[redacted]

From: [redacted]@europeanenergyforum.eu
Sent: 23 June 2010 17:16
To: BUZEK Jerzy, President
Cc: [redacted]@europeanenergyforum.eu
Subject: European Energy Forum dinner-debate 07 07 2010, Strasbourg
Importance: High
Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Red
Attachments: Draft - Invitation EEF Dinner Debate 07 07 10.docx; 06 EEF Newsletter - June 2010.pdf

PE - COURRIER
EP - ENTRÉE
29. 06. 2010
N° 7642

Dear Mr President,

The European Energy Forum, has the pleasure to renew his invitation to be guest of honour to our dinner debate on the 7th of July in Strasbourg.

Although initially announced as "Europeanisation of Energy Policy," the title of the dinner-debate was replaced by "The place of nuclear energy in the context of the European energy policy." A second change is that Mr Günther Oettinger, Commissioner for Energy cannot attend the event due to other commitments, so he will be replaced by Dominique Ristori, Deputy Director General of Energy in the European Commission. For more information about the topics of discussion, we invite you to see the attached draft invitation.

If you want to know the EEF position on the connection between Euratom and the Europeanisation of the Energy Policy, here we send you the editorial written by our Director General Jean-Claude Charrault in the EEF Newsletter. This newsletter was distributed to all the EEF Active and Associate Members in the beginning of June 2010.

Do not hesitate to contact us should you have any questions.

Best regards,

[redacted]
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European Energy Forum
Avenue Ariane, 7
B-1200 Brussels
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Tel +32 2 773 95 36
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Forum Européen de l'Énergie

Brussels, June 2009

Dear Colleague,
Dear Madam/Sir,

The European Energy Forum is pleased to invite you to a dinner-debate on

The place of nuclear energy in the context of the European energy policy

with Mr Dominique Ristori, Deputy Director General of Energy in the European Commission, as guest speaker
and with Mr Jerzy Buzek, President of the European Parliament, as guest of honour

7 July 2010
19.30, for dinner at 20.00
in the Members' Restaurant, European Parliament, Strasbourg

At a time, when number of States – EU Member States as well as others, among which several OPEC members! – are considering to launch or relaunch a nuclear energy programme, or not to stop their nuclear energy programme, it seems appropriate to take stock of the implementation of the Euratom Treaty, ratified by the EU founding Member States in 1957 and still in force in the present EU.

Dominique Ristori, in charge of nuclear matters in the Directorate General of Energy will make a presentation of the responsibilities of the European Union in this sector. He will also situate the nuclear component inside the energy policy of the Union.

Jerzy Buzek, President of the European Parliament and Vice-President of the European Energy Forum will be our guest of honour that evening.

A debate will follow the presentations and, as it is the tradition during EEF dinner-debates, participants will have the opportunity to ask questions and exchange their views with Dominique Ristori and President Buzek.

I would like to remind you that the EEF events are informal and that the aim is to inform participants through presentations and discussions. They are open to all MEPs who have an interest in energy issues, whichever Group or Committee they belong to.

I have the pleasure of inviting you to join us for this dinner-debate.

May I ask you to send the reply form before 29 June to the EEF (fax: +32-2-773 95 34 /
e-mail: assistant@europeanenergyforum.eu)

Yours sincerely,

[redacted]

Giles Chichester, MEP
President of the European Energy Forum

Forum Européen de l'Énergie

Please send this form to the EEF
before 30 June
Fax: +32-2-773 95 34
e-mail: assistant@europeanenergyforum.eu

The place of nuclear energy in the context of the European energy policy

with Mr Dominique Ristori, Deputy Director General of Energy in the European Commission, as guest speaker
and with Mr Jerzy Buzek, President of the European Parliament, as guest of honour

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☐ I will participate in the dinner-debate

☐ I will not participate and

☐ wish to be represented by Mr/Ms ....

☐ I am not able to attend but would like to be kept informed

☐ Please tick if you are VEGETARIAN

NAME, First Name: ....

Committee: ....

Country: ....

Phone number: ....

Email:...

Please register before 30 June

European Energy Forum Newsletter
June 2010 Issue

Events and News happening between May 1st 2010 and May 31st 2010

Letter from the Publisher

Published on 2010/05/31
See all the previous Letters from the Publisher

A European Energy Community ? (Reminiscing about EURATOM)

Jacques Delors has just put forward a proposal for the creation of a new Institution: the European Energy Community; this proposal is backed up by a substantial dossier.

While there is no need to remind anyone of Mr Delors's European past, since he was President of the European Commission for 10 years, his initiative is provoking a variety of different reactions covering a wide spectrum from enthusiastic Europhilia to fundamental Europhobia.

This spectrum comprises a range of positions, the midpoint of which may be considered to be: "Is this the moment to reignite an institutional war?" without really referring to the substance of the project.

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* *

The arrival of Jacques Delors's proposal at the forefront of the European scene prompts a mention of EURATOM.

We remember the birth of the European Coal and Steel Community right at the beginning of the 1950s, its success and the initiative that followed immediately afterwards – to make the most of the momentum that had built up – to create the "European Defence Community". In this way, the European Community of six member states was to acquire an indisputable personality. The French parliament refused to ratify the treaty, which was subsequently shelved.

So as not lose the European momentum – this was, after all, only ten years after the Second World War! – the European Atomic Energy Community (EURATOM) and the European Economic Community were invented simultaneously. The two treaties were signed and ratified in 1957.

EURATOM was able to appear to be a breakthrough representing an alterative to the European Defence Community and the Common Market a support treaty designed to create an economic and commercial environment favourable to the development of EURATOM.

Similarly, the recently rejected European Constitution would have given the enlarged Europe its own identity, a strong personality. The Lisbon Treaty improves the institutional environment – as the Common Market did in the past - but it lacks the step towards identity, personality. The European Energy Community, by delegating powers from the national to the community level, can have the ambition that EURATOM once had.

