



CENTRAL EUROPE ENERGY PARTNERS

AISBL

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Safe energy for the future

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Introduction

Central Europe Energy Partners (CEEP) represents the interests of the energy and energy-intensive companies from Central Europe (EU-11) in order to strengthen the region's energy security within the framework of a common EU energy and energy security policy. It is the first major body to represent the widely understood Central European energy sector (coal, gas, oil, renewables, nuclear, grids), and energy-intensive industries such as steel and chemicals, etc. at the EU level.

CEEP is an independent, private, international non-profit association with its' headquarters in Brussels (Belgium), and a branch in Berlin (Germany). We are not affiliated to any government, political party, or European institution.

CEEP'S Major Tasks:

- To increase the energy security of Central Europe, as well as the European Union, as a whole.
- To strengthen the idea of energy solidarity within the Energy Union. We do believe that only the common activities of all EU Member States can be successful in enhancing Europe's energy security.
- To build relations and facilitate contacts between Member organisations and EU bodies and agencies, individual representatives, and associations of companies from the energy and energy-intensive sectors, as well as international think-tanks and lobbies from these sectors.

CEEP Members

CEEP has currently 24 members representing the widely-understood energy and energy-intensive sector companies (oil, gas, electricity generation and transmission, renewables, coal, steel, chemical industries, etc.), universities and scientific institutions.

The Association covers five new EU Member States: the Czech Republic, Lithuania, Poland, Croatia, Romania, and Ukraine (as a member of European Energy Community). Some CEEP members also have their own representative offices in Brussels, but consider participation in CEEP to be crucial for their ability to be more influential when working with EU decision-makers.

At the end of 2015, member companies of CEEP had produced approximately 50 bln. EUR aggregated annual income and had over 300,000 employees. CEEP's non-profit status underlines both the Association's independence and transparency. CEEP is one of the most important regional stakeholders within the EU's energy and energy security policy areas.

CEEP has three types of membership:

- Actual members are companies/institutions from EU-11 countries with full rights under the statutes;
- Affiliated members are entities from non-EU countries, members of European Energy Community who are involved in the Association's work, but do not have voting rights at the Annual Members' Meeting;
- The last type of membership is honorary – reserved for individuals and significant personalities within the energy and energy-intensive sectors.



6
the number of countries covered by CEEP

24
the number of companies as CEEP members

€350 b
the aggregated annual income produced by CEEP members in 2015

300,000
the number of employees within CEEP members in 2015

Message from Maroš Šefčovič

Vice-President of the European Commission for Energy Union

Dear CEEP Members,

I appreciate the opportunity to address you in this Annual Review and to present the state of play of the Energy Union; the impressive progress already made and the work that still awaits us.

In February last year the European Commission presented our Energy Union Strategy, with the actions to be implemented in the course of this Commission's mandate. We envision an Energy Union which can provide all Europeans with energy which is sustainable, secure, competitive, and affordable.

After the Strategy was presented, we put forward our first legislative proposals: on the reformed ETS and on energy efficiency. The last legislative package was just two months ago when we adopted the Security of Energy Supply Package, aimed at securing Europe's energy supply, along with competitive prices and addressing the sustainability of our domestic consumption for heating and cooling.

These are therefore historic moments for Europe's energy market, a period of transition from fragmentation to integration, from energy precarity to energy security, from energy waste to energy efficiency, and from global warming to global responsibility. The Energy Union can be a driving force, bringing more co-operation on secure supplies, infrastructure development and renewables between neighbouring countries and regions, and better profiting from economies of scale and best practices when it comes to knowledge and trade with third partners. Finally, a predictable and stable regulatory environment across the 28 Member States, will boost the much needed investment in the energy and transport sector.

Integral to that process is regionalisation and the Energy Union has a vital role to play in enhancing such co-operation between Member States, on infrastructure, on research, on trade, etc. This would allow, for instance, cost reductions in the offshore energy systems of the Northern and Baltic Seas. Regional co-operation is also vitally needed in respect of the North-South Corridor project, which can contribute so much to the energy security of Central Europe. CEEP's support in this endeavour was warmly welcomed as it is our common interest to build a fully-integrated internal market.

We are highly committed to make the 2016 the turning point between the old and the new energy system, making this year the Year of Delivery on the Energy Union. In the coming months the Commission will put forward the vast majority of legislative proposals in the scope of the Energy Union, covering: research, innovation, competitiveness, infrastructure, climate action and transport. We must make sure that the necessary levels of investment are in place, and leverage private investments through public support. Horizon 2020, the EU investment Plan, and the European Structural funds will play a critical role in creating more favourable investment climate. Much of the necessary investment will be spent on electricity and gas grids, and it is in Central Europe



I wish CEEP and its members to reap the benefits of the region's energy co-operation, because we all have the same aim: to provide every European with energy which is secure, affordable, and sustainable

where much of this work is required, especially for upgrading and expanding energy transmission networks.

Other projects 'in the pipeline' include a decarbonisation package, focusing on the effort sharing in the non-ETS sectors (buildings, transport and agriculture). Energy Efficiency and Energy Performance of Buildings Directives will be revised. 'Looming large on the horizon' will be the new governance model, as well as the new Electricity Market Design, new Renewables Directive, and a Strategy on Innovation and Competitiveness.

As you can see, our hands are full but I intend to keep the pace and high quality.

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Maroš Šefčovič

Message from Paweł Olechnowicz

Chairman of the Board of Directors

The past year has not only been a momentous one for CEEP, but also a very intensive one, with the Association very actively engaged in a wide range of activities, such as drafting Position Papers and Reports, and organising Roundtables and Summits.

The two Roundtables hosted by CEEP and LNG Allies were certainly more than worthwhile, considering the subsequent breakthrough, with the US lifting its export ban on oil and gas. Shipments of LNG have already begun, and Central Europe can begin to envisage the reality of LNG imports, and an increased energy security. I like to think that CEEP played more than a passing role in the campaign to persuade the US to start exporting LNG to Europe.

For me, personally, the year has been memorable due to some crucial one-to-one meetings I have had, most notably with Maros Sefcovic, the European Commission's Vice-President, responsible for Energy Union, who visited the LOTOS Refinery in Gdańsk. We discussed three of Europe's most pressing energy challenges: improving the competitiveness of the European Refinery Sector; paving the way for the North-South Corridor; and providing the continent with more gas supply options. The North-South Corridor was the main feature of my discussions with Kalinda Grabar-Kitorović, the President of the Republic of Croatia, whom I met at the Atlantic Council's Istanbul Summit. She reported on the high-level summit of Presidents and leaders from Central Europe, who had met on the sidelines of the 70th session of the UN's General Assembly, in New York. It was a proud occasion for me to witness CEEP's campaign for a North-South Corridor truly beginning to reap its due rewards.

