



Energy Security and CSDP: Energy Factor in the EU Military Missions and Operations



European Security and Defence College
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Energy security: definitions

- “Energy security means **access** to a **sufficient amount** of reliable energy at an **acceptable price**” International Energy Agency
- “The aim of energy security is to ensure **adequate, reliable energy supplies at reasonable prices** and so as not to jeopardize the main national values and objectives” D.Yergin, CERA
- “Energy security means **ensuring** that our country can **supply lifeline energy** to all its citizens, at **affordable costs** at all times” Indian president
- “Energy security is a state of protection of individual citizens, society, economy and nation from threats to **reliable fuel and energy supply**” The World Energy Council



Key Elements of Energy Security

Availability

- Reliable energy supply, diversification of energy routes, suppliers and resources

Accessibility

- Interconnectivity of energy networks

Affordability

- Moderate and stable cost of energy

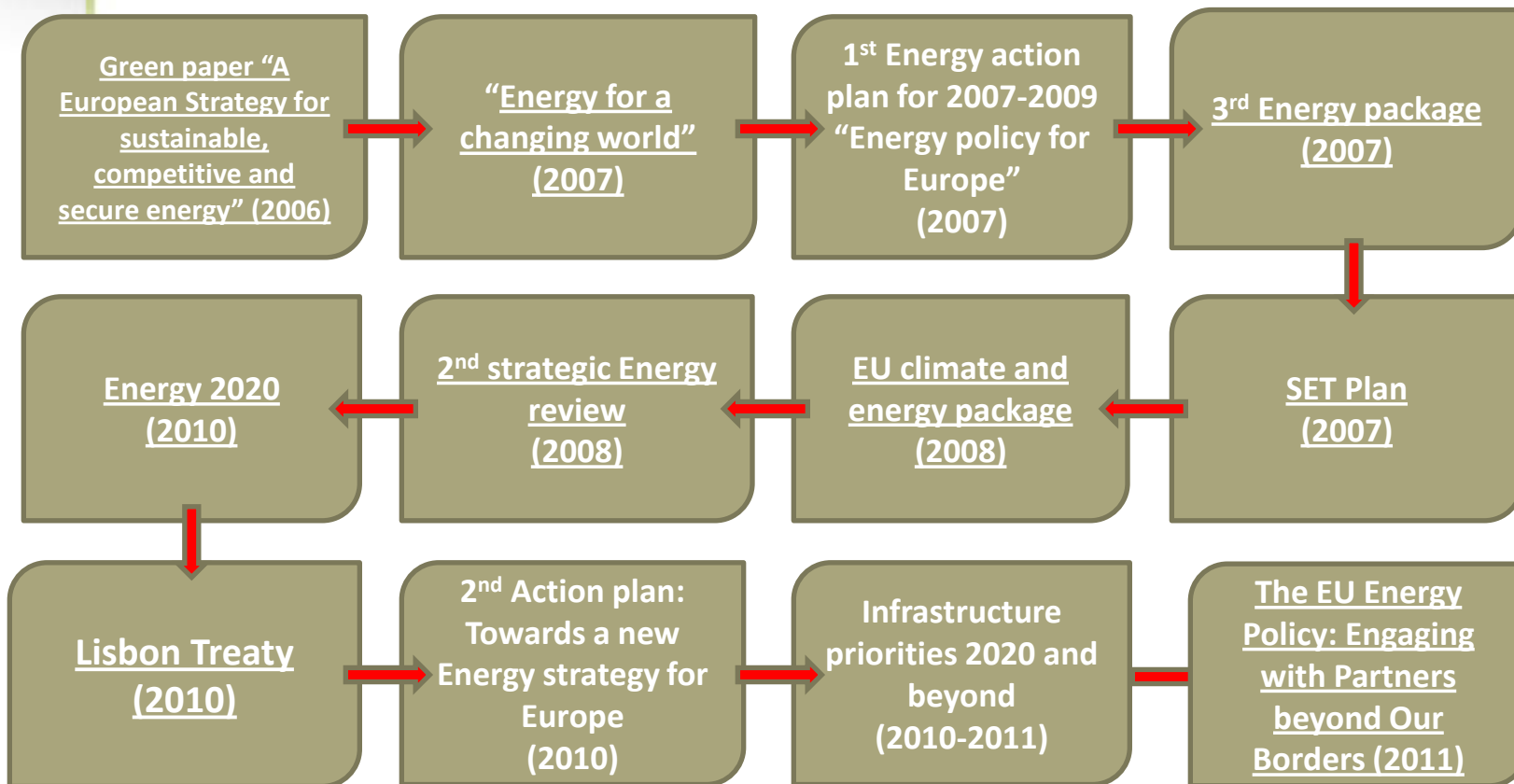


Main reasons for development of the common EU external energy policy

- ⦿ **EU “eastern enlargement”** – accession of the new Member States from CEE and raising importance of the security of energy supply
- ⦿ **Energy supply crises in Russia** - need for the EU to speak “with one voice” to the main suppliers of energy resources
- ⦿ **Growing EU energy dependence** - from 1990 to 2009 the EU import dependence has grown from 46% to 54% (it is forecasted that till 2020 the EU dependence will grow up to 70%);
- ⦿ The **importance of coordinated actions in the field of energy** – such problems as dependence on the single energy supplier or implementation of energy infrastructure development projects can not be solved unilaterally.



Cornerstones of the EU Energy policy



The three pillars of EU Energy Policy



Competitiveness

- Internal Market
- Interconnections
- Competition
- “3rd Energy Package”

