

The background of the slide features a stylized landscape illustration. In the foreground, there are rolling green hills with a winding path. Several wind turbines are scattered across the landscape. In the background, there are more hills and a body of water. The sky is a light green color with many small black birds flying in various directions. The title text is centered in the upper half of the slide.

Energy Security After Russia's Invasion of Ukraine: The Transformation of EU Energy Governance

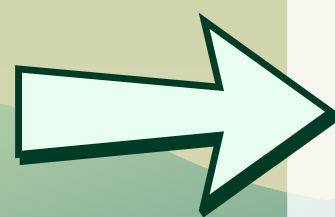
**Presentation by Group 1: SierraLynn Anderson,
Jennifer Mansell, & Thomas Sargis**

Introduction

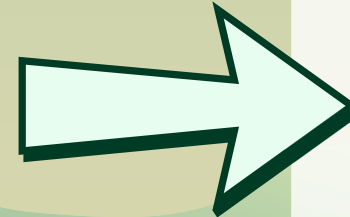
KEY THEMES

- EU market integration and liberalization
- Dependence on Russian energy
- Ukraine war as a geopolitical turning point
- Shift toward strategic energy security

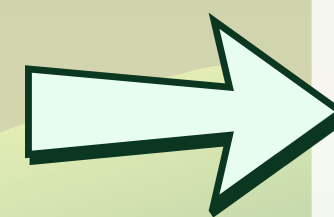
ROAD MAP



Foundations
of EU Energy
Governance



Pre-War
Dependence
on Russia



Governance
Transformation
after 2022

Framing the Problem

Interdependence and Strategic Vulnerability

Pre-2022 Model	Post-Invasion Reality
Market integration	Supply insecurity
Economic efficiency	Price volatility
Russian gas dependence	Strategic vulnerability
Energy as economics	Energy as security

European Commission, REPowerEU Plan (2022); International Energy Agency, A 10-Point Plan to Reduce the European Union’s Reliance on Russian Natural Gas (2022); Council Regulation (EU) 2022/1369 on coordinated gas demand reduction measures.



Making energy flow
in Europe



INTERCONNECTORS allow
energy to flow between countries.

 **clear
targets**

 **2020**

 **10%**

Last October,
European leaders
set clear targets.
By 2020, every
Member State
should have
interconnection
capacity of at
least 10% of the
installed electricity
capacity in place.

The European Council also insisted
on the need to continue working
to reach a 15% interconnection target
by 2030, as proposed by the Commission.

Foundations of EU Energy Governance

Legal & Institutional Frameworks

- Internal Energy Market (IEM)
- Liberalization directives
- Third Energy Package
- Energy Union Strategy
- ACER coordination

Core Objectives Under Article 194 TFEU

- Market integration
- Security of supply
- Sustainability
- Interconnection of energy
networks

Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union art. 194; Directive 2009/73/EC concerning common rules for the internal market in natural gas; Regulation (EU) 2019/942 establishing ACER; European Commission, Energy Union Strategy (2015).

Pre-War Dependence on Russia

Structural Dependence:

- Russia supplied ~40–45% of EU gas imports before 2022
- Heavy dependence in Germany and Central Europe
- Long-term pipeline integration

Major Infrastructure:

- Nord Stream 1
- Yamal Pipeline
- Ukrainian transit routes

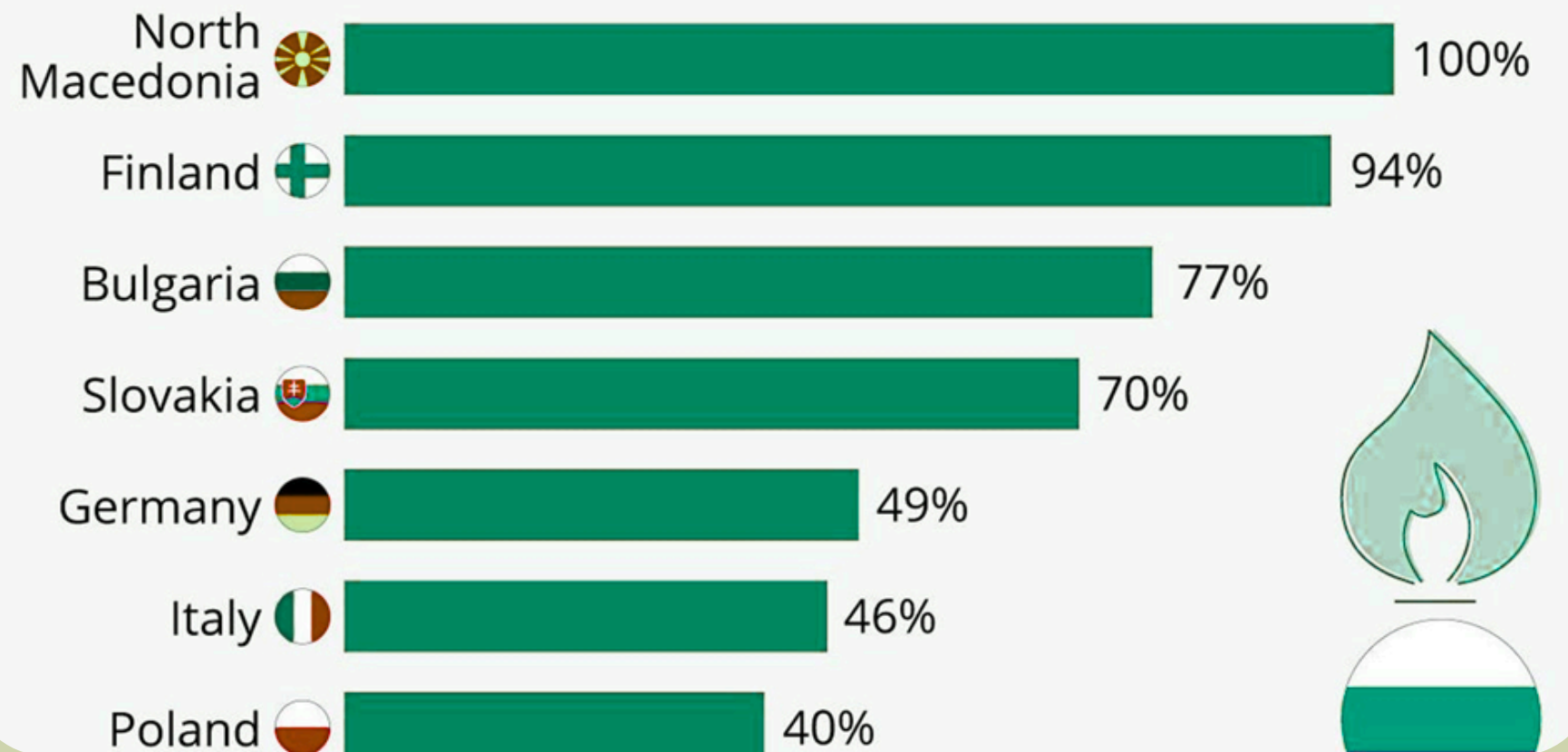
Governance Tension

Economic
Integration



Strategic
Vulnerability

Share of gas supply from Russia in selected European countries (2020 or latest available)



International Energy Agency, Europe's Dependence on Russian Natural Gas (2022); European Parliament Research Service, EU Energy Security and Russia (2022); Regulation (EU) 2017/1938 concerning security of gas supply.