The report: 'Making it happen. Paving the way for the Central European North-South Infrastructure Corridor' was launched at the Economic Forum in Krynica. Roland Berger Strategic Consultants, in conjunction with CEEP's experts, have presented in their valuable report: "a roadmap with an outlook on the key building blocks required for this joint undertaking". It also provides a realistic picture of commercial funding options and private sector involvement.

A new CEO of CEEP, Mr. Marcin Bodio, PhD, took up his post, replacing Mr. Janusz Luks, who was nominated by the Board of Directors as a plenipotentiary for the LNG project. Mr. Bodio has certainly provided CEEP with fresh impetus and direction, and I wish him well for the future.

At the present time, we await the results and actions arising from the historic COP21 Paris agreement. The early signs are positive, and certain countries in the EU have already called for higher target figures up to 2030, but Central European countries have rightly resisted, as it threatens our



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competitiveness, and as Europe already takes up a leading role in reducing emissions, does it really need to be more saintly than the rest of the world? We need to remain ever vigilant, and CEEP will continue to be a 'leading light' when monitoring developments in the energy and energy-intensive world.

Paweł Olechnowicz

Message from Marcin Bodio

Chief Executive Officer

It's been six years now since CEEP came into existence, founded by a few innovative managers from Central European energy companies, who saw the need for such an organisation within the heart of the EU and its community.

After an initial period of establishing our organisation, and developing essential contacts, and learning about the processes within the EU's institutions, apart from more practical tasks, such as setting up our offices in Brussels and Berlin, we have done a lot - with much more still to be done. The EU has come to increasingly value our annual reports, which have improved in quality, and the EC has drawn inspiration from our two North-South Corridor reports, in particular. So the message there is clear: as we become more sophisticated and skilled in our productivity, the level of our influence also rises.

In a marketplace where the promotion of ideas is increasingly competitive, CEEP's role as a non-profit and independent regional organisation, with a broad agenda, is therefore, more valuable than ever. Furthermore, CEEP's reputation as a trusted, authoritative resource flourishes, and this is why, nowadays, the EC often approaches us for our opinions and advice, rather than the reverse, as was the case, in CEEP's early years.

During 2015, and the first half of 2016, CEEP has been seeking to promote a balanced approach to achieving Europe's climate, sustainability and energy security objectives. This entails supporting a common and broad-based EU energy policy, which also takes into account the interests of Central Europe.

After I was honoured to be appointed the CEO in September, 2015, I saw the need for changes. The Working Groups became more active, and we are presently striving for representation on the EC's own Working Groups. We developed CEEP's involvement in the world of social media. The CEEP Report, meanwhile, re-structured its online version, with a fresh new look and an increase in visual content. Our PR activities have multiplied, producing regular press releases, and establishing more links with other important organisations. So, much progress has been made of late.

We have duly arrived at the stage of transition, whereby we have moved from the developing phase into one of maturity. We wish to be an learning organisation, capable of learning and adapting to the changing operational conditions. This state could be achieved through openness to employees and clients, to new ideas and trends, and the continuous motivation and improvement of our personnel. As CEEP continuously re-invents itself, I am sure that we will become a more mature and effective association.



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We strive to be innovative and creative in what we do. We are shaping the debate and policy agenda. The voice of Central Europe is being heard. Let us build on that for a better future.

Thank you to my colleagues in Brussels and Berlin for our joint success and future endeavours.

Marcin Bodio

Our history

Key events and milestones 2010–2015

2010

May 4

Founding companies signed a memorandum of association and CEEP was set up

May 4

First members of CEEP: Polish Higher Education-Business Forum, Energa, Kulczyk Investments, Grupa LOTOS S.A.

June 18

CEEP was officially registered

2011

January 1

Węglokoks SA, the largest Polish coal exporting company joined CEEP

February 22

ENEA, one of Poland's largest power sector groups stays a member of CEEP

March 15

New World Resources N.V., Central Europe's leading hard coal and coke producer, joined CEEP

July 25

TAURON Polska Energia S.A., one of the largest business entities in Poland joined CEEP

December 12

CEEP opened a branch office in Berlin (Germany)

December 12

The first CEEP analytical report: „The Future of Coal, Clean Coal Technologies and CCS in the EU and Central European Countries: Strategic Challenges and Perspectives” was officially presented in Berlin (Germany)

2012

January 1

PSE S.A., a Polish transmission systems operators, became a member of CEEP

April 23

The study: ‘Analysis of Central Europe's Energy Sector’ (otherwise known as ‘The Prague Report’), was officially presented in Prague (The Czech Republic)

April 25

SI Power S.A., a photovoltaics company, joined CEEP

August 7

The Petroleum-Gas University of Ploiești from Romania joined CEEP

September 1

1st issue of the Association's newsletter “CEEP Report” was published

September 18

1st Annual General Meeting of CEEP members in Brussels

October 10

1st Energy Summit: ‘29+1’ was held in Budapest, Hungary

October 25

Mr. Jarosław Zagórowski, Vice-Chairman of the Board of Directors, CEEP, was appointed as a member of the Coal Industry Advisory Board (CIAB)

Our history

Key events and milestones 2010–2015

2013

March 28

CEEP start their residence in a new Office at RUE FROISSART 123-133, in Brussels (Belgium)

April 18

Official presentation of the report: 'What Energy, Price, Growth?' during a GLOBSEC 2013 Conference in Bratislava (Slovakia)

May 6

LitGrid- the Lithuanian operator of transmission grid networks, joined CEEP

May 9

2nd edition of the '29+1' Energy Summit, was held in Vilnius, Lithuania

September 17

IMPEXMETAL from Grupa Boryszew, one of the largest Polish commercial-industrial holdings, became a CEEP member

October 3

1st EU-Turkish Energy Industry Round Table: '20+20+1', Belek, Turkey

October 21

Grupa Azoty, the biggest Polish chemical company, became a CEEP member

2014

January 1

ArcelorMittal, the largest steel producer in Poland, and KGHM, global copper and silver producer, joined CEEP

March 19

CEEP and Euracoal's 'Action Plan for Coal' was presented at the 23rd European Round Table on Coal in the EP, Brussels (Belgium)

April 24

3rd edition of the '29+1' Energy Summit, was held in Bucharest, Romania

June 26

The Polish Electricity Association – PKEE, representing the Polish electrical power industry, became a CEEP member