Sustainable Development

- Renewable energy
- Energy efficiency
- Emission trading

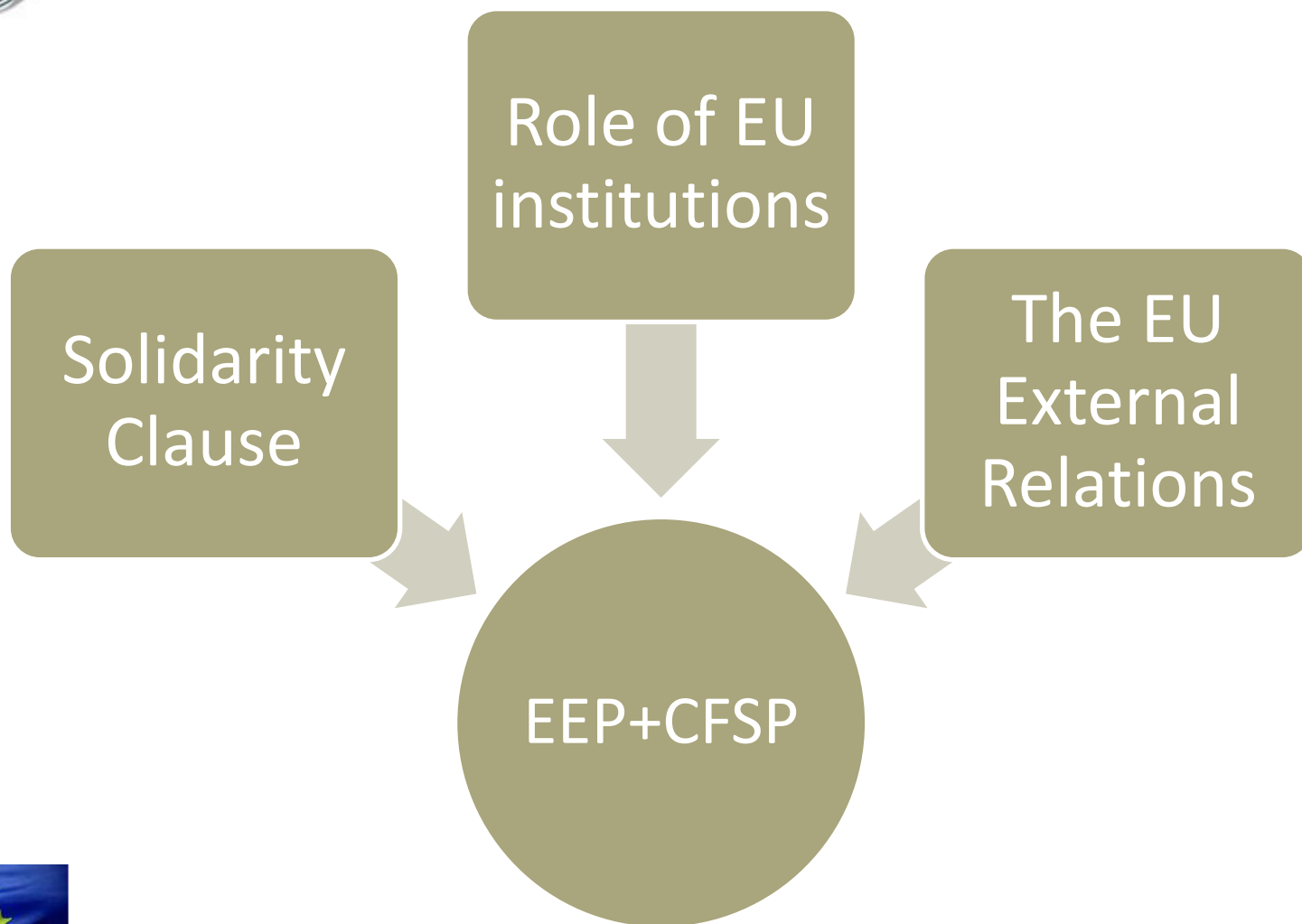
Security of supply

- Diversification
- International dialogue
- Refining capacity and storage

CFSP / CSDP?



Integration of EEP and CFSP





Importance of energy security and efficiency in the EU CSDP

Lisbon Treaty (article 194): (a) ensure the functioning of the energy market; (b) **ensure security of energy supply** in the Union; (c) promote **energy efficiency** and **energy saving** and the development of new and renewable forms of energy; (d) promote the interconnection of energy networks.

Lisbon Treaty (article 42.2): CSDP shall provide the Union with an **operational capacity** drawing on civilian and military assets for missions outside the EU. The performance of these tasks shall be undertaken using capabilities provided by the MSs.

Lisbon Treaty (article 42.3): MSs shall undertake progressively to improve their military capabilities. **EDA** shall identify operational requirements, promote measures to satisfy them, contribute to identifying and, where appropriate, implementing any measure needed to strengthen the industrial and technological base of the defence sector, participate in defining a European capabilities and armaments policy, and assist the Council in evaluating the improvement of military capabilities.

Energy Efficiency in EU CSDP

- Fuel and energy as one of 10 priorities;
- New technologies;
- Renewable energy

Capability
Development
Strategy

Energy work
strand

- Go Green
- EU members' funded projects;
- EDA working groups;

**Operational
requirements**

EDA

**Military
Green**

- EU driver for Sustainable Defence
- Support to full spectrum capability development
- Civil-military interface

- Strategic guidance to address i.a. energy efficiency in EU-led military operations

