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Lista tal-pubblikazzjonijiet mill-Grupp ta' Riflessjoni tal-PE

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Kriterji ta' tiftix użati biex titfassal il-lista :

Ordina	Irranga skond id-data
Kelma għat-tiftix	"prezz tal-enerġija"

107 Riżultati

Data tal-foġgħien : 20-04-2024

[Renewable energy in the EU](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Ghajn

Data 04-03-2024

Awtur WIDUTO Agnieszka

Qasam tematiku L-Energija

Kelma għat-tiftix 2451prezzijiet | azzjoni tal-UE | direttiva (UE) | dritt tal-Unjoni Ewropea | ENERĠIJA | enerġija ratba | enerġija rinnovabbli | FINANZI | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | kriżi tal-enerġija | politika tal-enerġija | prezz tal-enerġija | suq tal-enerġija | UNJONI EWROPEA | zieda fil-prezz

Sommarju Due to the recent energy crisis, there is a growing focus on renewable energy sources within the European Union (EU) as a possible solution to challenges such as energy security and high prices. The 2023 Renewable Energy Directive (RED) requires the EU to achieve a 42.5 % share of renewable energy sources (RES) in gross final energy consumption by 2030. As of 2022, the EU has reached a 23 % share of renewables in its energy consumption. In analysing the EU's energy landscape, it is crucial to note that the EU currently produces less than half of the energy required to meet domestic demand. In 2022, 62.5 % of energy consumed in the EU was imported. While the EU lacks a specific target for the share of renewables in production, in 2022, renewable sources already accounted for 43.2 % of the EU's primary energy production. Ongoing efforts aim to accelerate the rollout of renewables, including by simplifying permit-granting procedures. This infographic presents the share of renewables consumed and produced across the EU's energy market – compared with other energy sources and, where possible, by renewable energy source. Boosting investment in renewables is also an important part of the electricity market reform, therefore the infographic illustrates the share of different renewable energy sources in the EU electricity mix.

Mad-Daqqa t'Ghajn [EN](#)

[Improving the design of the EU electricity market](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 12-01-2024

Awtur WIDUTO Agnieszka

Qasam tematiku L-Energija

Kelma għat-tiftix 2451prezzijiet | dritt tal-Unjoni Ewropea | effiċjenza enerġetika | ENERĠIJA | enerġija ratba | enerġija rinnovabbli | FINANZI | konsum | kooperazzjoni fl-enerġija | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | kostruzzjoni u urbanistika | kummerċ | KUMMERĊ | KWISTJONIJIET SOĠJALI | politika kummerċjali | politika ta' kooperazzjoni | politika tal-enerġija | prezz tal-enerġija | proposta (UE) | protezzjoni tal-konsumatur | provvista tad-dawl | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | sigurtà tal-provvista | stabilizzazzjoni tas-suq | superviżjoni tas-suq | suq uniku | UNJONI EWROPEA | zieda fil-prezz

Sommarju 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](#)

Multimedia [Revamping the EU electricity market](#)

[Monetary Dialogue in November 2023- Summary of parliamentary scrutiny activities](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 18-12-2023

Awtur LOI GIACOMO | MIESKOLAINEN MILJA | SABOL MAJA

Qasam tematiku Kwistjonijiet Ekonomiċi u Monetarij

Kelma għat-tiftix EKONOMIJA | ekonomija monetarja | ENERĠIJA | esportazzjoni (UE) | FINANZI | inflazzjoni | kummerċ | KUMMERĊ | politika ekonomika | politika ekonomika | politika monetarja | politika tal-enerġija | prezz tal-enerġija | relazzjonijiet monetarij | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | zona tal-euro

Sommarju This briefing provides a summary of all scrutiny activities of the European Parliament related to euro area monetary policy in the period between September 2023 and November 2023. For a recap of the key monetary policy developments and decisions taken by the European Central Bank in that period, please refer to our briefing published ahead of the 27 November Monetary Dialogue. We publish these documents regularly ahead and after each Monetary Dialogue with the European Central Bank.

Briefing [EN](#)

[The design of the European electricity market - Current proposals and ways ahead \(At A Glance - Study In Focus\)](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Ghajn

Data 17-11-2023

Awtur estern Georg ZACHMANN, Lion HIRTH, Conall HEUSSAFF, Ingmar SCHLECHT, Jonathan MÜHLENPFORDT & Anselm EICKE

Qasam tematiku Il-Protezzjoni tal-Konsumatur | L-Adozzjoni tal-Leġiżlazzjoni mill-PE u mill-Kunsill | L-Energija

Kelma għat-tiftix ENERĠIJA | energija elettrika | industrij tal-elettriku u nukleari | kriżi tal-enerġija | politika tal-enerġija | politika tal-enerġija tal-UE | prezz tal-enerġija

Sommarju This At A Glance - Study In Focus provides information on the proposed reform of the electricity market design which maintains crucial elements of the existing system to ensure continued efficient operation. The impact that changing the rules on longer-term contracts will have on consumer prices and investment will depend on the concrete language of proposed legislation as well as its ultimate implementation. Overall, neither the expected mode of impact of individual reform elements, let alone their interaction, is clearly spelled out by the legislators. This document was provided by the Policy Department for Economic, Scientific and Quality of Life Policies at the request of the committee on Industry, Research and Energy (ITRE).

Mad-Daqqa t'Ghajn [EN](#)

[Comparing Fed and ECB monetary policies](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Analizi fil-Fond

Data 15-11-2023

Awtur estern Karl WHELAN

Qasam tematiku Kwistjonijiet Ekonomiċi u Monetarij | Kwistjonijiet Finanzjarj u Bankarj

Kelma għat-tiftix 2451prezzijiet | Amerika | EKONOMIJA | ekonomija dinjija | ekonomija monetarja | ENERĠIJA | FINANZI | globalizzazzjoni | il-Bank Centrali Ewropew | inflazzjoni | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz ċivili Ewropew | l-Istati Uniti | politika ekonomika | politika monetarja | politika tal-enerġija | prezz tal-enerġija | prezz tal-ikel | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | struttura ekonomika | UNJONI EWROPEA | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika | ġeografija politika

Sommarju The European Central Bank and Federal Reserve have taken similar approaches to tightening monetary policy to tackle high inflation. However, relative to the US, euro area inflation has been driven more by supply shocks and less by strong demand. The euro area economy is also weakening while the US economy is still growing solidly. Markets expect the Fed to ease more than the ECB in 2024 but falling inflation and a weak euro area economy may see the opposite occur. This document was provided by the Economic Governance and EMU Scrutiny Unit at the request of the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (ECON) ahead of the Monetary Dialogue with the ECB President on 27 November 2023.

Analizi fil-Fond [EN](#)

[Inflation dynamics and monetary policy in the euro area and the US](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Analizi fil-Fond

Data 13-11-2023

Awtur estern Manuela MOSCHELLA & Davide ROMELLI

Kelma għat-tiftix ENERĠIJA | politika tal-enerġija | prezz tal-enerġija

Sommarju This paper compares the inflation dynamics and the monetary policy stance in the euro area and the United States. The paper also discusses the challenges that monetary authorities confront on the two sides of the Atlantic, also considering the uncertainties brought about by the ongoing crisis in the Middle East. This document was provided by the Economic Governance and EMU Scrutiny Unit at the request of the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (ECON) ahead of the Monetary Dialogue with the ECB President on 27 November 2023.

Analizi fil-Fond [EN](#)

[Revised EU emissions trading system](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Ghajn

Data 08-11-2023

Awtur ERBACH Gregor

Kelma għat-tiftix AMBJENT | bejgħ u xiri ta' emissjonijiet | deterjorament ambjentali | ENERĠIJA | gass serra | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | newtralità karbonika | politika ambjentali | politika tal-enerġija | prezz tal-enerġija | strategija tal-UE | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju The EU emissions trading system (ETS) has been successful in reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from industry, electricity generation and aviation. The revision of the EU ETS under the 'fit for 55' package raises its ambition, extends emissions trading to maritime transport, buildings and road transport, and gradually phases out free emissions allowances, while phasing in a carbon price for certain imports.

Mad-Daqqa t'Ghajn [EN](#)

[Energy poverty in the EU](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 18-09-2023

Awtur WIDUTO Agnieszka

Qasam tematiku L-Energija

Kelma għat-tiftix 2451prezzijiet | affarijiet soċjali | demografija u popolazzjoni | effiċjenza enerġetika | EKONOMIJA | ENERĠIJA | faqar | FINANZI | għajnuna lil gruppi żvantaġġati | iffrankar ta' enerġija | integrazzjoni soċjali | konsum tal-enerġija | kontabbiltà nazzjonali | kostruzzjoni u urbanistika | KWISTJONIJIET SOĠJALI | politika tal-enerġija | politika tal-enerġija tal-UE | prezz tal-enerġija | protezzjoni soċjali | provvista tal-enerġija | titjib fl-abitazzjonijiet | unità domestika | zieda fil-prezz

Sommarju In 2022, over 41 million Europeans were unable to keep their homes adequately warm. Energy poverty is a multi-dimensional phenomenon, considered to be caused by a combination of low income, high energy expenses, and poor energy efficiency in buildings. The EU has been addressing this issue in various legislative and non-legislative initiatives, most recently in the context of its climate policies and energy transition, as well as the energy crisis. The Gas and Electricity Directives ensure the protection of vulnerable consumers, and the Energy Efficiency and Energy Efficiency of Buildings Directives require measures to alleviate energy poverty alongside efficiency efforts. The 'renovation wave' initiative under the European Green Deal aims to boost structural renovation in private and public buildings, while the Social Climate Fund includes households in energy poverty among its main beneficiaries. The Social Climate Fund regulation and the revised Energy Efficiency Directive define energy poverty as a household's lack of access to essential energy services, such as heating, hot water, cooling, lighting and energy to power appliances. The 2020 European Commission recommendation on the topic provides a set of indicators relating, for instance, to the inability to keep a home adequately warm, arrears on utility bills, and a high share of income spent on energy bills. A number of possible policy options exist to address energy poverty under energy policy, social policy, or a mix of various regulatory solutions. Specific measures range from price regulation and tax breaks, to limits on disconnection, to social tariffs, energy efficiency improvements, and energy savings. Against the backdrop of security of energy supply concerns, high energy prices, and the ongoing EU transition to climate neutrality, the issue of energy poverty will be a crucial one in the months and years to come. This is an update of a briefing published in July 2022.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Decarbonising the fishing sector: Energy efficiency measures and alternative energy solutions for fishing vessels](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Studju

Data 02-06-2023

Awtur estern This study has been written by Friederike Ziegler and Sara Hornborg of RISE Research Institutes of Sweden at the request of the Panel for the Future of Science and Technology (STOA) and managed by the Scientific Foresight Unit, within the Directorate-General for Parliamentary Research Services (EPRS) of the Secretariat of the European Parliament.

Qasam tematiku Id-Dritt Kuntrattwali, id-Dritt Kummerċjali u d-Dritt Soċjetarju | Il-Politika dwar ir-Riċerka | Il-Protezzjoni tal-Konsumatur | Is-Sajd | Is-Sikurezza tal-Ikel | L-Ambjent | L-Energija | L-Industrija | L-Iżvilupp Reġjonali

Kelma għat-tiftix AGRİKOLTURA, FORESTRİJA U SAJD | AMBJENT | deterjorament ambjentali | drittijiet tas-sajd | ENERĠIJA | fjuwil fossili | gass serra | industrija tas-sajd | konsum tal-enerġija | kriżi tal-enerġija | politika ambjentali | politika tal-enerġija | prezz tal-enerġija | PRODUZZJONI, TEKNOLOĠIJA U RIĊERKA | protezzjoni ambjentali | sajd | teknoloġija nadifa | teknoloġija u regolamenti tekniċi | tnaqqis tal-emissjonijiet | tniġġis industrijali

Sommarju The fishing sector is facing major challenges in the accelerating energy crisis, owing to its high dependency on the stable supply of fossil fuels at low prices. This report reviews the literature on drivers of energy use, identifies potential reduction measures and provides an overview of opportunities for using alternative fuels in the fishing sector. Each measure is evaluated in terms of greenhouse gas emission reduction potential and costs, and challenges and policy options that could facilitate implementation. A timeline lists measures that could be implemented in the shorter and longer term, on the basis of scientific and grey literature, projects and expert interviews. A considerable reduction in fuel use could be achieved by utilising existing EU regulations to the full (for instance, by rebuilding stocks and allocating fishing rights in accordance with Article 17 of the Basic Regulation on the common fisheries policy). It is crucial to use economic policy instruments, such as taxes, fees and emission quotas widely, to incentivise the transition. A ban on fossil fuel use in fisheries by 2050 would give clear long-term incentives and create the conditions needed for the transition. Such a policy must be accompanied by well-designed funding opportunities for green investments and compensatory measures to avoid increasing short-term costs. Overall, a systems perspective is needed to achieve an energy-efficient, decarbonised fishing sector, without causing other environmental impacts.

Studju [EN](#)

[Inflation and inequality](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Analizi fil-Fond

Data 25-05-2023

Awtur estern Daniel GROS, Farzaneh SHAMSAKHAR

Qasam tematiku Kwistjonijiet Ekonomiċi u Monetarji

Kelma għat-tiftix 2451prezzijiet | EKONOMIJA | ekonomija monetarja | ENERĠIJA | FINANZI | governanza ekonomika (UE) | inflazzjoni | politika ekonomika | politika ekonomika | politika monetarja | politika tal-enerġija | prezz tal-enerġija | prezz tal-ikel | relazzjonijiet monetarji | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | zieda fil-prezz | zona tal-euro

Sommarju Inflation is often confused with changes in relative prices. The recent sharp increase in energy prices, which has also pushed up food prices, has hit poorer households especially hard, thus creating the impression that inflation increases inequality. However, it is the large changes in relative prices and not the average inflation rate (of now 7%) that is the real problem. We also show that rents – which are more important for low-income households – provide a significant offset for higher energy prices on average for the euro area, as they have lagged inflation, albeit with large differences across countries.

Analizi fil-Fond [EN](#)

[EU electricity market design reform](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 10-05-2023

Awtur TENHUNEN Susanna

Qasam tematiku L-Energija

Kelma għat-tiftix 2451prezzijiet | analiżi ekonomika | EKONOMIJA | ENERĠIJA | faqar enerġetiku | FINANZI | konsegwenza ekonomika | kontabbiltà nazzjonali | politika tal-enerġija | prezz tal-enerġija | zieda fil-prezz

Sommarju On 14 March 2023, European Commission launched two legislative initiatives: one to improve European electricity market design, the other to offer better protection against market manipulation on the wholesale energy market. These targeted reforms address shortcomings revealed by the current energy crisis, in particular price volatility and security of supply. They also introduce long-term changes necessary to achieve the Green Deal targets. EU electricity market design development started in 1996 as part of the integration of the energy market, itself driven by successive legislative packages, such as the clean energy for all Europeans package of 2019. Over the past decade, integrated electricity markets have generated a welfare benefit of around €34 billion per year. Despite this positive development, the implementation of these measures has been slower than anticipated on several fronts. Findings relating to their practical implementation and application shed light on the performance of electricity market design and underpin the revision examined in the present document. In addition to identifying room for improvement, these findings emphasise that continuous implementation of the existing measures remains crucial for reaping the benefits of an integrated electricity market. The Commission would like to see the reforms adopted before end of the year. Given the urgency, the proposals deviate from the interinstitutional better law-making principles. They lack an evaluation that would have analysed the performance of the existing market design and an impact assessment that would have examined the economic, social and environmental impacts of possible policy options. Instead, the rationale behind the proposed interventions and related evidence is explained in a Commission staff working document.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Plenary round-up – April 2023](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn

Data 21-04-2023

Awtur FERGUSON CLARE | SOCHACKA KATARZYNA

Qasam tematiku Id-Demokrazija, il-Liġi Istituzzjonali u Parlamentari tal-UE

Kelma għat-tiftix Asja u Oċeanja | DRITT | drittijiet soċjali | drittijiet u libertajiet | EKONOMIJA | ENERĠIJA | Ewropa | IMPJIEGI U KUNDIZZJONIJIET TAX-XOGHOL | iċ-Ċina | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | l-Ukraina | mobiltà tas-suq tax-xogħol | politika tal-enerġija | prezz tal-enerġija | provvista tal-enerġija | relazzjonijiet tal-UE | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | strateġija tal-UE | suq tax-xogħol | UNJONI EWROPEA | ĠEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika | ġeografija politika

Sommarju Highlights of the April plenary session included debates on the need for an EU strategy on relations with China and on children forcibly deported from Ukraine. Other debates addressed: energy storage; labour mobility and the social rights of striking non-EU lorry drivers; adoption of the cyber-package proposals; a digital euro; and Dieselgate (use of defeat devices in cars to disarm pollution control systems). Members also held debates on: a possible EU global health strategy; universal decriminalisation of homosexuality, in light of recent developments in Uganda; the IPCC report on climate change; and the EU action plan against trafficking in cultural goods. Following a statement by the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy/Vice-President of the European Commission, Josep Borrell, Members discussed the situation in Peru. Commissioner Johannes Hahn made statements on the need for European solidarity in saving lives in the Mediterranean, particularly in Italy, as well as on EU relations with Iraq. The President of the European Parliament, Roberta Metsola, made a statement on the 80th anniversary of the Uprising in the Warsaw Ghetto. Xavier Bettel, Prime Minister of Luxembourg, was also present, participating in the latest 'This is Europe' debate.

Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn [EN](#)

[Four challenges of the energy crisis for the EU's strategic autonomy](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 20-04-2023

Awtur DAMEN Mario

Qasam tematiku L-Ambjent | L-Energija

Kelma għat-tiftix affarijiet internazzjonali | awtonomija strateġika | dejn pubbliku | diversifikazzjoni tal-provvista tal-enerġija | EKONOMIJA | ENERĠIJA | enerġija ratba | enerġija rinnovabbli | FINANZI | finanzi pubblici u politika baġitarja | fjuwil fossili | inflazzjoni | kriżi tal-enerġija | politika tal-enerġija | politika tal-enerġija tal-UE | prezz tal-enerġija | provvista tal-enerġija | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | sitwazzjoni ekonomika

Sommarju That the EU imports almost 60 % of its energy shows that real EU strategic autonomy in energy is far from achieved. The current energy crisis poses a risk to all four EU energy policy objectives. Crisis in the energy market is causing public and private debt and inflation, which risks destabilizing the European energy market. While diversifying gas imports away from Russia reduces dependency on one big supplier, reliance on several other third countries implies new supply risks. Although high fossil fuel prices may accelerate the transition towards renewable energy, short-term investment in alternative fossil fuels and energy price caps risk diluting incentives for the green transition. Finally, improved cross-border energy network connectivity is susceptible to the yet untested risk of a lack of solidarity between Member States in the event of a structural supply crisis. Now that energy policy is increasingly determined by geopolitics, mitigating these risks is essential. So far, the EU has managed these four challenges quite well, although concerns remain. Diversification of supply, filling gas storage and a relatively mild winter have limited the impact of the energy crisis. Initially, most responses to the crisis came from national governments, safeguarding their national strategic autonomy in energy matters. Member States took the lead with short-term measures to diversify supply and mitigate the effect of rising prices, mostly according to national energy priorities. The EU has also reacted swiftly, with a range of strategies and practical measures designed to increase coherence and EU strategic autonomy. The measures focus both on the internal autonomy of a functioning and well connected internal market and on the external autonomy of supply security in a global market. One of the biggest challenges will be to enhance strategic autonomy for renewable energy, for instance by producing renewables in the EU, while managing dependence on imports of the necessary raw materials.

