



Energy and raw materials in TTIP

Securing more stable and sustainable access to natural resources

In this chapter we want to:

- agree on rules to promote access to energy and raw materials which is:
 - open
 - rules-based
 - competition-friendly
 - sustainable
- eliminate existing limits
- promote the development of green energy.

Reasons for negotiating energy and raw materials

Securing more open, diversified, stable and sustainable access to energy and raw materials is one of Europe's main challenges.

We need to develop new rules on trade and investment in this sector, because:

- we increasingly depend on natural resources outside the EU
- we need to promote fair, competition-friendly and sustainable access them
- international trade and investment rules have not caught up with today's inter-dependence

So the EU and US should lead efforts to:

- promote sustainability in the use of traditional fuels and
- develop the new green energies of the future.

TTIP is our chance to make a difference.

EU goals

Our main goals in the area of energy and raw materials are:

- to create a strong set of sustainable trade and investment rules to facilitate access to energy and raw materials
- to diversity access to raw materials and energy suppliers.

In doing so, we get the chance to:

- act as a model for future negotiations with other countries
- make trade and investment more transparent and non-discriminatory
- promote competition and transparent rules, including on resource exploitation and access to infrastructure like pipelines
- promote sustainability
- contribute to the development of new rules in this area.

Sensitive or controversial issues

In this area, some issues are sensitive or controversial.

Here's a summary of some key issues and what we're doing to address each one.

Sensitivity/concern	EU response
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1. Fracking

Some people and organisations don't want fracking to be allowed in the EU. They think TTIP will allow US firms to produce shale gas in the EU if we agree on trade and investment rules in the area of energy.	The government of each EU member country is responsible for deciding whether to allow shale gas production in their country. Nothing in TTIP could limit this sovereign right of each EU country.
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2. Fossil fuels

There is nothing in TTIP on renewable energy.	Our negotiations in TTIP cover the entire energy sector. We aim to include rules that will promote renewable energy and energy efficiency - areas that are crucial in terms of sustainability.
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3. Carbon emissions

Importing American natural gas, such as methane, is energy intensive. CO2 levels will increase.	The shale revolution in the US has so far only led to increased coal imports into the EU. Replacing the import of coal by natural gas will have a positive effect: it will reduce our CO2 levels rather than that increasing them.
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4. Sovereignty

TTIP could reduce the rights of countries to decide whether or not to allow exploitation of their natural resource.	Decisions whether or not to allow exploitation of a natural resource will not be impacted by TTIP. Once a
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decision is taken to allow exploitation, however, TTIP aims to foster competition and open access.
