

ANNUAL REPORT 2022



May 2023



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 2022 CIEP is endorsed by The Netherlands Ministry of Economic Affairs and Climate Policy, The Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Air Liquide Industrie B.V., BP Europe SE-BP Belgium/ BP Europe SE-BP Nederland, Coöperatieve Centrale Raiffeisen-Boerenleenbank B.A. ('Rabobank'), ENGIE Energie Nederland N.V., Neptune Energy Netherlands B.V., Eneco Holding N.V., EBN B.V., Esso Nederland B.V., Equinor ASA, GasTerra B.V., N.V. Nederlandse Gasunie, ING Wholesale Banking N.V., Nederlandse Aardolie Maatschappij B.V., Vattenfall NL, TenneT TSO B.V., One-Dyas B.V., Havenbedrijf Rotterdam N.V., RWE Generation NL B.V., Shell Nederland B.V., Uniper Benelux N.V., Koninklijke Vopak N.V., Wintershall Dea Nederland B.V.

CIEP publications and research results are made available primarily through the CIEP website:
www.clingendaelenergy.com

Title : CIEP Annual Report 2022
Copyright : ©CIEP 2023
Published by : Clingendael International Energy Programme (CIEP)
Address : From 1 april 2023: Breitnerlaan 299, 2596 HA Den Haag; until 1 april 2023 Clingendael 12, 2597 VH, The Hague, The Netherlands
Telephone : +31 70 374 6700
E-mail : ciep@clingendaelenergy.com



TABLE OF CONTENT

FROM ONE ENERGY CRISIS TO ANOTHER IN 2022 AND NO END IN SIGHT	4
BOARD OF THE FOUNDATION: STICHTING FONDS INSTITUUT CLINGENDAEL (SFIC) IN 2022	7
CIEP SUPPORTING INSTITUTIONS.....	7
STAFF	8
NETWORK	9
INTERNAL ORGANIZATION	10
CIEP PUBLICATIONS	10
<i>Columns</i>	10
EVENTS/ACTIVITIES	10
TRAINING	11
CIEP MEETINGS	12
WORKING IN AN ONLINE ENVIRONMENT	12
LECTURES, SPEECHES, PRESENTATIONS, MEDIA	12
<i>Meetings 2022</i>	12
<i>external Lectures/presentations</i>	16
WEBSITE	17
PROJECTS	19
FINANCES	19
ANNEX 1 ABOUT CIEP	20
<i>History</i>	20
<i>Mission</i>	20
<i>Objectives</i>	20
<i>Research and activities</i>	20



FROM ONE ENERGY CRISIS TO ANOTHER IN 2022 AND NO END IN SIGHT

The year 2022 started with rising geopolitical tensions between the US and Russia over Ukraine. On 24 February 2022 Russia invaded Ukraine with an attack on Kiev, the east and south of the country. A coalition of western countries responded with a wide array of sanctions, among which on energy imports from Russia. In June 2022 the EU adopted sanctions on seaborne crude oil and oil products from Russia on respectively 5 December 2022 and 5 February 2023, while trade in Russian coal and fuel oil had already been stopped on 10 August 2022.

The war in Ukraine came at the tail-end of the Covid-19 lockdowns, apart from China that opened much later late 2022. These lockdowns impacted international energy markets, starting with the dramatic drop in demand in spring 2020. Natural gas prices increased again in winter 2020/2021, but oil had a slower recovery due to travel restrictions. The war and the subsequent sanctions by western countries caused oil and natural gas prices to increase rapidly in spring 2022. Both the US and some countries in the EU used their strategic reserves of crude oil and/or oil products to calm their markets. Monetary authorities were forced to address rising inflation with interest rate increases and rethink government bond purchasing programmes, adding more uncertainty to international markets.

The price spike in LNG/Asian gas prices in 2021 and in the EU in October 2021 due to substantially lower supply of Russian short term natural gas, should have been a warning that a combination of a rapid recovery in gas demand and lower supplies could seriously test the flexibility of the world energy and resource system. Investments in new oil and gas supply (and other resources) had been depressed already prior to the pandemic. The prolonged buyers' market in the EU had weakened the pursuit of security of supply policies, such as diversification. Early warning signals about the growing precarious security of gas supply situation were not sufficiently understood due to confidence in the EU market design. But the EU market model had never been tested in a situation of tight supplies. At the same time, the EU gas market increasingly preferred shorter term gas contracts and hub trading. Russia was an important supplier of short-term pipeline gas in this market, in addition to long term gas contracts concluded in the mid-2000s. A ruling of 24 May 2018 tied pricing of all gas in the EU to the competitive hub pricing. This was supposed to limit price increases in countries with oil indexed contracts but instead, in 2022, when oil prices were lower per unit of energy than natural gas, natural gas prices soared. The race to fill the natural gas storages to the obligatory levels also added to the upward price pressure.