Briefing [EN](#)

Prospects for monetary policy one year into the war in Ukraine- compilation of papers

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Studju

Data 17-03-2023

Awtur estern Pierpaolo BENIGNO , Paolo CANOFARI , Giovanni DI BARTOLOMEO , Marcello MESSORI, Gökhan IDER , Alexander KRIWOLUZYK , Ben SCHUMANN , Frederik KURCZ, Pierre SIKLOS, Christophe BLOT , Jérôme CREEL , François GEEROLF

Qasam tematiku Kwistjonijiet Ekonomiċi u Monetarji | Kwistjonijiet Finanzjarji u Bankarji

Kelma għat-tiftix 2451prezzijiet | analiżi ekonomika | EKONOMIJA | ekonomija monetarja | ENERĠIJA | FINANZI | inflazzjoni | konsegwenza ekonomika | kwistjoni Russo-Ukrena | politika monetarja | politika tal-enerġija | prezz tal-enerġija | prezz tal-ikel | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | relazzjonijiet monetarji | sigurtà internazzjonali | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | studji previżjonarji | żona tal-euro

Sommarju 24 February 2023 marked one year since the start of the Russian invasion of Ukraine. Before the war, starting in 2021, the euro area was experiencing inflationary pressure attributed to supply-side factors, in particular to pandemic-related supply chain disruptions. The war in Ukraine amplified inflationary pressures through energy and food prices, later feeding into goods and services inflation. Later in 2022, the relative contribution of demand-side factors became more prominent. With the recent easing of energy prices, headline inflation is slowing down while core inflation continues to increase.

Four papers were prepared by the ECON Committee's Monetary Expert Panel, analysing current inflation dynamics and the inflation outlook.

This publication is provided by the Economic Governance and EMU Scrutiny Unit (EGOV) for the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (ECON), ahead of the Monetary Dialogue with ECB President Christine Lagarde on 20 March 2023.

Studju [EN](#)

Addressing inflationary risks in the face of high energy prices: what can the ECB do?

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Analizi fil-Fond

Data 16-03-2023

Awtur estern Gökhan IDER ,Alexander KRIWOLUZYK , Ben SCHUMANN & Frederik KURCZ.

Qasam tematiku Kwistjonijiet Ekonomiċi u Monetarji

Kelma għat-tiftix analiżi ekonomika | analiżi ekonomika | EKONOMIJA | ekonomija monetarja | ENERĠIJA | FINANZI | governanza ekonomika (UE) | il-Bank Ċentrali Ewropew | inflazzjoni | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz ċivili Ewropew | politika monetarja | politika tal-enerġija | prezz tal-enerġija | relazzjonijiet monetarji | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | UNJONI EWROPEA | żona tal-euro

Sommarju Inflationary pressures in the euro area slightly eased over the last few months, mainly due to the decrease in energy prices. However, the core inflation rate still remains well above the ECB's target. A rise in inflation expectations is still a major risk to further increase in inflation, and thus should be monitored closely. We find that contractionary monetary policy by the ECB and the Fed decreases energy prices and the headline price level in the euro area.

This paper was provided by the Economic Governance and EMU Scrutiny Unit at the request of the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (ECON) ahead of the Monetary Dialogue with the ECB President on 20 March 2023.

Analizi fil-Fond [EN](#)

The direct and indirect impacts of the war on inflation

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Analizi fil-Fond

Data 16-03-2023

Awtur estern Christophe BLOT, Jérôme CREEL & François GEEROLF

Qasam tematiku Kwistjonijiet Ekonomiċi u Monetarji

Kelma għat-tiftix 2451prezzijiet | analiżi ekonomika | EKONOMIJA | ekonomija monetarja | ENERĠIJA | Ewropa | FINANZI | gwerra | inflazzjoni | ir-Russja | konsegwenza ekonomika | kwistjoni Russo-Ukrena | l-Ukraina | politika monetarja | politika tal-enerġija | previżjoni ta' terminu medju | prezz tal-enerġija | prezz tal-ikel | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | recessjoni ekonomika | sigurtà internazzjonali | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | GEOGRAFIJA | geografija ekonomika | geografija politika

Sommarju The paper explores the possible direct and indirect impacts of the Russian war in Ukraine on different measures of inflation in the euro area. It notably shows that the core inflation index is sensitive to energy and food prices, and questions its reliability for policy decisions. Finally, we discuss medium-term inflation prospects and the effectiveness of monetary policy measures.

This paper was provided by the Economic Governance and EMU Scrutiny Unit at the request of the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (ECON) ahead of the Monetary Dialogue with the ECB President on 20 March 2023.

Analizi fil-Fond [EN](#)

[International Women's Day "Gender Aspects of Energy Poverty" - 1 March 2023](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 01-03-2023

Awtur SCHONARD Martina

Qasam tematiku Il-Kwistjonijiet dwar il-Ġeneru, l-Ugwaljanza u d-Diversità | L-Energija

Kelma għat-tiftix diskriminazzjoni sesswali | DRITT | dritt kriminali | drittijiet u libertajiet | EKONOMIJA | ENERĠIJA | faqar enerġetiku | kontabbiltà nazzjonali | kundizzjoni soċjoekonomika | KWISTJONIJIET SOĠJALI | politika tal-enerġija | prezz tal-enerġija | qafas soċjali | ugwaljanza bejn is-sessi | vjolenza sesswali

Sommarju This briefing, written by the Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the European Parliament's Committee on Women's rights and Gender Equality, on the occasion of the International Women's Day (IWD), which this year elaborates on "the gender aspects of energy poverty". It points out the initiatives of the three European institutions - the European Parliament, the Commission and the Council - in this regard.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Aspetti tal-ġeneru tal-faqar enerġetiku](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn

Data 15-02-2023

Awtur ZAMFIR Ionel

Qasam tematiku Il-Kwistjonijiet dwar il-Ġeneru, l-Ugwaljanza u d-Diversità

Kelma għat-tiftix 2451prezzijiet | analiżi ekonomika | DRITT | drittijiet u libertajiet | EKONOMIJA | ENERĠIJA | Ewropa | faqar enerġetiku | FINANZI | gass | industrija taż-żejt | inflazzjoni | ir-Russja | konsegwenza ekonomika | kontabbiltà nazzjonali | kummerċ | KUMMERĊ | kwistjoni Russo-Ukrena | l-Ukraina | petrolium | politika tal-enerġija | prezz tal-enerġija | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | sigurtà internazzjonali | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | skarsezza | ugwaljanza bejn is-sessi | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika | ġeografija politika | zieda fil-prezz

Sommarju Din is-sena, il-Jum Internazzjonali tan-Nisa qed jiġi ċelebrat fil-kuntest tal-gwerra tar-Russja fl-Ukraina. Il-kunflitt holoq theddida ta' skarsezzi ta' enerġija, u aggrava l-effetti inflazzjonarji tal-irkupru ta' wara l-pandemija, li wassal għal kriżi tal-gholi tal-hajja fl-Ewropa. Il-Kumitat għad-Drittijiet tan-Nisa u l-Ugwaljanza bejn is-Sessi (FEMM) tal-Parlament qed ifakkar il-ġurnata b'laqgħa mal-parlamenti nazzjonali fl-1 ta' Marzu 2023. Fuq l-aġenda: l-impatt taż-żieda fil-prezzijiet tal-enerġija fuq in-nisa u miżuri potenzjali biex dan jittaffa.

Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn [BG](#), [CS](#), [DA](#), [DE](#), [EL](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FI](#), [FR](#), [HU](#), [IT](#), [LT](#), [LV](#), [NL](#), [PT](#), [RO](#), [SV](#), [ET](#), [HR](#), [MT](#), [PL](#), [SK](#), [SL](#)

[Summary of recent ECB monetary policy decisions](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 06-02-2023

Awtur LOI GIACOMO | PSARRAS VASILEIOS | RAKIC Drazen

Qasam tematiku Kwistjonijiet Ekonomiċi u Monetarij

Kelma għat-tiftix 2451prezzijiet | analiżi ekonomika | EKONOMIJA | ekonomija monetarja | ENERĠIJA | FINANZI | il-Bank Ċentrali Ewropew | indici tal-prezzijiet | inflazzjoni | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz civili Ewropew | katina tal-provvista | konsegwenza ekonomika | kwistjoni Russo-Ukrena | politika monetarja | politika tal-enerġija | prezz għall-konsumatur | prezz tal-enerġija | prezz tal-ikel | produzzjoni | PRODUZZJONI, TEKNOLOGIJA U RIĊERKA | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | sigurtà internazzjonali | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | UNJONI EWROPEA | zieda fil-prezz

Sommarju This briefing provides a recap of the key monetary policy decisions taken by the European Central Bank's (ECB's) Governing Council between December 2022 and February 2023, as complementary information to the briefing provided after the November 2022 Monetary Dialogue with the ECB President.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Economic repercussions of Russia's war on Ukraine – Weekly Digest 20December 2022](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 20-12-2022

Awtur DE LEMOS PEIXOTO SAMUEL | LEHOFER WOLFGANG | MAGNUS Marcel | MOLITOR PIA HANNA

Qasam tematiku Kwistjonijiet Ekonomiċi u Monetarij

Kelma għat-tiftix analiżi ekonomika | EKONOMIJA | ENERĠIJA | Ewropa | FINANZI | finanza pubbliċi u politika baġitarja | gwerra | ir-Russja | konsegwenza ekonomika | kwistjoni Russo-Ukrena | l-Ukraina | moviment liberu tal-kapital | politika baġitarja | politika ekonomika | politika ekonomika | politika finanzjarja | politika fiskali | politika tal-enerġija | prezz tal-enerġija | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | sigurtà internazzjonali | tassazzjoni | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika | ġeografija politika

Sommarju These regular digests provide summary information of recent economic, financial and budgetary decisions and developments following President Vladimir Putin's decision of 24 February to start a military attack against Ukraine. These digests also highlight policy recommendations made in the public domain to mitigate any adverse economic, financial and social effects and to support economic recovery in the EU and the Euro Area.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Monitoring the energy situation in the EU: December 2022](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn

Data 13-12-2022

Awtur MACSAI GYORGYI | SABBATI Giulio | WILSON Alex Benjamin

Qasam tematiku L-Energija

Kelma għat-tiftix ENERĠJA | politika tal-enerġija | prezz tal-enerġija

Sommarju This infographic aims to provide an overview of some of the most important energy indicators. It is purely for information purposes and subject to change. Figures on page one are based on market data (gas and oil prices) or data supplied by market actors (LNG capacity and gas storage rates). Figures on page 2 are based on the latest publicly available Eurostat data. Mostly, these data are available retrospectively, usually on an annualised basis, and therefore do not always reflect the latest state-of-play following the Russian invasion of Ukraine in 2022.

Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn [EN](#)

[The Gender Dimension and Impact of the FITfor55 Package](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Studju

Data 06-12-2022

Awtur estern Joy CLANCY, Irina KUSTOVA, Milan ELKERBOUT, Kavya MICHAEL

Qasam tematiku Il-Kwistjonijiet dwar il-Ġeneru, l-Ugwaljanza u d-Diversità | Il-Politika Soċjali | L-Ambjent | L-Energija

Kelma għat-tiftix 2451prezzijiet | adattament għat-tibdil fil-klima | affarijiet soċjali | AMBJENT | deterjorament ambjentali | DRITT | drittijiet tan-nisa | drittijiet u libertajiet | ENERĠJA | FINANZI | identità tal-ġeneru | integrazzjoni ta' kwistjonijiet ta' ugwaljanza bejn is-sessi | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | KWISTJONIJET SOĠJALI | politika ambjentali | politika tal-ambjent tal-UE | politika tal-enerġija | politika tal-enerġija tal-UE | pożizzjoni tan-nisa | prezz tal-enerġija | strateġija tal-UE | tibdil fil-klima | trattament indaqs | UNJONI EWROPEA | zieda fil-prezz

Sommarju This study, commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the FEMM Committee, assesses whether a gender dimension has been incorporated into the initiatives proposed under the Fit for 55 package and whether a gender-sensitive approach was used in its formulation. Examples are given of good practice for gender mainstreaming in energy and climate policy. Recommendations are made to close identified gender gaps in policies and processes.

Studju [EN](#)

[Tackling global inflation at a time of radical uncertainty](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Studju

Data 28-11-2022

Qasam tematiku Kwistjonijiet Ekonomiċi u Monetarij | Kwistjonijiet Finanzjarji u Bankarji

Kelma għat-tiftix 2451prezzijiet | analiżi ekonomika | EKONOMIJA | ekonomija dinjija | ENERĠJA | FINANZI | inflazzjoni | konsegwenza ekonomika | kummerċ | KUMMERC | pjanar ekonomiku | politika ekonomika | politika fiskali | politika tal-enerġija | prezz tal-enerġija | provvista u domanda | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | struttura ekonomika | tassazzjoni | umanistika | XJENZA | geopolitika | zieda fil-prezz

Sommarju The ongoing escalation of inflation challenges policymakers with radical uncertainty. First, inflation is boosted by the interplay of global and domestic factors. Second, such factors involve both aggregate demand and supply with different intensity in different countries. Third, global factors such as energy prices are also driven by geopolitical unpredictable forces. Risks of both under and over-reaction are present. All this makes a good case for coordination of monetary and fiscal policies within countries and among countries. Yet serious impediments should also be considered. This paper was provided by the Policy Department for Economic, Scientific and Quality of Life Policies at the request of the committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (ECON) ahead of the Monetary Dialogue with the ECB President on 28 November 2022.

Studju [EN](#)

[Global energy price inflation with a European twist](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Analizi fil-Fond

Data 28-11-2022

Awtur estern Daniel GROS, Farzaneh Shamsfakhr

Qasam tematiku Kwistjonijiet Ekonomiċi u Monetarij | Kwistjonijiet Finanzjarji u Bankarji

Kelma għat-tiftix 2451prezzijiet | EKONOMIJA | ENERĠJA | FINANZI | gass | inflazzjoni | kriżi tal-enerġija | moviment liberu tal-kapital | politika ekonomika | politika ekonomika | politika tal-enerġija | prezz tal-enerġija | relazzjonijiet monetarij | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | suq finanzjarju | zieda fil-prezz | zona tal-euro

Sommarju Inflation has always had a strong global component, driven mostly by volatile energy prices. However, the unprecedented levels of inflation reached now cannot in all cases be explained by unprecedented energy prices – except for the euro area where gas prices have had a special impact. The international spill-over effects of national monetary policy are of uncertain sign. US tightening has a negative impact abroad, especially in emerging economies because of the dominant role of the US dollar in global financial markets. Euro area tightening might have a positive impact on the US economy because a stronger euro helps, even if only marginally, other exporters.

This paper was provided by the Policy Department for Economic, Scientific and Quality of Life Policies at the request of the committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (ECON) ahead of the Monetary Dialogue with the ECB President on 28 November 2022.

Analizi fil-Fond [EN](#)

Inflation differentials: consequences for monetary policy

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Studju

Data 25-11-2022

Awtur estern Josef BAUMGARTNER, Marcus SCHEIBLECKER, Thomas URL, Klaus-Jürgen GERN, Nils SONNENBERG, Ulrich STOLZENBURG,

Qasam tematiku Kwistjonijiet Ekonomiċi u Monetarji | Kwistjonijiet Finanzjarji u Bankarji

Kelma għat-tiftix 2451prezzijiet | EKONOMIJA | ekonomija monetarja | ENERĠIJA | FINANZI | il-Bank Ċentrali Ewropew | immaniġġjar tal-persunal u kundizzjonijiet tax-xogħol | IMPJIEGI U KUNDIZZJONIJIET TAX-XOGħOL | indiċjar tal-pagi | inflazzjoni | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz ċivili Ewropew | KUMMERĊ | politika kummerċjali | politika monetarja | politika tal-enerġija | prezz tal-enerġija | relazzjonijiet monetarji | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | stabbiltà tal-prezzijiet | stabilizzazzjoni tas-suq | UNJONI EWROPEA | žieda fil-prezz | zona tal-euro

Sommarju According to its price stability mandate, the European Central Bank (ECB) conducts a single monetary policy by targeting the aggregate euro area inflation rate. Even though monetary policy is not geared towards addressing inflation dispersion between Member States, wide inflation differentials have implications for monetary policy. At the moment of extreme volatility and high energy prices, Member States experience very high levels of headline and core inflation dispersion, affecting monetary policy transmission. Notable differences can also be viewed in inflation expectations and wage-price dynamics, with all these factors putting constraints on the ECB to deliver on its price stability mandate effectively.

Three papers were prepared by the ECON Committee's Monetary Expert Panel, analysing inflation dispersion in the euro area and the policy implications arising from wide inflation differentials.

This publication was provided by the Policy Department for Economic, Scientific and Quality of Life Policies at the request of the committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (ECON) ahead of the Monetary Dialogue with the ECB President on 28 of November

Studju [EN](#)

Accelerating the deployment of renewable energy during the crisis

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn

Data 22-11-2022

Awtur WIDUTO Agnieszka

Qasam tematiku L-Enerġija

Kelma għat-tiftix AMBJENT | ambjent naturali | dritt tal-Unjoni Ewropea | effiċjenza enerġetika | ENERĠIJA | enerġija ratba | enerġija rinnovabbli | INDUSTRIJA | inġinerija mekkanika | kriżi tal-enerġija | kummerċ | KUMMERĊ | politika tal-enerġija | pompa tas-sħana | prezz tal-enerġija | produzzjoni tal-enerġija | proposta (UE) | riżorsi rinnovabbli | sigurtà tal-provvista | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju On 9 November 2022, the European Commission proposed a temporary emergency regulation on accelerating the deployment of renewable energy. Its main aim is to simplify permit-granting procedures for renewable energy projects, in particular for solar installations, heat pumps, and projects involving the repowering of renewable energy plants. Accelerating the rollout of renewables is considered one of the main measures that could help the EU address the current energy crisis, improve security of supply and reduce energy prices.

Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn [EN](#)

Enhancing solidarity in EU gas markets

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn

Data 18-11-2022

Awtur WILSON Alex Benjamin

Qasam tematiku L-Enerġija

Kelma għat-tiftix awtosuffiċjenza enerġetika | ENERĠIJA | gass | kostruzzjoni u urbanistika | kriżi tal-enerġija | kummerċ | KUMMERĊ | KWISTJONIJIET SOĊJALI | linja tal-gass | organizzazzjoni tat-trasport | politika tal-enerġija | prezz tal-enerġija | provvista tal-gass | sigurtà tal-provvista | TRASPORT

Sommarju The European Commission has adopted a proposal to improve the functioning of EU gas markets during the current energy crisis. It introduces a joint purchasing tool, seeks to improve efficiency and security of gas supply, and limits prices and volatility. The proposed Council regulation is under discussion among EU Member States.

Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn [EN](#)

[Question time: The impact on third countries of Russia's war on Ukraine in relation to the 'Black Sea Grain Initiative' agreement](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn

Data 18-11-2022

Awtur CAPRILE ANNA | PICHON Eric | PRZETACZNIK Jakub | SMIT-JACOBS KARIN

Qasam tematiku L-Affarijiet Barranin | L-Agrikultura u l-Iżvilupp Reġjonali

Kelma għat-tiftix 2451prezzijiet | AMBJENT | ambjent naturali | analiżi ekonomika | Baħar l-Iswed | EKONOMIJA | ENERĠIJA | Ewropa | FINANZI | għajnuna umanitarja | konsegwenza ekonomika | kwistjoni Russo-Ukrena | KWISTJONIJIET SOĠJALI | l-Ukraina | pajjiż terz | politika ta' kooperazzjoni | politika tal-enerġija | prezz tal-enerġija | prezz tal-ikel | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | saħħa | sigurtà internazzjonali | skarsezza tal-ikel | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija | politika | zieda fil-prezz

Sommarju Russia's unprovoked invasion of Ukraine triggered fears of an unprecedented global food crisis, adding to the devastating impact of the war. A swift response by the international community, including the United Nations–Türkiye-brokered Black Sea Grain Initiative, has been instrumental in unblocking Ukrainian food exports and stabilising the markets. Combined with the EU solidarity lanes launched in May 2022, more than 25 million tonnes have been exported. On 17 November, Russia confirmed, in extremis, the extension of the initiative for four more months, after weeks of uncertainty and contradictory messages.

Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn [EN](#)

[Outlook for the European Council meeting on 20 – 21 October 2022](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn

Data 17-10-2022

Awtur ANGHEL Suzana Elena

Qasam tematiku Kwistjonijiet Ekonomiċi u Monetarij | L-Enerġija

Kelma għat-tiftix affarijiet internazzjonali | AMBJENT | ambjent naturali | analiżi ekonomika | ASEAN | bijodiversità | deterjorament ambjentali | EKONOMIJA | ENERĠIJA | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz civili Ewropew | konsegwenza ekonomika | kooperazzjoni internazzjonali | kriżi tal-enerġija | Kunsill Ewropew | kwistjoni Russo-Ukrena | laqgħa għolja | organizzazzjonijiet ekstra-Ewropej | ORGANIZZAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | politika ta' kooperazzjoni | politika tal-enerġija | prezz tal-enerġija | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | sigurtà internazzjonali | tibdil fil-kliima | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju On 20 and 21 October 2022, EU Heads of State or Government will meet for a formal European Council dedicated to Ukraine, energy and the economy – three interlinked topics that have been permanently on the European Council agenda since Russia launched its war on Ukraine. EU leaders are expected to condemn Russia's further escalation of the conflict and recent attacks on civilians and infrastructure across Ukraine; condemn the sham referendums in four Ukrainian regions; consider the deepening food crisis; and explore ways to protect critical infrastructure after the Nord Stream pipelines sabotage. On energy, the European Council meeting is expected to agree on new strategic guidelines, with discussion on means of reducing gas prices, price-caps or alternative approaches – an issue on which Member States have diverging views – likely to be rather heated. EU leaders will also discuss climate change and biodiversity protection ahead of the main annual events on these topics led by the United Nations (UN). Moreover, leaders will hold a debate on China and prepare for the December 2022 summit between the EU and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). The European Council meeting will open with the traditional exchange of views with the European Parliament's President, Roberta Metsola.

Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn [EN](#)

[Emergency intervention to address high energy prices in the EU](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 12-10-2022

Awtur WILSON Alex Benjamin

Qasam tematiku L-Enerġija

Kelma għat-tiftix 2451prezzijiet | ENERĠIJA | enerġija elettrika | FINANZI | fjuwil fossili | gass naturali | industrija taż-żejt | industriji tal-elettriku u nukleari | kostruzzjoni u urbanistika | kriżi tal-enerġija | KWISTJONIJIET SOĠJALI | petroleum | politika tal-enerġija | prezz tal-enerġija | provvista tal-enerġija | provvista tal-gass | zieda fil-prezz

Sommarju On 30 September 2022, the Council of the European Union agreed an urgent regulation to address the problem of very high energy prices in the EU. The Council regulation would raise revenues for Member States to compensate energy consumers for rising prices. Firstly, Member States would receive the excess revenues of electricity generators that rely on cheaper 'inframarginal' energy technologies. These companies are obtaining windfall revenues from high electricity prices caused by the exceptional rise in gas prices, rather than from any increases in their own cost of production. Under the marginal pricing model, high gas prices are largely setting electricity prices across the EU. Secondly, fossil fuel producers in the EU would be subject to a solidarity contribution on their excess profits, at a rate of at least 33 % across the EU. These revenue-raising measures are accompanied by a voluntary target to reduce electricity consumption by 10 % and a mandatory target to reduce peak electricity demand by 5 %. These efforts would lower the share of gas in the energy mix and diminish its effect in terms of price setting, especially at peak times. Other measures would temporarily allow price regulation for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and below-cost electricity supply. The briefing goes on to look at Member State actions in addressing high energy prices and what this implies for a rapidly changing EU framework, with the European Commission expected to adopt further new proposals in the coming months. The briefing then considers some expert views on the reform of EU electricity markets and the European Parliament's position on high energy prices.

Briefing [EN](#)

Energy saving and demand reduction

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 29-09-2022

Awtur WIDUTO Agnieszka

Qasam tematiku L-Energija

Kelma għat-tiftix awtosuffiċjenza enerġetika | domanda tal-enerġija | effiċjenza enerġetika | ENERĠIJA | enerġija elettrika | iffrankar ta' enerġija | industriji tal-elettriku u nukleari | konsum tal-enerġija | kostruzzjoni u urbanistika | kriżi tal-enerġija | KWISTJONIJIET SOĊJALI | politika tal-enerġija | politika tal-enerġija tal-UE | prezz tal-enerġija | provvista tal-enerġija | provvista tal-gass

Sommarju Since Russia invaded Ukraine, Europe has found itself in an energy crisis. Skyrocketing gas and electricity prices, coupled with energy supply concerns, have obliged the European Union (EU) to take action to mitigate the situation. Reducing energy consumption is seen as one of the key measures the EU Member States can take to reduce energy bills and tackle supply issues. It can help them reduce their energy import dependency and prepare for a winter of possible gas supply disruptions. It can also help the EU reach its climate goals in line with the European Green Deal. The EU has taken a number of steps both to align its policies with more ambitious climate goals and to boost energy independence. In terms of long-term measures, the Energy Efficiency Directive is currently being revised to increase the EU-wide targets for the reduction of energy consumption by 2030. Similarly, the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive is also under revision to further improve the energy efficiency of buildings. One of the ways to achieve this would be through an enhanced energy performance certification system, boosting renovation rates and popularising solar panels. Further EU measures aimed at saving energy and reducing demand in the short term include: a plan to reduce gas demand so as to ensure sufficient supplies in the winter; a proposed reduction of electricity demand as part of efforts to combat high energy prices; and an EU energy saving plan under REPowerEU, to cut the EU's reliance on Russian fossil fuels. Key actions leading to reduced energy consumption include stepping up building renovation, implementing energy efficiency solutions, accelerating the rollout of renewables and promoting behavioural change by means of information campaigns. Reducing energy demand is part of broader ongoing efforts to address the energy crisis, complementing action aimed at diversifying imports, boosting EU energy production and redesigning the EU energy market. The European Parliament has supported measures to reduce energy demand reduction, improve energy efficiency and increase energy savings in a number of resolutions.

Briefing [EN](#)

Economic repercussions of Russia's war on Ukraine – Weekly Digest 23 September 2022

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 23-09-2022

Awtur DE LEMOS PEIXOTO SAMUEL | MAGNUS Marcel | TURCU OVIDIU IONUT | VERBEKEN Dirk

Qasam tematiku Kwistjonijiet Ekonomiċi u Monetarij

Kelma għat-tiftix affarijiet internazzjonali | analiżi ekonomika | assistenza makrofinanzjarja | EKONOMIJA | ENERĠIJA | Ewropa | finanzi tal-UE | gwerra | ir-Russja | konsegwenza ekonomika | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | kwistjoni Russo-Ukrena | I-Ukraina | miżura restrittiva tal-UE | politika tal-enerġija | politika tal-enerġija tal-UE | prezz tal-enerġija | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | rkupru ekonomiku | sanzjonijiet ekonomiċi | sigurtà internazzjonali | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | UNJONI EWROPEA | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika | ġeografija politika

Sommarju This paper provides a summary of recent economic, financial and budgetary decisions and developments following President Vladimir Putin's decision of 24 February to start a military attack against Ukraine. It includes recent information relating to the EU sanctions regime, recent economic estimates, and policies supporting economic and financial resilience, including the coordination of national economic and fiscal measures. It also highlights policy recommendations made in the public domain to mitigate any adverse economic, financial and social effects and to support economic recovery in the EU and the Euro Area.

Briefing [EN](#)

Russia's war on Ukraine fuels energy crisis [What Think Tanks are thinking]

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 14-09-2022

Awtur CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Qasam tematiku L-Affarijiet Barranin | L-Energija

Kelma għat-tiftix ENERĠIJA | Ewropa | grupp ta' riflessjoni | gwerra | ir-Russja | kriżi tal-enerġija | kwistjoni Russo-Ukrena | I-Ukraina | politika tal-enerġija | politika tal-enerġija tal-UE | prezz tal-enerġija | PRODUZZJONI, TEKNOLOĠIJA U RIĊERKA | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | riċerka u proprjetà intelletwali | sigurtà internazzjonali | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika | ġeografija politika

Sommarju The European Union is debating how to respond to the energy crisis resulting from Russia's war on Ukraine. Energy prices are surging in the EU and elsewhere, as Russia curtails fossil fuel exports with the aim of pressing the Union to reduce its support for Ukraine. Gas prices are now some ten times their average over the last decade. Individual EU governments are offering their citizens and businesses financial relief, but they face the dilemma of balancing this aid with allowing energy prices to grow in order to discourage consumption. Some countries are reopening polluting coal-fired power plants and delaying closures of nuclear energy generators. The European Commission proposed, in September, EU-wide measures against Russia's energy market manipulation. They would force firms and individuals to use less energy in certain circumstances, and envisage windfall charges on some power generators, which would be returned to consumers. It offers liquidity aid for energy firms and proposes a cap on the price of Russian gas. EU energy ministers discussed the ideas on 9 September, but reached no firm conclusions. This note gathers links to the recent publications and commentaries from many international think tanks on the energy market. Earlier analyses of high energy prices can be found in a previous edition of the 'What Think Tanks are Thinking' series.

Briefing [EN](#)

[State of the Union address, European Parliament, 2022](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 13-09-2022

Awtur MANKO Rafal

Qasam tematiku Id-Demokrazija, il-Liġi Istituzzjonali u Parlamentari tal-UE

Kelma għat-tiftix AMBJENT | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | ENERĠIJA | Il-Kummissjoni Ewropea | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz civili Ewropew | komunikazzjoni | konsultazzjoni pubblika | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | kriżi tal-enerġija | politika ambjentali | politika tal-enerġija | prezz tal-enerġija | strateġija tal-UE | tkabbir ekoloġiku | UNJONI EWROPEA | viżjoni tal-Ewropa

Sommarju European Commission President Ursula von der Leyen's third State of the Union address, scheduled for 14 September 2022, will be delivered at a time when the European Union and its Member States are facing unprecedented geopolitical and economic challenges. Rising energy prices and accelerating climate change are testing the EU's resilience. On a more positive note, the recovery and resilience plans of most Member States have been approved, and the Next Generation EU spending programme will provide financing for the EU's green transformation. Nevertheless, the enforcement of EU values (Article 2 of the Treaty on European Union), and in particular the rule of law, remains a challenge; the application of the Conditionality Regulation could provide the tools to address some of the related issues. Other points worth noting are that months after the Conference on the Future of Europe ended, the European Commission's follow-up to its outcome is still underway, and that the coronavirus pandemic, although no longer the main topic of concern, is continuing to have a profound effect on lives and societies. The EU State of the Union address, delivered to the European Parliament by the president of the European Commission, dates back to 2010. The address takes stock of the achievements of the past year and presents priorities for the year ahead. It is an important tool when it comes to the Commission's ex-ante accountability vis-à-vis Parliament and is also aimed at rendering the definition of priorities at EU level more transparent and at communicating them to the public. The event chimes with similar practices in national democracies. The United States, for instance, has a long-standing tradition of presidential State of the Union addresses. In contrast to the US constitution, the EU Treaties do not prescribe a State of the Union address; the EU version was established by the 2010 Framework Agreement on relations between Parliament and the Commission. This briefing further updates an earlier one from September 2016, originally written by Eva-Maria Poptcheva.

[Briefing EN](#)

[Solar energy in the EU](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 30-08-2022

Awtur WIDUTO Agnieszka

Qasam tematiku L-Enerġija

Kelma għat-tiftix AMBJENT | ambjent naturali | awtosuffiċjenza enerġetika | ENERĠIJA | enerġija ratba | enerġija rinnovabbli | enerġija solari | newtralità karbonika | politika ambjentali | politika tal-ambjent tal-UE | politika tal-enerġija | politika tal-enerġija tal-UE | prezz tal-enerġija | riżorsi rinnovabbli | statistika dwar l-enerġija

Sommarju The EU solar energy strategy proposed under the REPowerEU plan aims to make solar energy a cornerstone of the EU energy system. Boosting renewable energy is also an important part of the European Green Deal in the context of the green transition towards climate neutrality. Solar energy is affordable, clean and has been the fastest-growing energy source in the last decade. It can be used for electricity and heating, while also helping reduce EU dependency on energy imports by replacing them with domestic production. EU measures to boost solar energy include making the installation of solar panels on the rooftops of new buildings obligatory within a specific timeframe, streamlining permitting procedures for renewable energy projects, improving the skills base in the solar sector and boosting the EU's capacity to manufacture photovoltaic panels. Several challenges still need addressing, however. These include competition for land use with other sectors, technological issues, skills shortages and the need to prevent a new energy dependency on non-EU solar panel producers. The ambitious plan includes doubling the current level of solar photovoltaic capacity by 2025 and producing almost 600 GW by 2030. Achieving these goals will depend on continued commitment to renewable energy deployment, success in addressing a number of challenges, and the ability to unlock the full potential of solar energy in the EU, for instance, by boosting domestic solar production and the use of new technologies.

[Briefing EN](#)

Multimedia [Solar energy in the EU](#)

[Towards carbon neutrality through ambitious transformation of the EU energy system](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 11-07-2022

Awtur HEFLICH ALEKSANDRA | SAULNIER JEROME LEON

Qasam tematiku Il-Baġit | Il-Politika dwar ir-Ricerka | Il-Valur Miżjud Ewropew | L-Ambjent | L-Enerġija | L-Industrija | L-Ippjanar bil-Quddiem

Kelma għat-tiftix AMBJENT | deterjorament ambjentali | EKONOMIJA | ENERĠIJA | enerġija ratba | enerġija rinnovabbli | gass serra | kontabbiltà nazzjonali | kummerċ | KUMMERĊ | newtralità karbonika | POLITIKA | politika ambjentali | politika regolatorja | politika tal-enerġija | politika tal-enerġija tal-UE | prezz tal-enerġija | prodott domestiku gross | provvista tal-enerġija | setgħa eżekuttiva u servizz pubbliku | sigurtà tal-provvista | tibdil fil-klima

Sommarju According to a recent European Parliamentary Research Service Cost of Non-Europe (CONE) report, ambitious and united European Union (EU) action in climate and energy policy could be very beneficial, bringing gains of up to 5.6 % of gross domestic product (GDP), equal to €1 trillion additional GDP per year in 2050, compared to a continuation of the status quo (see Figure 1). However, failure to arrive at a common approach, in particular by collectively addressing volatile energy prices and systemic risks emerging from EU dependency on external suppliers such as Russia, could result in the EU missing out on some, or the entirety, of these potential benefits. In this briefing we confirm that the EU has a key role to play to attenuate and eliminate the related risks and in making the transformation possible and successful. We also confirm that fragmentation driven by low ambition and muddling through, or even worst case scenarios of fragmentation, would result in relatively high negative impacts.

[Briefing EN](#)

The 2022 G7 Summit: Against the backdrop of Russia's war on Ukraine

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn

Data 05-07-2022

Awtur SZCZEPANSKI Marcin

Qasam tematiku Il-Governanza Dinjija

Kelma għat-tiftix 2451prezzijiet | affarijiet internazzjonali | AMBJENT | deterjorament ambjentali | ENERĠIJA | Ewropa | FINANZI | Ftehim ta' Pariġi dwar il-Klima | grupp ta' pajjiżi industrijalizzati ewlenin | ir-Russja | kwistjoni Russo-Ukrena | KWISTJONIJIET SOĊJALI | l-Ukraina | laqgħa għolja | organizzazzjonijiet dinjin | ORGANIZZAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | politika ambjentali | politika tal-enerġija | prezz tal-enerġija | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | saħħa | sigurtà internazzjonali | sigurtà tal-ikel | tibdil fil-klima | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika | ġeografija politika | zieda fil-prezz

Sommarju The 48th G7 Summit took place at Schloss Elmau, Germany, on 26-28 June 2022. Russia's war on Ukraine has heavily affected the G7's deliberations this year and created pressing new global challenges that were discussed both in the preparatory meetings and at the summit itself. The resulting communiqué focuses on supporting Ukraine, on reducing the impact of the war on the global economy, security of supply and prices of energy and food, climate challenges and the new G7 partnership for infrastructure and investment in developing countries.

Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn [EN](#)

Domino effects of the war

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 03-06-2022

Awtur BOEHM Lasse | LAZAROU Eleni | SABBATI Giulio

Qasam tematiku Kwistjonijiet Ekonomiċi u Monetarij | L-Affarijiet Barranin

Kelma għat-tiftix 2451prezzijiet | analiżi ekonomika | awtosuffiċjenza enerġetika | EKONOMIJA | ENERĠIJA | Ewropa | FINANZI | gwerra | importazzjoni (UE) | inflazzjoni | ir-Russja | konsegwenza ekonomika | kummerċ | KUMMERC | l-Ukraina | politika tal-enerġija | prezz tal-enerġija | prezz tal-ikel | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | relazzjonijiet monetarij | sigurtà internazzjonali | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | TRASPORT | trasport bl-ajru | trasport bl-ajru u fl-ispażju | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika | ġeografija politika | zieda fil-prezz | żona tal-euro

Sommarju The war Russia unleashed on Ukraine has global repercussions, beyond the death toll and the human tragedy in Ukraine itself, and the resulting refugee flows and wider destabilising effects on Europe's east. This infographic depicts some of the economic consequences of the war, for Europe, but also the rest of the world.

Briefing [EN](#)

Question time: EU external action to address the impact of the war in Ukraine on third countries

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn

Data 03-06-2022

Awtur BILQUIN Bruno | CAPRILE ANNA | PICHON Eric | PRZETACZNIK Jakub

Qasam tematiku L-Affarijiet Barranin

Kelma għat-tiftix 2451prezzijiet | analiżi ekonomika | EKONOMIJA | ENERĠIJA | Ewropa | FINANZI | intervent militari | ir-Russja | konsegwenza ekonomika | KWISTJONIJIET SOĊJALI | l-Ukraina | pajjiż terz | politika ta' kooperazzjoni | politika tal-enerġija | prezz tal-enerġija | prezz tal-ikel | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | saħħa | sigurtà internazzjonali | sigurtà tal-ikel | skarsezza tal-ikel | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika | ġeografija politika | zieda fil-prezz

Sommarju Russia's war of aggression on Ukraine, beyond atrocities committed in the field, has grave consequences for the global order, risking further destabilisation of many third countries. The EU and its Member States reacted with a series of measures aimed at hindering Russia's expansionism, supporting Ukraine's defence and reconstruction, and mitigating the impact of the war on non-EU (third) countries. Parliament will use its powers of oversight in the revived 'question time' set for the June I plenary session to question the High Representative/Vice-President of the European Commission on progress with EU action to date.

Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn [EN](#)

['This is Europe' debate in the European Parliament: Speech by Mario Draghi, Prime Minister of Italy, 3 May 2022](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Ghajn

Data 20-05-2022

Awtur DRACHENBERG Ralf

Qasam tematiku Coronavirus | Is-Saħħa Pubblika | L-Affarijiet Barranin | L-Energija

Kelma għat-tiftix affarijiet internazzjonali | awtosuffiċjenza enerġetika | EKONOMIJA | ENERĠIJA | Ewropa | FINANZI | finanzjar u investiment | integrazzjoni Ewropea | intervent militari | investiment tal-UE | ir-Russja | konferenza Ewropea | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | l-Ukraina | politika tal-enerġija | prezz tal-enerġija | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | rkupru ekonomiku | sigurtà internazzjonali | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | UNJONI EWROPEA | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika | ġeografija politika

Sommarju 'This is Europe' – an initiative proposed by the President of the European Parliament, Roberta Metsola – consists of a series of debates with EU Heads of State or Government to discuss their visions for the future of the European Union. Following an earlier speech to the Parliament in this context by the Estonian Prime Minister, Kaja Kallas, on 3 May 2022, the Italian Prime Minister, Mario Draghi, was the first EU leader to address the Parliament after the latter's Conference of Presidents had endorsed the initiative on 28 April. Mr Draghi suggested numerous initiatives to strengthen the European Union, notably a conference to rationalise and optimise EU investment in military spending. He also expressed his support for abolishing the principle of unanimity in the Council for decision-making on foreign policy, and for Treaty changes, to achieve what he called 'pragmatic and ideal federalism'.

Mad-Daqqa t'Ghajn [EN](#)

[Preparing for 'RepowerEU': Action for more secure, more affordable and cleaner energy](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Ghajn

Data 13-05-2022

Awtur WIDUTO Agnieszka

Qasam tematiku L-Energija

Kelma għat-tiftix 2451prezzijiet | affarijiet internazzjonali | awtosuffiċjenza enerġetika | effiċjenza enerġetika | ENERĠIJA | Ewropa | FINANZI | gass naturali | industrija taż-żejt | ir-Russja | kummerċ | KUMMERĊ | politika tal-enerġija | prezz tal-enerġija | provvista tal-enerġija | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | sanzjonijiet internazzjonali | sigurtà tal-provvista | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika | ġeografija politika | hażna tal-enerġija | žieda fil-prezz

Sommarju Following Russia's invasion of Ukraine, the EU is considering how it can rapidly reduce its dependence on Russian fossil fuels. The European Parliament has called for an embargo on Russian coal, oil and gas. The European Commission's 'RePowerEU' plan will mark out the next steps.

