

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

THE GEOPOLITICS OF CLIMATE A TRANSATLANTIC DIALOGUE

27 JUNE 2018, 11:00-18:00

PALAZZO RONDININI
VIA DEL CORSO, 518 – ROME

AGENDA

10:30-11:00 Registration of participants

11:00-11:30 **Welcome and Introduction**

HENRY LEE Professor and Director of the Environment and Natural Resources Program, Belfer Center for Science and International Affairs, Harvard Kennedy School of Government

FERDINANDO NELLI FEROCI President, IAI

ARMANDO BARUCCO Director of the Policy Planning Unit, Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation

11:30-13:00 **Climate Change Challenges and Opportunities for the EU**

The EU has been the first mover and global leader in climate action and was instrumental in the development and adoption of the Paris Agreement. Despite its leadership, the task of delivering a carbon neutral economy by mid-century will challenge the EU's existing political, economic and social structures. In 2015, 72.5% of Europe's energy came from fossil fuels and only three countries—France, Finland and Sweden—had shares below 50%. To meet its longer-term decarbonization goals, EU countries must significantly reduce their consumption of fossil fuels. This task will impact existing economic, trade, security, technology innovation, and political priorities. This panel will explore opportunities and challenges of deep decarbonization, as well as their geopolitical implications.

Moderator **KARL KAISER** Senior Associate, Transatlantic Initiative, Belfer Center for Science and International Affairs & Adjunct Professor for Public Policy Emeritus, Harvard Kennedy School of Government

Speakers **MARIE DONNELLY** Former Director Renewables, Research & Innovation and Energy Efficiency at DG Energy, European Commission

GEORG ZACHMANN Senior Fellow, Bruegel

LARA LÁZARO TOUZA Senior Analyst, Elcano Royal Institute

ANDREI MARCU Senior Fellow, International Centre for Trade and Sustainable Development

13:00-14:00 Lunch

14:00-15:30 **The Geopolitical Implications of Energy Transition for the Transatlantic Partnership**

There are two sets of questions, the answers to which will have substantial geopolitical implications for both the United States and the EU. First, will oil prices fall further as greater percentages of renewables

are deployed? If so, how will fossil fuel producing countries manage the impact of lowering demand and prices from increased renewables, efficiency and electrification on their development and fiscal models? How can the US and EU prepare for and respond to this transition, notably in the Middle East and Eurasia? Second, will the role of natural gas through trade and infrastructure (LNG and pipelines) expand to serve as a bridge fuel? How will the energy transition impact upon gas demand? Finally, will the commitment to natural gas make it harder to deep-decarbonize the energy sector in the 2030-2050 period? In other words, will the EU and the US be locking-in carbon emissions that will prevent reaching climate goals, and will gas investment in the short run become stranded in the mid and longer run?

Moderator **NATHALIE TOCCI** Director, IAI

Speakers **RICHARD N. COOPER** Maurits C. Boas Professor of International Economy, Harvard University Center for the Environment
VALERIA TERMINI Commissioner, Italian Regulatory Authority for Energy, Networks and Environment (ARERA); Professor, University of RomaTre; IAI Scientific Advisor
LUCA BERGAMASCHI Associate Fellow, *Energy, Climate & Resources Program*, IAI

15:30-15:45 Coffee break

15:45-17:15 China and India and the Challenge of Climate Change

In a world in which China and India are the largest consumers of energy and emitters of greenhouse gases, these two countries will play a critical role in determining whether the international community will avoid unmanageable climate change. China is committed to making major investments in clean energy sources, but it faces daunting political, fiscal and structural challenges. India has also made strong commitments to renewable energy and electric vehicles, but faces major political pressures to reduce poverty, increase energy access, and stimulate economic growth to meet the needs of a population that will soon become the largest in the world.

What are the implications of the actions taken in India and China on the EU and the US? China is committed to become the world leader in clean energy technology by 2025 and infrastructure, while remaining, like India, overly dependent on coal for electricity generation. What can the EU and the US offer to accelerate a COP21-compatible development? In this context, will the energy relationships between the EU/US and China/India be one of competition or cooperation, and if the latter, what form should it take?

Moderator **NICOLÒ SARTORI** Head, *Energy, Climate & Resources Program*, IAI

Speakers **HENRY LEE** Professor and Director of the Environment and Natural Resources Program, Belfer Center for Science and International Affairs - Harvard Kennedy School of Government
ANDREAS GOLDTHAU Associate, Belfer Center for Science and International Affairs Harvard Kennedy School of Government; Director, Center of International Public Policy, Royal Holloway, University of London
SEBASTIAN OBERTHÜR Research Professor on Environment & Sustainable Development, Institute for European Studies

17:15-18:00 Addressing Climate Change: Institutional and Industrial Perspectives

Closing debate – Moderated by **ALESSANDRA MIGLIACCIO**, Rome Bureau Chief, Bloomberg News

Speakers **LAPO PISTELLI** Executive Vice President of International Affairs, Eni
FRANCESCO PROFUMO President, Compagnia di San Paolo
FABRIZIO SACCOMANNI Vice-President, IAI; Chairman of the Board of Directors, UniCredit

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