**EU MC on
EP and
Energy
Efficiency**

European
Defence R&T
Development
Strategy

- 2 scientific projects directly related to energy efficiency



Energy and the Military





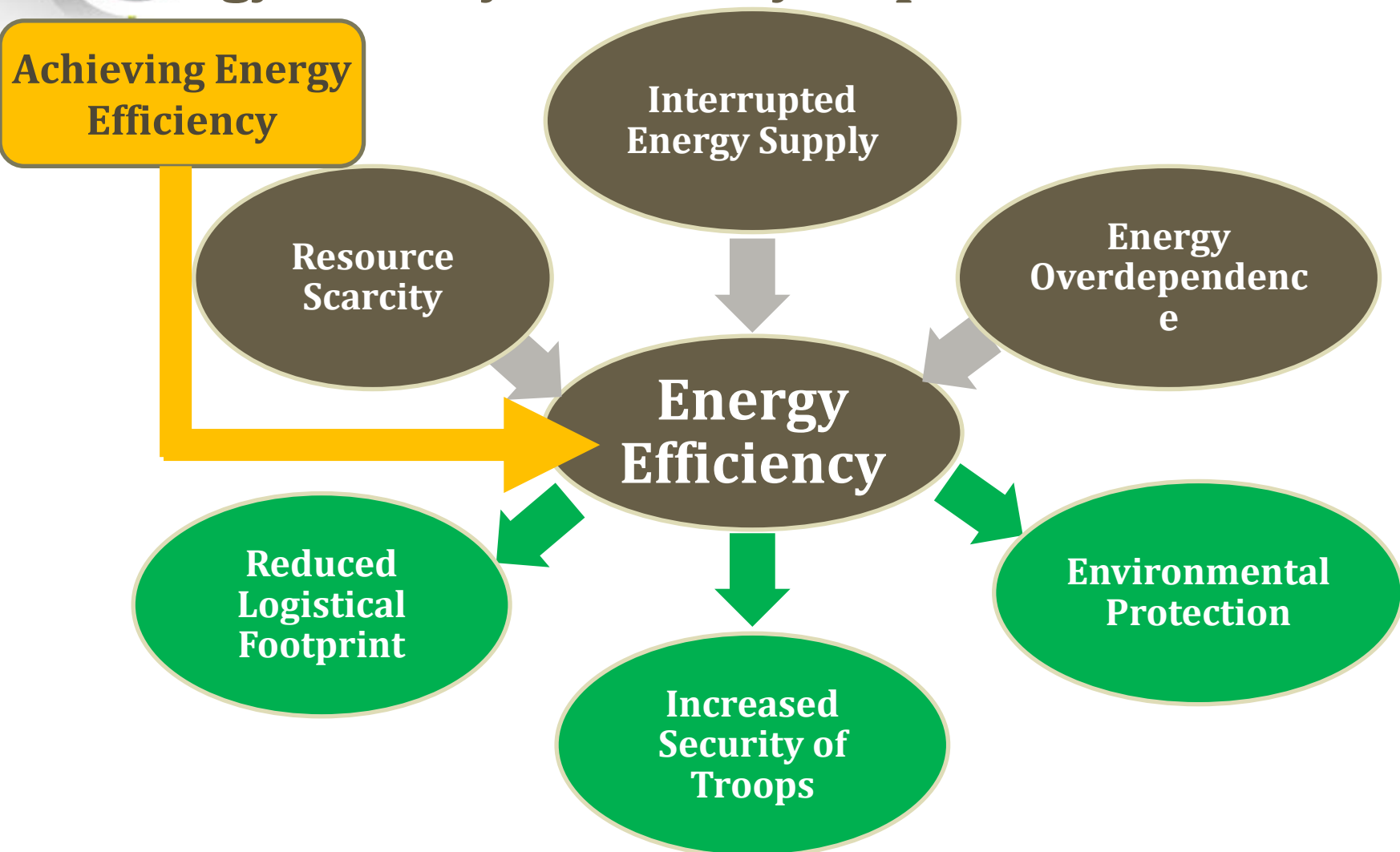
Energy Security for the Military?