EURATOM was not established to promote the development of nuclear energy in Europe, but to ensure that European promoters of this energy form benefit from the European dimension when implementing their projects in all areas: research, health protection, investment coordination, fuel supplies, materials safeguarding, insurance - including on an international scale where Europe would appear as a single entity.

During the first few decades of its existence, EURATOM suffered from internal contradictions within the Community of the six member states which successive enlargements have done nothing to alleviate. However, time has done its work and EURATOM now functions properly.

These specific contradictions would not affect a possible European Energy Community. First of all, as a state with military nuclear capability, France sought to avoid a number of the obligations resulting from EURATOM, something which the other states refused to accept. After this, it proved very difficult to reach an agreement between the member states regarding the choice of power reactor lines and the industrial policies to be implemented. These disagreements gave rise to the research crisis which affected EURATOM when defining the 3rd programme, which was to begin in 1967/1968.

The specific nature of these problems and the civil/military duality of nuclear energy would not affect a possible European Energy Community.

The similarity of the context, set out above, between EURATOM and the European Energy Community (as proposed) is coupled with a similarity of purpose. The latter plans to group together European orders for energy raw materials. For its part, EURATOM is setting up a Supply Agency with "exclusive rights" to conclude orders for nuclear fuels, starting with the raw material: uranium.

EURATOM came into being at a time when supplies of uranium were abundant and when the duality of the use to which this material was put - civil and military - prompted a certain vagueness in the demand sector (Readers will understand that in the interests of conciseness and clarity I have described the subject in simplified terms) .

The explosion of the Indian atomic bomb made using Canadian uranium turned the market for this raw material upside down. Suppliers demanded to know what their product was to be used for, including during the complex transformation cycle to which it is subject.

The reticence of purchasers in the face of these demands provoked often vehement reactions from the supply sector.

Thus it was that Canada imposed an embargo on its uranium supplies upon EURATOM for a very long period. At the time, the country was by far its main supplier.

The resultant crisis demonstrated that the inventory of raw materials in the nuclear fuel cycle on the one hand and the various successive stages in this cycle on the other permit very long embargos on uranium supplies. When the conflict died down, Canada had suffered more than EURATOM from its embargo, but if this had continued, EURATOM would also have begun to suffer.

This type of situation cannot arise on the carbonaceous energy market. Now, it is important to keep in mind that these energy sources will remain essential in meeting over 50% of European supplies for many decades to come and it is these which will pose problems as regards security of supply.

This reality may be considered from another point of view which concerns the difference between carbonaceous and non-carbonaceous forms of energy: nuclear energy and alternatives. With regard to the latter, the cost of the energy supplied to the end consumer represents the cost of infrastructure depreciation and maintenance. The cost of the primary energy does not have a decisive economic impact. As regards carbonaceous forms of energy, precisely the reverse applies.

Carbonaceous forms of energy, which will continue to account for the majority of our needs for a very long time to come, are characterized by a lack of security of supply and of price stability. And yet, up to now, it is in the nuclear field that the Institutions have established "exclusive rights" to conclude order contracts for the supply of the European Community!

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The thoughts set out above provide only a modest contribution towards the debate prompted by Jacques Delors's plan.

In addition, it is clear to the informed observer that thoughts such as these carry little weight compared with that of the political positions adopted by the public authorities.

However, the idea of submitting this project to a contradictory, informal and enlightening debate organised by a body that is neutral in both nature and intended purpose, may appear not entirely preposterous.

European Energy Forum

• Energy Management and Policy

2010/05/31 - **Ten Year Network Development Plan** :

Speaker: **Daniel Dobbeni**, President of ENTSO-E[1] and CEO of Elia (Transmission System Operator of Belgium)

The first pilot edition of the TYNDP (Ten Year Network Development Plan) was released by ENTSO-E for public consultation from 1 March until 11 April 2010. The document presents close to 500 transmission investment projects across 34 European countries, worth € 23-28 billion over the first five years. Together, these projects help to achieve the European energy policy goals of increasing the use of renewable energy sources to 20% of total energy production by 2020, to further promoting the Internal Energy Market and to ensuring security of supply and system reliability.

- How can the TYNDP become an important input for the definition of the National Renewable Energy Action Plans (NREAPs), which are to be delivered by EU member states by the end of June 2010?
- What is the feedback from the European Commission, ERGEG and stakeholders on the pilot TYNDP?
- How could the document provide input to the Infrastructure Package?

Daniel Dobbeni discussed these issues and answered the questions of the audience.

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(1) ENTSO-E is the European Network of Transmission System Operators for Electricity. It was founded in December 2008, ahead of the coming into force of Third Legislative Energy Package on the Internal Energy Market on 3 September 2009. Regulation (EC) 714/2009 on electricity cross border exchanges assigns various tasks to ENTSO-E, among others, to adopt non-binding community-wide ten-year network development plans (TYNDP) every two years.

• Nuclear Matters

2010/05/18 - **The ITER project - Europe in a leading position towards fusion energy: How to make the largest world scientific program a success?** :

Speaker: **Bernard Bigot**, CEO of the CEA and High French Representative for the realization of ITER

It is widely understood that thermonuclear fusion is the energy source of the long term future. Fusion – the process at the core of our sun - offers many advantages as it is considered as emitting no CO2, having unlimited fuel and being intrinsically safe.

ITER (International Thermonuclear Experimental Reactor) is an international large-scale scientific experiment that aims to demonstrate the feasibility to produce sustained energy from fusion in view of a future commercial use.

The European Union is part of the International Organization since the beginning of the project in 1985 and the mobilization of all EU Authorities and Members States secured the construction of the machine in Cadarache, South of France.

ITER represents a challenge, both scientifically and financially, in which the EU is deeply involved. Mr Bigot presented the history of the project, the organization, the contribution of Europe, including the work done by France to prepare the site. He particularly stressed and discussed with the audience the next milestones.

