

EU Energy Security

Beatriz Sinobas

European Commission
Directorate-General for Energy
Unit B4 Security of Supply



EU Energy Security

- Energy Union
- Security of Supply Package from February 2016
- LNG and Storage Strategy
- Decision regarding Inter-Governmental Agreements (IGAs)
- Revised Security of Gas Supply Regulation



Research & **Innovation**

Well-functioning gas market: increased competition and lower prices

Competitiveness

The

Union

Internal energy market

Energy

COP21: Importance of renewables and energy efficiency

Gas' role in energy transition Low-carbon society

Sustainability

Gas is important in the energy mix

Stress Test: still vulnerable regions

> Energy efficiency Security



Security of Supply Package

- Communication on an EU Strategy on Heating and Cooling
- Communication on an EU strategy for LNG and Gas Storage
- Proposal for a revised Decision on Inter-Governmental Agreements
- Proposal for a revised Security of Gas Supply Regulation



Context of the Security of Supply Package

 \Rightarrow Energy Union Priority:

Low carbon energy system

 \Rightarrow Energy Union Priority:

Security of Supply

 \Rightarrow Energy Union Priority:

Integrated energy market/Competitiveness

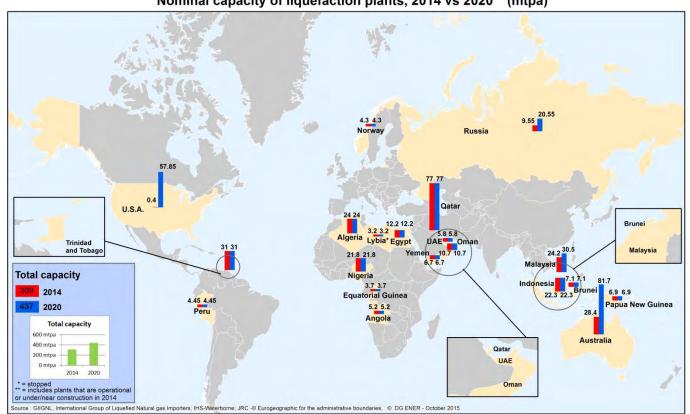


EU strategy for LNG and storage



Attract LNG to exploit its potential for diversification and flexibility

Nominal capacity of liquefaction plants, 2014 vs 2020** (mtpa)



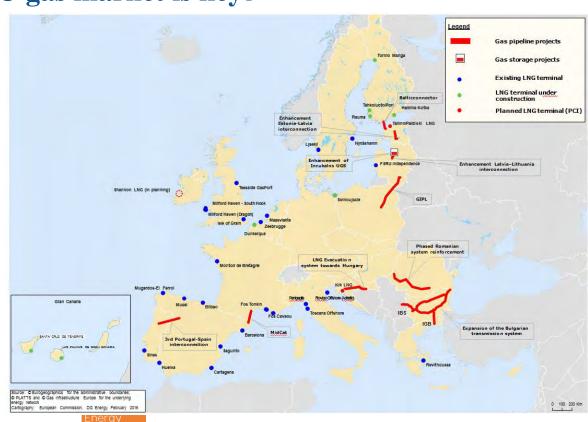
- Global LNG supply is set to increase by 50% by 2020
- EU needs to work closely with international partners to promote liquid and transparent markets



To reap the benefits of global LNG: access to liquid regional gas hubs

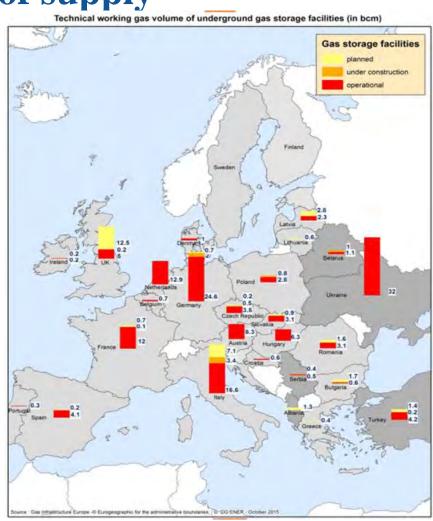
Completing the internal EU gas market is key:

- Build key LNG related infrastructure
 - In particular under BEMIP, CESEC and South-West
- Fully implement existing EU energy legislation
- Ensure level playing field for existing LNG terminals (regulated and exempted)
 - And enable new services and technologies





- Ensure adequate physical access to storage, including sufficient capacity of transmission network to/from storage
- Improve effectiveness and efficiency across borders of Member States and on a regional level
- Optimise the use of storage through network codes, remove regulatory barriers
- Embed storage as a security of supply instrument in regional preventive action plans and in emergency plans (SOS Regulation)





Revised Decision on Inter-Governmental Agreements (IGAs)



Nature of the problem to tackle?

