



CEEP
Central Europe Energy Partners

REPORT

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No 1 (27), January 2015

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EUROPEAN COMMISSION'S WORKING PROGRAMME: WHAT'S IN IT FOR ENERGY?

By Janusz Luks

The European Commission launched, amid a great public fanfare, one month ago, its' key policy initiatives for 2015, promising much change. It is a working plan built around the almost obsessive trilogy of keywords at the EU level: jobs - growth - investments. One can understand from this document that Juncker's team has two main objectives: a €315-billion investment plan for Europe and a set of better, rather than more, regulations.

In the past five years, the Commission has proposed an average of 130 new initiatives in each annual Work Programme, whereas this latest one in the series comes armed with only 23 - two of them concerning energy and climate.

The first of these two initiatives is a "strategic framework" for an Energy Union that will focus on "energy supply security, integration of national energy markets, reduction in European energy demand, decarbonising the energy-mix and promoting research and innovation in the

energy field", although it is yet to be decided if it will be non-legislative or legislative. Furthermore, it will include "revision of the EU Emissions Trading System, as part of the leg-



islative framework post-2020", and consider implementation of the market stability reserve, which is currently being discussed by Member States and MEPs.

The European Commission's Vice-President for the Energy Union, Mr. Maroš Šefčovič, set out a five-pillar structure for it last year, in October,

which is likely to remain a 'foundation stone', but 'the devil is in the details', which is evident with the new energy governance system: a hot issue already. This may determine where regional levels get reinforced, and can influence, - it goes without saying, - energy prices. There is still plenty of scope for comment on the cornerstones of this resilient Energy Union; on what are the desired outcomes; who backs this 'old-new' project, and under which format; and most significantly, what will become of the internal energy market?

The Commission will bring forward a follow-up paper of its own in mid- to late-February, following an internal debate among Commissioners on the 21st of January, and a dedicated Energy Union Conference led by the Latvian EU Presidency on the 6th of February in Riga.

The second initiative is a non-legislative position, "Communication on the road to Paris – a multilateral response to climate change" that outlines the EU's vision and expectations, and explains partner ambition in the context of the 2015 Agreement.

EUROPEAN COMMISSION'S WORKING PROGRAMME: WHAT'S IN IT FOR ENERGY?

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As we mentioned before, the new Commission intends to produce fewer, but better-quality regulations and, therefore, “cleanse” or “expunge” the 450 proposals inherited from the previous team. In this sense, 80 existing proposals are set to be binned and replaced by the 23 new ones. Hence, a “fitness check” will be conducted on the Renewables Energy Directive, the Energy Taxation Directive, the EU Emissions Trading System, the Fuels Quality Directive, the Industrial Emissions Directive, the Strategic Oil Stocks Directive, the Marine Fuels Directive, the Energy Efficiency Directive and the Air Quality Directive. Getting some of these off the list does not necessarily mean though, eternal oblivion. The Commission promises to come equipped with better proposals on certain matters, an approach criticised by many, if you take into account the slowness of the process.

Central Europe Energy Partners, AISBL, welcomes Mr. Jean-Claude Juncker’s plan for closer economic and political integration, and, in particular, his proposals for deepening, strengthening and extending the European single market, investing over 300 billion EUR in traditional and new infrastructures in the next three years, in order to balance national austerity and re-

form programmes, whilst kick-starting the European economy, developing an Energy Union centered on the pooling of energy resources and pan-European energy networks, as well as ambitious renewables targets. This ‘Juncker Plan’ and programme aims at being the engine behind a political revival in Europe, designed not only to meet the major challenges faced by Europe – including, for example, unemployment, the fragile economic recovery, energy dependence, climate change, new technologies and the protection of privacy – but also, the expectations of citizens, especially in terms of proximity and transparency of the EU. It appears that Mr. Juncker wants, in his own words, to be a “bridge builder”, a builder of unity in diversity. CEEP wishes him and his team good luck in their endeavours.

In this context, energy security, innovation and reaching common European objectives will continue to be of high importance for CEEP, and we feel reinforced in this belief by the dialogue we had with the new commissioners, who underlined that the energy sector “has become one of the most significant themes and a clear focus in the work of the new Commission, both in internal, as well as external action”, to quote the

Vice-President of the Commission, Ms. Federica Mogherini. Moreover, the Commissioner for Research, Science and Innovation, Carlos Moedas, welcomed CEEP’s focus on concrete actions and our commitment to working towards common European objectives.

CEEP has emphasized, on many occasions, that lack of access to affordable energy is the key driver behind the slow erosion of competitiveness in Europe, and that it is high time to react. We must contribute to a change in energy costs. A European energy policy which focuses on security of supply and competitiveness is one of the ways forward; and we notice, with satisfaction, that the ‘new’ European Commission is heading in this direction. To reduce prices and increase the security of imports, the EU should re-define its “gas relations”, and overcome the diverging interests of EU Member States on secondary issues. It is high time that Europe flexes its political muscle to secure competitive energy supplies.

In 2015, Central Europe Energy Partners, AISBL, will continue to implement its’ main obligations and tasks – the ongoing support for, and advancement of, the integration of Central Europe’s energy sector, within the framework

of common EU energy, energy security and climate policies. CEEP’s activities will be aimed at securing the interests of Central Europe: notably, that our position will be clearly and loudly presented, and well heard by those who count. CEEP will be 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 primary interests of Central Europe. 



Janusz Luks
Chief Executive Officer
Central Europe Energy Partners

CEEP MEMBER'S POSITION PAPER

Economic and Legal Aspects of the Implementation of the MARKET STABILITY RESERVE

The Polish Electricity Association, a Central Europe Energy Partners member, is of the opinion that the Market Stability Reserve will have significant economic consequences and faces serious legal question marks.

Economic aspects

- 1. Higher carbon prices due to the enforcement of the MSR will drive electricity prices up. High CO₂ prices are not necessary to drive low-carbon investment.** The carbon price by 2030 in a scenario with the MSR is estimated at ca. 55 EUR/t versus ca. 35 EUR/t without the MSR – over 60% increase. Although the MSR proposal is volume-based, it is clear that its main objective is to increase carbon prices in order to stimulate investment in low-carbon technologies. However, such investments are already taking place today in Europe without high carbon prices. In 2012, there were over 20 GW of renewable capacity installed despite a fairly low carbon price due to support schemes.
- 2. Higher energy prices for industry and households.** The adoption of the MSR, therefore, will decrease competitiveness of European industry and income for households by increasing electricity prices, without further benefiting low-carbon development, which is taking place anyway through other instruments. This price increase will be most

significant in MS with higher carbon intensity of power generation – Poland, Germany, Czech Republic, Bulgaria, Romania, Greece, Estonia.