The swing from shorter-term pipeline and LNG contract to more long-term pipeline and LNG supplies in anticipation of tighter supplies was missed by the EU stakeholders, also because climate change policies foresaw a decline in gas demand within the potential contract period. This contrasted starkly with the growing appetite for long-term LNG contracts of Asian buyers. US LNG, for instance, was mainly contracted by Asian stakeholders. In 2022, with the EU gas supply crisis in full swing, only 2 long term LNG contracts with European companies were concluded, compared to 17 with Asian parties. The reliance of the EU member states on short-term gas trade increased in 2022 from roughly 20% to 48%. This is problematic because the market for flexible or short-term LNG is relatively small because most LNG has been contracted long-term.



NW Europe has swivelled away from Russian pipeline gas, regardless of the outcome of the conflict, due to the destruction of the Nordstream pipelines in September 2022. This has changed the orientation of the internal NW European pipeline gas infrastructure from a mainly east-west to a west-east oriented supply system, creating new capacity bottlenecks and potentially thwarting early refurbishment to carry hydrogen.

The gas crisis is far from over. Most new LNG supplies are expected to come on stream in or after 2025 depending on sufficient commitments (long-term contracts) to make a final investment decision. These decisions are not made with the EU market in mind but are based on expected demand developments in Asian and other markets. The recent victory laps of EU policymakers may therefore be very premature because this winter depended on depressed Chinese demand and the willingness to sell their LT LNG for a premium to the EU, the mild winter weather, closed production lines of companies and shivering consumers. The international impact of the EU's move into LNG was also large and led to brownouts in emerging market economies that could not afford to bid against the EU.

Also, in oil there have been major upsets because of banning Russian crude oil and oil products from the US, UK, and EU markets. Russia is one of the largest exporters in the world and although the re-routing of crude oil flows has taken place without too many upsets, the international crude oil, but particularly the middle distillate markets, are very fragile. The EU is a long-time middle distillate net-importer, also from Russia, and going forward demand and supply may become very tight. Much depends on economic activity in the coming years. Price volatility may stay with us for a while.

In general, EU natural gas and crude oil and oil product markets have been forced to move from nearby just-in-time energy trade to further away suppliers. The energy transition plans should move the EU closer to a just-in-case situation, but without an appetite for long-term contracts this may be difficult for imported oil, oil products, natural gas/LNG and imported low carbon hydrogen carriers. The EU has transformed into a premium short-term oil, oil product and natural gas market, mainly for US and Middle East suppliers, while expediting the energy transition agenda.

The EU's strategy and policymaking were based on international open and competitive markets while the international order is becoming more strategically divided and restricted. Support for the Washington-consensus-world is waning in strategic resource holding countries, and a geopolitical battle has erupted between state capitalist and liberal capitalist-oriented countries.

The REPowerEU agenda is supposed to accelerate the Fit for 55 agenda but the aspired volumes of low carbon molecules and renewable electricity are very large indeed to realise in only 7-8 years. At the same time, EU member states must reorganise their oil and gas intake, help companies and consumers survive the increase in energy prices, and expedite the energy transition in an uncertain economic environment. The expenditure needs and fiscal deficits may become a serious showstopper considering the increased expenditure on defense, energy, and other issues troubling societies. The EU strategic industry agenda and the growing dependence on China for crucial resources for the energy transition, amid growing geopolitical and geo-economic tensions, may require a more structural reorientation of policymaking.



There appears to be a growing gap between a paper reality and what can be realised on the ground. Anchoring dates in legislation can be a good stimulus to push society in the right direction, but when it becomes dislodged from how it can be realised due to permitting, limits on strategies to mitigate investment risks, government interventions, and other bureaucratic stumbling blocks, it can lead to frustration and divided societies over progress in the energy transition. The current increased costs of materials, energy, capital may delay or redirect investments to other jurisdictions with more room to mitigate investment risks. Already competition with the US in energy transition funding is a complication for the EU.

A significant level of domestic production creates more comfort regarding imports, while also fuel choice provides some comfort to diversify demand for imported energy. The Fit for 55 packages should help to alleviate the energy security crisis in the medium to long term. Indeed, every electron and molecule that can be produced in the EU is of vital importance and will help improve the security of supply situation. Speeding up the energy transition in resource poor Europe helps, but the commodities needed to build these new production capacities have increased in price, are under long term contracts (China), come from Russia or require investments not in line with ESG standards and/or lead to higher CO₂ emissions. The risk of sudden cleantech supply chain disruptions, given the current unpredictable geopolitical context, must be taken seriously. The switch away from oil, gas and coal may take longer than policymakers are communicating, the energy system will very likely experience a longer period of a hybrid energy system in the world and in the EU, CCUS technologies may be needed to stay on emission-reduction-track, and the EU member states and/or companies may thus have to scour international markets for new fossil supplies in the long period of a hybrid energy system.