Ukraine War as Governance Shock

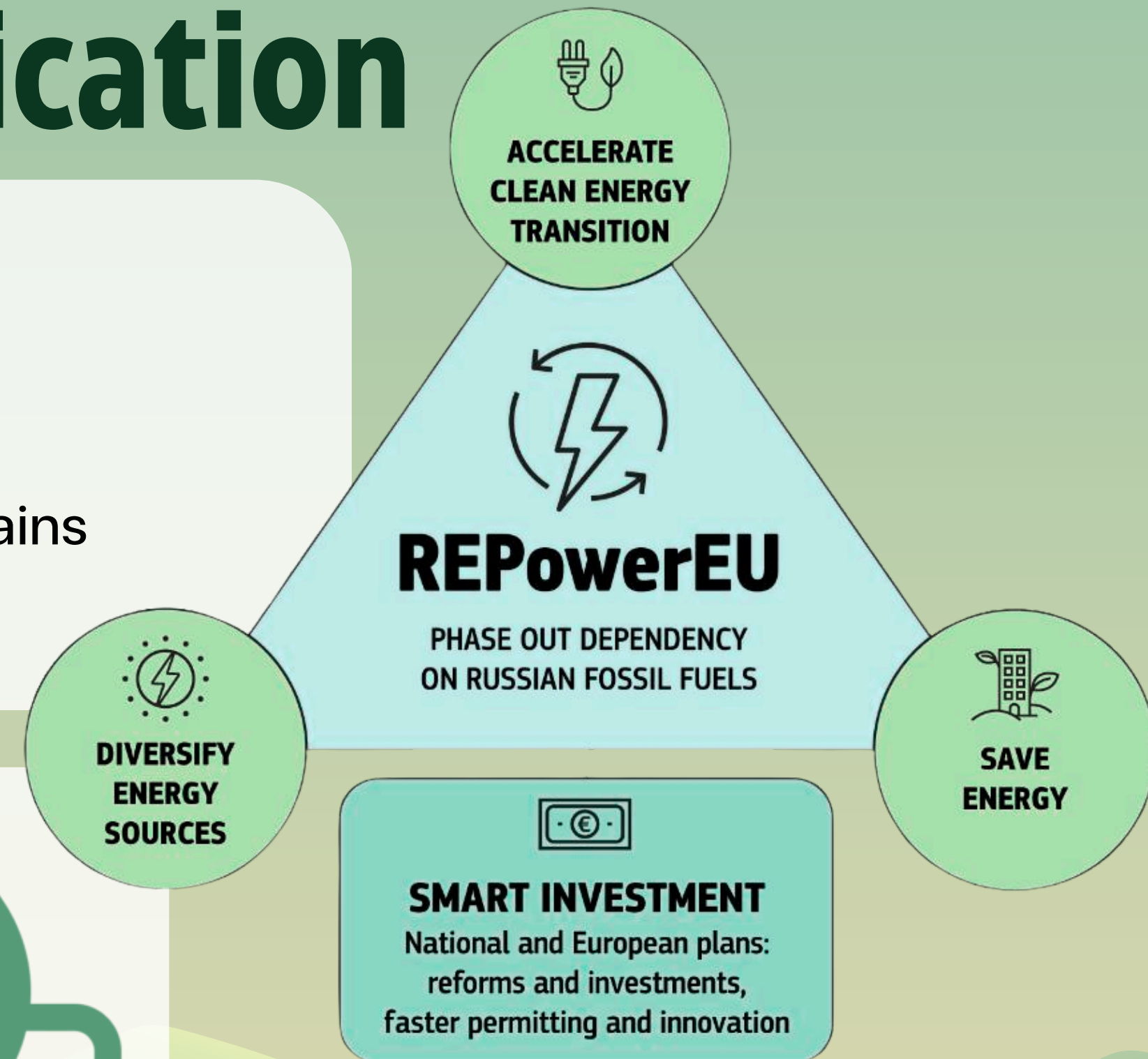
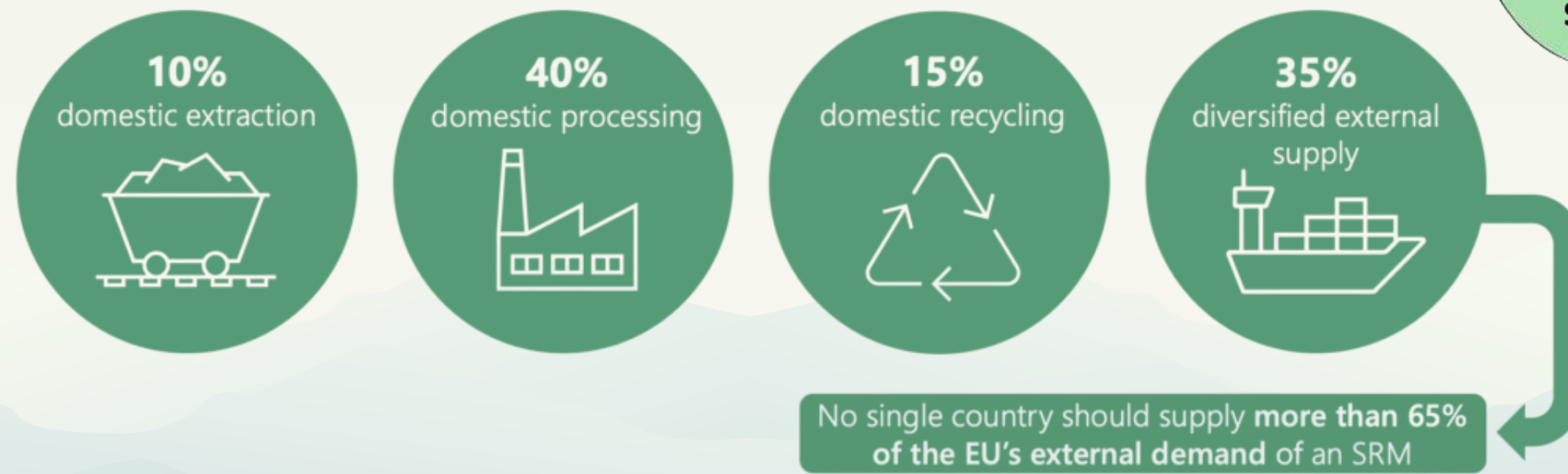
- Russia invades Ukraine in February, 2022
- Ukraine loses great swathes of energy infrastructure
- 3 of 4 Nord pipes burst and maritime ports close
- The EU poses grand sanctions against Russia
- Russian energy exportation to the EU collapses



