
Main Aims of the Research Project:

Our international research team seeks to identify challenges of European external energy governance with emerging powers and to develop recommendations for sustainable, secure and competitive energy policies.

We aim at:

- Analyzing patterns, networks and changing dynamics in EU energy cooperation with India, China, Brazil and South Africa.
- Practically oriented research and policy consultancy (regular publication & distribution of Policy Briefs).
- Using synergies and comparative strengths within transnational teams and beyond disciplinary divides.
- Integrating local expertise from India, China, Brazil and South Africa.
- Organizing events such as workshops, conferences and expert panels, bringing together all key players from politics, business and academia in energy politics.

**For further information please
contact the project coordinators**

Prof. Dr. Michèle Knodt
Department of Political Science
Technical University Darmstadt
Knodt@pg.tu-darmstadt.de

Nadine Piefer
Department of Political Science
Technical University Darmstadt
Piefer@pg.tu-darmstadt.de

Project Homepage:
www.energygov.tu-darmstadt.de

Project funded by:



Challenges of European External Energy Governance with Emerging Powers

Meeting Tiger, Dragon, Lion and Jaguar



Abstract:

The international, interdisciplinary research project “Challenges of European External Energy Governance with Emerging Powers: Meeting Tiger, Dragon, Lion and Jaguar”, focuses on two major global challenges that the EU is currently facing: First, the establishment of a multipolar world order with emerging powers as prospective cooperation partners; and second, the challenges of a secure, competitive and sustainable EU external energy policy towards major consumer countries.

For the project duration of three years (2011 - 2014), a team of 25 renowned scholars and practitioners from all over the world will bring in their distinct expertise (Political Science, Economics, Energy Engineering, Geography, Sociology) on these cross-cutting issues.

Research will be carried out in three phases:

1. Identifying differences in the *aims, governance and bargaining strategies* of the EU's external energy policy towards China, India, Brazil and South Africa and vice versa.
 2. *Explaining these differences* considering factors such as national interests of EU member states and the emerging powers as well as private actors' interests and the role of multilateral cooperation fora (e.g. G20, IEA).
 3. Offering policy *recommendations for a future “External Energy Governance”* by outlining concrete policy options.
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Project Partners:

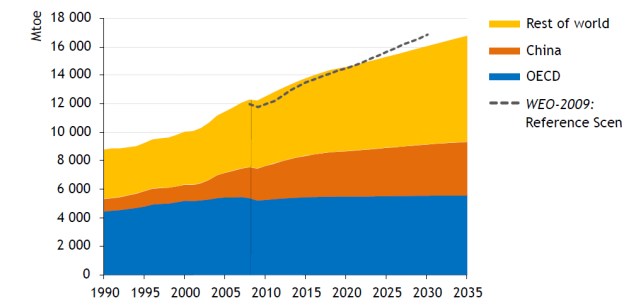


- TU Darmstadt, Germany
 - University of Aarhus, Denmark
 - Peking University, China
 - Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik (SWP), Germany
 - University of Cambridge, UK
 - South African Institute of International Affairs (SAIIA), South Africa
 - Fundación para las Relaciones Internacionales y el Diálogo Exterior (FRIDE), Spain
 - The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI), India
 - Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), Germany
 - Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
 - University of Zurich, Switzerland
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China, India, Brazil and South Africa

“China and other emerging economies will shape the global energy future – *where will their policy decisions lead us?*” (IEA World Energy Outlook 2011). World energy demand is projected to increase significantly by 2035, mainly due to the economic growth, outsourcing of energy-intensive industrial production and change in consumer habits in the major emerging powers. Thus, knowledge of markets, policies, bargaining strategies and decision-making procedures of these countries is vital to constructively shape EU external energy relations.

World primary energy demand by region in the New Policies Scenario



Source: IEA 2011

Our four country specific research teams are designed as tandems between researchers from Europe and the respective country. They explore major challenges in the fields of multilateral and bilateral energy policies, such as:

- changing positions of emerging powers,
 - the crisis of global energy governance,
 - perspectives for a sustainable and secure use of scarce resources .
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