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Energy Community: Creating an integrated pan-European energy market

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 09-02-2024

Autor DULIAN Monika

Poliitikavaldkond Energeetika

Märksõna ELi energiapoliitika | ELi keskkonnapoliitika | ENERGEETIKA | energiakoostöö | energiakriis | energiapoliitika | energiaturg | energiaõigus | energiaühendus | Euroopa | GEOGRAAFIA | KESKKOND | keskkonnapoliitika | koostööpoliitika | maailmaorganisatsioonid | poliitiline geograafia | rahvusvaheline julgeolek | RAHVUSVAHELISED ORGANISATSIOONID | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | Ukraina | Vene-Ukraina tüli

Kokkuvõte The Energy Community is an international organisation facilitating energy cooperation; it brings together the EU and neighbouring countries. Established by the Treaty establishing the Energy Community, signed in 2005 in Athens, Greece, it has been in force since 2006. The treaty's validity has been extended twice, most recently until 2036. The signatories to the treaty are the EU and nine contracting parties: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, North Macedonia, Georgia, Moldova, Montenegro, Serbia and Ukraine. There are also three permanent observers: Armenia, Norway and Türkiye. EU Member States may become participants in the Energy Community. The Treaty establishing the Energy Community is designed to bring the contracting parties closer to the EU by facilitating reform and gradually extending the EU acquis on energy, environment and climate to their respective territories. The Energy Community's objectives as defined by the treaty include: building a regulatory and market framework enabling investment in power generation and networks; creating an integrated energy market in the region (including infrastructure) compatible with the EU energy market; ensuring energy supply security; and promoting climate friendly energy sources. The climate and energy policies of the Energy Community countries are those enshrined in the EU Green Deal and are reflected in their commitment to the Decarbonisation Roadmap, based primarily on the 2030 energy and climate targets. In response to the energy crisis following Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine, the Energy Community contracting parties implemented emergency regulations (on gas storage and solidarity). The European Community is also active in supporting Ukraine through the Ukraine Support Task Force, which provides equipment needed to repair damage to energy systems caused by the war. To finance this activity, the Energy Community set up the Ukraine Energy Support Fund. Ensuring that Ukraine's reconstruction and recovery is in line with the EU Green Deal could become a centrepiece of the Energy Community's mission in the coming years.

Briefing [EN](#)

Recast EU directive on gas and hydrogen markets

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 08-02-2024

Autor DULIAN Monika | WILSON Alex Benjamin

Poliitikavaldkond Energeetika

Märksõna CO2-neutraalsus | ehitus ja linnaplaneerimine | ELi energiapoliitika | ENERGEETIKA | energia transport | energiakoostöö | energiapoliitika | energiaturg | energiatõrke | ettepanek (EL) | Euroopa Liidu õigus | EUROOPA LIIT | gaasivarustus | kaubandus | KAUBANDUS | keemia | KESKKOND | keskkonnapoliitika | koostööpoliitika | maagaas | pehme energia | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | SOTSIAALKÜSIMUSED | taastuv energia | TÖÖSTUS | varustuskindlus | vesinik | õlitööstus

Kokkuvõte On 15 December 2021, the Commission adopted a legislative proposal to recast the 2009 EU Gas Directive as part of the proposed hydrogen and decarbonised gas markets package. This reflects the EU's growing climate ambitions, as set out in the European Green Deal and its 'fit for 55' package. The proposal aims to support the decarbonisation of the energy sector by ramping up the production of renewable gases and hydrogen, and facilitating their integration in EU energy networks. The recast directive would refine the principles of the existing Gas Directive and fully extend their scope to cover hydrogen networks. In the European Parliament, the file was referred to the Committee on Industry, Research and Energy (ITRE) in 2022. The committee report was adopted on 9 February 2023 and endorsed at the plenary session of 15 March 2023. The Council adopted its general approach on 28 March 2023. Parliament and Council reached a provisional agreement on 28 November 2023. The agreement envisages separation of gas and hydrogen supply and generation from the operation of transmission networks, thus retaining both the horizontal and vertical unbundling regime. The agreement retains the Commission's proposal that long-term contracts for fossil gas should be phased out by 2049. Parliament and the Council must now approve the provisional agreement. Third edition of a briefing originally written by Alex Wilson. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure.

Briefing [EN](#)

Improving the design of the EU electricity market

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 12-01-2024

Autor WIDUTO Agnieszka

Poliitikavaldkond Energeetika

Märksõna ehitus ja linnaplaneerimine | elektrivarustus | ENERGEETIKA | energia hind | energiakoostöö | energiapoliitika | energiatõhusus | ettepanek (EL) | Euroopa ehitamine | Euroopa Liidu õigus | EUROOPA LIIT | hinnad | hinnatõus | kaubandus | KAUBANDUS | kaubanduspoliitika | koostööpoliitika | pehme energia | RAHANDUS | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | SOTSIAALKÜSIMUSED | taastuv energia | tarbijakaitse | tarbimine | turu tasakaalustamine | turujärelevalve | varustuskindlus | ühtne turg

Kokkuvõte On 14 March 2023, the European Commission proposed a reform of the EU electricity market, with the aim of reducing price volatility for consumers and creating favourable conditions for investors in low-carbon energy. The reform includes two legislative proposals – one on electricity market design (EMD) and the other on protection against wholesale energy market manipulation (REMIT). The reform would improve consumer protection by offering more fixed-price contracts and enhancing supplier obligations, and incentivising energy communities, self-consumption and renewable energy sharing. It would support the use of more long-term instruments such as power purchase agreements and contracts for difference, and improve integration and liquidity in forward markets. It also enhances flexibility solutions such as demand response and storage. Furthermore, it aims to improve market monitoring and transparency, and protection against manipulation. The European Parliament voted on both files during its September 2023 plenary session. Interinstitutional negotiations on REMIT concluded in an agreement on 16 November, and those on EMD on 14 December 2023. The agreed texts now need to be formally adopted. Fourth edition. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages in the legislative procedure.

Briefing [EN](#)

Multimeedia [Revamping the EU electricity market](#)

Revising the Energy Efficiency Directive: 'Fit for 55' package

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 27-11-2023

Autor DULIAN Monika

Poliitikavaldkond Energeetika

Märksõna CO2-neutraalsus | ELi energiapoliitika | ELi strateegia | ENERGEETIKA | energiakoostöö | energiakulu | energiapoliitika | energiasääst | energiatarbimine | energiatõhusus | ettepanek (EL) | Euroopa ehitamine | Euroopa Liidu õigus | EUROOPA LIIT | KESKKOND | keskkonnapoliitika | kliimamuutustega kohanemine | koostööpoliitika | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED

Kokkuvõte On 14 July 2021, the European Commission adopted the 'fit for 55' package with a view to adapting existing EU climate and energy legislation to meet the EU objective of a minimum 55 % reduction in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 2030, as required under the European Climate Law. The 'fit for 55' package includes a recast of the Energy Efficiency Directive (EED), aligning its provisions to the -55 % GHG target. The recast EED as proposed by the Commission required Member States to almost double their annual energy savings obligations, make exemplary efforts in the public sector, address energy poverty, and take other measures to deliver 9 % more energy savings than anticipated under existing EU legislation. As part of the REPowerEU plan (May 2022), the Commission proposed a targeted EED amendment requiring 13 % more energy savings by 2030. The trilogue negotiations concluded on 10 March 2023 with a provisional agreement, setting a reduction target for primary and final energy consumption of 11.7% at EU level by 2030 compared with energy consumption forecasts made in 2020. The Parliament adopted the revised directive on 11 July 2023, and then the Council completed its adoption. The act was signed on 13 September 2023 and published in the Official Journal of the European Union. On 10 October 2023 the revised directive entered into force. Fifth edition of a briefing, the first two editions of which were drafted by Alex Wilson. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure.

Briefing [EN](#)

Revision of the TEN-E Regulation: EU guidelines for new energy infrastructure

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 08-09-2022

Autor WILSON Alex Benjamin

Poliitikavaldkond Energeetika | Õigusaktide vastuvõtmine Euroopa Parlamendis ja nõukogus

Märksõna CO2-neutraalsus | ehitus ja linnaplaneerimine | elektrivarustus | ENERGEETIKA | energiakoostöö | energiapoliitika | energiavõrk | Euroopa ehitamine | Euroopa Liidu õigus | EUROOPA LIIT | gaasivarustus | KESKKOND | keskkonnapoliitika | koostööpoliitika | määrus (EL) | parlamendi töö | pehme energia | POLIITIKA | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | seaduse muutmise | SOTSIAALKÜSIMUSED | taastuv energia | ühishuviprojekt | üleeuroopaline võrk

Kokkuvõte On 15 December 2020, the European Commission adopted a proposal to revise the 2013 regulation on trans-European networks in energy (TEN-E). The 2013 TEN-E Regulation sets out EU guidelines for cross-border energy infrastructure, and outlines the process for selecting projects of common interest (PCI). PCIs are infrastructure projects considered essential for delivering on EU objectives in the energy field, including improved interconnection between national markets, greater competitiveness, security of supply, and promotion of renewable energy sources. The list of PCIs is updated every two years. Certain PCI projects are eligible for EU financing from the Connecting Europe Facility (CEF). The revised TEN-E Regulation would align closely with the climate neutrality objectives of the European Green Deal: supporting energy infrastructure that consolidates new and existing clean energy technologies, and ending policy and financial support for fossil fuel projects. The latter would no longer be included on PCI lists and would therefore be unable to receive CEF funding. In December 2021, Parliament and the Council reached provisional agreement on a text for the revised TEN-E Regulation. The agreed text was formally endorsed by both institutions, and published in the Official Journal of the EU on 3 June 2022. Third edition. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure.

Briefing [EN](#)

Russia's influence in the Western Balkans

Väljaande liik Lühitutvustus

Kuupäev 08-06-2022

Autor RUSSELL Martin | STANICEK BRANISLAV

Poliitikavaldkond Välisasjad

Märksõna ELi piirav meede | ENERGEETIKA | energiaga varustamine | energiakoostöö | energiapoliitika | Euroopa | Euroopa ehitamine | EUROOPA LIIT | GEOGRAAFIA | investering | koostööpoliitika | Lääne-Balkan | majandusgeograafia | majanduskoostöö | poliitiline geograafia | RAHANDUS | rahastamine ja investeerimine | rahvusvaheline poliitika | rahvusvaheline sanktsioon | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | Venemaa | ühinemisläbirääkimised

Kokkuvõte The countries in the Western Balkans are traditionally a focus of Russian interests. The Russian Federation has strong historical ties with the Western Balkans and holds a relative soft-power attraction for them, yet its influence and economic impact in the region are declining, as investment and aid by the EU-27 and other players, such as China, have been dwarfing Russian investment. This 'At a glance' note has been produced at the request of a member of the European Committee of the Regions, in the framework of the cooperation agreement between the Parliament and Committee. It updates a publication by Martin Russell from July 2017.

Lühitutvustus [EN](#)

Modernisation of the Energy Charter Treaty

Väljaande liik Lühitutvustus

Kuupäev 22-04-2022

Autor WILSON Alex Benjamin

Poliitikavaldkond Energeetika

Märksõna ENERGEETIKA | energiakoostöö | energiapoliitika | energiatõhusus | Euroopa energiaharta | investeringute kaitse | KESKKOND | keskkonnasaastus | kliimamuutus | koostööpoliitika | RAHANDUS | rahastamine ja investeerimine | rahvusvaheline julgeolek | rahvusvaheline koostöö | rahvusvaheline leping | rahvusvaheline poliitika | rahvusvaheline vahekohtumenetlus | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | välisinvesteering

Kokkuvõte The European Commission is currently negotiating a revision of the 1994 Energy Charter Treaty (ECT). This revision would, inter alia, reform the ECT's investor-state dispute resolution mechanisms and explicitly allow countries to take regulatory actions affecting existing investments, for reasons such as environmental protection or climate action. The overarching objective is to ensure that the ECT is modernised in a way that would avoid the EU and its Member States deciding to withdraw from the ECT on either a coordinated or a unilateral basis.

Lühitutvustus [EN](#)

Trans-European energy infrastructure guidelines: Updating the current framework

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 26-04-2021

Autor VETTORAZZI STEFANO

Poliitikavaldkond Energeetika

Märksõna CO2-neutraalsus | ENERGEETIKA | energiakoostöö | energiapoliitika | energjavõrk | ettevõtete liigitus | ETTEVÕTLUS | JA KONKURENTS | ettevõtluse korraldus | Euroopa ehitamine | Euroopa Liidu õigus | EUROOPA LIIT | kaubandus | KAUBANDUS | KESKKOND | keskkonnapoliitika | konkurentsivõime | koostööpoliitika | MAJANDUS | majandusanalüüs | määrus (EL) | mõju uuring | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | varustuskindlus | väikesed ja keskmise suurusega ettevõtted | ühishuviprojekt | üleeuroopaline võrk

Kokkuvõte This briefing provides an initial analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of the European Commission's impact assessment (IA) accompanying the above-mentioned proposal, adopted on 15 December 2020 and referred to Parliament's Committee on Industry, Research and Energy (ITRE). The proposal seeks to amend Regulation (EU) No 347/2013 on guidelines for trans-European energy infrastructure (TEN E) with a view to ensure that the existing framework is consistent with, and contributes to, the new 2030 EU climate target, set out in COM(2020) 562, commonly known as the 2030 EU climate target plan, with the ultimate objective of achieving an economy with net-zero greenhouse gas emissions (i.e. climate neutrality) by 2050, and in line with the Commission communication on the European Green Deal, COM(2019) 640.