- 3. MSR's main effect will be an increase of natural gas imports to Europe as it will mainly render gas-fired power plants more profitable than coal-fired installations fuelled mostly by domestic resources.** We estimate that this increase by 2030 will be approximately 200 billion cubic meters – equivalent to 2 years of natural gas consumption for power generation across Europe. This effect will significantly decrease Europe's energy security making it more dependent on imports from often unstable suppliers, which use energy as a political pressure tool.

Legal aspects

- 1. MSR is an artificial intervention in a market-based scheme and creates less predictability for market participants.**

Insofar as the Market Stability Reserve has the objective and/or result of creating a carbon price floor that is set through the way in which the volume-based system will operate, it is indirectly introducing a carbon tax. As regards indirect taxation, Article 113 TFEU foresees that the Council can only adopt legislation on the harmonization of legislation concerning indirect taxes to the extent that such harmonization is necessary

to ensure the functioning of the internal market, and only acting unanimously in accordance with a special legislative procedure after consulting the European Parliament.

- 2. It significantly affects the energy mixes of Member States and should be subject to unanimity in accordance with article 192 of the Lisbon Treaty.**

While the Treaty on the Functioning of the Union (EU primary law) does provide the EU to adopt environment protection measures, the MSR Decision of the Council and the Parliament will violate the principles of conferral and institutional balance, if they ignore the Article 192 (2)(c) TFEU procedure.

- 3. Transferring backloaded allowances to the MSR changes the cap and the 2020 CO₂ target.**

The back-loading Regulation creates the legitimate expectation for market participants that back loaded EUAs would be re-introduced during 2019 and 2020; and not that they would de facto be removed through introduction of the MSR. It effectively imposes a more stringent EU emissions cap for 2020 by removing 900 million EUAs from the third trading period. This violates the principle of legal certainty since a legitimate expectation was created eight years earlier when the 2020 cap was originally agreed on by the EU institutions.

Economic and Legal Aspects of the Implementation of the MARKET STABILITY RESERVE

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PKEE
Polish Electricity
Association

4. Early introduction of MSR (prior to 2020) provides lack of transparency, legal stability, and proportionality for market participants.

Early introduction of the Market Stability Reserve (MSR) during trading phase 3 impinges upon the principle of legal certainty since the backloading Regulation constituted an “assurance” on the part of the EU institutions

that this change will be final in phase 3.

Lack of transparency, legal stability: In accordance with the adopted decision amending Directive 2003/87/EC (backloading initiative), the legislator assured market participants that administrative intervention to raise the EUA price was a one-off measure during the eight-year period beginning on 1 January 2013. This created an expectation for market participants that further measures impacting price of EUA’s would be implemented only from phase 4 onwards beginning on 1 January 2021, if at all.

Violation of the principle of proportionality: The swift introduction of the MSR during phase 3 and the inclusion of backloaded allowances will have a disproportionately greater impact on Member States that have carbon-intensive energy mixes. This can be viewed as a violation of the principle of proportionality since it goes further than what is necessary to attain the stated objective. ○

Wardyński & Partners is now a CEEP member

Wardyński & Partners, one of Poland’s largest and oldest independent law firms, joined Central Europe Energy Partners, AISBL (CEEP) as an affiliated member in December last year.

According to CEEP’s CEO, Janusz Luks, “issues related to the energy sector and energy-intensive industries are among the most important fields of the European Union’s activity—from the Energy Union initiative of April 2014 of the now-President of the European Council, Donald Tusk, to issues such as the North-South Corridor, climate policy, and cases before the European



Court of Justice concerned with market stabilisation reserves. The Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership free-trade agreement currently being negotiated between the EU and the United States also requires a balanced

legal perspective. For organisations like ours, this will be a crucial time as we battle for Central Europe to be treated as an equal partner in terms of its needs and conditions. To pursue this effectively requires a strong team of legal experts. With Wardyński & Partners joining our association, which already boasts the law firm Clifford Chance, we have gained great reinforcement.” ○

Falling oil prices – who's to blame?

By Lord Howell of Guildford

A great deal of nonsense is being talked about conspiracies behind the Saudi decision NOT to cut output - to dish the Russians, to dish the American frackers, to regain OPEC control etc, etc. In plain fact it is all quite straightforward.

There is now a huge world surplus of oil (with masses more coming on stream in the next few years), a growing surplus of gas (both piped and LNG-traded), a flattening of energy demand growth everywhere - including in Asia - and not just because of recession, but because there has been a step change in energy-use efficiency (and there will be a lot more, just as much in China as elsewhere). And as Japan gets back to nuclear, under re-elected and strengthened PM Shinzo Abe, expect a further big easing in global oil and gas demand there as well.

In these conditions the Saudis (and Kuwaitis, and Emirates) are not going to cut production. Why should they? They know it will make no difference. All that will happen is that they lose market share. Even if OPEC was a disciplined group, which no longer is, non-OPEC producers would simply fill the gap.

All this is occurring even while several oil producing regions are being held back - e.g Iran under sanctions, Iraq because of the ISIS threat, Libya because of political and tribal chaos, Syria submerged in war, Nigeria because of northern problems and so on. Think what happens to world oil supply if any of

these areas begin to pick up and add a few more million b/ds, for which they have ample capacity.

So with technology pushing supply up and demand down it takes no rocket science to see that we are in for a prolonged period of low oil and gas prices. This is good for consumers everywhere, nasty for countries relying on oil and gas revenues to keep them afloat (think Putin) and tricky for 'unaffordable energy' greens, and nuclear builders who will now need even bigger subsidies - which one hopes they just won't get - and will now be really forced to cut costs right down harder than ever to survive.

The media economic commentators and so-called experts say they are surprised and 'no-one saw these conditions of glut and weaker demand growth coming'. Rubbish. It's all been obvious for ages. Read my book 'Old Links and New Ties', published a year ago. Even highly paid bank economists, and even the IEA, seem to have been caught off guard. The dear old economics profession seems to miss every major turning point and event.

Eventually, as high cost producers and smaller ventures living on cash flow get squeezed out, and as new projects are postponed or cancelled, supply will gradually fall back and the next price rise will begin. That's what happens with all commodities, even the ones where both supply and demand are riddled with political interferences.

The only proviso foreshortening this otherwise quite lengthy low price phase now upon us is a really high impact event somewhere in the international energy system, such a major terrorist attack on a key oil installation, a sudden government overthrow in an oil producer state, a new war, someone letting off a nuclear weapon, another giant natural disaster, or some further really stupid political decisions - all, alas, possible - especially the last." 



David Howell

The Right Honourable Lord Howell of Guildford, was the Minister of State at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office for International Energy Policy in the UK between 2010 and 2012. He also served in Margaret Thatcher's government as Minister of State at the Department of Energy in 1974.

Corex Technology: a viable alternative to CCS

By Jiří Michalík

The underlying aims of EU environmental policy are to enhance natural capital, promote a resource-efficient economy, and safeguard the health of the people. The EU perceives environmental and economic considerations as being complementary, like two sides of the same coin. Greening the economy reduces environmental costs through more efficient use of resources, while new environmentally-friendly technologies and techniques create employment, give a boost to the economy, and strengthen the competitiveness of the European industry.