October 2

Clifford Chance, with a Warsaw office, one of the world's pre-eminent networks of law firms, as well as PERN, a Polish and regional leader in petroleum logistics, joined CEEP

October 2

SUMY NPO, Ukraine, one of the largest machine-building enterprises in Europe, manufacturing equipment for oil, gas and chemical industries, joined CEEP

November 20

The 'Completing Europe: From the North-South Corridor to Energy, Transportation, and Telecommunications Union' report was officially launched during the Energy & Economic Summit, 2014, in Istanbul (Turkey)

December 9

Wardyński & Partners, an independent Polish law firm, became a CEEP member

2015

February 13

Hrvatska Elektroprivreda (HEP Group) a Croatian leading energy company, became a member of CEEP

May 27

CEEP and LNG Allies organised the 1st edition of the Europe-US LNG Roundtable in Brussels

June 8

ACHEMA, leading producer of nitrogen fertilizers and chemical products in Lithuania and the Baltics, joined CEEP

June 15

4th edition of 29+1 Energy Summit, was held in Warsaw (Poland), at the Presidential Palace

June 16

A new Board of Directors, was elected for the period: 2015–2020, consisting of Mr. Paweł Olechnowicz, Prof. Tadeusz Słomka, Mr. Jarosław Sroka, as well as Mr. Jarosław Zagórowski

September 1

A new CEO of CEEP, Marcin Bodio, took up his post

September 1

CEEP goes live on Twitter and LinkedIn

September 8

The report titled: 'Making it happen. Paving the way for the Central European North-South Infrastructure Corridor' was presented at the Economic Forum in Krynica, Poland

October 20

CEEP won the 'New Impulse 2015' title

Key initiatives

CEEP had the main task in 2015 and 2016 of continuing to promote and facilitate integration of Central Europe's energy sector within the framework of the EU's energy and climate policy. In full support of the Energy Union and Climate priorities, our Association has continued to represent Central European interests, ensuring that they are presented in a clear and consistent manner, and that they are given proper consideration in the EU arena. As the EU as a whole, reached its target to decrease 20% of CO₂ emissions by 2020, already in 2013, CEEP is questioning introductions of MSR as a groundless concept.

CEEP promotes a balanced approach to achieving the EU's climate protection, sustainable development, and security policies in the energy and energy-intensive sectors. This means support for a common, comprehensive EU policy, which shows due regard for the interests of Central Europe.

Dozens of meetings in Europe and the United States, numerous published materials, articles and statements, and participation in the most important bodies which decide on the future of Europe's industry, and monitoring closely, developments in the energy and energy-intensive sectors, along with climate policy: these were just some of the key activities implemented by Central Europe Energy Partners in the second half of 2015, and the first half of 2016.

The reform of the EU ETS and securing European jobs



The European Commission says that its emissions trading system (ETS) is a cornerstone of the ES's policy to combat climate change by reducing industrial greenhouse gas emissions, but the flight of European industry to other parts of the world and the resulting job cuts necessitate a deep, comprehensive reform of the system.

European decision-makers should consider new ways to combat climate change, but, at the same time, preserve Europe's industry and jobs and foster the EU's economic growth.

On February 24, 2015, Members of the European Parliament's Environment Committee (ENVI) backed a draft law to reform the EU ETS by reducing the surplus of carbon credits which are available for trading to support the price. They advocated introducing the mechanism by the end of 2018, and also proposed preventing the automatic return to the market, starting in 2019, of a portion of allowances "back loaded" last year in a separate vote.

The proposed law is designed to help increase the ailing price of EU ETS allowances which is perceived as too low to incentivise an expansion of investments in green technology by Europe's industry. The Market Stability Reserve (MSR) mechanism is to enable officials to add and remove carbon allowances from the market according to pre-set rules, with the aim to render the scheme more resilient to economic changes and the effects of other policies to promote renewables and energy efficiency. The proposed law would create a system that automatically takes a portion of ETS allowances off the market and into the reserve if the surplus exceeds a certain threshold. Otherwise, these would have automatically returned to the market from 2019, and trigger another price crash. Higher price policy of EUA are according to us, detrimental for further development of industry and coal power plants in Central Europe. 2% pledged for these countries cover 30% only of their cost if price of EUA will be on the level of Euro 30. Such situation is not acceptable and the European Commission should find better solution for Central Europe.

With this in mind, it is noteworthy that the EU is responsible not only for the climate but also for the European energy security, and Europe's competitiveness. The setting of CO₂ emission reduction targets must take into account the costs generated by such decisions for all EU Member States, among others the resulting loss of competitiveness, increases in the price of energy, economic downturn, less affordable energy, and job losses.

This said, there is an alternative that could both promote green technologies in Europe and allow the EU to preserve its industry and jobs. A special fund for investment aid for energy-intensive industries could be set up as a key step towards reducing CO₂ emissions.

Rather than undermine the economic foundations of Europe's prosperity, the EU should stimulate its Member States' industries to invest in low-emissions technologies. To achieve this, investments in Central Europe's energy sector by 2020 should amount to about €400 billion. This would not only allow to stimulate new investments, but also research and development activities that have the capacity to produce both new technologies and jobs in Europe.

Lessons can be learned from the important and fair compromise that concluded the COP-21 climate summit in Paris last December. Central European states delegations had a considerable and widely appreciated impact on COP-21 proceedings, with particular focus on Poland – the region's largest player. Prime Minister Beata Szydło and Minister of Environment Jan Szyszko arrived in Paris well-armed with facts and figures which allowed them to defend the energy sector and energy-intensive industries. The Polish government and its allies succeeded in promoting the idea to implement as one of the shortage / sequestration possibilities of CO₂ emissions by planting new forests and halting the deforestation process.

The Summit enabled a truly global, rather than regional agreement, but also ensured that each state-signatory will be able to pursue its own path towards meeting the set goals.

The North-South Corridor

– the need for European energy solidarity



Throughout its activities in the past few years, CEEP has continued to emphasise the need to bolster Europe's energy security, and pave the way for projects, which aim to introduce more solidarity to the energy sectors of the EU's respective Member States.

The Association's flagship projects have included a joint comprehensive study of European infrastructure, conducted with the Atlantic Council. The report, chaired by General James Jones, former National Security Advisor, and President at Jones Group International, and Paweł Olechnowicz, Chairman of the Board of Directors of CEEP, has the title: 'Completing Europe – From the North-South Corridor to Energy, Transportation and Telecommunication Union'.

