Ost-Ausschuss Osteuropaverein der Deutschen Wirtschaft

„Energy cooperation and security in Eurasia“

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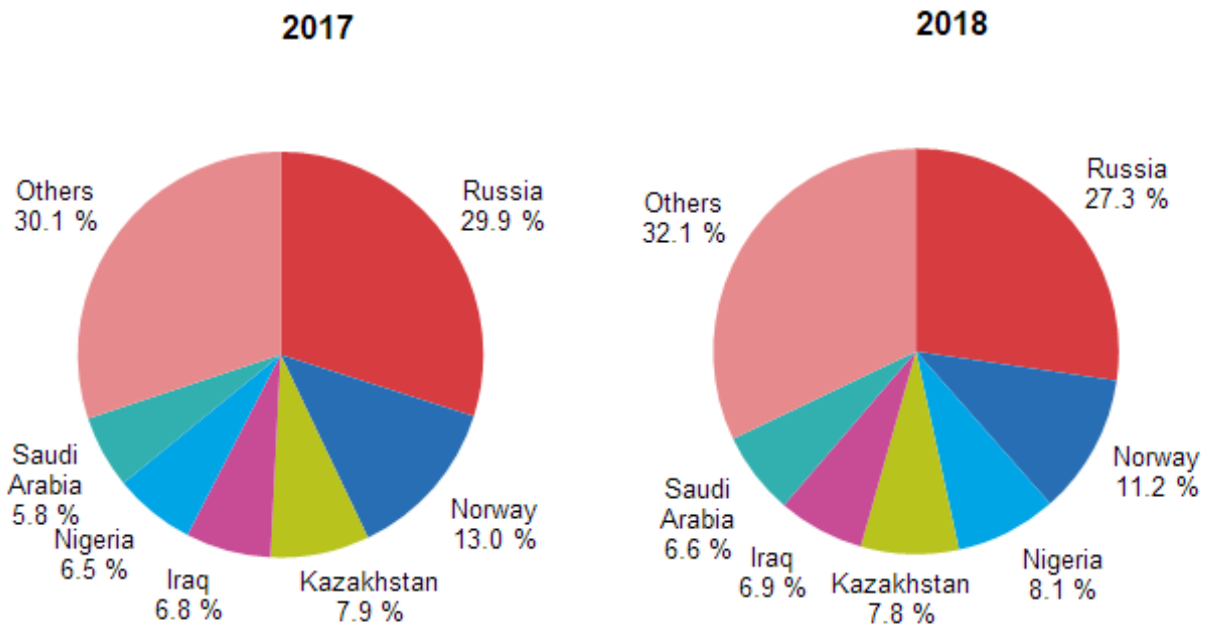
Extra-EU imports of petroleum oil

Extra-EU imports of petroleum oil from main trading partners, 2017 and 2018
(share (%) of trade in value)