At the same time, we are living in a world of great dependence on power supply, where blackouts are the biggest risk to the economy of any country and can impact on huge parts of the population. Therefore, proposals to support the target of a 27% share of renewables in power production or improving conditions for the introduction of carbon capture and storage technology (CCS) at the EU level become more than relevant. In terms of the electric power system, a single element is able to affect the functioning of the entire system. So, if finance is the nervous system of the economy, energy is most certainly its blood.

Therefore, we have to think globally, too. We are not rich enough to invest in projects for simple problem-solving like

CCS or reward power producers for the more efficient burning of coal. Coal is a resource of limited value and projects based upon its usage should have a strong multiplication effect, as well as efficiency of utilisation. In this article, I shall promote the merits of Corex technology because it could be a far better cost-effective solution for industry than the above-mentioned CCS, which is still not commercially-viable. The Corex process is an environmentally-friendly alternative to the traditional blast furnace technology, which, for instance, is generally used in Silesia.

Before delving into the advantages of Corex technology, let's first take a quick look at Silesia, a critical area, in need of urgent development, where Corex could, in fact, be applied. It is a region covering parts of three countries: Poland, the Czech Republic and Germany. It has about 40,000 km² and almost 8,000,000 inhabitants. The wide-ranging production of coal and iron in Northern Moravia and Silesia began in the 17th century. The rapid development of iron production in the 19th century in the region was achieved mainly due to two factors – the use of coal in metallurgy and the invention of the steam locomotive. In the 1970s, Silesia became one of the world's largest producers of coal. Coal mining declined during the next two decades, but increased again following the end of Communist rule.

The glory of coal as 'black gold' is gradually becoming a thing of the past. Thermal coal prices are just above five-year lows, as a result of a global supply glut and weak demand from leading consumers. A number of Poland's top coal mining companies, such as JSW, along with NWR in the Czech Republic, are suffering losses, as lower prices hit their profitability. Steel production has fallen by almost 30%, and its restart is hampered, not only by the global market situation, but also by forthcoming EU environmental measures, as well as national measures.

Silesia has now become an area with a high unemployment rate, debts, and slow growth, if there is any. The problems of the region are not only ecological and economical, but also social, with several industries linked to and reliant upon the coal and metallurgical industries. A solution to the critical situation in the region could be effective investment in projects which cover coal, metallurgical, and power production industry needs, as well as the environment. The ideal technology could, therefore, be Corex.

The worst air in the country is to be found in the Moravian-Silesian region. Its quality is affected by traffic, industry, heating in households, and sources from neighbouring Poland. The biggest problems are in autumn and winter. For example, on December the 10th, 2014, smog affected the entire region and

Corex Technology: a viable alternative to CCS

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in some places, there were daily air pollution limits, as airborne dust exceeded its desired limits several times. So, it's worth looking at comparisons between Corex and blast furnaces, to see what an impact can be achieved on dust levels and other emissions. See the chart below.

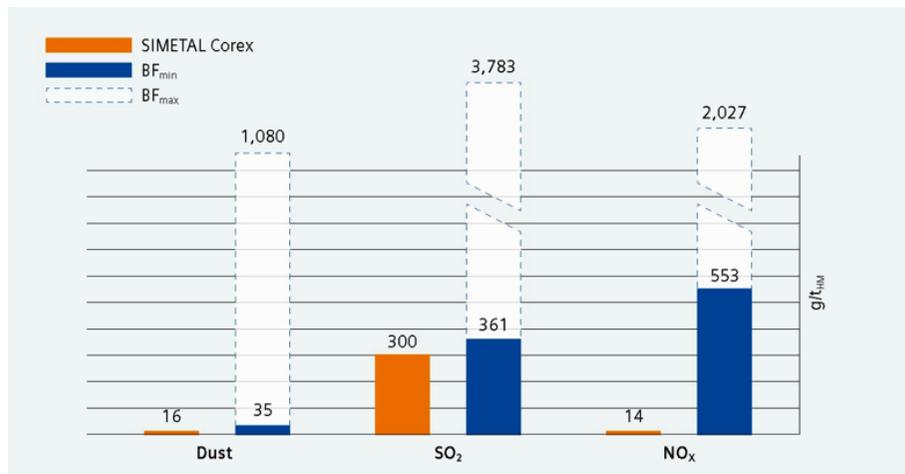
As the chart shows, SIMETAL Corex reduces the levels of dust and NOx massively, whilst having a significant impact on levels

of gaseous SO₂. The nitrogen levels are diminished via the use of pure oxygen. When the nitrogen-free export gas is used in a combined-cycle power station, it can be converted to electrical energy with efficiencies of up to 46%. The Corex process can typically save operators up to 10% in hot metal production costs. It also crucially frees them from the need to invest in the erection, operation and maintenance of coking and sinter plants because these additional facilities are not needed at all. Corex not only provides operators with the key technology for producing hot metal in an economically and ecologically sustainable manner, but it is an industrially and commercially-proven solution.

standards, whilst the full development of the potential of the SIMETAL Corex process has not yet been realized with respect to a further reduction of emissions. It is being used in India, China, and South Africa, so why not Europe? On this continent, it is difficult to find any information about support for Corex or another clean coal technology for steel producers. Perhaps in Europe, there is still a lot of faith in CCS, but is it "wise to put all your eggs in one basket?" Why doesn't the EU examine the Corex experience more closely? It could take a leaf from the book of JSW Steel, the first Indian Company to use the Corex technology to produce hot metal. This company points out on its website: "we went for this technology, although it was untested in Indian conditions, due to its benefits to the environment". So, for JSW Steel, a gamble paid off: will the EU be so brave? 

Non-coking coal can be used directly as a reducing agent and energy source, with up to 80% of the iron oxide fraction being lump ore. No sinter plant is necessary for optimal operation. High quality metal can be produced from the non-coking coal, and be environmentally-friendly at the same time.

The SIMETAL Corex values are already far better than expected future



Emission comparison - Blast furnace / SIMETAL Corex, (Source:BAT for the production of iron and steel – EU Joint Research Center)



Mr. Jiří Michalik is a member of the Board of Directors of the Association of Energy Managers (AEM), founded in 1992. AEM (Asociace Energetických Manažerů) is an independent, non-governmental and non-profit association of managers from the energy sector.

Germany Wants the Best of Both Worlds - Emission Reductions and Continued Energy Generation with Coal

By Alexandru Zegrea

Germany has taken two significant steps regarding the future of its energy sector and climate protection. Firstly, it chose to dispel doubts regarding country's pledge to reduce CO₂ emissions by 40% by 2020 (in comparison to the values of 1990), by renewing its commitment to this goal. Secondly, it decided to phase out nuclear power by 2022 –which was triggered by the Fukushima nuclear disaster.

