[redacted]	[redacted] US Secretary of the Interior
[redacted]	• [redacted] ▪ [redacted] ▪ [redacted] ▪ [redacted] ▪ [redacted] ▪ [redacted] ▪ [redacted] ▪ [redacted]
Themen	1. Current geopolitical situation (impact on energy policy) 2. Energy Security 3. Energy and data centers 4. Bilateral energy cooperation
Kernbotschaften	**1. The U.S. and Germany share important approaches in the implementation of their energy policies** **2. The German Government is placing increased emphasis on pragmatic and efficient solutions in the interest of business and citizens** **3. Areas for bilateral cooperation: energy&data centers, geothermal energy, CCS, SMR**

Current geopolitical situation (Impact on Energy Policy) – VIIIB1

[redacted]

[redacted] The Energy Information Administration (EIA) presented a forecast for energy prices last week, which assumes an oil price of 79 USD/barrel brent on average in 2026 and a gas export price that is only slightly higher compared to the previous year-.
Also, **Qatar** has temporarily stopped its **LNG exports** to Europe (less than 4% of total European gas imports, less than 9% of LNG Imports). A recent ifo-forecast fears that the geopolitical development may harm German economic growth, especially if the situation continues. Some reports indicate that demand for heat pumps and solar PV in Germany has increased as a result of high oil prices. [redacted] Iran co-manages South Pars, the world's largest gas field, with Qatar. In response, Teheran has threatened retaliatory strikes against gas infrastructure and refineries in the UAE, Saudi Arabia, and Qatar. [redacted]

We are observing the current geopolitical escalation in the Middle East and the closure of the Strait of Hormuz with grave concern.

While the **physical security of supply in Germany remains stable** due to our successful diversification, the massive price spikes—especially for middle distillates—are putting immense pressure on our citizens and fueling inflationary trends across the globe.

Over the past week, prices have eased slightly from their recent highs of $120 per barrel for Brent crude and €60/MWh for gas on the TTF. At present, we are seeing a period of sideways movement:

Oil prices are currently stabilizing in a corridor around **$105 per barrel**. **Gas prices** are hovering in a corridor around **€55/MWh.**

LNG imports via German terminals are currently unaffected, as there are no scheduled deliveries from the Middle East; our primary volumes continue to arrive from the US. We appreciate the reliability of our U.S. partners.

Despite this relative stabilization, oil and gas markets remain highly volatile as there is no clear indication of how long the conflict and the blockade in the Persian Gulf will persist. **While there is no physical shortage of fuels at this stage, we remain concerned about the impact of high prices on diesel and jet fuel.**

To mitigate these pressures, Germany is participating in a coordinated **IEA collective action** to release 400 million barrels of emergency oil reserves, with our contribution amounting to approximately **2.64 million tonnes.**

Furthermore, we are implementing a legislative amendment to the **Act against Restraints of Competition** on the German fuel market.

How do you assess the **mid-term impact** of its maximum pressure policy on Iran for global oil markets and energy price stability?

What levers do you see for stabilizing international energy markets?

Energy Security – VIIIB1

Germany bets on all sources of energy: wind, solar, gas, oil, storage interconnections, looking into nuclear – similar to the US' "all of the above" approach.

Diversification of partners a key component of ensuring security of supply.

How is the National Energy Dominance Council approaching the topic of energy infrastructure, resilience and supply chain security?

Energy and data centers – ID1

In recent years, the US have seen a **massive increase in data centers** – mostly used for powering AI. The currently installed capacity of **57 GW** is set to double by the end of the decade. [redacted]

However, data center deployment comes with a specific **set of challenges**, ranging from massively increased electricity demand and strain on the grid to environmental concerns over noise pollution and problems with social licensing and increasing energy bills for consumers. [redacted]

Energy infrastructure will be the backbone of the AI industry.

America and Europe can reinforce each other: the U.S. leads in compute, Europe leads in system integration. AI requires the strengths of both. See room for cooperation.

Bilateral Energy Cooperation – IIB6

The bilateral **Climate and Energy Partnership (CEP)** was concluded following the end of the first Trump presidency. It was announced on 15 July 2021 by Chancellor **Merkel** and U.S. President Biden; the memorandum of intent was signed on 27 May 2022 by four co-chairs (**Habeck/Baerbock/Kerry/Granholm**).

The focus was on the exchange of **best practices and technology cooperation**, strengthened **transatlantic investment** in clean technologies, and **supply chains**. The **goal at the time**: to advance transformation in line with Paris as global "leaders". To this end, four technical **working groups** were established: **hydrogen, offshore wind, zero-emission vehicles, and cooperation with third countries**. In addition, a B2B task force focusing on trade in hydrogen derivatives and a working group on **CCUS**.

[redacted]

[redacted]

In the EU-US Joint Statement of August 21, 2025 (*framework on an agreement on reciprocal, fair and balanced trade*) energy cooperation is addressed with a focus on the elimination of non-tariff barriers, complemented by an EU commitment expressing its intention to purchase US LNG, oil, and nuclear energy products with an expected offtake valued at $750 bn through 2028. [redacted]

We share the approach to energy policy that focusses on affordability and resiliency, applying pragmatism and common sense.

Areas I am particularly interested in include geothermal energy, small modular reactors, CCS, and of course AI and data centers but I am happy to hear about your priorities.

[redacted]

Vom Leitungsbereich auszufüllen.		
Eingangsdatum Leitung	**Tagebuchnummer**	**eDW-Nummer**

16.03.2026 **Terminvorbereitung** **BM'in Reiche** **Betr.: Leadership Dialogue mit [redacted]** Ort: George R. Brown Convention Center, Raum: Bridge, 3. Etage (# 360) **Für den Termin am: 25.03.2026, 15:15 - 15:55 Uhr**	**BM**	
	z.K.	
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Aktenzeichen				
Bearb.	**RL**	**Mitz.**	**UAL**	**AL**

Anlagen:

Anlage 2: Gesprächsteilnehmende mit Foto und Kurzlebenslauf

Anlage 3: Sprechpunkte

Teilnehmer/innen:

[redacted] S&P Global

Kontaktpersonen vor Ort:

[redacted] IIB6

[redacted]

Ablauf:

- Begrüßung durch den Host und Gespräch

Anlass/Rahmen:

Vorbereitung für den Leadership Dialogue mit [redacted] im Rahmen der CERAWeek.

Sprachregime: Englisch

Folgende Themen wurden angemeldet / sind zu erwarten:

1. Energy Realism
2. Restoring competitiveness
3. The global race for AI

Kernbotschaften

1. **Energy realism: Europe needs to acknowledge that for the foreseeable future expanding intermittent renewables needs to be combined with flexible baseload capacity – including storage capacities – and intelligent grid and system integration to power its economy.**
2. **Europe has all it needs to restore its competitiveness – especially in the global AI race. The grid is the central economic asset of a modern industrial nation. Europe already runs the grid architecture the AI era requires: highly connected, balanced across borders, digitalised, and capable of integrating both renewables and hyperscale loads.**
3. **AI is only as powerful as the energy system beneath it. But it is not all about competition. Cooperation is not a zero-sum game but creates win-win opportunities. Therefore, we need a transatlantic energy - AI compact.**

[redacted]

--- Anlage 2: Gesprächsteilnehmende mit Foto und Kurzlebenslauf ---

[redacted]	**[redacted] S&P Global** • [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] [redacted]

[redacted]

--- Anlage 3: Sprechpunkte ---

Energy Realism

Realism, pragmatism and geopolitical resilience are the three key elements of my energy policy.

Europe needs to acknowledge that, for the foreseeable future, expanding intermittent renewables needs to be combined with flexible baseload capacity to power its economy.

This includes storage capacities, intelligent grid and system integration.

Imagine a modern industrial nation trying to run an **AI economy** as well as steel, chemicals, and transport on weather dependent supply, with insufficient backup, insufficient transmission, and insufficient planning. It cannot work.

Europe operates the largest, most **interconnected electricity grid** in the world: with **400+ cross border interconnectors** serving 600 million people, enabling real time balancing across an entire continent.

