



RESOLUTION

ENERGY SECURITY IN CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE

Adopted at the YEPP Council of Presidents
in Bucharest on 5th October 2013

Recognising:

- The Russian aggression towards its neighbouring states, in particular Ukraine when Russia stopped gas transfer in 2009, clearly showed the one-sided energy dependence of the CEE region, especially in Slovakia and Serbia. Due to the lack of interconnections, V4 countries were unable to offer assistance to one another during the most difficult days of the gas crisis;
- Russia uses gas supply as a tool of political pressure against Eastern partnership states in order to stop the European integration process;
- V4 countries pay a much higher price for energy supply, which presents huge economic disadvantages compared with their Western neighbours. These price disparities may come from the size of the market and its structure;
- That Russia provides 42% of the imported gas of the European Union;
- According to the estimations of the European Commission, imports on gas will reach about 73-79% by 2020 and over 80% by 2030;
- Once the interconnector between Slovakia and Hungary is ready, V4 countries will become part of North-South gas corridor from Poland to the Balkans and the Adriatic Sea;
- 2011: Nuclear disaster in Fukushima. Consequently, Japan influenced Germany to change its energy system in deciding to close its nuclear power plants, and to look for new energy sources;
- The fight against climate change is a priority in the EU;
- YEPP adopted a resolution on Advancing Europe's Energy Security in a Council Meeting in Tirana, February 2013.

Acknowledging:

- For the aforementioned reasons, the V4 countries have had to change their energy policy and cooperate more;
- A V4 integrated energy market would create conditions which would promote investment in research and innovation, and manufacturing and infrastructure within the energy sector, and therefore increase their energy independence;
- The importance of finishing the Croatian and Polish LNG terminal, supporting the AGRI project, and the South - North energy corridor, in order to create real diversification in gas within the European Union;
- By 2015, the gas interconnector between Slovakia and Hungary is expected to be finished as the last part of the interconnection pipeline between Poland, Czech Republic, Slovakia and Hungary resulting in V4 countries being connected;
- Ukraine is an important partner in transporting gas from Russia to Europe and implemented all possible means to solve the gas crisis in 2009;
- The discovery of significant natural gas reserves in the Eastern Mediterranean can also contribute towards EU gas diversification;

YEPP calls on:

- The European People's Party to support the energy diversification of Central and Eastern Europe;
- Russian authorities to stop pressuring Eastern partnership states using gas supply as a political weapon;
- A bigger response from the private sector. It is the responsibility of countries to create a regulative environment, as well as incentives for emerging models of investment that are consistent and would match energy security objectives;
- The governments of V4 countries to take into consideration climate change when transforming their energy system;
- EU member states to continue investing in green technologies in order to diversify the energy supply of the European Union;
- To further examine the energy potential of the Eastern Mediterranean and support the efforts of the EU countries involved in developing their energy production infrastructure;
- V4 countries to maintain a strong cooperation with V4+ countries (Slovenia, Croatia, Romania, Bulgaria) in order to put a further emphasis on the North-South energy corridor (e.g. Nabucco) and to boost competitiveness in the CEE region.