

Russia's war on Ukraine fuels energy crisis

The European Union is debating how to respond to the energy crisis resulting from Russia's war on Ukraine. Energy prices are surging in the EU and elsewhere, as Russia curtails fossil fuel exports with the aim of pressing the Union to reduce its support for Ukraine. Gas prices are now some ten times their average over the last decade. Individual EU governments are offering their citizens and businesses financial relief, but they face the dilemma of balancing this aid with allowing energy prices to grow in order to discourage consumption. Some countries are reopening polluting coal-fired power plants and delaying closures of nuclear energy generators.

The European Commission proposed, in September, EU-wide measures against Russia's energy market manipulation. They would force firms and individuals to use less energy in certain circumstances, and envisage windfall charges on some power generators, which would be returned to consumers. It offers liquidity aid for energy firms and proposes a cap on the price of Russian gas. EU energy ministers discussed the ideas on 9 September, but reached no firm conclusions.

This note gathers links to the recent publications and commentaries from many international think tanks on the energy market. Earlier analyses of high energy prices can be found in a [previous edition](#) of the 'What Think Tanks are Thinking' series.

[A grand bargain to steer through the European Union's energy crisis](#)

Bruegel, September 2022

[Gazprom: Dip in production and exports, profits up](#)

Centre for Eastern Studies, September 2022

[Why gas price caps and consumer subsidies are both extremely costly and ultimately futile](#)

Centre for European Policy Studies, September 2022

[The energy market in time of war](#)

Centre on Regulation in Europe, September 2022

[To preserve Western interests in the Gulf, we need to expand the scope of our engagement](#)

Friends of Europe, September 2022

[Winds of change in the Eastern Mediterranean: Between hydrocarbons and renewable energy geopolitics](#)

Hellenic Foundation for European and Foreign Policy, September 2022

[Energy unity or breakup? The EU at a crossroads](#)

Istituto Affari Internazionali, September 2022



[Russia's climate action and geopolitics of energy transition: The uncertain and unsettling outlook following Russia's invasion of Ukraine](#)

Istituto Affari Internazionali, September 2022

[How carbon tariffs and climate clubs can slow global warming](#)

Peterson Institute for International Economics, September 2022

[Closing nuclear generation amounts to running in place on climate](#)

Atlantic Council, August 2022

[The climate bill's oil and gas provisions are a worthwhile trade-off](#)

Brookings Institution, August 2022

[China's role in supplying critical minerals for the global energy transition: What could the future hold?](#)

Brookings Institution, August 2022

[The grand energy bargain Europe needs to defeat Putin](#)

Bruegel, August 2022

[European natural gas imports](#)

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[Russia in a gas war with Europe](#)

Centre for Eastern Studies, August 2022

[It would be a strategic mistake for the EU to ditch the Energy Charter Treaty](#)

Centre for European Policy Studies, August 2022

[Climate extremes: The energy required for adaptation calls for stronger mitigation efforts](#)

Centro Euro-Mediterraneo sui Cambiamenti Climatici, August 2022

[Attacks on Ukraine nuclear plant: What's at stake?](#)

Chatham House, August 2022

[How the U.S. oil and gas industry works](#)

Council on Foreign Relations, August 2022

[The role of energy production through the waste-to-energy cycle](#)

Istituto per gli Studi di Politica Internazionale, August 2022

[Power of need: Energy security in the Western Balkans](#)

European Council on Foreign Relations, August 2022

[A reform strategy to transform energy: From piecemeal to system-wide change](#)

Peterson Institute for International Economics, August 2022

[Green energy depends on critical minerals. Who controls the supply chains?](#)

Peterson Institute for International Economics, August 2022

[Who controls critical mineral supply chains for green energy?](#)

Peterson Institute for International Economics, August 2022

[EU seeks to import more gas from the Caspian basin](#)

Polish Institute of International Affairs, August, 2022

[As North African energy links are redrawn, Italy becomes Europe's southern gas hub](#)

Barcelona Centre for International Affairs, July 2022

[A German gas crisis will cause jitters across Europe](#)

Brookings Institution, July 2022

[The future of mining in Latin America: Critical minerals and the global energy transition](#)

Brookings Institution, July 2022

[Europe needs energy solidarity, not a North-South rift](#)

Bruegel, July 2022

[A Transatlantic Energy and Climate Pact is now more necessary than ever](#)

Bruegel, July 2022

[European Union demand reduction needs to cope with Russian gas cuts](#)

Bruegel, July 2022

[With a looming winter gas crisis, the EU doesn't need an empty symbol of solidarity](#)

Centre for European Policy Studies, July 2022

[The impact of the Ukraine war on global energy markets](#)

Centre for European Reform, July 2022

[Retail energy markets under stress](#)

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[Timing is the key to the Gulf replacing Russian oil](#)

Chatham House, July 2022

[The cold man of Europe: Germany's energy emergency](#)

European Council on Foreign Relations, August 2022

[Europe's carbon border adjustment moves to trilogue: Potential impact on trade and WTO compatibility still unclear](#)

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[Managing the energy and food crises: Exceptional times call for exceptional measures](#)

European Policy Centre, July 2022

[La crise énergétique montre l'importance de la solidarité européenne devant les chocs asymétriques](#)

Fondation Robert Schuman, July 2022

[The green transition is a strategic transition](#)

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[Polish energy policy in search of equilibrium](#)

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[Europe's long winter: Escaping the energy crisis](#)

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[Sense and nonsense behind energy price caps](#)

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[Technological innovation and the energy value chains in the transition to a low-carbon economy](#)

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[Winter is coming: Gas demand regulation in the EU in preparation for a crisis](#)

Polish Institute of International Affairs, July 2022

[Revitalising EU-Ukraine cross-border infrastructure for a secure, clean energy future](#)

Regulatory Assistance Project, July 2022

[The hydrogen ambitions of the Gulf States](#)

Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik, July 2022

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