Managing the energy transition is not only about speeding up the introduction of the low carbon energy technologies but also managing the decline in demand of fossil fuels. The aim is to prevent a long period of uncertainty, volatility, energy poverty, and geo-economic and geopolitical strife negatively impacting the functioning of the NW European energy system. Energy diplomacy should emphasise the opportunities, also for fossil fuel producers, to monetise on their resources and reduce CO₂-emissions. Multilateral collaboration instead of conflict is more conducive to realise the climate change goals in the world. CIEP will continue to study the complexities of international energy markets, energy relations, and the energy transition.



BOARD OF THE FOUNDATION: STICHTING FONDS INSTITUUT CLINGENDAEL (SFIC) IN 2022



Drs. Gertjan Lankhorst, chair



Jeroen van Hoof, RA, treasurer



Ir. Joost van Roost, member



Mr. Willem Russell, member, until 24 november 2022



drs. Simon Smits, member



Mw. Ir. Alice Krekt, member, since 01-11-2022

Clingendael International Energy Programme (CIEP) is the only project of Stichting Fonds Instituut Clingendael (SFIC) since 1 September 2001. Each CIEP project period lasts four years. 2021 was the first year the sixth project period (1 January 2021-until 31-12-2024).

In its meetings in May and November the Board discussed the impact of Covid-19 on CIEP and the chairman was in regular contact with the director on how members of staff were coping.

CIEP SUPPORTING INSTITUTIONS

In 2022, the following institutions supported CIEP:

Air Liquide Industries B.V.
BP Europe SE- BP Nederland
Coöperatieve Centrale Raiffeisen-Boerenleenbank B.A. ('Rabobank')
Dutch Ministry of Economic Affairs and Climate Change
Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs
EBN B.V.
Eneco Holding N.V.
ENGIE Energie Nederland N.V.
Esso Nederland B.V.
Havenbedrijf Rotterdam N.V.
GasTerra B.V.
Neptune Energy Netherlands B.V.
ING Bank N.V.
Koninklijke Vopak N.V.
Nederlandse Aardolie Maatschappij B.V.



N.V. Nederlandse Gasunie
Vattenfall NL
ONE-Dyas B.V.
RWE Generation NL B.V.
Shell Nederland B.V.
Equinor ASA
TenneT TSO B.V.
Uniper Benelux N.V.
Wintershall Dea Nederland B.V.

These institutions are a cross-section of energy sector stakeholders in the Netherlands and beyond. The companies are major 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 2022, the CIEP staff comprised the following employees:



Coby van der Linde, director, 1.0 fte



Pier Stapersma, deputy director (since 11/22), senior researcher, 1.0 fte



Roelof Stam, 1.0 fte (from 15-1-2022)



Jasper Meijering, 1,0 fte (until 30-11-2022)



Wendy Auf dem Brinke, office manager, 0.8 fte



Marco Blankenstijn, financial administration, 0.2 fte equi.

Other functions held by CIEP director in 2022:

Member of the Wise Person group of the IGU (since 2004 until 3 March 2022).

Member of the Supervisory Board of Wintershall Dea Nederland B.V. (WDNL) until 3 March 2022.

Member of the Supervisory Board of Koole Terminals B.V.



Professor Energy and Geopolitics, Faculty of Arts, University of Groningen (0,1 fte) until 1 November 2022
DBA Lark Holding B.V. and Lark Advisory B.V.

Martha Huysinga was an intern at CIEP from 15 September 2021 until 1 July 2022 and wrote her thesis for TuD at CIEP on a subject close to the public agenda research on hydrogen imports. She finished her thesis with distinction.

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
	Maria van der Hoeven, Senior Fellow
	Geert Greving, Senior Fellow
	Noe van Hulst, Senior Fellow
	Bert Roukens, Senior Fellow
	Pieter Boot, Senior Fellow
	Luca Franzia, Associate Fellow
	Gert van der Lee Associate Fellow
	Piet Nienhuis, Associate Fellow
	Aad Correljé, Associate Fellow (project basis)
	Martien Visser, Associate Fellow (project basis)
	Jan Hein Jesse, Associate Fellow (project basis)
	Ruud Bos, Associate Fellow (project basis)
	Remko Kruithof, Associate fellow (project basis)

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 project 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 2021, because of the pandemic, webinars were organised with partner organisations such as IAI, IEA, and Kapsarc. In the course of 2022, the covid-19 measures were relaxed and we were able to organise more events in the summer and fall compared to previous years.