However, a tension arises as nuclear power – currently covering 15% of Germany's demand – is CO₂ neutral and will have to be replaced by other sources of energy. Despite a significant prospective growth in renewables to 47% by 2020, the energy network will continue to rely heavily on the base load capacity of conventional coal and gas power plants. In this context, with two essential documents being published by the German Federal Government in recent weeks, the role of coal power plants has returned to the focus of public debate around the Energiewende. So, it is difficult to imagine that coal, at least in the medium term, will not remain a major part of German power production.

On October 31st, 2014, the German Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy published a Green Paper on the future of the electricity market within the framework of the Energiewende. The paper underlines the transition that the

German energy market will be going through up to 2022: greater integration into a European energy market, the nuclear phase-out, as well as the continuing expansion of renewables. Even under these circumstances, the main role of the energy market will remain to find a balance between power generation and consumption – an increasingly challenging task given the grid's growing wind and solar components. Therefore, the future energy market must secure the existence of reserve capacity, and make it available when the wind does not blow and the sun does not shine. Currently, this task is mainly being fulfilled by coal power plants.

Understanding the German energy mix is essential to having a grasp on the challenges that lawmakers, regulators, and consumers face in the existing power market. In 2013, renewables and lignite covered a quarter of electric energy production each; black coal accounted for 19%, nuclear power for 15%, and gas for 11%. Consequently, coal covers a large proportion of the German energy needs, whilst it also represents the cheapest energy source available to Germany – a country already paying the highest electricity prices in Europe in comparison to the average purchasing power.

The German Federal Association of Renewable Energies predicts that, extrapolated from present conditions, by 2020, the share of renewables will rise to 47%, gas and black coal will defend their market shares, lignite will drop 8 %; and nu-

clear energy will be reduced to 1%, due to the phase-out. In this scenario, conventional generation remains fundamental, ironically due to the significant expansion of renewables in the grid.

The rise of renewables has also caused a jump in costly redispatch interventions from close to zero in 2008, to a projected 5,000 in 2016. Redispatches are requests by the German Federal Network Agency that power plants have to comply with in order to increase/decrease production in order to ensure the functioning of the grid. Moreover, the European Power Exchange introduced negative electricity prices for the first time in 2007. They reflect the situation in which, because of oversupply, power plants have to pay in order to “dispose” of their electricity, as the costs of limiting generation or shutting down would be even greater. According to the think tank Agora Energiewende in 2013, negative prices were registered for 97 hours, but given the current flexibility of conventional power plants, they are set to increase to over 1,000 hours by 2022. Coal and nuclear plants, which are shown to be the most inflexible in this regard, are most likely to be affected. While coal (and gas) power plants are regarded as essential to ensuring energy security and grid stability, redispatches and negative prices, along with current market conditions and regulatory uncertainty are not setting appropriate incentives for investors to keep offering these services – as required by the Green Paper.

Germany Wants the Best of Both Worlds - Emission Reductions and Continued Energy Generation with Coal

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At the beginning of December 2014, the German Federal Government published a second document, The Climate Protection Action Plan, meant to ensure that the country would reach the pledged CO₂ emission reduction targets – no less than 62 to 78 million tonnes by 2020. At the core of the Action Plan are savings achieved through increasing energy efficiency – particularly in the housing and heating sectors – but gas and coal power plants are also supposed to contribute to this goal by lowering their emissions by 22 million tonnes over the same period. These targets have not only contributed to the uncertainty regarding the future of German coal power plants, but have also fuelled the coal phase out debate.

Consequently, as a result of tensions created by the technical requirements for grid stability, the shortfall of energy generation from nuclear power, and the emission reduction targets for 2020, Vice-Chancellor and Federal Minister of the Economy, Sigmar Gabriel, has been put under pressure to address the future of coal power plants.

On the one hand, business representatives, such as the Chairman of the German Union of Mining, Chemistry and Energy (IG BCE), issued a stern warning regarding the phase out

of lignite power plants, as it would result in a price shock. Despite standing fully behind the CO₂ reduction goal of the Federal Government, Mr. Vassiliadis pointed out that rumours regarding power plant closures would only increase investment uncertainty, and damage the business climate, ultimately lowering energy security.

On the other hand, the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety is sponsoring commercials shown in cinemas around Germany, letting cinemagoers know that a 5% reduction in household electricity consumption can help shut down one coal-fired power plant. Some experts are already bidding farewell to the climate goals in the absence of a coal phase out. Representatives of the Green Party, as well as the WWF, for example, argue that there is no way to sufficiently reduce emissions, without consistently closing lignite and black coal plants that have been in use for 35 and 40 years, respectively.

Against this backdrop, Minister Gabriel attempted to calm spirits on both sides, emphasising that Germany would reach its 40% CO₂ reduction goal without a sweeping rejection of coal. He made it clear that coal will lose some of its importance over the next decades, but also declared that he

did not consider pursuing a coal phase-out, simultaneously to the nuclear phase-out, to be constructive. In his opinion, such a “double phase-out” would bring massive problems in supply security, push energy prices up, and harm the country’s economic success.

Going even further, from an international, economic and geopolitical perspective, not committing concomitantly to a nuclear and coal phase-out, also supports the goals of maintaining the competitiveness of German products on world markets and pursuing a diversification of energy sources. Whilst it still remains to be seen what precise policies Germany will employ in shaping its electricity sector and achieving its climate goals over the next six years, it is clear that coal will remain an integral part of the German energy landscape.



Alexandru Zegrea
Consultant, Pflüger International GmbH

What turned Russia off the South Stream gas pipeline?

By Eldar Latypov

During his official visit to Turkey on the 1st of December, Russia's President, Vladimir Putin, verbally put an end to the South Stream pipeline project. He announced that: "taking into account the European Commission's position, which is not conducive to implementing this project" and "taking into account that we still have not received permission from Bulgaria, we feel Russia cannot continue implementing this project under the existing circumstance." He was attending a meeting with Turkey's President, Recep Tayyip Erdogan, on the same day.