Mad-Daqqa t'Ghajn [EN](#)

Multimedia [Fitfor55: a new energy system](#)

[EU gas storage and LNG capacity as responses to the war in Ukraine](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 29-04-2022

Awtur BOEHM Lasse | WILSON Alex Benjamin

Qasam tematiku L-Energija

Kelma għat-tiftix 2451prezzijiet | effiċjenza enerġetika | ENERĠIJA | Ewropa | FINANZI | gass naturali | iffrankar ta' enerġija | importazzjoni (UE) | industrija taż-żejt | ir-Russja | kummerċ | KUMMERĊ | politika tal-enerġija | politika tal-enerġija tal-UE | prezz tal-enerġija | sigurtà tal-provvista | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika | ġeografija politika | hażna tal-enerġija | žieda fil-prezz

Sommarju Russia remains Europe's largest supplier of coal, oil, and gas. This poses a particular difficulty for the EU and its Member States, which are urgently seeking to reduce their energy dependence. This is not only necessary to pressure Russia economically to end its invasion of Ukraine, but also to prevent Russia from weaponising its energy supplies and threatening Europe's energy security in future. Replacing Russian natural gas will be much more difficult than replacing oil and coal, due to differences in supply infrastructure, transportation and storage. While part of the long-term solution lies in the promotion of renewable energy sources and energy efficiency savings, the EU will nevertheless require large volumes of natural gas imports in the short and medium term. Since most of Europe's pipeline infrastructure is organised to import Russian gas, alternative supplies will mostly have to come by sea in the form of liquefied natural gas (LNG). To guarantee security of supply, the EU will also need to ensure gas storage levels remain high so Member States can cope with a sudden interruption of gas supplies. However, both LNG terminals and gas storage capacity are unevenly spread across Europe, with important policy implications. There is a clear need to frontload investment to diversify supplies and fill storage, but uncertainty as to who can or should finance these changes. There is also the question of how to coordinate policy action at EU level, how to buffer against negative social and economic consequences, and how to ensure coherence of security of supply with the 'fit for 55' package and the European Green Deal.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Russia's war on Ukraine: Support for the fishing, aquaculture and fish-processing sectors](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn

Data 20-04-2022

Awtur SCHOLAERT FREDERIK

Qasam tematiku Is-Sajd

Kelma għat-tiftix 2451prezzijiet | AGRİKOLTURA, FORESTRIJA U SAJD | akkwakultura | analiżi ekonomika | EKONOMIJA | ENERĠIJA | Ewropa | FINANZI | finanza tal-UE | Fond Ewropew għall-Affarijiet Marittimi u s-Sajd | għajjnuna mill-Istat | għajjnuna tal-UE | intervent militari | ir-Russja | konsegwenza ekonomika | l-Ukraina | politika ekonomika | politika tal-enerġija | prezz tal-enerġija | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | sajd | sigurtà internazzjonali | UNJONI EWROPEA | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika | ġeografija politika | žieda fil-prezz

Sommarju The Russian war against Ukraine has a significant impact on the EU seafood sector. Increased prices for energy and raw materials have led to high operating costs for fishermen, aquaculture farmers and fish-processing companies. The European Commission has responded with emergency measures, adapting State aid rules and activating exceptional support from the European Maritime, Fisheries and Aquaculture Fund (EMFAF).

Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn [EN](#)

[The Ukraine war and energy supply \[What Think Tanks are thinking\]](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 06-04-2022

Awtur CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Qasam tematiku L-Affarijiet Barranin | L-Enerġija

Kelma għat-tiftix awtosuffiċjenza enerġetika | ENERĠIJA | Ewropa | grupp ta' riflessjoni | gwerra | ir-Russja | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | l-Ukraina | miżura restrittiva tal-UE | politika tal-enerġija | prezz tal-enerġija | PRODUZZJONI, TEKNOLOGIJA U RĊERKA | provvista tal-enerġija | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | riċerka u propjetà intellettuali | sigurtà internazzjonali | UNJONI EWROPEA | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika | ġeografija politika

Sommarju Russia's war on Ukraine has boosted the already high prices of oil and gas in the European Union, posing a question mark over sustainable deliveries of energy to the bloc. The EU is heavily dependent on Russia for its oil and gas. In 2021, two-fifths of the gas Europeans burned came from Russia. More than a quarter of the EU's imported crude oil came from the country. The European Commission has announced plans to cut the EU's dependence on Russian gas by two-thirds this year. Meanwhile, Russia has demanded that it is paid for its gas in roubles, rather than in euros or dollars, as stated in the contracts. The G-7 industrialised countries have dismissed the plan. EU Member States are divided over including a ban on energy imports from Russia among sanctions imposed on Moscow. Such an embargo would put a squeeze on European households, probably leading to gas rationing. However, it would cut Russia off from a major source of the hard currency that it uses in part to finance the war. This note gathers links to the recent publications and commentaries from international think tanks on the impact of the war on global and European energy markets. Analyses on the Ukraine war and its implications can be found in a previous edition of the 'What Think Tanks are Thinking' series.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Russia's war on Ukraine: Implications for EU commodity imports from Russia](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn

Data 25-03-2022

Awtur RAGONNAUD Guillaume | SZCZEPANSKI Marcin

Qasam tematiku Il-Kummerċ Internazzjonali

Kelma għat-tiftix 2451prezzijiet | analiżi ekonomika | EKONOMIJA | ENERĠIJA | Ewropa | FINANZI | importazzjoni (UE) | intervent militari | ir-Russja | katina tal-provvista | konsegwenza ekonomika | kummerċ | KUMMERĊ | kummerċ internazzjonali | l-Ukraina | politika tal-enerġija | prezz tal-enerġija | prezz tal-komoditajiet | produzzjoni | PRODUZZJONI, TEKNOLOGIJA U RĊERKA | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | restrizzjoni fuq l-esportazzjoni | sigurtà internazzjonali | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika | ġeografija politika | žieda fil-prezz

Sommarju Russia is a major global commodity producer and exporter. The country's invasion of Ukraine has already pushed commodity prices to historically high levels, and could also lead to commodity shortages. This situation may cause considerable economic damage, with far-reaching consequences for EU industry.

Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn [EN](#)

[EU economic and financial developments: Weekly Picks - 11 March 2022](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 11-03-2022

Awtur HAGELSTAM Kajus | MAGNUS Marcel | PACHECO DIAS CRISTINA SOFIA | TURCU OVIDIU IONUT | ZORPIDIS ANDREAS | ZSITNAK ALEXANDRA

Qasam tematiku Kwistjonijiet Ekonomiċi u Monetarij

Kelma għat-tiftix 2451prezzijiet | analiżi ekonomika | EKONOMIJA | ENERĠIJA | Ewropa | FINANZI | impatt soċjali | ir-Russja | konsegwenza ekonomika | KWISTJONIJIET SOĠJALI | politika tal-enerġija | prezz tal-enerġija | provvista tal-enerġija | qafas soċjali | statistika tal-UE | studju tal-impatt | tbassir ekonomiku | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika | ġeografija politika | žieda fil-prezz

Sommarju This paper provides a summary of recent analyses of the economic, financial and budgetary developments in the EU and the Euro, notably following the Russian invasion in Ukraine and the outbreak of the war. It also highlights related policy recommendations made in the public domain to mitigate any adverse effects and support sustainable recovery.

Briefing [EN](#)

Outlook for the meeting of EU leaders on 16 December 2021

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 10-12-2021

Awtur DRACHENBERG Ralf

Qasam tematiku Coronavirus | Id-Demokrazija | Is-Sigurtà u d-Difiża | Kwistjonijiet Ekonomiċi u Monetarji | L-Affarijiet Barranin | L-Energija | L-Ispazju ta' Libertà, Sigurtà u Gustizzja

Kelma għat-tiftix agenda | ENERĠIJA | epidemija | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz ċivili Ewropew | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | Kunsill Ewropew | KWISTJONIJIET SOĊJALI | marda tal-coronavirus | migrazzjoni | migrazzjoni | POLITIKA | politika ta' sigurtà u ta' difiża komuni | politika tal-enerġija | prezz tal-enerġija | proċeduri parlamentari | relazzjonijiet tal-UE | saħħa | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju The last regular European Council meeting of 2021, on 16 December, will discuss a broad range of topics, notably the coronavirus pandemic, crisis management and resilience, energy prices, security and defence, migration, and external relations. In the context of the worsening epidemiological situation and the emergence of the Omicron variant, EU leaders will address progress in vaccination across the EU and the impact of new restrictions on the single market. They will also discuss international solidarity and ways of ensuring global vaccine coverage. Their debate on security and defence will probably focus on two intertwined outstanding issues, the Strategic Compass and the forthcoming cooperation declaration with NATO. On migration, EU leaders are expected to review the follow-up to their previous commitments and address the migration situation in the English Channel. In the external relations field, they will most likely discuss the situation in Ukraine and at the Belarus border, the developments in Ethiopia as well as preparations for the EU-African Union summit. As the European Council meeting will take place back to back with the Eastern Partnership Summit, EU leaders could take stock of the outcome of the latter. The Euro Summit directly after the European Council meeting will focus on the Covid recovery and review progress on the Banking and Capital Markets Unions

Briefing [EN](#)

Outcome of the European Council meeting of 21-22 October 2021

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 25-10-2021

Awtur ANGHEL Suzana Elena | DRACHENBERG Ralf

Qasam tematiku Coronavirus | Id-Demokrazija | Is-Saħħa Pubblika | L-Affarijiet Barranin | L-Energija | L-Ispazju ta' Libertà, Sigurtà u Gustizzja

Kelma għat-tiftix affarijiet internazzjonali | ENERĠIJA | epidemija | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz ċivili Ewropew | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | KUMMERĊ | Kunsill Ewropew | KWISTJONIJIET SOĊJALI | laqgħa għolja | marda tal-coronavirus | migrazzjoni | POLITIKA | politika dwar il-migrazzjoni tal-UE | politika kummerċjali | politika kummerċjali komuni | politika tal-enerġija | prezz tal-enerġija | qafas politiku | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | saħħa | stat tad-dritt | suq uniku diġitali | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju The regular European Council meeting of 21-22 October 2021 dedicated significant time to discussing the rule of law and the rise in energy prices – which have become particularly salient topics at national and European level – as well as to migration. On the rule of law, EU leaders had a political discussion, underlining the importance of the rule of law for the EU, but did not adopt concrete conclusions. Regarding the recent spike in energy prices, they agreed on pursuing short-term, tailored and targeted national measures, and will continue to look for a consensus on long-term measures at the next European Council meeting. Leaders also took stock of the coronavirus pandemic, reviewed progress on the digital agenda and related key legislative files, and held a strategic debate on trade.

Briefing [EN](#)

Outlook for the European Council meeting of 21-22 October 2021

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 15-10-2021

Awtur DRACHENBERG Ralf | TORPEY REBECCA MARY

Qasam tematiku Is-Saħħa Pubblika | Is-Suq Intern u Unjoni tad-Dwana | L-Affarijiet Barranin | L-Energija | L-Ispazju ta' Libertà, Sigurtà u Gustizzja

Kelma għat-tiftix affarijiet internazzjonali | ENERĠIJA | epidemija | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz ċivili Ewropew | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | Kunsill Ewropew | KWISTJONIJIET SOĊJALI | laqgħa għolja | marda tal-coronavirus | migrazzjoni | politika dwar il-migrazzjoni tal-UE | politika tal-enerġija | prezz tal-enerġija | PRODUZZJONI, TEKNOLOĠIJA U RICERKA | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | relazzjonijiet tal-UE | saħħa | teknoloġija u regolamenti tekniċi | trasformazzjoni diġitali | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju The regular European Council meeting of 21-22 October 2021 will discuss the coronavirus pandemic, digital policy, migration, energy prices and external relations. Regarding the coronavirus pandemic, EU Heads of State or Government will focus on EU coordination, resilience and readiness in terms of health crises and the EU's future preparedness for the short and medium terms. The discussions at the meeting on both digital policy and on migration are expected to be stock-taking exercises, assessing the implementation of previous European Council decisions and possibly adding further specifications to them. If the update of the Schengen Borders Code were to be addressed in the context of migration, this could generate a strong debate, since despite overall support for strong external EU borders, Member States have diverging views on how border protection should be assured. EU leaders could also debate energy prices at length, as the issue has become high profile in many Member States. Regarding external relations, discussions in the European Council will focus on preparations for forthcoming international events, notably the ASEM and the Eastern Partnership summits, and the COP26 climate conference. In addition, the Presidents of the European Council, Charles Michel, and the European Commission, Ursula von der Leyen, may brief EU Heads of State or Government on the recent EU-Ukraine Summit, held on 12 October 2021.

Briefing [EN](#)

Outcome of the meetings of EU leaders in Brdo pri Kranju on 5-6 October 2021

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 13-10-2021

Awtur ANGHEL Suzana Elena

Qasam tematiku Is-Sigurtà u d-Difiża | L-Affarijiet Barranin

Kelma għat-tiftix affarijiet internazzjonali | ENERĠIJA | Ewropa | Gorenjska | il-Balkani tal-Punent | is-Slovenja | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz civili Ewropew | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | Kunsill Ewropew | KWISTJONIJIET SOĠJALI | laqgħa għolja | migrazzjoni | politika dwar il-migrazzjoni tal-UE | politika ta' sigurtà u ta' difiża komuni | politika tal-enerġija | prezz tal-enerġija | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | reġjuni tal-Istati Membri tal-UE | rwol internazzjonali tal-UE | UNJONI EWROPEA | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika | ġeografija politika

Sommarju The EU leaders met on 5 October 2021 in Brdo pri Kranju, Slovenia, to discuss informally the Union's role in the world over a working dinner. The meeting was coupled with an EU-Western Balkan Summit the next day. The focus at the dinner was on security and defence in the context of the 'Strategic Compass' process, to be finalised by March 2022, with EU leaders agreeing to continue deepening defence cooperation, not least by strengthening the alliance with NATO. The leaders also confirmed their 2019-2024 strategic agenda commitment to strengthen the EU's capacity to 'act autonomously', albeit without agreeing on the modalities. Building unity was central to this preparatory summit. Migration and energy were also raised briefly, but will be addressed in greater detail at future meetings. The EU-Western Balkans Summit on 6 October highlighted the strategic importance of the region for the Union. The focus was on the common commitment to socio-economic recovery and the development of the Western Balkans in the post-pandemic phase, with €30 billion mobilised for investment as part of the economic and investment plan for the Western Balkans. EU leaders also focused on ways to strengthen political dialogue and security cooperation. The 'Brdo Declaration' reaffirmed the region's European perspective and the EU's commitment to enlargement, with the caveats of 'credible reforms', 'rigorous conditionality' and that the assessment of individual countries' progress on the basis of the 'principle of own merits'.

Briefing [EN](#)

Plenary round-up – October I 2021

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn

Data 08-10-2021

Awtur FERGUSON CLARE | SOCHACKA KATARZYNA

Qasam tematiku Id-Demokrazija, il-Liġi Istituzzjonali u Parlamentari tal-UE

Kelma għat-tiftix 2451prezzijiet | AMBJENT | ambjent naturali | Amerika | Artiku | Aġenzija tal-Unjoni Ewropea għall-Azil | DRITT | dritt kriminali | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | ENERĠIJA | FINANZI | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz civili Ewropew | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | l-Istati Uniti | Parlament Ewropew | POLITIKA | politika tal-enerġija | prezz tal-enerġija | proċeduri parlamentari | reat tat-taxxa | relazzjonijiet tal-UE | sessjoni parlamentari | sikurezza tal-informazzjoni | teknoloġija tal-informazzjoni u proċessar tad-data | UNJONI EWROPEA | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika | ġeografija politika | zieda fil-prezz

Sommarju During the first plenary session of October 2021 in Strasbourg, Parliament held a number of debates, in particular on the proposed EU Health Emergency Preparedness and Response Authority, which should ensure a coordinated EU approach for future health crises. Debate also took place on possible European solutions to the rise in energy prices for businesses and consumers and the role of energy efficiency and renewable energy, highlighting the need to tackle energy poverty. Members discussed the release of the Pandora Papers and the implications for efforts to combat money laundering, tax evasion and avoidance. Debates were held on several human rights issues, including the humanitarian situation in Tigray. Members heard a statement from the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy/Vice-President of the Commission, Josep Borrell, on the situation in Belarus following the violent repression of protest in the country. A number of resolutions and legislative acts were adopted, inter alia on artificial intelligence in criminal law, the EU road safety policy framework 2021-2030, the Aarhus Regulation on access to information and public participation in environmental matters, on the state of EU cyber-defence capabilities, and on the Banking Union annual report 2020.

Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn [EN](#)

Rising Inflation: Transitory or Cause for Concern?

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Studju

Data 13-09-2021

Awtur estern Joscha BECKMANN, Klaus-Jürgen GERN, Philipp HAUBER, Nils JANNSEN, Ulrich STOLZENBURG

Qasam tematiku Kwistjonijiet Ekonomiċi u Monetarji | Kwistjonijiet Finanzjarji u Bankarji

Kelma għat-tiftix 2451prezzijiet | analiżi ekonomika | EKONOMIJA | ENERĠIJA | epidemija | FINANZI | il-Bank Ċentrali Ewropew | inflazzjoni | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz civili Ewropew | kummerċ | KUMMERĊ | KWISTJONIJIET SOĠJALI | marda tal-coronavirus | politika tal-enerġija | prezz għall-konsumatur | prezz tal-enerġija | provvista u domanda | relazzjonijiet monetarji | saħħa | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | stabbiltà tal-prezzijiet | tbassir ekonomiku | UNJONI EWROPEA | zieda fil-prezz | zona tal-euro

Sommarju Consumer price inflation in the euro area has sharply risen to 3% in the course of 2021. This increase was mainly due to higher energy prices and other transitory factors. Recent macroeconomic forecasts generally expect inflation to return to below target values next year. However, there are several factors in place that could lead to more sustained upward pressure on prices, and materialisation of these upward risks could force the ECB to take difficult choices. This paper was provided by the Policy Department for Economic, Scientific and Quality of Life Policies at the request of the committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (ECON) ahead of the Monetary Dialogue with the ECB President on 27 September 2021.

Studju [EN](#)

[Inflation on the Upswing - Just a Hiccup or a Trend Reversal After All?](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Analizi fil-Fond

Data 13-09-2021

Awtur estern Kerstin BERNOTH, Gökhan IDER

Qasam tematiku Kwistjonijiet Ekonomiċi u Monetarij | Kwistjonijiet Finanzjarji u Bankarji

Kelma għat-tiftix 2451prezzijiet | EKONOMIJA | ENERĠIJA | epidemija | FINANZI | immaniġġjar tal-persunal u kundizzjonijiet tax-xogħol | impjieg | IMPJIEGI U KUNDIZZJONIJET TAX-XOGħOL | imġiba tal-konsumatur | inflazzjoni | konsum | kontabbiltà nazzjonali | KUMMERĊ | KWISTJONIJET SOĊJALI | marda tal-coronavirus | politika tal-enerġija | prezz tal-enerġija | qgħad | relazzjonijiet monetarij | saħħa | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | tfaddil | zieda fil-paga | zieda fil-prezz | zona tal-euro

Sommarju Although energy price volatility has recently been the largest contributor to movements in the headline inflation rate, there are other factors indicating that inflation in the euro area will remain elevated in the months ahead. However, most of them have only a temporary effect. A major risk to the further development of inflation is a rise in inflation expectations, which should be monitored critically.
This paper was provided by the Policy Department for Economic, Scientific and Quality of Life Policies at the request of the committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (ECON) ahead of the Monetary Dialogue with the ECB President on 27 September 2021.