- Armed forces – the largest consumer of energy in the country
- Military - platform to introduce technological solutions
- Military as the most interested in “smart” spending”
 - Smart Defence in NATO
 - Pooling and Sharing in the EU
- Energy – indispensable component of military operations



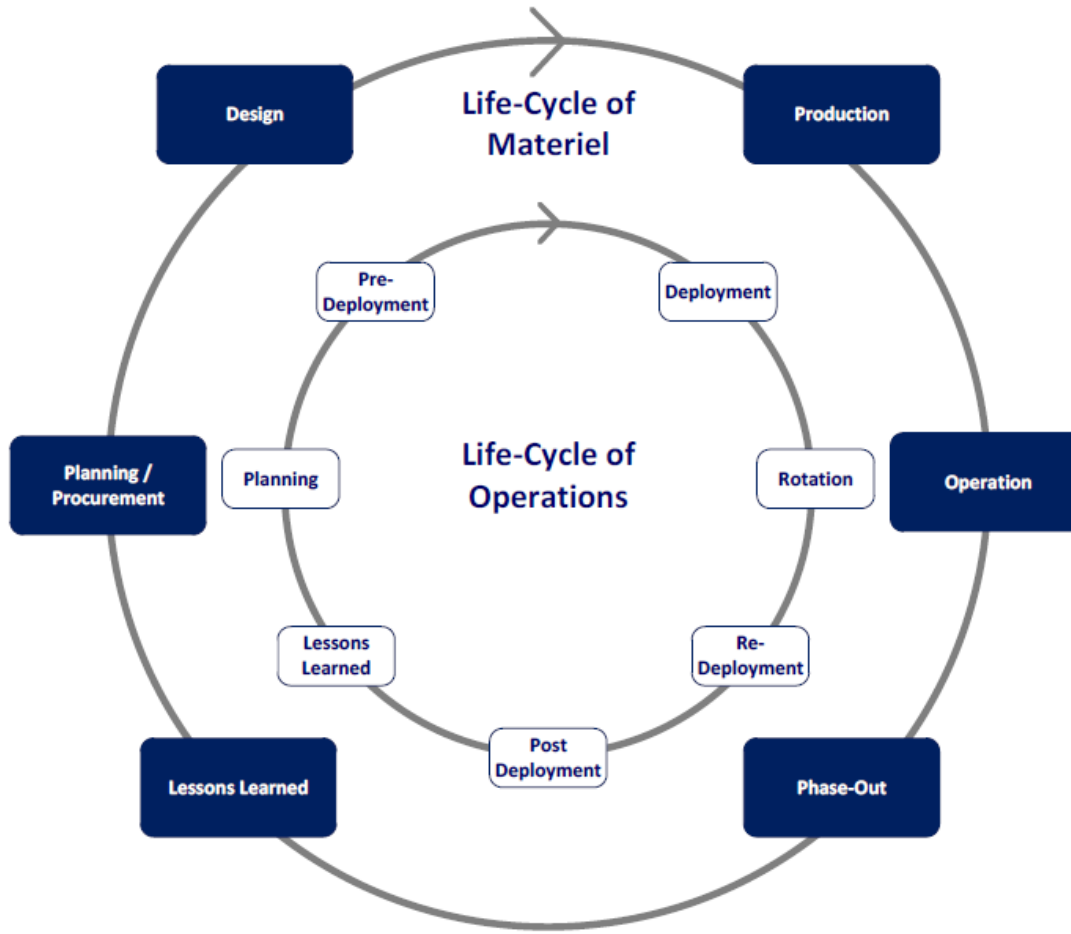


Energy Security as Military – Operational Issue





Energy Efficiency should be undertaken during all phases of EU-led military operations



DOTMLPFI



Military for the energy

Being one of the biggest energy consumers in the country the Armed Forces could contribute significantly to promoting goals of sustainable development.

