLICY



PARIS2015
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COP24-KATOWICE 2018



United Nations Framework
Convention on Climate Change



Federica Cristani, Phd

Jean Monnet Module on EU Foreign Policy: EU Energy policy

CLEAN ENERGY FOR ALL EUROPEANS PACKAGE (1)

new energy legislative framework (based on a package of proposals presented by the European Commission on 20 November 2016)

all of the new rules will be formally adopted during 2019

The new policy framework includes new regulatory frameworks, in particular through the introduction of the first **national energy and climate plans**

To strive towards a long-term greenhouse gas reduction objective, the framework also sets up a robust governance system for the Energy Union, and each Member State is now required to draft integrated national energy and climate plans for 2021 to 2030 outlining how they will achieve their respective targets.

The image shows the cover page of a communication from the European Commission. At the top left is the European Commission logo. To its right, the text reads 'EUROPEAN COMMISSION'. Below this, the date 'Brussels, 30.11.2016' and the document reference 'COM(2016) 863 final' are visible. The main title of the communication is 'COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMISSION' followed by 'Clean Energy For All Europeans'. The document is structured into sections, with '1. Introduction' being the first. The introduction text states that the Energy Union is one of the ten priorities of the Juncker Commission, aimed at modernising the EU's economy alongside other initiatives like the Digital Single Market and the Investment Plan for Europe. It highlights the package's goal to mobilise up to 177 billion euro in investment per year from 2021, leading to a 1% GDP increase and 900,000 new jobs by 2020, while reducing carbon intensity by 43%.

Figure 1: Modernisation of the economy – Role of the Energy Union and Climate Action

The diagram features a central green gear with a wind turbine icon, labeled 'Energy Union and Climate Action'. This central gear is surrounded by several blue gears, each representing a different policy area: 'Investment Plan' (Attracting additional investments), 'Capital Markets Union' (Triggering sustainable finance for the clean economy), 'Digital Single Market' (Empowering citizens and consumers), 'Cleaner Economy' (Achieving a resource efficient, low-carbon economy), and 'Skills Agenda' (Adapting the workforce). A line connects the central gear to the 'Digital Single Market' gear, which is further linked to the text 'The Paris Agreement is'. The entire diagram is set against a background of a landscape with wind turbines and power lines.

Federica Cristani, Phd

Jean Monnet Module on EU Foreign Policy: EU Energy policy

CLEAN ENERGY FOR ALL EUROPEANS PACKAGE (2)

The package includes 8 different legislative acts

Energy Performance in Buildings Directive (19/06/2018 - Directive (EU) 2018/844)

Renewable Energy Directive (21/12/2018 - Directive (EU) 2018/2001)

Energy Efficiency Directive (21/12/2018 - Directive (EU) 2018/2002)

Governance Regulation (21/12/2018 - Regulation (EU) 2018/1999)

Electricity Directive

Electricity Regulation

Risk-Preparedness Regulation

Regulation for the Agency for the Cooperation of Energy Regulators (ACER)

*Scheduled in
May 2019*

Energy Performance in Buildings Directive (19/06/2018 - Directive (EU) 2018/844)

Objective: reduce the energy needed to meet the energy demand associated with the typical use of buildings,

Main achievements:

Creates a clear path towards a low and zero-emission building stock in the EU by 2050

Encourages the use of information and communication technology (ICT) and smart technologies to ensure buildings operate efficiently for example by introducing automation and control systems.

Mobilises public and private financing and investment.

Helps combatting energy poverty and reducing the household energy bill by renovating older buildings.



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Helps combatting energy poverty and reducing the household energy bill by renovating older buildings.



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Renewable Energy Directive (21/12/2018 - Directive (EU) 2018/2001)

Objective: establishes a common framework for the promotion of energy from renewable sources; it lays down rules on financial support for electricity from renewable sources

Main achievements:

Sets a new, binding, renewable energy target for the EU for 2030 of 32%

L 328/82

EN

Official Journal of the European Union

21.12.2018

DIRECTIVES

DIRECTIVE (EU) 2018/2001 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL
of 11 December 2018
on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources
(recast)
(Text with EEA relevance)

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 194(2) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,

After transmission of the draft legislative act to the national parliaments,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee ⁽¹⁾,

Having regard to the opinion of the Committee of the Regions ⁽²⁾,

Acting in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure ⁽¹⁾,

Whereas:

(1) Directive 2009/28/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council ^(*) has been substantially amended several times ⁽¹⁾. Since further amendments are to be made, that Directive should be recast in the interests of clarity.

