

ANNUAL REPORT 2025





CIEP is an independent forum for governments, non-governmental organizations, the private sector, media, politicians, and all other parties interested in changes and developments in the energy sector and energy related climate change issues.

CIEP organizes lectures, seminars, conferences, and roundtable discussions. In addition, CIEP staff members lecture in a variety of courses and training programs. CIEP also contributes to international and European debates on energy by actively participating in numerous international conferences and expert workshops – where research findings are disseminated and inputs for further research are gathered. CIEP’s research, training and activities focus on economic and geopolitical dimensions of international energy and energy transition.

In 2025 CIEP is endorsed by the Ministry of Climate Policy and Green Growth, Air Liquide Industrie B.V., BP Nederland, Coöperatieve Centrale Raiffeisen-Boerenleenbank B.A. ('Rabobank'), EBN B.V., Eneco Holding N.V., Enexis Holding N.V., ENGIE Energie Nederland N.V., Esso Nederland B.V., GasTerra B.V., Havenbedrijf Rotterdam N.V., ING Wholesale Banking N.V., Koninklijke Vopak N.V., N.V. Nederlandse Gasunie, ONE-Dyas B.V., Orsted Wind Power Netherlands Holding B.V., RWE Generation NL B.V., Stedin Holding N.V., Shell Nederland B.V., TenneT TSO B.V.

CIEP publications and research results are available at the CIEP website.

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BETWEEN CRISES: THE YEAR 2025

Few people realised that 2025 was to be the calm-before-the-energy-storm-year. Instead, it was the year running up to another energy crisis, the third one in six years' time, after the demand shock of corona and the supply shock that came in the wake of Russia's invasion of Ukraine.

The lower inflation and interest rates in 2025 offered some relief for the energy transition, which had suffered from setbacks due to rising costs. Disappointing tender results for new offshore wind capacity had captured headlines across the North Sea region. With costs more under control and strong policy packages in place, 2025 was supposed to incentivise the energy transition through investments in energy infrastructure and adjusted industrial policies to tackle the energy cost issues mentioned in the 2024 Draghi report.

However, the spanner in the wheel for a stable year was the inauguration in January 2025 of Trump as US President. He invoked a barrage of presidential actions and executive orders on immigration, trade, and climate. In his first Presidency, his arrows had been aimed at China and its trade and industrial support practises, but in his second presidency these arrows were aimed at friends and foes alike. Terminating the Inflation Reduction Act was somewhat surprising because it had gained some traction among several American companies to develop low carbon energy for domestic and export purposes.

While most countries had to strike some sort of trade deal with the US due to their deep integration in the international economy, including the US, China has been working on protecting its economy against American economic pressure and on strengthening those sectors where the US is weak. Critical minerals production and processing is such a weakness that China immediately used to counter Trump's trade measures. These minerals are vital in the energy transition. The EU was fully aware, and in part due to Trump's geopolitical positioning, found itself between an American rock and a Chinese hard place.

The trade turbulence and geopolitical manoeuvring in the first half of 2025 dampened demand growth for energy in world markets and supply increased due to the relaxation of OPEC+ supply agreements. Due to sanctions on oil supplies of Venezuela, Iran, and particularly since late 2022/early 2023, Russia, a substantial two-tier oil market and a larger shadow fleet had come into existence. The market for sanctioned oil benefitted countries that refrained from sanctioning Russia when the discounted Russian crude oil found its way to the export refineries of India, the countries around the Persian/Arabian Gulf and China. The oil product exports of these countries played an important role in the rebalancing of international oil product trade. The economic uncertainties about the impact of the US trade policy introduced by the second Trump administration further relaxed the oil market in 2025. Prices declined to the low sixties, while also the dollar weakened against other major currencies.

