

External Dimension of the EU Energy Policy II. (ED EEP)

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Intersection between energy policy and other foreign-policy aims

- EU as a normative power?
- Aim: to reconcile or achieve synergies between energy and broader foreign-policy aims, such as fighting climate change, promoting democracy and development.
- Main idea: energy dependency is impairing the EU's autonomy as a foreign-policy actor and, in particular, its ability to uphold its 'normative' objectives
- Examples: energy–environment nexus, energy–development nexus, energy–good governance nexus

Energy–environment nexus: The European Union’s climate change diplomacy

- Long tradition without codification: member states were part of Intergovernmental Intergovernmental Negotiation Committee (INC) that devised the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 1991/1992
- Development is driven forward by ambitious pioneer states and EC
- 2007: EU explicitly announced its aspiration of ‘leading global action’ against climate change ‘to 2020 and beyond’
- 2008: 20-20-20 targets

The European Union's climate change diplomacy

- COP15 Copenhagen summit = a disappointment but EU's ambition to lead was reaffirmed: Barroso (2012): *'the world needs an EU that leads the fight against climate change'*.
- COP21 Paris: EU aims:
 - internationally legally-binding agreement under the UNFCCC that would be applicable to all, and that would contain quantifiable mitigation commitments compatible with the below 2 °C
 - a dynamic five-yearly mitigation ambition mechanism and procedures for the upward adjustment of pledged mitigation commitments (Council of the European Union 2015).

How has the EU exercised leadership?

- How to define leadership?
- Four main modes of leadership: structural, idea-based, directional, and instrumental (Parker and Karlsson 2014)
 - *structural leadership*: relies on the capacity to take actions or deploy power-resources that create incentives, costs and benefits that may sway other actors to change their behavior;
 - *idea-based leadership*: is characterised by problem naming and framing, agenda setting efforts and the discovering and proposing of joint solutions to collective problems;
 - *directional leadership*: means leading by example and demonstrating the feasibility, value, and supremacy of specific policy prescriptions;
 - *instrumental leadership*: refers to an actor's ability to promote the forming of coalitions, solve negotiation problems, and build bridges necessary to broker deals.

How has the EU exercised leadership?

- *structural leadership:*
 - Russia was persuaded to ratify Kyoto, EU agreed to bankroll clean technology in poor countries at the Bali summit.
 - *By offering incentives to developing countries in the form of funding for actions to mitigate and adapt to climate change in exchange for supporting a binding climate agreement (prior Copenhagen)*
- *idea-based leadership:*
 - *COP15 (Union's promotion of the science-based goal that global warming must be limited to no more than 2 °C and that a comprehensive binding global agreement is needed that explicitly acknowledges this objective*
 - institutional design principles for a global climate treaty
- *directional leadership:*
 - *COP15*
- *instrumental leadership:*
 - *COP21*

Is the EU recognised as a climate leader?

| Table 1. Leadership recognition 2008–2015, general trend for main actors (percentages). | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|------------------|
| | COP 14 | COP 15 | COP 16 | COP 17 | COP 18 | COP 19 | COP 20 | COP 21 | Trend |
| | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2008–2015 |
| EU as leader | 62 | 46 | 45 | 50 | 51 | 48 | 48 | 41 | -21 |
| China as leader | 47 | 48 | 52 | 50 | 48 | 42 | 48 | 54 | +7 |
| G-77 as leader | 27 | 22 | 19 | 33 | 24 | 25 | 22 | 27 | ±0 |
| US as leader | 27 | 53 | 50 | 42 | 39 | 42 | 52 | 59 | +32 |

Parker, Karlosson & Hjerpe (2017)

Table 2. Leadership recognition 2008–2015, by geographical region (percentages).

| | EU as leader | | | | | | | | US as leader | | | | | | | | China as leader | | | | | | | | Trend 2008–2015 | | |
|---------------|--------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|--------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----------------|-----|-------|
| | 08 | 09 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 08 | 09 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 08 | 09 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | EU | US | China |
| Africa | 38 | 36 | 48 | 35 | 37 | 44 | 25 | 17 | 24 | 47 | 49 | 32 | 26 | 24 | 28 | 35 | 62 | 36 | 48 | 42 | 41 | 35 | 37 | 42 | -21 | +11 | -20 |
| Asia | 63 | 31 | 40 | 42 | 40 | 35 | 44 | 33 | 14 | 35 | 39 | 38 | 35 | 27 | 43 | 49 | 35 | 39 | 48 | 52 | 49 | 42 | 43 | 44 | -30 | +29 | +9 |
| Europe | 75 | 65 | 63 | 72 | 77 | 65 | 69 | 61 | 42 | 68 | 59 | 55 | 56 | 58 | 71 | 74 | 52 | 54 | 64 | 60 | 57 | 43 | 57 | 62 | -14 | +32 | +10 |
| North America | 54 | 53 | 35 | 70 | 50 | 58 | 53 | 51 | 38 | 63 | 50 | 70 | 45 | 63 | 72 | 81 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 75 | 39 | 53 | 59 | 63 | -3 | +43 | +17 |
| S&L America | 57 | 47 | 44 | 43 | 44 | 29 | 37 | 46 | 14 | 29 | 48 | 22 | 28 | 37 | 42 | 63 | 64 | 47 | 49 | 39 | 47 | 59 | 40 | 54 | -11 | +49 | -10 |
| Oceania | 50 | 16 | 14 | 26 | 57 | 19 | 38 | 31 | 17 | 40 | 57 | 37 | 43 | 27 | 63 | 54 | 17 | 36 | 50 | 26 | 43 | 34 | 59 | 54 | -19 | +37 | +37 |
| All | 62 | 46 | 45 | 50 | 51 | 48 | 48 | 41 | 27 | 53 | 50 | 42 | 39 | 42 | 52 | 59 | 47 | 48 | 52 | 50 | 48 | 44 | 48 | 54 | -21 | +32 | +7 |

