De-Risking International Energy Law for the Energy Transition



Professor Dr. Raphael J Heffron

BA, MA, MLitt, MPhil, MSc Barristerat-Law, PhD







Prof in Corporate & Commercial Law Dean & Professor, Abu Dhabi University EU Jean Monnet Professor (2016 & 2019) Circa €8m in research grants















The British Academy

















1. Risk in International Energy Law



Risks on international legal issues on the Rise





- Collapse of Ice Sheets and/or major ice formations
 → much higher sea levels.
- Permafrost thaw releases methane → acceleration of global warming.
- Massive loss of forests
 → loss of biodiversity &
 release of greenhouse gases →
 acceleration of global warming.
- Rapid climate change
 → mass extinctions of animals,
 plants, other life forms.

- 5 Shutdown of Atlantic Meridional Overturning Circulation (AMOC)
 → Cooling of Northern Hemisphere
- 6 Increase in El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO)

(AMOC conveys heat from the tropics).

- → drought in South East Asia.
- 7 West African Monsoon
 → droughts across Mauritania, Senegal,
 Burkina Faso, Mali, and Niger.
- **8** Greening of the Sahara
 → greater local biodiversity.

- Indian Monsoon shift→ droughts on the Indian subcontinent.
- Tipping points at regional level
- → severe local impacts on all continents.
- Changed marine ecosystems
 → abrupt West Tropical Indian Oceanic Bloom
 (Sudden increase in deep water upwelling brings nutrients to the upper layers of ocean, leading to gains in productivity from microorganisms to fisheries).
- Disappearance of coral reefs
 → loss of biodiversity, habitats, coastal erosion, cultural and economic losses.



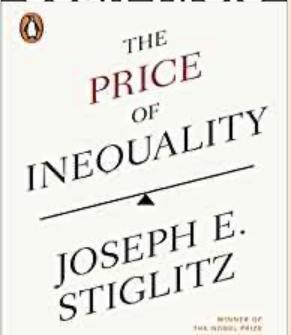






for the Common Good

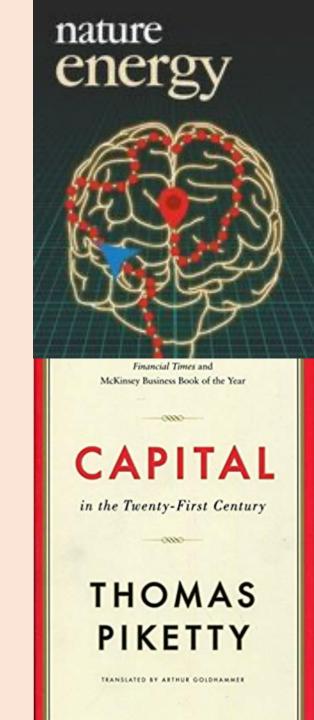




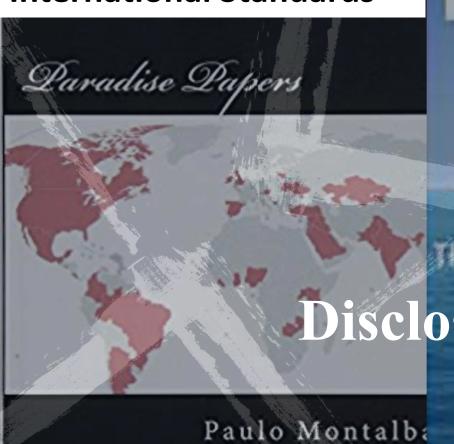
Design of our legal system influenced by political economy