The calming of world oil and oil product markets disguised the growing tension in the US-China economic relationship. China was one of the few countries pushing the US back hard against the new US trade tariffs. After the trade war during the first Trump administration, the country had been boosting its energy security to better withstand another round of economic spats. Thus, China used the softening of oil prices to substantially expand its strategic oil reserves in 2025, while also building out its other energy value chains, such as its renewable electricity, nuclear, hydro, coal, and LNG.

Europe, on the other hand, read the all-quiet-on-the-oil-gas-front tealeaves differently. The natural gas storage levels were as high as 95% by the autumn of 2024, providing comfort during the winter and the remainder of 2025. The obligatory filling of natural gas storages in the EU was relaxed due to the adverse impact of this policy on summer natural gas or LNG prices. The 19th EU sanction package was



announced, which included a ban on LNG imports from Russia by 2027. Ample global LNG supply was on the horizon, the US had already become Europe's largest supplier of liquefied natural gas, and new American supply and liquefaction was to come online.

TTF prices fell from just under 60 euros/MWh to below 30 euros/MWh. Although energy costs for European industry had often been cited as the reason for a weak international competitive position, the softening of international oil and gas prices in 2025 revealed other reasons for high energy costs in the form of government levies, rising grid tariffs, ETS, and by extension all other items on the energy user's bill as opposed to large subsidies in China and lower energy taxes in the US.

Between crises, in 2025, relative calm prevailed in the world oil, oil products and gas markets. The warnings from the International Energy Agency, issued many years earlier –that we would not so much experience structurally higher or lower prices, but rather that we needed to prepare for increasing volatility – had perhaps been forgotten. Had we kept this more in mind, society might have conducted discussions regarding the importance of domestic energy production in a more mature manner, whether it concerns the opportunity for expanding wind energy production in the North Sea, firm commitment to retaining gas extraction beneath that same body of water, or thoughtfully and well-preparedly maintaining existing nuclear power plants in various European countries on the grid.

One could argue that the new US Administration's strategy of 'energy dominance' and the EU sanctions packages complement each other well. Yet, the war in Ukraine dragged on, with little prospect of lasting peace. There was talk of 'a deal' or 'no deal', or 'a deal' but then 'no deal' again, while the Russians were appeared to be stuck into the Ukrainian quagmire. The destruction of each other's energy infrastructure had by now become an integral part of the war, ranging from shelling power plants in Ukraine to the damaging oil refineries in Russia. No one had in sight yet the extent to which the destruction of energy infrastructure in another world region would reach new heights next Spring.

China seemed like a sea of calm and beacon of stability in this turbulent world. But is it real calm and stability, or is the country increasingly a 'black box' for Westerners? How is the economic model structured? Why do such enormous industrial and manufacturing overcapacities emerge? What is the role of public money and debt in this regard – at the national but especially the regional level – and is this model sustainable in the long run? Given the trade turbulence, it appears that the US has arrived already to firm conclusions. Nevertheless, China's trade surplus with the world reached a new record in 2025. In Europe, closures of industrial plants took place, including in the energy-industrial ARA cluster and particularly in the chemical sector, while elsewhere in Europe the dream of clean technology, named Northvolt, shattered. The Draghi report had already served as a major warning to European industry. The answer to the question of whether and how Europe can retain essential industries and develop new ones in the field of clean energy and beyond has yet to be found.

In 2025, the world was still oblivious of the events in the Persian Gulf in March 2026. If Europe were to experience an oil crisis of an order of magnitude or greater than the 1973 and 1979 crises, two insights are worth taking note of. The first is that the macroeconomic and political consequences could be serious for the continent. The second is that it could lead to new priorities in policy making, and to programs to invest in Europe's economic and industrial security that were unthinkable until recently and which will over time shape Europe's energy and industrial sector for the decades to come.



Board of the Foundation: Stichting Fonds Instituut CIEP (SFIC) in 2025



Gertjan Lankhorst, chair



Jeroen van Hoof, treasurer



Maayke Maas, member



Simon Smits, member



Alice Krekt, member



Gertjan ten Broeke, member (from 1 November 2025)

The Centre for International Energy Policy (CIEP) is the single project of Stichting Fonds Instituut CIEP (SFIC). CIEP was launched 1 September 2001. Each CIEP project period lasts four years. 2025 was the first year of the seventh project period running from 1 January 2025 until 31 December 2028.