[Analizi fil-Fond](#) [EN](#)

[Rise in Inflation: Much Ado About Nothing?](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Analizi fil-Fond

Data 13-09-2021

Awtur estern Christophe BLOT, Caroline BOZOU and Jérôme CREEL

Qasam tematiku Kwistjonijiet Ekonomiċi u Monetarij | Kwistjonijiet Finanzjarji u Bankarji

Kelma għat-tiftix 2451prezzijiet | EKONOMIJA | ENERĠIJA | epidemija | FINANZI | indici tal-prezzijiet | inflazzjoni | KWISTJONIJET SOĊJALI | marda tal-coronavirus | politika tal-enerġija | prezz għall-konsumatur | prezz tal-enerġija | rata tal-VAT | relazzjonijiet monetarij | recessjoni ekonomika | saħħa | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | tassazzjoni | zieda fil-prezz | zona tal-euro

Sommarju Euro area inflation reached 3% in August, a rapid increase from August 2020 when it was -0.3%. As the inflation rate now outpaces the ECB's medium-term target of 2%, could it become a concern for the central bank? After showing that the health crisis was unprecedented in its nature and sectoral characteristics, we study the determinants of inflation in the short term and then discuss various elements that could influence the trajectory of future inflation and mitigate inflation fears.
This paper was provided by the Policy Department for Economic, Scientific and Quality of Life Policies at the request of the committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (ECON) ahead of the Monetary Dialogue with the ECB President on 27 September 2021.

[Analizi fil-Fond](#) [EN](#)

[Common rules for the internal electricity market](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 12-07-2019

Awtur ERBACH Gregor

Qasam tematiku L-Adozzjoni tal-Leġislazzjoni mill-PE u mill-Kunsill | L-Enerġija

Kelma għat-tiftix dritt tal-Unjoni Ewropea | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | effiċjenza enerġetika | ENERĠIJA | enerġija elettrika | enerġija ratba | enerġija rinnovabbli | industriji tal-elettriku u nukleari | informazzjoni u proċessar tal-informazzjoni | komunikazzjoni | konsum | konsumatur | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | kostruzzjoni u urbanistika | kummerċ | KUMMERĊ | KWISTJONIJET SOĊJALI | netwerk tat-trażmissjoni | politika tal-enerġija | prezz tal-enerġija | provvista tad-dawl | proċedura ta' kodeċijoni | sigurtà tal-provvista | skambju ta' informazzjoni | Stat Membru tal-UE | suq uniku | teknoloġija tal-informazzjoni u proċessar tad-data | UNJONI EWROPEA | ġbir ta' dejta | ĠEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika

Sommarju On 30 November 2016, the European Commission presented a legislative proposal for a recast directive on the internal market for electricity, as part of a comprehensive legislative package entitled 'Clean Energy for all Europeans'. The proposed directive would oblige Member States to ensure a more competitive, customer-centred, flexible and non-discriminatory EU electricity market with market-based supply prices. It would strengthen existing customer rights, introduce new ones and provide a framework for energy communities. Member States would have to monitor and address energy poverty. The proposal clarifies the tasks of distribution system operators and emphasises the obligation of neighbouring national regulators to cooperate on issues of cross-border relevance. 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 in December 2018. The European Parliament adopted the text in the March II 2019 plenary session and the Council on 22 May 2019. The Directive entered into force on 4 July 2019 and must be transposed into national legislation by 31 December 2020. 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](#)

[What if we let consumer electricity prices fluctuate?](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn

Data 10-01-2019

Awtur KURRER CHRISTIAN MARTIN

Qasam tematiku Is-Suq Intern u Unjoni tad-Dwana | L-Energija

Kelma għat-tiftix 2451prezzijiet | ENERĠIJA | energija elettrika | FINANZI | fluttwazzjoni tal-prezzijiet | industriji tal-elettriku u nukleari | politika tal-enerġija | prezz tal-enerġija

Sommarju Electricity production from renewable sources such as wind and solar energy is expanding rapidly in Europe and around the world. However, integrating these fluctuating sources into the grid is increasingly becoming a challenge for grid operators that need to match electricity supply with demand. Switching over to a new electricity market system where the demand would better adapt to the supply could be crucial for the success of the transition towards a low-carbon society.

Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn [EN](#)

Multimedia [What if we let consumer electricity prices fluctuate?](#)

[Seven economic challenges for Russia: Breaking out of stagnation?](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Analizi fil-Fond

Data 18-07-2018

Awtur RUSSELL Martin

Qasam tematiku Kwistjonijiet Ekonomiċi u Monetarji | L-Affarijiet Barranin

Kelma għat-tiftix affarijiet internazzjonali | DRITT | dritt kriminali | EKONOMIJA | ENERĠIJA | Ewropa | faqar | governanza | innovazzjoni | ir-Russja | kontabbiltà nazzjonali | korruzzjoni | KUMMERĊ | kummerċ internazzjonali | l-Ukraina | ostaklu tariffarju | POLITIKA | politika ekonomika | politika ekonomika | politika tal-enerġija | prezz tal-enerġija | PRODUZZJONI, TEKNOLOGIJA U RĠERKA | relazzjonijiet internazzjonali | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | reċessjoni ekonomika | riforma ekonomika | riċerka u proprjetà intellettuali | sanzjonijiet ekonomiċi | setgħa eżekuttiva u servizz pubbliku | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | struttura ekonomika | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika | ġeografija politika

Sommarju This publication describes the current condition of the Russian economy, which has suffered recently from external shocks, such as a collapse in oil prices and Western sanctions. However, it argues that poor economic performance has more to do with long-term internal problems, including a lack of competitive markets, low levels of investment, an absence of innovation and excessive dependence on natural resources. Finally, it discusses President Putin's promises of economic reforms to tackle such issues, and evaluates the prospects for major change.

Analizi fil-Fond [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

[Energy as a tool of foreign policy of authoritarian states, in particular Russia](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Studju

Data 27-04-2018

Awtur estern Rem Korteweg

Qasam tematiku Il-Kummerċ Internazzjonali | L-Affarijiet Barranin | L-Energija

Kelma għat-tiftix Amerika | Asja u Oċeanja | diversifikazzjoni tal-provvista tal-enerġija | ENERĠIJA | Ewropa | gass naturali | il-Pajjiżi tal-Golf | il-Venezwela | industrija taż-żejt | ir-Russja | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | kummerċ | KUMMERĊ | l-Ukraina | linja tal-gass | miżura restrittiva tal-UE | organizzazzjoni tat-trasport | pajjiżi tal-KSI | politika estera | politika tal-enerġija | politika tal-enerġija tal-UE | prezz tal-enerġija | provvista tal-enerġija | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | sigurtà internazzjonali | sigurtà tal-provvista | TRASPORT | umanistika | UNJONI EWROPEA | XJENZA | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika | ġeografija politika | ġeopolitika

Sommarju Russia and other energy-rich authoritarian states use their energy exports for economic gains but also as a tool of foreign policy leverage. This study looks at the ways and methods these states have used to exert political pressure through their energy supplies, and what it means for the European Union. Most energy-rich authoritarian states use their energy wealth to ensure regime survival. But, more than others, Russia uses its energy wealth as well to protect and promote its interests in its 'near abroad' and to make its geopolitical influence felt further afield, including in Europe. It uses gas supplies to punish and to reward, affecting both transit states and end-consumers. This study explores how supply disruptions, price discounts or hikes, and alternative transit routes such as Nord Stream 2 and Turkish Stream, are used by Russia to further its foreign policy ambitions, feeding suspicions about its geopolitical motives. The lack of transparency about Russia's energy policy decisions contributes to this. In response, the EU is building an Energy Union based around the Third Energy Package, a more integrated European market and diversified supplies. By investing in new supplies, such as LNG, and completing a liberalised energy market, the EU will be better able to withstand such energy coercion and develop a more effective EU foreign policy.

Studju [EN](#)

Financing the transition to clean energy in Europe

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 27-10-2017

Awtur ERBACH Gregor

Qasam tematiku L-Ambjent | L-Energija

Kelma għat-tiftix AMBJENT | deterjorament ambjentali | effiċjenza enerġetika | ENERĠIJA | enerġija ratba | enerġija rinnovabbli | FINANZI | finanzjar u investiment | gass serra | INDUSTRIJA | investiment tal-UE | konsum | konsumatur | KUMMERĊ | modernizzazzjoni tal-industrija | politika ambjentali | politika tal-ambjent tal-UE | politika tal-enerġija | prezz tal-enerġija | PRODUZZJONI, TEKNOLOGIJA U RIĊERKA | Skema ta' Kummerċ tal-Emissjonijiet tal-UE | strutturi u politika industrijali | teknoloġija nadifa | teknoloġija u regolamenti tekniċi | tibdil fil-klima

Sommarju Clean energy is energy produced and consumed generating a minimum of greenhouse gas emissions or other pollution. The level of emissions associated with energy use can meanwhile also be lowered by means of energy efficiency measures reducing demand for energy. To meet the targets of the Paris Agreement (to keep the global temperature rise to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels, aiming at 1.5°C), greenhouse gas emissions must be near zero in the second half of this century. For the energy sector, this means that fossil fuels must be phased out and replaced by low-carbon energy sources. This calls for an unprecedented transition in energy production and consumption, requiring trillions of euros in investment. Financing such a large-scale transition is primarily a task for the private sector, but governments and the EU also have a critical role to play in creating a supportive policy framework. This includes markets for energy and carbon, taxation, regulation, incentives, finance for key infrastructure, and innovation, coordination and information. In the framework of the energy union, the European Commission has proposed a package of legislation and policies to support the transition towards clean energy. The EU has also dedicated 20 % of its budget to climate action, including clean energy. The European Parliament is championing an ambitious climate and energy policy; it regards the carbon and electricity markets as key drivers and favours strong targets for energy efficiency and renewable energy sources.

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

EU energy policy [What Think Tanks are thinking]

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 29-09-2017

Awtur CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Qasam tematiku L-Energija

Kelma għat-tiftix AMBJENT | deterjorament ambjentali | effiċjenza enerġetika | ENERĠIJA | enerġija ratba | enerġija rinnovabbli | gass serra | grupp ta' riflessjoni | politika ambjentali | politika tal-ambjent tal-UE | politika tal-enerġija | politika tal-enerġija tal-UE | prezz tal-enerġija | PRODUZZJONI, TEKNOLOGIJA U RIĊERKA | riċerka u proprjetà intellettuali | teknoloġija nadifa | teknoloġija u regolamenti tekniċi | tibdil fil-klima

Sommarju Faced with uncertain energy demand, volatile prices and possible disruptions to supply, the European Union is pushing ahead with efforts to fully integrate its still-fragmented energy market. The aim is to boost economic growth, foster innovation, ensure stable supplies and protect the environment. The planned construction of the Energy Union is taking shape with the ongoing adoption of numerous policy proposals, such as those contained in the 'Clean Energy for All Europeans' package of 2016. Most recently, the European Parliament adopted new rules on the security of gas supply. This note offers links to a selection of recent commentaries, studies and reports, from some of the major international think tanks and research institutes, which discuss EU energy policies.

Briefing [EN](#)

Assessing the state of Energy Union

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 12-05-2017

Awtur WILSON Alex Benjamin

Qasam tematiku L-Energija

Kelma għat-tiftix AMBJENT | dritt tal-Unjoni Ewropea | ENERĠIJA | enerġija ratba | enerġija rinnovabbli | finanza tal-UE | Fond Ewropew għall-Investimenti Strateġiċi | grija enerġetika | kooperazzjoni fl-enerġija | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | kummerċ | KUMMERĊ | l-ammont permess ta' emissjonijiet tal-UE | netwerk trans-Ewropew | politika ambjentali | politika ta' kooperazzjoni | politika tal-enerġija | politika tal-enerġija tal-UE | politika tar-riċerka tal-UE | prezz tal-enerġija | PRODUZZJONI, TEKNOLOGIJA U RIĊERKA | proġett ta' interess komuni | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | riċerka u proprjetà intellettuali | sigurtà tal-provvista | tfaċilità tal-ligi tal-UE | tnaqqis tal-emissjonijiet | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju 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](#)

[Energy consumers in the EU](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 27-04-2017

Awtur SAJN Nikolina

Qasam tematiku L-Energija

Kelma għat-tiftix DRITT | dritt ċivili | elettronika u inġinerija elettrika | ENERĠIJA | fatturar | iffrankar ta' enerġija | IMPRIŻA U KOMPETIZZJONI | INDUSTRIJA | industrija tal-enerġija | klawnsoli tal-kuntratt | klijenti | konsum | konsum tal-enerġija | kontabbiltà | KUMMERĊ | leġiżlazzjoni dwar l-enerġija | liberalizzazzjoni tas-suq | moralità tan-negozju | negozji distributtivi | organizzazzjoni tal-impriża | politika kummerċjali | politika tal-enerġija | prezz tal-enerġija | protezzjoni tal-konsumatur | tagħmir elettriku | terminazzjoni ta' kuntratt

Sommarju Consumers are considered a key element of EU energy legislation and the efforts to achieve a transition to a carbon-free society. Back in 2009, the third energy package, which sought to establish a liberalised internal energy market, granted energy consumers a number of rights, such as the right to an electricity connection, to switch energy providers and to receive clear offers, contracts and energy bills. However, some of these rights have not yet been put into practice: consumers often do not understand their bills, are unable to compare different offers, are charged for switching, or a switch takes too long. Besides, they do not always seem to be aware of their rights. The ongoing revision of EU energy legislation aims to improve some of the rules concerning consumers and to introduce new rights, such as the right to self-generate and self-consume electricity, to ask for a smart meter, or to engage an aggregator. The European Parliament has repeatedly voiced concern that the truly competitive, transparent and consumer-friendly internal energy market envisaged by the third energy package has yet to materialise and that consumers are still having trouble understanding their bills, offers and contracts. It has called, among other things, for providing consumers with increased protection and clearer information, and for requiring suppliers to automatically put customers on the best possible tariff for their individual circumstances.

Briefing [EN](#)

[ENERGY POLICY](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 15-03-2017

Awtur GOUARDERES Frederic | STOERRING Dagmara

Qasam tematiku Il-Liġi dwar il-Proprietà Intellettwali | L-Energija | L-Evalwazzjoni tal-Liġi u l-Politika fil-Prattika | L-Industrija | L-Ippjanar bil-Quddiem

Kelma għat-tiftix bini u xogħlijiet pubbliċi | dokumentazzjoni | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | EKONOMIJA | ENERĠIJA | FINANZI | finanzjar u investiment | ftehim ta' kummerċ ħieles | gass tax-shale | grilja enerġetika | INDUSTRIJA | industrija taż-żejt | introjtu ta' unità domestika | investiment tal-UE | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz ċivili Ewropew | iżolazzjoni tal-bini | kontabbiltà nazzjonali | kostruzzjoni u urbanistika | Kumitat tal-PE | kummerċ | KUMMERĊ | kummerċ internazzjonali | KWISTJONIJIET SOĊJALI | politika tal-enerġija | prezz tal-enerġija | provvista tal-enerġija | provvista tal-gass | sigurtà tal-provvista | studju tal-każijiet | UNJONI EWROPEA | hażna tal-enerġija

Sommarju This leaflet provides abstracts of selection of latest publications prepared by the European Parliament's Policy Department on Economic and Scientific Policy at the request of the ITRE Committee in relation to the Energy policy.

Briefing [EN](#)

[European statistics on natural gas and electricity prices](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 23-01-2017

Awtur ERBACH Gregor

Qasam tematiku L-Adozzjoni tal-Leġiżlazzjoni mill-PE u mill-Kunsill | L-Energija

Kelma għat-tiftix 2451prezzijiet | analiżi ekonomika | EKONOMIJA | ENERĠIJA | enerġija elettrika | FINANZI | gass naturali | industrija taż-żejt | industrija tal-elettriku u nukleari | politika tal-enerġija | prezz bl-imnut | prezz għall-operaturi | prezz tal-enerġija | provvista tal-enerġija | statistika

Sommarju Member States would have to collect statistics on the prices charged to industrial consumers and households for natural gas and electricity. Price data would be reported every six months for different consumption volumes, and cover energy prices, network charges, taxes and levies, and their sub-components. The proposed regulation would replace Directive 2008/92/EC that requires Member States to collect such statistics for industrial consumers. Data on gas and electricity prices for households are currently collected on a voluntary basis. Statistical data on gas and electricity prices are needed for monitoring the internal market for energy, and the impacts of various policies in the field of energy, such as support for renewable energy sources. The Commission has committed to preparing reports about energy costs and prices every two years, starting in 2016. The regulation came into force in December 2016 after completion of the legislative procedure in the European Parliament and the Council. This briefing updates an earlier edition, of June 2016: PE 583.850.

Briefing [EN](#)

[European statistics on natural gas and electricity prices](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 27-06-2016

Awtur ERBACH Gregor

Qasam tematiku L-Adozzjoni tal-Leġislazzjoni mill-PE u mill-Kunsill | L-Energija

Kelma għat-tiftix AMBJENT | analiżi ekonomika | dritt tal-Unjoni Ewropea | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | EKONOMIJA | ENERĠIJA | energija elettrika | gass naturali | industrija taż-żejt | industriji tal-elettriku u nukleari | metodu statistiku | politika ambjentali | politika tal-enerġija | prezz tal-enerġija | standard ambjentali | statistika tal-UE | teknoloġija tal-informazzjoni u proċessar tad-data | tfassil tal-ligi tal-UE | UNJONI EWROPEA | ġbir ta' dejta

Sommarju Member States would have to collect statistics on the prices charged to industrial consumers and households for natural gas and electricity. Price data would be reported every six months for different consumption volumes, and cover energy prices, network charges, taxes and levies, and their sub-components. The proposed regulation would replace Directive 2008/92/EC that requires Member States to collect such statistics for industrial consumers. Data on gas and electricity prices for households are currently collected on a voluntary basis. Statistical data on gas and electricity prices are needed for monitoring the internal market for energy, and the impacts of various policies in the field of energy, such as support for renewable energy sources. In the context of the Energy Union strategy, the Commission has committed to preparing reports about energy costs and prices every two years, starting in 2016. The agreement reached in trilogue in June 2016 has now to be approved in plenary. This briefing updates an earlier edition, of February 2016: PE 577.981.

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](#)

[Promotion of renewable energy sources in the EU: EU policies and Member State approaches](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Analizi fil-Fond

Data 07-06-2016

Awtur ERBACH Gregor

Qasam tematiku L-Ambjent | L-Energija | L-Industrija

Kelma għat-tiftix AMBJENT | applikazzjoni tal-ligi tal-UE | bijokarburant | direttiva (UE) | dritt tal-Unjoni Ewropea | EKONOMIJA | ENERĠIJA | energija elettrika | energija ratba | energija rinnovabbli | grilja enerġetika | għajjnuna mill-Istat | industriji tal-elettriku u nukleari | politika ambjentali | politika ekonomika | politika tal-enerġija | prezz tal-enerġija | produzzjoni tal-enerġija | Skema ta' Kummerċ tal-Emissjonijiet tal-UE | Stat Membru tal-UE | UNJONI EWROPEA | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika | hażna tal-enerġija

Sommarju This paper analyses the development of renewable energy sources (RES) in the EU, with a focus on support mechanisms at the EU and Member State level, including current and upcoming reforms. It presents the principal support mechanisms for RES, as well as developments in selected Member States, outlines the main technical and regulatory challenges associated with an increasing share of renewable energy and highlights the involvement and positions of the European Parliament. The development of renewable energy sources (RES) is a priority for the European Union. One of the goals of the EU Energy Union strategy is making the EU the world leader in renewable energies. The Renewable Energy Directive sets national targets for all Member States, which remain free to decide how they support RES within the EU energy market rules. The Commission plans to revise the Renewable Energy Directive and other RES-related legislation in 2016. Renewables have a growing share in energy consumption in the EU. However, RES investments in Europe have fallen in recent years due to regulatory changes, economic slowdown and falling technology costs. The development of RES poses a number of technical and regulatory challenges, notably their integration into electricity grids and the sustainability of biofuels, and requires a market design that encourages investment while keeping costs under control. The European Parliament supports the growth of RES in the EU and has called for more ambitious targets. Parliament's Committee on Industry, Research and Energy is currently working on own-initiative reports on energy market design and on the renewable energy progress report.