The North-South Corridor comprises a number of strategically important projects, with an estimated value of €50.5 billion, with €27 billion being allocated to energy, €20 billion to transport, and a further €3.5 billion to telecommunications. Implementing these projects would produce an important contribution to solving Europe's current macroeconomic, fiscal, and monetary challenges, such as the need to maintain its global competitiveness, curb the risk of deflation, and tackle high unemployment.

Following its completion, the Corridor is expected to establish a powerful set of economic arteries, consisting of energy pipelines and power lines, highways and railways, and telecommunication links, extending from Poland's Baltic coast through the Czech Republic, Slovakia, and Hungary, to the coast of Croatia. This would foster the creation of a single European market, and enhance the EU's economic integration and energy security, diversifying the sources of energy for all Central European States.

The report's official presentation was hosted in April, by the Atlantic Council's Dinu Patriciu Eurasia Center in Washington, DC. A panel discussion, which accompanied the event, allowed the speakers present to demonstrate the numerous benefits related to the Corridor's completion, and provide their in-depth analysis of the challenges ahead. The need to further bolster the Trans-Atlantic ties was emphasised, but also to rally all EU Member States behind a common European energy security strategy. The discussion concluded that the main goal is to create a level playing field for all energy resources, in which energy is not used as a tool of coercion.

” The North-South Corridor will establish a powerful set of economic arteries, consisting of energy pipelines and power lines, highways and railways, and tele-communication links

Furthermore, the strategic implications, related to the Corridor's development, were discussed at length, during a string of meetings between the senior representatives of CEEP and the Atlantic Council, along with U.S. decision-makers and analysts from some of the top research and analytical institutions in Washington, DC., including the U.S. House of Representatives, and the Bureau of Energy Resources at the U.S. Department of State.

The North-South Corridor

– making it happen



Building on the conclusions and recommendations of the report by the Atlantic Council and CEEP, a second report was prepared by Roland Berger Strategy Consultants, with contributions from CEEP's experts, to analyse the specific projects which constitute the backbone of the North-South Corridor.

The study, titled "Making it happen. Paving the way for the Central European North-South Infrastructure Corridor", identifies the key projects whose completion is crucial to the establishment of the Corridor. These include the implementation of a North-South Backbone Natural Gas Pipeline which would connect various Central European markets, and tapping new upstream supply from LNG terminals in Poland and Lithuania, as well as a future Adriatic LNG hub, i.e. on Croatia's Krk island.

The report shows a roadmap with an outlook on the key building blocks required for this joint and strategic undertaking. It foresees the following steps: establish a regional Corridor co-ordination platform for implementing the Corridor, provide the Corridor with priority in European energy policy, start a dialogue with national regulators and lawmakers, and implement the Corridor piece by piece. Completing the key components of the Corridor before the end of the decade should be a joint commitment of the European Commission, national Governments and transmission system operators (TSOs), as well as supporting financiers.

On the 9th of September, 2015, the report was presented at the Economic Forum in Krynica, Poland, a high-level event which hosts some of the key representatives of Europe's decision-making and business circles. The launch was accompanied by an expert debate which fostered further debate on the Corridor's completion and the numerous political, econo-

mic and social benefits that this energy infrastructure would bring to the entire continent. The report argues that the Corridor is a key enabler for completing the European integration process by bolstering the connectivity, competitiveness and security of the EU-11 and the European Union overall.

For this to happen, a "piece-by-piece" approach, with preferred access to funding and constant dialogue with national regulators, governments and the European Union institutions, is indispensable, according to the study. The North-South Corridor consists of a set of interrelated energy infrastructure projects which would connect Central European markets,

” The Corridor would form the backbone of Central Europe's energy infrastructure

both with each other, and with Europe's Western part. Regarding gas, the Corridor would set up a transmission network of pipelines and interconnectors spanning from the Baltic to the Adriatic Sea. It would also extend the existing oil pipelines and establish a new link, facilitating the transport of crude oil via the Baltic and the Adriatic Seas to every country in Central Europe. In relation to the electricity sector, the Corridor would enable high-voltage transmission lines to connect the energy islands of the Baltic States with other countries, such as Poland. The resulting infrastructure would form the backbone of Central Europe's energy infrastructure, bolster the region's energy security and enhance Europe's energy solidarity.

The Energy Union Package and the Internal Energy



In both 2015 and 2016, the two keywords in Europe have been: “Energy Union”. Whilst the call for a European Energy Union is still far from finding the necessary broad support for becoming the foundation of a new European institution, it has already achieved a great accomplishment: revitalising the debate on a common energy policy and a European energy market.

The first step was to present an outline of a European Energy Security Strategy, with the focus primarily on how to reduce the EU’s high energy dependency and keep energy prices in check.

In its position paper, presented to the European Commission, CEEP welcomed the Energy Union Package. Yet, we expected tangibles, in order to make this project a catalyst for the necessary energy transition in Europe. The European energy system must shift sides from supply to demand, and from a production model to one aimed at reducing consumption. Making this a priority in Europe, involves placing energy efficiency on an equal footing with other energy resources. The Energy Union must be fully inter-operational, with a new industrial strategy, based on innovation.

The Energy Union should be inclusive and promote solidarity, such as ensuring an energy supply for all at an affordable price. It is also vital to keep all EU Members motivated, in continuing their efforts to achieve a properly-functioning internal market, through reliable interconnections, and the ability to fully integrate the EU’s diverse energy resources, including indigenous ones, such as for example: coal.

The internal market serves as the cornerstone of European energy policy, and the first priority is to make it work. This also means being more serious about implementation of the

rules by all actors, and supplementing the existing instruments with those which are still missing, such as effective regulations dealing with the security of electricity supply, and improving the existing gas and oil security of supply.

We need a gas market in which energy flows freely, and companies compete to provide the best energy prices. To this end, the Energy Union should remove the technical and regulatory barriers among Member States. As a first step, we should build stronger regional co-operation arrangements, within a European framework. An effectively-functioning internal energy market should be a key mechanism to be put in

” The Energy Union Package offers a comprehensive view of the energy challenges to be addressed by the EU

place, in order to ensure a sufficient, equal level of diversification of resources, and provide necessary instruments to create and promote liquidity in, and between, all Member States.

Proposals by the European Commission, to bring together the gas and energy systems of Member States into a single Energy Union, represent the most ambitious attempt, to date, at harmonising energy networks across borders.

The Energy Union Package offers a comprehensive view of the energy challenges to be addressed by the EU, and sets out a strong vision for Europe’s energy transition. As concerns electricity market it requires further studies.