Briefing [EN](#)

EU-UK Trade and Cooperation Agreement

Väljaande liik Lühitutvustus

Kuupäev 22-04-2021

Autor HALLAK ISSAM

Poliitikavaldkond Rahvusvaheline kaubandus | Välisasjad

Märksõna EList väljaastumine | energiakoostöö | Euroopa | Euroopa ehitamine | EUROOPA LIIT | GEOGRAAFIA | kaubanduskokkulepe (EL) | kohtualane koostöö | kolmas riik | koostööleping (EL) | koostööpoliitika | lepinguläbirääkimised (EL) | majandusgeograafia | poliitiline geograafia | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | tollikoostöö | Ühendkuningriik

Kokkuvõte During the April plenary session, the European Parliament is due to vote on giving its consent to the Council decision concluding the Trade and Cooperation Agreement between the European Union and the United Kingdom. This Agreement, which has been provisionally applied since 1 January 2021, is the institutional framework, which, conditional on Parliament's consent, will govern the new EU-UK relationship. It establishes trade on zero-tariff/quota terms and covers a wide range of areas, including energy, transport and fisheries.

Lühitutvustus [EN](#)

Revision of the TEN-E Regulation

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 27-10-2020

Autor DINU Alina Ileana

Poliitikavaldkond Energeetika

Märksõna ENERGEETIKA | energiakoostöö | energiapoliitika | energiavõrk | Euroopa ehitamine | Euroopa Liidu õigus | EUROOPA LIIT | koostööpoliitika | liidu õiguse riigisisene rakendamine | määrus (EL) | parlamendi töö | POLIITIKA | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | seaduse muutmise | ühishuviprojekt | üleeuroopaline võrk

Kokkuvõte The general objective of TEN-E policy is to link the energy infrastructure of EU countries. The current guidelines for the trans-European energy infrastructure were established by Regulation (EU) No 347/2013 (the TEN-E Regulation). The European Commission is currently carrying out a multi-step revision process of the regulation, with a view to making the EU energy infrastructure fully consistent with and a driver for the EU's 2050 climate neutrality ambition. In this respect, a new proposal is expected by the end of 2020.

Briefing [EN](#)

Internal market for electricity

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 12-07-2019

Autor ERBACH Gregor

Poliitikavaldkond Energeetika | Tööstus | Õigusaktide vastuvõtmine Euroopa Parlamendis ja nõukogus

Märksõna ehitus ja linnaplaneerimine | elektri- ja tuumatööstus | elektrienergia | elektrivarustus | ELi institutsioonid ja Euroopa avalik teenistus | ENERGEETIKA | energiakoostöö | energiapoliitika | energiapoliitika | Euroopa ehitamine | Euroopa Liidu Energeetikasektori Reguleerivate Asutuste Koostööamet | EUROOPA LIIT | kaubandus | KAUBANDUS | koostööpoliitika | pehme energia | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | SOTSIAALKÜSIMUSED | taastuv energia | varustuskindlus | ühtne turg

Kokkuvõte On 30 November 2016, the European Commission presented a legislative proposal for a regulation on the internal market for electricity, as part of a comprehensive legislative package on the energy union. The proposed regulation is aimed at making the electricity market fit for more flexibility, decarbonisation and innovation, by providing for undistorted market signals. It sets out rules for electricity trading within different time frames, and clarifies the responsibilities of market actors. It defines principles for assessing capacity needs at regional and European level and proposes design principles for market-based capacity mechanisms with cross-border participation. It introduces regional operational centres for handling-system operation and a European entity for distribution system operators. The Council adopted its general approach in December 2017. In the European Parliament, the Committee on Industry, Research and Energy (ITRE) adopted its report in February 2018. A provisional trilogue agreement was reached on 19 December 2018. The European Parliament adopted the text in the March II 2019 plenary session and the Council on 22 May 2019. The Regulation entered into force on 4 July 2019. Fourth edition. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure. Please note this document has been designed for on-line viewing.

Briefing [EN](#)

New rules for the Agency for the Cooperation of Energy Regulators (ACER)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 12-07-2019

Autor ERBACH Gregor

Poliitikavaldkond Energeetika | Õigusaktide vastuvõtmine Euroopa Parlamendis ja nõukogus

Märksõna ehitus ja linnaplaneerimine | elektrivarustus | ELi institutsioonid ja Euroopa avalik teenistus | ENERGEETIKA | energia transport | energiakoostöö | energiapoliitika | energiavõrk | Euroopa Liidu Energeetikasektori Reguleerivate Asutuste Koostööamet | EUROOPA LIIT | gaasivarustus | institutsioonide tegevus | koostööpoliitika | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | SOTSIAALKÜSIMUSED

Kokkuvõte On 30 November 2016, the European Commission presented a legislative proposal for a regulation on the Agency for the Cooperation of Energy Regulators (ACER), as part of the 'clean energy for all Europeans' legislative package. The proposed regulation gives ACER a stronger role in the development of network codes and the coordination of regional decision-making. It furthermore assigns it a number of new tasks related to regional operational centres, the supervision of nominated electricity market operators and the assessment of generation adequacy and risk preparedness. In the European Parliament, the proposal was referred to the Committee on Industry, Research and Energy (ITRE), which adopted its report in February 2018. A provisional trilogue agreement was reached on 11 December 2018. The European Parliament adopted the text in the March II 2019 plenary session and the Council on 22 May 2019. The final act was signed on 5 June 2019 and published in the Official Journal on 14 June 2019. The Regulation entered into force on 4 July 2019. Fourth edition. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure. Please note this document has been designed for on-line viewing.

Briefing [EN](#)

Risk-preparedness in the electricity sector

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 12-07-2019

Autor ERBACH Gregor

Poliitikavaldkond Energeetika

Märksõna ehitus ja linnaplaneerimine | elektri- ja tuumatööstus | elektrienergia | elektrivarustus | ELi õigus | ENERGEETIKA | energiakoostöö | energiakriis | energiapoliitika | energiavõrk | Euroopa Liidu õigus | EUROOPA LIIT | kaubandus | KAUBANDUS | koostööpoliitika | RÄHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | SOTSIAALKÜSIMUSED | varustuskindlus

Kokkuvõte On 30 November 2016, the European Commission adopted a proposal for a regulation on risk-preparedness in the electricity sector. This proposal addresses shortcomings in the existing legislation, notably a lack of regional coordination, and differing national rules and procedures. It would replace the existing legislation, and establish common rules on crisis prevention and crisis management in the electricity sector. Regional interdependencies would be taken into account in the preparation of national riskpreparedness plans and in managing crisis situations. Transparency would be enhanced by requiring an ex-post evaluation of crisis situations. In the European Parliament, the proposal was referred to the Committee on Industry, Research and Energy (ITRE), which adopted its report in February 2018. A trilogue agreement was reached in November 2018. The European Parliament adopted the text in the March II 2019 plenary session and the Council on 22 May 2019. The Regulation was published in the Official Journal on 14 June 2019 and entered into force on 4 July 2019. Fourth edition. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure. Please note this document has been designed for on-line viewing.

Briefing [EN](#)

Governance of the energy union

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 16-01-2019

Autor WILSON Alex Benjamin

Poliitikavaldkond Energeetika

Märksõna ENERGEETIKA | energeetikaalased teadusuuringud | energiakoostöö | energialiikide mitmekesistamine | energiapoliitika | energiatõhusus | Euroopa ehitamine | EUROOPA LIIT | gaasiheidete vähendamine | kasvuhoonegaas | KESKKOND | keskkonnapoliitika | keskkonnasaastus | kliimamuutustega kohanemine | koostööpoliitika | pehme energia | RÄHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | taastuv energia | ühtne turg

Kokkuvõte The Commission proposed a regulation on governance of the energy union, as part of its Clean Energy package (30 November 2016). The proposal aims to simplify the process of monitoring progress and help to implement the goals of Energy Union, in particular the 2030 EU targets on renewables, energy efficiency and greenhouse gas emissions. National energy and climate plans are to be prepared for the 2021-2030 period, followed by progress reports. Both plans and reports will use binding templates, and gain early input from the Commission. The proposed regulation envisages national and EU registries and inventories on greenhouse gas emissions for the post-2020 period, as a means to assess progress in meeting the goals of the Paris Climate Change Agreement. Trilogue negotiations started in February 2018 and concluded with a provisional agreement on 20 June 2018. The final text was formally adopted by Parliament (13 November 2018) and Council (4 December 2018). It was published in the Official Journal on 21 December 2018 and entered into force three days later. Fifth edition. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure.

Briefing [EN](#)

Promoting renewable energy sources in the EU after 2020

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 15-01-2019

Autor WILSON Alex Benjamin

Poliitikavaldkond Energeetika

Märksõna direktiiv (EL) | ELi rahastamine | ENERGEETIKA | energiakoostöö | energiapoliitika | energiatarbimine | Euroopa Liidu rahalised vahendid | Euroopa Liidu õigus | EUROOPA LIIT | gaasiheidete vähendamine | haldusformaalsused | kasvuhoonegaas | KESKKOND | keskkonnapoliitika | keskkonnasaastus | keskkonnasäästlik tehnoloogia | koostööpoliitika | MAJANDUS | majanduspoliitika | pehme energia | piiriülene koostöö | POLIITIKA | RÄHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | säästev areng | taastuv energia | tehnoloogia ja tehnilised normid | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOOGIA JA UURIMINE | täidesaatev võim ja avalik teenistus

Kokkuvõte In November 2016, the European Commission launched the Clean Energy package, including a recast of the Directive on the promotion of renewable energy sources ('RES Directive'), with the objective of greatly increasing the share of RES in final energy consumption by 2030. The revised RES Directive aims to provide guiding principles on financial support schemes for RES, renewable energy self-consumption, energy communities and district heating. It seeks to enhance mechanisms for cross-border cooperation, simplify administrative processes, strengthen the sustainability and greenhouse gas emissions-savings criteria for biofuels, and mainstream the use of RES in the transport sector and in the heating and cooling sector. Trilogue negotiations started in February 2018 and resulted in a provisional agreement on 14 June 2018. The final text was formally adopted by Parliament (13 November 2018) and Council (4 December 2018), published in the Official Journal on 21 December 2018 and entered into force three days later. Fifth edition. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure. Please note this document has been designed for on-line viewing.

Briefing [EN](#)

Sector coupling: how can it be enhanced in the EU to foster grid stability and decarbonise?

Väljaande liik Uuring

Kuupäev 19-11-2018

Parlamendiväliline autor Luc VAN NUFFEL, João GORENSTEIN DEDECCA, Tycho SMIT, Koen RADEMAEKERS, Trinomics B.V.

Poliitikavaldkond Energeetika | Kavandamine

Märksõna ehitus ja linnaplaneerimine | elektrivarustus | ELi heitkogustega kauplemise süsteem | ELi rahastamine | ELi teaduspoliitika | ENERGEETIKA | energia transport | energiakoostöö | energiapoliitika | energiavõrk | ETTEVÕTLUS JA KONKURENTS | ettevõtluse korraldus | Euroopa Liidu rahalised vahendid | EUROOPA LIIT | innovatsioon | innovatsioonide levitamine | KESKKOND | keskkonnapolitiitika | keskkonnasäästlik tehnoloogia | konkurentsivõime | koostööpoliitika | pehme energia | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | regionaalkoostöö | SOTSIAALKÜSIMUSED | taastuv energia | teaduskoostöö | tehnoloogia ja tehnilised normid | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOOGIA JA UURIMINE | uurimine ja intellektuaalomand | uurimis- ja arendustegevus

Kokkuvõte Sector coupling involves the increased integration of energy end-use and supply sectors with one another. This can improve the efficiency and flexibility of the energy system as well as its reliability and adequacy. Additionally, sector coupling can reduce the costs of decarbonisation. To foster the full potential of sector coupling in several end-use and supply applications, it is important that existing techno-economic, policy and regulatory barriers are removed. Furthermore, a more integrated approach to energy systems planning is needed. This document was provided by Policy Department A at the request of the Committee on Industry, Research and Energy.

Uuring [EN](#)

Kommenteeritud [DE](#), [FR](#)
kokkuvõte

Third report on the state of the energy union

Väljaande liik Lühitutvustus

Kuupäev 07-12-2017

Autor WILSON Alex Benjamin

Poliitikavaldkond Energeetika

Märksõna ENERGEETIKA | energiaga varustamine | energiakoostöö | energiapoliitika | energiatarbimine | energiatõhusus | Euroopa ehitamine | EUROOPA LIIT | gaasiheidete vähendamine | innovatsioon | investering | KESKKOND | keskkonnapolitiitika | kliimamuutuste poliitika | koostööpoliitika | pehme energia | RAHANDUS | rahastamine ja investeerimine | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | taastuv energia | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOOGIA JA UURIMINE | uurimine ja intellektuaalomand | ühtne turg

Kokkuvõte On 24 November 2017, the European Commission adopted its third report on the state of the energy union, which was presented to the Parliament during the November II plenary session. This report outlines the significant progress made in delivering on the energy union, as well as the further steps that need to be taken to complete this goal by the end of the current parliamentary term. The report was accompanied by several new documents, reports and studies relating to EU energy policy.