European Commission, EU agrees to permanently stop Russian gas imports and phase out Russian oil (2025).; Council of the European Union, *How did the EU respond to the 2022 energy crisis?* (2026).; International Energy Agency, *Ukraine's energy system under attack* (2024).; Council of the European Union, *Timeline - EU sanctions against Russia* (2026).; European Commission, *EU agrees to permanently stop Russian gas imports and phase out Russian oil* (2025).

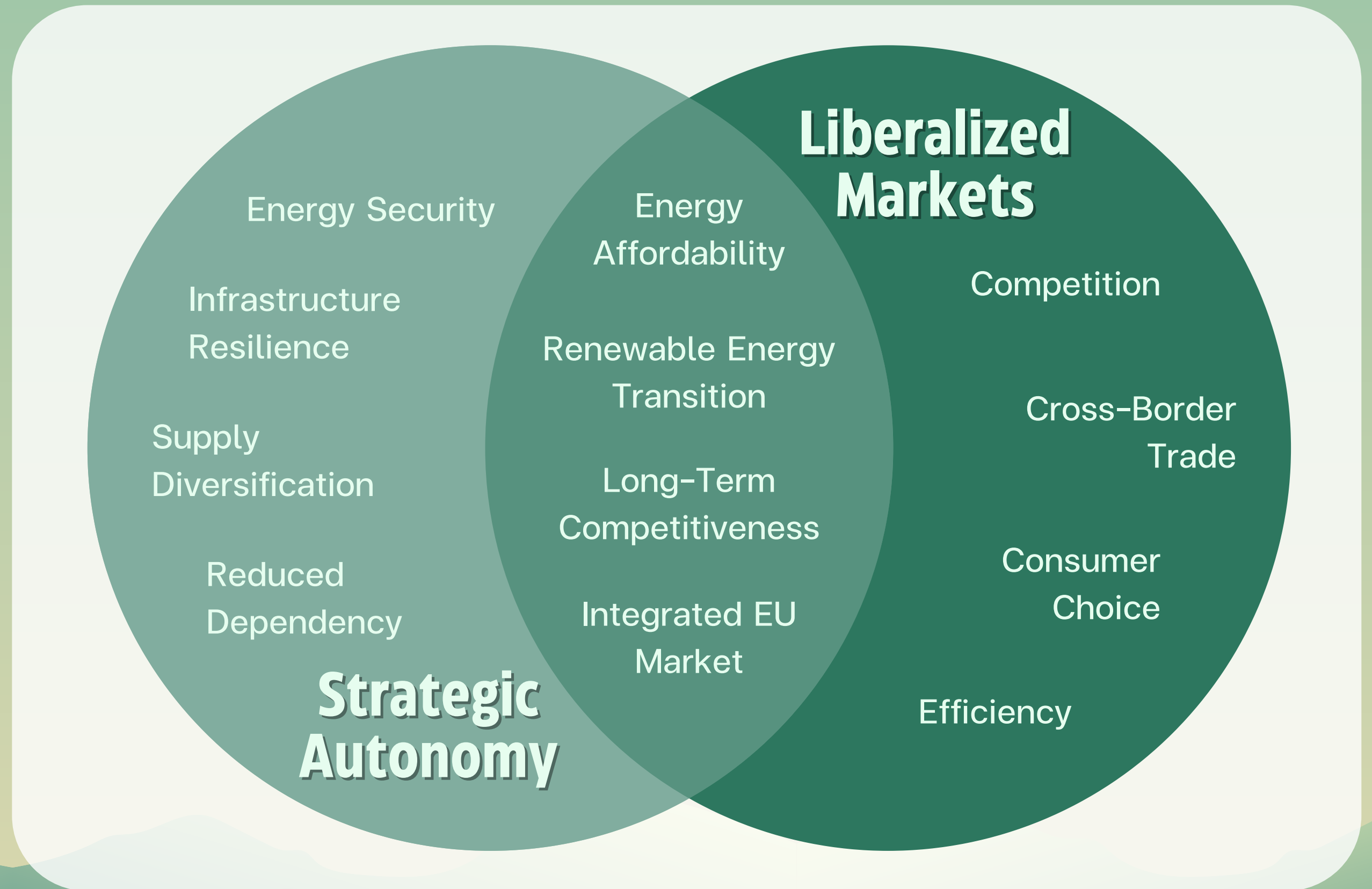
REPowerEU & Diversification

- REPowerEU launched in May 2022
- Diversification of energy suppliers and routes
- Accelerated renewable energy deployment
- Critical Raw Materials Act strengthens supply chains