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.

CIEP PUBLICATIONS

The following overview highlights 2022 publications, most of which are available on CIEP's website (www.clingendaelenergy.com/publications). CIEP (associated) staff also published articles elsewhere, which are typically listed under the tab "other work" when we are permitted to post the contribution (www.clingendaelenergy.com/otherwork). In 2022 CIEP published 1 joint paper with KAPSARC and a contribution to a work on Energy Security in the Mediterranean Countries.

Papers

Coby van der Linde, Managing Future Security of `low Carbon Hydrogen Supply, July 2022
(<https://www.clingendaelenergy.com/publications/publication/managing-future-security-of-low-carbon-hydrogen-supply>)

Jasper Meijering, Recarbonizing the Chemical industry, August 2022,
(<https://www.clingendaelenergy.com/publications/publication/recarbonizing-the-chemical-industry>)

Coby van der Linde, Jasper Meijering, Roelof Stam en Pier Stapersma, From Just-in-Time to Just-in-Case of just too late? The impact of EU Oil Sanctions on Crude Oil and Oil products Markets in the Netherlands and its relevant markets, December 2022
(<https://www.clingendaelenergy.com/publications/publication/the-impact-of-eu-oil-sanctions-on-crude-oil-and-oil-product-markets-in-the-netherlands-and-its-relevant-markets>)

Other work

- Now is the time to get hydrogen off the ground in Europe, Noe van Hulst en Kirsten Westphal, <https://illuminem.com/energyvoices/a08ea94d-6b64-4008-ae4d-657b5117d337>

COLUMNS

The 2022 columns of Coby van der Linde, Martien Visser, Pieter Boot en Aad Correljé appeared on the Energieforum website (www.energiepodium.nl). Some can also be found on the CIEP website (clingendaelenergy.com/columns).

EVENTS/ACTIVITIES

CIEP organized 2 (online) events in 2022 due to the Civid-19 restrictions.

See the list of online events below, which is also available on clingendaelenergy.com/events; select 2022:

10-11 January 2022 Understanding Phantom Oil together with Kapsarc and Atlantic Council

1 February 2022 Webinar - IEA Quarterly Gas Report - presentation



Clingendael International Energy Programme (CIEP) and The Istituto Affari Internazionali (IAI) in cooperation with the International Energy Agency (IEA)

21 February 2022	IRENA-CIEP webinar on 'The Roadmap for Hydrogen in a Geopolitical Context'
25 March 2022	Round table on security of supply of energy and resources and the long term low carbon solutions
7 July 2022	Webinar - IEA's Quarterly Gas review 2021 Clingendael International Energy Programme (CIEP) and The Istituto Affari Internazionali (IAI), in cooperation with the International Energy Agency (IEA)
8 September 2022	CIEP Gas(ses) Day
15 September 2022	Presentation and discussion with Fatih Birol, Executive Director of the IEA, on the Energy Crisis, Glazen Zaal, The Hague.
17 October 2022	Webinar - IEA's Quarterly Gas review 2021 Clingendael International Energy Programme (CIEP) and The Istituto Affari Internazionali (IAI), in cooperation with the International Energy Agency (IEA)
12 December 2022	Webinar - IEA's Global Gas security review 2021 Clingendael International Energy Programme (CIEP) and The Istituto Affari Internazionali (IAI), in cooperation with the International Energy Agency (IEA)
12 December 2022	Presentation of the IEA Global and European Hydrogen market developments- 2022 in review

TRAINING

Due to corona the in situ training days of CIEP (May and November) were discontinued in 2020 - 2022. Instead, an in-situ training was organised for Public Matters June - September 2022.

Luca Franzia and Coby van der Linde taught the course 'International and European Gas Markets' in the Energy Master Programme of SciencesPo in Paris in January-March 2022.

Coby van der Linde also taught a half-course on energy security at Groningen University in February-March 2022.

CIEP staff also contributed to (online) training programs directed to government officials, diplomats, personnel of international organizations and energy professionals, organized among others by the Clingendael Institute, Erasmus University-UPT, Energy Academy and the Energy Delta Institute (EDI).

Many meetings, including teaching at the universities, were online in 2022.



