

Energy and Politics

The Geopolitics of Energy Security

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The C•A•P ...

- ... was founded in 1995 at the University of Munich
- ... is an independent, non-partisan and privately funded think tank
- ... is Germany's largest university policy research institute on European and international questions
- ... is divided in to five research groups: Youth & Europe, German Affairs, Global Future, Leadership & Competence and European Affairs

RG on European Affairs

- governance in the EU and institutional reform
 - legitimacy and participation
 - transatlantic relations and neighborhood policy
 - EU-Middle East relations
 - terrorism and risk management
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- Europe's foreign and security policy
 - energy and climate change

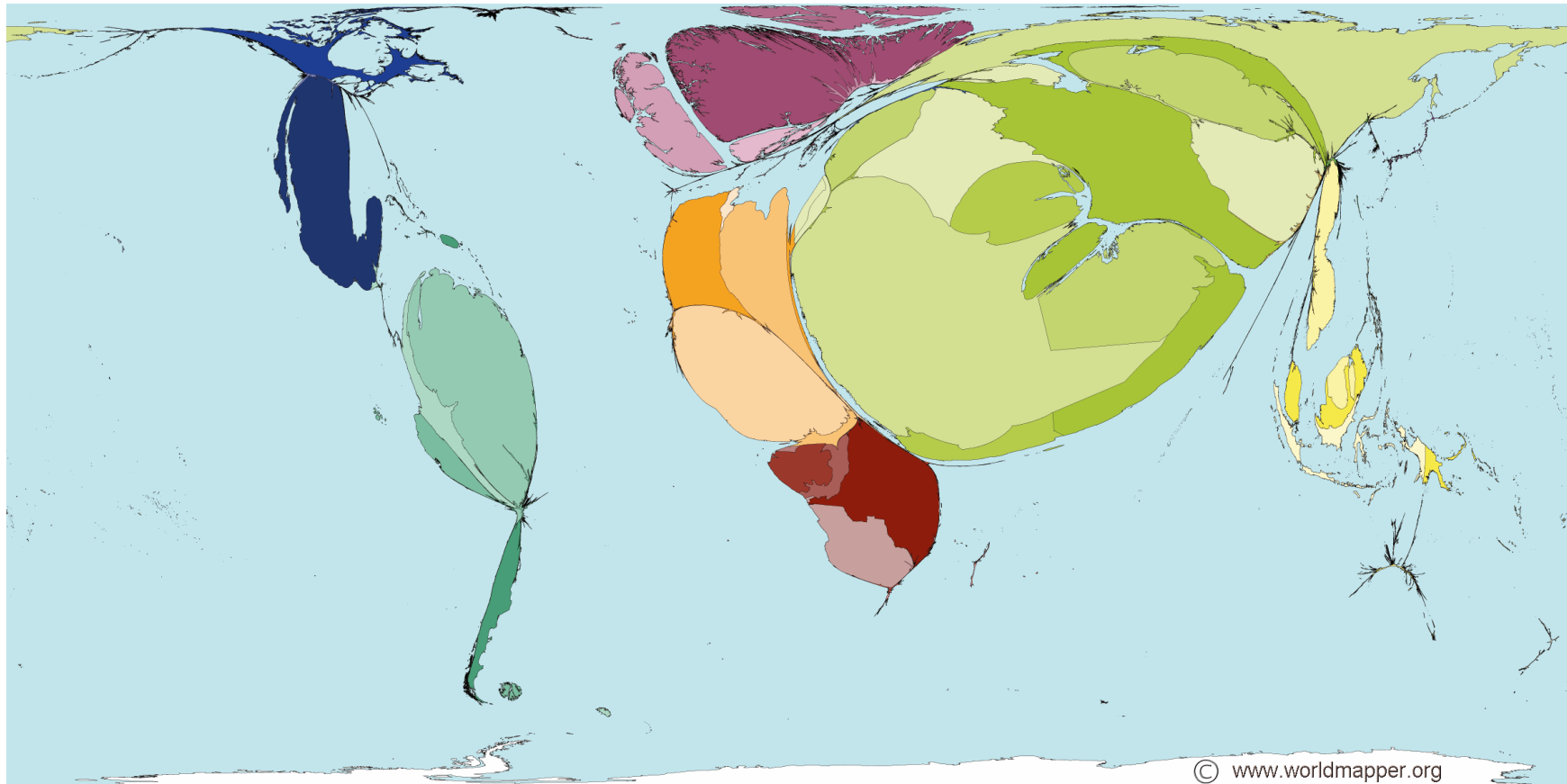
Energy and Politics



Global and European trends

- shrinking resources worldwide and especially in Europe
- rising global demand
- old and new conflicts in resource-rich countries / regions
- resource nationalism
- volatility of fossil fuel prices
- import dependency
- climate change

