

# energy analysis group

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University of  
**Kent**

  
**EGMONT**

Royal Institute  
for International Relations

  
pan-european institute

THE  
FINNISH  
INSTITUTE  
Promoting Finnish art,  
research and education in  
Great Britain and Ireland

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*Europe and Beyond: Developments & Dilemmas*  
Energy Roundtable – Brussels, 20-21 September 2007  
Palais d'Egmont

## AGENDA

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**Thursday 20 September 2007**

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**1.30-2.00 Registration, Palais d'Egmont, Orange Room**

**2.00-2.15 Welcome & Introduction**

Philippe de Schoutete, Director European Affairs, EGMONT  
and Amelia Hadfield, Director of EAG

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## **PANEL I The Geopolitics of European Energy**

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### **2.15-3.15 EU-RUSSIA ENERGY POLICIES**

**Chair:** Joan MacNaughton, Oxford Energy Institute

**Russian Academic:** Dr Tatiana Romanova, St. Petersburg State University

**Russian Expert:** His Excellency Vadim Lukov, Russian Ambassador to Belgium

**EU Academic:** Professor Graham Timmins, Jean Monnet Professor in European Integration Studies, University of Sterling

**EU Expert:** Mr. Christian Cleutin, Director for Nuclear Safeguards, European Commission

### **3.15-3.45 Q&A**

### **3.45-4.15 Coffee Break**

### **4.15-4.45 TRANSIT ISSUES AND EUROPE**

**Chair,** Professor Kari Liuhio, Pan-European Institute, Finland

**Transit and Europe: The Future** Leif K. Ervik, Former Director of Trade and Transit, Energy Charter Secretariat

### **4.45-5.00 Q&A**

### **5.00-5.15 Coffee Break**

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## **PANEL II Beyond Europe**

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**5.15-6.15**

**Chair:** Sami Andoura, Research Fellow, European Affairs Program, EGMONT

**EU-US Strategic Energy Partnership:** Thomas Smitham, US Embassy Brussels

**Asian energy security and consequences for Europe,** Jan-Hein Chrisstoffels, Researcher, Clingendael International Energy Programme

**OPEC:** John Mitchell, Chatham House

**States and Nationalisation Issues:** Peter Johnston, Defence Scientist, Department of National Defence, Canada

**6.15-6.45 Q&A for Beyond Europe**

**7-9pm Speaker's Dinner: Restaurant *Tour d'y voir*,**  
Place du Grand Sablon 8/9 B6, 1000 Brussels

**Friday 21 September 2007**

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## **PANEL III Energy Efficiency & Renewables**

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**9.30-10.15**

**Chair:** Dr Marc Pallemmaerts, Senior Fellow & Head of the Environmental Governance Programme, Institute for European Environmental Policy (IEEP)

**Energy Efficiency and Security of Supply:** the Opportunities and Barriers in the EU and China: Antony Froggatt, Chatham House

**The Role of Renewables:** Mirja Kosonen, Senior Adviser, Energy Section, Finnish Ministry of Trade and Industry

**Sustainable Development in EU Policy and Beyond:** Professor John Vogler, University of Keele

**10.15-10.45 Q&A**

**10.45-11.15 Coffee Break**

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## **PANEL IV Investment, Regulatory & Competition Challenges**

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### **11.15-12.15**

**Chair:** André Mernier, Secretary General, Energy Charter Secretariat

**Competition Issues:** Ulrich von Koppenfels, DG Competition, European Commission

**Regulatory Issues in Energy: WTO, NAFTA & ECT:** Yulia Selivanova, Directorate of Trade and Transit, Energy Charter Secretariat,

**European Regulatory Issues in the Third Package:** Dr Tom Vanden Borre, Commission for the Regulation of Energy & University of Leuven

**The Investment Regime of the Energy Charter Treaty:** Professor Adnan Amkhan, Former Head of Legal Affairs, Energy Charter Secretariat

### **12.15-12.45 Q&A**

**12.45-1.15 Conclusions:** Professor Alex Hughes, Pro-Vice Chancellor External, University of Kent and Amelia Hadfield, Director of EAG

The Energy Analysis Group of the University of Kent and EGMONT – Royal Institute for International Relations, together with institutional support from the Royal Institute of International Affairs (Chatham House), the Pan-European Institute and generous support from the Finnish Institute is organising a two-day roundtable to assess the 2006-7 developments in the European energy sector and to debate those aspects of energy related to European policies.