• Security of Supply Matters

2010/05/04 - **The Caspian Development Corporation – a solution for European security of supply?** :

Speakers **Walter BOLTZ**, Managing Director, E-Control (Austrian regulator
Slavtcho NEYKOV, Director, Energy Community Secretariat

Buying gas from the Caspian Region, where some of the largest gas reserves in the world are located, will add to the diversification of gas supply in Europe. The European Commission suggested in its 2nd Strategic Energy Review to create a Caspian Development Corporation (CDC) in order to assist European gas companies to purchase gas from this area. A feasibility study on this project is currently being carried out.

- How could the idea of a block purchasing agreement with producers from the Caspian Region improve European supply security?
- Which political restrictions and practical problems such a proposal could face. ?
- How the successful establishment of a Southern Gas Corridor would impact on the Energy Community Contracting Parties?

Based on concrete examples, the process of turning EU energy policy towards the countries in the Caspian region and the security of supply into a common European approach shall be elaborated. The Energy Community and the Eastern Partnership initiative will be the debated models. Closer integration of the partnership countries using existing Energy Community instruments in this aspect could be modus operandi for further cooperation.

European Union

• EU General Topic File

EU Competition and Economic Matters

2010/05/04 - **Antitrust: E.ON's commitments open up German gas market to competitors** :

Competition Commissioner Almunia, Vice-President of the Commission, said: "The notorious lack of transport capacity is currently one of the major obstacles to gas competition in Germany. With today's commitments we have achieved a far-reaching solution which will give competitors access to the transport capacities they need to enter the market."

Following a Commission antitrust investigation, E.ON undertook to release large capacity volumes at the entry points to its gas networks by October 2010. The capacities released at different entry points by October correspond to around 15% of the pipeline capacity and will be published on the website of E.ON Gastransport GmbH in the course of next week. From October 2015, E.ON will further reduce its bookings of entry capacity in the NetConnect Germany grid to 50% and in E.ON's grid for low-calorific gas to 64% of the pipeline capacity.

The commitments are expected to have a major structural impact on the possibility for other companies to compete on the German market, to the benefit of domestic and industrial gas consumers. The Commission reviewed the commitments in close cooperation with the German energy regulator (Bundesnetzagentur) and the German competition authority (Bundeskartellamt). It also consulted interested parties, which responded positively to the draft settlement decision.

Access to gas pipelines is vital for new market entrants. Insufficient access limits the ability to acquire customers, no matter how competitive the offer might be. The Commission's investigation showed that E.ON had booked on a long-term basis the largest part of the available transport capacity at the entry points into its gas transmission networks. These bookings may have prevented other gas suppliers from accessing the German gas market, depriving them of the opportunity to compete with E.ON. The Commission therefore came to the preliminary view that the long-term reservations might have infringed EU rules on the abuse of a dominant market position (Article 102 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the EU - TFEU, formerly Article 82 of the EC Treaty); see for a parallel case the recent decision in the GdF Suez case.

Companies Concentration -notification, decision, opposition, non-opposition,...-

2010/05/27 - **Mergers: Commission approves proposed acquisition of sole control of Mobil Oil Austria by ENI** :

The European Commission has cleared under the EU Merger Regulation the proposed acquisition of Mobil Oil Austria by Agip Austria, which is wholly controlled by ENI of Italy. After examining the operation, the Commission concluded that the transaction would not significantly impede effective competition in the European Economic Area (EEA) or any substantial part of it.

1. On 20 April 2010 the Commission received a notification of a proposed concentration pursuant to Article 4 of Council Regulation (EC) No 139/2004 by which Agip Austria GmbH ('Agip Austria', Austria) wholly controlled by Eni S.p.A. ('ENI', Italy) acquires within the meaning of Article 3(1)(b) of the Merger Regulation control of the whole of Mobil Oil Austria GmbH ('Mobil Oil Austria', Austria), fully owned by ExxonMobil Central Europe Holding GmbH ('EMCEH', Germany), by way of purchase of shares.

2. The business activities of the undertakings concerned are:
— for ENI: exploration and production of natural gas, natural gas supply, transmission,

storage, distribution and trade, exploration and production of oil,
— for Mobil Oil Austria: marketing, supply and distribution of refined petroleum products.

3. On preliminary examination, the Commission finds that the notified transaction could fall within the scope the EC Merger Regulation. However, the final decision on this point is reserved.

2010/05/21 - Mergers: Commission approves joint venture between TOTAL and ERG :

The European Commission has cleared under the EU Merger Regulation the proposed merger of Total Italia and Erg Petroli (EGP), both of Italy, into a new joint venture, active in the refined oil sector. After examining the operation, the Commission concluded that the transaction would not significantly impede effective competition in the European Economic Area (EEA) or any substantial part of it.

1. On 14 April 2010, the Commission received a notification of a proposed concentration pursuant to Article 4 of Council Regulation (EC) No 139/2004 by which Total Italia Spa. ('Total Italia', Italy) wholly controlled by Total Holdings Europe S.A.S. ('Total', France, collectively 'Total group') and ERG Petroli Spa. ('EGP', Italy) fully owned by ERG Spa. ('ERG', Italy, collectively ERG Group), acquire within the meaning of Article 3(1)(b) of the Merger Regulation joint control of JV CO, a newly created joint venture resulting from the merger between EGP and Total Italia.

2. The business activities of the undertakings concerned are:
— for Total: production of oil and natural gas, refining and marketing of oil products, petrochemicals and specialty chemicals,
— for ERG: processing and marketing of petroleum products, generation and sale of thermoelectric power, steam and gas, generation of electricity from renewable sources,
— for JV CO: refining and marketing of petroleum products.

3. On preliminary examination, the Commission finds that the notified transaction could fall within the scope the EC Merger Regulation. However, the final decision on this point is reserved.

