

# Procedure file

Basic information		
COS - Procedure on a strategy paper (historic)	1997/2051(COS)	Procedure completed
Trans-European energy networks: the external dimension		
Subject 3.60.03 Gas, electricity, natural gas, biogas 3.60.06 Trans-European energy networks		

Key players			
European Parliament	Committee responsible	Rapporteur	Appointed
	<b>ENER</b> Research, Technological Development and Energy	PSE <a href="#">ADAM Gordon J.</a>	26/05/1997
	Committee for opinion	Rapporteur for opinion	Appointed
	<b>BUDG</b> Budgets		
Council of the European Union	<b>RELA</b> External Economic Relations		26/05/1997
		UPE <a href="#">MALERBA Franco E.</a>	
	Council configuration	Meeting	Date
	Energy	<a href="#">2009</a>	27/05/1997

Key events			
26/03/1997	Non-legislative basic document published	COM(1997)0125	Summary
11/04/1997	Committee referral announced in Parliament		
27/05/1997	Debate in Council	<a href="#">2009</a>	
24/09/1997	Vote in committee		Summary
24/09/1997	Committee report tabled for plenary	<a href="#">A4-0285/1997</a>	
22/10/1997	Decision by Parliament	T4-0494/1997	Summary
22/10/1997	End of procedure in Parliament		
10/11/1997	Final act published in Official Journal		

Technical information	
Procedure reference	1997/2051(COS)
Procedure type	COS - Procedure on a strategy paper (historic)

Procedure subtype	Commission strategy paper
Legal basis	Rules of Procedure EP 142
Stage reached in procedure	Procedure completed
Committee dossier	ENER/4/08758

#### Documentation gateway

Non-legislative basic document		COM(1997)0125	26/03/1997	EC	Summary
Committee report tabled for plenary, single reading		<a href="#">A4-0285/1997</a> <a href="#">OJ C 339 10.11.1997, p. 0005</a>	24/09/1997	EP	
Text adopted by Parliament, single reading		T4-0494/1997 <a href="#">OJ C 339 10.11.1997, p. 0046-0058</a>	22/10/1997	EP	Summary

## Trans-European energy networks: the external dimension

OBJECTIVE: to analyse possible natural gas and electricity interconnections with third countries and the development of these networks on the scale of the European continent, the Mediterranean basin and, where appropriate, Central Asia and the Middle East. SUBSTANCE: Four main considerations emerged from the Commission analysis: - there is a good initial level of energy interconnection with third countries of Europe and of the Mediterranean Basin, but with some missing links, in particular with the Balkan and Baltic regions; - identification of trans-European energy network projects of mutual interest (TENs) is well advanced under the Community guidelines for trans-European networks in the energy sector (28 such projects, each one involving both Community and non-Community countries, have been identified so far and are being implemented). At the same time, identification of energy network projects of regional interest in the third countries concerned has started. The Commission points out that the natural gas projects are at the construction stage (e.g. Algeria, Morocco and Spain pipeline), but that the electricity projects are generally less advanced (study or authorization stage). However, this is part of a process of longer term cooperation which the Community will continue to support within the SYNERGY energy programme and the PHARE, TACIS and MEDA programmes; - a framework is in place for Community actions of a political nature for the implementation of trans-European and regional energy network projects in the third countries concerned (EC Treaty, TEN guidelines, European Energy Charter, association agreements) and for the implementation of coherent energy policies in these countries (through the SYNERGY and the PHARE, TACIS and MEDA programmes); - the Community financial intervention mechanisms are also in place for supporting: the studies related to TEN mutual interest projects (aid from the TEN energy budget line), the studies related to regional energy network projects in the third countries concerned (aid from the PHARE, TACIS and MEDA programmes), in specific cases, the investment related to the above projects in the third countries concerned (aid from PHARE, loans from the EIB or loan guarantees from the EIF). However, the Commission would wish the mobilization of the operators' own resources and of other sources of private financing (EBRD and World Bank) to be systemically sought. In conclusion, the Commission commits itself to making use of the available guidelines and political and financial instruments in order to support the development of trans-European and regional energy network projects in the third countries concerned and their interconnection with the networks of the Community. The interconnection of networks on a wider scale will effectively contribute to improving the security of the energy supplies, economic and social cohesion and the functioning of the internal market. It will also serve the competitiveness, environmental protection, enlargement and external cooperation objectives of the Community. ?

## Trans-European energy networks: the external dimension

The Committee adopted the report by Gordon ADAM (UK, PES) on the Commission communication concerning the external dimension of trans-European energy networks. This programme aims to analyse the existing natural gas and electricity interconnections between the member states and third countries, to look at the projects that have been undertaken and the energy policy and financial support instruments used to promote the development and interconnection of energy networks. Particular attention is paid to future challenges in such regions as the Balkans, the Baltic States and the countries of the Mediterranean Basin. The Commission was called on to regulate the use of the funds which permit application of Community programmes, such as PHARE, TACIS, MEDA and SYNERGY, EIB loans or EIF loan guarantees. The aim is to give priority, with regard to regional oil pipelines networks, to the promotion of interconnections, interoperability and the development of natural gas and electricity networks. The criterion for this is an increase in the Community's security of supply under the quantity, quality and price conditions which most closely meet the requirements of economic policy. An amendment was adopted, calling on the Commission to identify the technical bottlenecks in the trans- and pan-European electricity network interconnections, for example by completing the "Baltic Ring". So far a marine cable has been laid from Finland to Sweden and there is a link from Sweden to Denmark and Germany. However at present there is no proper link from Germany through Poland to the Baltic States. ?

## Trans-European energy networks: the external dimension

The European Parliament approved without debate the report by Mr Gordon ADAM (PSE, UK), on the communication from the Commission on the external dimension of trans-European energy networks. In its resolution, Parliament makes a number of observations concerning the communication and calls on the Commission to fulfil its commitment to provide information regarding the technical specification of the projects of mutual interest which feature in the annexes of the proposal establishing guidelines relating to trans-European energy networks (in particular amendments affecting the projects referred to in Decisions 1254/96/EC and 1047/97/EC) - to regulate the use of funds earmarked

for TACIS, PHARE, MEDA and SYNERGY, EIB loans or EIF loan guarantees so as to give priority with regard to regional oil pipeline networks to the promotion of interconnections, interoperability and the development of natural gas and electricity networks defined as being of mutual interest, the criterion being an increase in the Community's security supply under the quantity, quality and price conditions which most closely meet the requirements of economic policy. - to improve electricity interconnections with the Mediterranean Basin and natural gas connections with the Balkan and Baltic regions; - to provide additional financial support for environmental protection measures in connection with trans-European projects; - identify technical bottlenecks in the trans- and pan-European network, for example by completing the 'Baltic ring', establishing a new electric connection between Germany and the Baltic countries through Poland (a marine cable has already been laid from Finland to Sweden and Sweden is already connected to Denmark and Germany). Finally, Parliament indicates that it is not in favour of trans-European natural gas networks since the cost of long distance transport through gas pipelines may be very high. It proposes the development of a virtual network for the supply of natural gas in liquid form rather than a gas pipeline network so as to avoid the Union being dependent on suppliers in areas in danger of political instability. ?