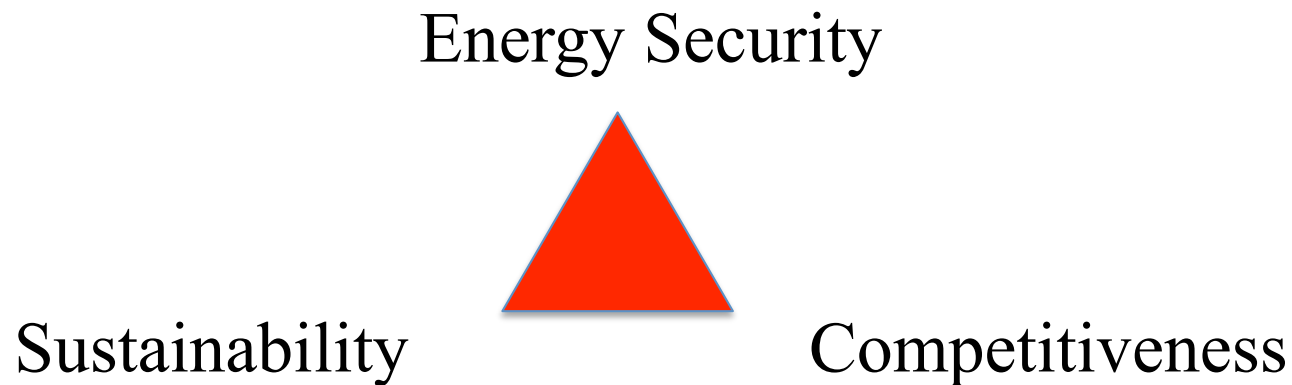
Global Oil Exports



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Golden Triangle



- ⇒ necessary trade-off between these objectives
- ⇒ sustainability as (false) priority?
- ⇒ a new emphasize on energy security?

