External dimension of the European Energy Policy

II. part

9.4.2014 EXTERNAL DIMENSION OF THE EEP – I. PART

ED EEP

Relations of the European Union with:

- Producent countries (Norway, Russia)
- Transit countries (Ukraine, Turkey)
- Other consuments (China, India)

Instruments of ED EEP:

- Bilateral
- Multilateral
- Global

Theoretical Reflections on (external) energy policy

	Liberalism	Realism
Variants	Neo-liberal institutionalism Neo- functionalism	Structural Realism Intergovernmentalism
Actors	-	States are unitary actors and (economic) blocks
Practitioners	European Commission and European Parliament	Member states
Goals	Competitiveness, economic security of supply and environmental sustainability	Physical security of energy supply and geostrategic advantage
Policy Processes and Tools	Spillover, markets, institutions and soft power	Bilateral deals, Coercive diplomacy and hard power
Nature of (external) energy Policy	Positive-sum	Zero - sum
EU vs. member states´ role	Maximum for EU, minimum for member states	Minimum for EU maximum for member states

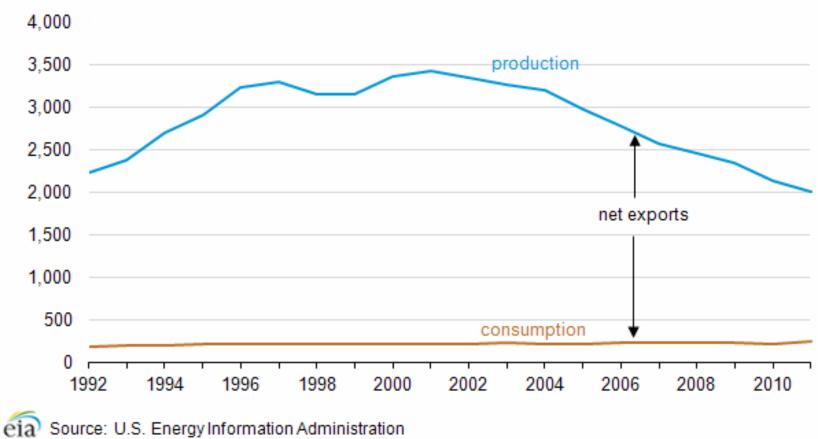
Theoretical Reflections on (external) energy policy

- Key points in debates between liberal and realist school of though :
 - The role of the single market
 - ED EEP as a parallel to theoretical debates on the CFSP (Common Foreign and Security Policy)
 - (Non)Existence of a multiplicity of significant actors
 - Role and weight of the EU as a supranational institution versus its member states in shaping external energy policy

EU - Norway Energy Relations

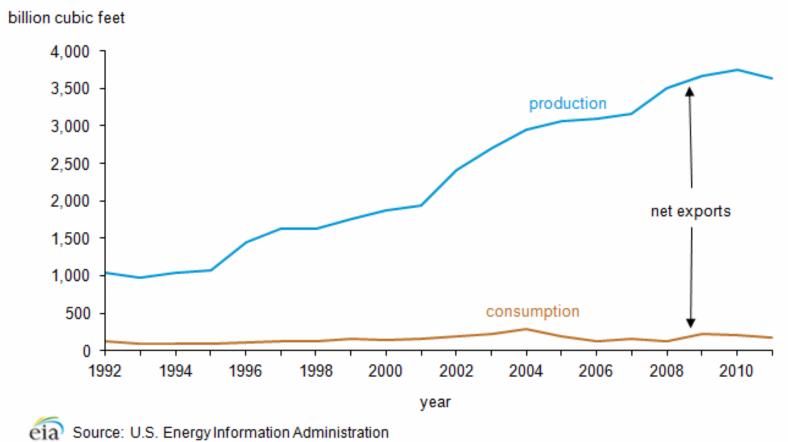
Norway total oil production and consumption, 1992-2011

thousand barrels per day

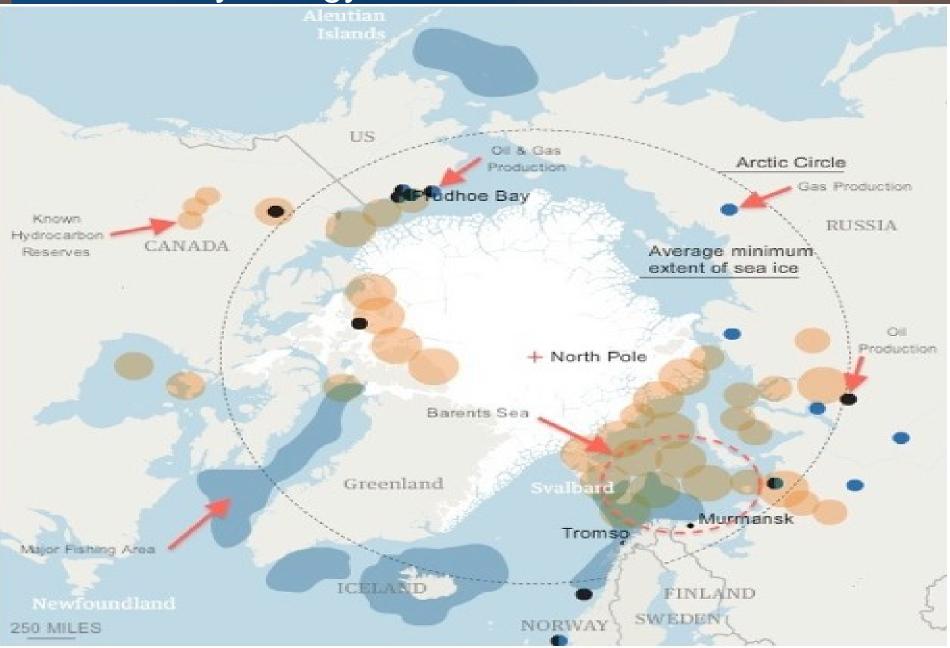


EU - Norway Energy Relations

Norway dry natural gas production and consumption, 1992-2011



EU - Norway Energy Relations



Thank you for your attention

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