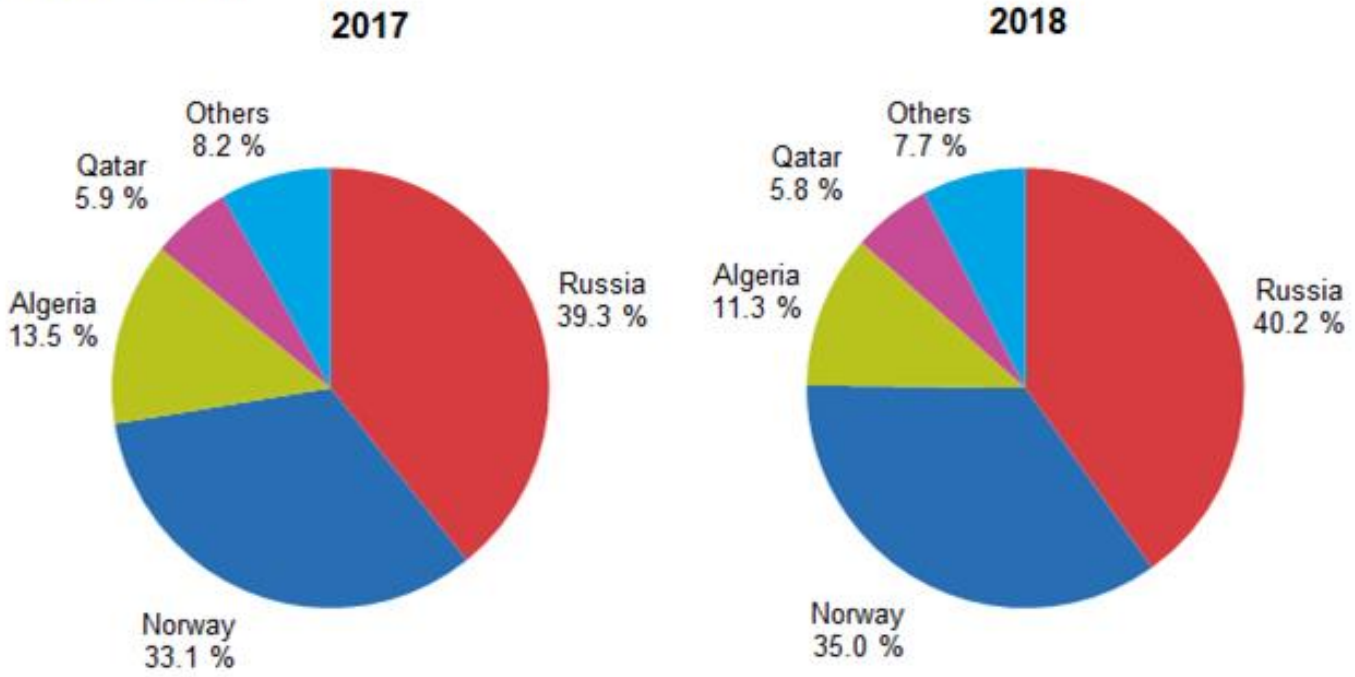
Source: Eurostat database (Comext) and Eurostat estimates

eurostat

Extra-EU imports of natural gas

Extra-EU imports of natural gas from main trading partners, 2017 and 2018

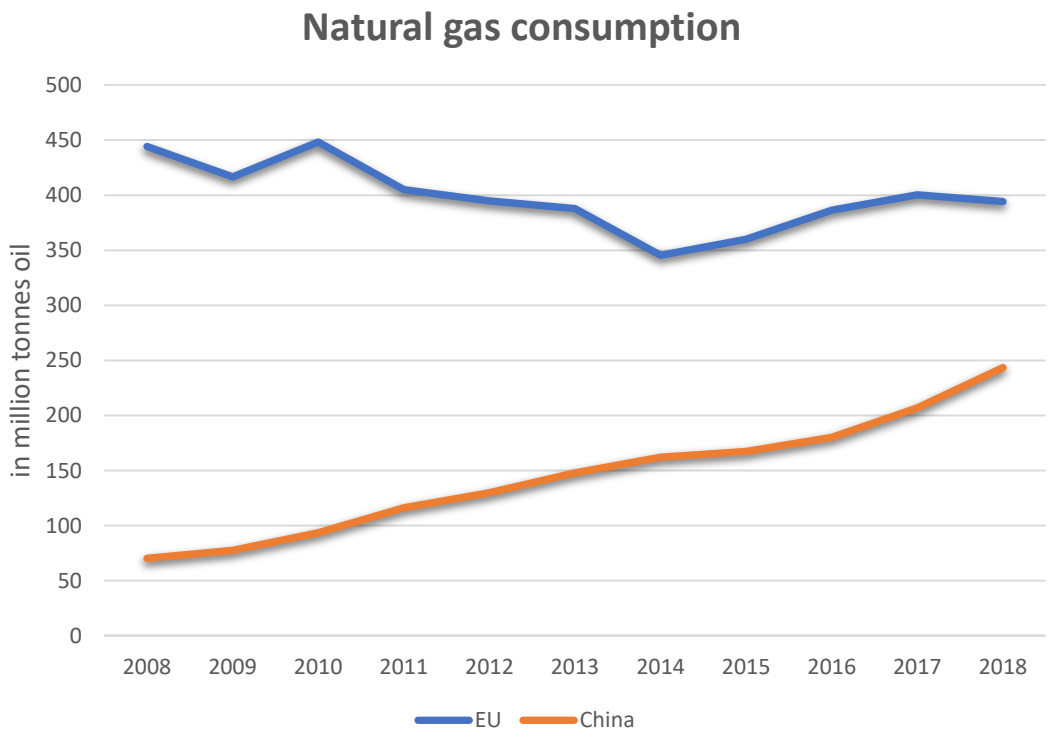
(share (%) of trade in value)