Lühitutvustus [EN](#)

EU–Kazakhstan Partnership Agreement

Väljaande liik Lühitutvustus

Kuupäev 05-12-2017

Autor RUSSELL Martin

Poliitikavaldkond Välisasjad

Märksõna Aasia ja Okeania | energiakoostöö | Euroopa ehitamine | EUROOPA LIIT | GEOGRAAFIA | haridusalane koostöö | inimõigused | Kasahstan | KAUBANDUS | koostööleping (EL) | koostööpoliitika | kultuurialane koostöö | lepingu ratifitseerimine | POLIITIKA | poliitiline geograafia | poliitiline raamistik | rahvusvaheline julgeolek | rahvusvaheline poliitika | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | relvade leviku tõkestamine | tariifipoliitika | tolliliit | ÕIGUS | õigused ja vabadused | õigusriik

Kokkuvõte In December 2017, the European Parliament is due to vote on whether to give consent to an Enhanced Partnership and Cooperation Agreement with Kazakhstan, which would replace a 1995 agreement.

Lühitutvustus [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

The United States' role in Central Asia

Väljaande liik Lühitutvustus

Kuupäev 22-11-2017

Autor RUSSELL Martin

Poliitikavaldkond Välisasjad

Märksõna Aasia ja Okeania | Ameerika | Ameerika Ühendriigid | arenguabi | energiakoostöö | GEOGRAAFIA | geopolitiitika | humanitaarteadused | inimõigused | investeerimine välismaale | Kesk-Aasia | koostööpoliitika | MAJANDUS | majandusgeograafia | majanduskoostöö | piirkondlik integratsioon | piirkonnad ja piirkonnapolitiitika | POLIITIKA | poliitika ja avalik turvalisus | poliitiline geograafia | RAHANDUS | rahastamine ja investeerimine | rahvusvaheline julgeolek | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | sõjaline koostöö | TEADUS | terrorism | välispolitiitika | ÕIGUS | õigused ja vabadused

Kokkuvõte Geographically distant and without historical ties to the region, the USA has never been a major player in Central Asia. However, both sides stand to gain from closer ties: for the USA, Central Asian countries are key partners in meeting security challenges; for Central Asia, benefits could include increased investment and reduced dependence on Russia and China, the two main regional powers.

Lühitutvustus [EN](#)

EU relations with Armenia and Azerbaijan

Väljaande liik Analüüs

Kuupäev 30-10-2017

Parlamendivälise autor Leila ALIEVA, Senior Common Room Member at St. Antony's College, University of Oxford
Laure DELCOUR Research Fellow, Fondation Maison des sciences de l'homme (FMSH);
Hrant KOSTANYAN, Researcher, Centre for European Policy Studies (CEPS)

Poliitikavaldkond Demokraatia | Energeetika | Inimõigused | Julgeolek ja kaitse | Majandus- ja rahapoliitika küsimused | Rahvusvaheline kaubandus | Siseturk ja tolliliit | Välisasjad

Märksõna Armeenia | Aserbaidžaan | energiakoostöö | Euroopa | Euroopa ehitamine | EUROOPA LIIT | GEOGRAAFIA | idapartnerlus | inimõigused | kaubanduskoostöö | koostööleping (EL) | koostööpoliitika | lepinguläbirääkimised (EL) | MAJANDUS | majandusgeograafia | majandusliit | majandusstruktuur | poliitiline geograafia | rahvusvaheline julgeolek | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | territoriaalvaidlus | Venemaa | ÕIGUS | õigused ja vabadused | ühine välis- ja julgeolekupoliitika

Kokkuvõte The EU is currently reshaping its relationship with Armenia and Azerbaijan through new agreements for which the negotiations ended (Armenia) or started (Azerbaijan) in February 2017.
After Yerevan's decision to join the EAEU (thereby renouncing to sign an AA/DCFTA), the initialling of the CEPA provides a new impetus to EU-Armenia relations. It highlights Armenia's lingering interest in developing closer ties with the EU and provides a vivid illustration of the EU's readiness to respond to EaP countries' specific needs and circumstances. The CEPA is also a clear indication that the EU has not engaged in a zero-sum game with Russia and is willing to exploit any opportunity to further its links with EaP countries.
The launch of negotiations on a new EU-Azerbaijan agreement – in spite of serious political and human rights problems in the country – results from several intertwined factors, including the EU's energy security needs and Baku's increasing bargaining power. At this stage, Azerbaijan is interested only in forms of cooperation that are not challenging the political status quo. However, the decline in both world oil prices and domestic oil production in this country is creating bargaining opportunities for the EU in what promises to be a difficult negotiation.

Analüüs [EN](#)

New rules on security of gas supply

Väljaande liik Lühitutvustus

Kuupäev 05-09-2017

Autor WILSON Alex Benjamin

Poliitikavaldkond Energeetika

Märksõna ehitus ja linnaplaneerimine | ELi institutsioonid ja Euroopa avalik teenistus | ELi riigid | ENERGEETIKA | energia transport | energiakoostöö | energiakriis | energiapoliitika | Euroopa ehitamine | EUROOPA LIIT | Euroopa Parlamendi komisjon | gaas | gaasi torujuhe | gaasivarustus | GEOGRAAFIA | kaubandus | KAUBANDUS | koostööpoliitika | maagaas | majandusgeograafia | rahvusvaheline õigus | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | SOTSIAALKÜSIMUSED | tervis | transpordikorraldus | TRANSPORT | varustuskindlus | vastastikune abistamine | ÕIGUS | õlitööstus | õnnetuste vältimine | ühtne turk

Kokkuvõte In February 2016, the Commission adopted a proposal to revise the 2010 regulation on security of gas supply. Trilogue negotiations in early 2017 produced an agreed text that was endorsed by the Industry, Research and Energy (ITRE) committee in May 2017. The Parliament is due to vote on this text during the September 2017 plenary.

Lühitutvustus [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

Pärsia lahe riigid, Iraan, Iraak ja Jeemen

Väljaande liik ELi teabelehed

Kuupäev 01-09-2017

Autor GARCÉS DE LOS FAYOS TOURNAN Fernando | JONGBERG Kirsten

Poliitikavaldkond Välisasjad

Märksõna Aasia ja Okeania | ELi institutsioonid ja Euroopa avalik teenistus | energiakoostöö | Euroopa ehitamine | EUROOPA LIIT | Euroopa Parlamendi delegatsioon | Euroopa-välised organisatsioonid | GEOGRAAFIA | inimõigused | KAUBANDUS | kaubandussuhted | koostööleping (EL) | koostööpoliitika | Lähis-Ida | majandussuhted | parlament | parlamentidevahelised suhted | POLIITIKA | Pärsia Lahe Koostöönõukogu | rahvusvaheline kaubandus | rahvusvaheline poliitika | RAHVUSVAHELISED ORGANISATSIOONID | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | ÕIGUS | õigused ja vabadused

Kokkuvõte ELil on koostöölepingud Pärsia lahe koostöönõukoguga (piirkondlik organisatsioon, millesse kuuluvad Bahrein, Kuveit, Omaan, Katar, Saudi Araabia ja Araabia Ühendemiraadid) ja Jeemeniga ning partnerlus- ja koostööleping Iraagiga. Praegu ei ole ELil lepingulisi suhteid Iraaniga, kuid liit tunnustab, et tihedamate suhete potentsiaal on suur.

ELi teabelehed [BG](#), [CS](#), [DA](#), [DE](#), [EL](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FI](#), [FR](#), [HU](#), [IT](#), [LT](#), [LV](#), [NL](#), [PT](#), [RO](#), [SV](#), [ET](#), [HR](#), [MT](#), [PL](#), [SK](#), [SL](#)

Study in focus: Review of EU-third country cooperation on policies falling within the ITRE domain in relation to Brexit

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 15-06-2017

Parlamendiväliline autor J. Scott MARCUS, Georgios PETROPOULOS, André SAPIR, Simone TAGLIAPIETRA, Alessio TERZI, Reinilde VEUGELERS, Georg ZACHMANN

Poliitikavaldkond Energeetika | Rahvusvaheline kaubandus | Siseturg ja tolliliit | Tööstus | Õigusaktide ülevõtmine ja rakendamine

Märksõna EFTA | ELi teaduspoliitika | ELi väljastumine | ENERGEETIKA | energeetikaalased teadusuuringud | energiakoostöö | energiapoliitika | Euroopa | Euroopa ehitamine | EUROOPA LIIT | Euroopa Majanduspiirkond | Euroopa organisatsioonid | GEOGRAAFIA | kahepoolne leping | KAUBANDUS | kolmas riik | koostööpoliitika | majandusgeograafia | poliitiline geograafia | rahvusvaheline kaubandus | rahvusvaheline poliitika | RAHVUSVAHELISED ORGANISATSIOONID | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | teadus- ja arendustegevuse raamprogramm | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOOGIA JA UURIMINE | uurimine ja intellektuaalomand | vabakaubandusleping | Ühendkuningriik

Kokkuvõte The study provides a critical assessment of the implications of existing models of cooperation of third countries with the European Union in each of four thematic areas for which the ITRE is responsible (energy, electronic communications, research policy, and small business policy). This briefing provides short summary of this study. Link to the original publication: [http://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/STUD/2017/602057/IPOL_STU\(2017\)602057_EN.pdf](http://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/STUD/2017/602057/IPOL_STU(2017)602057_EN.pdf)

Briefing [EN](#)

Intergovernmental agreements in the field of energy

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 19-05-2017

Autor ERBACH Gregor

Poliitikavaldkond Energeetika | Õigusaktide vastuvõtmine Euroopa Parlamendis ja nõukogus

Märksõna ELi riigid | ELi valitsustevaheline koostöö | ENERGEETIKA | energiaga varustamine | energiakoostöö | energiapoliitika | energiasõltumatus | Euroopa ehitamine | EUROOPA LIIT | GEOGRAAFIA | HARIDUS JA KOMMUNIKATSIOON | kolmas riik | koostööpoliitika | majandusgeograafia | rahvusvaheline leping | rahvusvaheline poliitika | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | teabevahetus | teave ja infotöötlus | ühtne turg

Kokkuvõte The Commission has proposed a decision which would require Member States to submit draft intergovernmental agreements with non-EU countries in the field of energy to it before they are signed. The Commission would then check whether they are compliant with EU law, and Member States would have to take full account of the Commission's opinion. At present, Member States are required to submit such agreements to the Commission after signature. The Commission considers the present system as ineffective. A trilogue agreement reached in December 2016 restricts the scope of the ex-ante assessment to gas and oil contracts, while agreements related to electricity would be subject to an ex-post assessment. If a Member State departs from the opinion in the Commission's ex-ante assessment, it would have to justify its decision in writing. The agreed text needs now to be approved by Parliament and Council.

Briefing [EN](#)

Energy: a shaping factor for regional stability in the Eastern Mediterranean?

Väljaande liik Uuring

Kuupäev 16-05-2017

Parlamendiväliline autor Simone TAGLIAPIETRA

Poliitikavaldkond Energeetika | Välisasjad

Märksõna Aafrika | Aasia ja Okeania | Egiptus | ENERGEETIKA | energiakoostöö | energiapoliitika | Euroopa | gaasi torujuhe | gaasitööstus | gaasiväli | GEOGRAAFIA | Iisrael | investeerimisprojekt | Jordaania | koostööpoliitika | Küpros | Küprose küsimus | Liibanon | majandusgeograafia | majandusvõõnd | Palestiina | Palestiina küsimus | piirkondlik julgeolek | poliitiline geograafia | RAHANDUS | rahastamine ja investeerimine | rahvusvaheline julgeolek | rahvusvaheline õigus | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | territoriaalvaidlus | transpordikorraldus | TRANSPORT | TÖÖSTUS | tööstuse infrastruktuur | tööstuspoliitika ja tööstusstruktuurid | Türgi | ÕIGUS | õlitööstus

Kokkuvõte Since 2010 the Eastern Mediterranean region has become a hotspot of international energy discussions due to a series of gas discoveries in the offshore of Israel, Cyprus and Egypt. To exploit this gas potential, a number of export options have progressively been discussed, alongside new regional cooperation scenarios. Hopes have also been expressed about the potential role of new gas discoveries in strengthening not only the regional energy cooperation, but also the overall regional economic and political stability. However, initial expectations largely cooled down over time, particularly due to delays in investment decision in Israel and the downward revision of gas resources in Cyprus. These developments even raised scepticism about the idea of the Eastern Mediterranean becoming a sizeable gas-exporting region. But initial expectations were revived in 2015, after the discovery of the large Zohr gas field in offshore Egypt. Considering its large size, this discovery has reshaped the regional gas outlook, and has also raised new regional cooperation prospects. However, multiple lines of conflict in the region continue to make future Eastern Mediterranean gas activities a major geopolitical issue. This study seeks to provide a comprehensive analysis of all these developments, with the ultimate aim of assessing the realistic implications of regional gas discoveries for both Eastern Mediterranean countries and the EU.