Instead, according to President Putin, it is planned to redirect and complete the already existing pipeline towards Turkey, which is today, Gazprom's second largest sales market in the world. More specifically, Russia and Turkey agreed to build a new offshore gas pipeline across the Black Sea and a Memorandum

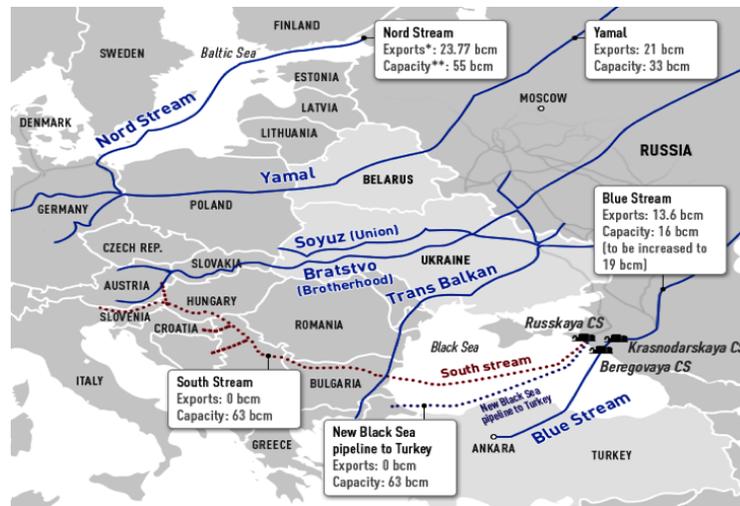
of Understanding on building this pipeline was duly signed between Gazprom and BOTAS. Its capacity will be 63 bcm of natural gas per year, which is equivalent to the annual capacity of South Stream. Its starting point should be the compressor station, Russkaya, which was originally designed for South Stream (see the chart below). Moreover, Russia offered a discount of 6% on the

natural gas price to Turkey with a possible increase up to 15% in the future, and promised to increase the current deliveries via Blue Stream by an extra 3 bcm per year.

Possible reasons

There is much speculation about what made Vladimir Putin come up with this sudden decision to "kill" South Stream, which was an unexpected shock for many Central and Eastern European countries, who are highly vulnerable to Russian natural gas supply cut-offs. In reality, there is a multitude of possible reasons behind what could have played its role in changing Moscow's decision. Four main reasons stand out, though, and are summarised below:

Firstly, it could be largely due to the financial side of the project. Bearing in



Source: <http://rt.com/business/211023-eu-south-stream-putin/>

ENERGY-ECHO

Farnesane – a biofuel with an aviation future?

Global renewable products company, Amyris, and the major French energy company, Total, have recently joined forces to produce and deliver a new, specific biofuel for the US aviation industry. This will help it meet the superpower's goals of neutral carbon growth by 2020, and reducing emissions by 50% by 2050, compared to 2005 levels.

The Brazilian airline, GOL, co-operated in producing the first commercial flight using farnesane, the recently-approved renewable jet fuel, which is expected to improve the efficiency of airplanes and flight operations. It can also be directly blended with petroleum jet fuel, without any modifications to the engines or fuelling infrastructure.

Amyris will now begin to closely assess the possible impact on GHG emissions and air quality with every flight using the renewable jet fuel. However, the picture for biofuels in aviation in the future looks rosy. (PW)

What turned Russia off the South Stream gas pipeline?

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mind the fact that Russia's oil and gas make up a major share of the country's exports, Russia is presently struggling with economic collapse prompted by Western sanctions, and rapidly declining crude oil prices in the world. Earlier in May 2014, Gazprom and the CNPC (Chinese National Petroleum Corporation) signed a 30-year contract to supply 38 bcm/year of Russian gas to China through the Power of Siberia pipeline. The Russian President claimed that the investment from the Russian side in the agreed project will amount to 55 billion US dollars, but according to experts, the cost of constructing the pipeline, along with its supplementary infrastructure, could rise up to 100 billion US dollars. In addition, later in November 2014, Russia agreed with China to supply an extra 30 bcm through the newly-planned Altai pipeline, with an estimated necessary investment of 14 billion US dollars. These two costly, large projects could be an onerous burden in the current situation for Russia, with falling oil prices and the heavy influence of sanctions, and

there may simply not be sufficient resources for building another expensive pipeline. It is also worth noting that the construction cost of South Stream had nearly doubled in recent years, from an estimated 23 billion euros to almost 40 billion euros. The new pipeline to Turkey could save Gazprom an estimated 8-9 billion euros, and will provide the opportunity to export more gas to Turkey. As a consequence, abandoning the South Stream project, and simultaneously accusing the EU of being responsible for that, enables Moscow to remove enormous expenditures, whilst at the same time, not showing its weakness.

Secondly, the official reason, according to Mr. Putin, was the opposition from the EU, who from the very beginning, opposed the construction of the pipeline, in order to decrease its dependency on Russian gas. In reality, the emergence of South Stream did not fit into the EU's new policy framework regarding the diversification of energy supplies and the reform of the European gas market. Active opposition to the pipeline

began in the summer of 2014, triggered by a worsening of relations between Russia and the West, with the EU authorities insisting on the obligation to comply with the EU's Third Energy Package. Moreover, the desire of the EU to decrease its energy dependence on Russia, which had started to increasingly use energy as a mechanism of political pressure on Member States, was obvious. To solve this problem, the European Commission could have used the deterioration of relations with Russia as an instrument to implement its strategy. In addition to imposing the sanctions, the European Parliament urged EU leaders to reconsider their relations with Russia, and revise their planned agreements with it in the energy sector, including South Stream. The stumbling block in this story was the position of Bulgaria, which, for a long time, did not dare to break its strong friendship with Moscow and freeze the construction of the pipeline. However, as a result of more pressure being applied by the Commission, Sofia, finally took this step.

China: building the world's largest, renewable power sector

Alongside its familiar 'black' power system, based on coal and gas, China has also been paying significant attention to its renewable power sector, in particular, hydro, wind, and solar.

In 2014, its complementary 'green' system was rated at 378 gigawatts – by far the largest in the world – and set to grow to a staggering 1,000 gigawatts of zero-carbon power by 2030, under the terms of the recent US-China climate deal.

As the scale of China's renewable power expands, so the unit costs decline, which means that the same lower costs can be enjoyed by other countries. (PW)

Germany financially-backing Chile's first Solar-Thermal Power Plant

Germany is to provide significant funds for Chile's first solar-thermal power plant, a \$1.2 billion project, as the South American country begins to emerge as the southern hemisphere's renewable energy giant.

The German state-owned bank, KfW, will advance a \$123-million loan for the 110-megawatt solar-thermal plant being built by a unit of Spain's Abengoa SA., in the Atacama Desert in the north of the country. It will start generating electricity from 2017 for mining companies in

What turned Russia off the South Stream gas pipeline?

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Thirdly, from the beginning of the negotiations on the Southern Gas Corridor (NABUCCO at that time) between the EU on one side, and Azerbaijan and Turkmenistan on the other, Russia was trying to prevent, in different ways, the implementation of the project that would probably compete with and place its own natural gas supplies to Europe in danger. Taking into consideration the limited capacity of TANAP (16 bcm/year), and the much bigger supply capability of the recent pipeline deal under the Black Sea to Turkey (63 bcm/year), decreasing natural gas demand, increasing LNG supplies, the US shale gas revolution and sweetening discounts on the export price of Russian gas to Turkey, it is possible to foresee that all these could create competition for the future extra amounts of Azerbaijani gas exports. Russia's economy has been battered and Moscow wants to

strengthen its position, so it does not need the competitive flow either of Azerbaijani or Turkmen gas to the European markets.