CIEP MEETINGS

Board Stichting Fonds Instituut Clingendael

17 May 2022 (online)

24 November 2022 (in person)

Advisory board

21 June 2022 (in person)

12 December 2022 (online)

Contact group

15 March 2022 (online)

14 June 2022 (online)

13 October 2022 (in person)

6 December 2022 (online)

WORKING IN AN ONLINE ENVIRONMENT

CIEP staff worked at home most of 2022 until late spring and returned part-time to the office in the summer and early fall and from October onwards reduced working at the office to manage the energy bill. CIEP uses the Teams platform. A work at home contribution was part of the compensation package in 2022 (based on CAO sector Rijk, while laptop computers were provided to work on the platform in the office and at home).

LECTURES, SPEECHES, PRESENTATIONS, MEDIA

During 2022, 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 2022. All were on-line. CIEP staff in 2022 also gave various radio, television, and written media interviews. In 2022 many conferences were hybrid and free to attend online. CIEP staff used this opportunity to attend many international conferences on various geopolitical and energy transition issues.

MEETINGS 2022

January

EBN-energieontbijt (online)

Coby van der Linde (18 January)

Meetings (online) about projects oil value chain in the Netherlands, Pier Stapersma, Jasper Meijering and Coby van der Linde

Meetings (online) on project H2TB, Pier Stapersma and Coby van der Linde

February

Meetings (online) about projects oil value chain in the Netherlands, Pier Stapersma, Jasper Meijering and Coby van der Linde

Presentation (online) SIPA, Columbia University on current situation on European gas markets and energy transition, with Tim Boersma



Meetings (online) on project H2TB, Pier Stapersma and Coby van der Linde.

Meetings (online) on biofuels, Jasper Meijering, Coby van der Linde and Pier Stapersma

Consulted by Embassy of Australia on gas supply situation Europe; Coby van der Linde & Pier Stapersma

Consulted on CBAM by Municipality of Rotterdam; Coby avn der Linde & P. Stapersma

Contributor/host MENA Shiraka course/contribution Instituut Clingendael (Academy) Pier Stapersma

Consulted by French Embassy Lunch on energy policies, Pier Stapersma

Contributor and host CIEP-IRENA webinar on hydrogen, Pier Stapersma; Coby van der Linde

CIEP Roundtable on reliability and affordability of electricity towards 2035; Pier Stapersma

March

Meeting (online) on the Kapsarc CEE index, Coby van der Linde

Meeting (online) national traineeship programme, Coby van der Linde

Meetings (online) on project H2TB, Pier Stapersma and Coby van der Linde

Meeting (in person), Swiss minister of Energy, Coby van der Linde

Meeting Cyril Numn and Elizabeth Borger (online), Embassy Germany, Coby van der Linde

Contributor/host MENA Shiraka course/contribution Instituut Clingendael (Academy), Pier Stapersma

Cooperated in 'interview carrousel', interviewed by Dutch national government officials (Rijksambtenaren), on energy & climate policy, hosted by Instituut Clingendael Academy, Pier Stapersma

Meeting (hybrid) on short-term and long-term liquid energy and feedstock developments, VNO-NCW, Coby van der Linde, Roelof Stam and Jasper Meijering

Klankbordgroep II3050, Coby van der Linde



IEA Low Carbon Gas Day (online), Coby van der Linde

April

Meeting (online) Imports of H2 Nationaal Waterstofprogramma, Coby van der Linde

Meetings (online) on project H2TB, Pier Stapersma and Coby van der Linde

Meeting (online) of biofuels platform, I&W, Coby van der Linde

May

Meetings (online) on project H2TB, Pier Stapersma and Coby van der Linde

Presentation (online) Hydrogen developments, IGU, Coby van der Linde

Expert meeting Province of Groningen, Pier Stapersma

Roundtable diner Vattenfall

Meeting Imports of H2 Nationaal Waterstofprogramma, Coby van der Linde

Oil task force (EZK), Coby van der Linde

June

Meetings (online) on project H2TB, Pier Stapersma and Coby van der Linde

Expert sessie Energie EZK, Minister Jetten, Coby van der Linde

Oil task force (EZK), Coby van der Linde

Training Public Matters, Coby van der Linde, Pier Stapersma and Jasper Meijering

Meeting (online) VNO-NCW werkstroom olie, Coby van der Linde

Klankbordgroep II3050, Coby van der Linde and additional meeting on addional issues

Vattenfall stakeholder meeting, Coby van der Linde

Meeting Imports of H2 Nationaal Waterstofprogramma, Coby van der Linde

RUG summer school presentation (in person) on energy security, Coby van der Linde

July

Presentatie (online) zuivelindustrie over energiecrisis, Coby van der Linde

Meeting (online) VNO-NCW werkstroom olie, Coby van der Linde



Training Public Matters, Coby van der Linde, Pier Stapersma and Jasper Meijering

August

Meeting on energy transition, Delft, Coby van der Linde

Consulted by ROSEN on European hydrogen policies/developments, Pier Stapersma

Contributor to training for diplomats from Pakistan & Bangladesh on Energy and Sustainability, hosted by Instituut Clingendael (Academy), Pier Stapersma