Uuring [EN](#)

Assessing the state of Energy Union

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 12-05-2017

Autor WILSON Alex Benjamin

Poliitikavaldkond Energeetika

Märksõna ELi energiapoliitika | ELi saastekvoot | ELi teaduspoliitika | ELi õigusloome | ENERGEETIKA | energia hind | energiakoostöö | energiapoliitika | energiavõrk | Euroopa ehitamine | Euroopa Liidu rahalised vahendid | Euroopa Liidu õigus | EUROOPA LIIT | Euroopa Strateegiliste Investeeringute Fond | gaasiheidete vähendamine | kaubandus | KAUBANDUS | KESKKOND | keskkonnapoliitika | koostööpoliitika | pehme energia | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | taastuv energia | TOOTMINE, TEHNOLOOGIA JA UURIMINE | uurimine ja intellektuaalomand | varustuskindlus | ühishuviprojekt | üleeuroopaline võrk

Kokkuvõte The European Commission's second report on the state of the Energy Union, delivered in February 2017, paints a picture of considerable progress just two years into the Energy Union strategy. The bulk of new legislative proposals have now been adopted by the Commission. Most are still under consideration in Parliament and Council, although in some cases an interinstitutional agreement has already been secured. The focus of 2017 is therefore negotiations towards the adoption of numerous legislative proposals already on the table, together with a more limited number of new initiatives. The EU and its Member States are well on track to meet the targets of the 2020 climate and energy package in terms of promoting renewables, improving energy efficiency and reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Continued effort is needed to meet the higher targets of the 2030 climate and energy framework. The Energy Union includes a series of concrete actions to implement the 2030 framework, yet the main EU Institutions have shown different levels of ambition in these fields. A new legislative package on low emission mobility is expected in 2017, as well as ongoing actions across a wide range of energy-related areas. This includes measures to improve gas and electricity infrastructure, foster climate and energy diplomacy, and to advance research and innovation on energy technologies.

Briefing [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

(Re-)Designing the internal market for electricity

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 11-04-2017

Autor DALLI HUBERT

Poliitikavaldkond Energeetika | Mõju eelhindamine

Märksõna elektri- ja tuumatööstus | elektrienergia | elektroenergeetika | ELi konkurentsipoliitika | ELi õigusloome | ENERGEETIKA | energiaga varustamine | energiakoostöö | energiapoliitika | energiavõrk | ETTEVÕTLUS JA KONKURENTS | Euroopa ehitamine | Euroopa Liidu õigus | EUROOPA LIIT | kaubandus | KAUBANDUS | kaubanduspoliitika | konkurents | koostööpoliitika | MAJANDUS | majandusanalüüs | mõju uuring | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | turu liberaliseerimine | varustuskindlus | ühtne turg

Kokkuvõte The IA appears to present a good and comprehensive analysis to identify the problems in the status quo, define the objectives of EU action, delineate policy options that can fulfil those objectives, assess the impacts of those options, and choose the best options to address the identified problems. This process seems to be based on sound data and research. In the explanation of the objectives, however, the distinction between what the IA refers to as the sub-objectives and the operational objectives does not appear to be very clear, raising doubts as to whether the sequential process required in the better regulation guidelines has been followed. Finally, the IA's length and complexity somewhat limit its accessibility, although the sixteen page abstract added in response to the Regulatory Scrutiny Board's recommendation goes some way towards addressing this issue.

Briefing [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

Governance of the Energy Union

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 28-02-2017

Autor KONONENKO Vadim

Poliitikavaldkond Energeetika | Keskkond | Mõju eelhindamine | Tööstus

Märksõna ENERGEETIKA | energeetikaalased teadusuuringud | energiakoostöö | energialiikide mitmekesistamine | energiapoliitika | energiatõhusus | ettepanek (EL) | Euroopa ehitamine | Euroopa Liidu õigus | EUROOPA LIIT | gaasiheidete vähendamine | kasvuhoonegaas | KESKKOND | keskkonnapoliitika | keskkonnasaastus | kliimamuutustega kohanemine | koostööpoliitika | MAJANDUS | majandusanalüüs | mõju uuring | pehme energia | rahvusvaheline leping | rahvusvaheline poliitika | RAHVUSVAHELISED ORGANISATSIOONID | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | taastuv energia | Ühinenud Rahvaste Organisatsioon | ühtne turg | ÜRO

Kokkuvõte Overall, the IA presents a comprehensive description and explanation of the problem, and options to resolve it by means of an EU-wide legislative action integrating planning, reporting and monitoring requirements of a range of existing legislation into a single regulation. The lack of quantitative evidence, and the fact that the economic, social and environmental impacts are not assessed to an equal degree, is perhaps understandable, given the nature of the action proposed, which is focused strictly on governance aspects of the energy union, i.e. the obligations of Member States and the monitoring activities of the Commission.

Briefing [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

Intergovernmental agreements in the energy field

Väljaande liik Lühitutvustus

Kuupäev 24-02-2017

Autor ERBACH Gregor

Poliitikavaldkond Energeetika

Märksõna ELi riigid | ELi valitsustevaheline koostöö | ENERGEETIKA | energiaga varustamine | energiakoostöö | energiapoliitika | energiasõltumatus | Euroopa ehitamine | Euroopa Liidu õigus | EUROOPA LIIT | GEOGRAAFIA | HARIDUS JA KOMMUNIKATSIOON | kaasotsustamismenetlus | koostööpoliitika | majandusgeograafia | parlamendi töö | POLIITIKA | rahvusvaheline leping | rahvusvaheline poliitika | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | seaduse vastuvõtmine | teabevahetus | teave ja infotöötlus | ühtne turg

Kokkuvõte In order to ensure that intergovernmental agreements (IGA) with third countries in the field of energy are fully compliant with EU legislation, the Commission proposed, as part of its February 2016 energy security package, new rules that would require ex-ante assessments of such agreements. A trilogue agreement on the proposed decision was reached in December 2016 and is due to be put to the vote in the March 1 2017 plenary session.

Lühitutvustus [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

Perspectives on transatlantic cooperation: Energy and EU-US relations

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 02-12-2016

Autor WILSON Alex Benjamin

Poliitikavaldkond Energeetika | Välisasjad

Märksõna Ameerika | Ameerika Ühendriigid | Atlandi-ülesed suhted | ENERGEETIKA | energiakoostöö | energialiikide mitmekesistamine | energiapoliitika | energiaturg | energiatööstus | Euroopa ehitamine | EUROOPA LIIT | gaasitööstus | GEOGRAAFIA | kaubandus | KAUBANDUS | kaubanduskokkulepe (EL) | kaubandustegevus | KESKKOND | keskkonnapoliitika | kliimamuutuste poliitika | koostööpoliitika | maailmaorganisatsioonid | MAJANDUS | majandusanalüüs | majandusgeograafia | pehme energia | poliitiline geograafia | Rahvusvaheline Energiaagentuur | rahvusvaheline poliitika | RAHVUSVAHELISED ORGANISATSIOONID | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | statistika | taastuv energia | teaduskoostöö | toornafta | õlitööstus

Kokkuvõte Energy as a subject of relations between the EU and the USA has been characterised by considerable synergy on security of supply issues, and efforts to enhance free trade in energy products and services, cooperate on geopolitical challenges and nuclear safety, reduce greenhouse gas emissions and promote renewable energy sources. The recent lifting of US export restrictions on crude oil and natural gas is likely to increase energy trade with the EU, and allow Member States to benefit from lower energy prices and more diversified supply. Bilateral EU US cooperation on energy issues could be further enhanced, perhaps by building on the framework of the EU-US Energy Council. There is also potential for more systematic EU-US cooperation on energy research and new technologies. Greater coordination of EU and US positions in multilateral fora negotiating energy issues could help these organisations to achieve more ambitious goals, complementing a stronger EU-US bilateral relationship. This briefing continues a series which formed part of a broader research project on perspectives on transatlantic cooperation in the US election year, requested by the Chair of the European Parliament's delegation for relations with the United States.

Briefing [EN](#)

An EU Strategy for Relations with Iran after the Nuclear Deal

Väljaande liik Analüüs

Kuupäev 23-06-2016

Parlamendiväline autor Rouzbeh PARSI (European Iran Research Group, Lund University, Sweden)

Poliitikavaldkond Inimõigused | Julgeolek ja kaitse | Keskkond | Rahvusvaheline kaubandus | Välisasjad

Märksõna Aasia ja Okeania | elektri- ja tuumatööstus | ENERGEETIKA | energiakoostöö | Euroopa ehitamine | Euroopa Liidu suhted | EUROOPA LIIT | GCC riigid | GEOGRAAFIA | Iraak | Iraan | KAUBANDUS | kaubandussuhted | KESKKOND | keskkonnapoliitika | koostööpoliitika | kriminaalõigus | maagaas | MAJANDUS | majandusgeograafia | majanduspoliitika | majandussuhted | narkokaubandus | piirkondlik julgeolek | POLIITIKA | poliitika ja avalik turvalisus | poliitiline geograafia | poliitiline olukord | rahvusvaheline julgeolek | rahvusvaheline kaubandus | rahvusvaheline poliitika | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | säästev areng | Süüria | terrorism | tuumaenergiapoliitika | tuumaohutus | veemajandus | välispoliitika | ÕIGUS | õlitööstus | ühine välis- ja julgeolekupoliitika

Kokkuvõte This report outlines the potential for a more structured and strategic relationship between the European Union and the Islamic Republic of Iran following the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA). To both address areas of disagreement and complaints, as well as pursue common interests and matters of mutual benefit, the EU needs to put in place an institutional framework that can withstand the various setbacks that have, to date, derailed all previous efforts of political dialogue. There are a number of areas where both actors can benefit from cooperation; trade, environmental and sustainability issues, education, and combatting drug trade. Even when pursuing more contentious issues such as human rights, having a strategic and fully-fledged multilevel relationship will be helpful. There are also a number of political crisis in the region (ISIS, migration) where reaching a solution without Iranian involvement will either be unnecessarily costly or near impossible.

Analüüs [EN](#)

The EU's Energy Diplomacy: Transatlantic and Foreign Policy Implications

Väljaande liik Uuring

Kuupäev 16-06-2016

Parlamendiväline autor Eckart Woertz

Poliitikavaldkond Energeetika | Julgeolek ja kaitse | Välisasjad | Ülemaailmne juhtimine

Märksõna Ameerika | Ameerika Ühendriigid | ekspordipoliitika | ENERGEETIKA | energia transport | energiakoostöö | energialiikide mitmekesistamine | energiapoliitika | energiaturg | Euroopa | Euroopa ehitamine | EUROOPA LIIT | GEOGRAAFIA | geopolitika | humanitaarteadused | impordipoliitika | Kanada | kaubandus | KAUBANDUS | kaubanduskokkulepe (EL) | kaubanduspoliitika | KESKKOND | keskkonnepoliitika | kivisüsi | kliimamuutuste poliitika | koostööpoliitika | lepinguläbirääkimised (EL) | maagaas | maailmaorganisatsioonid | majandusgeograafia | nafta | OPEC | OPECi riigid | poliitiline geograafia | RAHVUSVAHELISED ORGANISATSIOONID | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | söe- ja mäetööstus | TEADUS | varustuskindlus | Venemaa | õlitööstus

Kokkuvõte Energy security is increasingly occupying a top spot on the EU's foreign policy agenda. The unconventional oil and gas revolution, OPEC's supply response, increased global Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) trade, persistent concerns about the reliability of Russian gas supplies and the need to expand low carbon energies such as renewables to address climate change pose opportunities and challenges to European energy security. The EU has upgraded the issue with its flagship Energy Union communication and its EU Energy Diplomacy Action Plan. The United States has developed into a major exporter of Natural Gas Liquids and refined petroleum products as a result of its unconventional oil and gas revolution. It might develop export capacities for LNG and continues to be a major coal exporter. The mutual energy trade could expand if the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) were concluded successfully. The United States is also a crucial partner of the EU for transport security and the protection of critical energy infrastructure. Against this backdrop, this study analyses opportunities and challenges of transatlantic energy cooperation in a changing global energy landscape.