(2) In accordance with Article 194(1) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU), promoting renewable forms of energy is one of the goals of the Union energy policy. That goal is pursued by this Directive. The increased use of energy from renewable sources or 'renewable energy' constitutes an important part of the package of measures needed to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and comply with the Union's commitment under the 2015 Paris Agreement on Climate Change following the 21st Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (the Paris Agreement), and with the Union 2030 energy and climate framework, including the Union's binding target to cut emissions by at least 40 % below 1990 levels by 2030. The Union's binding renewable energy target for 2030 and Member States' contributions to that target, including their baseline shares in relation to their national overall targets for 2020, are among the elements

Energy Efficiency Directive (21/12/2018 - Directive (EU) 2018/2002)

Objective: new rules for improving energy efficiency in Europe

Main achievements:

Sets a new energy efficiency target for the EU for 2030 of 32.5%

Will extend the annual energy saving obligation beyond 2020, which will attract private investments and support the emergence of new market actors

Will require Member States to have in place transparent, publicly available national rules on the allocation of the cost of heating, cooling and hot water consumption in multi-apartment and multi-purpose buildings with collective systems for such services.

Will tackle existing market and regulatory barriers in order to increase security of supply, competitiveness of EU industries, reduce energy bills of consumers and health costs for society, thereby also addressing energy poverty and exploiting the positive impacts on economic growth and employment.

L 328/210

EN

Official Journal of the European Union

21.12.2018

DIRECTIVE (EU) 2018/2002 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL

of 11 December 2018

amending Directive 2012/27/EU on energy efficiency

(Text with EEA relevance)

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Whereas:

(1) Moderation of energy demand is one of the five dimensions of the Energy Union Strategy established by the Commission communication of 25 February 2015 entitled 'A Framework Strategy for a Resilient Energy Union with a Forward-Looking Climate Change Policy'. Improving energy efficiency throughout the full energy chain, including energy generation, transmission, distribution and end-use, will benefit the environment, improve air quality and public health, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, improve energy security by reducing dependence on energy imports from outside the Union, cut energy costs for households and companies, help alleviate energy poverty, and lead to increased competitiveness, more jobs and increased economic activity throughout the economy; thus improving citizens' quality of life. This is in line with the Union commitments made in the framework of the Energy Union and global climate agenda established by the 2015 Paris Agreement on climate change following the 21st Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (4) (the Paris Agreement), committing to keep the increase of the global average temperature to well below 2 °C above pre-industrial levels and to pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1,5 °C above pre-industrial levels.

Governance Regulation (21/12/2018 - Regulation (EU) 2018/1999) (1)

Objective: enable the European Union to realise its goals in the energy sector

Main goals

- to implement strategies and measures which ensure that the objectives of the energy union, in particular the EU's 2030 energy and climate targets, and the long-term EU greenhouse gas emissions commitments are consistent with the Paris agreement.
 - to stimulate cooperation between Member States in order to achieve the objectives and targets of the energy union
 - to promote long-term certainty and predictability for investors across the EU and foster jobs, growth and social cohesion
 - to reduce administrative burdens, in line with the principle of better regulation. This was done by integrating and streamlining most of the current energy and climate planning and reporting requirements of EU countries as well as the Commission's monitoring obligations
- to ensure consistent reporting by the EU and its Member States under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Paris agreement

21.12.2018  Official Journal of the European Union L 320/1

[...] This Regulation sets out the necessary legislative foundation for reliable, inclusive, cost-efficient, transparent and predictable governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action (governance mechanism), which ensures the achievement of the 2030 and long-term objectives and targets of the Energy Union in line with the 2015 Paris Agreement [...]

Agreement on climate change following the 21st Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (the Paris Agreement), through complementary, coherent and ambitious efforts by the Union and its Member States, while keeping administrative complexity.

Governance Regulation (21/12/2018 - Regulation (EU) 2018/1999) (2)

Integrated National Energy and Climate Plans (NECPs)

The governance mechanism is based on integrated national energy and climate plans (NECPs) covering ten-year periods starting from 2021 to 2030, EU and national long-term strategies, as well as integrated reporting, monitoring and data publication.