CEEP's engagement in the TTIP

– energy and raw materials issues



Since January, 2014, CEEP has enjoyed unique status as a stakeholder within the TTIP negotiations. We have had the opportunity to present our ideas, comments, and supportive evidence to the negotiating teams from the US and UE.

Regarding the negotiations on the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP), we are mostly interested in issues concerning energy and raw materials. From the early days of the negotiations, we have been looking for a lot of advantages, by resolving several types of difficulty. The key issue though, lies with gas, as European prices are currently lower than in Asia, but substantially higher than in the US. This puts European producers at a disadvantage, vis-à-vis US-based producers.

While there is no 'quick fix' to lower gas prices, there are measures that the EU and its Member States could be taking, to ensure globally competitive gas prices and the security of supply. However, European, American and Asian levels of demand, as well as US (environmental) regulation and levels of production, all have significant impacts on price levels and the security of supply, and are difficult to control. In terms of raw materials, we have acknowledged increased consumption of many types.

This is generally a positive trend, but growing consumption can cause scarcity and higher prices for many raw materials, as some materials are limited in supply, and considerable time and investment will be required for the supply

of other materials to meet the new, rising demand. Trade policy can, therefore, play an important role in improving resource efficiency, increasing recycling rates, and ensuring a sustainable supply of raw materials.

CEEP started its involvement, from the early beginnings of the whole process, and actually, after the 12th negotiating round, we are more than happy to know that a number of

” While there is no 'quick fix', there are measures that the EU could be taking to ensure globally competitive gas prices and the security of supply

our postulates have been taken into consideration, and when we are talking about energy, it already has its own chapter dedicated to this process.

Moreover, we are still stressing that to have fair competition, both the EU's and US's economies should be based on the same CO₂ value change. As a result of that, CEEP still encourages the need for better implementation of the ETS system, within the USA's emissions systems. We wish to underline that free trade means fair competition, and CEEP will be supporting the TTIP as such.

The role of coal in the EU

– CEEP's perspective



The European coal industry is facing huge pressures, but contrary to the present widespread perception by the public, coal is still the world's second largest source of primary energy consumption (circa 30%).

Moreover, despite growing competition from RES, and declining natural gas and oil prices, in addition to increasingly strict environmental policies and climate goals, over 40% of worldwide electricity is still produced from coal and, according to the IEA, coal will account for 30% of global electricity output by 2040. In the EU, the share of electricity produced in coal-fired power plants, is roughly 27%, whilst in Central and Eastern European (CEE) Member States, this share is much higher.

European-centric views are endorsed by the fact that European hard coal production has declined over recent years, in contrast to the global energy trends. However, the abundance of recoverable coal reserves spread across the world, means that coal is projected to be available for a significantly longer period than conventional oil and gas resources. In contrast to the both of them, produced largely outside of Europe, in often politically unstable parts of the world, coal – of which, significant amounts are produced indigenously in the regions of the highest demand - is a secure and affordable supply source, that is not subject to the risk of major supply interruptions. Furthermore, unlike oil and gas, coal has never been considered a strategic resource. At the same time, it has to be remembered that, until we are fully able to store the power harnessed from the sun and wind, more cheaply and efficiently, RES are not suited to providing baseload energy in the nearest future: in fact, in 2013, RES only accounted for a 11% share of the EU-28's gross inland energy consumption.

Coal can become a much cleaner source of energy in future decades, but a continued sustainable supply of coal as a domestic resource in the EU, must be compatible with strict

environmental policies and climate goals, and only used in the most efficient way, with innovative, advanced control technologies to reduce GHG emissions, whilst equipped with clean coal technologies. According to Japanese scientists, coal plants with an efficiency of 46%, should be considered as a clean power plants. Now inventions and innovations have not said the last word, and one should expect further progress in this area.

” Coal plants with an efficiency of 46%, should be considered as a clean power plants. Inventions and innovations have not said the last word

An increase in efficiency of coal-fired installations could be a temporary measure before the CCS technology is fully mastered, for some countries like Poland. The improved energy efficiency leads to a considerable decrease of GHG emissions, but it requires the replacement of obsolete, worn, coal power plants with 30% energy efficiency, by new ones, applying new technologies surpassing 46%. Each coal power plant with a 46% energy efficiency or higher, should get full derogation from the ETS scheme for a defined period of time, for example, 20 years from the date of its commissioning. Such investments will produce more than 15% energy savings, and more than a 30% CO₂ emissions decrease. A last concluding factor is that, supporting a 'gas policy', may well lead, unfortunately, to a bigger dependency on supply from outside the EU; so coal, which is an indigenous energy source, should be taken into proper consideration.

LNG, the EU gas market and the Europe-U.S. LNG Roundtable



Europe is, and will remain in the foreseeable future, a net importer of energy and, one of the biggest in the world. In the last two decades, Europe has made great efforts to diversify its energy sources, and has constantly been in search of new sources of energy, to fuel the growth and welfare of its' societies and to strengthen, not only its energy resilience, but its energy security.

CEEP's contribution to the pursuit of LNG imports, via the enabling of political and commercial relations between Europe and the US, was cemented in May 2015, when CEEP organised two LNG Europe-US Roundtables, one in Brussels, and the other, in Washington DC. Bringing together European and American senior political officials, along with LNG business executives, CEEP managed to discuss current trends within our respective energy sectors. The talks also focused on the security of supply of energy to Europe, and resulted in drafting progressive, practical solutions concentrated on potential LNG trading, and LNG investment co-operation.

Mr. Maroš Šefčovič, Vice-President for Energy Union, and the European Commission, delivered a strong welcoming statement, explaining some of the steps that the EU is taking to build a fully-functioning Energy Union and a more liquid natural gas market. The Joint Position of CEEP and its American partner, LNG Allies, was introduced, and the participants of the LNG Roundtable made recommendations concerning market integration, stating that decision-makers should create a favourable climate to ensure that natural gas interconnecting pipelines are built, including LNG import infrastructure. They should also keep facilitating discussion among business representatives, in order to find optimal business vehicles for potential LNG imports to Europe from

the United States. Voluntary, market-based joint business initiatives could pool end-use gas demand to find a balance between pricing, flexibility, risks, and sourcing approaches, consistent with all competition law requirements. LNG export project developers must obtain licenses to construct their facilities from the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) or the Maritime Administration (MARAD), and then a license from the Department of Energy (DOE) to export the gas. Decision-makers needed, therefore, to embrace timely regulatory and legislative opportunities to effectively enable the liberal export of LNG to European partners, all of which are currently non-FTA nations.