By strengthening its position in the Turkish energy market, Moscow could probably

achieve its strategic objectives, and yet remain as the key energy supplier to the EU, whilst making it impossible to implement the Trans-Caspian project, enabling Russia to take control of competing source flows in the whole region.

Finally, the growing geopolitical importance of Turkey for Russia could be the fourth reason. A necessary reminder is that in 2013, Gazprom supplied 59% of Turkey's total natural gas demand. Recently, the Minister of Energy and Natural Resources of Turkey, Taner Yildiz, promised that, despite the Western sanctions against Russia, Ankara will continue to co-operate with this beleaguered superpower. Previously, Mr. Yildiz said that Turkey values its relations with Russia. According to him, Turkey needs Russian gas, and will not treat Russia as the EU does. The recent gas deal is very important in the context of Turkish-Russian relations. Russia has shown that today's Turkey, "offended" by the long-lasting, fruitless negotiations on its accession to

the region. Germany's environment ministry, meanwhile, will show its support for the project by providing interest subsidy and consulting services.

The European Commission will supply Chile, via KfW, with an additional 15 million euro from its Latin America Investment Facility Aid Programme.

The planned renewable power projects in Chile add up to 18,000 megawatts (18 gigawatts), which is more than the country's entire current electricity power grid, according to the Chilean Renewable Energy Center. (PW)

IEA forecasts global coal demand to 9Gt/year by 2019

According to the International Energy Agency (IEA), global coal demand is expected to continue growing at a steady pace (+2.1%/year or +772 Mtce), reaching 9Gt/year by 2019. Asia will account for 90% of this rise, with China responsible for 60% of that figure. In spite of efforts to diversify its energy-mix and to improve energy efficiency, India, with 23% of the Asian boom in consumer demand, will become the second largest coal consumer worldwide (+5%/year increase in consumption by 2019), overtaking the United States. US coal consumption will continue to fall by 1.7%/year to reach 561 Mtce in 2019, its lowest level since 1983, due to the rise in shale gas production and environmental constraints. Source: Enerdata.net (PW)

What turned Russia off the South Stream gas pipeline?

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the EU, is a much higher priority partner for Moscow than the EU, and Turkey's rejection of the EU's call to participate in anti-Russian sanctions anchored Ankara's position as a priority partner for Russia, not only in the European region, but also in the Middle East, and even in the world.

Turkey's "trump card"

The cancellation of South Stream has given weight to Turkey's strategic and geopolitical importance in the region once again. Ankara has managed to move closer to its goal of capturing a dominant position in the region and becoming the main energy, transportation, and communication crossroads between the East and the West. The country will gain more control over the energy supply to the EU from Russia and the Caspian Sea. It is also possible that Iran and Iraq will participate. This makes Turkey's position in any negotiations with the EU much more significant.

The Turkish Energy Minister, Taner Yildiz,

commented on the question of the possible contribution the new pipeline could bring, by passing through Turkey: "The document signed at the moment has good intentions. If this agreement is realised, it will bring benefits for the Turkish economy amounting to much more than 400 million euros... We do not want to be just a transit country, but to be the natural gas centre that can be operational in Thrace".

As Turkey only received a 6% discount on the Russian gas price - instead of the expected 15% - one can also argue that the country may be far from happy with it, and could use Russian dependence on its geopolitical position to force Moscow to review and decrease the gas price. This possible decrease would create a huge surplus for the Turkish economy.

In fact, there is still the probability that Russian gas will flow to Europe, through Greece, as Turkey itself will receive only 14 bcm per year out of a total 63 bcm per year. Then again, it will have to face the Third

Energy Package, but on the other hand, sooner rather than later, Turkey plans to join the EU.

Finally, Turkey will possibly gain, not only the key role as a transit country, but also acquire the opportunity to be a major gas trader in the region (it dreams of being an 'energy hub') which in advance, could strengthen Turkey's role as a 'game-maker' and not just a 'player'. 



Eldar Latypov is an Energy Policy Analyst at Central Europe Energy Partners, Brussels.

NUCLEAR NEWS

Germany

The German government is considering creating a 17bn. EUR fund to ring-fence expenditures in nuclear power plant decommissioning. The four nuclear operators – E.ON, RWE, EnBW, and Vattenfall have already set aside 36 bn. EUR for nuclear plant decommissioning, but these financial provisions are not legally directed to this end. So, the government proposes allocating 17 bn. EUR to a fund to meet the long-term decommissioning costs, whilst the remaining 19bn. EUR would pay for waste storage and dismantling. Following the Fukushima disaster in 2011, Germany decided to close its entire nuclear fleet by 2022.

Japan

The Japanese government, buoyed by the reelection of pro-nuclear Shinzo Abe as Prime Minister, is possibly set to turn in the opposite direction from the German one. The Nuclear Regulation Authority (NRA) has just granted permission to Kansai Electric to restart units 3 and 4 (870MW each) of the Takahama nuclear power plant.

Design and safety features applied after July 2013, have been approved in terms of meeting the new regulatory requirements, and the NRA will lead a 30-day consultation before issuing its ultimate decision. The federal government will then have 'the final say' in the matter, but with Abe at the helm, nuclear power seems set for a comeback in Japan. (PW)

Canada-EU free-trade agreement negotiations completed

By Peter Whiley

There has been much attention paid in recent months to the TTIP (Transatlantic Trade Investment Partnership) between the EU and the US. However, 'low under the radar', what could be termed a blueprint for the TTIP, has quietly reached its 'launching pad'.

A free-trade pact between Canada and the EU was duly announced, following the completion of five years of negotiations, in late September, at a Summit in Ottawa. However, the Canadian provinces will now be consulted about the details, whilst the deal will also be put to the EU's 28 Member States for their feedback, so the ratification process could, in fact, take up to two years. At the moment, the EU's lawyers are reviewing the deal.

Once the text of the agreement has been translated into all official EU languages, it will be discussed in the EU Council and Parliament. For full transparency towards EU citizens, the text has been made publicly available at an early stage of the debate.

Significantly, news about the deal was quick to emanate from the Canadian side, which is hardly surprising as the deal would make Canada the world's only major economy

with preferential access to the world's largest economies – the EU and the US. Federal elections are also 'in the pipeline' for October, 2015. As for Europe, the agreement with Canada, and the TTIP with the US, would encompass one third of world trade, and almost half of the global economy, so there is vast business potential to be tapped.