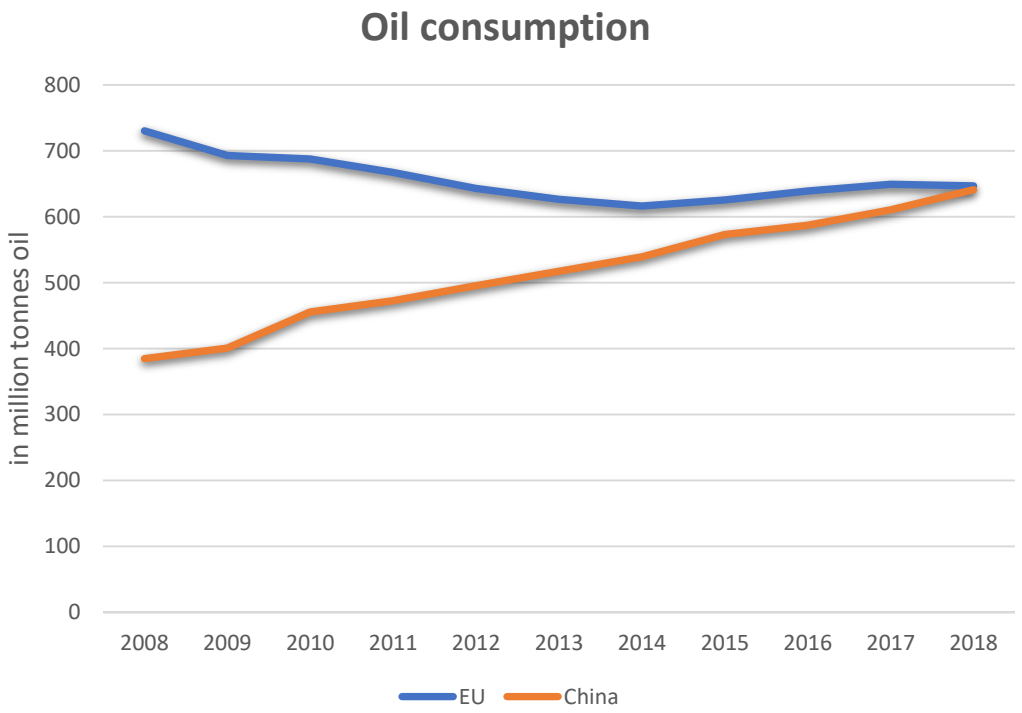


Source: Eurostat database (Comext) and Eurostat estimates

eurostat

Demand patterns: EU vs China





Mio t of oil equivalent; Source: BP Statistical Review of World Energy 2019

Eurasian energy cooperation: challenges

- Global climate policies („Energiewende“): transition from carbon to low-carbon and renewable energies
- Growing competition from the US (supply) and China (demand)
- US sanctions in the energy sector (Russian oil activities/pipelines)

- Changing rules of the game, i.a. EU‘s 3rd energy package, EAEU common energy market, China‘s Belt & Road Iniative (BRI)
- New market developments, e.g. growing role of LNG in the gas market
- Connectivity of energy areas (EU, EAEU, EEC): infrastructure, technical and regulatory issues, common standards