Energy Security: A Definition

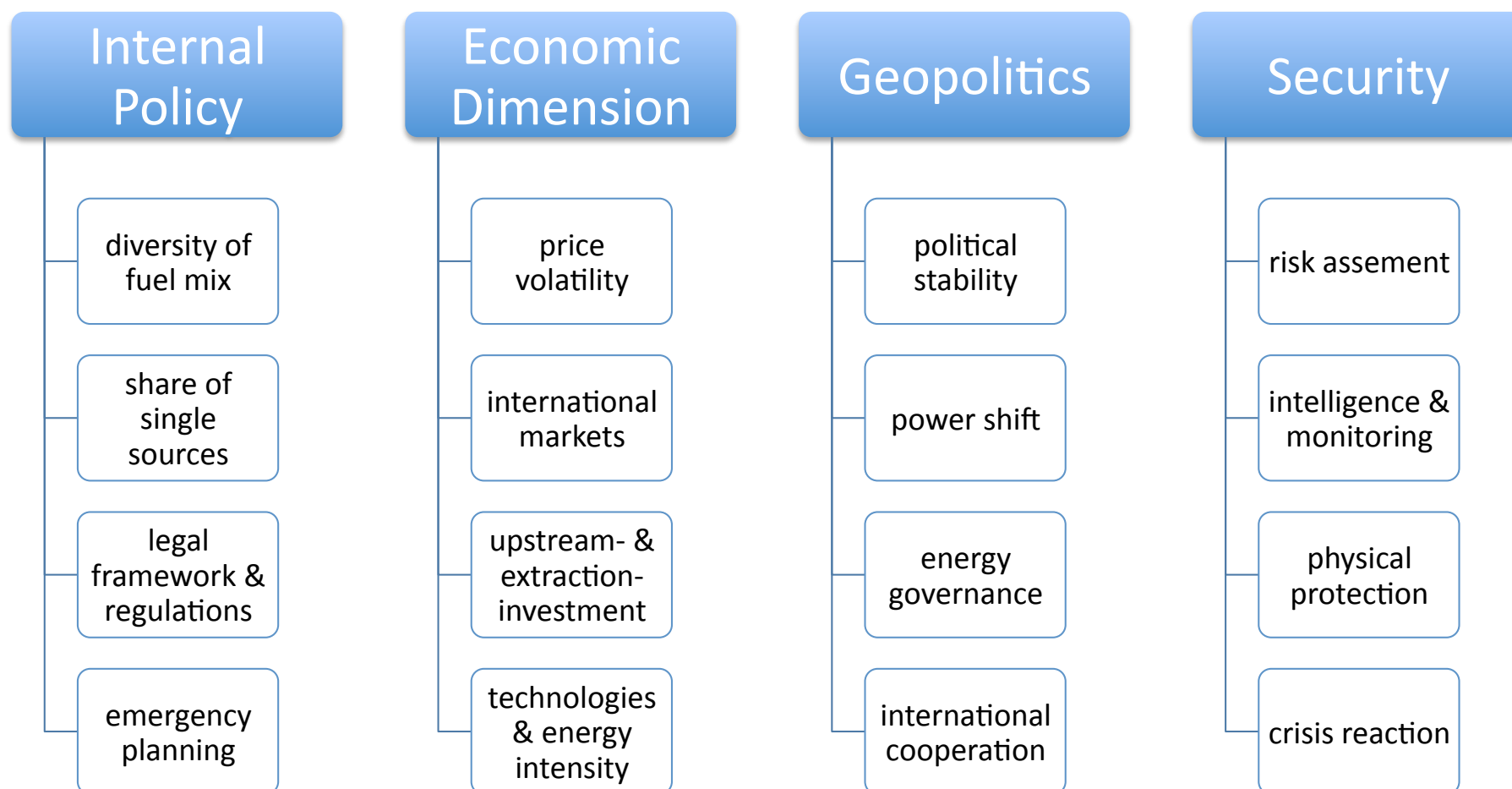
- **security of supply: reliable supply and affordable prices** (Daniel Yergin)
- security of demand: energy exports as essential contribution to state budget and necessary for the return on investment

⇒ Energy security is a underdeveloped concept!

Energy Security as multidimensional concept

- prices and availability are not sufficient for conceptualization
- energy security: status quo vs. process
- 4 dimensions:
 1. internal policy
 2. economic dimension
 3. geopolitics
 4. security policy

Four dimension, various facets



The New Great Game

1. Rising import dependency induces a major shift in political power resources.
2. The higher tension on energy markets can trigger local / regional / international conflicts about remaining fossil fuels.
3. Access to energy resources is one of the driving forces of international relations.

Energy Policy for Europe

The four pillars of the EU's energy policy:

1. internal energy market
2. energy security
3. efficiency, energy savings and renewables
4. interconnectivity

+ “spirit of solidarity” (Art. 194 TFEU)

Shortcomings

- strategic deficit
- focus on internal aspects of energy politics / energy security (IEM + ETS)
- no competences for external energy policy on EU level
- national restrains

2nd Strategic Energy Review

Solidarity as best answer on the challenges to energy security:

- infrastructures and diversification
- external energy relations
- strategic oil and gas stocks
- energy efficiency
- indigenous energy resources

Energy Solidarity

- What do I mean by energy solidarity?
 - ... more than mutual emergency assistance,
 - ... not necessarily more communitarization,
 - ... but a fundamental value of EU-integration.
- Preconditions:
 - define common (energy) interests
 - elaborate common risk perceptions
 - formulate common strategies

The EU and energy geopolitics

- The EU should concentrate on ...
 - ... strengthening global energy governance,
 - ... a joint approach on suppliers, transit countries and other major consumers,
 - ... a common risk assessment and crisis reaction.
- The EU should not ...
 - ... build pipelines and other infrastructures,
 - ... prioritize one of the three strategic objectives.

Thank you for your attention!