This **level of integration creates resilience, stabilizes prices**, and allows Europe to move renewable energy and firm power efficiently across borders.

Germany is moving to factual, engineering based energy policy. A clear-eyed view of reality is the only path to competitiveness, climate progress, and industrial strength.

My policy stands for a pragmatic “and and” transition.

[redacted]

Germany’s energy transition must be guided by engineering realities.

Reliability requires an “AND AND” mix: wind, solar, gas, nuclear, storage, interconnections, each doing what it does best.

Imagine an **energy system that performs under all conditions**: when it’s dark and windless; when industry ramps up production; when geopolitical shocks strike. Only a **diversified system** can remain stable in all scenarios.

Europe’s **SMR potential** is massive: 17–53 GW of firm, zero carbon capacity by 2050. **Offshore wind yields** are world class. **Flexible gas** ensures system adequacy. No single technology can replace this diversity.

This is not about preferences, not about ideologies, it’s about physics and innovations. Countries that adopt “AND AND” will grow their industries. Countries that cling to “either or” will shrink them.

We need geopolitical resilience.

We need to move from chokepoints to buffers.

Energy crises no longer start with empty storage tanks.

They start with fear.

Risk premiums, shipping disruptions, price spikes, and bottlenecks drive crises faster than physical shortages.

You can look at the disruptions at the **Strait of Hormuz**: insurance costs skyrocket, LNG cargoes reroute, trading hubs panic, and spot prices surge, long before any molecule is actually missing.

[redacted]

Germany’s gas imports are exposed: >50% indexed to spot market volatility, making the country vulnerable to global pricing shocks even when supply is sufficient.

Germany is moving **to a buffered energy state**: more storage, more interconnections, more flexibility and fewer shocks transmitted to industry and consumers.

Renewables – including **green gases and fuels** – help decreasing the dependency on global fossil fuels.

Restoring Competitiveness

Europe has all it needs to restore its competitiveness – especially in the **global AI race**. Here is why:

The grid is the central economic asset of a modern industrial nation.

Without grid capacity, nothing grows.

With it, everything scales.

Imagine connection queues shrinking from years to months;

data centres able to locate where industry needs them;

interconnectors stabilising prices;

and digital substations and sensors making the system fast, flexible, and intelligent.

The **EU grid spans 1+ million kilometres** and already delivers €34 billion/year in consumer benefit through market integration.

But ageing assets and slow permitting threaten competitiveness unless modernised at speed.

Germany is opening its grid to global investment, turning it into a magnet for hyperscalers, manufacturers, and innovators. A smart grid is a growth engine.

Europe already runs the grid architecture the AI era requires:

highly connected, balanced across borders, digitalised, and capable of integrating both renewables and hyperscale loads.

Imagine a continent where power flows seamlessly across nations; where AI systems forecast wind and solar output; where data centres

[redacted]

become flexible grid assets; and where no region stands alone during a shock.

Europe has:

- 400+ interconnectors, 600 million customers — the world's largest integrated grid.
- €584bn grid investment by 2030; €170bn for digitalisation (smart meters, automation, digital twins).
- AI already cuts outages by 15–30% at European utilities.
- Smart flex integration could unlock 50–60 GW of dispatchable demand by 2035.
- U.S. grid still split into three disconnected systems, limiting flexibility and resilience.

[redacted]

The Global Race for AI

AI begins at the power socket.

AI is only as powerful as the energy system beneath it.

Nations don't compete on models, data centres or chips alone.

They compete on whether they can supply stable, affordable, 24/7 power those technologies require as well as making data centers ever more energy efficient.

Imagine a data centre cluster the size of an industrial park: consuming the electricity of a mid-sized city. If the frequency drifts, the grid stumbles, or the price spikes, the entire digital economy stutters. For our economies, **AI is not "virtual"; it is deeply physical.** Key is intelligent integration of data centres in the energy system.

Global data centre electricity demand is projected to almost double to ~945 TWh by 2030 (IEA).

By 2026, global AI electricity demand is projected to match the entire consumption of Japan, one of the world's largest economies.

Germany – and every energy system – must be ready for this challenge. We need to extend our electricity and storage capacities and better integrate the system.

Therefore, Germany is restructuring its energy system around **stability, efficiency and capacity**. Because in the AI age, energy security and provides the firm base on which to build digital leadership.

We must be clear: we need and want data technologies and we will master the challenge to provide them with sufficient and reliable electricity.

[redacted]

But it is not all about competition. Cooperation is not a zero-sum game but creates win-win opportunities.

Therefore, we need a transatlantic energy - AI compact.

America and Europe can reinforce each other: **the U.S. leads in computing, Europe leads in system integration**. AI requires the strengths of both.

Imagine data centre clusters in the U.S. running on secure, diversified, climate resilient energy - supported by **transatlantic partnerships in LNG, hydrogen, CCS, nuclear, and advanced grid engineering**.

U.S. data centre demand could reach 176 GW by 2035, putting unprecedented stress on **fragmented regional grids**.

Europe brings decades of experience in balancing large, integrated systems and offers diversified supply routes and firm capacity.

It provides the operating manual for an intelligent, integrated, AI ready energy system.

If the US wants to anchor the AI revolution on stable ground, it is recommended to upgrade the grid with the same urgency it invests in GPUs.

A new US–EU compact would marry American compute with European energy resilience. This is how democracies maintain leadership in the AI century.

[redacted]

Vom Leitungsbereich auszufüllen.		
Eingangsdatum Leitung	**Tagebuchnummer**	**eDW-Nummer**

19. März 2026 **Terminvorbereitung** **Frau Ministerin** a.d.D. **<u>Betr.:</u> Luncheon and Dialogue** **Ort:** Hilton Americas, Plenary Ballroom, 4. Etage **Für den Termin am: 23. März 2026, 12:50-14:05 Uhr**	**BM** **z.K.** **z.K.** **PSt z.K.** **St**

Aktenzeichen				
Bearb.	**RL**	**Mitz.**	**UAL**	**AL**
ORR'in [redacted]				

<u>Ablauf:</u>

1. Platzierung an einem Head-Table
2. Dialog zwischen [redacted] und [redacted]

<u>Anlass/Rahmen:</u>

Beteiligung an einem Luncheon mit [redacted] (S&P) und [redacted] (Ford) während der CERAWeek. Das Luncheon ist ein Format, das ein Mittagessen mit thematischem Input verbindet (kein aktiver Beitrag vorgesehen).

<u>Folgende Themen wurden angemeldet / sind zu erwarten:</u>

1. Business Strategies
2. Policy & Regulation
3. Stakeholders

[redacted]

Vom Leitungsbereich auszufüllen.		
Eingangsdatum Leitung	**Tagebuchnummer**	**eDW-Nummer**

16.03.2026 **Terminvorbereitung** **Frau Ministerin** **<u>Betr.:</u> Panel: Reimagining Trans-Atlantic Relations: European Energy, Security and Sovereignty** <u>Ort</u>: George R. Brown Convention Center, Raum: Bridge, 3. Etage (# 360) **Für den Termin am: 23.03.2026, 15:15 - 15:55 Uhr**	**BM** **z.K.** **z.K.** **PSt z.K.** **St**

Aktenzeichen				
Bearb.	**RL**	**Mitz.**	**UAL**	**AL**

<u>Anlagen:</u> Anlage 2: Gesprächsteilnehmende mit Foto und Kurzlebenslauf

Anlage 3: Sprechpunkte

<u>Teilnehmer/innen:</u>

[redacted] National Energy Dominance Council, USA

[redacted] Black Rock Investment

[redacted], Total Energies

[redacted] S&P Global Energy

[redacted]

Kontaktpersonen vor Ort:

[redacted] Speaker Management ([redacted]spglobal.com; Tel.: +1 [redacted]

[redacted] IIB6

Ablauf:

- Begrüßung durch den Host [redacted]
- Anschl. Diskussion zu den Themenblöcken
- Wrap-up und Verabschiedung

Moderation: [redacted] S&P

Anlass/Rahmen:

Vorbereitung für die Podiumsdiskussion „Reimagining Transatlantic Relations: European Energy, Security and Sovereignty" im Rahmen der CERAWeek.