The SFIC Board met 15 May 2025 for its first regular meeting, during which the year account 2024 and the annual report 2024 were discussed. The Board met again for its second regular meeting on 4 November 2025 to discuss the budget 2026 and to appoint Pier Stapersma as Director CIEP, after he had already held this position ad interim since July 2024. The Board convened an extraordinary meeting on 15 December 2025 to discuss a reorganization of CIEP, with the aim of reducing costs and thereby freeing up resources for CIEP's energy research activities.



CIEP SUPPORTING INSTITUTIONS

In 2025, the following institutions supported CIEP:

- Ministry of Climate Policy and Green Growth
- Air Liquide Industrie B.V.
- BP Nederland
- Coöperatieve Centrale Raiffeisen-Boerenleenbank B.A. ('Rabobank')
- EBN B.V.
- Eneco Holding N.V.
- Enexis Holding N.V.
- ENGIE Energie Nederland N.V.
- Esso Nederland B.V.
- GasTerra B.V.
- Havenbedrijf Rotterdam N.V.
- ING Wholesale Banking N.V.
- Koninklijke Vopak N.V.
- N.V. Nederlandse Gasunie
- ONE-Dyas B.V.
- Orsted Wind Power Netherlands Holding B.V.
- RWE Generation NL B.V.
- Stedin Holding N.V.
- Shell Nederland B.V.
- TenneT TSO B.V.

These institutions are a cross-section of energy sector stakeholders in the Netherlands and beyond. The companies are major national and international players in their field of expertise. The institutions contribute to CIEP's knowledge base and *vice versa*, especially within the CIEP Advisory Board and the Contact Group. Furthermore, staff members from the institutions participated actively in CIEP brainstorm groups and roundtables.



STAFF

In 2025, the CIEP staff comprised the following employees:



Pier Stapersma, Director CIEP, 1.0 fte



Gerard Martinus, senior researcher, 0.4 fte, from 1 October 2025



Roelof Stam, researcher, 1.0 fte, until 1 May 2025



Ard Verhaar, researcher, 1,0 fte



Wendy Auf dem Brinke, office manager, 0.9 fte



Marco Blankestijn, finance, 0.2 fte, † 12 July 2025

Pier Stapersma has been appointed CIEP Director effective November 2025, after he had already held this position ad interim since July 2024.

NETWORK

Many of our activities and studies are conducted in cooperation with partner organisations in the Netherlands and abroad. Over time a wide network of researchers has developed. The intensity of contact depends on the projects at hand, but in general many of the contacts continue in other projects. We are also regularly approached to participate in consortia of researchers in which CIEP decides to participate on a case-by-case basis depending on the relevance of the project for the public agenda of that period. The network of energy researchers is global, and each year new partners join the network. Some relations with research and activity partners have become very close and a variety of interactions take place every year, from keeping in touch on current issues to organizing conferences and conducting joint studies. In 2025, a study was conducted in collaboration with the Erasmus Commodity and Trade Centre (ECTC) into the development of transatlantic low-carbon ammonia trade. Webinars were organised with partner organisations such as IAI in Rome, Italy, and IEA in Paris.



















INTERNAL ORGANIZATION

CIEP administers the allocation of staff and budgets to the different activities, research projects and other pursuits. CIEP uses time registration, which facilitates prioritizing time and assets.