Analizi fil-Fond [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

[EU strategy for LNG and gas storage](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 01-06-2016

Awtur WILSON Alex Benjamin

Qasam tematiku L-Energija

Kelma għat-tiftix awtosuffiċjenza enerġetika | ENERĠIJA | gass naturali | grilja enerġetika | importazzjoni (UE) | industrija taż-żejt | kummerċ | KUMMERĊ | politika tal-enerġija | prezz tal-enerġija | hażna tal-enerġija | hżin tal-idrokarburi

Sommarju In February 2016, the European Commission presented an EU strategy for liquefied natural gas (LNG) and gas storage, as part of its sustainable energy security package. This builds on existing EU legislation and supports closer consideration of LNG and gas storage issues in proposed or future EU legislation covering the gas sector. Some EU Member States have significant spare capacity to import LNG, whose global prices have fallen rapidly over the past two years, making it far more competitive vis-à-vis pipeline imports. LNG production is expected to increase substantially in the coming years, with predictions of a supply glut and a sustained period of low prices. The LNG strategy considers how the EU can take advantage of this changing market in order to develop a more diverse, secure and affordable gas supply. The strategy proposes a more optimal geographical distribution of LNG import capacity, improved cross-border gas interconnections, full implementation of the internal gas market and closer international engagement with countries that are major LNG suppliers or importers. The strategy notes that LNG has considerable potential as a transport fuel, with far lower air pollution and carbon dioxide emissions than oil-based equivalents. Improved cross-border access to gas storage and more flexible storage options would enhance the potential benefits deriving from increased LNG use. Separate studies of gas storage produced for the Parliament and the Commission argue that storage levels are generally adequate in the EU, despite the very different regulatory regimes adopted by Member States. Gas storage in the EU would benefit from improved cross-border access and a focus on storage issues in regions with supply vulnerabilities.

Briefing [EN](#)

Energy poverty: Protecting vulnerable consumers

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 24-05-2016

Awtur SAJN Nikolina

Qasam tematiku II-Politika Soċjali | II-Protezzjoni tal-Konsumatur | L-Energija

Kelma għat-tiftix 2451prezzijiet | affarijiet soċjali | AMBJENT | analiżi ekonomika | applikazzjoni tal-liġi tal-UE | dritt tal-Unjoni Ewropea | effiċjenza enerġetika | EKONOMIJA | ENERĠIJA | faqar | FINANZI | għajnuna lil gruppi żvantaġġati | iffrankar ta' enerġija | konsegwenza ekonomika | konsum | kontabbiltà nazzjonali | KUMMERC | KWISTJONIJIET SOĠJALI | politika ambjentali | politika dwar il-bidla fil-klima | politika tal-enerġija | prezz għall-konsumatur | prezz tal-enerġija | problema soċjali | protezzjoni soċjali | protezzjoni tal-konsumatur | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju Between 50 million and 125 million people in the EU are at risk of energy poverty – unable to keep their homes warm or pay their bills. The underlying causes are generally considered to be low incomes, high energy prices and poor energy efficiency of the living space, with market conditions and social environment also playing a role. The EU deals with this issue most directly through the Electricity and Gas Directives, which require Member States to define vulnerable customers in their energy market and protect them. The Directives do not include a common EU definition of energy poverty. But the European Commission suggests it could be defined as households spending too much – possibly twice as much as the average – on energy products, and households that have difficulties in paying their energy bills. Member States use various measures to fight energy poverty, including payments through their general social systems, social energy tariffs, limitations on disconnection due to non-payment, improvements in energy efficiency, better information and protection of vulnerable customers. However, a number of studies warn that, without robust energy efficiency measures, EU energy and climate policy could increase the risk of energy poverty, primarily due to the costs of financing the transition to renewable energies through utility bills. The Parliament has warned about this danger and has recently asked the Commission and the Member States to introduce a winter heating disconnection moratorium, as well as no interest credits for energy efficiency improvements and renewable energy investments for low income households.

Briefing [EN](#)

Multimedia [Energy poverty: Protecting vulnerable consumers](#)

Delivering a new deal for energy consumers

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn

Data 23-05-2016

Awtur WILSON Alex Benjamin

Qasam tematiku L-Energija

Kelma għat-tiftix EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | effiċjenza enerġetika | EKONOMIJA | ENERĠIJA | iffrankar ta' enerġija | INDUSTRIJA | informazzjoni u proċessar tal-informazzjoni | inginerija mekkanika | konsum | konsum tal-enerġija | KUMMERC | leġiżlazzjoni dwar l-enerġija | politika ekonomika | politika tal-enerġija | prezz tal-enerġija | protezzjoni tad-data | protezzjoni tal-konsumatur | provvista tal-enerġija | tagħmir tal-kejl | teknoloġija tal-informazzjoni u proċessar tad-data | żvilupp sostenibbli

Sommarju In July 2015 the European Commission published a communication 'Delivering a New Deal for Energy Consumers', outlining its views on the role of consumers in the Energy Union. This argues that retail energy markets in the EU have not kept up with broader transformations in the energy sector and need to be improved so that consumers can play a more active role and benefit more fully from the single market, renewable energies and new technologies. At the May 11 plenary session the Parliament is due to vote an own-initiative resolution concerning the 'New Deal'.

Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn [EN](#)

Energy Union: Key Decisions for the Realisation of a Fully Integrated Energy Market

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Studju

Data 15-03-2016

Awtur estern Luc VAN NUFFEL (Trinomics), Koen RADEMAEKERS (Trinomics), Jessica YEARWOOD TRAVEZAN (Trinomics), Maaike POST (Trinomics), Onne HOOGLAND (Trinomics) and Pepa LOPEZ (Aether)

Qasam tematiku II-Politika dwar ir-Riċerka | II-Protezzjoni tal-Konsumatur | L-Impjiegi | L-Industrija

Kelma għat-tiftix ENERĠIJA | Ewropa | finanzi tal-UE | finanzjament tal-UE | governanza | grilja enerġetika | industrija elettrika | industrija tal-gass | industrija taż-żejt | industrij tal-elettriku u nukleari | intervent fis-suq | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz civili Ewropew | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | KUMMERC | kummerċ ġewwa l-UE | L-Aġenzija tal-Unjoni Ewropea għall-Kooperazzjoni tar-Regolaturi tal-Energija | l-Ungerija | leġiżlazzjoni dwar l-enerġija | netwerk trans-Ewropew | POLITIKA | politika kummerċjali | politika tal-enerġija | politika tal-UE-politika nazzjonali | prezz tal-enerġija | setgħa eżekuttiva u servizz pubbliku | suq uniku | UNJONI EWROPEA | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika | ġeografija politika

Sommarju This study, provided by the Policy Department A at the request of the ITRE Committee gives an overview and analysis of the main EU policies, measures and instruments that contribute to the realisation of fully integrated and well-functioning electricity and gas markets in Europe. Detailed case studies explore capacity remuneration mechanisms, electricity market coupling, and cross-border gas trade between Hungary and its neighbours. Policy recommendations to improve the effectiveness of the integration process are formulated based on the key findings.

Studju [EN](#)

[Belarus: A repressed economy](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Ghajn

Data 02-03-2016

Awtur BENTZEN Naja | DIETRICH Christian

Qasam tematiku L-Affarijiet Barranin

Kelma għat-tiftix affarijiet internazzjonali | analiżi ekonomika | dejn pubbliku | EKONOMIJA | ENERĠIJA | Ewropa | FINANZI | finanzi pubbliċi u politika baġitarja | għajnunha finanzjarja | il-Belarus | indipendenza ekonomika | ir-Russja | kontabbiltà nazzjonali | politika estera | politika ta' kooperazzjoni | politika tal-enerġija | prezz tal-enerġija | prodott domestiku gross | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | reċessjoni ekonomika | riforma ekonomika | sigurtà internazzjonali | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | statistika ekonomika | struttura ekonomika | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika | ġeografija politika

Sommarju Following 19 years of positive economic growth, Belarus's economy contracted by 3.6% in 2015, partly due to the deep recession in Russia, the country's closest trading partner. With shrinking foreign reserves and an increasing need for loans and investment, Belarus is looking for alternative support in an attempt to temporarily stabilise its economy. However, it remains uncertain if the recession will prompt fundamental changes to President Lukashenko's repressive economic policies. Please click here for the full publication in PDF format

Mad-Daqqa t'Ghajn [EN](#)

[European statistics on natural gas and electricity prices](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 24-02-2016

Awtur ERBACH Gregor

Qasam tematiku L-Adozzjoni tal-Leġislazzjoni mill-PE u mill-Kunsill | L-Enerġija

Kelma għat-tiftix 2451prezzijiet | analiżi ekonomika | dritt tal-Unjoni Ewropea | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | EKONOMIJA | ENERĠIJA | enerġija elettrika | FINANZI | gass naturali | industrija taż-żejt | industrija tal-elettriku u nukleari | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | metodu statistiku | politika tal-enerġija | prezz għall-konsumatur | prezz tal-enerġija | statistika tal-UE | suq uniku | teknoloġija tal-informazzjoni u proċessar tad-data | tfassil tal-liġi tal-UE | UNJONI EWROPEA | għbir ta' dejta

Sommarju Member States would have to collect statistics on the prices charged to industrial consumers and households for natural gas and electricity. Price data would be reported every six months for different consumption volumes, and cover energy prices, network charges, taxes and levies, and their sub-components. The proposed regulation would replace Directive 2008/92/EC that requires Member States to collect such statistics for industrial consumers. Data on gas and electricity prices for households are currently collected on a voluntary basis.

Statistical data on gas and electricity prices are needed for monitoring the internal market for energy, and the impacts of various policies in the field of energy, such as support for renewable energy sources. The European Council requested a report about energy costs and prices in May 2013. In the context of the Energy Union strategy, the Commission has committed to preparing such a report every two years, starting in 2016. The European Parliament's secretariat also used these statistics in its reports on trends in energy prices for the ITRE Committee.

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Briefing [EN](#)

[Could US Oil and Gas Exports Be a Game Changer for EU Energy Security?](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Analizi fil-Fond

Data 08-02-2016

Awtur DE MICCO Pasquale

Qasam tematiku Il-Kummerċ Internazzjonali | L-Affarijiet Barranin | L-Enerġija

Kelma għat-tiftix Amerika | awtosuffiċjenza enerġetika | diversifikazzjoni tal-provvista tal-enerġija | ENERĠIJA | enerġija disponibbli | ftehim kummerċjali (UE) | ftehim ta' kummerċ ħfief | gass naturali | importazzjoni (UE) | industrija taż-żejt | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | kummerċ | KUMMERĊ | kummerċ internazzjonali | l-Istati Uniti | politika kummerċjali | politika tal-enerġija | politika tal-esportazzjoni | prezz tal-enerġija | provvista tal-enerġija | UNJONI EWROPEA | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika | ġeografija politika | żejt grezz

Sommarju The quest for oil markets abroad can be seen as an attempt by US companies to find higher prices and profits and avoid bankruptcy, since the current low price of oil, resulting from OPEC's strategy of oversupplying the market, is making shale-oil production in the US less and less profitable. The impact of potential US oil exports on the European Union's energy security is expected to be limited in the short term. The oil market is oversupplied, prices are depressed and are only expected to increase slightly if OPEC and other producers agree to stabilise production, and Europe can find alternative suppliers easily. These now include Iran, which has the world's fourth-largest reserves of oil, since sanctions were lifted in January following the nuclear deal. The US ban on natural gas exports is still in force. Should it be removed, as part of a TTIP deal or under changes to domestic law, the US has the potential to become a net gas exporter. However, as the US can get higher prices on Asian markets and as both the US and the EU have limited LNG infrastructures, the EU is an unlikely destination for large LNG imports from the US in the short run. Europe can obtain gas from a plethora of suppliers, now including Iran, which has the world's second-largest reserves of gas. The long-term outlook is more promising, as US LNG export capacities are expected to rise significantly in the coming decade and EU Member States may decide to diversify supplier countries and routes, under the European Energy Security Strategy, rather than allowing short-term commercial interests to prevail.

Analizi fil-Fond [EN](#)

[Russia's domestic energy policy](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn

Data 01-02-2016

Awtur RUSSELL Martin

Qasam tematiku L-Affarijiet Barranin | L-Energija

Kelma għat-tiftix 2451prezzijiet | diversifikazzjoni tal-provvista tal-enerġija | effiċjenza enerġetika | ENERĠIJA | enerġija ratba | enerġija rinnovabbli | Ewropa | FINANZI | industrija tal-gass | industrija taż-żejt | industrija taż-żejt | industriji tal-elettriku u nukleari | ir-Russja | kooperazzjoni fl-enerġija | KUMMERC | politika kummerċjali | politika nukleari | politika ta' kooperazzjoni | politika tal-enerġija | politika tal-esportazzjoni | potenza idroelettrika | prezz impost | prezz tal-enerġija | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika | ġeografija politika

Sommarju 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.

Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn [EN](#)

[A New Deal for energy consumers](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 05-01-2016

Awtur WILSON Alex Benjamin

Qasam tematiku L-Energija

Kelma għat-tiftix 2451prezzijiet | DRITT | drittijiet u libertajiet | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | effiċjenza enerġetika | ENERĠIJA | FINANZI | fissar tal-prezzijiet | għajjnuna lil gruppi żvantaġġati | iffrankar ta' enerġija | INDUSTRIJA | informazzjoni u proċessar tal-informazzjoni | inġinerija mekkanika | konsum | KUMMERC | KWISTJONIJIET SOĊJALI | politika tal-enerġija | prezz għall-konsumatur | prezz tal-enerġija | protezzjoni soċjali | protezzjoni tad-data | protezzjoni tal-konsumatur | protezzjoni tal-privatezza | tagħmir tal-kejl | teknoloġija tal-informazzjoni u proċessar tad-data | ciberkriminalità

Sommarju On 15 July 2015, the European Commission adopted a Communication on Delivering a New Deal for energy consumers ('New Deal'), as part of the Summer Energy Package. The New Deal is one of several consumer-related actions envisaged in the Energy Union strategy, and is designed to inform future actions in this field, including proposed legislation.

The New Deal highlights the need for greater transparency around energy prices: wholesale and retail prices are diverging as taxes account for a growing share of energy bills, placing a disproportionate burden on household consumers. It emphasises the importance of easy switching between energy suppliers and calls for the phasing out of regulated retail prices, which discourage market competition and investment in infrastructure. The New Deal argues that greater energy efficiency is necessary, demand response among consumers should be facilitated, and community production initiatives encouraged. The Commission considers that rolling out smart meters across the EU is necessary to encourage greater demand response. Yet the precise cost savings for consumers from smart metering (and demand response in general) remain rather unclear, while smart metering has more positive effects when accompanied by incentives to change patterns of energy use (e.g. dynamic pricing). The New Deal calls for new measures to address vulnerable consumers and energy poverty in the EU, with reports by the Commission and European Parliament shedding light on these issues.

The New Deal seeks to encourage the development of smart homes and networks, which will require a range of new energy technologies. The growing use of ICT in smart grids has raised concerns about data protection and the risk of cyber hacking in smart grids. In past resolutions, the European Parliament expressed strong support for key ideas outlined in the New Deal, and has called for consumers to play a more active role in the energy transition.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Recent Trends in Energy Prices](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Analizi fil-Fond

Data 15-12-2015

Awtur DESSIMIROVA Denitza | VERBEKEN Dirk

Qasam tematiku Is-Semestru Ewropew | Kwistjonijiet Ekonomiċi u Monetarij | L-Energija

Kelma għat-tiftix 2451prezzijiet | diżil | ENERĠIJA | enerġija elettrika | enerġija ratba | enerġija rinnovabbli | FINANZI | fluttwazzjoni tal-prezzijiet | gass | industrija taż-żejt | industriji tal-elettriku u nukleari | petrol | politika tal-enerġija | prezz għall-konsumatur | prezz tal-enerġija | prezz tas-suq dinji | Stat Membru tal-UE | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika | żejt grezz

Sommarju After a dramatic fall in 2014, oil and fuel prices in euro terms increased in the first part of 2015, before decreasing again and since mid-2015 to record low levels, similar to early 2015. However, retail gas and electricity prices - which traditionally follow similar trends with some delay stabilized or in some cases even increased, in large part due to higher taxes. Large differences persist amongst EU Member States and commodities. Conversely, most experts claim that fossil fuel prices can be expected to stay "low for long." Notwithstanding important recent progress in developing renewable fuel sources, low fossil fuel prices could discourage innovation in and adoption of cleaner energy technologies.

This paper was prepared by Policy Department A for the Industry, Research and Energy Committee (ITRE).

Analizi fil-Fond [EN](#)

Liquefied Natural Gas in Europe

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 04-11-2015

Awtur WILSON Alex Benjamin

Qasam tematiku L-Energija

Kelma għat-tiftix Amerika | analiżi ekonomika | distribuzzjoni enerġetika | EKONOMIJA | ENERĠIJA | gass naturali | industrija tal-enerġija | industrija taż-żejt | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | kummerċ | KUMMERC | l-Istati Uniti | linja tal-gass | organizzazzjoni tat-trasport | politika tal-enerġija | previzzjoni ta' terminu twil | prezz tal-enerġija | produzzjoni | produzzjoni tal-UE | PRODUZZJONI, TEKNOLOGIJA U RIĊERKA | sigurtà tal-provvista | suq uniku | TRASPORT | trasport enerġetiku | UNJONI EWROPEA | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika | ġeografija politika | hażna tal-enerġija

Sommarju Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) represents the main alternative to pipeline supplies of gas. In liquefied form, natural gas (methane) can be stored and transported across long distances, contributing to diversification of supply and enhancing energy security in Europe. The gas market in the EU is characterised by gradually declining domestic consumption and more rapidly declining domestic production. Import needs are likely to increase in the short and medium term, and remain broadly stable in the longer term. The recent plunge in gas prices, combined with abundance of supply and a weak global economic scenario, has encouraged the diversion of LNG supplies to Europe. The International Energy Agency and the European Commission expect this trend to continue in the coming years. Major new LNG suppliers are emerging and the prospect of US shale gas being exported as LNG could further reshape global gas markets.

The European Commission is developing an EU strategy for LNG and gas storage, one of several measures under the Energy Union package to improve energy security and diversify sources of supply. Infrastructural projects, often with EU funding, are helping several Member States to access LNG supplies, while others have sufficient import capacity to meet expected future needs. A strategic emphasis on LNG is consistent with the recommendations of the European Council and the European Parliament.

Briefing [EN](#)

How to End Energy Poverty? Scrutiny of Current EU and Member States Instruments

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Studju

Data 26-10-2015

Awtur estern Schumacher, Katja (Öko-Institut e.V.), Cludius, Johanna (Öko-Institut e.V.), Förster, Hannah (Öko-Institut e.V.), Greiner, Benjamin (Öko-Institut e.V.), Hünecke, Katja (Öko-Institut e.V.), Kenkmann, Tanja (Öko-Institut e.V.) and van Nuffel, Luc (Trinomics)

Qasam tematiku II-Protezzjoni tal-Konsumatur | Is-Suq Intern u Unjoni tad-Dwana | L-Energija | L-Ippjanar bil-Quddiem

Kelma għat-tiftix abitazzjoni sussidjata | apparat elettrodomestiku | effiċjenza enerġetika | EKONOMIJA | elettronika u inġinerija elettrika | ENERĠIJA | faqar | għajnuna lil gruppi żvantaġġati | INDUSTRIJA | introjtu baxx | klassi soċjalment żvantaġġata | konsum tal-enerġija | kontabbiltà nazzjonali | kostruzzjoni u urbanistika | KWISTJONIJIET SOĊJALI | politika tal-enerġija | prezz tal-enerġija | PRODUZZJONI, TEKNOLOGIJA U RIĊERKA | protezzjoni soċjali | qafas soċjali | sitwazzjoni soċjali | standard Ewropew | Stat Membru tal-UE | teknoloġija u regolamenti tekniċi | titjib fl-abitazzjonijiet | użu tal-enerġija | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika

Sommarju Policymaking to alleviate energy poverty needs to find a balance between short-term remedies and the resolution of long-term drivers of energy poverty. EU policy might need to work towards a) finding a definition of energy poverty; b) supporting national policies financially through EU coordination; and c) setting minimum standards for energy efficiency of buildings and devices. This document was provided by Policy Department A at the request of the Committee on Industry, Research and Energy (ITRE).