2010/05/10 - Merger: Commission authorises proposed acquisition of 50Hertz by Elia and Industry Funds Management :

The European Commission has authorised the proposed acquisition of joint control over the German transmission system operator 50Hertz Transmission GmbH by Elia System Operator SA/NV of Belgium and Industry Funds Management Pty Ltd (IFM) of Australia , under the EU Merger Regulation. The Commission concluded that the proposed transaction would not significantly impede effective competition in the European Economic Area (EEA) or any substantial part of it.

1. On 6 April 2010, the Commission received a notification of a proposed concentration pursuant to Article 4 of Council Regulation (EC) No 139/2004 by which the undertakings ELIA System Operator SA/NV, ('ELIA', Belgium), ultimately controlled by GDF Suez ('GDF Suez', France) and Publi-T SCRL ('Publi- T', Belgium), and Industry Funds Management Pty Ltd ('IFM', Australia), belonging to Industry Super Holdings Pty Ltd ('Industry Super Holdings', Australia), acquire within the meaning of Article 3(1)(b) of the EC Merger Regulation control of the whole of the undertaking 50HERTZ Transmission GmbH, ('50HERTZ', Germany) belonging to Vattenfall AB ('Vattenfall', Sweden) by way of purchase of shares.

2. The business activities of the undertakings concerned are:
— for ELIA: is the transmission system operator (TSO) in Belgium, and the co-owner of 220

kV and 150 kV network assets in the south-eastern part of Luxembourg,
— for IFM: is a global infrastructure investment manager, specialized in the management of private investment products, — for 50HERTZ: is an electricity transmission system operator (TSO) in Germany.

3. On preliminary examination, the Commission finds that the notified transaction could fall within the scope the EC Merger Regulation. However, the final decision on this point is reserved.

2010/05/10 - **Prior notification of a concentration - RWE Energy/Mitgas** :

1. On 10 May 2010, the Commission received a notification of a proposed concentration pursuant to Article 4 of Council Regulation (EC) No 139/2004 by which the undertaking(s) enviaM Mitteldeutsche Energie AG ('enviaM', Germany), which is controlled by RWE AG ('RWE', Germany), acquires within the meaning of Article 3(1)(b) of the Merger Regulation control of the whole of Mitgas Mitteldeutsche Gasversognung GmbH ('Mitgas', Germany), by way of purchase of shares.

2. The business activities of the undertakings concerned are :

— RWE: electricity and natural gas,

— enviaM: transmission and retailing of electricity, heat and related services to local distributors and to end consumers and also activity in the gas sector,

— Mitgas: wholesale supply of H-gas to local gas suppliers and retail supply of H-gas to end consumers.

3. On preliminary examination, the Commission finds that the notified transaction could fall within the scope the EC Merger Regulation. However, the final decision on this point is reserved.

4. The Commission invites interested third parties to submit their possible observations on the proposed operation to the Commission. Observations must reach the Commission not later than 10 days following the date of this publication. Observations can be sent to the Commission by fax (+32 22964301), by e-mail to COMP-MERGER- REGISTRY@ec.europa.eu or by post, under reference number COMP/M.5802 — RWE Energy/Mitgas, to the following address:

European Commission
Directorate-General for Competition
Merger Registry
J-70
1049 Bruxelles/Brussel
BELGIQUE/BELGIË

2010/05/07 - **Prior notification of a concentration - Gazprom/A2A - Candidate case for simplified procedure** :

1. On 7 May 2010, the Commission received a notification of a proposed concentration pursuant to Article 4 of Council Regulation (EC) No 139/2004 by which the undertaking Gazprom Germania GmbH ('Gazprom Germania', Germany), which is ultimately controlled by OAO Gazprom ('Gazprom', Russian Federation) and the undertaking A2A SpA ('A2A', Italy), acquire within the meaning of Article 3(1)(b) of the Merger Regulation joint control of the undertaking PremiumGas SpA ('PremiumGas', Italy), by way of purchase of shares in a company constituting a joint venture.

2. The business activities of the undertakings concerned are:
— for Gazprom Germania: it is active on the sale of gas in Europe and in the Community of Independent States (CIS) as well as in the construction of gas infrastructure,
— for A2A: it operates mainly in Italy in the supply of electricity, gas, district heating and waste treatment,
— PremiumGas: it is active in the supply of natural gas in Italy.

3. On preliminary examination, the Commission finds that the notified transaction could fall within the scope of the EC Merger Regulation. However, the final decision on this point is reserved. Pursuant to the Commission Notice on a simplified procedure for treatment of certain concentrations under the EC Merger Regulation it should be noted that this case is a candidate for treatment under the procedure set out in the Notice.

4. The Commission invites interested third parties to submit their possible observations on the proposed operation to the Commission.
Observations must reach the Commission not later than 10 days following the date of this publication. Observations can be sent to the Commission by fax (+32 22964301), by email to COMP-MERGER- REGISTRY@ec.europa.eu or by post, under reference number COMP/M.5740 — Gazprom/A2A/JV, to the following address:

European Commission
Directorate-General for Competition
Merger Registry
J-70
1049 Bruxelles/Brussel
BELGIQUE/BELGIË

Cases where the Commission raised no opposition

2010/05/27 - Mergers: Commission approves proposed acquisition of sole control of Mobil Oil Austria by ENI :

The European Commission has cleared under the EU Merger Regulation the proposed acquisition of Mobil Oil Austria by Agip Austria, which is wholly controlled by ENI of Italy. After examining the operation, the Commission concluded that the transaction would not significantly impede effective competition in the European Economic Area (EEA) or any substantial part of it.