- Current IGA Decision does not ensure compliance of IGAs with EU law
- Incompatible clauses are only detected after signature and difficult to change ex-post
- IGAs often do not contain effective legal mechanism for amendment or termination
- Non legally-binding instruments, currently not covered, can have similar effect as IGAs



Main features of the proposal

- Introduction of a mandatory ex-ante assessment of the draft IGAs by the Commission
- Suspensory effect: before signature or ratification of a draft IGA with a third country the Commission has to provide its opinion
- Ex-ante assessment has to be quick but precise:
 - 6 weeks + additional 6 weeks in case of doubts as regards compatibility with EU law



Proposal for a revised Security of Gas Supply Regulation



Why a revised Regulation now?

- Despite the improvements achieved with Regulation (EU) No 994/2010, there are still a number of problems:
 - Traditional policy patterns
 - External factors
 - Technical issues
 - Limited scope
- With the design of the current Regulation these problems cannot be overcome —— need for a revised Regulation



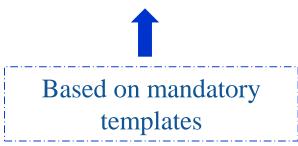
What is new?

- Shift to a regional approach
- A new explicit solidarity principle
- More transparency to improve risk assessment and prevention
- Obligations between EU Member States and Energy Community Contracting Parties



Shift to a regional approach

- Why?
 - ■The most effective tool to improve prevention (better estimation of risk magnitude, early identification of synergies and inconsistencies)
 - ■To ensure a consistent and larger response in a severe crisis
- Joint Risk Assessment
- Joint Preventive Action Plan
- Joint Emergency Plan

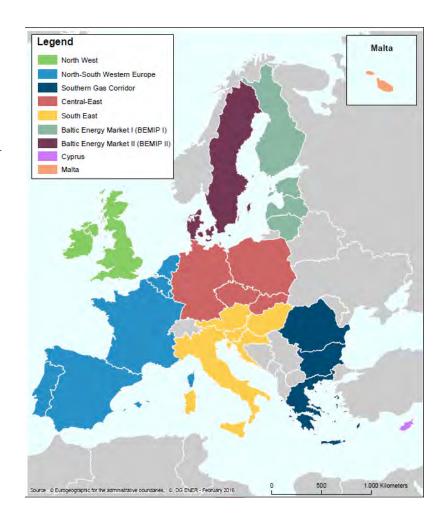






How?

- Definition of regions based on criteria, *inter alia*:
 - Existing groups (TEN-E), adapted to SoS needs.
 - Likely cooperation options, i.e. who needs to cooperate with who?
 - Market development and maturity





A new explicit solidarity principle

- Where the gas supply in a Member State is insufficient to cover the supply to:
 - households,

- essential social services
- and district heating

Trigger the application of the **solidarity principle**

 The gas supply to consumers other than the previous categories cannot continue in the Member States directly connected



More transparency to improve risk assessment and prevention

- Targeted mechanism for access to information ahead of an emergency.
 - E.g.: reduction in gas flows observed in autumn/winter 2014/2015
- Automatic notification of certain gas supply contracts :
 - Contracts between a supplier (or its affiliates) and a buyer (or its affiliates) that, individually or cumulative with their other contracts, cover 40% of the national gas market
 - In duly justified circumstances, the Member State or the Commission may require other security of supply relevant contracts.



Energy Community

 A number of obligations should also apply <u>between</u> EU MS and Energy Community Contracting Parties (all measures with cross-border impact)

 Obligations would enter into force in practice when the Energy Community Contracting parties have agreed and implemented reciprocal obligations towards EU Member States



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