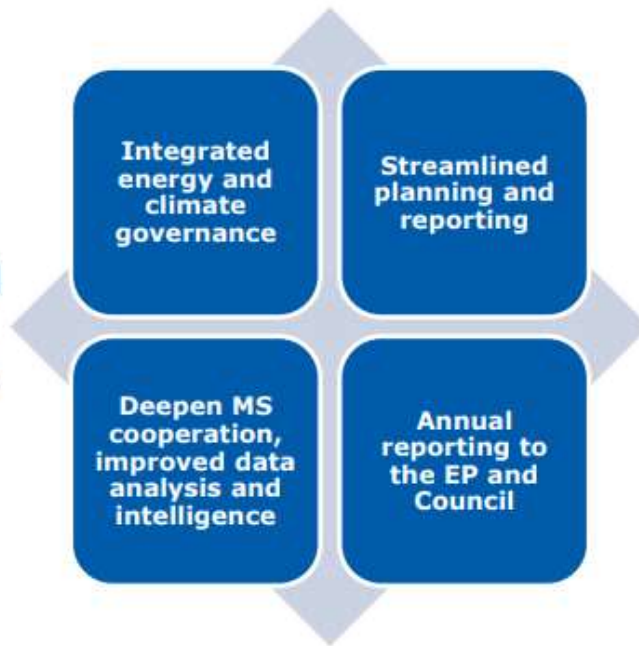
Each Member States is required to submit a draft NECPs, which is then assessed by the Commission. If the draft NECPs do not sufficiently contribute to reaching the energy union's objectives – individually and/or collectively – then the Commission may make recommendations for countries to amend their draft programmes.

The final NECPs must be submitted by the end of 2019.

EU countries are also required to develop national long-term strategies by 1 January 2020, and consistency between long-term-strategies and NECPs has to be ensured.

Delivering the Energy Union: A dynamic governance

The Commission will launch a dynamic governance process for the European Energy Union



***FORTHCOMING* REGULATION**

Electricity Directive

Electricity Regulation

- new limit for powerplants eligible to receive subsidies
- enable the active participation of consumers whilst putting in place a strong framework for consumer protection

Risk-Preparedness Regulation

- provide new common methods for the identification of possible electricity crisis scenarios at national and regional levels;
- ensure maximum preparedness against electricity crises and effective management through the preparation and publication of risk-preparedness plans by Member States;
- help national authorities prevent and manage crisis situations in cooperation with each other

Regulation for the Agency for the Cooperation of Energy Regulators (ACER)

REGULATION (EU) No 347/2013 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL
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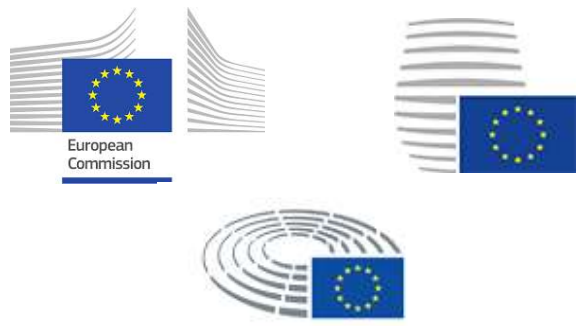
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PARIS2015
UN CLIMATE CHANGE
COP21·CMP11



COP24-KATOWICE 2018



United Nations Framework
Convention on Climate Change



Federica Cristani, Phd

Jean Monnet Module on EU Foreign Policy: EU Energy policy

AGENCY FOR THE COOPERATION OF ENERGY REGULATORS (ACER)



Established in 2009

Mission

- to complement and coordinate the work of national energy regulators at EU level
- to work towards the completion of the single EU energy market for electricity and natural gas.

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.

Proposed new regulation:

ACER's main role currently is confined to coordination, advising and monitoring.

Provision of **additional competences** to ACER in those areas where fragmented national decisions of cross-border relevance would lead to problems for the internal Energy Market; the proposed approach will also streamline regulatory procedures (by introducing direct approval by ACER instead of separate approvals by all national regulators)



Federica Cristani, Phd

Jean Monnet Module on EU Foreign Policy: EU Energy policy

2050 LONG-TERM STRATEGY

On 28 November 2018, the Commission presented its strategic long-term vision for a climate-neutral economy by 2050 – *A Clean Planet for All* in line with the Paris Agreement objective to keep the global temperature increase to well below 2°C and pursue efforts to keep it to 1.5°C



Brussels, 28.11.2018
COM(2018) 773 final

Measures:

- investing into technological solutions
- empowering citizens
- aligning action in key areas such as industrial policy, finance and research

COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT, THE EUROPEAN COUNCIL, THE COUNCIL, THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE, THE COMMITTEE OF THE REGIONS AND THE EUROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK

A Clean Planet for all
A European strategic long-term vision for a prosperous, modern, competitive and climate neutral economy

It will build on the new energy policy framework established under the Clean Energy for All Europeans package.