Eurasian energy cooperation: projects

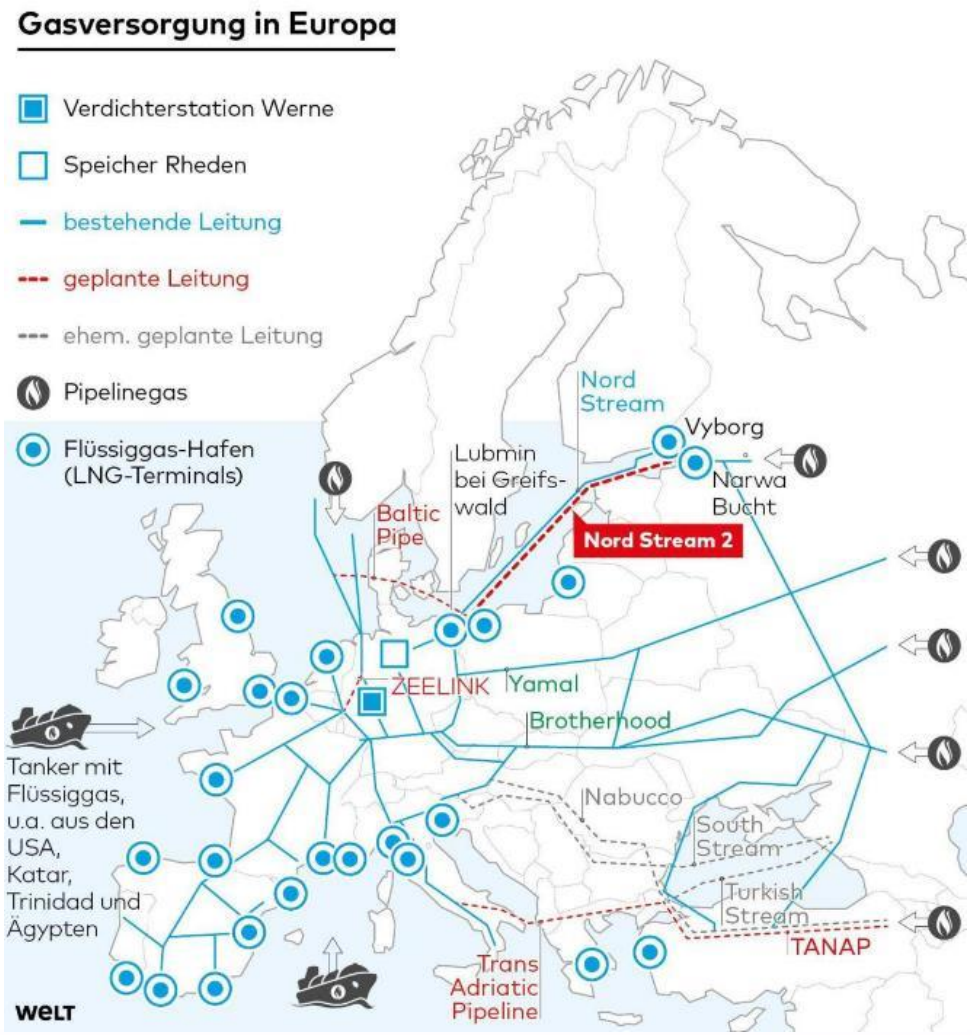
- Nord Stream 2 gas pipeline
- Turkstream gas pipeline
- Southern Gas Corridor

- Trans-Caspian gas pipeline
- LNG terminals in Russia and EU (i.a. Germany)
- Arctic offshore projects (i.a. Rosneft)

