

Planned EEA report
***‘Adaptation challenges and opportunities for the
European energy system: Facilitating a climate-
resilient transition to a low-carbon energy system’***

Policy context

- Geopolitical challenges
 - Ensuring security of supply
- Energy Union
 - Increased interconnectivity across borders
- Climate change mitigation
 - Transition to a low-carbon energy system
- Climate change impacts and adaptation
 - Affecting energy production, transmission and demand
 - Creates adaptation challenges and opportunities
 - Ensuring a climate-resilient energy system

Institutional context

- International institutions
 - OECD, IEA, IRENA, etc.: Scenarios, guidance and technological support
- European institutions
 - Commission (CLIMA, ENV, ENER, RTD, JRC, GROW, others):
Overarching policy framework (legislative and non-legislative), research, etc.
 - Financing institutions (EIB, EBRD, others):
Project eligibility and risk assessment
 - Standardization institutions (CEN, CENELEC):
Binding and non-binding standards (Eurocodes)
- National governments
 - National energy strategy and market regulation
- Public and private infrastructure providers
 - Power plants and distribution networks

Purpose of EEA report

- Overview of climate change risks for European energy system
- Challenges (and opportunities) for security and affordability of energy
- Options, incentives and barriers for adaptation by different actors
- Role of public policies and public actors
 - Policy framework
 - Regulation
 - Research and information
 - Investment and financing
 - Etc.
- Facilitating dialogue between different actors

Proposed content of EEA report

- Context: State of and pressures on the European energy system
- Climate-related challenges and opportunities for the energy system
 - Relevant past and projected changes in climate
 - Water availability for power production
 - Infrastructure risks from extreme events
 - Changes in heating and cooling energy demand
 - Others
- Building a climate-resilient energy system
 - Adaptation goals and types
 - Actions by EU, international organisations, countries and non-state actors
 - Barriers and opportunities for actions
- Adaptation case studies

Development of EEA report

- Led by EEA
 - Support through external contractor
- Establishment of Advisory Group
 - Several Commission services
- Establishment of stakeholder group
 - Representatives from international, EU and national institutions
 - Scientific experts
 - Non-state actors (e.g. sector organisations)
 - Expressions of interest from a few EEA member countries are very welcome
- Publication planned for spring 2018

Questions for discussion

1. How is the energy system considered in national climate change vulnerability and risk assessments, national adaptation strategies and action plans in your country?
2. How do environmental administrations, other government authorities and private businesses cooperate on this topic in your country?
3. How useful do you regard an EEA report on adaptation in the energy system?
4. Which topics would be most important to cover in such an EEA report?
e.g. national-level policies, national and sub-national vulnerability assessment, collaboration between different actors, etc.
5. Which energy carriers would be most important to cover in such an EEA report?
e.g. only electricity or also heat and cold, gas and/or oil
6. How could the EU further support the consideration of adaptation needs in the transition to a low-carbon energy system?