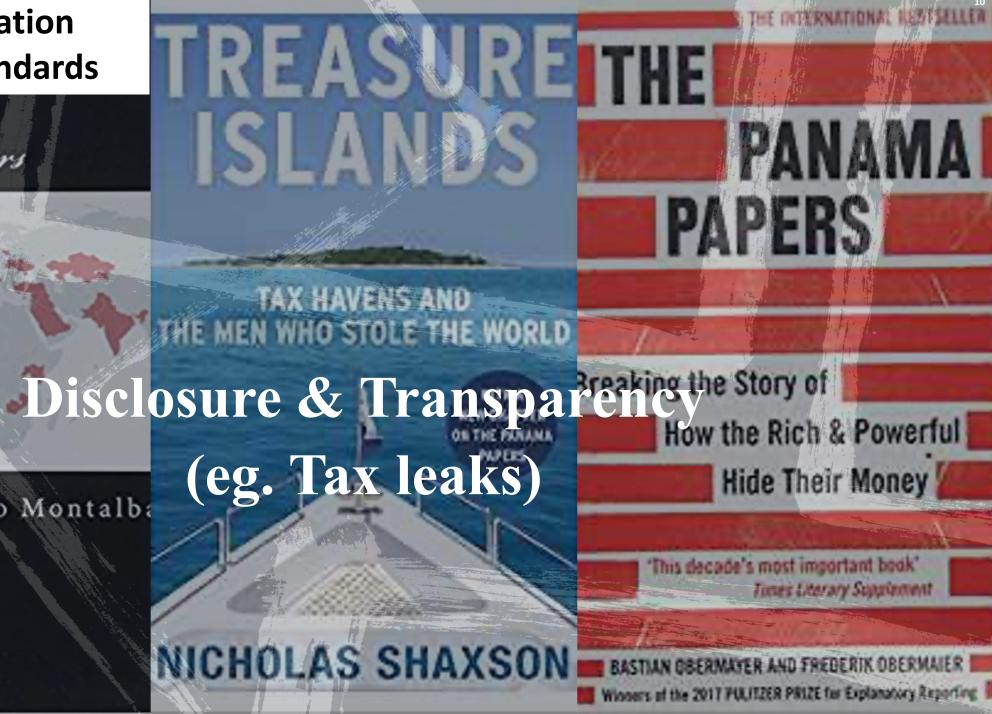
Calls for Justice

- Nature Energy
 - Addressing SDG 7 can influence whether we meet all other SDGs (Nerini et al., 2018)
- Economists call for more justice
 - Can also help us reduce inequality SDG 7



International Taxation International Standards

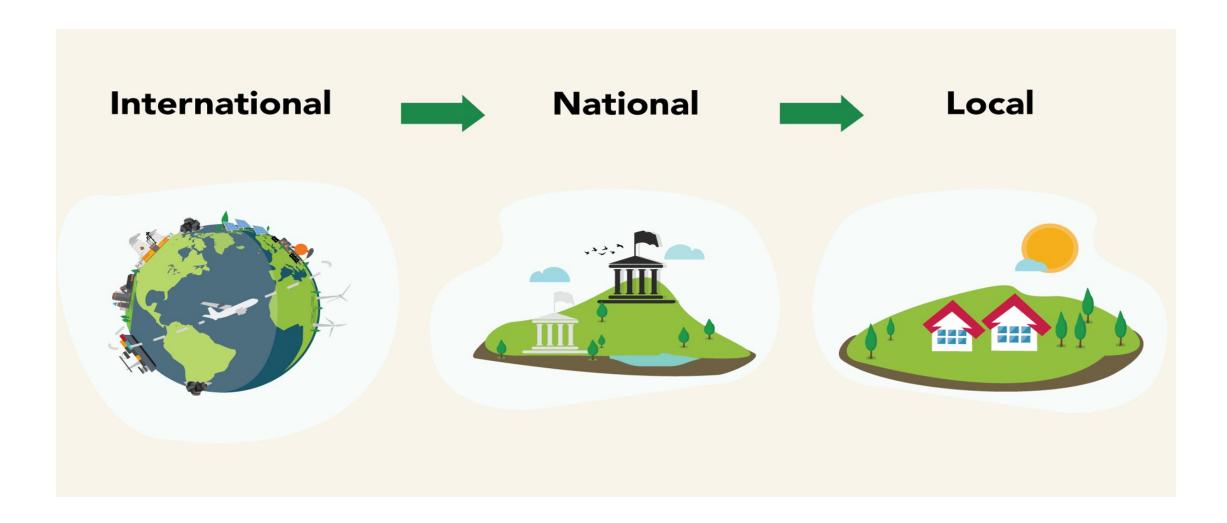




2. How do we De-Risk in International Energy Law



Risk and Justice at three levels



Why change?