1. On 20 April 2010 the Commission received a notification of a proposed concentration pursuant to Article 4 of Council Regulation (EC) No 139/2004 by which Agip Austria GmbH ('Agip Austria', Austria) wholly controlled by Eni S.p.A. ('ENI', Italy) acquires within the meaning of Article 3(1)(b) of the Merger Regulation control of the whole of Mobil Oil Austria GmbH ('Mobil Oil Austria', Austria), fully owned by ExxonMobil Central Europe Holding GmbH ('EMCEH', Germany), by way of purchase of shares.

2. The business activities of the undertakings concerned are:
— for ENI: exploration and production of natural gas, natural gas supply, transmission, storage, distribution and trade, exploration and production of oil,
— for Mobil Oil Austria: marketing, supply and distribution of refined petroleum products.

3. On preliminary examination, the Commission finds that the notified transaction could fall within the scope the EC Merger Regulation. However, the final decision on this point is reserved.

2010/05/21 - Mergers: Commission approves joint venture between TOTAL and ERG :

The European Commission has cleared under the EU Merger Regulation the proposed merger of Total Italia and Erg Petroli (EGP), both of Italy, into a new joint venture, active in the refined oil sector. After examining the operation, the Commission concluded that the transaction would not significantly impede effective competition in the European Economic Area (EEA) or any substantial part of it.

1. On 14 April 2010, the Commission received a notification of a proposed concentration pursuant to Article 4 of Council Regulation (EC) No 139/2004 by which Total Italia Spa. ('Total Italia', Italy) wholly controlled by Total Holdings Europe S.A.S. ('Total', France, collectively 'Total group') and ERG Petroli Spa. ('EGP', Italy) fully owned by ERG Spa. ('ERG', Italy, collectively ERG Group), acquire within the meaning of Article 3(1)(b) of the Merger Regulation joint control of JV CO, a newly created joint venture resulting from the merger between EGP and Total Italia.

2. The business activities of the undertakings concerned are:
— for Total: production of oil and natural gas, refining and marketing of oil products, petrochemicals and specialty chemicals,
— for ERG: processing and marketing of petroleum products, generation and sale of thermoelectric power, steam and gas, generation of electricity from renewable sources,
— for JV CO: refining and marketing of petroleum products.

3. On preliminary examination, the Commission finds that the notified transaction could fall within the scope the EC Merger Regulation. However, the final decision on this point is reserved.

2010/05/17 - Mergers: Commission approves proposed acquisition of NWR Energy by Dalkia Česká republika :

Dalkia CZ is primarily involved in the provision of district heat to end customers in several Czech municipalities as well as in the generation, wholesale, trading and retail supply of electricity, the provision of ancillary services, the maintenance and repair of technology equipment in the energy sector and the trading of CO2 emission rights.

NWR Energy is primarily active in the provision of district heat, distribution, trading and retail supply of electricity, trading in CO2 emission rights in the Czech Republic and hard coal mining in the Czech Republic and Poland.

The proposed transaction gives rise to a number of vertical relationships between the parties. The market for the supply of district heat is affected in relation to the market for the trading of CO2 emissions rights and the market for maintenance and repair of technology equipment in the energy sector. In addition, the market for distribution of electricity is vertically affected in relation to the markets of generation and wholesale supply of electricity, maintenance and repair of technology equipment in the energy sector and retail supply of electricity. Furthermore, if the retail supply of electricity at local distribution network level is considered as a separate market, it would be vertically affected in relation to the markets of generation and wholesale supply of electricity and the market for distribution of electricity in Prague and Roztoky, near Prague.

However, the Commission's investigation found that the proposed transaction would not close off the market to competition, given that a sufficient number of competitors would remain and due to the low market shares in the related upstream/downstream markets.

1. On 8 April 2010, the Commission received a notification of a proposed concentration pursuant to Article 4 of Council Regulation (EC) No 139/2004 by which the undertaking

Dalkia Česká republika, a.s. ('Dalkia CZ', Czech Republic), which is ultimately controlled by Electricité de France S.A. ('EDF', France) and Veolia Environnement S.A. ('Veolia', France), acquire within the meaning of Article 3(1)(b) of the EC Merger Regulation sole control of the undertaking NWR Energy, a.s. ('NWR Energy', Czech Republic), controlled by New World Resources N.V. ('NWR', Czech Republic), by way of purchase of shares.

2. The business activities of the undertakings concerned are:
— for Dalkia CZ: it is active in the markets for provision of district heat, generation, wholesale and retail supply of electricity, provision of ancillary services and trading of electricity, inter alia, in the Czech Republic,
— for NWR Energy: it is active in the markets for generation and wholesale supply of electricity, retail supply of electricity, distribution of electricity and provision of district heat, among other activities.

3. On preliminary examination, the Commission finds that the notified transaction could fall within the scope the EC Merger Regulation. However, the final decision on this point is reserved

EU Energy Management, Security of Supply, Sustainable Development

2010/05/31 → 2010/07/23 - Initiative for the integrity of traded energy markets :

Wholesale energy markets are at the core of the liberalisation and integration of European gas and electricity prices. The prices paid by Europe's citizens and businesses reflect the outcomes on these markets.

Therefore markets must be trusted not just by its participants but also by the general public. In order to create this trust, the Commission is currently developing an initiative to ensure the integrity of wholesale energy markets. The objective of the consultation is to seek interested parties' views on possible options for such an initiative. This will feed into an Impact Assessment which will define the most appropriate policy option and the way forward.

Interested parties will find below the consultation document and a number of relevant documents helping to put the consultation in context.

2010/05/07 → 2010/07/02 - Public consultation : Towards a new Energy Strategy for Europe 2011-2020 :

The overall goal of European energy policy is to ensure that consumers and enterprises obtain safe, secure, sustainable and low-carbon energy at affordable and competitive prices. The challenges of global energy security and energy geopolitics, slow progress in combating climate change at the global level, the urge to recover on growth and jobs in the EU and the need to invest in tomorrow's energy networks call for a new Energy Strategy to further deliver on those objectives.