Energy–good governance nexus

- The role of the EU constituent principles
- Energy is thus interrelated with a wide range of normative aims:
 - promoting cleaner energy sources;
 - combating the massive challenge of energy poverty in developing countries;
 - preventing resource wealth from becoming a factor fuelling conflict and poor democratic governance in many producer-countries around the globe.

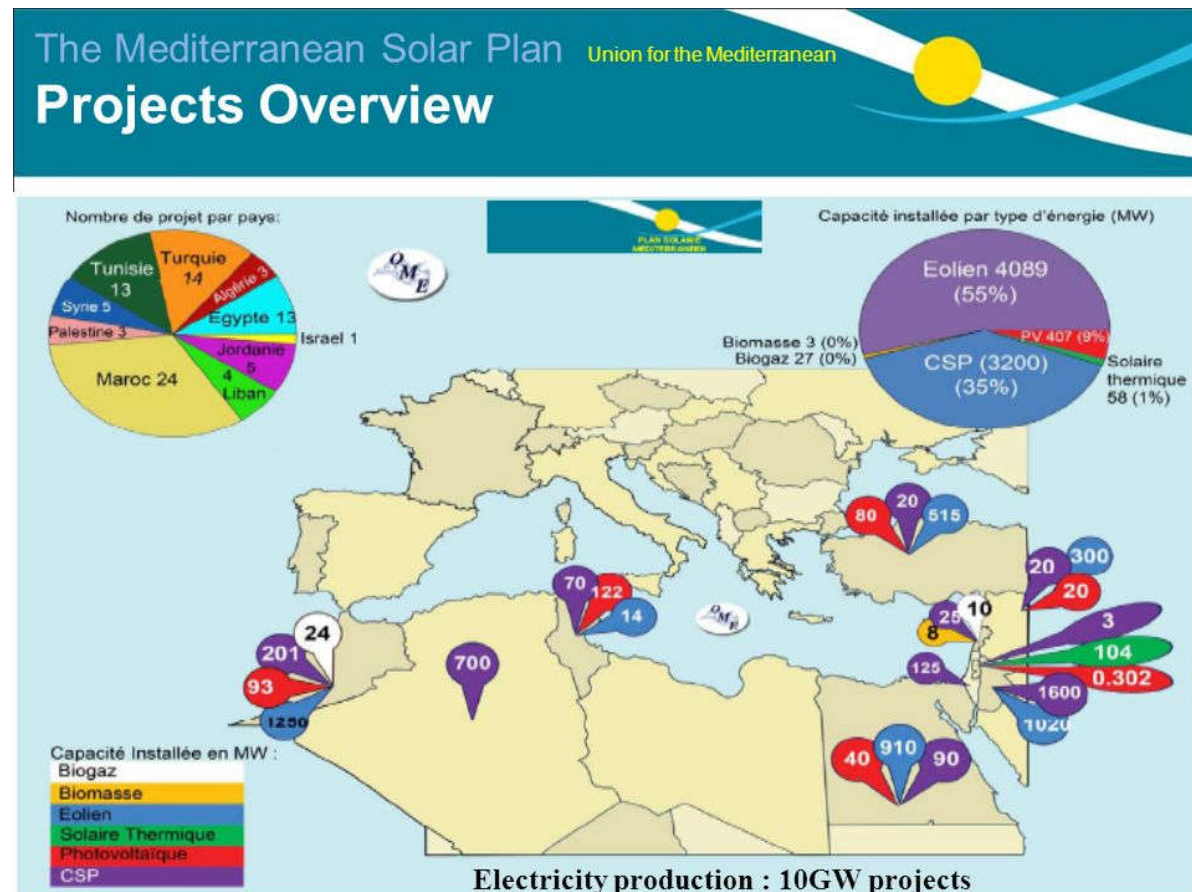
2002: Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI)

Vs.

2013: EU Accounting Directive (2013/34/EU)

Energy–development nexus

- DG Development: growing relevance of energy matters
- BUT CLASHES:
 - energy as a social service or as a marketable commodity (Mediterranean Solar Plan)
 - EU's biofuel targets on developing countries



Thank you for your attention!

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