De-risk decision-making

(Responsibility is changing)



In simplistic terms, *Future-Proofing* means that in the future, public and private energy decision-makers can state at that point in time in the past, they relied on existing best-practice (including scientific data, risk management strategy, environmental impact data, consideration of alternatives etc.) to inform their decision-making.

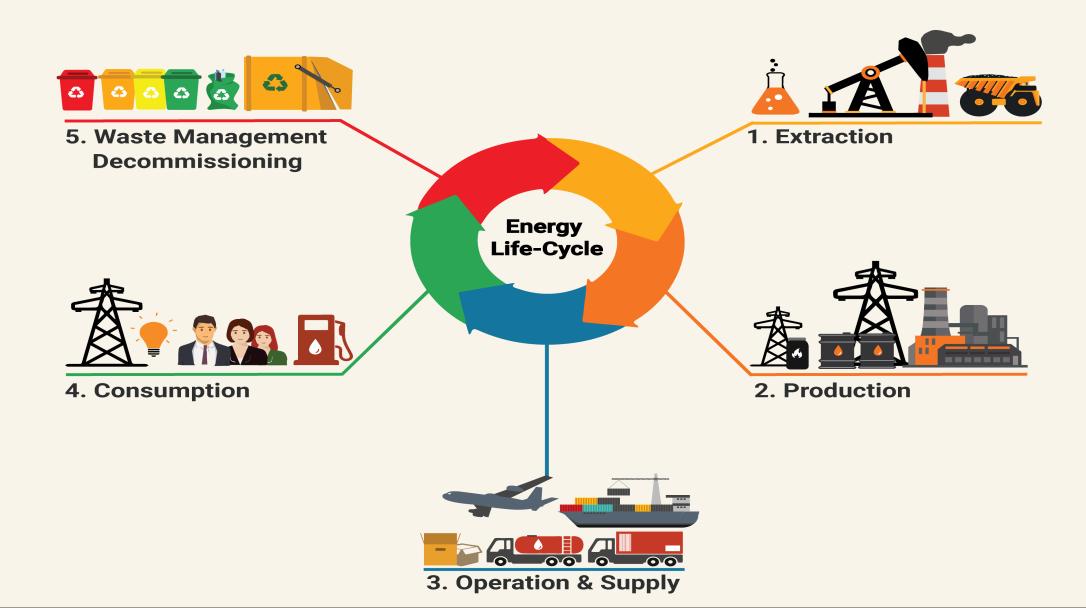
Key Aim of IEL -

Re-Balance of the operating relationship between:

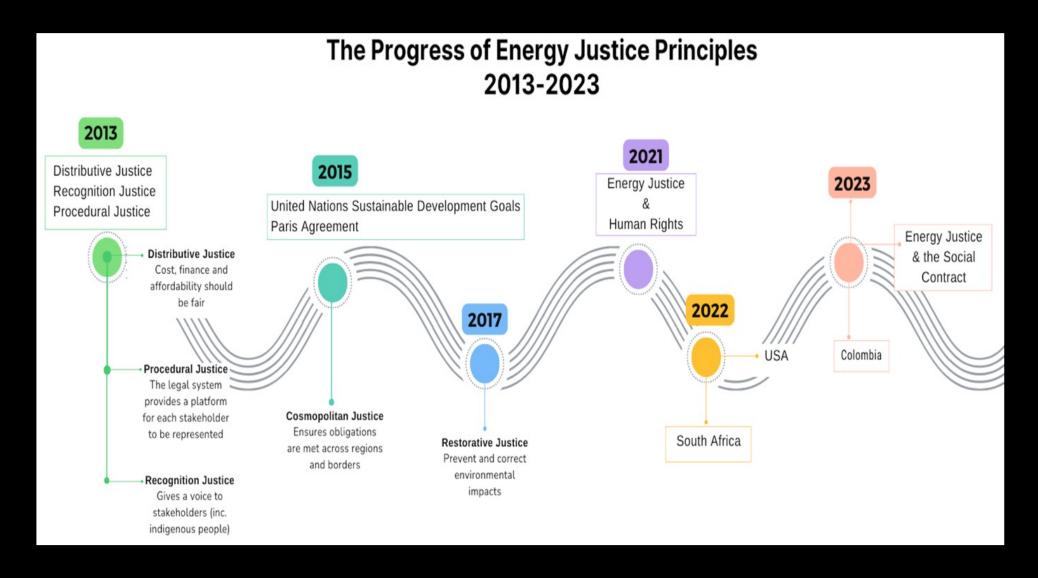
(1) Government, (2) Energy & Extractive industries Companies and (3) Civil Society