Federica Cristani, Phd

Jean Monnet Module on EU Foreign Policy: EU Energy policy

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Having regard to the opinion of the Committee of the Regions (2),

Acting in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure (3),

Whereas:

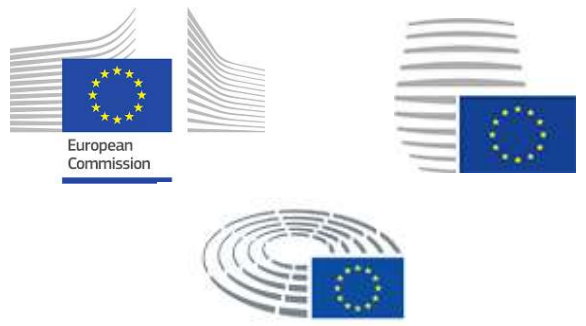
(1) On 24 March 2010, the European Council agreed to the Commission proposal to launch a new energy Europe 2020. One of the priorities of the Europe 2020 strategy is sustainable growth to be achieved by promoting a

(2) The communication from the Commission entitled Energy infrastructure priorities for 2010 and beyond – A Blueprint for an integrated European energy network, followed by the Council Recommendation of 25 February 2011 and the European Parliament resolution (2) called for a new energy infrastructure policy to optimise network development at European level for the period up to 2020 and beyond, in order to allow the Union to meet its core energy policy objectives of competitiveness, sustainability and security of supply.

(3) The European Council of 4 February 2011 underlined the need to modernise and expand Europe's energy infrastructure and its interconnection networks across borders, in order to make voluntary between Member States, in order to provide for alternative supply to remote mountainous areas of energy and to integrate renewable sources in competition with traditional sources. It stressed that no Member State should remain isolated from the European gas and electricity networks after 2015 or so in an energy security perspective by lack of the appropriate connections.

(4) Decision No 1364/2006/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (3) sets down guidelines for trans-European energy networks (TEN-E). Those guidelines have an objective to support, by completion of the Union internal energy market, the development of the internal production, transportation, distribution and use of energy resources, to reduce the isolation of mountainous and island regions, to secure and diversify the Union's energy supplies, source and routes, including through cooperation with third countries, and to

LECTURE N. 1



THE MAIN FEATURES OF THE EU FOREIGN ENERGY POLICY



PARIS2015
UN CLIMATE CHANGE
COP21·CMP11



COP24-KATOWICE 2018



United Nations Framework
Convention on Climate Change



Federica Cristani, Phd

Jean Monnet Module on EU Foreign Policy: EU Energy policy

PARIS AGREEMENT (1)

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



PARIS2015
UN CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE
COP21·CMP11

[Preamble]

Recognizing the importance of the engagements of all levels of government and various actors, in accordance with respective national legislations of Parties, in addressing climate change



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.

PARIS AGREEMENT (2)



Mitigation: reducing emissions

Governments agreed

- a long-term goal of keeping the increase in global average temperature to **well below 2°C** above pre-industrial levels;
- to aim to limit the increase to **1.5°C**, since this would significantly reduce risks and the impacts of climate change;
- on the need for **global emissions to peak as soon as possible**, recognising that this will take longer for developing countries;
- to undertake **rapid reductions thereafter** in accordance with the best available science
- come together every 5 years to **set more ambitious targets** as required by science;
- **report** to each other and the public on how well they are doing to implement their targets;
- track progress towards the long-term goal through a robust **transparency and accountability** system.

PARIS AGREEMENT (3)



Adaptation

Governments agreed to

- strengthen societies' ability to **deal with the impacts** of climate change;
- provide continued and enhanced international **support** for adaptation to **developing countries**.

Loss and damage

The agreement also

- recognises the importance of averting, minimising and addressing **loss and damage** associated with the adverse effects of climate change;
- acknowledges the need to **cooperate** and enhance the **understanding, action and support** in different areas such as early warning systems, emergency preparedness and risk insurance.

Role of cities, regions and local authorities

- 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.

REGULATION (EU) No 347/2013 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL
of 17 April 2013
on guidelines for trans-European energy infrastructure and repealing Decision No 1364/2006/EC
and amending Regulation (EC) No 717/2009, (EC) No 744/2009 and (EC) No 713/2009
(Text with EEA relevance)

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 172 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,