Studju [EN](#)

Renewable energy: Implementation Appraisal

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 17-09-2015

Awtur MALMERSJO Gertrud

Qasam tematiku It-Traspożizzjoni u l-Implimentazzjoni tal-Liġi | L-Ambjent | L-Energija

Kelma għat-tiftix AMBJENT | applikazzjoni tal-liġi tal-UE | bijokarburant | Direttiva tal-KE | dritt tal-Unjoni Ewropea | effiċjenza enerġetika | ENERĠIJA | enerġija ratba | enerġija rinnovabbli | kooperazzjoni fl-enerġija | politika ambjentali | politika dwar il-bidla fil-klima | politika ta' kooperazzjoni | politika tal-enerġija | prezz tal-enerġija | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju 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](#)

Energy Efficiency: Implementation Appraisal

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 19-06-2015

Awtur MALMERSJO Gertrud

Qasam tematiku L-Energija | L-Evalwazzjoni tal-Liġi u l-Politika fil-Prattika

Kelma għat-tiftix 2451prezzijiet | AMBJENT | applikazzjoni tal-liġi tal-UE | biblijografija | disinn tal-prodott | dokumentazzjoni | dritt tal-Unjoni Ewropea | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | effiċjenza enerġetika | ENERĠIJA | FINANZI | iffrankar ta' enerġija | konsum tal-enerġija | leġiżlazzjoni dwar l-enerġija | politika ambjentali | politika tal-enerġija | prezz għall-konsumatur | prezz tal-enerġija | PRODUZZJONI, TEKNOLOĠIJA U RICERKA | teknoloġija u regolamenti tekniċi | tnaqqis tal-emissjonijiet | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju There has been a renewed focus on energy, and on better energy integration, reflected in the European Commission's work programme which list 'a resilient Energy Union with a forward-looking climate change policy', as one of its top ten priorities.

The Energy Union strategy comprises five inter-related strands that will work to increase the Union's energy security, sustainability and competitiveness:

- 1) Energy security, solidarity and trust;
- 2) A fully integrated European energy market;
- 3) Energy efficiency contributing to moderation of demand;
- 4) Decarbonising the economy, and
- 5) Research, Innovation and Competitiveness

While all five areas are closely interlinked, this briefing will primarily focus on the area of energy efficiency.

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 Appraisal 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.

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

EU-Russia energy relations – stuck together?

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn

Data 23-03-2015

Awtur RUSSELL Martin

Qasam tematiku L-Affarijiet Barranin | L-Energija

Kelma għat-tiftix affarijiet internazzjonali | awtosuffiċjenza enerġetika | ENERĠIJA | Ewropa | fuwil nukleari | IMPRIŻA U KOMPETIZZJONI | industrija tal-gass | industrija taż-żejt | industriji tal-elettriku u nukleari | ir-Russja | kompetizzjoni | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | kummerċ | KUMMERĊ | linja tal-gass | organizzazzjoni tat-trasport | politika estera | Politika Estera u ta' Sigurtà Komuni | politika tal-enerġija | pożizzjoni dominanti | prezz tal-enerġija | provvista tal-enerġija | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | sanzjonijiet ekonomiċi | sanzjonijiet internazzjonali | sigurtà internazzjonali | sigurtà tal-provvista | TRASPORT | UNJONI EWROPEA | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika | ġeografija politika

Sommarju The EU's reliance on Russian energy is a long-standing concern that predates current tensions. While dependence shows no signs of diminishing, the EU has taken coordinated action to prepare for potential disruption to supplies, and the proposed Energy Union envisages even closer cooperation. However, issues such as energy sanctions and Russian nuclear fuel remain divisive.

Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn [EN](#)

Recent Trends in EU Energy Prices

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Analizi fil-Fond

Data 19-12-2014

Awtur VERBEKEN Dirk

Qasam tematiku Is-Semestru Ewropew | Kwistjonijiet Ekonomiċi u Monetarji | L-Ambjent | L-Energija | L-Industrija

Kelma għat-tiftix 2451prezzijiet | analizi ekonomika | deflazżjoni | diżil | EKONOMIJA | ENERĠIJA | enerġija elettrika | FINANZI | gass naturali | industrija taż-żejt | industriji tal-elettriku u nukleari | petrol bla ċomb | politika ekonomika | politika tal-enerġija | prezz għall-konsumatur | prezz tal-enerġija | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | Stat Membru tal-UE | statistika tal-UE | tkabbir ekonomiku | tnaqqis fil-prezzijiet | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika

Sommarju This paper was prepared by Policy Department A at the request of the Industry, Research and Energy Committee (ITRE). Energy prices became more volatile and fell dramatically due to economic, political and structural changes to the economy. Lasting lower prices will spur global- and EU-wide economic growth. Gas, electricity, and oil product prices move in parallel, albeit with some delay, and with large differences across EU Member States and commodities. Furthermore, the recent fall was in several Member States mitigated by an increase in taxes.

Analizi fil-Fond [EN](#)

[Shale gas and EU energy security](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 11-12-2014

Awtur ERBACH Gregor

Qasam tematiku L-Energija

Kelma għat-tiftix AMBJENT | Amerika | analiżi ekonomika | awtosuffiċjenza enerġetika | diversifikazzjoni tal-provvista tal-enerġija | EKONOMIJA | ENERĠIJA | esportazzjoni tar-riżorsi | evalwazzjoni tar-riżorsi | Ewropa | gass naturali | importazzjoni (UE) | industrija taż-żejt | ir-Russja | konsegwenza ekonomika | kummerċ | KUMMERĊ | I-Istati Uniti | politika ambjentali | politika tal-enerġija | prezz tal-enerġija | provvista tal-enerġija | sigurtà tal-provvista | Stat Membru tal-UE | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika | ġeografija politika

Sommarju While the United States has abundant supplies of cheap gas thanks to the 'shale revolution', the EU remains dependent on gas imports. The Ukrainian crisis has given rise to increasing concerns about the security of the EU's gas supply. At the request of the European Council, the European Commission has analysed the situation, and published a European Energy Security Strategy. Among other elements, the strategy focuses on increasing energy production in the EU and diversifying external supplies. This briefing addresses the question whether, and to what extent, shale gas can contribute to European energy security. Some European regions have significant shale gas resources, but more exploration is needed to find out whether they can be developed commercially. Most analysts agree that shale gas in Europe will be more expensive than in the US, due to different geology and the need to address public acceptance and environmental impact. Shale gas will not resolve short-term energy security issues as exploration and development will take 5 to 15 years. In any case, the volumes produced will not make Europe self-sufficient in gas, but could help to reduce gas prices. The increased production of shale gas in the US has already reduced global gas prices by reducing US demand for liquefied natural gas (LNG). Future gas exports from the US will contribute further to this trend, but prices for exported gas will be higher than domestic US prices due to the cost of LNG transport. Moreover, many analysts believe that exports of US shale gas will go to Asian markets. Prices in Asia are higher than in Europe, where ample supplies of conventional pipeline gas compete with LNG. Analysts agree that Russia will remain an important gas supplier for the EU.

Briefing [EN](#)

[The Russian-Ukrainian Gas Deal: Taking the Bite out of Winter?](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 11-11-2014

Awtur DE MICCO Pasquale

Qasam tematiku L-Affarijiet Barranin | L-Energija

Kelma għat-tiftix DRITT | dritt kriminali | effiċjenza enerġetika | ENERĠIJA | Ewropa | FINANZI | finanza tal-UE | finanzjament tal-UE | garanzija ta' kreditu | gwerra civili | għajnuna finanzjarja | ir-Russja | istituzzjonijiet finanzjarji u kreditu | korruzzjoni | kummerċ | KUMMERĊ | kuntratt kummerċjali | I-Ukraina | linja tal-gass | organizzazzjoni tat-trasport | POLITIKA | politika kummerċjali | politika ta' kooperazzjoni | politika tal-enerġija | politika u sikurezza pubblika | prezz tal-enerġija | provvista tal-enerġija | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | sigurtà tal-provvista | TRASPORT | umanistika | UNJONI EWROPEA | XJENZA | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika | ġeografija politika | ġeopolitika

Sommarju A recent agreement between Moscow and Kyiv, triumphantly heralded by the European Commission, is unlikely to prove everything promised by an outgoing Commission President José Manuel Barroso. Brokered by the EU, the deal should preclude a repeat of the winter gas crisis that hit Ukraine and the EU in 2006 and 2009. Already, Russia – which cut supplies to Ukraine in June 2014, when pro-Russian separatists were waging war in eastern Ukraine – has agreed to restore the supply in the cold months ahead. Prices and conditions have also been settled. But the plan's short-term solutions leave a number of problems unresolved. Ukraine's national reserves and the IMF will pay for some of Ukraine's gas, although a contribution from EU taxpayers cannot be ruled out. Not all of the agreement has been made public, and its sustainability is questionable: even if the deal has taken the bite out of winter, the ramifications for the following seasons are uncertain. The EU's energy security is likely to remain hostage to tensions between Kyiv and Moscow until Ukraine's structural weaknesses are repaired and the country's role as guardian of the pipelines reduced.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Unconventional gas and oil in North America](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Analizi fil-Fond

Data 25-06-2014

Awtur ERBACH Gregor

Qasam tematiku L-Energija

Kelma għat-tiftix AMBJENT | Amerika | analiżi ekonomika | awtosuffiċjenza enerġetika | deterjorament ambjentali | EKONOMIJA | ENERĠIJA | gass serra | il-Kanada | impatt ambjentali | industrija tal-gass | industrija taż-żejt | industrija taż-żejt | konsegwenza ekonomika | kummerċ | KUMMERĊ | I-Istati Uniti | politika ambjentali | politika kummerċjali | politika tal-enerġija | politika tal-esportazzjoni | prezz tal-enerġija | sigurtà tal-provvista | sit enerġetiku | suq tal-enerġija | tbassir ekonomiku | tibdil fil-klima | tniġġis tal-ilma | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika | ġeografija politika

Sommarju Over the past decade, the United States and Canada have experienced spectacular growth in the production of unconventional fossil fuels, notably shale gas and tight oil, thanks to technological innovations such as horizontal drilling and hydraulic fracturing (fracking).

Analizi fil-Fond [EN](#)

Secure, clean and affordable energy for Europe

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn

Data 31-03-2014

Awtur ERBACH Gregor

Qasam tematiku L-Energija

Kelma għat-tiftix AMBJENT | awtosuffiċjenza enerġetika | ENERĠIJA | enerġija ratba | enerġija rinnovabbli | grilja enerġetika | industrija tal-enerġija | kummerċ | KUMMERĊ | liberalizzazzjoni tas-suq | linja tal-gass | organizzazzjoni tat-trasport | politika ambjentali | politika kummerċjali | politika tal-enerġija | prezz tal-enerġija | provvista tal-enerġija | sigurtà tal-provvista | tnaqqis tal-emissjonijiet | TRASPORT

Sommarju The EU is developing energy policies that aim to ensure security of supply, affordable energy for households and industry, and a reduction of carbon emissions in line with EU climate commitments.

Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn [EN](#)

EU climate and energy policies post-2020: Energy security, competitiveness and decarbonisation

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 24-03-2014

Awtur ERBACH Gregor

Qasam tematiku L-Ambjent | L-Energija

Kelma għat-tiftix AMBJENT | awtosuffiċjenza enerġetika | diversifikazzjoni tal-provvista tal-enerġija | ENERĠIJA | enerġija ratba | enerġija rinnovabbli | iffrankar ta' enerġija | industrija taż-żejt | kummerċ | KUMMERĊ | politika ambjentali | politika tal-enerġija | prezz tal-enerġija | provvista tal-enerġija | sigurtà tal-provvista | Skema ta' Kummerċ tal-Emissjonijiet tal-UE | teknoloġija taż-żejt | tnaqqis tal-emissjonijiet

Sommarju In January 2014, the European Commission presented proposals for post-2020 climate and energy policies. It proposed a 40% target for GHG reductions by 2030 and a 27% target for the market share of renewable energy sources, but as yet no new target for energy efficiency. The European Parliament favours three binding targets for emissions reductions, renewable energy sources and energy efficiency. The European Council aims to take a final decision on the new policy framework by October 2014.

Briefing [EN](#)

The Impact of Oil Price on EU Energy Prices

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Studju

Data 14-02-2014

Awtur estern Ludwig-Bölkow-Systemtechnik - LBST:
Uwe ALBRECHT, Matthias ALTMANN, Jan ZERHUSEN and Tetyana RAKSHA ,
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Centre for European Policy Studies - CEPS:
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IFPEN:
Guy MAISONNIER

Qasam tematiku L-Energija

Kelma għat-tiftix 2451prezzijiet | AMBJENT | analiżi ekonomika | EKONOMIJA | ENERĠIJA | enerġija elettrika | enerġija ratba | enerġija rinnovabbli | faħam | FINANZI | formazzjoni tal-prezzijiet | gass naturali | iffrankar ta' enerġija | industrija taż-żejt | industrija tal-elettriku u nukleari | industrija tal-faħam u tal-imminar | KUMMERĊ | politika ambjentali | politika kummerċjali | politika tal-enerġija | prezz bl-imnut | prezz tal-enerġija | prezz tal-komoditajiet | studju tal-impatt | suq tal-komoditajiet | taxxa ambjentali | żejt grezz

Sommarju Oil prices have increased considerably over the past years at global level, while natural gas and other energy prices have seen differing developments in each world region. The present report examines the level of impact of high oil prices on European energy prices and analyses the underlying mechanisms. Policy options to reduce this impact are discussed.

Studju [EN](#)

EU and Russian Policies on Energy and Climate Change

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Analizi fil-Fond

Data 18-12-2013

Awtur DE MICCO Pasquale | GARGES DE LOS FAYOS TOURNAN Fernando | KEREBEL Cécile | OHLIGER Tina

Qasam tematiku L-Affarijiet Barranin | L-Ambjent | L-Energija

Kelma għat-tiftix AMBJENT | ambjent naturali | Artiku | awtosuffiċjenza enerġetika | diversifikazzjoni tal-provvista tal-enerġija | ENERĠIJA | esplotazzjoni tar-riżorsi | Ewropa | impatt ambjentali | ir-Russja | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | linja tal-gass | organizzazzjoni tat-trasport | politika ambjentali | politika dwar il-bidla fil-klima | politika tal-enerġija | prezz tal-enerġija | provvista tal-enerġija | relazzjonijiet tal-UE | Stat Membru tal-UE | TRASPORT | umanistika | UNJONI EWROPEA | XJENZA | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika | ġeografija politika | ġeopolitika

Sommarju EU-Russian energy relations are characterised by mutual interdependence. Within the EU, however, the level of Member States' dependence on Russia varies largely according to Member States' abilities to diversify their energy mix and their imports. This has created a fragmented internal energy market, as demonstrated by the wide range in gas prices among Member States. Energy supply diversification has become a key concern for the entire EU, although energy policies are still largely overseen by Member States. While Russia is likely to remain Europe's principal energy supplier in the medium term, the importance of other crude oil and natural gas exporters, including Azerbaijan and Algeria, is likely to grow. The European Commission supports widening the possible range of sources, particularly given its antitrust investigations against Russian companies, which have exacerbated tensions. The EU and Russia are also divided by their environmental policies, stemming from a different environmental sensibility but also from the different availability of fossil fuels. Fighting against climate change, the EU has committed to reduce its overall greenhouse gas emissions by 20 % by 2020. To fulfil this promise, the EU has relied on the EU Emission Trading System, currently the largest international carbon market. Unlike Europe and its ecological considerations, Moscow has long been driven by more economic and geostrategic factors. Despite Prime Minister Dmitry Medvedev's recent willingness to consider limiting carbon emissions and fostering investments in renewable sources, the country's refusal to adhere to the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol and its environmentally unfriendly Arctic efforts confirm Moscow's resistance to integrating climate issues in its policies.

Analizi fil-Fond [EN](#)

The Cost of Non-Europe in the Single Market for Energy (+ Annexes I-IV + Booklet)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Studju

Data 14-06-2013

Awtur DEL MONTE Micaela

Awtur estern Timme van Melle, Raphael Sauter, Axel Volkery and Christina Beestermöeller of Ecofys and the Institute for European Environmental Policy (Annex I), D. Buchan (Annex II), G. Zachmann (Annex III), J. Haucap (Annex IV)

Qasam tematiku II-Valur Miżjud Ewropew | Is-Suq Intern u Unjoni tad-Dwana | L-Energija

Kelma għat-tiftix awtosuffiċjenza enerġetika | ENERĠIJA | enerġija elettrika | enerġija ratba | enerġija rinnovabbli | gass naturali | IMPRIŻA U KOMPETIZZJONI | industrija taż-żejt | industrija tal-elettriku u nukleari | kompetizzjoni | kompetizzjoni | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | KUMMERĊ | leġislazzjoni dwar l-enerġija | liberalizzazzjoni tas-suq | politika kummerċjali | politika tal-enerġija | prezz tal-enerġija | provvista tal-enerġija | suq uniku | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju On 23 January 2013, the Coordinators of the Committee on Industry, Research and Energy (ITRE) requested a Cost of Non-Europe report with regard to the Single Market for Energy to support the preparation of an own-initiative report entitled 'Making the internal energy market work' (2013/2005(INI) – Rapporteur: Jerzy Buzek). This paper has been drawn up by the European Added Value Unit of the Directorate for Impact Assessment and European Added Value, within the European Parliament's Directorate-General for Internal Policies (DG IPOL). Its aim is to help improve understanding about the subject matter by providing evidence of the specific costs to economic operators and individual citizens of failing to move towards a more efficient and effective internal energy market. This assessment builds on expert research commissioned specifically for the purpose and presented in the following annexes:
ANNEX I: Quantification of the costs of the existing gaps and barriers in the energy internal market (by Institute for European Environmental Policy (IEEP)) ;
ANNEX II: Effectiveness of the Energy Internal Market (by D. Buchan from the Oxford Institute for Energy) ;
ANNEX III: Infrastructure for the Energy Internal Market (by G. Zachmann from Bruegel Think Tank) ;
ANNEX IV: Role of competition in the Energy Internal Market (by Dr. Professor J. Haucap, Dr U. Heimeshoff and V. Böckers from Düsseldorf Institute for Competition Economics (DICE))

Studju [EN](#)

Sommarju eżekuttiv [EN](#)

Anness 1 [EN](#)

Anness 2 [EN](#)

Anness 3 [EN](#)

Anness 4 [EN](#)

The Shale Gas 'Revolution' in the United States: Global Implications, Options for the EU

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Analizi fil-Fond

Data 13-05-2013

Awtur TROSZCZYNSKA VAN GENDEREN Wanda

Qasam tematiku L-Affarijiet Barranin | L-Ambjent | L-Energija

Kelma għat-tiftix AMBJENT | Amerika | awtosuffiċjenza enerġetika | diversifikazzjoni tal-provvista tal-enerġija | domanda tal-enerġija | driljar | ENERĠIJA | gass naturali | impatt ambjentali | industrija taż-żejt | industrija tal-faħam u tal-imminar | kostruzzjoni u urbanistika | KUMMERĊ | KWISTJONIJIET SOĠJALI | I-Istati Uniti | politika ambjentali | politika kummerċjali | politika tal-enerġija | prezz tal-enerġija | produzzjoni | produzzjoni nazzjonali | PRODUZZJONI, TEKNOLOĠIJA U RĠERKA | provvista tal-gass | Stat Membru tal-UE | suq internazzjonali | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika | ġeografija politika

Sommarju In recent years, the United States' natural gas industry has undergone a significant transformation, dubbed a 'revolution': extraction rates have soared thanks to new technologies. The shale gas boom is having an unprecedented effect on the US energy market, and this, in turn, has important implications for the rest of the world, notably the Middle East and Russia. While the shale gas 'revolution' has spurred a debate on environmental consequences and sustainability within the US, other countries — including countries as diverse as Canada and China — have, in different ways, aimed to replicate the US boom. In the EU, a shale gas 'revolution' appears relatively unlikely, at least for the moment, given Europe's less favourable geological conditions and its wary public. Nevertheless, some EU Member States rich in shale gas, such as Poland and the United Kingdom, are actively promoting shale gas exploration activities to diversify their energy mix, reduce energy dependency and enhance energy security. Other countries, such as France and Bulgaria, have for the moment chosen to privilege environmental constraints and have implemented bans. The remaining Member States seem to have adopted a 'wait-and-see' attitude. For all these states, however, the EU has an important role to play in ensuring a balanced common approach and encouraging the sustainable development of this industry while ensuring an adequate environmental protection. A recent Commission green paper on shale gas is a good initial step, although this should be followed with concrete action.

