



**THE EUROPEAN SOCIETY OF INTERNATIONAL LAW (ESIL) INTEREST  
GROUP ON INTERNATIONAL  
ENVIRONMENTAL LAW  
&  
THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF INTERNATIONAL LAW (ASIL) INTEREST  
GROUP ON INTELLECTUAL  
PROPERTY LAW**

## **CALL FOR PAPERS**

### **INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE**

# **ENERGY AND CLIMATE POLICY OF THE JUNCKER COMMISSION: 4 YEARS OF THE ENERGY UNION**

**TO BE HELD AT**

**MASARYK UNIVERSITY, TELČ, CZECH REPUBLIC  
4 APRIL – 6 APRIL 2019.**



**gLAWcal**  
Global Law Initiatives for Sustainable Development

**MUNI  
LAW**

On 4 April - 6 April 2019, Masaryk University, Telč, Czech Republic will host the Conference: **Energy and Climate Policy of the Juncker Commission: 4 Years of the Energy Union**. The conference is jointly organized by **Masaryk University** (Czech Republic), **gLAWcal - Global Law Initiatives for Sustainable Development** (United Kingdom); the **European Society of International Law** (ESIL) Interest Group on **International Environmental Law** and the **American Society of International Law** (ASIL) Interest Group on **Intellectual Property Law** on the occasion of the Conference for Young Lawyers (**COFOLA**) International.

## CALL FOR PAPERS

*"I want to reform and reorganise Europe's energy policy in a new European Energy Union."*

*Jean-Claude Juncker, 19 March 2015*

The European Commission's Communication "**Framework Strategy for a Resilient Energy Union with a Forward-Looking Climate Change Policy**" created a new momentum to bring about the transition to a low-carbon, secure and competitive economy. Introduced in February 2015, the Energy Union is designed to bring greater energy security, sustainability and competitiveness for all EU citizens. The Energy Union is focused on five mutually supportive dimensions: energy security, solidarity and trust; a fully integrated European energy market; energy efficiency contributing to moderation of demand; decarbonising the economy, and research, innovation and competitiveness.

In line with the EU 2030 Framework for climate and energy and the European Energy Security Strategy, the Energy Union was expected to create an integrated continent-wide energy system where energy flows freely across borders, based on competition and effective regulation and to **complete the single energy market in Europe**. It was understood that more competition leads to greater market efficiency through better use of energy generation facilities across the EU. The Commission recognized that many household consumers had too little choice of energy suppliers and too little control over their energy costs. In this context, the Commission expressed its determination to redesign the regulatory framework, to strictly enforce competition rules and to ensure a better functioning of cross-border energy markets.

Based on true solidarity and trust, the Energy Union was expected to enhance **security of energy supply**, especially to diversify its supply of gas, to make the EU more resilient to supply disruptions and to introduce common crisis management. The Juncker Commission emphasised that in order to diversify energy supplies it was necessary to deliver new sources of gas, to build necessary infrastructure and to explore the full potential of liquefied natural gas (LNG).

In order to facilitate **transition towards a low-carbon economy** and to make the EU a global hub for developing the next generation of technically advanced and competitive renewable energies, the Juncker Commission expressed its determination to fully implement existing legislation and put in place new market rules. The Commission emphasised that **renewable production** needed to be efficiently integrated into the

market, cooperation should be facilitated, and decarbonisation of the transport sector and heating and cooling sector should be accelerated. In this context, the EU's **Emission Trading System** was understood to play an important role in setting the right investment signals.

The Juncker Commission acknowledged that the EU should use all external policy instruments to ensure that a strong, united EU engages constructively with its partners and **speaks with one voice on energy and climate** in order to provide an ambitious contribution to the international climate negotiations, especially UNFCCC negotiations.

The Juncker Commission also acknowledged that a forward-looking, **energy and climate-related R&I strategy** should be at the heart of the Energy Union. In this context, the Commission was expected to establish a new European energy R&I approach to accelerate energy system transformation. Efficient industrial strategy was believed to enable the EU industry to benefit from the first-mover advantage within international technology markets, with the resulting positive effects on competitiveness and job creation.