- Energy efficiency becomes a security strategy



European Commission, REPowerEU - 4 years on (2026).; European Commission, *REPowerEU at a glance* (2026).; European Commission, *European Critical Raw Materials Act*.; European Commission, Net-Zero Industry Act.

Strategic Autonomy VS. Liberalized Markets



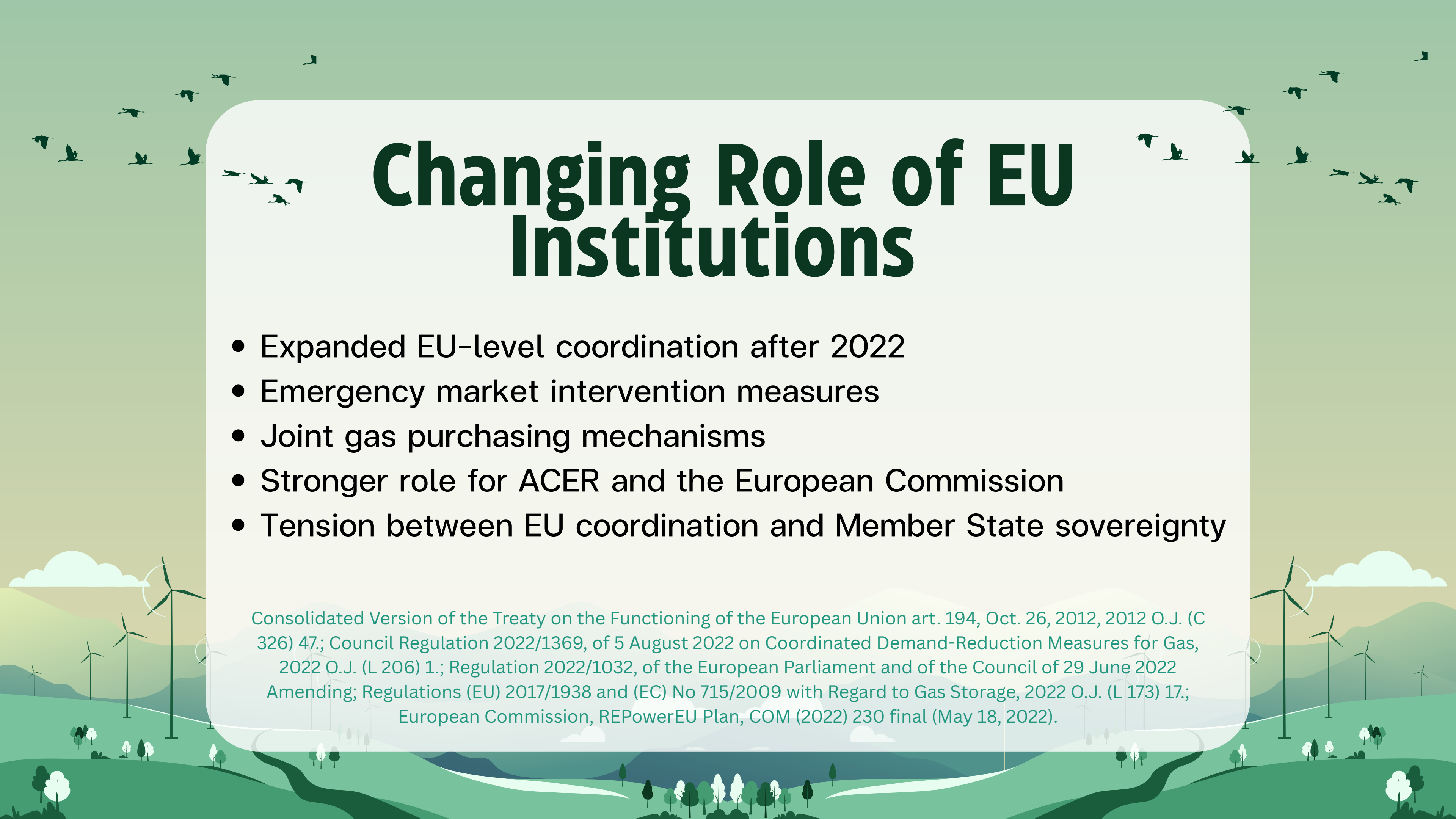
European Commission, AggregateEU.; Council of the EU, *Council agrees on temporary mechanism to limit excessive gas prices* (2022).; European Commission, *Commission adjusts phase-out of certain crisis tools of the State aid Temporary Crisis and Transition Framework* (2023); European Commission, *Temporary Crisis and Transition Framework* (2025).