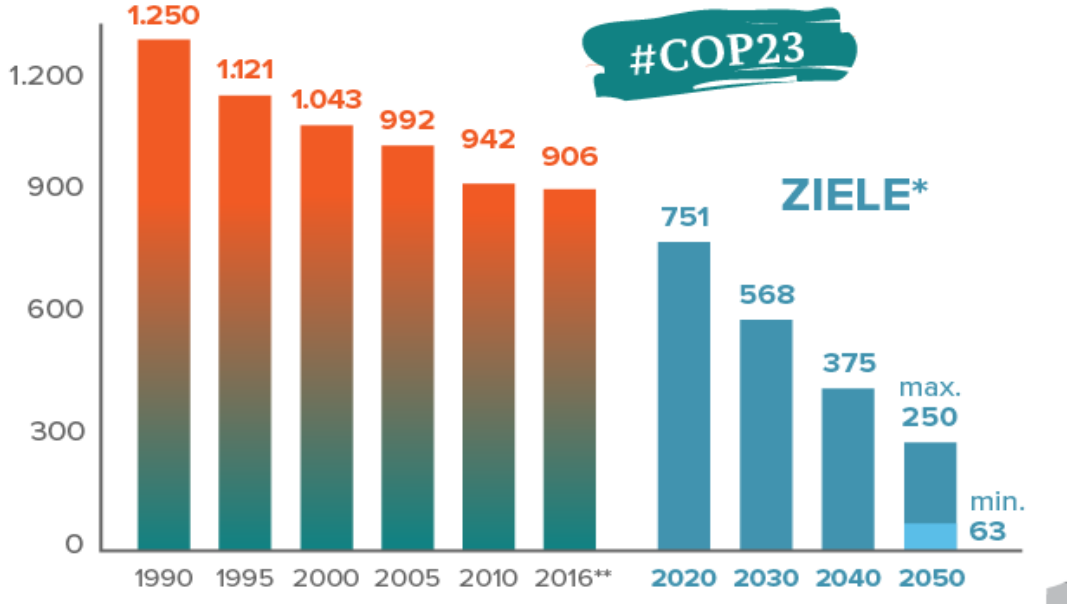
German-Russian energy relations

- More than 50 years of successful German-Russian energy partnership -> important contribution to German supply security
- Russia is Germany's most important energy supplier for oil and gas
- Russian companies (Rosneft, Gazprom, Novatek) are important investors and market players in Germany's energy infrastructure
- German companies (e.g. Uniper, Wintershall DEA) are big investors in the Russian energy sector
- **Russian energy is competitive on the German/European market due to geographical proximity and pipeline systems!**

Gas imports: Nord Stream & Co.



German Energy Strategy – 2050 / „Energiewende“



2020: - 40 % cut in greenhouse gas emissions of 1990 (currently expected: 34%)

2030: - 55 % (currently exp. 41%)