Uuring [EN](#)

EU Strategy for the Baltic Sea Region

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 06-06-2016

Autor VAN LIEROP Christiaan

Poliitikavaldkond Piirkondlik areng

Märksõna ELi rahastamine | energiakoostöö | ETTEVÕTLUS JA KONKURENTS | Euroopa Liidu rahalised vahendid | EUROOPA LIIT | Euroopa territoriaalne koostöö | juhtimine | KESKKOND | keskkonnavaline koostöö | koostööpoliitika | looduskeskkond | Läänemeri | MAJANDUS | majanduskoostöö | piiriülene koostöö | piirkonnad ja piirkonnepoliitika | POLIITIKA | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | rakenduskava | tegevusprogramm | transpordikorraldus | transpordivõrk | TRANSPORT | täidesaatev võim ja avalik teenistus | valitsemistava

Kokkuvõte Encompassing regions from Member States as well as third countries confronted with a common set of challenges, macro-regions are often defined on the basis of geographical features. Whether inspired by a sense of regional identity, a desire to engage in closer cooperation or to pool resources, all macro-regional strategies share a common aim: to ensure a coordinated approach to issues best tackled jointly. While diverse in many ways, the countries bordering the Baltic are characterised by a high degree of interdependence, with a tradition of cooperation dating back to the Hanseatic period. This shared identity was cemented further through the EU accession of the Baltic States and Poland in 2004, increasing to eight the number of EU Member States in the Baltic region (Sweden, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Latvia, Lithuania and Poland). Yet despite the introduction of common EU rules and policies, opening up new prospects for improving growth and living standards through closer coordination, persistent differences have remained between the prosperous northern and western seaboard of the Baltic and its less developed southern and eastern countries. Concerns over the deteriorating state of the Sea itself, and a sense that the region had failed to make best use of the opportunities of EU membership led to calls for action and the development of a dedicated strategy for the Baltic region in 2009. Originally initiated by the European Parliament, the Strategy covers the eight EU Member States of the Baltic and also involves cooperation with the neighbouring countries of Russia, Belarus, Norway and Iceland. It has been designed to be adapted to changing circumstances, and revisions of its Action Plan have streamlined its structure and given more responsibility to Member States. A number of key challenges remain, however, not least its complex governance, a lack of political engagement, low knowledge about the Strategy and mixed results in integrating it into 2014-2020 operational programmes, a key potential source of funding.

Briefing [EN](#)

Safety of nuclear installations in Belarus

Väljaande liik Lühitutvustus

Kuupäev 02-06-2016

Autor BENTZEN Naja

Poliitikavaldkond Julgeolek ja kaitse | Välisasjad

Märksõna elektri- ja tuumatööstus | ENERGEETIKA | energiakoostöö | energiapoliitika | energiasõltumatus | Euroopa | Euroopa ehitamine | Euroopa Liidu suhted | EUROOPA LIIT | GEOGRAAFIA | jõujaamade asukoht | KESKKOND | keskkonnamõju | keskkonnepoliitika | koostööpoliitika | Leedu | majandusgeograafia | poliitiline geograafia | rahvusvaheline poliitika | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | tuumaelektrijaam | tuumaohutus | Valgevene | ÜRO konventsioon

Kokkuvõte Thirty years after the Chernobyl accident in neighbouring Ukraine, Belarus is building its first nuclear power plant (NPP). The first unit is set to become operational in 2018 with Russian assistance. However, as the project advances, safety concerns are mounting.

Lühitutvustus [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

Multimeedia [The safety of nuclear installations in Belarus](#)

Energy Security and Integration

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 27-04-2016

Autor MALMERSJO Gertrud

Poliitikavaldkond Energeetika | Õigusaktide ülevõtmine ja rakendamine

Märksõna ELi riigid | ENERGEETIKA | energia salvestamine | energiaga varustamine | energiakoostöö | energialiikide mitmekesistamine | energianõudlus | energiapoliitika | energiasõltumatus | energiatõhusus | energiavõrk | energiaõigus | ettepanek (EL) | Euroopa | Euroopa ehitamine | Euroopa Liidu õigus | EUROOPA LIIT | GEOGRAAFIA | import (EL) | kaubandus | KAUBANDUS | koostööpoliitika | liidu õiguse riigisisene rakendamine | maagaas | majandusgeograafia | määrus (EL) | pehme energia | poliitiline geograafia | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | taastuv energia | Venemaa | õlitööstus | ühtne turg

Kokkuvõte The above studies and debate indicate that there is no single solution to increasing energy security and integration. However, it is clear that increased cooperation and coordination on a European level is needed to enhance energy independence, particularly in view of the differences between Member States in relation to their degree of energy dependency. The current proposal only covers gas supply and not electricity supply, making it more difficult to assess to what extent the proposal will enhance energy security overall. While the proposal strengthens the oversight role of the European Commission, it is not clear whether the increased information requirements would contribute to a more transparent and therefore more competitive market. Taking into account the global developments is also important. LNG demand in Asia, as well as conflicts in the Middle East, will have an effect on available resources and on energy security. This increases the importance of linking EU energy policy with EU external relations as called for by Parliament. Overall, a variety of initiatives are needed, together with careful consideration of the consequences of these choices, and a recognition that EU energy dependency will continue for some time.

Briefing [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

Intergovernmental agreements in the field of energy

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 21-04-2016

Autor KONONENKO Vadim

Poliitikavaldkond ELi õigussüsteem ja -aktid | Energeetika | Mõju eelhindamine

Märksõna ELi õigusloome | ENERGEETIKA | energiaga varustamine | energiakoostöö | energiapoliitika | energiaõigus | Euroopa ehitamine | Euroopa Liidu õigus | EUROOPA LIIT | HARIDUS JA KOMMUNIKATSIOON | kahepoolne leping | koostööpoliitika | liidu õiguse riigisisene rakendamine | MAJANDUS | majandusanalüüs | mõju uuring | rahvusvaheline poliitika | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | teabevahetus | teave ja infotöötus | ühtne turg

Kokkuvõte Overall, the IA report is of sound quality and provides a wealth of background analysis, especially the evaluation report included in Annex 1. However, the IA does suffer from several weaknesses. Most importantly, the limited representativeness of stakeholders in the public consultation and the almost exclusive reliance on a qualitative and largely descriptive evaluation, are aspects which might have deserved further attention.

Briefing [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

Security of gas supply

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 21-04-2016

Autor KONONENKO Vadim

Poliitikavaldkond Energeetika | Keskkond | Mõju eelhindamine

Märksõna ELi õigusloome | ENERGEETIKA | energiaga varustamine | energiakoostöö | energiapoliitika | energiaõigus | Euroopa Liidu õigus | EUROOPA LIIT | kaubandus | KAUBANDUS | koostööpoliitika | maagaas | MAJANDUS | majandusanalüüs | mõju uuring | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | varustuskindlus | õlitööstus

Kokkuvõte The IA report concentrates on the very complex problem of securing access to gas by each Member State in case of disruption of supply. In this regard, the IA builds a case in favour of common EU action and of improvement of the existing regulation to that end. The IA could have provided more background information on how Member States are grouped into the seven regions under the preferred option and how this is linked to the existing patterns of cooperation. It could also have deepened the scope to devote more attention to the significance of environmental impacts. Finally, the section on monitoring and evaluation could have been made a lot stronger if key monitoring mechanisms had been explained more clearly.

Briefing [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

New rules on security of gas supply

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 14-04-2016

Autor WILSON Alex Benjamin

Poliitikavaldkond Energeetika | Õigusaktide vastuvõtmine Euroopa Parlamendis ja nõukogus

Märksõna ELi institutsioonid ja Euroopa avalik teenistus | ELi õigusloome | ENERGEETIKA | energiaga varustamine | energiakoostöö | energiapoliitika | energiaõigus | Euroopa Liidu Energeetikasektori Reguleerivate Asutuste Koostööamet | Euroopa Liidu õigus | EUROOPA LIIT | kaubandus | KAUBANDUS | koostööpoliitika | maagaas | rahvusvaheline õigus | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | varustuskindlus | vastastikune abistamine | ÕIGUS | õlitööstus

Kokkuvõte On 16 February 2016 the European Commission proposed a new regulation on security of gas supply as part of its sustainable energy security package, in order to develop a stronger collective response to future supply risks, particularly concerning Russian gas arriving via the Ukrainian transit route. The Commission proposal would replace the existing regulation (in force since December 2010) and address weaknesses highlighted in an implementation report, EU gas stress tests and a public consultation. The Commission proposal seeks to improve rather than overhaul the existing regulation, and keeps many of its key features intact. Major innovations include a solidarity principle that prioritises households and essential social services during an emergency situation; mandatory regional preventive action and emergency plans (rather than national plans) based on new templates; fewer exemptions on bidirectional capacity at cross-border interconnectors, in order to facilitate reverse gas flows; increasing the scope of contractual information provided to the Commission; involving the Contracting Parties of the Energy Community in security of gas supply measures; and exploring the options for voluntary joint purchasing of natural gas. A more recent edition of this document is available. Find it by searching by the document title at this address: <http://www.europarl.europa.eu/thinktank/en/home.html>

Briefing [EN](#)

Improving the security of energy supply by developing the internal energy market: more efforts needed (European Court of Auditors' Special Report No 16/2015) - Implementation in Action

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 13-04-2016

Autor MALMERSJO Gertrud

Poliitikavaldkond Energeetika | Siseturg ja tolliliit | Õigusaktide ja poliitika praktiline hindamine | Õigusaktide ülevõtmine ja rakendamine

Märksõna elektri- ja tuumatööstus | elektroenergeetika | ELi rahastamine | ENERGEETIKA | energiaga varustamine | energiakoostöö | energiapoliitika | energiavõrk | energiaõigus | Euroopa ehitamine | Euroopa Liidu rahalise vahendid | Euroopa Liidu õigus | EUROOPA LIIT | järelevalveõigus | kaubandus | KAUBANDUS | koostööpoliitika | liidu õiguse riigisisene rakendamine | maagaas | POLIITIKA | poliitiline raamistik | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | varustuskindlus | õlitööstus | ühtne turg | üleeuroopaline võrk

Kokkuvõte The Court of Auditors' report found that although progress had been made, the objective of completing the internal energy market by 2014 had not been reached, and that more and better targeted infrastructure initiatives were needed. A generally broad agreement exists between ECA and the European Commission about what the priorities are to increase the effectiveness of the internal energy market, i.e. increase regional cooperation, improve cross-border capacity and review ACER's powers. The European Commission's Energy Union framework will be the main instrument to increase implementation, strengthen European cooperation and harmonise standards across energy networks. However, given that the composition of the energy market is within the remit of Member States, their individual priorities will also influence any Europe-wide efforts. While agreeing with ECA that an EU-level infrastructure needs assessment was important, the European Commission did not see the need to bring more analytical capacity in-house. In terms of funding, while more rigorous funding criteria will come into force in 2016, the European Commission disagrees with ECA that legislation is needed to ensure that key infrastructure projects benefit the internal market, arguing that flexibility in EU funding is key to success. Given that most legislative proposals planned for Energy Union have yet to come, it will be important to monitor to what extent these initiatives meet the concerns outlined by ECA in this report and reflect the demands made by Parliament in its recent resolutions.

Briefing [EN](#)

Review of the EU Strategy for Central Asia

Väljaande liik Lühitutvustus

Kuupäev 05-04-2016

Autor KOCAK Konur Alp

Poliitikavaldkond Välisasjad

Märksõna Aasia ja Okeania | demokratiseerimine | ENERGEETIKA | energiaga varustamine | energiakoostöö | energialiikide mitmekesistamine | energiapoliitika | Euroopa ehitamine | EUROOPA LIIT | Euroopa naabruspoliitika | GEOGRAAFIA | inimõigused | kaubandus | KAUBANDUS | Kesk-Aasia | koostööpoliitika | MAJANDUS | majanduspoliitika | piirkondlik julgeolek | POLIITIKA | rahvusvaheline julgeolek | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | säästev areng | täidesaatev võim ja avalik teenistus | varustuskindlus | ÕIGUS | õigused ja vabadused

Kokkuvõte In June 2007, the EU adopted an EU Strategy for a New Partnership with Central Asia ('EU Strategy for Central Asia'), in recognition of the region's increasing importance for the Union's security, stability, governance and energy diversification. The strategy provides a framework for EU relations with Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. The European Parliament is due to discuss the implementation and review of the strategy during the April plenary session.

Lühitutvustus [EN](#)

Chernobyl 30 years on: The EU's response

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 05-04-2016

Autor PERCHOC Philippe

Poliitikavaldkond Julgeolek ja kaitse | Välisasjad

Märksõna elektri- ja tuumatööstus | ELi rahastamine | ENERGEETIKA | energiakoostöö | Euroopa | Euroopa Liidu rahalised vahendid | EUROOPA LIIT | GEOGRAAFIA | KESKKOND | keskkonnapoliitika | keskkonnasaastus | koostööpoliitika | majandusgeograafia | poliitiline geograafia | radioaktiivne reostus | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | saastatusest puhastamine | tuumaavarii | Ukraina | Valgevene | Venemaa

Kokkuvõte In the early hours of 26 April 1986, a test on the fourth reactor of the Chernobyl Nuclear Power Plant resulted in a massive energy surge, which led to the biggest nuclear accident in history. Some 600 000 men participated in the containment operations, putting their lives at risk, and around 350 000 people were displaced in the years after the accident. Since 1986, the international community, led by the European Union, has been assisting Ukraine, Belarus and Russia in dealing with the far-reaching consequences of Chernobyl. The EU is the main donor to the two post-Chernobyl accounts of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) and funds major remediation projects, including the building of a new sarcophagus for the reactor. With its expertise amassed over the past 30 years, the EU has been extending its assistance in the field of security and cooperation to more and more countries in the world, in particular, to Belarus, Russia, Armenia and China.