Infrastructure & Energy Security



- Infrastructure jumpstart: Germany's LNGs, Baltic Pipe, & Baltic Grid Synchronization w/ EU
- Infrastructure integration strengthens resilience
- New energy efforts beyond invasion-response

Clean Energy Wire, *Ukraine war pushes Germany to build LNG terminals* (2023).; European Commission, *The Baltic Pipe: a subsea pipeline to transport natural gas under the North Sea* (2022).; Eurelectric, *Grid synchronisation and energy security – The Baltics case* (2025).



Changing Role of EU Institutions

- Expanded EU-level coordination after 2022
- Emergency market intervention measures
- Joint gas purchasing mechanisms
- Stronger role for ACER and the European Commission
- Tension between EU coordination and Member State sovereignty

Consolidated Version of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union art. 194, Oct. 26, 2012, 2012 O.J. (C 326) 47.; Council Regulation 2022/1369, of 5 August 2022 on Coordinated Demand-Reduction Measures for Gas, 2022 O.J. (L 206) 1.; Regulation 2022/1032, of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 June 2022 Amending; Regulations (EU) 2017/1938 and (EC) No 715/2009 with Regard to Gas Storage, 2022 O.J. (L 173) 17.; European Commission, REPowerEU Plan, COM (2022) 230 final (May 18, 2022).