Completing the internal energy market, achieving energy savings and promoting low-carbon innovation are the main vectors to reach the objectives of competitiveness, sustainability and security of supply. An open global business climate and a more coherent and effective approach to the EU external energy relations will also help us to reach our objectives.

Energy performance of buildings

2010/05/18 - European Parliament legislative resolution on the Council position at first reading with a view to the adoption of a directive of the European Parliament and of the Council on the energy performance of buildings (recast) :

Günther Oettinger, European Commissioner for Energy said: "Today's adoption of the recast of the Energy Labelling Directive by the European Parliament is a significant step towards reaching our "2020" energy savings target". It paves the way for a new energy label that will help consumers saving energy and the EU to honour its commitment on the reduction of CO2 emissions".

With today's adoption in Parliament, the directive has been formally adopted and is expected to be published in the Official Journal in June. A political agreement between the Member States in the Council and the Parliament had already been reached on 18 November 2009. Member States will have one year to transpose it into national legislation.

With the new directive, the existing labelling scale from A-G will be further differentiated by adding the new classes A+, A++ and A+++ on top of class "A". The new scale will further increase competition between manufacturers for the benefit of the consumer and of climate change mitigation. It will also help them to advertise their products better. The Directive foresees that advertisement containing energy-related information or price must include a reference to the energy efficiency class of the product. This helps consumers to assess the running costs when buying new household appliances.

Based on the Directive, the Commission will identify a number of products in the commercial and industrial sector with energy-saving potential which will also fall under the new labelling system. New products such as televisions, water heaters and boilers are planned to be adopted under the new labelling rules.

EU Energy Sources (primary, secondary)

EU Non-Renewable Sectors

EU Non-Fossil Fuel Sectors

EU Nuclear Sector

2010/05/05 - Energy: Commission refers Greece to Court for failure to implement a Euratom Directive :

The European Commission decided to refer Greece to the European Court of Justice (ECJ) for its failure to implement a Directive[1] on the supervision and control of shipments of radioactive waste and nuclear spent fuel. The Directive aims to protect the health of workers and the general public and to avoid illicit traffic of such materials.

Commission opinion concerning the plan for the disposal of radioactive waste in accordance with Article 37 of the Euratom Treaty

2010/05/04 - Plan for the disposal of radioactive waste arising from the final dismantling of the Brennilis Nuclear Power Station in France :

In conclusion, the Commission is of the opinion that the implementation of the plan for the disposal of radioactive waste in whatever form arising from the dismantling of the Brennilis Nuclear Power Station in France, both in normal operation and in the event of an accident of the type and magnitude considered in the General Data, is not liable to result in radioactive contamination of the water, soil or airspace of another Member State or a neighbouring country.

EU Environment

2010/05/11 - Oil platforms: Commissioner Oettinger meets industry leaders for safety talks Energy :

Günther Oettinger, Commissioner responsible for Energy said: "No regulatory regime alone can give us 100% guarantees of safety. Much depends also on the attitude and practices of operators and on having an operational system available. I wish to make sure that the necessary legislation is in place and effectively implemented and that, at the same time, all possible efforts are made by the industry to avoid a similar accident and consequent oil spill. Politics and business need to work together to ensure that the European environment and the public are as safe as they possibly can be."

While oil and gas exploration and production operations off-shore the European Union are not taking place in the same extreme conditions as those in the Gulf of Mexico, the EU must also deal with the possibility of an accident near its shore. In the meeting scheduled for today, EU Commissioner Oettinger and high level representatives of major oil and gas companies will discuss EU legislation and best practices in place, both to prevent a disaster and to act in case of an accident. They will also discuss the level of technology in the field.

Although safety standards in the industry are high, EU public must be reassured that it can feel safe about continued off-shore operations near EU coast. The meeting will also be an opportunity for the Commissioner of International Cooperation, Humanitarian Aid and Crisis Response, Kristalina Georgieva to present the preparedness and response plans to marine pollution incidents.

Background

EU legislation provides the framework for safety of operations as well as environmental protection both in general and in case of an accident. Oil platforms are regulated under the Directive (94/9/EC) on "equipment and protective systems intended for use in potentially explosive atmospheres". It sets minimum industrial safety standards. The control of the platforms falls within the competence of national authorities. Workers on oil platforms are protected under the Framework Directive for health and safety of workers (89/391/EEC) which applies to all sectors. As on and offshore drilling of oil is a high-risk sector, the EU also adopted specific legislation (individual directive 92/91/EC). It contains detailed minimum health and safety provisions, in particular from fire and explosions, escape facilities and alarms systems.

In case of accidents offshore drilling operations are subject to the relevant EU environmental legislation, including directives on environmental impact assessment, habitats & wild birds' directives, environmental liability, and the Water Framework directive for coastal waters. While the responsibility lies with the affected coastal state, the European Maritime Safety Agency (EMSA) supports the pollution response actions. EMSA has a fleet of oil recovery vessels under contract in the different EU seas, which can be mobilised on request under the Civil Protection Mechanism of the EU.

2010/05/04 - EU conference: 500 cities pledge to reduce CO2 by more than 20% :

More than 500 European mayors will commit to cut CO2 emissions by more than 20% by 2020. By signing the Covenant of Mayors, they pledge to save energy, foster renewable energy and raise awareness among their citizens. They will sign the declaration in the presence of EU Commission

President José Manuel Barroso and José Luis Rodríguez Zapatero, Prime Minister of Spain. The Covenant of Mayors is a Commission initiative, supported both by the European Parliament and the Committee of the Regions.

Günther OETTINGER

EU Commissioner for Energy

The Covenant of Mayors - Achievements and way forward

"*Conclusion*

I think that today's statements have clearly shown not only the extent of the commitment of EU cities and regions, but also their capacity to deliver. On their part, the EU institutions have clearly expressed support and a vision for the future.