Briefing [EN](#)

Iran after the nuclear deal: Implications for the region and the EU

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 15-02-2016

Autor PAWLAK Patryk

Poliitikavaldkond Välisasjad

Märksõna Aasia ja Okeania | elektri- ja tuumatööstus | ENERGEETIKA | energiakoostöö | Euroopa ehitamine | Euroopa Liidu suhted | EUROOPA LIIT | GEOGRAAFIA | geopolitika | humanitaarteadused | Iraan | koostööpoliitika | Lähis-Ida | Lõuna-Aasia | MAJANDUS | majandusanalüüs | majandusgeograafia | majanduslik tagajärg | piirkondlik julgeolek | poliitiline geograafia | rahvusvaheline julgeolek | rahvusvaheline leping | rahvusvaheline poliitika | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | sõjaline sekkumine | TEADUS | tuumaenergiapoliitika | tuumaohutus | tuumarelvade leviku tõkestamine | välispoliitika | ühine välis- ja julgeolekupoliitika

Kokkuvõte The Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action signed in July 2015 between Iran and France, China, Germany, Russia, the United Kingdom, the United States and the European Union provides an opportunity for the normalisation of Iran's relationship with the rest of the international community. The main purpose of the agreement is to ensure the entirely peaceful nature of Iran's nuclear programme. In exchange, upon the implementation of the commitments included in the deal and verification by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), the sanctions against Iran will gradually be lifted. It is not surprising therefore that after years of tense relations; both the international community and sections of Iranian society have high hopes for the results of this agreement. Even though other international political issues were purposefully excluded from the negotiations, there is an expectation that Iran will become a more responsible member of the international community and will facilitate the finding of solutions to conflicts in Syria, Iraq and Yemen. In that sense, Iran's relations with its neighbours in the Persian Gulf, and other regional powers – Egypt and Turkey in particular – will be an important part of that equation. At the same time, Iranian society is hoping that implementation of the agreement and the lifting of sanctions will significantly contribute to improving their living standards, in particular by reducing the unemployment rate. See also our briefing outlining the nuclear agreement with Iran, PE 572.820.

Briefing [EN](#)

Russia's domestic energy policy

Väljaande liik Lühitutvustus

Kuupäev 01-02-2016

Autor RUSSELL Martin

Poliitikavaldkond Energeetika | Välisasjad

Märksõna ekspordipoliitika | elektri- ja tuumatööstus | ENERGEETIKA | energia hind | energiakoostöö | energialiikide mitmekesistamine | energiapoliitika | energiatõhusus | Euroopa | gaasitööstus | GEOGRAAFIA | hinnad | hüdroelektrienergia | KAUBANDUS | kaubanduspoliitika | kehtestatud hind | koostööpoliitika | majandusgeograafia | naftatööstus | pehme energia | poliitiline geograafia | RAHANDUS | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | taastuv energia | tuumaenergiapoliitika | Venemaa | õlitööstus

Kokkuvõte Russia's domestic energy mix is essentially fossil fuels with some nuclear power, a situation which is unlikely to change in the foreseeable future. Except for large-scale hydroelectricity, renewable energies are still in their infancy. Energy efficiency is very poor and only slowly improving.

Lühitutvustus [EN](#)

EU-Vietnam Partnership and Cooperation Agreement

Väljaande liik Lühitutvustus

Kuupäev 08-12-2015

Autor RUSSELL Martin

Poliitikavaldkond Välisasjad

Märksõna Aasia ja Okeania | ASEAN | energiakoostöö | Euroopa ehitamine | EUROOPA LIIT | Euroopa-välised organisatsioonid | GEOGRAAFIA | inimõigused | KAUBANDUS | kaubanduskokkulepe (EL) | kaubanduspoliitika | koostööleping (EL) | koostööpoliitika | lepingu ratifitseerimine | lepinguläbirääkimised (EL) | majandusgeograafia | migratsioon | migratsioonipoliitika | rahvusvaheline kaubandus | rahvusvaheline poliitika | RAHVUSVAHELISED ORGANISATSIOONID | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | SOTSIAALKÜSIMUSED | TÖÖHÕIVE JA TÖÖTINGIMUSED | tööõigus | tööõigus ja töösuhted | vabakaubandusleping | Vietnam | ÕIGUS | õigused ja vabadused | ühine kaubanduspoliitika

Kokkuvõte Twenty-five years after establishing diplomatic relations with Vietnam, the EU is now close to ratifying an upgraded partnership and cooperation agreement (PCA) with the country. The agreement should help to cement ties between the two sides and facilitate progress towards an EU-Vietnam free trade agreement (FTA), currently under negotiation.

Lühitutvustus [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

G20 voluntary cooperation in energy policy

Väljaande liik Lühitutvustus

Kuupäev 17-11-2015

Autor SAJN Nikolina

Poliitikavaldkond Energeetika

Märksõna Aafrika | Aafrika | arenguabi | ENERGEETIKA | energeetikaalased teadusuuringud | energia jaotamine | energiakoostöö | energiapoliitika | energiatõhusus | energiavõrk | ETTEVÕTLUS JA KONKURENTS | GEOGRAAFIA | juhtimine | koostööpoliitika | maailmaorganisatsioon | maailmaorganisatsioonid | pehme energia | rahvusvaheline poliitika | RAHVUSVAHELISED ORGANISATSIOONID | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | taastuv energia | tegevusprogramm | tippkohtumine

Kokkuvõte G20 energy ministers held their first ever meeting on 2 October 2015. Their discussion focused on renewable energy, energy efficiency, universal access to energy and investments in energy. The ministers adopted the 'Toolkit of Voluntary Options for Renewable Energy Deployment', aimed at increasing the use of renewable energy around the world, as well as the 'G20 Energy Access Action Plan: Voluntary Collaboration on Energy Access', part of the overall G20 goal of ensuring universal access to affordable and reliable energy.

Lühitutvustus [EN](#)

The G20 summit in Antalya: Seeking global growth through collective action

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 10-11-2015

Autor SZCZEPANSKI Marcin

Poliitikavaldkond Ülemaailmne juhtimine

Märksõna Aasia ja Okeania | arengupoliitika | EL rahvusvaheline tegevus | ENERGEETIKA | energiakoostöö | energiapoliitika | energiapoliitika | Euroopa | Euroopa ehitamine | EUROOPA LIIT | finantsõigusaktid | GEOGRAAFIA | kapitali vaba liikumine | KAUBANDUS | kaubanduse liberaliseerimine | KESKKOND | keskkonnapoliitika | kliimamuutuste poliitika | koostööpoliitika | korruptsioon | kriminaalõigus | maailmaorganisatsioon | maailmaorganisatsioonid | MAJANDUS | majandusgeograafia | majanduspoliitika | maksureform | maksustamine | poliitiline geograafia | rahalised suhted | RAHANDUS | rahvusvaheline kaubandus | rahvusvaheline maksuõigus | rahvusvaheline poliitika | rahvusvaheline rahandus | RAHVUSVAHELISED ORGANISATSIOONID | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | tippkohtumine | Türgi | ÕIGUS

Kokkuvõte The Group of Twenty (G20) was established in 1999 after a series of crises in emerging economies, as a forum of finance ministers and central bank governors. It comprises 'systemically important' developed and emerging economies (including the European Union) and its purpose is to improve coordination of global economic policies. Since 2008, the G20 has also met at the level of leaders, who hold annual summits organised by the rotating presidency. These gatherings are the culmination of a year-long preparatory process during which the G20 agenda is formulated. The next summit takes place on 15 and 16 November 2015 in Antalya, Turkey. Traditionally occupied with economic issues and financial regulation, the G20 programme now also includes topics like development, trade, tax cooperation, measures to fight corruption, climate change and energy. The Turkish presidency's focus is on 'enabling inclusive and robust growth' through the three I's: inclusiveness, implementation and investment. Turkey has also sought to increase integration of low income developing countries and SMEs into the global economy, to bridge the gender gap in employment and reduce inequalities. This programme has been generally welcomed by observers who nevertheless point out that accountability is crucial to the efficiency of the G20 process. Numerous preparatory meetings at levels ranging from ministerial to stakeholder groups have resulted in a vast array of recommendations to leaders which are to be taken into account in their discussions during the upcoming summit.

Briefing [EN](#)

EU Strategy for the Adriatic and Ionian region (EUSAIR)

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 23-10-2015

Autor MARGARAS Vasileios

Poliitikavaldkond Piirkondlik areng

Märksõna Albaania | Bosnia ja Hertsegoviina | ELi institutsioonid ja Euroopa avalik teenistus | ELi rahastamine | energiakoostöö | Euroopa | Euroopa Liidu rahalised vahendid | EUROOPA LIIT | GEOGRAAFIA | institutsiooniline struktuur | kalandus | kalavarude kaitse | kaldakaitse | KESKKOND | keskkonnavaline koostöö | keskkonnapoliitika | kombineeritud vedu | koostööpoliitika | looduskeskkond | majandusgeograafia | mere- ja siseveetransport | meretransport | Montenegro | POLIITIKA | poliitiline geograafia | PÕLLUMAJANDUS, METSANDUS JA KALANDUS | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | Serbia | SOTSIAALKÜSIMUSED | transpordikorraldus | TRANSPORT | turismipoliitika | täidesaatev võim ja avalik teenistus | Vahemeri | valitsemistava | veekaitse | ühiskondlik elu

Kokkuvõte The EU Strategy for the Adriatic and Ionian Region (EUSAIR) is the third EU macro-regional strategy, following the EU Strategy for the Baltic Sea Region (2009) and the EU Strategy for the Danube Region (2011). On a mandate from the European Council, the EUSAIR was developed jointly by the Commission with the Adriatic-Ionian region countries and stakeholders. The EUSAIR launch conference took place in Brussels on 18 November 2014. The Adriatic and Ionian region faces a number of challenges, such as environmental degradation, inefficient transport connections and a lack of strong trans-border cooperation. The EUSAIR aims to tackle these challenges by promoting economic growth and prosperity in the Adriatic-Ionian region through improving its attractiveness, competitiveness and connectivity. It also aims to protect sea, coastal and inland environments and ecosystems. In addition, as the EUSAIR also includes non-EU countries, it should play an important role in promoting the Western Balkans' EU integration. The aims of the strategy will be pursued through four main pillars: 'blue growth', connecting the region, environmental quality and sustainable tourism. Each participating country will be in charge of coordinating and monitoring the implementation of the strategy. As with all EU macro-regional strategies, the EUSAIR does not rely on new funds but rather exploits existing financial instruments, such as the European Structural and Investment Funds (ESIF), as well as the Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance (IPA) for non-EU countries. Participating countries are also encouraged to seek alternative sources of finance, including private funds.

Briefing [EN](#), [FR](#), [IT](#)

Energy Community: Prospects and challenges

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 08-10-2015

Autor WILSON Alex Benjamin

Poliitikavaldkond Energieetika

Märksõna ELi institutsioonid ja Euroopa avalik teenistus | ENERGEETIKA | energiakoostöö | energiapoliitika | energiaturg | energiavõrk | energiaõigus | ETTEVÕTLUS JA KONKURENTS | Euroopa | Euroopa Liidu õigus | EUROOPA LIIT | GEOGRAAFIA | institutsionaalne reform | institutsiooniline struktuur | juhtimine | kaubandus | KAUBANDUS | koostööpoliitika | Kosovo | Lääne-Balkan | majandusgeograafia | Moldova | otsuste tegemine | POLIITIKA | poliitika ja avalik turvalisus | poliitiline geograafia | rahvusvaheline poliitika | rahvusvahelise organisatsiooni laienemine | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | riiklik rakendusmeede | Ukraina | varustuskindlus | ühenduse õigustik

Kokkuvõte The Energy Community Treaty (ECT) was signed in 2005. Its principal objective is to expand the EU internal energy market to neighbouring countries ('Contracting States') that are willing to adopt the EU energy acquis. The Energy Community (EnC) includes a permanent secretariat based in Vienna and a set of decision-making institutions. The Ministerial Council meets annually and makes all key strategic decisions. Detailed preparatory work is carried out by the Permanent High-Level Group, which meets more frequently. The EnC Secretariat is responsible for monitoring, assisting and enforcing implementation of the energy acquis in the Contracting States. The EU institutions strongly support the objectives of the Energy Community (EnC), and the European Commission plays a lead role in its decision-making processes. Yet shortcomings have been identified in the way that EnC institutions currently operate, with weak implementation of the energy acquis among several Contracting States and inadequate tools for enforcement. Questions have also been raised about the potential membership of the EnC, whether it should be widened and made more flexible. A high-level group was commissioned to look into improving the governance structures of the EnC and delivered its report in May 2014; this was followed by a detailed stakeholder consultation in early 2015. Some decisions on the functioning of the EnC may be taken at the next Ministerial Council in Tirana on 16 October 2015.