Purpose of IEL is to develop projects across the energy life-cycle



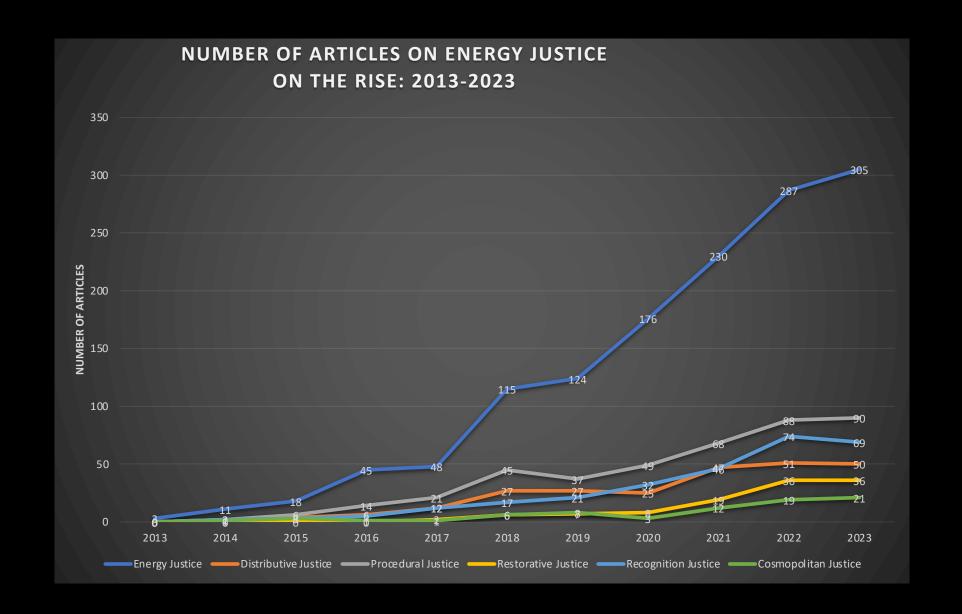
Energy Justice - a principle-based approach



Brief Explanation

Energy Justice Principle	Key Focus	Simple Definition	
Distributive	The finance system	The energy system should have a fairer distribution of finance, i.e., profits should be shared more fairly across all stakeholders.	
Procedural	The legal system	The architecture of the legal system needs to produce and provide opportunity for just outcomes.	
Restorative	Correct and prevent injustices in the system	Impacts from energy activities need to be prevented and corrected to increase justice	
Recognition	The 'Who' nationally and locally	All stakeholders need to be accounted for and in particular for example, vulnerable groups and indigenous communities.	
Cosmopolitan	The 'Who' internationally	All countries and private institutions need to recognise their responsibilities internationally and how these affect stakeholders nationally and locally.	

Global Energy Justice Research on the Rise



Energy Justice Principles in Action Internationally

Energy Justice Principle	International Finance	Shipping	Critical Minerals
Distributive	X	X	X
Procedural	X	X	X
Restorative	X	X	X
Recognition	X	X	X
Cosmopolitan	-	X	X



Paris COP21 Agreement (2015)

Society finally faces challenges ...