FELLOWS

In addition to the research staff, senior and associate fellows contributed to CIEP's work and network:

-  Dick de Jong, Honorary Fellow
-  Jacques de Jong, Honorary Fellow
-  Coby van der Linde, Senior Fellow
-  Maria van der Hoeven, Senior Fellow
-  Noe van Hulst, Senior Fellow
-  Bert Roukens, Senior Fellow
-  Pieter Boot, Senior Fellow
-  Martien Visser, Senior Fellow
-  Geert Greving, Senior Fellow
-  Aad Correljé, Associate Fellow
-  Jan Hein Jesse, Associate Fellow
-  Ruud Bos, Associate Fellow
(until 1 September 2025)
-  Piet Nienhuis, Associate Fellow
(until 1 September 2025)
-  Gert van der Lee, Associate Fellow
-  Ruprecht Brandis, Associate Fellow
-  Luca Franza, Associate Fellow
-  Robert Dencher, Associate Fellow
-  Arjen Boef, Associate Fellow



CIEP PUBLICATIONS

The following overview highlights publications from 2025 that are available on the CIEP website (see ciep.energy/publications). CIEP staff (and those affiliated with CIEP) have also published articles elsewhere, which are usually listed under the "other work" tab when we have permission to publish the contribution (see ciep.energy/other_work).

Books

- Nederlands Energiebeleid in het Kielzog van Internationale Ontwikkelingen – Dertig Jaar Energiebeleid 1995-2025, Coby van der Linde & Aad Correljé (eds.), November 2025, CIEP, <https://ciep.energy/publications/publication/nederlands-energiebeleid-in-het-kielzog-van-internationale-ontwikkelingen>

Papers

- A Game of Jenga with European Industry – The Strategic Value of Dutch Industry in a Global Context, Coby van der Linde, February 2025, CIEP, <https://ciep.energy/publications/publication/a-game-of-jenga-with-european-industry>
- Looking into the Future of Natural Gas Demand – Exploring recent forecasting and backcasting efforts of a select group of international oil and gas companies, Ard Verhaar, February 2025, CIEP, <https://ciep.energy/publications/publication/looking-into-the-future-of-natural-gas-demand>
- Grappling with the Success of North Sea Offshore Wind Energy, Pier Stapersma & Ard Verhaar, September 2025, CIEP, <https://ciep.energy/publications/publication/grappling-with-the-success-of-north-sea-offshore-wind-energy>
- Exploring the Business Case for Transatlantic Low-Emission Ammonia Trade, Navya Kumar, Roelof Stam, Arjen Boef, Wouter Jacobs & Pier Stapersma, December 2025, CIEP & ECTC, , <https://ciep.energy/publications/publication/exploring-the-business-case-for-transatlantic-low-emission-ammonia-trade>

Other work

- Could peace be closer than we think? | illuminem, 9 June 2025, Noé van Hulst, <https://illuminem.com/illuminemvoices/could-peace-be-closer-than-we-think>
- Europe's bet on saving industry | illuminem, 22 May 2025, Noé van Hulst, <https://illuminem.com/illuminemvoices/europes-bet-on-saving-industry>

Columns

- The 2025 columns of Pieter Boot, Aad Correljé, Coby van der Linde & Martien Visser appeared on the Energieforum website (www.energiepodium.nl). Some can also be found on the CIEP website (ciep.energy/columns).

EVENTS/ACTIVITIES

CIEP organized four online events and two in person events in 2025 (see also ciep.energy/events):

- 24 January Webinar on the IEA Quarterly Gas Report Q1-2025 -- jointly with the Istituto Affari Internazionali (IAI), in cooperation with the International Energy Agency (IEA)
- 16 April Webinar on the IEA Quarterly Gas Report Q2-2025 -- jointly with the Istituto Affari Internazionali (IAI), in cooperation with the International Energy Agency (IEA)
- 17 June Roundtable Discussion with CIEP stakeholders on Industry and Energy Transition in a strongly changed Geopolitical Landscape



- 22 July Webinar on the IEA Quarterly Gas Report Q3-2025 -- jointly with the Istituto Affari Internazionali (IAI), in cooperation with the International Energy Agency (IEA)
- 30 October Webinar on the IEA Quarterly Gas Report Q4-2025 -- jointly with the Istituto Affari Internazionali (IAI), in cooperation with the International Energy Agency (IEA)
- 25 November CIEP presentation of the book 'Nederlands Energiebeleid in het Kielzog van Internationale Ontwikkelingen – Dertig Jaar Energiebeleid 1995-2025' in close collaboration with the Ministry of Climate and Green Growth





TRAINING

Luca Franza and Coby van der Linde taught the Course 'International Natural Gas Markets and the Role of Clean Gases in the Energy Transition' in the 'International Energy Transitions' Master Programme of SciencesPo in Paris in January-March 2025.