Once the Canada-EU pact comes into force, 98% of the tariffs between the trade partners would drop to zero. The 1,500-page deal is said to also contain initiatives easing the flow of people between Canada and Europe, with recognition of professional accreditation, along with more opportunities in financial services and telecommunications. A dispute-settlement mechanism, allowing for open hearings and the early dismissal of frivolous claims, is also said to be included in the deal. The Canadian government declared that the agreement will create 80,000 jobs, a 20% rise in bilateral trade, and an increase of \$12 billion in the country's annual income, and this explains their enthusiasm. The Council of Canadians, however, have urged caution: wary, in particular, of German opposition to the investor-state dispute settlement process, (ISDS), which supposedly allows companies

the right to sue governments. The German view is that legal protection clauses for firms investing in the EU, would enable investors to stop or even reverse laws, especially those relating to the environment, and there are real fears that Germany will not sign the final draft agreement. The Germans also argue that existing EU and Canadian legal systems already afford sufficient protection for investors.

The opposing view to the German perspective is reflected by Bruno Macaes, Portugal's Secretary of State for European Affairs, who recently asserted that: "trade policy is an exclusive competence of the EU and for good reason."

On 10th of November 2014, the new EU Trade Commissioner, Cecilia Malmstrom, met the German Economic Affairs Minister, Sigmar Gabriel, in Berlin, and the former announced that only minor adjustments can be made to the ISDS. However, she was unsure whether ISDS would stay in the yet-to-be-concluded TTIP. Gabriel's tone was less harsh than previously, conceding that "it will not be possible to take the dispute settlement procedure out of CETA," whilst hoping for "improvements" and "changes" in the next few months. Ironi-

New President for EASE (European Association for the Storage of Energy)

Dr. Klaus Peter Röttgen, Head of E.ON's Innovation Centre for Energy Storage, was elected the new EASE President in Paris, last November, and began work in his new position from the first day of this month. In his welcoming speech, he made it clear where the future of energy lies, notably declaring: "only the combined use of different storage solutions, intelligent grids, demand management, and flexible generation will allow us to move to an energy system based to a large extent on renewables. A common legal framework across Europe would greatly facilitate the introduction of this innovation." (PW)

cally, in view of Gabriel's stance, German industry calls for preservation of the ISDS, whilst the EC's strongest supporter on this issue is the UK government! 



Peter Whiley
specialist
Grupa LOTOS S.A.

CEEP in 2014 – The Year of Working for Industry

By Marcin Bodio

Dozens of meetings in Europe and the United States; numerous published materials, articles and statements. Finally, participation in the most important bodies which decide on the future of Europe's industry, and monitoring closely, developments in the energy-intensive and energy sectors, along with climate policy. These were some of the key activities implemented by Central Europe Energy Partners (CEEP) in 2014.

One of the most important issues of interest to our association in 2014, was a report launched last November at a major conference in Istanbul. It represented a joint project of the Atlantic Council, - a leading US think tank - and CEEP.

'Completing Europe – From the North-South Corridor to Energy, Transportation, and Telecommunications Union'

In our opinion, the rapid development of the North-South Corridor, which would constitute an integrated network of interconnectors in the energy, transport and telecom-

munications sector, would contribute to strengthening the EU.

CEEP is calling for the establishment of the Corridor as a system of developed infrastructural connections, i.e. natural gas and oil pipelines, electrical grids, highways, rail and telecommunications networks, which will span from the Polish coast including the Baltic States (Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania), and further to the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Romania, Hungary, Bulgaria, Slovenia, and finally to the coast of Croatia, with the inclusion of Ukraine and Moldova.

Low-priced energy is key to Europe's revival

Since its establishment, CEEP has been arguing that, if Europe aims to maintain its potential and position in the global economy, it must concentrate its efforts on decreasing the costs of energy. Only if this is achieved, has European industry the chance to compete globally.

Instead of argument-based discussions – the acrobatics of environmental clichés

The ongoing debates in Europe, which we

have been witnessing for a number of years, focusing on whether it is better to decrease CO₂ emissions by 30%, or perhaps even 40%, have been deprived of the solid calculations behind their potential impact on the European economy, and Europe's competitiveness in relation to other global players. In 2014, we witnessed an unexpected success in the "battle" for data transparency. In recent years, we have been arguing that CO₂ emissions should be reported annually, and "tonnes per capita", as only this provides a clear image of where we stand, and the data duly becomes more transparent and comprehensible. For many years, our argument has only manifested itself at specialised debates. However, in late 2014, identical thinking was displayed by scientists from the Paris Dauphine University. Hopefully, it is a sign of things to come. CEEP's publications and papers are characterised by their scientific rigour, and they present an in-depth analysis of the described issues. We hope that our forthcoming publications will be met with similar appreciation.

Coal - a source of low-cost and secure energy for Europe

In March, 2014, the 23rd meeting of the European Round Table on Coal was held at the European Parliament, in Brussels. The meeting provided us with a chance to present our Action Plan document, outlining our stance on the key issues and challenges ahead of the European coal industry.

The 'Memorandum on energy and climate goals for 2020-2030', which was presented by CEEP to Herman van Rompuy in March, was a particularly important supplement to these activities.

In terms of the European Parliament and the European Commission, we successfully postulated that all decisions related to climate and policy in the energy sector are best left within the competence of the new Parliament, Council and Commission, which should be given more time to reflect on the complexity of this field, and take into account a sustainable approach to the present economic situation in the EU and climate issues

CEEP in 2014 – The Year of Working for Industry

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at global level. We will continue to carry out our activities related to coal in the European Parliament under the changed format of ‘Coal and Steel’, with Professor Jerzy Buzek, MEP and Chairman of the Committee on Industry, Research and Energy (ITRE), at the helm.

The everlasting topic – security in the energy sector

In April, 2014, the European Economic Congress in Katowice, Poland, proved to be a traditional forum for presenting CEEP’s ideas and proposals, as it is one of the leading locations for meetings between representatives of business and politics in Central Europe. Our panel discussion, ‘The Common Energy Market in Europe’, was one of the key debates at the Congress.

The session was dominated by the question of security in Europe’s energy sector. Most participants were unequivocal on this issue. Europe has gone too far in its ambition to implement the challenging goals of climate pol-

icy, by “making a sacrifice” and putting jobs at stake, undermining the continent’s social and economic security, and threatening the very existence of its industry.

CEEP is, therefore, calling for the maintenance of a balance between European economic policy and climate policy, as well as stimulating the growth of the European economy.

Energy April in Bucharest

In late April, CEEP hosted another edition of the ‘29+1’ summit, under the patronage of the Romanian Prime Minister. The event, now three years old, enables the representatives of 29 leading companies from Central Europe’s energy and energy-intensive industries to meet with the EU’s Energy Commissioner. The summits have produced special memoranda, drafted by CEEP, which have been accepted with great interest by the EU’s Energy Commissioner. The main aim of the meetings is to ensure that Central Europe’s energy sector speaks with one strong voice

in Brussels. In Bucharest, we endorsed what will be one of the EU’s flagship initiatives in the forthcoming years: the EU Energy Union.

