The EU, Energy Security and the 2012 Elections in the Ukraine: Just another BRIC in the wall?

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1. EU Energy Policy

Three points about the EU

- It is a plural polity
 - Aims: Peace, Prosperity, Democracy
 - Member states are the main actors
 - The 31 states are heterogeneous

It is a regulatory state

- EU = the "economic constitution" of the member states
- The EU's main tools are regulatory: competition policy
- The Commission (and the Court) as a "regulator of the regulators"

It operates in a changing international context

- The 1990s was a benign context
- EU aim: build markets, extend SEM
- But energy markets are changing...
- And Russian policy is changing ...

Three points about EU energy policy

- It is a Single Market project
 - Liberalisation and competition
 - Heterogeneity: states and sectors
 - Industrial policy vs competition policy
 - The role of state-owned companies

It has an Environment Dimension

- Climate change
- · Health and safety
- · Renewables and energy mix

Security of Supply Matters

- Energy is a (partly) a public good
- Supply can be a market failure issue
- Energy has a public service dimension
- Energy has a security dimension





2. World Energy Markets: Oil and Gas

Energy market trends

- Increasing demand
- Global economic crises
- Technological chance
- Climate change
- NOCs and monopolies
 - Lack of competition? investment?
- Strategic choices for
 - Companies (NOCs, IOCs...)
 - States (exporters/importers)
 - EU and international organisations
- Resource nationalism?

Oil and gas: price and supply risks

Global oil market

- Textbook case of a global market
- no direct link between producer and consumer
- complex financial risk management mechanisms

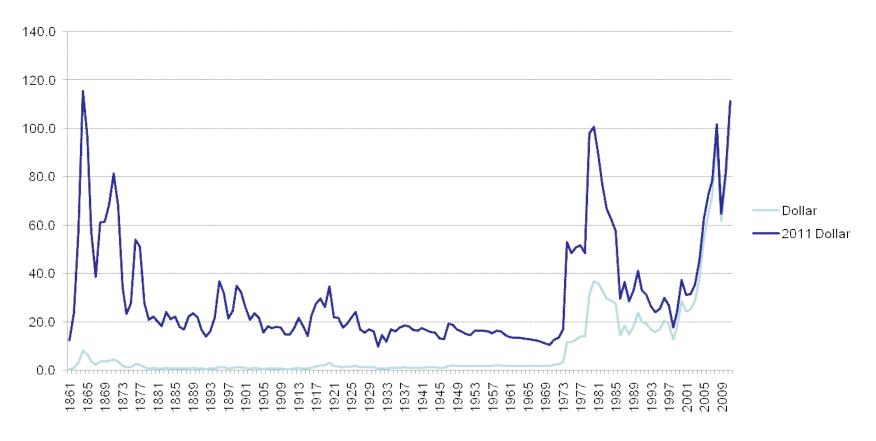
Regional/ bilateral gas markets

- Long term take off agreements, destination clauses
- Gas price usually pegged to basket of substitutes
- Contingency: LNG / shale gas coming up





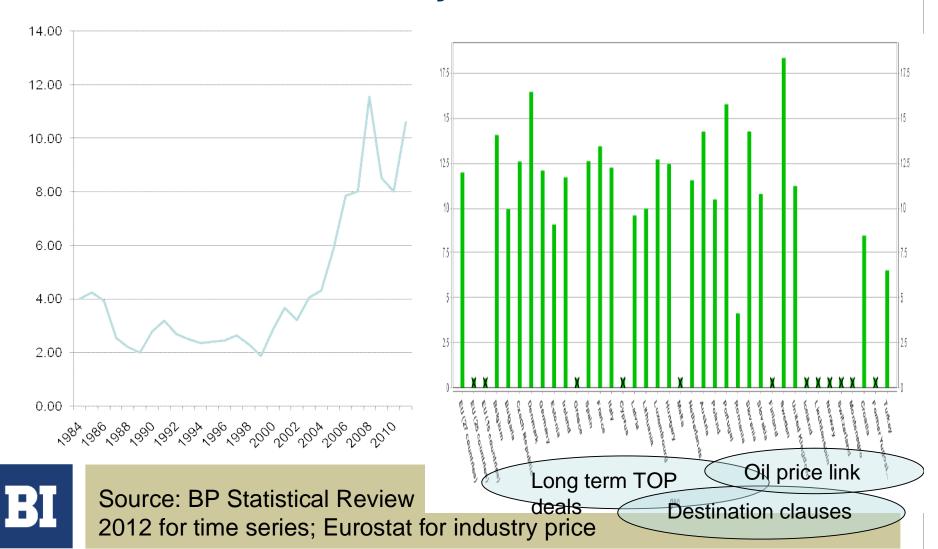
Crude Oil Prices 1981-2011





Source: BP Statistical Review 2012, http://www.bp.com/sectionbodycopy.do?categoryld=7500&contentId=706 8481

EU Gas price (US dollars per million Btu) and for medium sized industry (EUR per Gigajoule, 2010)



3. Energy Security and EU Policy Tools

Short term security

- Practical network interruption
- Interruptions of supply/price shocks
- Natural disasters, terrorism etc

Medium term security

- Efficient pricing (public goods)
- Social priorities (equality)
- Duty to supply (public service)

Long term security

- Supply and demand (energy price)
- Import dependency (security)
- Oil dependency (strategic commodity)
- Resilient + adaptable systems
- Sustainable (low carbon) economy
- Managing transition processes

Policy tools (short term)

- Network regulation and safety rules
- Oil stocks and gas storage
- Provisions for emergency measures

Policy tools (medium term)

- Competition policy, trade rules
- Investment ('smart regulation')
- State ownership (ex-monopoly)
- Public service provisions

Policy tools (long term)

- Investment and trade (supply, data)
- Energy efficiency (demand, data)
- Emissions regulation (standards, tax; cap and trade)
- Diversification: Renewables and nuclear energy (price floors)
- Redistribution (winners/losers)





4. EU, the Ukraine 2012 Election and the International Political Economy of Energy

4 eras of energy:

- The 7 Sisters: Anglo-Persian, Gulf, Texaco, Royal Dutch Shell and 3x Standard Oil (CA, NY, NJ)
- The OPEC era (1973-'86)
- Counter-shock 1986=>
- The liberal 'perfect calm' of the 1990s

• A 5th era?

- OECD as rule takers
- BRIC and NOCs
- Geopolitical fragmentation?

• The Ukrainian Elections

- East- or West-of centre?
- Politics AND markets!
- Re-negotiated bilateral gas deals?
- Transit rules beyond the Energy Charter Treaty?
- Beyond the EU's reach?
- Beyond the reach of the (EU) regulatory state?
- Just another nail in the liberal coffin...