Das diesjährige Leitthema „Convergence and Competition: Energy, Technology and Geopolitics" adressiert zentrale Herausforderungen der Energiesicherheit, Strommärkte, Lieferketten sowie den Einfluss von KI auf den Energiesektor.

Sprachregime: Englisch

Folgende Themen wurden angemeldet / sind zu erwarten:

1. Rebuilding Strategic Alignment
2. Energy, Competitiveness and Industrial Investment
3. Energy Markets and System Stability
4. Energy Security and Geopolitics
5. AI, Power Systems and Critical Minerals / Transatlantic Cooperation

Kernbotschaften

1. **Transatlantic energy partnership is a strategic necessity, not a favor; rebuild partnership of equals based on mutual industrial interest, not dependency**
2. **We need energy realism and pragmatism. We need all sources of energy: wind, solar, gas, nuclear, storage, interconnections. Need a diversified set of partners around the globe.**
3. **Our grid is our strength in Europe.**
4. **No national security without energy security.**
5. **Transatlantic cooperation on 1) grid infrastructure, 2) supply chains, 3) technology and innovation.**

--- Anlage 2: Gesprächsteilnehmende mit Foto und Kurzlebenslauf ---

<u>Gesprächspartner/innen:</u>

[redacted]	[redacted] **BlackRock Investment Institute** [redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]**,** **TotalEnergies** [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]	[redacted] **National Energy Dominance Council** [redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted] – [redacted] **S&P Global Energy** [redacted]

--- Anlage 3: Sprechpunkte ---

Rebuilding Strategic Alignment

Q: Both Europe and the United States want to strengthen industrial capacity and rebuild strategic supply chains. Energy prices and reliability sit at the center of that agenda. From Germany's perspective, what would a constructive trans-Atlantic energy partnership look like that supports industrial growth on both sides of the Atlantic?

Transatlantic energy partnership is a strategic necessity, not a favor; rebuild partnership of equals based on mutual industrial interest, not dependency

History matters:
transatlantic relationship is a **civilizational bond**, not a transaction.
45 million Americans today claim German ancestry.
The US helped rebuild Germany after WWII.
The cultural influence of the US on Germany over the decade has been massive.
For many Germans the US feels like a close relative rather than a distant cousin.

A Partnership is based on trust, shared values and common interest. It is not a zero-sum game, it means win-win for both.
We in Germany believe in a rules-based international order, democracy, freedom of speech, and the rule of law.

Way forward is to concentrate on **common interests and complementarities**. Energy policy a good starting point.
Energy security a key concern for both countries.

[redacted]

Shared objective of **reliable and affordable energy** for the people and our industry.
Germany needs energy, the US exports energy. The U.S. is already a decisive pillar of our energy security.

German companies are leading in energy technologies and integration, the US is leading in energy investment and innovation.
Germany is a strong partner – in industry and investment, in research and technology.
Rebuilding trust and reliability is a precondition to harness these opportunities.
We stand ready.

Energy, Competitiveness, and Industrial Investment

Q: Germany's industrial model depends on secure and competitively priced energy. What policy adjustments – on energy pricing, regulation, or infrastructure – are necessary to sustain Europe's industrial base?

We need energy realism and pragmatism.

Europe needs to acknowledge that for the foreseeable future expanding intermittent renewables need to be combined with flexible baseload capacity to power its economy. This includes storage capacities – and intelligent grid and system integration. We need all sources of energy: wind, solar, gas, nuclear, storage, interconnections.

The overall global macroeconomic context is challenging – tariffs, war and conflicts.

Energy prices are high in most of Europe. And particularly in Germany.

Industrial electricity in the US is nearly three times cheaper than in Germany. This puts us at a competitive disadvantage.

We acknowledge that and are acting decisively.

We have **reduced the electricity tax**.

We have **halved transmission grid fees**.

And we are introducing a competitive **industrial electricity price**.

But energy prices are not the only determinants for competitiveness.

Energy supply in Germany is more reliable than almost anywhere else in the world.

Average outage per customer only at around 12 min per year. In the US, it is more than 100 min.[1]

The grid is the central economic asset of a modern industrial nation.

The EU grid spans 1+ million kilometers and already delivers €34 billion/year in consumer benefit through market integration.

In Germany, we are doubling down on grid infrastructure. There are almost 130 projects in the pipeline, expanding our grid by around 16.000 km.

That's a plus our companies value.

Lastly, a fact that may surprise you:

Average **electricity bills for households** in Germany are lower than in the US.

Despite higher prices per kilowatt hour.

This is because we **use energy very efficiently.**

That goes for private consumers.

But (to a lesser extent) also for energy intensity of our economy as a whole.

This is the result of our **"efficiency first" strategy.**

And a strength we can build on.

[1] Quelle: https://www.eia.gov/electricity/annual/html/epa_11_03.html

Energy Markets and System Stability

Q: Germany built LNG import capacity rapidly after losing Russian pipeline gas. Looking forward, how should Europe balance LNG supply with renewables while maintaining security of supply and competitive energy prices?

We need all energy sources. LNG and renewables are complements, not competitors.

Many European countries – such as Germany - do not have significant energy resources of their own.

Investing in renewables is a way of **diversifying energy supplies** and increasing **energy security**.

We know our energy system can handle very **high percentages** of renewables in the grid.

Further European market integration will help **balance supply** and demand across the continent.

We are increasingly developing **energy infrastructure** in a coordinated way.

Storage solutions are rapidly gaining ground.

However, **dispatchable sources** remain important.

For baseload, but also for “Dunkelflaute” – when there is no sun and no wind.

Germany chose to opt out of nuclear and coal.

That’s where **gas** comes in.

Germany will tender a total of **12 GW** in new controllable capacity to ensure grid stability.

We have also seen in the wake of Russia’s attack on Ukraine and again, in recent weeks that energy prices in Germany are very sensitive to **external shocks** on fossil resources.

Exposure to **spot market volatility**, makes our country vulnerable to global pricing shocks even when supply is sufficient.

Therefore, we need **more storage, more interconnections, more flexibility** and fewer shocks transmitted to industry and consumers.

Energy Security and Geopolitics

Q: Germany has significantly increased defense spending while pursuing energy transition and industrial competitiveness. How do these priorities intersect in shaping Europe's economic and security strategy?

No national security without energy security
Energy security is no longer just about access, it is about control over development, processing and infrastructure.
We see this shift extending from oil and gas to critical minerals.

Geoeconomic consideration in the past years have mostly evolved around China. But that is only half the story.
Economic coercion is not a privilege of great powers. But size matters.

Energy security has become a central part of **national security**.
Reliance on single supplier is a national risk.
Security of supply means to **strengthen domestic energy sources** and **diversify supply** as much as possible.

Building on existing partnerships.
Forging new ones.
Cooperating closer with like-minded countries.
This goes for energy resources, but also **sensitive technologies**.

In practice, this means setting up a Raw Materials Fund.
It means testing ammonia shipments from the UAE.
Building a Green Hydrogen Roadmap with India.
Deepening our energy and raw material partnership with Canada.

Learning from Israel about protection of critical infrastructure.

Which brings us to the second point:

Energy security also means securing our **energy infrastructure**.
The situation in Ukraine shows us every day how important resilient energy infrastructure is.
An attack on Berlin’s power grid left 40,000 households without electricity for days in January.
This is another point for a **decentralized** energy system,
as it shows how vulnerable we are to physical attacks.
It equally applies to **cyber security.**

So, **energy security** is very much a part of our understanding of national security.

AI, Power Systems, and Critical Minerals

Question: If the United States and Europe cooperate on energy supply, power infrastructure, and critical minerals, could that become a new foundation for trans-Atlantic growth and innovation?
BMWE: [Alternative question suggested to S&P]: Which areas of cooperation could become a new foundation for Trans-Atlantic growth and innovation?

Three areas for cooperation: 1) infrastructure and grids, 2) supply chains (critical minerals and components), 3) technology and innovation.

1) Grid infrastructure

Grids are the lifeline of our energy infrastructure.
The capability of our energy infrastructure will determine the race for data centers and AI.
Grid infrastructure is Europe's competitive advantage.