After transmission of the draft legislative act to the national parliaments,

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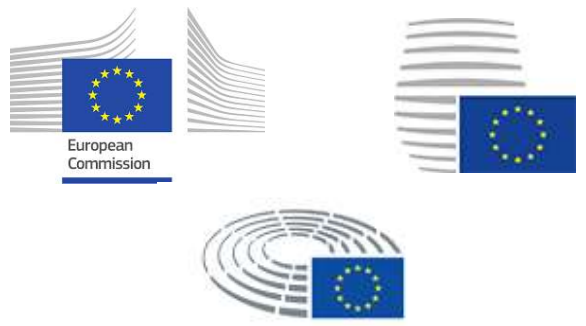
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(3) The European Council of 4 February 2011 underlined the need to modernise and expand Europe's energy infrastructure and its interconnection networks across borders, in order to make voluntary between Member States, in order to provide for alternative supply to remote mountainous or sparsely populated areas and to allow for alternative sources in competition with traditional sources. It stressed that no Member State should remain isolated from the European gas and electricity networks after 2015 or so in an energy security perspective by lack of the appropriate connections.

(4) Decision No 1364/2006/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (3) sets down guidelines for trans-European energy networks (TEN-E). Those guidelines have an objective to support, by completion of the Union internal energy market, the development of the internal production, transportation, distribution and use of energy resources, to reduce the isolation of non-forested and island regions, to water and directly the Union's energy supply, source and route, including through cooperation with third countries, and to

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UNITED NATIONS FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE (UNFCCC)

The UNFCCC is a “Rio Convention”, one of three adopted at the “Rio Earth Summit” in 1992. 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 Treaty aims to get countries to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to climate change.

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. The COP takes decisions which are necessary to ensure the effective implementation of the provisions of the Convention and regularly reviews the implementation of these provisions.

Kyoto Protocol : adopted in 1997 and into force in 2005.

- it introduced emissions trading, which allows countries that exceed their emission quotas to purchase emission credit from countries that are able to stay below their limits.



COP24-KATOWICE 2018
KONFERENCJA NAJWIĘKSZYCH ZESPÓŁÓW
W SPRAWIE ZMIAN KLIMATU



THE EU IN THE UNFCCC

EU mandate for the EU's position in the UNFCCC negotiations

- Draft of a proposed text of the EU position that is the basis for the mandate

EU Presidency

- EU Presidency and the Commission

- Comment on text after continuous agreement at national level

Working groups of National Experts

- Negotiation on the last details of the text

Permanent Representatives Committee

- Diplomats agree on the difficult issues

- Negotiation on the last details of the text and if possible agree on the council conclusions

Council of Environment Ministers

- EU Presidency and the Commission

- Agree on the final details (if necessary) and confirm the council conclusions

Council of the EU

- EU Presidency and the Commission

EU CLIMATE CHANGE LAW

Decision No 280/2004/EC (revised) of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 February 2004 concerning a mechanism for monitoring Community greenhouse gas emissions and for implementing the Kyoto Protocol

- Annual reporting on GHG emissions
- Annual report by the European Environment Agency on Member States' Progress

I

(Acts whose publication is obligatory)

DECISION No 280/2004/EC OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 11 February 2004 concerning a mechanism for monitoring Community greenhouse gas emissions and for implementing the Kyoto Protocol

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community, and in particular Article 175(1) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee (*),

After consulting the Committee of the Regions,

Acting in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 251 of the Treaty (**),

Whereas:

(1) Council Decision 93/389/EEC of 24 June 1993 for a monitoring mechanism of Community CO₂ and other greenhouse gas emissions (***) established a mechanism for monitoring anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions and evaluating progress towards meeting commitments in respect of these emissions. In order to take into account developments on the international level and on the grounds of clarity, it is appropriate for that Decision to be replaced.

(2) The ultimate objective of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), which was approved by Council Decision 94/69/EC (**), is to achieve stabilisation of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level which prevents dangerous anthropogenic

(3) The UNFCCC commits the Community and its Member States to develop, periodically update, publish and report to the Conference of the Parties national inventories of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol on substances that deplete the ozone layer (hereinafter greenhouse gases), using comparable methodologies agreed upon by the Conference of the Parties.

(4) There is a need for thorough monitoring and regular assessment of Community greenhouse gas emissions. The measures taken by the Community and its Member States in the field of climate change policy also need to be analysed in good time.

(5) Accurate reporting under this Decision at an early stage would allow early determination of emissions levels pursuant to Council Decision 2002/358/EC of 25 April 2002 concerning the approval, on behalf of the European Community, of the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the joint fulfilment of commitments thereunder (**), and thereby enable early establishment of eligibility to participate in the Kyoto Protocol's flexible mechanisms.

(6) The UNFCCC commits all Parties to formulate, implement, publish and regularly update national, and where appropriate, regional programmes containing measures to mitigate climate change by addressing anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all greenhouse gases.