Briefing [EN](#)

Renewable energy: Implementation Appraisal

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 17-09-2015

Autor MALMERSJO Gertrud

Poliitikavaldkond Energieetika | Keskkond | Õigusaktide ülevõtmine ja rakendamine

Märksõna biokütus | ENERGEETIKA | energia hind | energiakoostöö | energiapoliitika | energiatõhusus | Euroopa Liidu õigus | EUROOPA LIIT | EU direktiiv | KESKKOND | keskkonnapoliitika | kliimamuutuste poliitika | koostööpoliitika | liidu õiguse riigisisene rakendamine | pehme energia | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | taastuv energia

Kokkuvõte There has been a renewed focus on energy, and on better energy integration, that is reflected in the Commission's work programme which lists 'a resilient Energy Union with a forward-looking climate change policy', as one of its top ten priorities. The Commission issued a Communication, on 25 February 2015, on 'A Framework Strategy for a Resilient Energy Union with a Forward-Looking Climate Change Policy' (COM(2015)80). The roadmap included in the Communication contained a commitment to review the Renewable Energy Package. In particular, a new Renewable Energy Directive for 2030 should be tabled between 2015 and 2017. In the same period, best practices in renewable energy self-consumption and support schemes, bioenergy sustainability policy should be reviewed. This briefing primarily focuses on the decarbonisation of the economy through renewable energy. This briefing is one in a series of 'Implementation Appraisals' on the operation of existing EU legislation in practice. Each such briefing focuses on a specific EU law which is likely to be amended or reviewed as set out in the European Commission's Annual Work Programme. The Implementation Appraisals aim to provide a succinct overview of material publicly available on the implementation, application and effectiveness of an EU law to date - drawing on available input from the EU institutions and external organisations. They are provided to assist parliamentary committees in their consideration of the new proposals, once tabled.

Briefing [EN](#)

EU-Central Asia High Level Security Dialogue

Väljaande liik Lühitutvustus

Kuupäev 16-07-2015

Autor KOCAK Konur Alp

Poliitikavaldkond Julgeolek ja kaitse | Välisasjad

Märksõna Aasia ja Okeania | energiakoostöö | Euroopa | Euroopa ehitamine | EUROOPA LIIT | GEOGRAAFIA | Hiina | Kesk-Aasia | koostööpoliitika | kriminaalõigus | kultuur ja religioon | majandusgeograafia | narkokaubandus | piirkondlik julgeolek | POLIITIKA | poliitika ja avalik turvalisus | poliitiline geograafia | rahvuskonflikt | rahvusvaheline julgeolek | rahvusvaheline koostöö | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | SOTSIAALKÜSIMUSED | sõjaline koostöö | terrorism | Ukraina | usuline fundamentalism | Venemaa | välispoliitika | ÕIGUS | ühine välis- ja julgeolekupoliitika

Kokkuvõte The EU-Central Asia High Level Security Dialogue (HLSD), established in June 2013 following the third review of the EU's Central Asian Strategy, is a mechanism addressing security issues of shared concern, such as terrorism; drug trafficking; border control; and extremism. Potential security challenges following the withdrawal of NATO forces from Afghanistan provided decisive stimulus for more strategic exchanges between the EU and Central Asia. The second HLSD meeting, held on 11 March 2015, was a step towards upgrading cooperation between the EU and Central Asian countries, at a time when both Russia and China are increasing their engagement in the region.

Lühitutvustus [EN](#)

Changing Pipelines, Shifting Strategies: Gas in South-Eastern Europe, and the Implications for Ukraine

Väljaande liik Analüüs

Kuupäev 01-07-2015

Autor DE MICCO Pasquale

Poliitikavaldkond Energieetika | Tööstus | Välisasjad

Märksõna Aasia ja Okeania | ELi riigid | ENERGEETIKA | energiaga varustamine | energiakoostöö | energialiikide mitmekesisustamine | energiapoliitika | energiasõltumatus | ETTEVÕTLUS JA KONKURENTS | Euroopa | gaasi torujuhe | GEOGRAAFIA | konkurents | konkurentsivabaduse kontroll | koostööpoliitika | Lääne-Balkan | maagaas | MAJANDUS | majandusanalüüs | majandusgeograafia | majanduslik tagajärg | majanduslikud sanktsioonid | poliitiline geograafia | rahvusvaheline poliitika | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | transpordikorraldus | TRANSPORT | turgu valitsev seisund | Türgi | Ukraina | Venemaa | õlitööstus

Kokkuvõte Plans for gas pipelines in south-eastern Europe have experienced great upheaval in recent years, the result of business competition as well as the ongoing stand-off between Europe and Russia. The projects' advances and reversals reflect shifting strategies: those of new suppliers to find clients, those of traditional suppliers to conserve their markets and avoid regulatory impediments, and those of both suppliers and clients to ensure greater reliability. For many, this means planning to bypass Ukraine. Yet Europe as a whole does not have a single, coherent strategy. Different European countries have divergent relations with Moscow, and their multiple approaches to energy security impede coherence, particularly when it comes to Ukraine. Even within the EU institutions, the messages sometimes appear contradictory, with political declarations deviating from the technical statements of the European Commission. Ukraine's fate – whether or not it remains a transit country for gas to the EU – depends on multiple factors: its own internal reforms, its integration with the EU market, and the EU's continued support.

Analüüs [EN](#)

Evaluation of the EU-India Strategic Partnership and the Potential for its Revitalisation

Väljaande liik Uuring

Kuupäev 18-06-2015

Parlamendiväliline autor Gulshan SACHDEVA (Centre for European Studies, School of International Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, India)

Poliitikavaldkond Julgeolek ja kaitse | Rahvusvaheline kaubandus | Välisasjad | Õigusaktide ja poliitika praktiline hindamine

Märksõna Aasia ja Okeania | Afganistan | Ameerika | Ameerika Ühendriigid | arengupoliitika | ENERGEETIKA | energiakoostöö | Euroopa | Euroopa ehitamine | EUROOPA LIIT | GEOGRAAFIA | Hiina | India | inimõigused | investeerimine välismaale | Itaalia | kaitse | kaitsepoliitika | KAUBANDUS | kaubandusstatistika | kauplemine riikidega | kodanikuühiskond | koostööleping (EL) | koostööpoliitika | lepinguläbirääkimised (EL) | MAJANDUS | majandusgeograafia | majanduspoliitika | majandussuhted | meresõiduohutus | migratsioon | migratsioon | Pakistan | pehme energia | POLIITIKA | poliitika ja avalik turvalisus | poliitiline geograafia | Prantsusmaa | RAHANDUS | rahastamine ja investeerimine | rahvusvaheline julgeolek | rahvusvaheline kaubandus | rahvusvaheline poliitika | RAHVUSVAHELISED ORGANISATSIOONID | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | Saksamaa | SOTSIAALKÜSIMUSED | taastuv energia | teaduskoostöö | terrorism | transpordipoliitika | TRANSPORT | turundus | Ukraina | Venemaa | välispoliitika | ÕIGUS | õigused ja vabadused | Ühendkuningriik | Ühinenud Rahvaste Organisatsioon | ÜRO

Kokkuvõte The EU-India strategic partnership has lost momentum. Bilateral ties are not receiving sufficient priority from both sides. Economics remains at the core of this relationship. Since negotiations on the Broad-based Trade and Investment Agreement (BTIA) may take time to be concluded, EU-India ties should not be held hostage to developments at BTIA level. On defence and security matters, India deals with EU Member States directly and has a good framework for cooperation with major European powers. The recent Indian decision to buy Rafale jets from France will also have long-term implications for EU-India links. Unlike its partnerships with the US and Russia, India has yet to discover the relevance of EU-India relations within evolving Asian security and economic architecture. Growing Indo-American relations and the close transatlantic partnership could provide new opportunities to work together. Collaboration in research and innovation has expanded significantly and dialogues on global governance, energy, counter-terrorism, migration and mobility as well as human rights all show great potential. New dialogues could be initiated on Afghanistan, maritime security, development cooperation and the Middle-East. Indian engagement in resolving the Ukraine crisis could be explored.

Uuring [EN](#)

Trade and Investments in Energy in the Context of the EU Common Commercial Policy

Väljaande liik Uuring

Kuupäev 11-05-2015

Parlamendiväliline autor Matteo VERDA, Antonino ALÍ, Marco PERTILE, Nicolò ROSSETTO, Chiara SISLER and Paolo TURRINI

Poliitikavaldkond Energeetika | Rahvusvaheline kaubandus

Märksõna diskrimineeriv hind | dumpinguvastane seadusandlus | ELi pädevus | ENERGEETIKA | energiaga varustamine | energiakoostöö | energiapoliitika | energiaõigus | ETTEVÕTLUS JA KONKURENTS | Euroopa | Euroopa Liidu õigus | EUROOPA LIIT | GEOGRAAFIA | Gruusia | hinnad | investeringute kaitse | kaubandus | KAUBANDUS | konkurents | koostööpoliitika | Lissaboni leping | Lääne-Balkan | Maailma Kaubandusorganisatsioon | maailmaorganisatsioonid | majandusgeograafia | Moldova | poliitiline geograafia | RAHANDUS | rahastamine ja investeerimine | rahvusvaheline kaubandus | rahvusvaheline kaubandusõigus | rahvusvaheline õigus | RAHVUSVAHELISED ORGANISATSIOONID | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | Ukraina | vabakaubandusleping | varustuskindlus | ÕIGUS

Kokkuvõte The aim of this study is to provide a preliminary assessment of the EU legal framework for trade and investment in energy. The European economy is expected to increase its reliance on international supplies, enhancing the importance of stable and open international markets and trade relationships for its energy security. The study investigates the difference between energy policy and trade policy, the relevance of WTO provisions that may serve EU energy interests, the rules on export duties and those WTO+ provisions that affect EU energy related business. The study also analyses the relevance of bilateral trade treaties signed by the EU, with particular reference to the protection of investment following the Lisbon treaty. Finally, the study reviews the comprehensive agreements, which have been signed with the Republic of Moldova, Georgia and Ukraine.

Uuring [EN](#)

The Eastern Partnership after Five Years: Time for Deep Rethinking

Väljaande liik Uuring

Kuupäev 23-02-2015

Parlamendiväliline autor Grzegorz GROMADZKI (Institute of Public Affairs, Poland)

Poliitikavaldkond Julgeolek ja kaitse | Rahvusvaheline kaubandus | Välisasjad

Märksõna assotsiatsioonileping (EL) | demokratiseerimine | ELi viisapoliitika | ELi ühisasutus | energiakoostöö | Euroopa | Euroopa ehitamine | Euroopa integratsioon | EUROOPA LIIT | Euroopa naabruspoliitika | GEOGRAAFIA | inimõigused | KAUBANDUS | Kaukaasia riigid | koostööpoliitika | MAJANDUS | majandusgeograafia | majanduslangus | majanduslik olukord | Moldova | piirkondlik julgeolek | POLIITIKA | poliitika ja avalik turvalisus | poliitiline geograafia | poliitiline reform | rahvusvaheline julgeolek | rahvusvaheline poliitika | rahvusvaheline sanktsioon | rahvusvaheline õigus | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | tariifipoliitika | täidesaatev võim ja avalik teenistus | Ukraina | vabakaubanduspiirkond | Valgevene | Venemaa | ÕIGUS | õigused ja vabadused

Kokkuvõte The first five years of the Eastern Partnership have witnessed the most challenging period of relations between the EU and its eastern neighbours since the fall of communism in 1991. The year 2014 was a pivotal one, marked by the signing of Association Agreements with the European Union by three partner countries – Ukraine, Republic of Moldova, and Georgia – but also by Russian military intervention in Ukraine, including the annexation of Crimea. The continued aggression of a revanchist and intransigent Russia has altered the political and social landscape, and the original concept of the Eastern Partnership, however well-intentioned and suitable for a previous era, is not adequate to meet the challenges of 2015 and beyond. Therefore, there is a need for the EU to rethink its policy towards the Eastern Partnership countries and Russia, and build new approaches to suit the new reality. More than ever, the EU needs to focus its attention on relations with those Eastern Partner countries that are willing to cooperate more closely and who truly wish to integrate with the Union, politically, economically and socially. Ukraine, Republic of Moldova, and Georgia should be perceived as more than partners, and the 'more for more' approach should be strengthened. Such an approach would send a clear political signal to all parties involved, and make for a better use of limited resources.

Uuring [EN](#)

Azerbaijan's political parties and the EU

Väljaande liik Lühitutvustus

Kuupäev 29-01-2015

Autor LECARTE Jacques

Poliitikavaldkond Välisasjad

Märksõna Aserbaidžaan | assotsiatsioonileping (EL) | energiakoostöö | Euroopa | Euroopa ehitamine | EUROOPA LIIT | GEOGRAAFIA | kohtade jaotus | koostööpoliitika | parlamendivalimised | POLIITIKA | poliitika ja avalik turvalisus | poliitiline geograafia | poliitiline olukord | poliitiline opositsioon | poliitiline partei | poliitilised parteid | presidendivalimised | rahvusvaheline julgeolek | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | valimismenetlus ja hääletamine | välispoliitika

Kokkuvõte Azerbaijan's President Ilham Aliyev plays an omnipotent role in the country's political system, giving the different political parties no room for manoeuvre. The government is in favour of a strategic energy-focused partnership with the EU. The opposition, which is small and fragmented, advocates signing an Association Agreement with the EU as a way to improve democracy, human rights and living conditions.