Coby van der Linde taught 'Geopolitics of International Energy Relations' on 27 March 2025 and 'Integrated Energy System Transition' on 10 April 2025, delivered to the UK Department for Energy Security & Net Zero.

Pier Stapersma taught in the Course 'Shiraka / Energy Transition' in June 2025, organised by the Netherlands Institute of International Relations Clingendael.

Pier Stapersma taught in 'Leergang Buitenlandse Betrekkingen' (Course International Relations) in October 2025, organised by the Netherlands Institute of International Relations Clingendael.

CIEP MEETINGS

Board Stichting Fonds Instituut CIEP

15 May 2025
4 November 2025
15 December 2025

Advisory board

17 June 2025
25 November 2025

Contact group

18 March 2025
3 June 2025
11 September 2025
18 November 2025

LECTURES, SPEECHES, PRESENTATIONS, MEDIA

During 2025, CIEP staff participated in various expert meetings and project meetings. In addition, CIEP staff members gave numerous lectures, speeches, and presentations or chaired sessions during training courses, conferences, and seminars in 2025. CIEP staff in 2025 also gave various radio, television, and written media interviews.



OTHER PRESENTATIONS AND EXTERNAL REPRESENTATION

Q1

Chairing a Roundtable Discussion on energy transition and cooperation, organized and hosted by the French Embassy in The Hague, Maria van der Hoeven and Martien Visser each lead a half-day session.

Expert consultation at a roundtable on climate policy at Dutch parliament, Coby van der Linde

Energy presentation at Loyens & Loeff, Coby van der Linde

Q2

Panel Discussion at Rabobank, Coby van der Linde

Expert interview on international hydrogen developments and European import/market potential, serving senior officials from Morocco, Algeria, Egypt & Kuwait, hosted by The Clingendael, The Netherlands Institute for International Relations, Pier Stapersma

Panel Discussion at Shell Netherlands, Coby van der Linde

Panel Discussion at InnovationQuarter event about the Chemical Industry, Coby van der Linde

Presentation & Discussion at event Port of Rotterdam, Coby van der Linde

Q3

Lunch presentation at Eneco about the Future of Industry and the Risk of De-Industrialization in Northwest Europa, Pier Stapersma

Presentation about developments in international energy markets and energy transition for the Norwegian Ministry for Energy, Coby van der Linde

Presentation & discussion at Recharge Earth conference, Rotterdam, Coby van der Linde

Q4

Presentation of the research project results 'Exploring the Business Case for Transatlantic Low-Emission Ammonia Trade' at Smartport Summit, Pier Stapersma

Presentation of the book 'Dertig Jaar Energiebeleid' (Thirty Years of Energy Policy) at the Ministry of Climate and Green Growth, Coby van der Linde, Aad Correljé, and other fellows involved in writing the book

Presentation at National Hydrogen Congress, Utrecht, Coby van der Linde

DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLICATIONS & CIEP WEBSITE

All CIEP reports are distributed through e-mail to the partner institutions and others and subsequently find their way more broadly in the Dutch energy community and beyond. Everything CIEP published from 2001 onwards can also be found at ciep.energy.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF WEBSITE VISITS IN 2025