EU CLIMATE CHANGE LAW: ETS (1)

Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 October 2003 establishing a scheme for greenhouse gas emission allowance trading within the Community

Emission Trading Scheme:

1st phase: 2005-2007

- Approx 40% of emissions covered

2nd phase: 2007-2012

- Including Norway, Iceland and Liechtenstein

3rd phase: 2013-2020: full activation of the ETS

- 50% of emissions covered

L 275/32

EN

Official Journal of the European Union

25.10.2003

DIRECTIVE 2003/87/EC OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL
of 13 October 2003
establishing a scheme for greenhouse gas emission allowance trading within the Community and
amending Council Directive 96/61/EC
(Text with EEA relevance)

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community, and in particular Article 175(1) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission (1),

Having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee (2),

Having regard to the opinion of the Committee of the Regions (3),

Acting in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 251 of the Treaty (4),

Whereas:

(1) The Green Paper on greenhouse gas emissions trading within the European Union launched a debate across Europe on the suitability and possible functioning of greenhouse gas emissions trading within the European Union. The European Climate Change Programme has considered Community policies and measures through a multi-stakeholder process, including a scheme for greenhouse gas emission allowance trading within the Community (the Community scheme) based on the Green Paper. In its Conclusions of 8 March 2001, the Council recognised the particular importance of the European Climate Change Programme and of work based on the Green Paper, and underlined the urgent need for concrete action at Community level.

(2) The Sixth Community Environment Action Programme established by Decision No 1600/2002/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (5) identifies climate change as a priority for action and provides for the establishment of a Community-wide emissions trading scheme by 2005. That Programme recognises that the Community is committed to achieving an 8 %

(3) The ultimate objective of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, which was approved by Council Decision 94/69/EC of 15 December 1993 concerning the conclusion of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (6), is to achieve stabilisation of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level which prevents dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system.

(4) Once it enters into force, the Kyoto Protocol, which was approved by Council Decision 2002/358/EC of 25 April 2002 concerning the approval, on behalf of the European Community, of the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the joint fulfilment of commitments thereunder (7), will commit the Community and its Member States to reducing their aggregate anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases listed in Annex A to the Protocol by 8 % compared to 1990 levels in the period 2008 to 2012.

(5) The Community and its Member States have agreed to fulfil their commitments to reduce anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions under the Kyoto Protocol jointly, in accordance with Decision 2002/358/EC. This Directive aims to contribute to fulfilling the commitments of the European Community and its Member States more effectively, through an efficient European market in greenhouse gas emission allowances, with the least possible diminution of economic development and employment.

(6) Council Decision 93/389/EEC of 24 June 1993 for a monitoring mechanism of Community CO₂ and other greenhouse gas emissions (8), established a mechanism for monitoring greenhouse gas emissions and evaluating progress towards meeting commitments in respect of these emissions. This mechanism will assist Member States in determining the total quantity of allowances to

EU CLIMATE CHANGE LAW: ETS (2)

- operates in **31 countries** (all 28 EU countries plus Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway)
- limits emissions from more than **11,000 heavy energy-using installations** (power stations & industrial plants) and **airlines** operating between these countries
- covers around **45%** of the EU's greenhouse gas emissions.

A 'cap and trade' system

The EU ETS works on the 'cap and trade' principle.

A **cap** is set on the total amount of certain greenhouse gases that can be emitted by installations covered by the system.

The cap is reduced over time so that total emissions fall.

Within the cap, companies receive or buy emission allowances which they can **trade** with one another as needed.

Set up in 2005, the EU ETS is the world's first international emissions trading system

L 275/32	EU	Official Journal of the European Union	25.10.2003
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THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,	(1)	The ultimate objective of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, which was approved by Council Decision 96/60/EC of 15 December 1993 concerning the conclusion of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1), is to achieve stabilisation of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level which prevents dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system.	
Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community, and in particular Article 175(1) thereof,	(2)	Once it enters into force, the Kyoto Protocol, which was approved by Council Decision 2002/358/EC of 23 April 2002 concerning the approval, on behalf of the European Community, of the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the joint fulfilment of commitments thereunder (2), will commit the Community and its Member States to reducing their aggregate anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases listed in Annex A to the Protocol by 8% compared to 1990 levels in the period 2008 to 2012.	
Having regard to the proposal from the Commission (3),	(3)	The Community and its Member States have agreed to fulfil their commitments to reduce anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions under the Kyoto Protocol jointly, in accordance with Decision 2002/358/EC. This Directive aims to contribute to fulfilling the commitments of the European Community and its Member States more effectively, through an efficient European market in greenhouse gas emission allowances, with the least possible distortion of economic development and employment.	
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Jean Monnet Module on EU Foreign Policy: EU Energy policy