Berlin: important for the energy sector

In 2014, CEEP, together with Pflüger International and the German Association of Energy and Water Industries (BDEW), hosted five meetings in Berlin as part of the Energy Dialogue series, which is known and highly appreciated by experts. This unique platform provides us with an opportunity to present all the concepts and ideas related to the development of the energy sector, as well as to reinforce our position on the forum of the German Parliament.

Autumn shadowed by the second climate package

In late October, the European Council had its meeting in Brussels, during which the main item on the agenda concerned acceptance of the EU’s climate package for the years: 2020-2030. The meeting came at a particularly difficult time, which coincided with the

constitutional process of the new European Commission.

The official position of the European Council, released following the October talks, opened the door to simple solutions in the form of directives and other regulations, which will allow implementation of the rules adopted at the Council’s meeting. Having said that, we should keep it in mind that though the summit expressed understanding for the postulates of less-developed countries from Central Europe, this does not necessarily mean that the EU’s bureaucracy will promote and encourage these solutions.

We need to combine our forces to ensure that the summit’s decisions are put into force. It is worth noting that, under the current directive, entities in Central Europe can benefit from CO₂ emission derogations in the production of electricity by coal-powered power plants. This seems to be crystal clear.

The Council adopts CEEP’s proposal

The European Council has accepted a long-

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formulated proposal which, among others, has been put forward by CEEP concerning the Fuel Quality Directive, enabling the adoption of the “default value concept” for crude oil, which allows Central European refineries to operate, without further legislative burdens, mainly importing crude oil from Russia.

The TTIP

Another chapter is the active role of CEEP as a stakeholder in preparing positions on energy and energy intensive industries in Central Europe for negotiations between the US and the EU. We had the chance to present our positions in front of joint US and EU negotiating teams for energy. As the issue is on the table in 2015 too, we are prepared for further discussions.

ETS (Emissions Trading System) and MSR (Market Stability Reserve)

These two topics are crucial for the industries represented by CEEP. Either these industries will be on the carbon leakage list, or will be completely phased out from the EU economy (refineries, steel, chemical industries and coal energy power plants).

New members

Last year was a productive one, in terms of the organisational development of CEEP. Further companies from the energy, steel, mining, machinery, petrochemical, as well as legal and financial sectors, joined the ranks of CEEP’s members. In the first half of the year, ArcelorMittal Poland became a member of the association. CEEP’s ranks were also swelled by KGHM Polska Miedź S.A. and Lurgi S.A. - AIR LIQUIDE GLOBAL E&C SOLUTIONS. Furthermore, Ukraine’s Sumy Frunze joined CEEP, and the company was followed by PERN “Przyjaźń” SA. Other notable CEEP recruits were the Polish Electricity Association (PKEE) and the international law firm Clifford Chance ☉



Marcin Bodio
Senior Advisor, CEEP

EUROPEAN ROUND TABLE ON COAL AND STEEL

By Jakub Przyborowicz

Since 2010, Central Europe Energy Partners has been an official partner of the European Round Table on Coal initiative, a unique platform for exchanging views between industry and European officials on coal topics and coal policy-related documents.

During the 23rd ERTCo edition in 2014, CEEP, along with EUROCOAL, has transmitted to for the European Commission and MEPs, an ‘Action Plan for Coal in the 21st Century’. This document became an important tool used by the EU institutions in the debates on coal. So, boosted by this clear signal regarding our influence, we closed our Round Table during the end of the 7th legislative term of the European Parliament.

CEEP will once again be a partner of this round table on coal, as a new European Parliament gets underway. As we are eager to strengthen our meetings, we have decided to change the format

of our platform and, under the patronage of Prof. Jerzy Buzek, Chairman of the ITRE Committee, and Dr. Christian Ehler, ITRE Committee Vice-Co-ordinator, together with EUROCOAL, we are placing the emphasis on a European Round Table on Coal and Steel (ERTCS).

The constituency meeting will take place on the 28th of January, 2015, in the European Parliament, with Mr. Dominique Ristori, Director-General of DG Energy, as our special guest. He will deliver a keynote speech. By combining these two sectors, we will have the chance to work out a stronger and more coherent position, vis-à-vis changing energy and climate policy. ☉



Jakub Przyborowicz
Senior Specialist CEEP

OFFICIAL CLARIFICATION: REACH REGULATIONS NOT AFFECTED BY TTIP

Dear Readers,

We would like to inform you that CEEP has received a crucial opinion on this issue from Mr. Klaus Berend, representing the European Commission's DG for the Internal Market, Industry, Entrepreneurship and SMEs, responsible for the TTIP negotiating process in Chemistry, on its position regarding REACH.

As he puts it: "The EU position for the TTIP negotiations is very clear: the application of the REACH Regulation will not be affected. So any company - including those from the US - wishing to sell chemicals in the EU above 1 tonne/year will have to comply with the registration obligations. As you know, manufacturers from outside the EU can fulfil the registration require-

ment either through their importer(s) or through a nominated Only Representative".

This opinion meets the majority of expectations within the Central European energy and energy industry sector, including CEEP members, and is in line with our advocacy policy. However, as we are receiving many opinions from the market, the situation is not so clear and obvious, and there might be attempts from the negotiating teams from EU and US to change this approach. We will do our best to monitor such matters and continue to inform you about the current state of play.

Bogdan Janicki,
Senior Adviser, CEEP 

THE GEOPOLITICS OF GAS IN TIMES OF CRISIS

A Special Energy Dialogue on the "Geopolitics of Gas in Times of Crisis" will take place on the 5th of February, in Munich, hosted together by the Frankfurter Allgemeine Forum and the Munich Security Conference.

Speakers:

Jean-Marie Dauger
Executive Vice-President, Global Gas & LNG Business - GDF Suez SA

Christopher Delbrück
Chief Executive Officer - E.ON Global Commodities SE

Dr. Fatih Birol
Chief Economist and Director of Global Energy Economics - International Energy Agency

Ambassador Carlos Pascual
Fellow, Center on Global Energy Policy - Columbia University, New York

Ambassador Wolfgang Ischinger
Chairman - Munich Security Conference / Global Head of Government Relations - Allianz SE

The event is organised by Pflüger International GmbH in co-operation

with CEEP. Participation is by invitation only.

The overall goal of the dialogue is to enable a non-ideological, cross-party exchange between business, academia, media, diplomacy, and politics on the significant energy policy questions of our times, in order to pave the way towards an energy consensus in society. The Energy Dialogue engages with the energy and climate policy goals of the German Federal Government – climate protection, economic competitiveness and energy security – while solidly embedding them in the European and international dimension.

The Energy Dialogue at the Reichstag is a monthly event which has been organised since 2009 within German Parliamentary Society, in co-operation with the American Chamber of Commerce in Germany, Central Europe Energy Partners (CEEP), the business magazine 'BIZZ Energy Today', and the energy portal ENERGLLOBE.DE. This special edition, being the 57th energy dialogue. 

CEEP REPORT
published by:

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