2) Supply chain

Critical minerals and components for energy system become the new coercive leverage.
Global supply chains have created new vulnerabilities. Agree with US goals and analysis.
The EU's imports **46%** of rare earths **from China**; some elements **>90%**; 87% of the photovoltaic systems imported to Germany in 2022 and 90% of the rare earth permanent magnets imported in 2024 originated from China.

Germany's approach:
standards-based markets,
capital mobilization via **KfW** and **Raw Materials Fund**,

innovation in processing and recycling
enhanced G7+ cooperation on **critical materials**
agreements with Canada and Australia
make **fusion** a reality

Bringing together U.S. capital markets and European processing expertise a way to successfully secure supply chains.

3) Technology and Innovation

Our innovative capabilities are complementary. The US is excellent in product innovation, Germany in process innovation.

Clean Tech creates niches for growth.
I think of **geothermal power**,
Carbon Capture and Storage technologies,
Smart grids and storage.

If we pair our capabilities this could become a blueprint for shared industrial leadership in the 21st century.

Kernbotschaften CERA Week

1) ENERGY FIRST: AI BEGINS AT THE POWER SOCKET

AI is only as powerful as the energy system beneath it. Nations don’t compete on models, data centres or chips alone, they compete on whether they can supply the firm, affordable, 24/7 power those technologies require as well as making data centers ever more energy efficient. Germany is restructuring its energy system around stability, efficiency and capacity. Because in the AI age, energy security leads to economic security and provides the firm base on which to build digital leadership.

2) ENERGY REALISM

Europe needs to acknowledge that, for the foreseeable future, expanding intermittent renewables need to be combined with flexible baseload capacity to power its economy. This includes storage capacities, intelligent grid and system integration.

3) A PRAGMATIC “AND AND” TRANSITION

Germany’s energy transition must be guided by engineering realities. Reliability requires an “AND AND” mix: wind, solar, gas, nuclear, storage, interconnections, each doing what it does best.

4) A TRANSATLANTIC ENERGY - AI COMPACT

America and Europe can reinforce each other: the U.S. leads in compute, Europe leads in system integration. AI requires the strengths of both. A new U.S.–EU compact would marry American compute with European energy resilience. This is how democracies maintain leadership in the AI century.

5) GRIDS ARE A GROWTH ENGINGE

The grid is the central economic asset of a modern industrial nation. Without grid capacity, nothing grows. With it, everything scales. Germany is opening its grid to global investment, turning it into a magnet for hyperscalers, manufacturers, and innovators. A smart grid is a growth engine.

6) LOOK TO EUROPE — THE WORLD’S MOST INTERCONNECTED, AI READY GRID

Europe already runs the grid architecture the AI era requires: highly connected, balanced across borders, digitalised, and capable of integrating both renewables and hyperscale loads. Europe provides the operating manual for an intelligent, integrated, AI ready energy system.

7) GEOPOLITICAL RESILIENCE: FROM CHOKEPOINTS TO BUFFERS

Energy crises no longer start with empty storage tanks. They start with fear. Risk premiums, shipping disruptions, price spikes, and bottlenecks drive crises faster than physical shortages. Germany is moving to a buffered energy state: more storage, more interconnections, more flexibility and fewer shocks transmitted to industry and consumers. Renewables – including green gases and fuels – help decreasing the dependency on global fossil fuels.

Vom Leitungsbereich auszufüllen.		
Eingangsdatum Leitung	**Tagebuchnummer**	**eDW-Nummer**

19. März 2026 **Terminvorbereitung** **Frau Ministerin** a.d.D. **<u>Betr.:</u> CERA Week: Plenum und Eröffnung** **Ort:** Hilton Americas, Plenary Ballroom, 4. Etage **Für den Termin am: 23. März 2026, 8:35-9:00Uhr**	**BM** Koor **PSt z.K.** **St**

Aktenzeichen	IIB6 -			
Bearb.	**RL**	**Mitz.**	**UAL**	**AL**
OOR'in [redacted] (- [redacted]				

<u>Teilnehmer/innen:</u> DEU Delegation und DEU Botschaft

<u>Ablauf</u>:

1. 08:35 – 08:40 Uhr Welcome Remarks durch [redacted] & [redacted] ([redacted] S&P Global)
2. 08:40 – 09:00 Uhr Policy Dialogue mit [redacted] & Chris Wright (Sec Energy)

<u>Anlass:</u> Teilnahme an den Eröffnungsformaten „Welcome Remarks“ und „Policy Dialogue“ im Rahmen der CERAWeek (als Zuhörerin). [redacted] moderiert zum Auftakt ein Gespräch mit dem amtierenden US-Energieminister Chris Wright (festes Format der Konferenz). **CERAWeek 2025, Chris Wright:** “*Energy is not a sector of the economy; it is the sector of the economy"*. Wrights aktuelles Credo lautet: *Energy is about humans and math*. Es geht also darum, möglichst viel und kostengünstige Energie zur Verfügung zu stellen, um den Bürgern und Unternehmen das Leben zu erleichtern, ohne dass sie sich einschränken müssten. [redacted]

Vom Leitungsbereich auszufüllen.		
Eingangsdatum Leitung 27.06.2025	**Tagebuchnummer** T-250605-015	**eDW-Nummer** -

24. Juni 2025 **zur Entscheidung** **Frau Ministerin** a.d.D. **Betr.: Gespräch mit [redacted] und Teilnahme an der CERA Week 2026 in Texas/USA**	**BM** **Koor** **PSt z.K.** **St** St, St St, 30.06.25

Aktenzeichen	VB1 -			
Bearb.	**RL**	**Mitz.**	**UAL**	**AL**
ORR'in [redacted] (- [redacted]	MR [redacted] (- [redacted]) FB, VB1, 27.06.25	VA1, WEB1; WEB4	[redacted] 27.06.25	i.V. [redacted] 27.06.25

I. Votum

1) Gespräch BM'in mit [redacted] Übernahme unterhalb BM-Ebene empfohlen.

2) Teilnahme BM'in CERA Week 2026: Teilnahme BM'in nicht zwingend, daher ggf. Übernahme auf St-Ebene.

II. Sachverhalt

1) [redacted] S&P Global, bittet um Gespräch mit BM'in am 2./3.7.25. Die Einladung zum Gespräch kam mit der Einladung der BM'in zur CERA Week 2026 in Texas, die von S&P Global organisiert wird.

[redacted] **ist sehr gut in die Energiebranche und US-Regierung vernetzt und bestens informiert über die US-Energiepolitik.** Herr [redacted] ist bei S&P Global der

zweitwichtigste Ansprechpartner für die CERA Week nach [redacted]
Wahrnehmung des Gesprächs kann unterhalb BM-Ebene erfolgen.

2) Die CERA Week ist eine jährlich stattfindende Energiekonferenz, die von S&P Global in Houston, Texas, organisiert wird. Sie ist eine der **wichtigsten Plattformen für Energiethemen weltweit** mit breiter Teilnahme aus Wirtschaft, Politik und Zivilgesellschaft (2025: mehr al 10.000 Teilnehmer, darunter ca. **1500 CEOs und 450 Regierungsvertreter**; gilt als das **„Davos der Energiewirtschaft"**). Die CERA Week 2025 umfasste ein breites Spektrum an Themen von Geopolitik, Handel und Lieferketten, Stromnetzmodernisierung und Elektrifizierung bis Wasserstoff, Künstliche Intelligenz, Öl und Gas/LNG. Die US-Regierung war in der Vergangenheit hochrangig vertreten. So nahmen an der CERA Week 2025 sowohl Chris Wright (Energieminister) als auch Doug Burgum (sog. „Energiezar", Innenminister) teil.

Das BMWE hat in der Vergangenheit auf St- und AL-Ebene teilgenommen.

[redacted]. Durch eine Teilnahme an der CERA Week 2026 könnten wichtige **politische Kontakte** aufgebaut und Beziehungen vertieft, aber auch **hochrangige Gespräche mit Industrievertretern** geführt werden. Die CERA Week wäre auch eine geeignete Plattform, um die Bedeutung der **bilateralen Energiekooperation** (u.a. Rolle der USA für die DEU Energieversorgungssicherheit) zu unterstreichen und wertvolle Einblicke in die US Energieindustrie zu erlangen.