### **Rationale**

The EAG's central aim is to give British and European academics the opportunity to meet each other and other energy experts. The purpose of the September roundtable is to examine issues dominating the current policy and research agendas; explore future problems and possible solutions for the European energy sector; and to identify areas of potential research collaboration within the EAG.

Since early 2006, energy issues have dominated European agendas. The March 2006 Green Paper, the Commission's Strategic Energy Review of 10 January have been contextualised by the Ukraine-Russia gas dispute, increased tensions between EU-Russia, and a rapid cross-fertilisation of energy issues with debates on foreign policy, security of supply, competition and investment and environmental commitments. The sense of urgency arising from Europe's increasing energy dependency, declining energy production has only served to heighten these debates. The Roundtable will examine the key facets of comprehensive new European Energy Policy by examining four specific themes: European Geopolitics, Geopolitics Beyond Europe, Commercial & Regulatory Aspects, and Energy Efficiency & Renewables.

## Questions for panellists to engage with

<p><b>I The Geopolitics of European Energy</b>          Critically review the watersheds of European energy development in the past two years. Assess their contribution in building a comprehensive European energy policy. What key facets should such a policy have? Which particular political instruments have contributed to the foreign, commercial and neighbourhood relationship between Europe and Russia? What geo-strategic role do transit countries play in Europe-Russia energy issues, and how do transit corridors operate as both commercial and sovereign symbols? What impact will the Reform Treaty's call for solidarity amongst EU member states have on bilateral energy deals with key producers?</p>	<p><b>II Beyond Europe</b>          Assess emerging trends in energy security policies in key consumer and producer blocks. Assess energy relationships between key players like Algeria, Norway, OPEC and the Middle East to Europe. What role do issues of nationalization play? Assess the perceptions of energy security/demand which prevail amongst these other players, and analyse Europe's role within these issues. How do changes in the energy sector relate to both economic reform patterns and governance cultures in different regions of the world? How are individual countries and multilateral organisations responding to new concerns about energy security, energy efficiency, environmental problems and governance consequences?</p>
<p><b>III Investment, Regulatory &amp; Competition Aspects</b>          What role does investment, regulation and competition play between states and enterprises? Between states and enterprises how is energy policy made? What is the impact of the European Commission's endeavours over unbundling? What perceptions are there of the Commission's activities from outside the EU? Is liberalisation the correct (and only) approach to guarantee security of supply? Could liberalisation prompt antagonism between EU member states and the European commission which external supplies like Russia could exploit? Does the current market structure help or hinder energy production regarding threats of disruptions, the challenge of competition, the need for a stable investment climate? Avoiding comparative analyses between the French, German, British markets, analyse existing generic similarities and propose solutions. What are the legal implications of energy restructuring?</p>	<p><b>IV Energy Efficiency &amp; Renewables</b>          Is there enough convergence between EU policy and national policies in energy efficiency to avoid distortions? Does energy efficiency make good market sense? What role does energy efficiency play regarding security of supply? Can renewable energy resources provide a viable energy future for at least some of the Europe (where, and how)? What kinds of policies are needed to increase energy efficiency of energy operations, distribution and consumption (both industrial and domestic)? How are such approaches predicated by the specific historical/geographical circumstances of both newly-acceded states and transition states in Europe? Which governments are operating with an awareness of the connection between energy efficiency and energy security (i.e. that decreased end-use consumption through capital stock improvements lowers the total energy demand of the economy)? How will the discourse of sustainable development operate as a dynamics of both internal and external EU policies?</p>