

The EU's energy markets

Energy prices have recently fallen in the European Union, easing slightly the energy crisis for consumers and businesses caused by Russia's 11-month-long war on Ukraine. EU [emergency measures](#), diversification of supplies and a benign winter have all helped to reduce energy costs, which skyrocketed after Russia curtailed fossil fuel exports with the aim of pressing the EU to reduce support for Ukraine, and in response to EU sanctions on Moscow.

In December, EU governments [agreed](#) to cap gas prices, with a view to better shield European households and businesses from price spikes, which have fuelled inflation and undermined economic growth. On 17 January, European Commission President Ursula von der Leyen stated that she would propose a Net-Zero Industry Act, which envisages a number of clean tech objectives for 2030, as a response to the US's vast, green subsidy package, the 'Inflation Reduction Act'. Nevertheless, the difficulties in securing Europe's energy supply in the long term will not be easily overcome.

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

[European natural gas imports \(data set\)](#)

Bruegel, January 2023

[How does the U.S. government use the Strategic Petroleum Reserve](#)

Council on Foreign Relations, January 2023

[European battery regulation: An exemplary step forward in more ways than one](#)

Institute for Sustainable Development and International Relations, January 2023

[The G7's role in developing a platform for global cooperation on industrial decarbonization](#)

Atlantic Council, December 2023

[Europe and the Caspian: The gas supply conundrum](#)

Atlantic Council, December 2023

[How can we measure the impact of carbon prices on global warming?](#)

Brookings Institution, December 2022

[Buying time for proper electricity market reform](#)

Bruegel, December 2022

[Energy crisis: Five questions that must be answered in 2023](#)

Bruegel, December 2022



[National energy policy responses to the energy crisis](#)

Bruegel, December 2022

[Will the European Union price cap on Russian oil work?](#)

Bruegel, December 2022

[Exploring cost-effective support mechanisms for hydrogen mobility infrastructure](#)

Centre for European Policy Studies, December 2022

[The revision of the Third Energy Package for gas](#)

Centre for European Policy Studies, December 2022

[Are we about to see a big bonus for Europe's low-carbon ETS producers?](#)

Centre for European Policy Studies, December 2022

[Recommendations for a future-proof electricity market design](#)

Centre on Regulation in Europe, December 2022

[Will an EU oil price cap limit Russian aggression?](#)

Chatham House, December 2022

[The EU needs alternatives to Russian energy: Here's the plan](#)

Council on Foreign Relations, December 2022

[You can't switch off the sun: How Germany can gain energy sovereignty with renewables](#)

European Council on Foreign Relations, December 2022

[Walking out of the woods: EU industrial policy between the energy crisis and decarbonisation](#)

Istituto Affari Internazionali, December 2022

[The Ukrainian conflict and the energy crisis: Sustaining the energy transition](#)

Istituto Affari Internazionali, December 2022

[Energy: Which security?](#)

Istituto per gli Studi di Politica Internazionale, December 2022

[Europe's energy crisis: High stakes for the MENA region](#)

Istituto per gli Studi di Politica Internazionale, December 2022

[Europe's looming energy disaster](#)

Bruegel, November 2022

[Surviving the winter: Ukraine ahead of an energy crisis](#)

Centre for Eastern Studies, November 2022

[In a green subsidy race, the EU should not imitate the US](#)

Centre for European Policy Studies, November 2022

[How to save energy in a smarter way](#)

Centre for European Reform, November 2022

[Tracking Europe's energy security: Four lessons from the EU's new energy deals](#)

European Council on Foreign Relations, November 2022

[Fair energy transition for all: How to get there?](#)

Friedrich Ebert Stiftung, November 2022

[The share of renewables in energy consumption is increasing](#)

Hellenic Foundation for European and Foreign Policy, November 2022

[How to accelerate renewable energies in France? The challenge of territorial integration and value sharing](#)

Institute for Sustainable Development and International Relations, November 2022

[Just energy transition partnerships: Can they really make a difference, and how?](#)

Institute for Sustainable Development and International Relations, November 2022

[Are small modular reactors Europe's energy salvation?](#)

Istituto Affari Internazionali, November 2022

[Germany energy policy in turbulent times: Between transition chances and lock-in risks](#)

Istituto per gli Studi di Politica Internazionale, November 2022

[Nuclear energy and global energy security in the new tripolar world order](#)

Atlantic Council, October 2022

[How to help people in Europe and Central Asia pay their energy bills](#)

Brookings Institution, October 2022

[How European Union energy policies could mitigate the coming recession](#)

Bruegel, October 2022

[Europe's quest for energy security and the renewed case for a strong Mediterranean green energy partnership](#)

Bruegel, October 2022

[Electricity markets will need an overhaul, but not now](#)

Centre for European Policy Studies, October 2022

[Russia: threats and offers of energy cooperation](#)

Centre for Eastern Studies, October 2022

[The European wholesale electricity market: From crisis to net zero](#)

Centre on Regulation in Europe, October 2022

[Deals of a lifetime: Why the EU should include renewables in its response to the energy crisis](#)

European Council on Foreign Relations, October 2022

[Running on empty: How trust among EU states can survive the energy crisis](#)

European Council on Foreign Relations, October 2022

[Transitioning towards energy security beyond EU borders: Why, where and how?](#)

GLOBSEC, November 2022

[The European Union's uneasy journey through the energy crisis](#)

Hellenic Foundation for European and Foreign Policy, October 2022

[The United States and the euro zone face different challenges in battling inflation](#)

Peterson Institute for International Economics, October 2022

[How does permitting for clean energy infrastructure work?](#)

Brookings Institution, September 2022

[An assessment of Europe's options for addressing the crisis in energy markets](#)

Bruegel, September 2022

[The EU's energy plan for a difficult winter: What are the options?](#)

Centre for European Reform, September 2022

[To what extent has the EU Green Deal changed EU energy policies](#)

College of Europe, September 2022

[How the Inflation Reduction Act will help the United States to lead in the clean energy economy](#)

Council on Foreign Relations, September 2022

[Europe's energy and resource challenge: The Arctic is part of the solution](#)

Egmont, September 2023

[State of the Union: How the energy crisis can strengthen EU unity](#)

European Council on Foreign Relations, September 2022

[Putin vs Monnet: European resilience, energy and the Ukrainewar](#)

Istituto Affari Internazionali, September 2022

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