- Renewable energy: 20% by 2020
- Greenhouse gas emissions reduction: 20% by 2020
- Biofuels: 10% in transport by 2020

HOWEVER

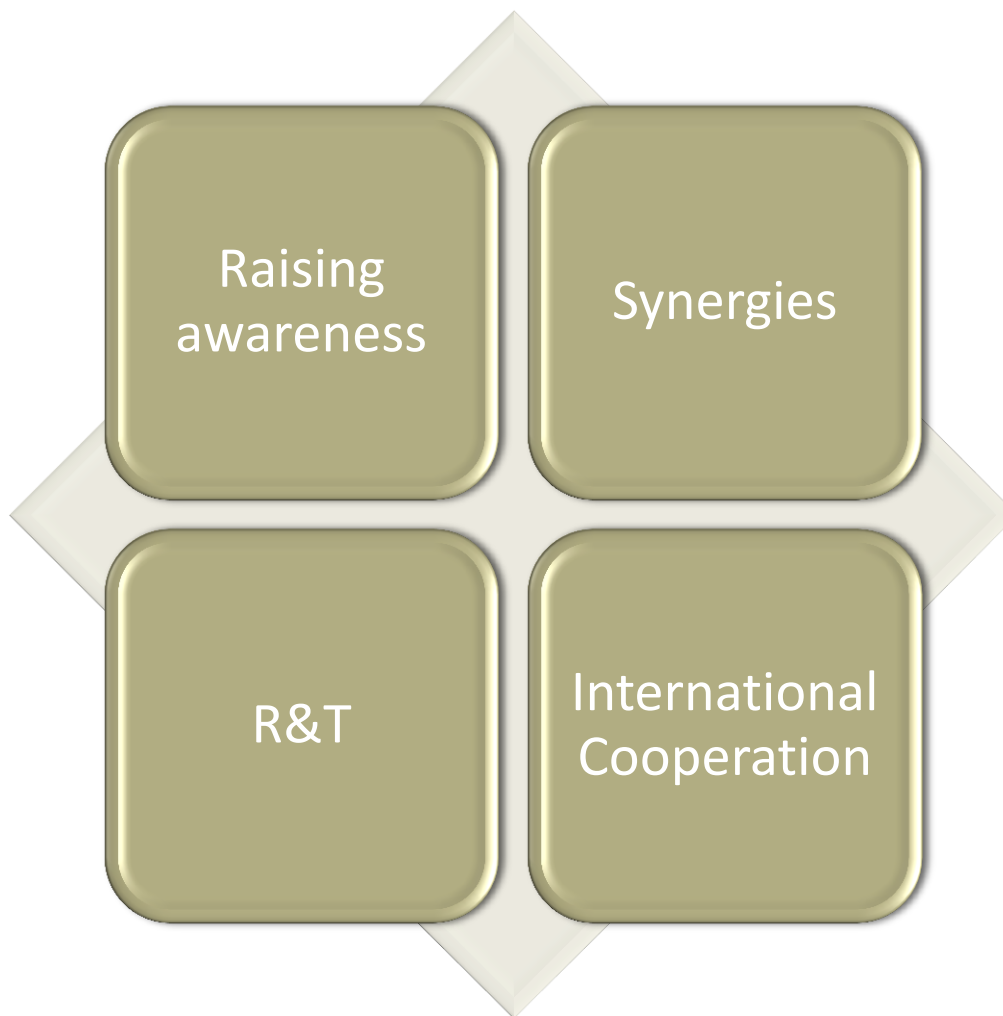
Specifics of defence sector apply!!!



Lithuania's EU presidency

- Energy security is one of three priorities of Lithuania during its EU presidency.
 - Enhancing energy factor within CFSP is Lithuanian MOD's priorities during the presidency.
- Two studies:
 - Study on instruments to enhance the EU external policy in the field of energy and strengthen the coordination among EU Member States in relations with third parties in the field of energy.
 - Development of energy security dimension in the EU CSDP
- MOD events:
 - Seminar "Energy Security Dimension in the UE CSDP: future guidelines"
- Food-for-Thought papers:
 - Energy Security within the EU CSDP: Proposals for Development

Energy Efficiency in CSDP: how?





Thank You

NATO ENSEC COE

Looking to the future