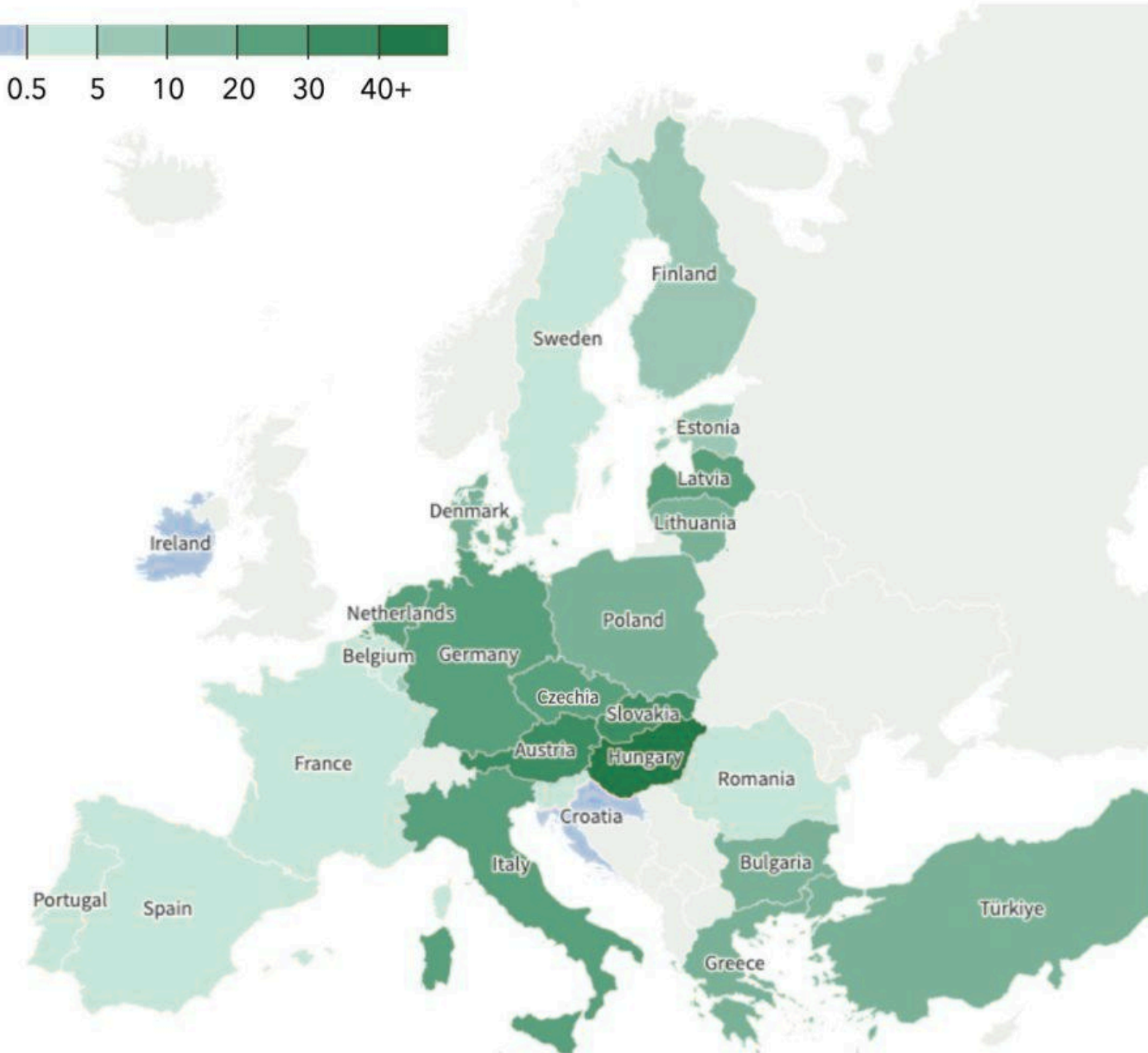
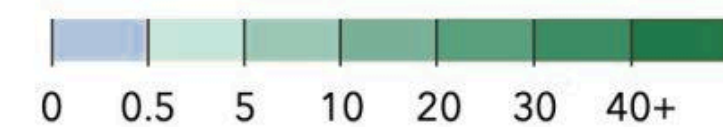
Broader Geopolitical Implications

- Decoupling from Russian energy
- New LNG partnerships
- Energy security as foreign policy
- Renewables linked to strategic autonomy
- Energy governance now deeply geopolitical