2017: Governments begin to explore the Just Transition

Switching to new clean technology



Energy is key part of the Climate process
- circa 80% of carbon emissions



Addressing Inequality

2019: First finance is advanced towards the Just Transition



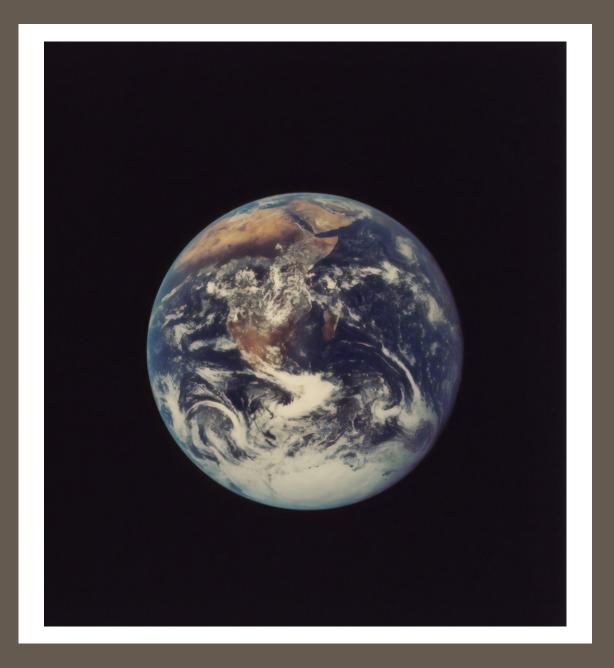
Impacts of Climate Change

2023: The 'Just Transition becomes central to COP28

... to meet a just energy scenario for 2030 and 2050 that is low risk for society

1. Scenario Planning

- Corporate Strategic-Thinking Tool
 - Supports UN 'Futureproof' approach
- Prepare for different scenarios now with immediate effect:
 - Risk management
 - Resilience (in light of economic crises,
 COVID-19 health crisis etc.)
 - Climate change



2. (Energy) Justice Milestone Reports (EJMRs) – The Toolkit to reduce Risk

Reports will be updated periodically throughout the lifecycle of the project.

The EJMR reports ensure documented evidenced-based relationship strategy with all key stakeholders.

Procedural Justice

- Review of the Legal Architecture
- Transparency & Participation
 Procedures
- Periodic review of Procedural Justice Performance during project lifecycle

Distributive Justice

- Financial Impact of the Project
- Taxation Roadmap
- Job Creation, & Innovation
- Challenges to Fair Distribution
 - %Income to Energy Expenditure



Restorative Justice

- Environmental Impact Assessment Compliance
- Development of Clean-Up Fund
- Resolving Legacy Energy Waste
- Prevention Roadmap

Recognition Justice

- Stakeholder Identification (Mapping)
- Local Capacity Development
- Tracking Respect for Human Rights
- Legacy for Future Generations

Cosmopolitan Justice

- Comparison with Alternate Projects
- Cross-Region/Border Impacts
- Obligation to other countries
 - Advisory Opinion
- International Obligations (inc. Financial)

2. (Energy) Justice Milestone Reports (EJMRs) – The Toolkit to reduce Risk

Reports will be updated periodically throughout the lifecycle of the project.

The EJMR reports ensure documented evidenced-based relationship strategy with all key stakeholders.

Procedural Justice (Banks-Risk, UN)

- Review of the Legal Architecture
- Transparency & Participation Procedures
- Periodic review of Procedural Justice Performance during project lifecycle

Distributive Justice (OECD)

- Financial Impact of the Project
- Taxation Roadmap
- Job Creation, & Innovation
- Challenges to Fair Distribution
 - %Income to Energy Expenditure



Restorative Justice (UN, IAEA)

- Environmental Impact Assessment Compliance
- Development of Clean-Up Fund
- Resolving Legacy Energy Waste
- Prevention Roadmap

Recognition Justice (IMO)

- Stakeholder Identification (Mapping)
- Local Capacity Development
- Tracking Respect for Human Rights
- Legacy for Future Generations

Cosmopolitan Justice (IMO, ICJ, EITI)

- Comparison with Alternate Projects
- Cross-Region/Border Impacts
- Obligation to other countries
 - Advisory Opinion
- International Obligations (inc. Financial)



Data Driven Process

- 'Data' driven society
 - IPCC reports
 - Insurance Data
 - Economic Data
 - Socio-economic data
 - Health Data
 - Environmental Data







IEL is changing

- Key issues
 - Data-driven
 - Science-influenced
 - Economic & finance
 - Job Creation
 - Health & Environment Data

More demanding time to be IEL Scholar than ever





Wave of Justice

UN policy on the 'just transition'



No one left behind

Gaining momentum

Agenda for International Law

What will it look like? IEL & Interdisciplinarity



Questions & Answers