Vom Leitungsbereich auszufüllen.		
Eingangsdatum Leitung 04.02.2026	**Tagebuchnummer** S-260203-029	**eDW-Nummer** 2026.02.03/00005

03. Februar 2026 **zur Entscheidung** **Frau Ministerin** a.d.D. **Betr.: Teilnahme an der CERA Week Houston, USA**	**BM**	
	Koor	
	PSt z.K.	
	St	FW, StWe, 11.02.26

Aktenzeichen	IIB6 -			
Bearb.	**RL**	**Mitz.**	**UAL**	**AL**
OAR [redacted] (-[redacted])	N.N. i.V. [redacted] 3.2.26	IIC3, VA1, VIIIB1, VIIIB3	i.V. [redacted] (neu), 03.02.26	Ah, II, 4.2.26

I. Votum

Zustimmung zum Reiseprogramm der vorliegenden Entwurfsfassung und zur vorgeschlagenen Fachdelegation.

II. Sachverhalt und Stellungnahme

Sie hatten entschieden, an der CERA Week 2026 in Houston (USA), im Zeitraum von 23. und 24. März 2026 teilzunehmen und hierbei maximalen Spielraum für kurzfristige Begegnungen mit anderen hochrangigen Konferenzteilnehmern erbeten. Beiliegender Programmentwurf berücksichtigt diese Bitte mit einem über die gesamte Aufenthaltsdauer verteilten Verfügungszeitraum von insgesamt rd. 11 Stunden, beinhaltet zugleich aber auch Programmpunkte, die einer Vorplanung und daher Ihrer Entscheidung bedürfen. Dies sind Im Einzelnen

- Gespräch mit Energieminister Chris Wright (angefragt)
- Gespräch mit National Energy Dominance Council des Weißen Hauses und Innenminister Dough Burgum (angefragt)

- Teilnahme am Konferenzprogramm mit hoher Sichtbarkeit (Plenum sowie Panelteilnahme zu den Themen Transatlantische Zusammenarbeit oder Entwicklung Gasmärkte) – beide beim Veranstalter angefragt
- Teilnahme an einen Business Roundtable zum Thema Small Modular Reactors
- Teilnahme an Veranstaltungen der Deutschen Wirtschaft (Deutscher Abend sowie CEO-Frühstück) - beides avisiert
- Roundtable mit Unternehmen aus der Gasbranche

Das Konferenzprogramm bietet darüber hinaus weitere Möglichkeiten zur Darstellung deutscher Positionen im Bereich Clean Tech (u.a. Geothermie, Fusion, CCS, H2) sowie KI und Energiesysteme (z.B. Netzmanagement, Cybersicherheit). Hierfür können die Programmlücken flexibel von Ihnen oder durch begleitende Hierarchieebenen genutzt werden. Ihnen war auch ein Schwerpunkt im Gasbereich wichtig, für den, falls Sie es wünschen, durch AL VIII fachlich begleitet werden könnte. StWe hat sich gegen eine Konferenzteilnahme in diesem Jahr entschieden.

Als **Delegation** schlagen wir folgende Personen vor:

AL'in II, ggf. AL VIII, IIB6 ([redacted] + n.n.), VIIIB3 ([redacted] IIC3 (Dr. [redacted] extern)

Folgender Programmablauf wird vorgeschlagen:

Samstag, 21. März 2026 Toronto (Ont)		
Vormittag	Programmteile Kanada (in Klärung)	
15:45	**Abflug** von Toronto Pearson nach Houston (UA2236)	
18:45	**Ankunft** in Houston, Transfer zum Hotel	
Sonntag, 22. März 2026 | Houston (TX)		
Ganztägig	BLOCK	
Montag, 23. März 2026 | Houston (TX)		
08:35 - 11:00		**Alternativ** (ggf. auf AL-Ebene) Morning Session mit Wirtschaft und Politik wie DoE, Saudi Aramko, Alphabet, Google Chevron (von S&P für BM'in vorgeschlagen)

09:00 – 12:00	**BLOCK Bilaterals (Vorschläge)** • Chris Wright, Secretary of Energy • Doug Burgum, Secretary of the Interior • [redacted] • Dr. Sultan Al Jaber, Industrieminister VAE • Regierungsvertreter anderer Länder • Unternehmen (C-Ebene)	
12:00 – 12:40	**Speaking Role:** Reinvigorating Competitiveness and the European Industrial Core Panel Session u.a. mit VAROPreem - [redacted], OMV - [redacted] (von S&P vorgeschlagen)	**Alternativ** (ggf. auf AL-Ebene): **CERAWeek Panelteilnahme: Gas: Growing markets and new players** (bei S&P angefragt) Gas: Growing markets and new players
12:50 – 02:05	**Luncheon and Dialogue** mit S&P [redacted] sowie u.a. [redacted] Ford Ort: Hilton PLanery Balroom (von S&P vorgeschlagen)	
14:00 – 15:00	**BLOCK Bilaterals (s.o.)**	
15:15 – 15:55	**Speaking Role:** Reimagining Transatlantic Relations: European Energy, Security and Sovereignty u.a. mit BlackRock; TotalEnergies; Tree Energy Solutions (von S&P vorgeschlagen) European Energy, Security and Sovereignty	**Alternativ** (ggf. auf AL-Ebene) **Briefing** zum Smart-Meter Rollout in Texas mit Administration und Unternehmen GACC South Houston Office (organisiert durch adelphi/AHK Houston)
16:00 – 18:00	**BLOCK Bilaterals (s.o.)**	
Dienstag, 24. März 2026 | Houston (TX)		
07:00 – 8:30		**Parallel AL´in II:** Women in Energy Session (von S&P für BM´in vorgeschlagen)

08:30 – 12:00	**BLOCK Bilaterals (s.o.)**	
12:00 – 14:00	**CEO Lunch Roundtable** – Small Modular Reactors (SMR) Teilnehmende CEOs / C-Level von: NuScale Power, X-energy, Holtec International, GE Hitachi Nuclear Energy, Westinghouse Electric Company, Tennessee Valley Authority, Next Era Energy, DukeEnergy, Rice University, Texas A&M, UT Austin, NC State (organisiert durch adelphi/AHK Houston)	**Alternativ** (ggf. auf AL-Ebene): CEO-Lunch zum Thema Energieversorgung von Datenzentren (organisiert durch adelphi/AHK Houston)
14:00 – 14:30	Transfer	
14:30 – 16:00 Uhr	**CEO Roundtable – LNG** GACC South Houston Office (1900 W Loop S #1550, Houston, TX 77027) (organisiert durch adelphi/AHK Houston)	**Alternativ** (ggf. auf AL-Ebene): Unternehmensbesuch Fervo Energy – Geothermie (910 Louisiana St #4400, Houston, TX 77002) **Alternativen:** - Texas Greenfuels - Mars Materials (organisiert durch adelphi/AHK Houston)
Ab 16:00	**BLOCK Bilaterals (s.o.)**	
18:30 Uhr – 20:30	**„Deutscher Abend“** auf Unternehmenseinladung (offizieller Beginn 19:00) mit Input der Ministerin	
Mittwoch, 25. März 2026 | Houston (TX)		
07:00 – 8:30	**CEO-Frühstück** (Closed Door) – Debriefing mit DE-Topvertretern auf der CERA Week	
09:20 – 09:40	**Leadership Dialogue** mit [redacted] Hilton Americas Hotel (von S&P vorgeschlagen)	
10:00 – 11:00	**BLOCK Bilaterals (s.o.)**	
11:00 Uhr	**Abfahrt**	

Vom Leitungsbereich auszufüllen.		
Eingangsdatum Leitung	**Tagebuchnummer**	**eDW-Nummer**

5. März 2026 **Terminvorbereitung** **Frau Ministerin** a.d.D. **Betr.: Gespräch mit S&P zur Vorbereitung der CERA Week-Teilnahme (nur Gesprächsthemen und CVs der TN; Gesprächsvorbereitung erfolgt durch Hr. [redacted] separat)** **Für den Termin am: 09.03.2026, 14:00 Uhr; Videokonferenz**	**BM** **z.K.** **z.K.** **PSt z.K.** **St**