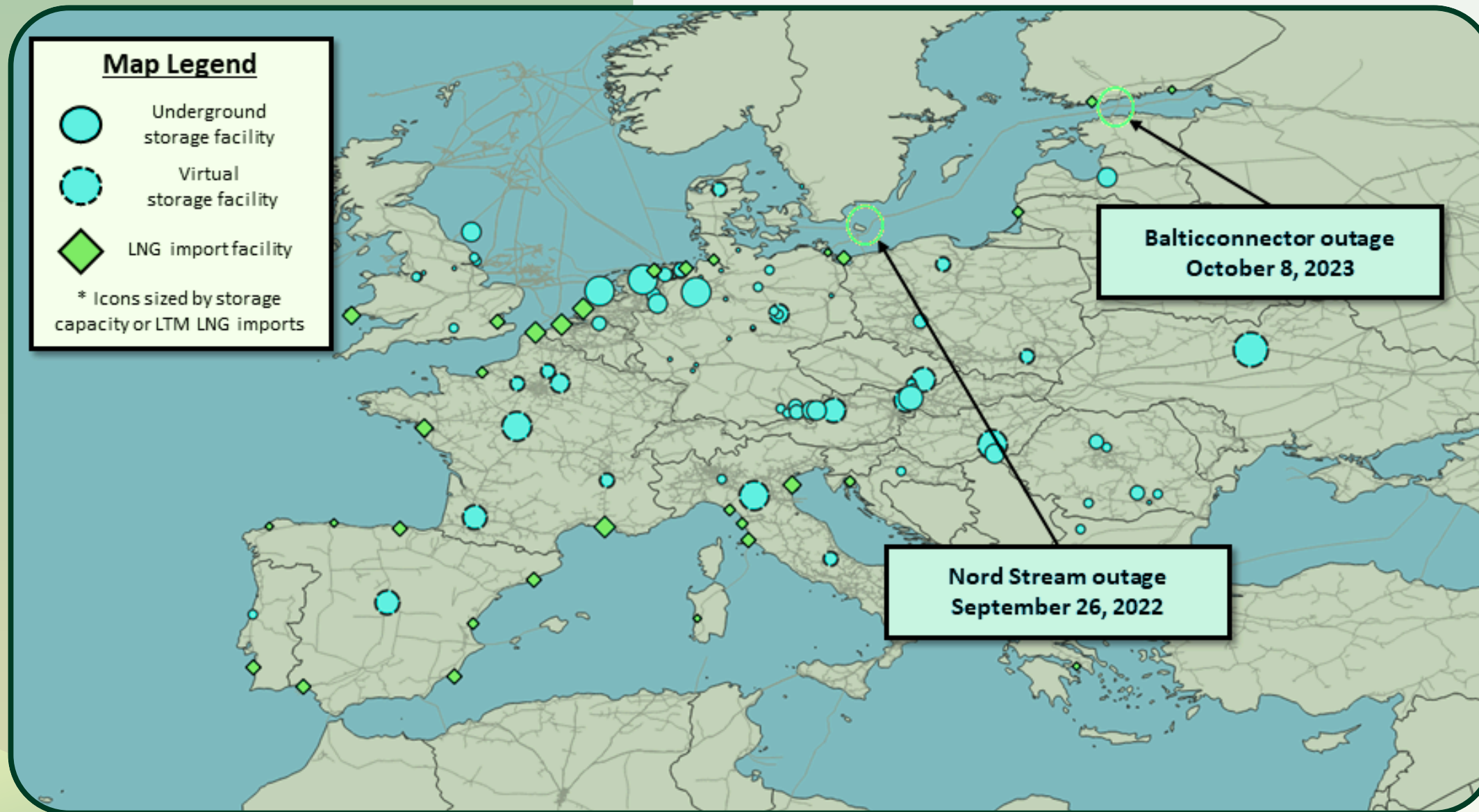
European Commission, REPowerEU Plan, COM (2022) 230 final (May 18, 2022).; Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the European Council, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions, The European Green Deal, COM (2019) 640 final (Dec. 11, 2019).; Council of the European Union, Fit for 55 Package; International Energy Agency, A 10-Point Plan to Reduce the European Union's Reliance on Russian Natural Gas (2022).

Russian gas dependence

(Russian gas as a share of total energy consumption, 2020, percent)



Critiques & Limitations



- LNG dependence may replace Russian dependence
- Risk of long-term fossil fuel lock-in
- Unequal economic burdens across EU states
- Tension between security and climate goals
- High energy costs and inflation pressures

Regulation 2021/1119, of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 June 2021 Establishing the Framework for Achieving Climate Neutrality (“European Climate Law”), 2021 O.J. (L 243) 1.; European Commission, REPowerEU Plan, COM (2022) 230 final (May 18, 2022).; European Parliament Research Service, EU Energy Security and Affordability After the Russian Invasion of Ukraine (2023).

Conclusion

- 1 Ukraine war reshaped EU energy governance
- 2 Shift from market efficiency to strategic resilience
- 3 Greater coordination and intervention
- 4 Energy governance now tied to geopolitics

Key Question:

**Temporary shift
or Permanent
Transformation?**

Questions?