“ LNG will play an important role to strengthen Central Europe's energy security, within the framework of a common EU energy security policy

Central Europe strongly welcomes the prospect of LNG imports, since additional global supplies will benefit Europe and other strategic partners, and believes that LNG will play an important role to strengthen its' region's energy security, within the framework of a common EU energy and energy security policy. CEEP, in the meantime, feels that LNG could have a strong influence on our energy and energy-intensive industry sectors, along with enabling more investments and securing more employment opportunities.

Security in the energy sector

– Summer and Winter Packages



On July 15th, 2015, the European Commission published its 'Energy Summer Package'. It was built around five mutually-reinforcing dimensions: energy security; a fully-integrated European energy market; energy efficiency; decarbonising the economy; and research, innovation, and competitiveness.

As part of the Energy Union strategy, the package presented proposals to deliver a new deal for energy consumers, to launch a redesign of the European electricity market, to update energy efficiency labelling, and to revise the EU emissions trading system (ETS).

The Summer Package was followed, on February the 16th, 2016, by the Winter Package. The latter one put more emphasis on the development of energy infrastructure, based on gas that is coordinated at both the EU and regional levels. The new regulations were designed to safeguard the security of gas supply, map out the strategy for LNG supply and storage, strengthen the position of EU institutions in the process of negotiating gas contracts for the Member States, and define challenges related to heating and cooling.

Despite certain reservations (as we emphasise that we should not refer to “decarbonisation of the economy” but to “low emissions economy”), both packages were viewed by CEEP as steps in the right direction. The EU responded to its main macroeconomic and geopolitical challenges by legal attempts to enhance its internal market, diversify the supplies of strategic resources (especially liquefied natural gas), and increase the transparency in trade relationships between suppliers and consumers of energy resources. The key thing that these documents recognised is the role of transmission infrastructure – i.e. terminals, gas and oil pipelines, as well as systems for the transmission of electricity – in the creation of a common market.

This is especially important when considering the new strategy for LNG supply and storage. CEEP has been calling for the EU to adopt such a document. The common goal of the EU institutions and industry organisations, such as CEEP, should be to allow a level playing field of LNG-access for all Member States. In order to reach this aim, the EU needs to prioritise infrastructure projects that will impact upon enhancing Europe’s LNG receiving facilities, inter-connections and reverse flows. This is expected to reinforce the security of supply of strategic resources and reduce the differences in prices, which largely result from the various ways that Member States are being treated by dominant gas supplier.

” The key thing that both the Summer and the Winter Package recognised is the role of transmission infrastructure in the creation of a common market

This may not be solved without bringing together the continent’s energy systems. Whilst the Western part of Europe has been successfully integrating for more than half a century, Member States that joined the EU after 2004 still lack adequate infrastructure connections, not only to the Western part of Europe, but also on a strategic North–South axis. It is only through a holistic approach to infrastructure – on both EU and regional levels – that we may reach the security of supply of strategic energy resources. To make these resources flow freely, wherever needed in Europe, we must act jointly, rather than as 28 separate energy systems.

Digital transformation within the European Energy Industry



For the European energy industry, emerging business models, driven by digital transformation, might – similarly to the advance of renewables – pose existential challenges, but they can also provide opportunities for growth. Nonetheless, whilst Europe is at the forefront of renewable expansion, in the digital economy, it is falling behind.

The five largest American digital giants have double the market capitalisation of the 30 companies of the German DAX Index. These, and many other young competitors from Silicon Valley and elsewhere, have the potential to not only successfully challenge the European digital and technology sectors, but also established energy companies. They aim at becoming the connective tissue that brings people and smart technologies together, whilst in the background, collecting huge amounts of information and developing new business ideas in the process.

The desire to become a company processing heating bills, was not the reason why Google purchased Nest Labs – a manufacturer of smart household thermostats and security equipment – for \$3.2 billion. It is the data recorded by these smart units, which automatically adjusts to your daily routines, the tech giant was most certainly after: temperature, humidity, consumption of gas and electricity, work and travel patterns, etc.

Through a \$750 million joint venture with SolarCity, the American company that installs one out of every three solar panels in the United States, Google made a significant contribution to the democratisation of electricity generation, without being a traditional energy company. Instead, it did so, by using the plethora of information at its fingertips (i.e. satellite imagery, weather patterns, light irradiation, financial

indicators) and, – in addition to achieving great returns – with the prospect of collecting even more data through the installed systems.

The fragmented European data protection legislation favours outsiders. Foreign companies successfully identify the point of least resistance within the European digital framework, and use it as a means to export data gathered from European consumers, in order to analyse it and return with resulting bespoke products and services.

” The energy and digital fields are closely linked. It is not too late for the European energy industry to jump onto the bandwagon and embrace the digital revolution, but it might be in five years’ time

The energy and digital fields are closely linked: the closer they grow together, the higher their symbiotic benefits. It is not too late, however, for the European energy industry to jump onto the bandwagon and embrace the digital revolution, but it might be in five years’ time. For a successful transformation, we need an effective and consistent regulation of the digital realm in Europe, in order to create a level playing field. Only then, will there be a chance for a European Google to emerge.

Energy Dialogues at the Reichstag and the Seimas



The Energy Dialogues at the Reichstag is an event series – having currently notched up its’ 73rd edition – that has been held for the past seven years, once a month, in the Club of German Parliamentarians.

The goal of the roundtable, hosted by Prof. Dr. Friedbert Pflüger, Mr. Janusz Reiter, and CEEP, is to promote a non-partisan and non-ideological dialogue between approximately 70 participants from the worlds of business, academia, media, diplomacy, and politics, in order to achieve a stable energy-consensus. Past speakers in the series have included: Günther Oettinger, Sigmar Gabriel, Daniel Yergin, Fatih Birol, as well as the CEOs of the largest German energy companies – to name just a few. The format: two speakers offer short keynotes, followed by an open and captivating discussion.

One of the main recurring themes of the series has been the development of the German and European energy and energy-intensive industries, in the context of the *Energie-wende* (or energy transition). Initiated in 2010, Germany’s energy transition aims at achieving an energy-mix defined by renewable energy generation, energy efficiency, and sustainable development.

Both challenges and opportunities were a central part of engaging debates: the overlooked potential of heating and insulation for contributing to energy efficiency; the capacity of the German energy system to handle a nuclear (and potentially, simultaneous coal) phase-out; the role of natural gas as a partner of renewables; as well as the significance of network expansion for the success of the energy transition. Nevertheless, the Dialogues also went beyond Germany’s borders, and addressed global issues, such as the consequences of the Paris Climate Agreement and the water-energy nexus – i.e.

how water usage drives energy consumption, and vice-versa.