Aktenzeichen				
Bearb.	**RL**	**Mitz.**	**UAL**	**AL**
ORR'in [redacted]	n.n. i.V. [redacted] 4.3.26		[redacted] 05.03.26	

Anlagen: Anlage 1: Deckvermerk komprimiert

Anlage 2: Gesprächsteilnehmende mit Foto und Kurzlebenslauf

Teilnehmer/innen:

[redacted] S&P Global

[redacted] S&P Global Energy

[redacted] S&P Global Energy

BMWE: BM'in

AL'in II

UAL [redacted]

ORR'in [redacted] IIB6

Ablauf:

1. Videokonferenz

Anlass/Rahmen:

Kurzer Austausch mit den Veranstaltern zu Ihrem anstehenden Besuch der CERA Week in Houston vom 23. – 25.03.2026. Alle Gesprächspartner vertreten das Unternehmen **S&P Global** (Standard and Poor's), das mit seinen Tochterkonzernen weltweit in den Bereichen Finanzinformation, Rating, Marktforschung, Energie und Rohstoffe tätig ist. Die CERAWeek gibte es seit 1983, das Organisationsteam stammt weitgehend aus [redacted] eigenständiger und sehr erfolgreicher Energie-Consulting Firma Cambridge Energy Research Associates – CERA, die heute Teil von S&P ist.

Folgende Themen wurden angemeldet / sind zu erwarten:

1. Abstimmung des geplanten „Leadership Dialogue“ mit [redacted]
2. Abstimmung und finale Bestätigung weiterer Termine während der CERA Week
3. Klärung der Besuchsmodalitäten und Verfügbarkeit von Räumlichkeiten für bilaterale Gespräche (u.a. Zugangsmöglichkeiten für die DE-Delegation)

Kernbotschaften

1. **Appreciation of S&P for the suggested speaking opportunities by S&P at CERA Week. Final confirmation regarding participation in suggested formats.**
2. **Discussion and finalization of the details of the respective formats.**
3. **Additional support with access to conference area and meeting rooms would be highly appreciated.**

Hinweis: wie besprochen, erfolgt die detaillierte Gesprächsvorbereitung gesondert durch Hr. [redacted]

--- Anlage 1: Deckvermerk komprimiert ---

Leadership Dialogue mit [redacted]

We would like to better understand the format and make sure it can be used for communicating current priorities in German energy policy.

Bestätigung weiterer Termine auf der CERAWeek

Thank you for your work on providing speaking opportunities during CERAWeek, which have been confirmed at working level.

We would highly appreciate additional input on the respective format incl. time for keynotes, expected topics and other confirmed speakers.

[Would appreciate efforts to provide a speaking slot for State Secretary Wetzel.] S&P, Herr [redacted], hatte Fachebene allerdings schon mitgeteilt, das dies so kurzfristig nicht mehr möglich ist.

Klärung der Besuchsmodalitäten (fakultativ)

It is important for us to make sure all members of our delegation have access to the conference center.

Also, we would like to inquire if additional meeting rooms for private meetings will be available and how we may access them.

--- Anlage 2: Gesprächsteilnehmende mit Foto und Kurzlebenslauf ---

[redacted]	**[redacted] S&P Global** [redacted] [redacted] [redacted]

[redacted]	**[redacted] – [redacted] S&P Global Energy** [redacted]

[redacted]

	[redacted].

[redacted]	**[redacted] S&P Global Energy** [redacted] [redacted]

Gespräch mit Exxon Mobil [redacted]	
[redacted]	[redacted])
Themen	1. LNG 2. EU-Methan Regulation 3. [redacted] 4. [redacted] 5. CO_2 storage obligation under the NZIA (IVD2) 6. EU-CSDDD (Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive)
Kernbotschaften	**1. German companies are interested in long-term offtake contracts with US suppliers** **2. Effective implementation of the Methane Regulation is crucial for the security of supply in Europe and Germany.** **3. We regret Exxons planned exit from the German refinery market.**

LNG (VIIID1)

[redacted]

The four DEU LNG import terminals currently in operation (FSRUs in Wilhelmshaven 01 and 02, Brunsbüttel and Mukran) currently have a total import capacity of approximately 15 bcm/a. The FSRU terminal in Stade is currently still under construction, with commissioning expected in Q3 2026. Onshore terminals are under construction in Brunsbüttel and Stade; once these come into operation from 2028, the total import capacity is expected to rise to 34 bcm/a. A further onshore terminal in Wilhelmshaven is in the early planning phase and has not yet reached FID. [redacted]

US LNG deliveries are key to ensure our gas supply over the coming years.

German companies have further interest in long term gas delivery treaties with US LNG exporters.

Are there currently talks with German companies on additional LNG deliveries?

EU-Methane Regulation

The EU adopted Regulation (EU) 2024/1787 on the reduction of methane emissions in the energy sector (EU Methane Regulation) in summer 2024. It entered into force in 2024 and aims to more accurately measure, monitor, and avoid methane emissions by establishing reporting, inspection, and repair obligations – including better detection and repair of leaks as well as the reduction of venting and flaring. The regulation applies directly in all EU Member States; however, a national implementing law is currently being developed by the BMUKN. [redacted]

A good implementation of the EU Methane Regulation is crucial for the security of supply for Europe and Germany. It is very positive that you joined OGMP. Have you already reached Level 5 and are you already compliant with the Methane Regulation?

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

CO_2 storage obligation under the NZIA (IVD2)

The NZIA provides for the creation of an EU-wide annual CO_2 injection capacity of 50 million tonnes by 2030. Oil and gas producing companies were required to make geological data on the suitability of depleted fields for CO_2 storage publicly available. Under the NZIA, companies above a certain size were also obliged by the European Commission to contribute, in proportion to their production volumes, to the targeted annual EU-wide injection capacity. [redacted]

EU-CSDDD (Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive)

The EU's Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive (CSDDD) is the European supply chain law, which entered into force in July 2024. It obligates companies to identify, prevent, and mitigate human rights and environmental risks across their value chains. As part of the Omnibus I sustainability package, the CSDDD was revised from February 2025 onwards. The revision has now been concluded: a significantly simplified version of the directive was adopted. The revised CSDDD introduces several significant changes. The scope has been drastically narrowed, with thresholds raised to 5,000+ employees and €1.5 billion+ net annual turnover – meaning only around 5% of originally covered companies will now fall under the directive, a stark contrast to both the original thresholds (1,000 employees / €450 million turnover) and Germany's national LkSG. The implementation timeline has been pushed back further, with Member States now required to transpose the directive by July 2028 and companies obligated to comply from July 2029. Finally, a risk-based approach has been introduced, requiring companies to focus their due diligence on actual risks along the supply chain, while strongly limiting information requests to suppliers, particularly SMEs.

Gespräch mit [redacted] DOW Inc.	
[redacted]	[redacted]
Themen	1. Potential role of SMRs for industrial process heat (DOW project Seadrift with X-energy) 2. Investments in Germany
Kernbotschaften	**1. Germany is open to new and innovative energy technologies as part of its future energy supply.** **2. Interested in Dow's experience and implementation with SMR development.**

Dow, SMR-Project Seadrift and Investments in Germany

Dow is one of the world's largest chemical and materials science companies dan operates in 31 countries with net sales of approximately $43 billion in 2024. In Germany, Dow is operating 13 production sites with approximately 3.500 employees. in Stade, Böhlen and Schkopau. Dow is about to close down its sites in Böhlen and Schkopau due to overcapacities and high energy costs. At the Stade site, Dow, PreussenElektra / EON and Lower-Saxony have looked into attracting one of the German fusion start ups to the decommissioned nuclear power plant in Stade.