Meeting (online) VNO-NCW werkstroom olie, Coby van der Linde

September

Energy Crisis and energy Transition conference (Berlijn), Coby van der Linde

Lunch meeting on energy crisis with Danish Embassy and other Nordic countries, Pier Stapersma and Coby van der Linde

Oil task force (EZK), Coby van der Linde

Meeting with Fatih Birol, at EZK, Coby van der Linde

Contributor-host MENA Shiraka course and contribution, Instituut Clingendael (Academy) Pier Stapersma, coby van der Linde and Jasper Meijering

Training Public Matters, Coby van der Linde Pier Stapersma and jasper Meijering Meeting (online) VNO-NCW werkstroom olie, Coby van der Linde

Meetings with oil sector experts, Roelof Stam, Coby van der Linde, Jasper Meijering

Expert sessie Energie, Minister Jetten, EZK, Coby van der Linde

October

Oil task force (EZK), Coby van der Linde

Meetings with oil sector experts, Roelof Stam, Coby van der Linde, Jasper Meijering

Meeting (online) VNO-NCW werkstroom olie, Coby van der Linde

Import workgroup National Hydrogen programme, Coby van der Linde

Meeting (online) on update CEE-index, Kapsarc, Coby van der Linde



	Presentation on energy crisis, RvC Gasunie, Coby van der Linde
November	Meetings National Crisis plan Oil, in person, Coby van der Linde
	Contributor to Leergang Buitenlandse Betrekkingen, developments in international energy markets and policy- course hosted by Instituut Clingendael (Academy) Pier Stapersma
	Meeting (online) VNO-NCW werkstroom olie, Coby van der Linde
	Oil task force (EZK), Coby van der Linde
	Meeting AFM on NW European gas market, Coby van der Linde and Pier Stapersma
	Meetings with oil sector experts, Roelof Stam, Coby van der Linde, Jasper Meijering
	Presentations CEFIC (online) on energy crisis- Coby van der Linde and Recarbonising the chemical industry – Jasper Meijering
December	EFI-KAPSARC Joint Work Program - Advisory Committee Meeting (online), Coby van der Linde
	Presentation (online) on energy crisis, FIA-Brussels, Coby van der Linde
	Expert sessie (online) -initiatiefwet energievoorzieningszekerheid S. Erkens

EXTERNAL LECTURES/PRESENTATIONS

In 2022, many lectures and presentations were online until summer 2022. In 2022, Pier Stapersma and Jasper Meijering taught courses at Clingendael Academy.

Pier Stapersma taught various classes in a joint MENA energy transition project with Clingendael Academy.

Luca Franzia and Coby van der Linde taught a course on European gas markets at SciencesPo (Feb-March).

Coby van der Linde taught various masterclasses on hydrogen for EDI, a half course on gas markets at SciencesPo (Jan-Feb), energy security in Groningen (Feb-March), a presentation in the MENA energy transition, a joint project with Clingendael Academy and a masterclass on hydrogen during WGC Korea (online).

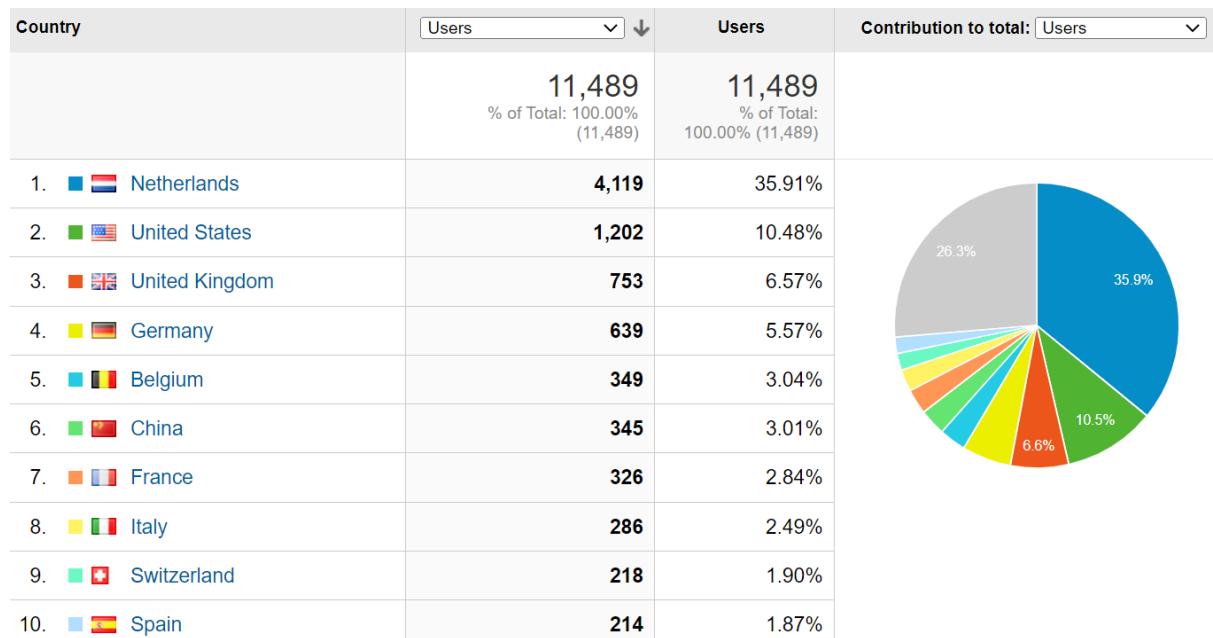
Jasper Meijering presented his study on recarbonizing the Chemical Industry in various fora.