The European Commission also concluded that the Energy Union needed a **reliable and transparent governance process**, anchored in legislation, to make sure that energy-related actions at European, regional, national and local level all contribute to the Energy Union's objectives.

**Since the Juncker Commission's mandate ends in 2019, the conference aims at assessing the first four years of the Energy Union.**

## AREAS OF INTERESTS

**Masaryk University** (Czech Republic), **gLAWcal** - Global Law Initiatives for Sustainable Development (United Kingdom) ; the European Society of International Law (**ESIL**) Interest Group on International Environmental Law and the American Society of International Law (**ASIL**) Interest Group on Intellectual Property Law **invite contributions** addressing **legal dimensions of the Energy Union**, as well contributions taking **non-legal perspectives** (social, political and economic).

- **Decarbonisation** of the EU's economy as a dimension of the Energy Union
- **Energy security**, solidarity and trust as a dimension of the Energy Union
- A fully integrated European **energy market** as a dimension of the Energy Union
- **Energy efficiency** contributing to moderation of demand as a dimension of the Energy Union
- **Research, Innovation** and **Competitiveness** as a dimension of the Energy Union
- **Clean Energy** for All package
- **External dimension** of the Energy Union
- Investments in **low-carbon technologies** and their protection
- Solutions to **migration** linked to **climate adaptation** and **mitigation**
- Challenges to the **global governance** of climate change and the role of the EU (Paris Agreement, COPs 21,23,24)

- **Integrated** national energy and climate **plans**
- **Emission Trading System** plays an important role in setting the right investment signals
- Regulation on the **Governance** of the Energy Union
- **Clean Mobility** Package
- Long term strategy for **Clean Planet for All**
- EU initiatives in support of **low carbon technologies**
- **Energy Efficiency target** for 2030 and policies to improve energy efficiency
- **Renewable energy target** for the EU for 2030 and legal instruments available to support the deployment of renewable energy
- 'EU Platform on Coal Regions in Transition' to advance the economic and technological **transformation of coal** mining regions
- **Security of energy supply** as an integral part of the Energy Union strategy
- Well interconnected and integrated **trans-European grids** are indispensable for making the energy transition a success
- **Diversification of natural gas** energy supply in the context of the EU's transition to a low-carbon economy
- **EU Strategy for Liquefied Natural Gas** in the context for the EU's transition to a low-carbon economy
- **Intellectual Property Rights** and **Technology Transfer** of Environmentally Sound Technologies in the context of the Energy Union
- **Access to Energy** and Intellectual Property Rights in the context of the Energy Union

This call is open for **junior academics**, as well as **practitioners** of international organizations and **NGOs** working in these areas. The objective is to optimize research impact of our participants by **engaging the different communities** of practice in law, political science, climatology or environmental science in this interdisciplinary field of **sustainability, energy and environment**.

## VENUE AND DATES

The **conference** will take place at the premises of the **Masaryk University** in Telč, Czech Republic on **4 – 6 April** 2019.

## ELIGIBILITY

All **members** of the **ESIL** Interest Group on **International Environmental Law**, the members of other ESIL IGs, the member of the **ASIL** Interest Group on **Intellectual Property Law**, the members of **other ESIL IGs** and **ASIL IGs** and also the **non-ESIL** and **non-ASIL** members (ESIL or ASIL membership will be required if the abstract is selected) are invited to submit **abstracts**.

# APPLICATIONS

**Deadline** for submission of abstracts – **17 February 2019**

**Registration** to the conference is possible only **electronically** via Registration **system**

**Abstracts** must be submitted via Registration **system** :

<https://www.law.muni.cz/applications/en/>

<http://cofola.law.muni.cz/content/en/cofola-international/>

**Multiple** abstracts from the same authors will be **considered**, but only one can be selected. **Co-authored** multidisciplinary papers are also **welcomed**.

**Applicants** will be informed of the selection committee's decision no later than **24 February 2019**.

The Organizers are unable to provide funding for any cost related to the participation to the conference.

## PUBLICATION OPPORTUNITIES

The organizers plan to publish **peer-reviewed post-conference proceedings** with **ISBN** and **ISSN** in the printed form. Post-conference proceedings from **CO-FOLA INTERNATIONAL 2019** will be submitted into **databases** Scopus and Web of Science.

## ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

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