Dear Mayors and Presidents, ladies and gentlemen, I am deeply convinced that we are progressing in the right direction. Being together, we have the capacity to provide solutions and ensure a much better future for the citizens of Europe and the world.

We are just starting the journey. We need to develop and implement ambitious action plans. We must involve the citizenship in our endeavour, and raise their interest in supporting our objectives. We face times of economic hardship and financial shortages, and the future is never exempt of surprises.

But we have the intelligence, the capacity and the attitude to overcome present and future challenges."

News From

• International Energy Agency

2010/05/28 - IEA at OECD Meeting of the Council at Ministerial Level - Green Growth Strategy :

IEA Executive Director Nobuo Tanaka contributed to the discussion of Green Growth Strategy at the OECD Meeting of the Council at Ministerial Level, which took place in OECD Conference Centre on 28 May. Taking a lead speaker role, Mr. Tanaka introduced as IEA's energy path to Green Growth, the joint study on fossil fuel subsidies tasked from G20, Energy Technology Perspective to be published soon. Mr. Tanaka also exchanged views in bilateral meetings with Mr. George Papaconstantinou, Minister of Finance of Greece, Mr. Joao Vieira da Silva, Minster for Economy, Innovation and Development of Portugal and Mr. Marcin Korolec, Undersecretary of State at the Ministry of Economy of Poland.

OVERVIEW

1. Growing concerns about the environmental unsustainability of past economic growth patterns and increased awareness of a potential future climate crisis have made it clear that the environment and the economy can no longer be considered in isolation. At the same time, the financial and economic crisis has provided the opportunity for policy interventions aimed at encouraging recovery and renewed growth on more environmentally and socially sustainable grounds. A strategic vision is necessary to ensure that, during the crisis exit and beyond, the policies that governments will implement are the most appropriate from an economic efficiency, environmental integrity and social equity point of view, as well as coherent both at a national and an international level.

2. Within this context, green growth is gaining support as a way to pursue economic growth and development, while preventing environmental degradation, biodiversity loss and unsustainable natural resource use. It builds on existing sustainable development initiatives in many countries and aims at identifying cleaner sources of growth, including seizing the opportunities to develop new green industries, jobs and technologies, while also managing the structural changes associated with the transition to a greener economy. Managing the employment and other distribution effects of change in more traditional sectors will also need to go hand in hand with exploiting new opportunities. New indicators and data will be

needed to measure progress towards green growth, including to reflect environmental quality, natural resource scarcity and quality-of-life beyond material well-being.

3. Green growth policies need to be embedded in a coherent, integrated strategy covering demand and supply aspects, both economy-wide and at the sectoral level. This will ensure that green growth is not a just a short-term response to the crisis but a transforming dynamic for both production processes and consumer behaviour. While green growth is relevant to all countries, the policies and approaches used will have to be tailored to specific national circumstances. The overarching priorities for most emerging and developing countries are still poverty eradication, the provision of basic education, ensuring food security, and delivering essential services such as water supply and sanitation. At the same time, a large share of their economies is dependent on natural resources and they are often particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, especially in terms of security of food supply and access to water resources. As such, their economic development will depend on timely adaptation and the sound management of the natural resources that are such a critical base for their economies.

4. The OECD will deliver a Green Growth Strategy Synthesis Report to the 2011 Ministerial Council Meeting, which will elaborate specific tools and recommendations to help governments to identify the policies that can help achieve the most efficient shift to greener growth. The 2010 Interim Report highlights preliminary findings on a number of key issues that policymakers are currently facing in transitioning to greener economies. These reflect only a sub-set of the broader range of issues that will be addressed in the 2011 Synthesis Report.

5. The Strategy will develop a framework to help ensure that green growth policies contribute to greater economic integration, technology co-operation and reduced pressure on scarce environmental resources. It will highlight the importance of ensuring that green growth policies are not a source of increasing green protectionism.

6. Green growth strategies will require a mix of policy instruments, including market-based approaches, regulations and standards, measures to incentivise R&D, and information-based instruments to facilitate consumer choices. Correctly pricing pollution or the exploitation of a scarce resource through taxes, natural resource charges or tradable permit systems should be a central element of the policy mix, most notably to provide a clear market signal. However, market-based instruments alone will not be enough to bring about a shift to greener consumption and production patterns. Regulations will be needed in cases where market failures result in weak responses to price signals or when a complete ban on certain activities is necessary, for example in the production and use of toxic chemicals. Other approaches, such as voluntary instruments and information-based measures such as energy efficiency ratings and well-designed eco-labelling can play an important supporting role in raising consumer and producer awareness on the environmental impact of specific activities as well as on the availability of clean alternatives.

7. Innovation will be a critical driver of green economies and job creation. Policies to accelerate the development and diffusion of clean technologies and related knowledge will be another key part of the policy mix. As identified in the OECD Innovation Strategy, this will involve a broad approach, comprising price-based instruments and incentives for firms to engage in green activities, as well as public procurement and the funding of basic research. It will be essential to remove barriers to trade in clean technologies as well as to the entry of new firms, and improve the conditions for entrepreneurship, especially in light of growing evidence that young firms represent a large source of more radical innovations. There is also the need for more effective and inclusive multilateral co-operation on science, technology and innovation. The Strategy will address this issue and consider challenges relating to co-operation across countries, funding arrangements, capacity building and international technology transfer. Analysis by the International Energy Agency (IEA), for example, shows that there is considerable potential for the further development and deployment of renewable energy, energy efficiency and other low-carbon technologies. Tapping into this potential will be critical for greening the energy sector.