EU CLIMATE CHANGE LAW: ETS (3)

DIRECTIVE 2003/87/EC OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL
of 13 October 2003
establishing a scheme for greenhouse gas emission allowance trading within the Community and
amending Council Directive 96/61/EC
(Text with EEA relevance)

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community, and in particular Article 17(3) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission (1),

Having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee (2),

Having regard to the opinion of the Committee of the Regions (3),

Acting in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 251 of the Treaty (4),

Whereas:

(1) The Green Paper on greenhouse gas emissions trading within the European Union launched a debate across Europe on the suitability and possible functioning of greenhouse gas emissions trading within the European Union. The European Climate Change Programme has established Community policies and financial support a multi-stakeholder process, including a scheme for greenhouse gas emissions allowance trading within the Community (the Community scheme) based on the Green Paper. On 4 March 2003, the Council recognised the particular importance of the European Climate Change Programme, and of work based on the Green Paper, and underlined the urgent need for concrete action at Community level.

(2) The Sixth Community Environment Action Programme established by Decision No 1600/2002/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (5) identifies climate change as a priority for action and provides for the establishment of a Community-wide emissions trading scheme by 2005. The Programme recognises that the Community is committed to achieving, at 8%

(3) The ultimate objective of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, which was approved by Council Decision 94/67/EC of 13 December 1993 concerning the conclusion of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (6), is to achieve stabilisation of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level which prevents dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system.

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(5) The Community and its Member States have agreed to fulfil their commitments to reduce anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions under the Kyoto Protocol jointly, in accordance with Decision 2002/358/EC. This Decision aims to contribute to fulfilling the commitments of the European Community and its Member States more effectively through an efficient European market in greenhouse gas emissions allowances, with the least possible limitation of economic development and employment.

(6) Council Decision 93/100/EEC of 24 June 1993 for a monitoring mechanism of Community CO₂ and other greenhouse gas emissions (8) established a mechanism for monitoring greenhouse gas emissions and evaluating progress towards meeting commitments in respect of those emissions. This mechanism will assist Member States in the achievement of the least-costly abatement



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EU CLIMATE CHANGE LAW: ESD

Decision No 406/2009/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 April 2009 on the effort of Member States to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions to meet the Community's greenhouse gas emission reduction commitments up to 2020

Effort-Sharing Decision: 10% mandatory emission reduction targets for

- transport (except aviation)
- buildings
- agriculture
- waste

Responsibility of the Member States to achieve its target – national measures

TRANS-EUROPEAN NETWORKS (1)

TITLE XVI TFEU: TRANS-EUROPEAN NETWORKS

Article 170 (ex Article 154 TEC)

*1. To help achieve the objectives referred to in Articles 26 and 174 and to enable citizens of the Union, economic operators and regional and local communities to derive full benefit from the setting up of an area without internal frontiers, the Union shall contribute to the establishment and development of trans-European networks in the areas of transport, telecommunications and **energy** infrastructures.*

2. Within the framework of a system of open and competitive markets, action by the Union shall aim at promoting the interconnection and interoperability of national networks as well as access to such networks. It shall take account in particular of the need to link island, landlocked and peripheral regions with the central regions of the Union.

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(Text with EEA relevance)

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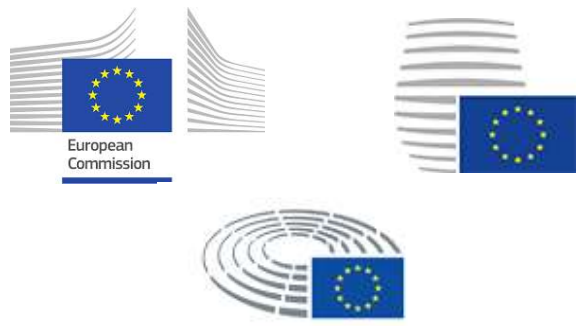
(1) On 24 March 2010, the European Council agreed to the Commission proposal to launch a new energy Europe 2020. One of the priorities of the Europe 2020 strategy is sustainable growth to be achieved by promoting a

(2) The communication from the Commission entitled Energy infrastructure priorities for 2010 and beyond – A Blueprint for an integrated European energy network, followed by the Council Recommendation of 25 February 2011 and the European Parliament resolution (3) called for a new energy infrastructure policy to optimise network development at European level for the period up to 2020 and beyond, in order to allow the Union to meet its core energy policy objectives of competitiveness, sustainability and security of supply.