In 2023, Dow selected its UCC Seadrift Operations manufacturing site in Texas as the location for an advanced small modular reactor (SMR) project in partnership with X-energy. The project foresees four Xe-100 high-temperature gas-cooled reactors (HTGRs) to provide both zero-carbon electricity and industrial process steam for Dow's chemical manufacturing operations with about 320 MW of electricity and reoughly 800 MW of thermal output. If completed, it would be the first SMR deployed at an industrial manufacturing site in the United States. **Cost estimates** for SMRs carry significant uncertainties, as not a single project in the US has yet reached the construction phase. International studies (incl. IAEA/Nøland et al., KPMG) estimate first-of-a-kind (FOAK) LCOE at approximately 150–200 USD/MWh, with a possible decline to ~70 USD/MWh in serial production ("Nth-of-a-kind" or "NOAK"). The only concrete US reference project, NuScale/UAMPS in Idaho, provides a sobering data point: projected LCOE rose from an initial ~58 USD/MWh (2021) to ~89 USD/MWh (2023), before the project was cancelled – despite over 4 billion USD in subsidies.

SMRs and Seadrift

Germany open to new and innovative energy technologies as part of its future energy supply.

strong fusion start-up and research ecosystem in Germany; aim to be among the first nations globally to have a commercial reactor operating.

Interested in role of SMRs for decarbonization, industry and reliable base load power.

Interested in your project and Dow's global approach to energy for your chemical sites:

- Current status incl. permission by NRC, timeline for construction and operation
- Risks, costs, fuel supply and waste management
- Role of SMRs for industrial process heat
- State support for Seadrift? What else is needed from state?

<u>Dow in Germany</u>

understand your concerns regarding overcapacity and energy costs (in Böhlen und Schkopau).

Working hard on bringing them down and have already implemented a number of effective measures.

Should jointly find ways to enable the continuation of these sites.

Interested in current investment plans in Germany.

On Stade: I have heard of discussions involving nuclear fusion.

Do you see room for a project similar to Seadrift in Europe?

Ref. VIIID1

Gespräch mit [redacted] BP	
[redacted]	[redacted]
	1. LNG 2. EU-Methane Regulation
Kernbotschaften	**1. German companies are interested in long-term contracts with US exporters.** **2. Effective implementation of the Methane Regulation is crucial for the security of supply in Europe and Germany.**

LNG

BP is one of the world's largest LNG traders and marketers, with an LNG portfolio of over 25 Mtpa. The company holds stakes in LNG facilities in Trinidad & Tobago, Indonesia, Australia (North West Shelf), Oman, the US and Egypt, among others. Most recently, the Greater Tortue Ahmeyim (GTA) project offshore Mauritania and Senegal began flowing gas in early 2025, with an expected production capacity of 2.3 Mtpa of LNG. BP aims to grow its LNG portfolio to approximately 30 Mtpa by 2030. BP has not yet a long term LNG delivering contract with a German company.

LNG deliveries are key to ensure our gas supply over the coming years.

German companies have further interest in long term gas delivery treaties to diversify their portfolios.

Given the current tensions with Iran and the potential risk to LNG shipping routes, how does BP assess the impact on European energy security and LNG deliveries?

Are there currently talks with German companies on LNG deliveries?

EU-Methane Regulation

BP has joined the Oil and Gas Methane Partnership (OGMP) 2.0 (UNEP/Climate and Clean Air Coalition CCAC)

The **EU Methane Regulation** entered into force in 2024 and aims at stopping avoidable methane emissions an minimizing methane leaks for companies working in the EU. It will gradually also be applied to importers of fossil fuels from outside the European Union, who will have to prove effective methane monitoring systems are in place. [redacted]

A good implementation of the EU Methane Regulation is crucial for the security of supply for Europe and Germany. It is very positive that you joined OGMP. Have you already reached Level 5 and are you already compliant with the Methane Regulation?

Gespräch mit [redacted] GIP	
[redacted]	[redacted]
Themen	1. Business and Investment prospects 2. LNG 3. Offshore Wind
Kernbotschaften	**1. Germany's spectrum for investments in the energy sector is broadening** **2. German companies are interested in long-term LNG supply contracts** **3. Offshore wind continues to be an important pillar of German energy supply**

Business and investment prospects

Global Infrastructure Partners (now part of BlackRock) is a global infrastructure investment fund managing assets of around 100 billion USD, primarily in OECD countries. Their portfolio includes midstream energy and renewables/electricity generation. They are invested in several midstream companies worldwide, including Freeport LNG (no known direct offtake agreements with German customers). In Germany in particular, they hold shares in two offshore wind projects in the North Sea (Godewind and Borkum Riffgrund).

Are actively tackling areas that need improvement, such as energy prices.

Continue the deployment of renewables across the board to reach our 2030 targets. Grid infrastructure, battery storage, digitalization and hydrogen will potentially create strong demand.

Now taking a more pragmatic approach: utilizing various energy sources and more emphasis on energy security and diversification.

Creating a capacity electricity market and have an eye on emerging technologies such as SMR and fusion technology.

What's your view on current developments on energy markets?

Where do you see global cash flows going in terms of energy technology?

Are you looking for anything specific in terms of investment opportunities?

LNG

LNG deliveries – mostly from the US - are key to ensure our gas supply over the coming years.

German companies have further interest in long term gas delivery treaties with LNG exporters.

We know you are invested in several midstream companies, are you aware of any ongoing talks with German companies on additional LNG deliveries?

Offshore Wind

GIP is invested in two German OSW parks in the North Sea and also Skyborn Renewables, currently developing a 1-GW project in the Baltic Sea.

Offshore wind remains a pillar of our energy supply.

We have to make sure deployment happens in a way that does utilizes OSW potential in the best way possible.

We are actively looking for closer cooperation with our neighbors especially in the North Sea. The North Sea Summit in Hamburg this January is only one example.

What opportunities and challenges do you see on the German market?

Vom Leitungsbereich auszufüllen.		
Eingangsdatum Leitung	**Tagebuchnummer**	**eDW-Nummer**

16. März 2026 **Terminvorbereitung** **Frau Ministerin** **Betr.: Panel: Reinvigorating the European Industrial Core** Ort: Hilton Americas, Raum: Spotlight, 2. Etage, Room AD **Für den Termin am: 23.03.2026, 12:00 - 12:40 Uhr**	**BM** **z.K.** **z.K.** **PSt z.K.** **St**

Aktenzeichen				
Bearb.	**RL**	**Mitz.**	**UAL**	**AL**
ORR'in [redacted]				

Anlagen: Anlage 2: Gesprächsteilnehmende mit Foto und Kurzlebenslauf

Anlage 3: Sprechpunkte

Teilnehmer/innen:

[redacted], VARO Preem

[redacted] OMV AG

[redacted] [redacted] S&P Global Energy

Kontaktpersonen vor Ort:

[redacted]

[redacted] Speaker Management ([redacted]spglobal.com; Tel.: +1 [redacted])

[redacted] IIB6

Ablauf:

- Begrüßung durch den Host [redacted]
- Anschl. Diskussion zu den Themenblöcken
- Wrap-up und Verabschiedung

Moderation: [redacted] S&P

Folgende Themen wurden angemeldet / sind zu erwarten:

1. Diagnosing Europe's Competitiveness Problem
2. Rethinking the Transition: Are the Targets Right?
3. Flexibility, Feedstocks, and Industrial Resilience
4. Competing in Global Markets

Kernbotschaften

1. **Competitive pressure from the U.S. and China is no longer a distant threat, but a daily reality for our industry. The solution lies not in shielding ourselves, but in radically transforming our own industrial DNA.**
2. **With AI we can reach a new level of energy efficiency and effective integration of renewables. But we will however need back-up power plants that will - for the mean time - be fueled with gas.**
3. **Economic strength is no longer about production volume; it's about value chain resilience. The global energy race isn't just about molecules anymore—it's about microchips, minerals, and manufacturing. Europe cannot do everything. Europe shouldn't try to build a wall.**
4. **Europe already runs the grid architecture the AI era requires: highly connected, balanced across borders, digitalized, and capable of integrating both renewables and hyperscale loads.**

--- Anlage 2: Gesprächsteilnehmende mit Foto und Kurzlebenslauf ---

<u>Gesprächspartner/innen:</u>

[redacted]	[redacted] **VARO Energy** [redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]**, OMV** [redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted] – [redacted] **S&P Global Energy** [redacted]

Europe’s „Competitiveness Problem“

Q: Europe’s competitiveness challenge is often attributed to high energy prices. But how much of the problem is self-inflicted through regulatory complexity and policy design, and how much reflects the reality that competitors—from the United States to China—are moving faster with cheaper energy and more aggressive industrial strategies?