8. As part of their stimulus packages to respond to the crisis, a number of countries increased public investments in green infrastructure – particularly in terms of public transport, low-carbon energy production, smart electricity grids, energy efficiency of public

buildings, and water and sanitation infrastructure. Given that one likely effect of the crisis has been to raise risk premia and therefore lower private investment in higher-risk projects, governments could further build on these measures to move forward investments that would facilitate the development of green technologies and industries. Some countries have also invested in basic R&D to support green innovation and increased their use of environmentally-related taxes. However, not all of the stimulus measures will have been good for the environment, and some may have encouraged investments which could lock in more traditional polluting activities. For example, unless carefully designed, the significant support provided to the automobile industry in some countries, investments in road building and car-scrapping programmes, may have exacerbated pressures on the environment by increasing incentives for private car use.

9. Beyond the crisis, it will be essential to remove policy barriers that hamper the transition to green growth. This involves the reform of environmentally harmful subsidies, the removal of barriers to trade in environmental goods and services, and rationalising conflicting policy instruments. The Interim Report includes a focus on the reform of environmentally-harmful fossil fuel subsidies as an important 'win-win' strategy for green growth and briefly presents some recent developments in greening agricultural support. OECD analysis based on IEA data finds that removing subsidies to fossil fuel consumption in emerging and developing countries could reduce global greenhouse gas emissions by 10% in 2050 compared with business-as-usual. It would also make these economies more efficient, reduce the burden on government budgets, and alleviate the potentially distortive effects of subsidies on competition.

10. The Interim Report also presents recent OECD analysis on the use of environmentally-related taxes, charges and emission trading schemes. While their use is spreading across OECD and emerging economies, there is considerable scope for expansion in the use of green taxes. Wider use of these market- based instruments can also be an important source of government revenues. For instance, OECD analysis shows that if all industrialised countries were to cut their emissions by 20% by 2020 relative to 1990 levels, via taxes or emission trading systems with full permit auctioning, proceeds generated in 2020 could be as high as 2.5% of GDP across countries.

11. Revenues from carbon taxes or auctioned permits can offset more distortive forms of taxation, to generate welfare gains. They could also be used to help meet the financing commitments in support of climate change adaptation and mitigation in developing countries. Given the urgent need to reduce government deficits following the crisis, revenues could also be used for fiscal consolidation. In emerging economies, such revenues could finance other pressing priorities, such as education, health care and poverty alleviation.

12. While green growth will create opportunities for technological advances, jobs and skills development, one of the main challenges will be to facilitate the re-allocation of capital and labour across economic sectors while minimising the adjustment costs that result. Many governments have highlighted the potential employment impacts of the green elements of their stimulus packages. In the current context of low economic activity and a slack labour market, some of these measures can have an important short-term, positive impact on employment, while accelerating the transition to green growth. However, the long run impact on net employment is uncertain across most green growth scenarios, and will be examined in more depth for the 2011 Synthesis Report. Initial OECD analysis suggests that reallocation of labour across sectors, firms and regions/localities is likely to be considerable and there will be significant changes in job skill requirements.

13. The Interim Report presents initial analysis areas across the issues highlighted above. The 2011 Report will build on this to develop an integrated framework to guide government intervention across broader green growth policy areas, covering fiscal, innovation, trade, labour and social policies, and in key sectors such as energy, transport, agriculture and fisheries. It will address the key issues requiring international co-operation, including the financing of global public goods (e.g. to help address climate change and biodiversity loss), enabling pro-poor growth, international technology transfer, and the potential leakage and competitive effects of policy action. A new accounting framework and a new set of green growth indicators will be developed to identify gaps and to measure progress.

2010/05/28 - Energy Technology Initiatives: Implementation through Multilateral Co-operation :

Through its broad range of multilateral technology initiatives (Implementing Agreements), the IEA helps support member and non-member countries, businesses, industries, international organisations and non-government organisations to share research on breakthrough technologies, to fill existing research gaps, to build pilot plants and to carry out deployment or demonstration programmes.

2010/05/18 - Energy Business Council convenes at IEA :

CEOs and senior executives (see photo) from 30 global energy companies, leaders in fossil, nuclear and renewables sectors as well as large energy-consuming organisations, met with senior IEA officials in Paris for the third meeting of the IEA Energy Business Council (EBC). Their purpose was to share expertise on key energy topics as well as to provide business inputs into IEA work, particularly the forthcoming World Energy Outlook 2010. Other topics focused on included : the latest IEA views on developments in global energy markets; climate change policy and its implications for the energy industry; and what does industry need from IEA scenarios and messages? The meeting, chaired by IEA Chief Economist Fatih Birol, was opened by Executive Director, Nobuo Tanaka, in the presence of the IEA Governing Board Chair, Marie Pierre Fauconnier. IEA Deputy Executive Richard Jones also participated.

2010/05/11 - IEA sees great potential for solar, providing up to a quarter of world electricity by 2050 :

Solar electricity could represent up to 20% to 25% of global electricity production by 2050. This important finding emerges from two new IEA studies: the solar Photovoltaic (PV) and Concentrating Solar Power (CSP) roadmaps launched by IEA Executive Director Nobuo Tanaka in Valencia, Spain during the Mediterranean Solar Plan Conference hosted by the Spanish presidency of the EU. The combination of solar photovoltaics and concentrating solar power offers considerable prospects for enhancing energy security while reducing energy-related CO2 emissions by almost six billion tonnes per year by 2050. The roadmaps detail the technology milestones that would make this possible, highlighting that the two technologies will deploy in different yet complementary ways: PV mostly for on-grid distributed generation in many regions and CSP largely providing dispatchable electricity at utility scale from regions with brightest sun and clearest skies. PV also helps provide energy access off grid in rural areas. Together, PV and CSP could generate 9 000 Terawatt hours of power in 2050.

2010/05/10 - IEA at EE Global :

IEA Deputy Executive Director Richard Jones acted as the Master of Ceremonies at the Opening Plenary of the EE Global to an audience of around 700 attendees. Amb. Jones' opening comments emphasised the essential role of energy efficency governance in capturing maximum energy efficency potential. EE Global is one of the largest global energy efficiency conferences and is convened by the Alliance to Save Energy (ASE).