Country	Active users	New users
Total	6,138 100% of total	4,745 100% of total
1 Netherlands	2,875 (46.84%)	2,752 (58%)
2 (not set)	1,287 (20.97%)	23 (0.48%)
3 United States	599 (9.76%)	590 (12.43%)
4 Belgium	176 (2.87%)	164 (3.46%)
5 United Kingdom	170 (2.77%)	155 (3.27%)
6 Germany	129 (2.1%)	125 (2.63%)
7 France	123 (2%)	108 (2.28%)
8 Italy	63 (1.03%)	61 (1.29%)
9 India	60 (0.98%)	54 (1.14%)
10 China	49 (0.8%)	46 (0.97%)
11 Spain	43 (0.7%)	40 (0.84%)
12 Norway	39 (0.64%)	38 (0.8%)

MOST POPULAR PUBLICATIONS IN 2025

Page title and screen class	Views	Active users
Total	6,680 100% of total	2,716 100% of total
1 A Game of Jenga with European Industry - CIEP	2,171 (32.5%)	1,176 (43.3%)
2 Nederlands Energiebeleid in het Kielzog van Internationale Ontwikkelingen - CIEP	1,032 (15.45%)	354 (13.03%)
3 Grappling with the Success of North Sea Offshore Wind Energy - CIEP	582 (8.71%)	174 (6.41%)
4 Looking into the Future of Natural Gas Demand - CIEP	454 (6.8%)	239 (8.8%)
5 The Draghi-report: EU Industry Between a Rock and a Hard Place - CIEP	245 (3.67%)	137 (5.04%)
6 Hydrogen policy in the Netherlands - Laying the foundations for a scalable hydrogen value chain - CIEP	201 (3.01%)	85 (3.13%)
7 Recarbonizing the Chemical Industry - CIEP	189 (2.83%)	84 (3.09%)
8 From Dutch Disease to Energy Transition - CIEP	182 (2.72%)	90 (3.31%)
9 Relaunching Ammonia From Fertilizer to Energy Carrier in Northwest Europe - CIEP	148 (2.22%)	49 (1.8%)
10 The European Refining Sector: A Diversity of Markets? - CIEP	141 (2.11%)	49 (1.8%)
11 Exploring the Business Case for Transatlantic Low-Emission Ammonia Trade - CIEP	136 (2.04%)	40 (1.47%)
12 The impact of EU oil sanctions on crude oil and oil product markets in the Netherlands and its relevant markets - CIEP	107 (1.6%)	29 (1.07%)

CIEP.ENERGY SUBSITE VISITS 2025

Page path and screen class	Views	Active users
Total	24,567 100% of total	6,138 100% of total
1 /	5,285 (21.51%)	2,010 (32.75%)
2 /publications/publication/a-game-of-jenga-with-european-industry	2,171 (8.84%)	1,176 (19.16%)
3 /publications	1,998 (8.13%)	1,076 (17.53%)
4 /about_us	1,618 (6.59%)	631 (10.28%)
5 /publications/publication/nederlands-energiebeleid-in-het-kielzog-van-internationale-ontwikkelingen	1,044 (4.25%)	355 (5.78%)
6 /about_us/staff	1,025 (4.17%)	363 (5.91%)
7 /about_us/staff/member/coby-van-der-linde	833 (3.39%)	380 (6.19%)
8 /about_us/vacancies	744 (3.03%)	307 (5%)
9 /publications/publication/grappling-with-the-success-of-north-sea-offshore-wind-energy	582 (2.37%)	174 (2.83%)
10 /events	467 (1.9%)	155 (2.53%)
11 /publications/publication/looking-into-the-future-of-natural-gas-demand	454 (1.85%)	239 (3.89%)
12 /contact	453 (1.84%)	204 (3.32%)



COMMISSIONED RESEARCH PROJECTS

In 2025, two publications were the result from commissioned research, strengthening the public research agenda, both freely available at the CIEP website.