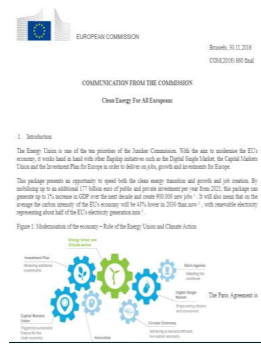
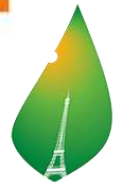
(3) The European Council of 4 February 2011 underlined the need to modernise and expand Europe's energy infrastructure and its interconnection networks across borders, in order to make voluntary between Member States, in order to provide for alternative supply to remote mountainous areas of energy and to integrate renewable sources in competition with traditional sources. It stressed that no Member State should remain isolated from the European gas and electricity networks after 2015 or so in an energy security perspective by lack of the appropriate connections.

(4) Decision No 1364/2006/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (4) sets down guidelines for trans-European energy networks (TEN-E). Those guidelines have an objective to support, by completion of the Union internal energy market, the development of the internal production, transportation, distribution and use of energy resources, to reduce the isolation of non-forested and island regions, to water and directly the Union's energy supply, source and route, including through cooperation with third countries, and to

LECTURE N. 1



THE MAIN FEATURES OF THE EU FOREIGN ENERGY POLICY



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TRANS-EUROPEAN NETWORKS (2)

Trans-European Networks - Energy (TEN-E) Regulation No 347/2013 (17 April 2013)

aims to assist national governments and companies to better interconnect electricity and gas infrastructure across national borders.

25.4.2013

EN

Official Journal of the European Union

L 115/39

REGULATION (EU) No 347/2013 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 17 April 2013

on guidelines for trans-European energy infrastructure and repealing Decision No 1364/2006/EC and amending Regulations (EC) No 713/2009, (EC) No 714/2009 and (EC) No 715/2009

(Text with EEA relevance)

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 172 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,

After transmission of the draft legislative act to the national parliaments,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee ⁽¹⁾,

Having regard to the opinion of the Committee of the Regions ⁽²⁾,

Acting in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure ⁽³⁾,

Whereas:

(1) On 26 March 2010, the European Council agreed to the Commission's proposal to launch a new strategy 'Europe 2020'. One of the priorities of the Europe 2020 strategy is sustainable growth to be achieved by promoting a

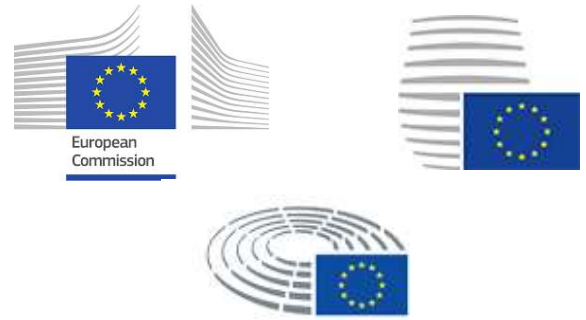
(3) The communication from the Commission entitled 'Energy infrastructure priorities for 2020 and beyond — A Blueprint for an integrated European energy network', followed by the Council conclusions of 28 February 2011 and the European Parliament resolution ⁽⁴⁾, called for a new energy infrastructure policy to optimise network development at European level for the period up to 2020 and beyond, in order to allow the Union to meet its core energy policy objectives of competitiveness, sustainability and security of supply.

(4) The European Council of 4 February 2011 underlined the need to modernise and expand Europe's energy infrastructure and to interconnect networks across borders, in order to make solidarity between Member States operational, to provide for alternative supply or transit routes and sources of energy and to develop renewable energy sources in competition with traditional sources. It insisted that no Member State should remain isolated from the European gas and electricity networks after 2015 or see its energy security jeopardised by lack of the appropriate connections.

(5) Decision No 1364/2006/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽⁵⁾ lays down guidelines for trans-European energy networks (TEN-E). Those guidelines have as objectives to support the completion of the Union internal energy market while encouraging the rational production, transportation, distribution and use of energy resources, to reduce the isolation of less-favoured and island regions, to secure and diversify the Union's energy supplies, sources and routes, including through cooperation with third countries, and to

REGULATION (EU) No 347/2011 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL
of 17 April 2011
on guidelines for trans-European energy infrastructure and repealing Decision No 1364/2006/EC
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(1) On 24 March 2010, the European Council agreed to the Commission proposal to launch a new energy Europe 2020. One of the priorities of the Europe 2020 strategy is sustainable growth to be achieved by promoting a



LECTURE N. 1

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United Nations Framework
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