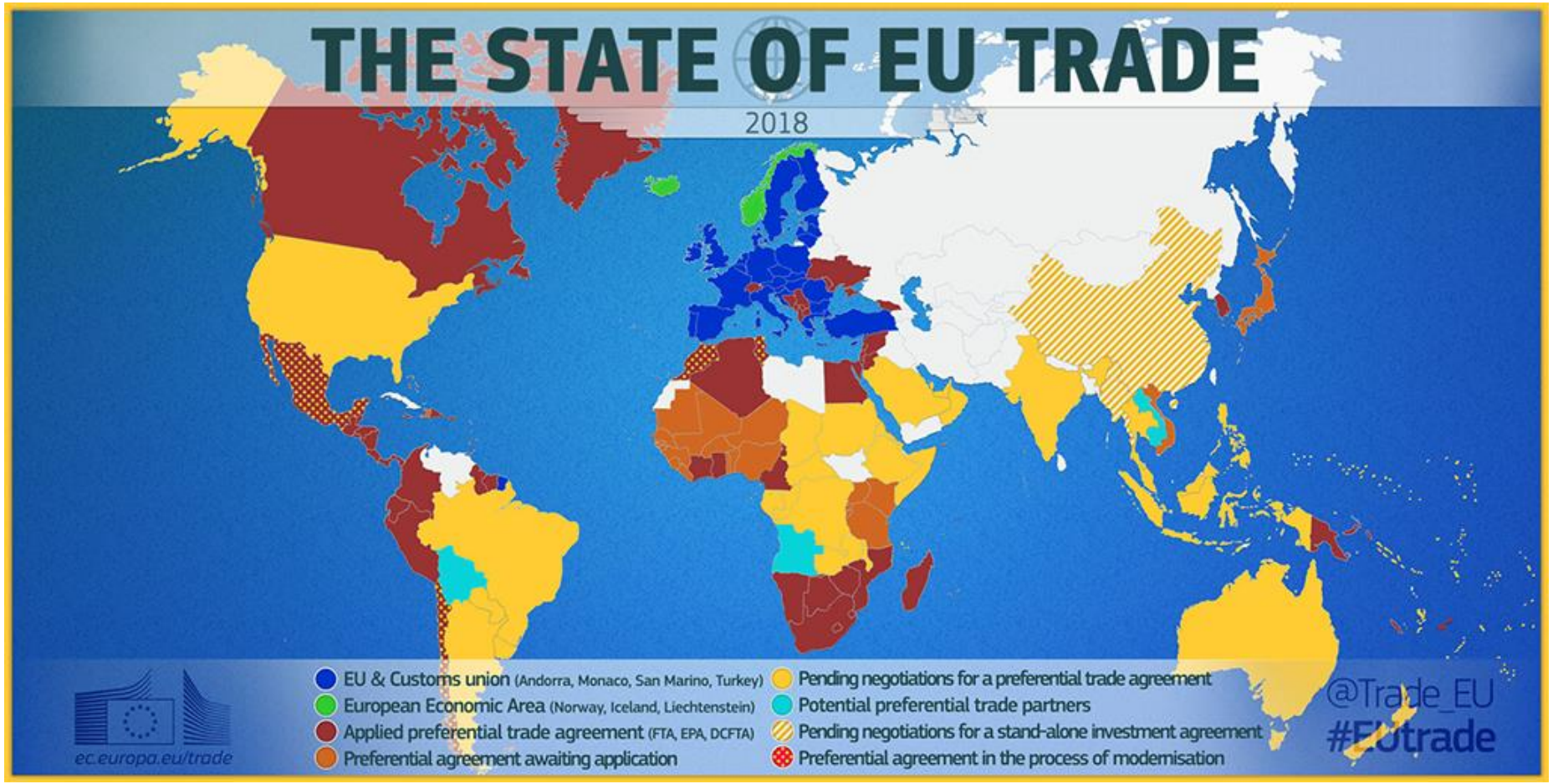
2050: - 80-95%

<u>Next steps:</u>
CO2 targeting for all sectors
Higher taxes on cars and air traffic, lower taxes on train tickets
CO2 pricing by 2021
Exit from nuclear energy by 2022
Exit from coal by 2035

Fields of cooperation on energy and climate issues

- Cooperation in the fields of renewable energies, energy efficiency and savings
- Cooperation on “green energy”, e.g. power-to-gas, hydrogen applications, methane cracking
- Cooperation in the development of alternative drive systems for passenger cars/trucks (electric, hybrid)
- Expansion of the natural gas filling station network in Germany (Gazprom)
- LNG terminal for marine fuel in Rostock (Novatek/Fluxys)
- Research, production and use of sustainable aviation fuels in Germany (aireg/Rosneft)
- Cooperation in the resource-rich Arctic to protect biodiversity
- Nuclear safety (Rosatom)

Trade Relations of the EU - 2018



Strategic goals

Lisbon Vladivostok

- Strengthening the idea of a Common Economic Space on the political agenda of the EU, EEU and the member states.
- Free trade agreement between the EU and the EEU.
- Harmonize product certification and technical standards
- Simplify customs regulation for facilitating international trade and cross-border services
- Mutually recognize official documents without the need for apostilles
- Visa liberalization for the common space between Lisbon and Vladiwostok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Dziękuję
Go
Obrigado
Thank
you
Merci
Takk
Misaotra
je
Þakka
Grazie
dankie
Dankewol
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baie
Teşekkür
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Gracias
Kiitos
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