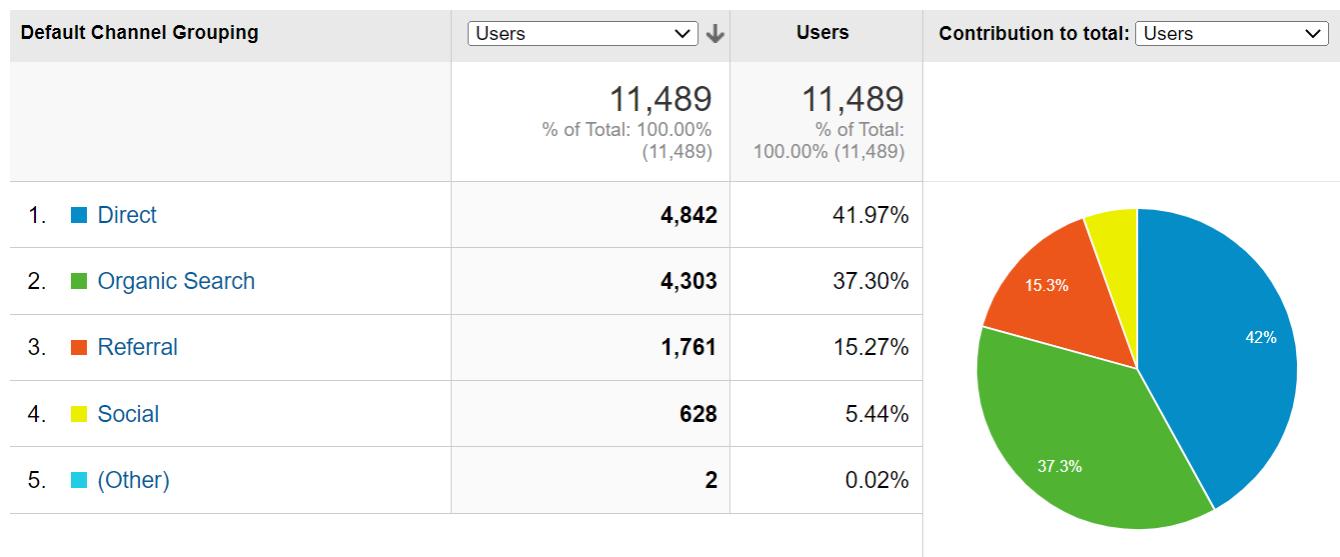
WEBSITE

Everything CIEP published or organised from 2001 onwards, could be found at www.clingendaelenergy.com. Internet is an important communication and information dissemination tool for CIEP.

This is where our visitors came from in 2022



This is how they reached us in 2022:





Unique page visits to our publications in 2022:

Page	Unique Pageviews	Unique Pageviews
	4,348 % of Total: 17.29% (25,145)	4,348 % of Total: 17.29% (25,145)
1. /publications/publication/the-impact-of-eu-oil-sanctions-on-crude-oil-and-oil-product-markets-in-the-netherlands-and-its-relevant-markets	512	11.78%
2. /publications/publication/recarbonizing-the-chemical-industry	505	11.61%
3. /publications/publication/managing-future-security-of-low-carbon-hydrogen-supply	269	6.19%
4. /publications/publication/the-energy-and-feedstock-transition-in-the-port-of-rotterdam-industrial-cluster	248	5.70%
5. /publications/publication/hydrogen-in-north-western-europe-a-vision-towards-2030	221	5.08%
6. /publications/publication/quicksan-rotterdam-haven-industrie-fit-for-55	212	4.88%
7. /publications/publication/the-european-refining-sector-a-diversity-of-markets	177	4.07%
8. /publications/publication/developments-in-eu-russia-gas-relations	149	3.43%
9. /publications/publication/the-dynamic-development-of-organic-chemistry-in-north-west-europe	145	3.33%
10. /publications/publication/refinery-2050-refining-the-clean-molecule	128	2.94%