- Research which led to the anniversary book 'Nederlands Energiebeleid in het Kielzog van Internationale Ontwikkelingen – Dertig Jaar Energiebeleid 1995-2025' was commissioned by The Netherlands Enterprise Agency (Rijksdienst voor Ondernemend Nederland, RVO).
- Research, in collaboration with the Erasmus Commodity and Trading Centre (ECTC) (affiliated with Erasmus University Rotterdam), which led to the publication 'Exploring the Business Case for Transatlantic Low-Emission Ammonia Trade' was commissioned by SmartPort.

A 10k donation from FME covered a portion of the expenses for completing the report 'A Game of Jenga with European Industry - The Strategic Value of Dutch Industry in a Global Context'.

FINANCES

2025 was the first year of the seventh project period (2025 to the end of 2028).

The overall financial result for 2025 was € 125 497

	2025	2024 *
Contribution stakeholders	€ 630 000	€ 600 000
Project Income	€ 92 863	€ 31 364
Other income or costs	€ - 92 959	€ -106 570
Staff costs	€ - 479 720	€ - 607 597
Depreciation costs	€ - 4 583	€ - 9 218
Public activity costs	€ - 8 733	€ - 39 662
Project activity costs	€ - 16 286	€ - 957
Interest income	€ 8 291	€ 13 156
Profit Taxes	€ -3 376	€ 0
Total result	€ 125 497	€ - 119 484
Liquidity	€ 901 318	€ 871 295
Foundation capital		
CIEP-reserves	€ 887 082	€ 872 864
Destination Public Reserves	€ 111 100	€ 0

* In 2025, the general ledger structure was reorganized to reflect how the CIEP organization has changed over the years. The presentation of 2024 in this annual report therefore differs slightly from that presented in the previous annual report.



ANNEX 1 ABOUT CIEP

INTRODUCTION

In September 2001, CIEP was founded under the Foundation SFIC.

Supported by twelve institutions from the public and private sectors, CIEP participates in and seeks to make significant and substantive contributions to the public debates on national and international developments in the energy sector. After the initial period 2001-2004, CIEP continued largely on the same footing as the previous years based on the plan and estimated budget as described in the document *CIEP 2005-2008, Towards a European Forum* and agreed upon by the Board of SFIC and seventeen participating institutions.

In 2024, the existing name Clingendael International Energy Programme (CIEP) was replaced by Centre for International Energy Policy (CIEP) underscoring CIEP's independence.

The main reasons for initiating CIEP were:

1. The need for a forum to discuss developments in the European energy markets, e.g. the liberalization of the European energy market, which will impact the organization of the market, government energy policies and strategies of companies operating in the energy sector. These changes in the internal European market take place against the backdrop of an expanding European Union, increased dependency on imported fossil fuels and efforts to address environmental concerns;
2. The concerns raised in public debates about security of supply and a growing import dependency, not only for European Union member states but also for other major consumer regions. These concerns will influence the policy options and choices of both consumers and producers. The political and economic developments in, for instance, the United States, Russia, the Middle East, the Caspian Sea region, and Asia, are therefore important in assessing the developments in the European energy situation.

MISSION

Through research, the publication of studies, information releases (particularly through the media and internet) and the organization of courses and training programs, CIEP makes a fundamental contribution to the public debate on international politics and economic developments in the energy sector (oil, gas, renewables and electricity), energy related climate issues and the energy transition.

OBJECTIVES

- To serve as an independent forum for governments, non-governmental organizations, the business community, politics, the academic world, the media and other stakeholders or interested parties.
- To gather and develop information and knowledge about international political and economic developments in the energy sector based on research, supported by a documentation system.
- To propagate information and knowledge about international political and economic developments in the energy sector and energy transition by means of seminars, conferences, lectures, courses, publications, and information releases via the media.
- To initiate discussions about current events and future developments relevant to the energy sector, energy policy, legislation and the relationship between the government and the private sector.

RESEARCH AND ACTIVITIES

CIEP's research and activities focus on energy markets (oil, gas, renewables and electricity) and policymaking in the European Union and geopolitics of international energy policymaking and markets.