A special edition of the Energy Dialogue, organised in Munich, as part of the official pre-programme of the Munich Security Conference, 2016, represented one of this year’s highlights, bringing together high-ranking representatives of the European Commission and gas companies, in order to discuss the EU’s energy security and diversification attempts from the perspective of our gas supply, in 2025.

” One of the main recurring themes of the series has been the development of the German and European energy and energy-intensive industries

Over the course of the past year, the Energy Dialogue was expanded, to include energy topics most relevant to Central and Eastern Europe, and is being held four times a year in Vilnius, as an Energy Dialogue at the Seimas, the Lithuanian Parliament. Here, already over the span of three editions, speakers representing the Lithuanian Government and energy sector, the European Commission, as well as current and potential investors from the European Union and abroad, discussed the development of a common European energy policy, along with the impact of electricity market reform, and LNG on European energy security.

We are looking forward to many more editions, with expert statements and engaging discussions!

About CEEP

We believe that EU Member States could only be successful in enhancing the energy security of the European Union, if they act together, including Central Europe. CEEP wants to strengthen the idea of energy solidarity within the European Union and its non-profit status emphasises both CEEP's independence and transparency.

With this goal in mind, we build relations and facilitate contacts between member companies and organisations and the EU bodies and agencies, individual representatives and associations of energy and energy-intensive sector companies, as well as international energy sector think-tanks and lobbies based in Brussels.

What we do:

CEEP and its mission

Central Europe Energy Partners, AISBL, (CEEP), is an international, non-profit association, with its headquarters based in Brussels, and a branch office in Berlin. The Association was incorporated in the middle of 2010, under Belgian law. It represents the views of the energy and energy-intensive sectors in Central Europe.

The over-riding goal of the organisation is to support Central Europe's energy sector integration within the framework of a common EU energy and energy security policy. At present, the Association is comprised of 24 members – representing the widely-understood energy and energy-intensive companies, as well as scientific institutions, from countries within Central Europe.

CEEP was perceived as an answer to dynamic changes in European legislation. Throughout the last six years of its existence, our Association has been taking an active part in the process of the creation of EU laws for the energy and energy intensive sectors – exerting real influence. We strongly believe that there is still room for enhanced co-operation between the countries of Central, Eastern and Southern Europe: an inward form – looking to launch new, and speed up existing regional projects; and outward ones – through engaging our immediate neighbours, and formulating common positions within the EU.

The Association acts to:

- Promote the interests of Central European companies within the EU forum;
- Identify, monitor, and, where possible, aim to reduce specific and common risks to energy and energy-intensive sectors companies in Central Europe;
- Find solutions for, and provide assistance in relation to, fundamental challenges arising from the evolution of EU energy policy to organisations, such as members of the association;
- Foster, broaden, and strengthen the position of its members within the common EU energy market;
- Transmit and make available to EU bodies and other international energy sector institutions, CEEP members' positions on, and expertise in, energy and energy-intensive sectors issues, especially – but not just limited to the region of Central Europe;
- Support its members' efforts to build up their profile and active participation in international energy and energy intensive sectors institutions and associations;
- Identify, give advice, and promote programmes and activities which strengthen and expand members' international positions;

CEEP harnesses the expertise and potential of its members to produce briefing papers, policy position papers, fact sheets, etc., and to organise meetings, seminars, and workshops, in order to help inform members and key decision-makers. The overarching goal is to combine the capabilities and experience, and enhance co-operation between energy and energy-intensive sectors companies and research organi-

sations in the region of Central Europe, as well as identifying and advocating common problems and their solutions, strengthening the region's energy security, and facilitating successful implementation of the EU's energy and energy security policy.

At a basic working level, representatives of CEEP have entered into close relations and co-operation with the European Commission, acquiring consultancy status, and guaranteeing stable and actual access to information concerning the real needs of the EC, within the framework of consultancy needs on new documents and initiatives, regarding EU policy in the energy and energy-intensive sectors. CEEP has forged similar relations and a reputable status with the European Parliament.

As CEEP is strengthening its European standing – its opinions concerning the proposed decisions and acts of legislation are increasingly requested, thus, confirming the serious role it is playing in the process of public consultations. Meanwhile, CEEP is constantly expanding its place and presence in the Transatlantic Dialogue.

For us at CEEP, presents the entire region with both an opportunity and a challenge. We consider energy security as a critical component of our European Community – the challenge is to mitigate the uncertainties that give rise to tensions, and to reduce the market inefficiencies that jeopardise the benefits of trade to both suppliers and consumers.

CEEP, together with its Members, and for our Members, is striving jointly to foster an environment that ensures secure and cleaner sources of energy, and produces a predictable and relatively stable market, with an economically optimal distribution network, and equitable access for investment in all aspects of the development, supply, processing, sale, and standardised rules for all players.

One of the common issues for all of us is the use of indigenous resources. CEEP is making it clear that the use of various domestic energy resources is the key to a sustainable development of the European energy and energy intensive sectors.

CEEP welcomes the climate policy aims of the European Union as defined in the Paris Agreement. However, we have to stress that they need to be grounded in realities. The economic and environmental policies, along with the difficult situation of the countries of Central Europe – these factors all have to be taken into account.

We are conscious of the need to ensure affordable energy prices, both for private and industrial consumers across the EU. Given the strong correlation between affordable energy and economic growth, we consider it crucial that the competitiveness of the EU-11 economies, which are still in a transformation phase, should be encouraged and not disproportionately burdened, when implementing EU energy policy. This is why we believe it is essential that EU energy policy balances the objectives of energy security and sustainable development, whilst avoiding adverse effects on the competitiveness of European economies.

'New Impulse 2015'

– a prestigious award for CEEP



In 2015, CEEP won the prestigious 'New Impulse' title. It is an award for institutions that bring new quality into the economy, and provide the energy sector with fresh initiatives to develop.

The award's jury underlined the point that CEEP effectively represents the interests of energy and energy-intensive companies from Central Europe, and strengthens the region's energy security within the framework of a common European policy.

Five years after its foundation, CEEP has managed to integrate Central European firms and institutions, who share the need for a stable legal environment and the security of energy supplies. As a result, CEEP has become an indispensable partner for the European administration, in the process of creating new regulations, that affect the sectors of raw materials and energy.