Unique page visits for events in 2022:

Page	Unique Pageviews	Unique Pageviews
	2,509 % of Total: 9.98% (25,145)	2,509 % of Total: 9.98% (25,145)
1. /events/event/presentation-of-the-iea-quarterly-gas-market-report-q1	927	36.95%
2. /events/event/rondetafelgesprek--voorbereiden-op-grotere-risicos-in-leveringszekerheid-van-brand-en-grondstoffen-en-de-langere-termijn-koolstofarme-oplossingsrichtingen	708	28.22%
3. /events/event/irena-ciep-webinar-on-the-roadmap-for-hydrogen-in-a-geopolitical-context	222	8.85%
4. /events/event/presentation-of-the-iea-global-and-european-hydrogen-market-developments--2022-in-review	176	7.01%
5. /events/event/presentation-of-the-iea-gas-market-report-q3-	119	4.74%
6. /events/event/presentation-of-the-iea-gas-market-report-q4-2022	53	2.11%
7. /events/event/presentation-of-the-iea-gas-market-report-q4-2021-including-the-global-gas-security-review-2021	40	1.59%
8. /events/event/presentation-of-weo-2019	23	0.92%
9. /events/event/clep-energy-lecture-mckinseys-2019-global-energy-perspective-reference-case	20	0.80%
10. /events/event/world-energy-outlook-2018	17	0.68%

Unique page visits ‘overall’ in 2022:

Page	Unique Pageviews	Unique Pageviews
	25,145 % of Total: 100.00% (25,145)	25,145 % of Total: 100.00% (25,145)
1. /	7,386	29.37%
2. /publications	1,220	4.85%
3. /about_us/staff/member/coby-van-der-linde	1,205	4.79%
4. /about_us	1,007	4.00%
5. /events/event/presentation-of-the-iea-quarterly-gas-market-report-q1	927	3.69%
6. /events/event/rondetafelgesprek--voorbereiden-op-grotere-risicos-in-leveringszekerheid-van-brand-en-grondstoffen-en-de-langere-termijn-koolstofarme-oplossingsrichtingen	708	2.82%
7. /about_us/staff	704	2.80%
8. /about_us/staff/member/maria-van-der-hoeven	553	2.20%
9. /publications/publication/the-impact-of-eu-oil-sanctions-on-crude-oil-and-oil-product-markets-in-the-netherlands-and-its-relevant-markets	512	2.04%
10. /publications/publication/recarbonizing-the-chemical-industry	505	2.01%



PROJECTS

In 2022, we finalised work on a paid project on the oil value chain and security of supply of imported hydrogen, both projects for EZK. The hydrogen study is also our contribution to a larger joint project on imported hydrogen together with TUD, EUR (Drift, UPT). We also did a project on the potential impact of sanctions on crude oil and oil product imports from Russia for Vemobin and Votob.

FINANCES

2022 was the second year of the sixth project period (1-1-2021 to 31-12-2024).

The overall financial result for 2022 was -30.020 euro.

	2022	2021
Contribution stakeholders	569.672	575.000
Project income	96.267	98.803
Other income or cost	-5.401	-5.398
Staff costs	-531.019	465.330
Deprecation cost	-7.229	-5.842
Public activity costs	-31.539	-15.139
Foundation costs	-120.771	-102.147
Profit Taxes (Paid or return)	€	-690
 TOTAL RESULT	 € -30.020	 € 79.257
Liquidity	€ 1.211.794	€ 1.266.238
Foundation Capital (CIEP)		
CIEP-reserves	€ 1.005.143	€ 1.003.822
Destination Public Reserves	€ 109.274	€ 140.615





ANNEX 1 ABOUT CIEP

HISTORY

In September 2001, Clingendael *International Energy Programme* (CIEP) was founded under the Foundation Stichting Fonds Instituut Clingendael. In 2022, this Foundation was renamed Stichting Fonds Institute CIEP.

CIEP participates in and seeks to make significant and substantive contributions to the public debates on national and international developments in the energy sector, including the energy transition.

MISSION

Through research, the publication of studies, information releases, columns, and media 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 current research and activities revolve around the issues of the geo-political and geo-economic consequences of changing supply and demand patterns in energy, in particular oil and natural gas and renewable energy carriers, and the development of European energy markets and energy policymaking against the background of international energy market developments and energy transition.

