Energy Security, Climate Change and the EU's Regulatory Policy Tools

Short term security

- Network interruption
- War and terrorism
- Natural disasters

Medium term security

- Efficient and fail pricing (public goods)
- Duty to supply (public service)
- · Local and EU-wide pollution

Long term security

- Import dependency (strategic commodity)
- Resilient + adaptable systems
- Sustainable (low carbon) economy
- Managing the energy transition

Policy tools (short term)

- Network regulation and safety rules
- · Oil stocks and gas storage
- Disaster management

Policy tools (medium term)

- Competition law, SEM, ownership
- Public service provisions
- Environment law (EU and national)

Policy tools (long term)

- SEM + external energy policy (soft power with a hard edge)
- Diversification: Renewables, energy efficiency and nuclear energy
- EU climate measures (ETS) and efforts at global leadership



=> Fear not a shortage of fossil fuel, but the consequence of using it all!

The EU: Democracy and Climate Change

	Democracy: NO	Democracy: YES
CANNOT handle climate change	Depressing on both counts, but not very interesting or newsworthy	Depressing climate- wise, but confirms Jøgen's worries!
CAN handle climate change	Good climate-wise, confirms Jøgen's theory, but is it viable in times of crisis?	The European Commission's dream: Win-Win!



Mostly harmless!

- Is the EU Democratic? => power-sharing!
 - Power-sharing in a plural polity: Inter-governmental decision-making.
 - Delegation to non-majoritarian bodies: The regulatory state.
 - Parallel politics: the member states control the energy mix.
- Can it handle challenges? => regulation!
 - EU energy and climate polices are compatible with the climate agenda

•



The EU: Democracy and Climate Change

	Democracy: NO	Democracy: YES
CANNOT handle climate change	WRONG!	28 state policies
CAN handle climate change	EU Commission's 1990s over-optimism ■	The EU regulatory state today (robust, but modest regime)