"The 'New Impulse' awards all companies, institutions, and people of our region – from Lithuania to Croatia – who wish to build a stronger, more resilient, and more competitive Europe. A Europe, whose growth is based on strong foundations, such as affordable energy sources, well-developed infrastructure, and the free flow of resources in the whole continent. Thanks to CEEP, producers and consumers of energy from Central Europe, speak in Brussels with 'one voice'. Indeed, this voice is already strong, as has been proved by steady progress with work on the Energy Union, and support for the North–South Corridor from representatives of the European Commission. We stand a real chance of infrastructurally integrating the whole continent, diversifying domestic energy markets, enhancing our industry's competitiveness, and providing Europe with strategic security. These

aims demand a broad coalition at the EU level. I am glad that, thanks to CEEP, this co-operation is not only possible, but also effective," Paweł Olechnowicz, Chairman of the Board of Directors of CEEP, proudly declared.

The 'New Impulse' title is awarded by the editorial team of a Polish economic monthly, 'Nowy Przemysł', and a business portal, Wnp.pl. In 2015, the title was also granted to the Polish Electricity Association (PKEE), a CEEP member, which engages

„ Thanks to CEEP, producers and consumers of energy from Central Europe speak in Brussels with 'one voice'. Indeed, this voice is already strong, as has been proved by steady progress with work on the Energy Union, and support for the North–South Corridor from representatives of the European Commission

in actions and projects, thanks to which, the power industry can better meet the challenges related to European integration, ensuring power supply safety, a competitive market, environmental protection, and the development of state-of-the-art technologies.

CEEP working groups

– a summary



Working groups within CEEP has been established in different fields of interest. One member can be present and active within several groups, simultaneously. Each group studies specific topics, is actively involved in public debates, and prepares opinions concerning all of the EU's related activities, within the 2030 perspective and beyond.

The identified areas include:

- Electrical Energy Working Group (EE WG)
- Coal and Lignite Working Group (CLWG)
- Gas and Oil Working Group (GO WG)
- Renewable Energy Working Group (RE WG)
- Fundraising Working Group (FWG)
- TTIP Action Group (TTIP AG)

The Working Groups have been an effective addition to CEEP's armoury, because they do provide a unique opportunity for CEEP to reinforce and expand its' dialogue with the European Institutions.

Following their busy set of activities, we shall summarise here, their functions and achievements, starting with the Electrical Energy Working Group (EE WG), (which includes Nuclear Energy). It has mainly focused on problems related to the Energy Union, the Market Stability Reserve, the European Commission's proposals, in terms of Electrical Energy Infrastructure, and ongoing Public Consultations on the list of PCIs, as well as revision of the ETS system in the EU.

Secondly, the Coal and Lignite Working Group (CL WG) has been concerned with new, low-emission and highly-efficient technologies in power generation. It has also dealt with competition for cheap coal and lignite imports to the EU.

The Gas and Oil Working Group (GO WG) has directed its energies to gas and oil extraction (traditional, as well as shale gas and oil), networks, interconnectors, storage, strategic re-

serves, and support for the concept of the Energy Union. It has also taken an active role in public consultations on the security of gas supplies.

The Renewable Energy Working Group (RE WG) has largely concentrated on researching the development of RES, including biofuels. It has sought to comprehend and analyse the current situation on the energy market, in relation to renewables, and especially electricity, biofuels, and the actual status of the energy-mixes in Member States.

” As an effective addition to CEEP's armoury, the Working Groups provide a unique opportunity to reinforce and expand its dialogue with the European Institutions

The Fundraising Working Group (FWG), which is responsible for the preparation of opinions on widely-understood sources of fundraising, and the opportunities for financing new investments and R&D projects, which could be considered by CEEP members, has found some funding sources worth pursuing.

Last, but not least, the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership Action Group (TTIP AG) is responsible for the preparation of CEEP's positions and active involvement in the negotiating process, which is still on-going.

The above mentioned list of Working Groups can be expanded in case of need, upon request of our members.

CEEP events

June 2015 – June 2016



- ETS and what it means for Central and Eastern Europe, Strasbourg, France, May 11th, 2016
- Bridging Europe's energy divide - How to link Central and Western Europe?, Strasbourg, France, May 10th, 2016
- Workshop dedicated to the European Union's Emissions Trading System (ETS) Reform, Brussels, Belgium, April 22nd, 2016
- 72nd Energy Dialogue on: "Renewables and Natural Gas – Climate Partners of the "Energiewende"?", Berlin, Germany, March 14th, 2016
- 71st Energy Dialogue on "After Paris: Climate Protection and the Long-Term Role of Coal", Berlin, Germany, February 26th, 2016
- 70th Energy Dialogue on "Energy Security 2025: Where Will Our Gas Come From", Munich, Germany, February 11th, 2016
- 69th Energy Dialogue on: "The nuclear legacy – who carries the burden?", Berlin, Germany, January 15th, 2016
- 68th Energy Dialogue on: "The results of the Paris Conference on Climate Change - impact on our climate policy and energy sector", Berlin, Germany, December 14th, 2015
- 3rd Energy Dialogue at Seimas: "European 'New Deal' for the Electricity Markets, and its Impact on Lithuania", Vilnius, Lithuania, November 23rd, 2015
- 67th Energy Dialogue on: "Network expansion – Are we on the right track?", November 6th, 2015
- The Second, Transatlantic Europe-US LNG Roundtable, Washington, DC, The US, November 4th, 2015
- 66th Energy Dialogue on: "Energy efficiency for buildings – Implementing the framework of the Federal Government", Berlin, Germany, October 16th, 2015
- 65th Energy Dialogue on: "The future of energy transition – The German "Energiewende": The current legislation between competition and regulatory affairs", Berlin, Germany, September 25th, 2015
- 3rd European Round-Table on Coal: Strategic discussion on future format of the coal round and current issues in the coal sector, Brussels, Belgium, September 15th, 2015
- The 25th Economic Forum Krynica-Zdrój: "Making it happen. Paving the way for the Central European North-South Infrastructure Corridor", Krynica, Poland, September 8th, 2015
- 64th Energy Dialogue on: "Managing the water - Energy nexus", Berlin, Germany, August 27th, 2015
- 63rd Energy Dialogue on: "Network expansion – Brake of driver of the Energiewende?", Berlin, Germany, July 3rd, 2015
- 4th Annual CEEP Energy Summit "29+1": "Energy Meets Digital. Digital Economy: A Technology Driver for an Energy Union", Warsaw, Poland, June 15th – June 16th, 2015
- 62nd Energy Dialogue on: "The fight against climate change: renewable energies and technological innovation", Berlin, Germany, June 12th, 2015
- 2nd Round-Table on Coal and Steel: "The Energy Union –What will Europe's energy future look like?", Brussels, Belgium, June 2nd, 2015

CEEP in figures

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