Lühitutvustus [EN](#)

The State of EU-Switzerland Relations in the EMPL Areas of Responsibility

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 05-12-2014

Autor SCHMID-DRÜNER Marion

Poliitikavaldkond Haridus | Kavandamine | Siseturk ja tolliliit | Teaduspoliitika | Tööhõive

Märksõna energiakoostöö | Euroopa | Euroopa ehitamine | EUROOPA LIIT | GEOGRAAFIA | haridus | HARIDUS JA KOMMUNIKATSIOON | haridusvahetus | Horvaatia | isikute vaba liikumine | koostööpoliitika | lepinguläbirääkimised (EL) | lepingust taganemine | MAJANDUS | majandusanalüüs | majandusgeograafia | majanduslik tagajärg | migratsioon | migratsioonipoliitika | POLIITIKA | poliitiline geograafia | põhiseaduse muutmine | rahvahääletus | rahvusvaheline poliitika | rahvusvaheline õigus | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | rändtööline | SOTSIAALKÜSIMUSED | teaduskoostöö | tööhõive | TÖÖHÕIVE JA TÖÖTINGIMUSED | töötajate vaba liikumine | tööturg | tööturg | tööõigus | tööõigus ja töösuhted | valimismenetlus ja hääletamine | ÕIGUS | õigusallikad ja õigusharud | Šveits

Kokkuvõte This policy department A briefing for the EMPL Committee gives an overview on the current relationship between the EU and Switzerland in the EMPL remit. After giving a background on the relationship, namely the agreement on the free movement of persons, the repercussions of the referendum to introduce quotas of February 2014 are discussed. Finally, the note specifies which negotiations with Switzerland are on-going, such as on the Croatia protocol and the new institutional framework between the EU and Switzerland.

Briefing [EN](#)

G20 Summit in Brisbane: Low Expectations, Limited Progress?

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 21-11-2014

Autor BENDINI Roberto | TROSZCZYNSKA VAN GENDEREN Wanda

Poliitikavaldkond Areng ja humanitaarabi | Energeetika | Kavandamine | Keskkond | Põllumajandus ja maaelu areng | Rahandus- ja pangandusküsimused | Rahvatervis | Rahvusvaheline kaubandus | Siseturk ja tolliliit | Välisasjad | Ülemaailmne juhtimine

Märksõna energiakoostöö | Euroopa | finantsõigusaktid | GEOGRAAFIA | kapitali vaba liikumine | KAUBANDUS | kaubanduse liberaliseerimine | KESKKOND | keskkonnapoliitika | kliimamuutuste poliitika | koostööpoliitika | korruptsioon | kriminaalõigus | Maailma Kaubandusorganisatsioon | maailmaorganisatsioon | maailmaorganisatsioonid | MAJANDUS | majandusgeograafia | majanduspoliitika | maksureform | maksustamine | poliitiline geograafia | rahalised suhted | RAHANDUS | rahvusvaheline kaubandus | rahvusvaheline maksuõigus | rahvusvaheline poliitika | rahvusvaheline rahandus | RAHVUSVAHELISED ORGANISATSIOONID | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | reflatsioon | tippkohtumine | Ukraina | Venemaa | ÕIGUS

Kokkuvõte The recent Group of 20 (G20) summit in Brisbane aimed to coordinate global action to support a transition from containing the financial crisis to supporting economic recovery. The Australian presidency's agenda privileged discussions on concrete steps to facilitate growth and build resilience by completing financial reforms and taking action on tax issues and corruption. The programme also sought to strengthen the G20 partners' cooperation on trade and energy. While the meeting, held on 15-16 November 2014, did deliver some concrete economic commitments, the accomplishments were overshadowed by underlying geopolitical concerns. In bilateral discussions with Russian President Vladimir Putin, some G20 leaders – including from the EU, a full member of the Group – criticised Russia's actions in eastern Ukraine and its failure to ensure a proper investigation into the crash of Malaysia Airlines Flight 17. With other areas of focus including climate change (thanks in part to the efforts of the EU), energy cooperation and fighting Ebola, the summit's middling score sheet – with modest progress at best – looked rather similar to those of recent G20 summits.

Briefing [EN](#)

Russia's Prirazlomnaya oil rig in the Arctic

Väljaande liik Lühitutvustus

Kuupäev 03-07-2014

Autor LECARTE Jacques

Poliitikavaldkond Energeetika | Välisasjad | Ülemaailmne juhtimine

Märksõna Arktika | ENERGEETIKA | energiakoostöö | Euroopa | Euroopa ehitamine | EUROOPA LIIT | GEOGRAAFIA | KESKKOND | keskkonnaliikumine | keskkonnamõju | keskkonnaohu ennetamine | keskkonnapoliitika | keskkonnasaatus | koostööpoliitika | looduskeskond | majandusgeograafia | merealune puurimine | naftauuring | naftaväli | POLIITIKA | poliitika ja avalik turvalisus | poliitiline geograafia | RAHVUSVAHELISED ORGANISATSIOONID | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | valitsusepoolne vägivald | valitsusväline organisatsioon | valitsusvälised organisatsioonid | Venemaa | õlireostus | õlitööstus | ühine välis- ja julgeolekupoliitika

Kokkuvõte Annual production from the Prirazlomnaya offshore oil field is estimated to amount to 6.6 million tonnes per year. Russia's Arctic policy strongly supports further such developments, but environmental NGOs fear the result will be an ecological catastrophe from an oil spill.

Lühitutvustus [EN](#)

Policies of the European Union with its Mediterranean Partners for the Management and Use of Natural and Renewable Resources: Towards Green Growth in the Mediterranean

Väljaande liik Analüüs

Kuupäev 25-04-2014

Parlamendiväline autor Caroline ORJEBIN-YOUSFAOUI (IPEMED, France)

Poliitikavaldkond Energeetika | Keskond | Välisasjad

Märksõna Aafrika | ENERGEETIKA | energiakoostöö | energiapoliitika | energiaturg | Euroopa ehitamine | EUROOPA LIIT | Euroopa naabruspoliitika | GEOGRAAFIA | KESKKOND | keskkonnapoliitika | kliimamuutustega kohanemine | koostööpoliitika | Liibüa | looduskeskond | loodusvarade majandamine | MAJANDUS | majandusgeograafia | majanduspoliitika | pehme energia | poliitiline geograafia | päikeseenergia | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | säästev areng | süsivesinik | taastuvad loodusvarad | tuuleenergia | Vahemere Liit | Vahemere piirkonna kolmandad riigid | veemajandus | veevarad | õlitööstus

Kokkuvõte After drawing up an inventory of the energy and water resources of the South and East Mediterranean Countries (SEMCs) and presenting their political, economic and social challenges, this report takes stock of the European neighbourhood policies conducted following the Arab revolutions in these countries and offers a forward-looking vision in this area for the years to come.

Despite some success the initiatives led by the European Union in respect of its neighbourhood policy with the SEMCs in the area of the management of natural resources are not very effective owing to the lack of a shared vision between the countries in the region and a lack of strong political will on the part of the European Union. However, sustainable management of the energy potential and natural resources of the SEMCs could become the cornerstone of inclusive green growth in these countries.

A paradigm shift in Euro-Mediterranean relations therefore needs to take place in order to respond to the desire for economic and social change expressed by the populations following the 'Arab Spring'. Two aspects in particular must be addressed: support for greater energy efficiency and integrated management of natural resources, particularly water resources.

Analüüs [EN](#), [FR](#)

Eastern Partnership Prospects on Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy

Väljaande liik Uuring

Kuupäev 16-12-2013

Parlamendiväline autor Gulchohra ALIYEVA (Azerbaijani Diplomatic Academy, Baku, Azerbaijan), Alexander GUSEV (German Institute for International and Security Affairs, Berlin, Germany), Reinis ABOLTINS (Centre for Public Policy PROVIDUS, Riga, Latvia), Andriy CHUBYK (Centre for Global Studies Strategy XXI, Kyiv, Ukraine) and Michael KRUG (Environmental Policy Research Centre, Free University of Berlin, Germany)

Poliitikavaldkond Energeetika | Välisasjad

Märksõna Armeenia | Aserbaidžaan | ENERGEETIKA | energiaga varustamine | energiakoostöö | energialiikide mitmekesistamine | energiapoliitika | energiatõhusus | energjavõrk | Euroopa | GEOGRAAFIA | Gruusia | KESKKOND | keskkonnapoliitika | keskkonnasäästlik energia | kliimamuutuste poliitika | koostööpoliitika | majandusgeograafia | Moldova | pehme energia | poliitiline geograafia | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | Ukraina | Valgevene | Venemaa

Kokkuvõte The workshop 'Eastern Partnership prospects on energy efficiency and renewable energy' discussed the state of play and the prospects in the EU and in the Eastern European partner countries (Ukraine, Moldova, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Armenia and Belarus) concerning energy efficiency and renewable energy. The EU and Eastern partners share the objective of ensuring a sustainable, secure and affordable energy and developing energy efficiency and promoting renewable energy sources are key steps in this respect. The EU's objectives and rules on energy efficiency and renewable sources provide a framework that can inspire policies in Eastern Partnership countries. These countries need to develop a long-term strategy and build a stable policy framework for developing renewables. They also need to strengthen their capacities and increase investments to foster energy efficiency.

Uuring [EN](#)

To Each their Own: The Southern Caucasus and Iranian Influence

Väljaande liik Analüüs

Kuupäev 05-03-2013

Autor GARCES DE LOS FAYOS TOURNAN Fernando

Poliitikavaldkond Energeetika | Rahvusvaheline kaubandus | Välisasjad

Märksõna Aasia ja Okeania | ENERGEETIKA | energiaga varustamine | energiakoostöö | energiapoliitika | Euroopa | Euroopa ehitamine | EUROOPA LIIT | Euroopa naabruspoliitika | GEOGRAAFIA | Iraan | kahepoolsed suhted | KAUBANDUS | kaubandussuhted | Kaukaasia riigid | koostööpoliitika | majandusgeograafia | poliitiline geograafia | rahvusvaheline julgeolek | rahvusvaheline kaubandus | rahvusvaheline poliitika | rahvusvaheline sanktsioon | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | torustransport | transpordikorraldus | TRANSPORT | välispoliitika

Kokkuvõte The Southern Caucasus region matters to the European Union for economic, energy and political reasons. Yet the states of the Southern Caucasus — Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia — are also important to their southern neighbour, Iran. Realpolitik in the region dictates that the EU balance its relations with its local partners at the same time that Iran, sanctioned by the EU and others, makes various economic, cultural, and political inroads with its pliable neighbours. Each Southern Caucasus state has a distinct relation with the EU and with Iran. Each must set the realities of its current situation against its western aspirations. Since the adoption of sanctions against Iran in 2010 and their subsequent reinforcement, the EU has also been obliged to consider Iran's influence on regional politics. While the EU's interest in the region is based on more than its concerns about Iran, this facet of the Southern Caucasus's complicated balance of power cannot be ignored.

Analüüs [EN](#)

EU-Norway cooperation in the area of foreign policy and defence

Väljaande liik Briefing

Kuupäev 21-02-2013

Autor LATEK Marta

Poliitikavaldkond Julgeolek ja kaitse | Välisasjad

Märksõna Arktika | energiakoostöö | Euroopa | Euroopa ehitamine | EUROOPA LIIT | GEOGRAAFIA | kahepoolsed suhted | kaitse | kaitsepoliitika | KESKKOND | koostööpoliitika | looduskeskond | majandusgeograafia | Norra | poliitiline geograafia | rahvusvaheline julgeolek | rahvusvaheline organisatsioon | rahvusvaheline poliitika | rahvusvaheline õigus | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | riiklik suveräänsus | sõjaline koostöö | Venemaa | välispoliitika | ÕIGUS | ühine välis- ja julgeolekupoliitika

Kokkuvõte The paradox of Norway's "Inside, outside" approach towards the EU is particularly apparent in the areas of foreign policy and defence. Increasingly aware of its limited influence on EU policy formulation, Norway has adopted a proactive and participative approach to avoid marginalisation. Norway's foreign policy is aligned with the majority of EU foreign policy declaration and sanctions.

Briefing [EN](#)

EU-Iraq Partnership and Cooperation Agreement

Väljaande liik Lühitutvustus

Kuupäev 10-01-2013

Autor GRIEGER Gisela

Poliitikavaldkond Rahvusvaheline kaubandus | Välisasjad

Märksõna Aasia ja Okeania | energiakoostöö | Euroopa ehitamine | EUROOPA LIIT | GEOGRAAFIA | inimõigused | Iraak | koostööleping (EL) | koostööpoliitika | kultuur ja religioon | Maailma Kaubandusorganisatsioon | maailmaorganisatsioonid | majandusgeograafia | pagulastele antav abi | poliitiline geograafia | poliitiline koostöö | Rahvusvaheline Kriminaalkohus | RAHVUSVAHELISED ORGANISATSIOONID | RAHVUSVAHELISED SUHTED | SOTSIAALKÜSIMUSED | usuline fundamentalism | vähemuste kaitsmine | ÕIGUS | õigused ja vabadused

Kokkuvõte The EU-Iraq Partnership and Cooperation Agreement (PCA), signed on 11 May 2012, has been termed "historic", as it marks the first ever contractual relationship between the EU and Iraq. As of August 2012, parts of the PCA have been provisionally applied pending ratification of the agreement as a whole.

Lühitutvustus [EN](#)