Analizi fil-Fond [EN](#)

Proceedings of the Workshop on the "Energy Roadmap 2050 : EU External Policies for Future Energy Security"

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Analizi fil-Fond

Data 04-12-2012

Awtur estern Alan RILEY (CITY LAW SCHOOL, CITY UNIVERSITY, LONDON, UK) ,
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Qasam tematiku L-Affarijiet Barranin | L-Energija

Kelma għat-tiftix Amerika | diversifikazzjoni tal-provvista tal-enerġija | domanda tal-enerġija | ENERĠIJA | Ewropa | gass naturali | industrija taż-żejt | ir-Russja | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | kummerċ | KUMMERĊ | I-Istati Uniti | politika ta' sigurtà u ta' difiża komuni | politika tal-enerġija | prezz tal-enerġija | provvista tal-enerġija | sigurtà tal-provvista | UNJONI EWROPEA | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika | ġeografija politika

Sommarju The workshop "Energy Roadmap 2050: EU External policies for future energy security", organised by the Policy Department of DG External Policies for the Committee on Foreign Affairs (AFET), took place on November 5th, 2012 in the European Parliament. It aimed at facilitating an exchange of views about the energetic context and the future perspectives of the global market and European energy security. The participants discussed the parameters of the international energetic scene: the rise of shale gas exploitation and its economic, ecological and geopolitical impacts; the development of the European internal market rules; the future negotiations on climate change. The EU's energetic future was obviously the main topic and was treated through the analysis of the three pillars of energy policy: security of supply, competitive market conditions and sustainability. The accent was put on the consequences of the US's growing independency on oil and gas due to the exploitation of shale gas deposits. This recent development is likely to have huge mid-term repercussions on global oil, coal and gas prices and to widen the competitiveness gap between the US and Europe. The climate change issue and the possibility to create the conditions for a new international agreement were discussed, as well as the future perspectives of renewable energy development. The proficiency of the European Trading Scheme and the research on energy efficiency and carbon capture storage technology were debated. The speakers also insisted on the fact that the full implementation of internal market rules would have a crucial influence on the construction process of the European energy policy. They pointed out the need to strengthen and extend these norms through the development of the European Energy Community Treaty. Regarding the European energy security, the partnership with Russia, the main supplier of many EU member states, was stressed by the speakers, even though one of the main object

Analizi fil-Fond [EN](#)

Shale gas in Europe: prospects and risks

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn

Data 16-11-2012

Awtur ERBACH Gregor

Qasam tematiku L-Ambjent | L-Energija

Kelma għat-tiftix AMBJENT | deterjorament ambjentali | ENERĠIJA | estrazzjoni taż-żejt | gass naturali | impatt ambjentali | industrija taż-żejt | politika ambjentali | politika tal-enerġija | prezz tal-enerġija | riżorsi enerġetici disponibbli | tibdil fil-klima | tnaqqis tal-emissjonijiet

Sommarju In Europe, the exploitation of shale gas is just starting, and only in some countries. Shale gas may reduce reliance on external gas supplies, but there are concerns about environmental impacts and reduced investment in renewable energies.

Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn [EN](#)

[Proceedings of the Workshop on "Renewable Energy in the Internal Energy Market"](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Studju

Data 15-11-2012

Awtur estern Paola Trucco (Hinicio) and Matthias Altmann (Ludwig-Bölkow-Systemtechnik)

Qasam tematiku Is-Suq Intern u Unjoni tad-Dwana | L-Energija

Kelma għat-tiftix diversifikazzjoni tal-provvista tal-enerġija | EKONOMIJA | ENERĠIJA | enerġija ratba | enerġija rinnovabbli | FINANZI | finanzjar u investment | grilja enerġetika | infrastruttura ekonomika | investment | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | politika ekonomika | politika tal-enerġija | prezz tal-enerġija | produzzjoni tal-enerġija | suq uniku | trasport enerġetiku | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju In connection with the European Parliament's own initiative report entitled "Current challenges for renewable Energy in the European Internal Energy market", that is prepared as a follow-up to the European Commission Communication on "Renewable Energy: a major player in the European Energy Market", the workshop provided background information and advice on priority measures and actions to be undertaken in this field.

Studju [EN](#)

Sommarju eżekuttiv [DE](#), [FR](#)

[Implementing energy market reforms](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn

Data 07-09-2012

Awtur SZCZEPANSKI Marcin

Qasam tematiku Is-Suq Intern u Unjoni tad-Dwana | L-Energija

Kelma għat-tiftix applikazzjoni tal-liġi tal-UE | distribuzzjoni enerġetika | dritt tal-Unjoni Ewropea | ENERĠIJA | grilja enerġetika | il-politika ta' kompetizzjoni tal-UE | IMPRIŻA U KOMPETIZZJONI | kompetizzjoni | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | politika tal-enerġija | prezz tal-enerġija | produzzjoni tal-enerġija | PRODUZZJONI, TEKNOLOĠIJA U RIĊERKA | suq uniku | teknoloġija nadifa | teknoloġija u regolamenti tekniċi | UNJONI EWROPEA

Sommarju Late transposition of a 2009 legislative package which aims to break up energy monopolies is delaying completion of the EU's internal energy market.

Mad-Daqqa t'Għajn [EN](#)

[Effect of Smart Metering on Electricity Prices](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Studju

Data 15-02-2012

Awtur estern M. Altmann, P. Schmidt, H. Landinger and J. Michalski (Ludwig-Bölkow-Systemtechnik - LBST) , A. Brenninkmeijer, I. Buscke and P. Trucco (HINICIO) , J. Barquín

Qasam tematiku Il-Protezzjoni tal-Konsumatur | L-Energija

Kelma għat-tiftix analiżi kost-benefiċċju | domanda tal-enerġija | DRITT | drittijiet u libertajiet | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | effiċjenza enerġetika | ENERĠIJA | IMPRIŻA U KOMPETIZZJONI | imġiba tal-konsumatur | konsum | konsum tal-enerġija | kontabbiltà | KUMMERĊ | meteoroloġija | politika tal-enerġija | prezz tal-enerġija | protezzjoni tal-privatezza | provvista tal-enerġija | teknoloġija tal-informazzjoni u proċessar tad-data | XJENZA | xjenzi naturali u applikati | ġbir ta' dejta

Sommarju Large-scale smart meter rollout is expected to take place in most of Europe by the year 2020. Thanks to bi-directional communication between consumer and producer, this technology allows a better monitoring of energy consumption and the introduction of flexible energy tariffs, which are better suited to fluctuating renewable energy production. However, a number of issues have also been raised in relation to smart meters; particularly in relation to data privacy and the risk of an increase in electricity prices due to high investment costs passed on to the consumer. It will be fundamental for policy makers to ensure that costs and benefits related to the rollout will accrue fairly to each stakeholder, while ensuring protection of the weaker members of society.

Studju [EN](#)

Sommarju eżekuttiv [DE](#), [FR](#)

[Shale gas](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 21-03-2011

Awtur SCHWARCZ András

Qasam tematiku L-Ambjent | L-Energija

Kelma għat-tiftix AMBJENT | deterjorament ambjentali | ENERĠIJA | estrazzjoni taż-żejt | gass naturali | impatt ambjentali | industrija taż-żejt | politika ambjentali | politika tal-enerġija | prezz tal-enerġija | PRODUZZJONI, TEKNOLOĠIJA U RIĊERKA | riċerka dwar l-enerġija | riżorsi enerġetici disponibbli | standard tekniċi | teknoloġija u regolamenti tekniċi | tibdil fil-klima | tnaqqis tal-emissjonijiet

Sommarju Several EU Member States have potential shale gas reserves that could enhance energy security, create jobs and attract investment. But there are concerns about environmental effects.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Overview of Energy Efficiency measures of European industry](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Studju

Data 03-12-2010

Awtur estern Altmann and Michalski (Ludwig-Bölkow-Systemtechnik - LBST) ; Brenninkmeijer and Tisserand (HINICIO)

Qasam tematiku L-Energija | L-Industrija

Kelma għat-tiftix AMBJENT | deterjorament ambjentali | effiċjenza enerġetika | EKONOMIJA | ENERĠIJA | iffrankar ta' enerġija | INDUSTRIJA | industrija tal-ikel | industrija tal-injam | industrija tal-karta u tal-polpa | industrija tal-kimika | industrija tal-ħadid u l-azzar | industrija tal-ħadid, tal-azzar u industrija oħra tal-metall | kimika | konsum tal-enerġija | politika tal-enerġija | prezz tal-enerġija | prodotti agroalimentari | PRODOTTI AGROALIMENTARI | settur sekondarju | struttura ekonomika | tibdil fil-klima

Sommarju Energy intensity improvements in industry have been significant over the past two decades. Further improvement potential can be tapped if targeted policy action is taken. However, the household, tertiary and transport sectors have even higher energy savings potentials. Energy savings policies improve industrial competitiveness and provide for economic benefits to society.

Studju [EN](#)

[EU Energy Markets in Gas and Electricity - State of Play of Implementation and Transposition](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Studju

Data 14-05-2010

Awtur estern M. Altmann and Mr. P. Schmidt (Ludwig-Bölkow-Systemtechnik) ; A. Brenninkmeijer and O. van den Kerckhove (HINICIO) ; T. Koljonen, Ms. M. Ruska and G. Koreneff (VTT Technical Research Centre of Finland) ; C. Egenhofer, A. Behrens and A. Rönnholm (Centre for European Policy Studies) ; L. Olmos and J. Barquín

Qasam tematiku Is-Suq Intern u Unjoni tad-Dwana | It-Traspożizzjoni u l-Implimentazzjoni tal-Liġi | L-Energija

Kelma għat-tiftix 2451prezzijiet | ENERĠIJA | FINANZI | fluttwazzjoni tal-prezzijiet | gass naturali | grilja enerġetika | industrija taż-żejt | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | KUMMERĊ | liberalizzazzjoni tas-suq | netwerk trans-Ewropew | politika kummerċjali | politika tal-enerġija | prezz tal-enerġija | UNJONI EWROPEA | hażna tal-enerġija

Sommarju It is the aim of the European Union to make natural gas and electricity market opening fully effective and to create a single EU market.
The present study assesses the opening and completion of the internal energy market through stocktaking of the current status and a critical assessment of the likely policy challenges ahead.
The study undertakes a sectoral review of implementation and transposition of the 2nd energy package and discusses the 3rd energy package. It gives an assessment of the road ahead and recommends needed policy steps.

Studju [EN](#)

[Future Energy Systems in Europe](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Studju

Data 15-10-2009

Awtur estern Anders Kofoed-Wiuff and Alexandros Filippidis (Ea Energy Analyses, Copenhagen, Denmark) ; Kenneth Karlsson and Sara Moro (Risoe National Laboratory for Sustainable Energy, Technical University of Denmark, Roskilde, Denmark)

Qasam tematiku L-Energija

Kelma għat-tiftix AMBJENT | deterjorament ambjentali | domanda tal-enerġija | ENERĠIJA | enerġija nukleari | enerġija ratba | enerġija rinnovabbli | gass serra | iffrankar ta' enerġija | industrija tal-elettriku u nukleari | konsum tal-enerġija | politika tal-enerġija | prezz tal-enerġija | teknoloġija enerġetika | hażna tal-enerġija

Sommarju The European energy sector faces critical challenges in the future. In order to shed light on different pathways towards achieving these goals a number of energy scenarios for the EU27 have been developed within this project.
The focus of the scenario building procedure is on the overall energy system, showing how the different elements of the European energy systems interact with each other, and how different combinations of technology choices and policies lead to different overall results.
The project explores two essentially different developments of the European energy systems through a so-called Small-tech scenario and a Big-tech scenario. Both scenarios aim at achieving two concrete goals for 2030: reducing CO2 emissions by 50 per cent compared to the 1990 level, and reducing oil consumption by 50 per cent compared to the present level.
Among the project recommendations are saving energy (as being less expensive than producing energy), stimulate the development of district heating and district cooling grids to facilitate the utilization of waste heat, large-scale integration of variable renewable energy sources, strengthening and coordinating the European electricity infrastructure, three levels of transformation needed in the transport sector (fuel efficiency, introduction of electric vehicles and modal-change, new resources (the sustainable European biomass for energy purposes, municipal waste). A continued effort is also required to researching and developing technologies (wave and solar power, Carbon Capture and Storage and safe nuclear power).

Studju [EN](#)

[Emergency Oil Stocks in the European Union - Compilation of Briefing Papers](#)

Tip ta' publikazzjoni Studju

Data 16-02-2009

Awtur estern Lutz Kilian (University of Michigan, USA), Paul Stevens (Chatham House, London, UK) and William C. Ramsay (European Governance and Geopolitics of Energy, Institut Français des Relations Internationales, Paris, France)

Qasam tematiku Il-Kummerċ Internazzjonali | Is-Suq Intern u Unjoni tad-Dwana | L-Energija

Kelma għat-tiftix 2451prezzijiet | ENERĠIJA | FINANZI | importazzjoni (UE) | industrija taż-żejt | kummerċ | KUMMERĊ | petroleum | politika tal-enerġija | prezz tal-enerġija | provvista tal-enerġija | riżervi strateġiċi | sigurtà tal-provvista | stabbiltà tal-prezzijiet

Sommarju Compilation of three briefing papers analyzing the current and proposed emergency oil stock regime in the EU.

Studju [EN](#)

[The Russian Economy More than Just Energy ?](#)

Tip ta' publikazzjoni Analizi fil-Fond

Data 29-01-2009

Awtur estern Anders Åslund (Institute for International Economics, Washington, USA)

Qasam tematiku Kwistjonijiet Ekonomiċi u Monetarij | L-Affarijiet Barranin | L-Energija

Kelma għat-tiftix DRITT | dritt kriminali | EKONOMIJA | ENERĠIJA | Ewropa | FINANZI | finanzjar u investment | gass | interdipendenza ekonomika | investment barrani | ir-Russja | korruzzjoni | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | kummerċ | KUMMERĊ | politika tal-enerġija | prezz tal-enerġija | relazzjonijiet tal-UE | reċessjoni ekonomika | sigurtà tal-provvista | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | sitwazzjoni ekonomika | UNJONI EWROPEA | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika | ġeografija politika

Sommarju Executive summary

Russia has enjoyed a decade of high economic growth because of the eventually successful market reforms in the 1990s but also an oil boom. For the last six years, however, the Russian economy has become increasingly dysfunctional because the authorities have done nothing to impede corruption. The energy sector has been a generator of corrupt revenues, and its renationalization has concentrated these corrupt incomes in the hands of the security police elite. Russia depends on the European Union for most of its exports and imports, but no free trade agreement is even on the horizon. Investments, by contrast, are relatively well secured through international conventions. In global governance, Russia has changed its attitude from being a joiner to becoming a spoiler. The disruption of supplies of Russian gas to Europe in January 2009 displayed all the shortfalls both of the Russian and Ukrainian gas sectors and of EU policy. The EU needs to play a more active role. It should monitor gas supplies, production, and storage. It should demand the exclusion of corrupt intermediaries in its gas trade. It should demand that Russia and Ukraine conclude a long-term transit and supply agreement. The EU should form a proper energy policy with energy conservation, diversification, unbundling, and increased storage. This is a good time to persuade Russia to ratify the Energy Charter. The EU should also demand that Ukraine undertake a market-oriented and transparent energy sector reform.

Analizi fil-Fond [EN](#)

[International Relations and Security of Energy Supply : Risks to Continuity and Geopolitical Risks](#)

Tip ta' publikazzjoni Studju

Data 02-02-2007

Awtur estern Jan Horst KEPPLER (University of Paris–Dauphine ; French Institute for International Relations - IFRI)

Qasam tematiku L-Affarijiet Barranin | L-Energija

Kelma għat-tiftix Amerika | diversifikazzjoni tal-provvista tal-enerġija | ENERĠIJA | Ewropa | industrija elettrika | industrija tal-enerġija | industrija tal-gass | industrija taż-żejt | industrija taż-żejt | industrij tal-elettriku u nukleari | ir-Russja | kooperazzjoni ekonomika | kummerċ | KUMMERĊ | l-Istati Uniti | OPEC | organizzazzjonijiet dinjin | ORGANIZZAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | politika ta' kooperazzjoni | politika tal-enerġija | prezz tal-enerġija | provvista tal-enerġija | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | sigurtà tal-provvista | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika | ġeografija politika

Sommarju Is European dependency on energy imports just another part of the global division of labour creating mutual benefits for both importing and exporting countries or does this situation constitute a strategic threat to European independence and economic growth ?

Studju [EN](#)

[Security of Energy Supply - The Potential and Reserves of Various Energy Sources, Technologies](#)

[Furthering Self-Reliance and the Impact of Policy Decisions](#)

Tip ta' publikazzjoni Studju

Data 01-09-2006

Awtur estern Wuppertal Institute for Climate, Environment and Energy, Government Institute for Economic Research - VATT

Government Institute for Economic Research - VATT

Qasam tematiku L-Ambjent | L-Energija | L-Industrija

Kelma għat-tiftix AMBJENT | deterjorament ambjentali | diversifikazzjoni tal-provvista tal-enerġija | effiċjenza enerġetika | ENERĠIJA | enerġija ratba | enerġija rinnovabbli | kummerċ | KUMMERĊ | politika tal-enerġija | prezz tal-enerġija | PRODUZZJONI, TEKNOLOGIJA U RICERKA | provvista tal-enerġija | sigurtà tal-provvista | teknoloġija nadifa | teknoloġija u regolamenti tekniċi | tibdil fil-klima

Studju [EN](#)

The Impact of the Increase of the Oil Price in European Fisheries

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Studju

Data 15-06-2006

Awtur estern Pavel Salz, Framian, and Jos Smit, LEI B.V., Netherlands.

Qasam tematiku Is-Sajd | L-Enerġija | L-Industrija

Kelma għat-tiftix 2451prezzijiet | AGRİKOLTURA, FORESTRIJA U SAJD | analiżi ekonomika | EKONOMIJA | ENERĠIJA | FINANZI | flotta tas-sajd | industrija tas-sajd | konsegwenza ekonomika | politika komuni tas-sajd | politika tal-enerġija | prezz tal-enerġija | sajd | tbassir ekonomiku | zieda fil-prezz

Sommarju The purpose of the study is to provide the committee on Fisheries with a clear and detailed analysis of the impact of the increase in the oil price in European fisheries for the main fishing methods in each Member State. The study analyzes the current tendencies in oil prices, its impact on EU fisheries in order to draw prospects and conclusions in terms of policy making.

The study proposes possible and viable support measures for the fishing industry from a Community perspective, having analyzed the support measures adopted or in study in different Member States.

Studju [EN](#), [XL](#)

The Taxation of Energy

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Analizi fil-Fond

Data 01-02-2003

Awtur DE LIMA Marcelo | MARTINEZ SERRANO Alicia | PATTERSON Ben

Qasam tematiku Is-Suq Intern u Unjoni tad-Dwana | Kwistjonijiet Ekonomiċi u Monetarji | L-Enerġija

Kelma għat-tiftix bijokarburant | ENERĠIJA | FINANZI | fjuwil | industrija taż-żejt | politika tal-enerġija | prezz tal-enerġija | prodott tal-petroleum | tassazzjoni | taxxa fuq il-fjuwil

Sommarju This Briefing outlines the background to the proposals on the taxation of energy currently under discussion in the European Parliament and in ECOFIN. It recalls earlier debates on the harmonisation of excise duties on mineral oils and on a CO2 tax. It then summarises the Commission's proposals – and the progress made so far – on the overall taxation of energy; on the taxation of diesel fuel; and on the taxation of biofuels.

Analizi fil-Fond [EN](#), [FR](#)

Energy Pricing Policy : Targets, Possibilities and Impacts

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Studju

Data 01-02-1998

Awtur estern Wuppertal Institute for Climate Environment Energy : Stefan Thomas Peter Hennicke, Manfred Fishedick, Jochen Luhmann, Tobias Reibhg and Kai Schlegelrmich

Qasam tematiku Kwistjonijiet Ekonomiċi u Monetarji | L-Ambjent | L-Enerġija

Kelma għat-tiftix AMBJENT | deterjorament ambjentali | effett serra | effiċjenza enerġetika | ENERĠIJA | enerġija ratba | enerġija rinnovabbli | FINANZI | konsum tal-enerġija | politika tal-enerġija | prezz tal-enerġija | tassazzjoni | taxxa fuq il-valur miżjud

Sommarju The study attempts to show in general terms how energy pricing policy (price levels and structures) dovetails into and influences a coherent energy policy and to set out recommendations and options for a forward-looking European policy. It also identifies the connections between energy pricing policy and other key fields related to the economy or society (economic structure and growth, competitiveness, employment, and the environment).

Studju [EN](#)

Anness 1 [EN](#)