Competitive pressure from the U.S. and China is no longer a distant threat, but a daily reality for our industry.

The solution lies not in shielding ourselves, but in radically transforming our own industrial DNA.

High energy prices must not become our permanent fate. We need more realism and pragmatism.

Intermittent renewables cannot power a G7 economy alone. We need all power solutions at hand: wind, solar, gas, nuclear, storage, interconnections.

The grid is the central economic asset of a modern industrial nation. The EU grid spans 1+ million kilometers and already delivers €34 billion/year in consumer benefit through market integration.

In Germany we will, also by the help of AI, increase the efficiency of our grids and reduce the costs of integrating renewables.

We support industry to significantly reduce energy consumption, for example by electrifying process heat.

Moreover, we have launched the **Industrial Electricity Price**, capping costs at **5 cents/kWh** for energy-intensive firms.

We have reduced the electricity tax.

We have halved transmission grid fees.

We will build gas power plants to generate reliable baseload.

Through the **Net-Zero Industry Act (NZIA)** and the **EU Chips Act**, we are securing technological sovereignty.

In Germany alone, the Chips Act is triggering **€48 billion** in investments—proving that when Europe provides the right framework, the world's leading innovators still choose us.

Energy prices matter, but they are not the only thing that matters.

For too long, regulatory complexity has acted as a tax on innovation. We are now reversing this through the **EU Omnibus package**, which slashes reporting burdens for companies, ensuring that engineers spend their time in the lab, not in the filing room.

Speed is the new global currency of competitiveness.

We are fundamentally retooling our bureaucracy to match the pace of our competitors. By shortening permit procedures to just **9 to 12 months** and creating "Acceleration Valleys," we are proving that Europe can build and scale at the speed of the 21st century.

In conclusion, Europe's path is a combination of relief and efficiency.

We will not win a pure subsidy race against superpowers, but we will win by being the most efficient, innovative, and streamlined place to do business.

Rethinking the Transition: Are the Targets Right?

Q: Europe has been a global leader in setting climate and energy targets. But some critics argue the issue is not simply execution—that the targets themselves may be misaligned with industrial realities. How should Europe rethink its transition strategy to maintain both decarbonization and industrial competitiveness?

With AI we can reach a new level of energy efficiency and effective integration of renewables.

However, we will need back-up power plants that will – for the mean time – be fueled with gas.

Climate targets are not an end in themselves. A green Europe that has lost its factories is not a role model; it is a warning sign.

Industry accounts for a quarter of our greenhouse gas emissions, making it the heart of the challenge.

We cannot ignore this weight. Yet is also a massive, untapped market. Decarbonization is no longer just a regulatory hurdle; it has become an **industry in itself**, a new sector where European engineering leads the global vanguard.

Ambitious targets can spark innovation.

Without the pressure of the clock, the breakthrough technologies we see today—from green hydrogen to carbon-neutral steel—would still be laboratory dreams. But **targets must be an engine, not an anchor.** We must not overstretch the bow: We need decarbonization that functions as its **own business model**. **The ETS** should be the core mechanism.

The speed of transition is decisive in determining our industry's fate. Postponing the ETS-2 to 2028 was the right decision.

Industry and Climate Transition II: Resilience

Q: From a policymaker's perspective, how can Europe preserve industrial resilience while still advancing decarbonization?

Resilience is about being more energy efficient and diversifying energy supplies.

Locally available renewables such as geothermal energy will play an increasing role in resilience strategies.

In this way resilience and climate protection decarbonization are not rivals. They are two sides of the same coin.

To master this balance, we must fortify three strategic pillars:

1. **Green Molecules as a Shield**: Transitioning from fossils is not just a climate goal—it is our new industrial backbone. Every second car sold in China in 2025 was electric.

   90% of newly added electricity generation worldwide in 2024 was renewable.

   Electrolyzer production has doubled between 2023 and 2024.

   None of this happens because the world is full of climate activists.

   It happens because these technologies are both mature and competitive.

2. **CBAM as an Anchor:** We must stop carbon leakage. By leveling the playing field, we export our standards instead of our factories. The Green Deal must be a global seal of quality, not a regulatory weight.

3. **Funding as a Bridge**: We need bold capital to cross the "valley of death." Instruments like Carbon Contracts for Difference provide the

certainty to scale breakthroughs, like green steel, without losing our competitive edge.

[redacted]

Industrial Strategy and Global Competition

Q: Given this global competition, where should Europe focus its industrial strategy? Are there sectors where Europe should lead—and others where it should accept dependence on external supply?

Economic strength is no longer about production volume; it's about value chain resilience.

The global energy race isn't just about molecules anymore—it's about microchips, minerals, and manufacturing.

Europe cannot do everything.

Europe shouldn't try to build a wall.

We should build the **standard**.

Here is our roadmap:

1. **Strategic Priorities: Lead or Partner**

We must focus our industrial strategy where our **technological DNA** thrives:

- **Own the High-Tech Core:** We lead through **efficiency, not bans**. Our future lies in high-tech machinery, smart grids, and specialized chemistry. Europe is the world's laboratory for electrolysis, offshore wind, and digital grid management. We aren't just building hardware; we are building the **operating system** for a climate-neutral planet.

  We are already **transforming our coal region into AI valleys.**

2. Strategic "De-Risking," Not Autarky

Total independence is a fairy tale. Resilience is the goal.

- **Solar & Wind (NZIA):** We lost the first round. Now, we use the **Net-Zero Industry Act** to rebuild a "strategic base" of manufacturing. Not to block others, but to ensure we aren't held hostage.

- **Raw Materials (CRMA):** We will always import lithium. The **Critical Raw Materials Act** ensures we have five friends for every one supplier.
- The same is true for **energy imports.** Germany will remain an importer. Diversification is our shield.

3. Smart Dependence

Where do we step back?

- **Low-margin hardware.** If it’s a commodity with zero IP, let the global market provide it.

[redacted]

Competing in Global Markets

Q: If Europe wants to restore industrial leadership, it will need more than policy targets—it will need an innovation culture capable of developing the next generation of energy technologies. Where does Europe have the strongest foundations to build that future?

Europe already runs the grid architecture the AI era requires: highly connected, balanced across borders, digitalized, and capable of integrating both renewables and hyperscale loads.

To start redefining leadership, we rely on three strategic pillars:

- **Integrative Engineering:** We don't just update software; we rebuild the industrial engine room. Our focus is decarbonizing ecosystems, like switching steel and chemicals to green hydrogen. Particularly in Germany, a decentralized network of specialized world market leaders forms the backbone of innovation - **the Industrial Middle Class ("Hidden Champions").**
- **The Single Market as a Scale Engine:** We use the Clean Industrial Deal to turn local pilots into continental standards. The European Single Market is the springboard for our start-ups to go global.
- **Scientific Excellence & Skilled Labor:** Europe holds the world's highest density of circular economy and efficiency patents. Through the European Innovation Council (EIC), we provide the capital needed to bridge the gap between research and market reality.

Our task as policy-makers: Deregulate to innovate. Cut the red tape and let the market breathe.

We have introduced the **Bureaucracy Reduction Act in 2025** - the most comprehensive in German history

It will relieve our industry by an estimated 5 billion Euros.

This means to streamlines and simplify procedures through digitalization.

For every new regulation, tow old regulations will be offset.

Vom Leitungsbereich auszufüllen.		
Eingangsdatum Leitung	**Tagebuchnummer**	**eDW-Nummer**

16. März 2026 **zur Information** **BM'in Reiche** **Betr.: Ihre Teilnahme an der CERA Week 2026** **Ort:** Houston, USA **Für den Termin am: 23.03.-25.03.2026**	BM Koor PSt z.K. St

Aktenzeichen	VB1 -			
Bearb.	**RL**	**Mitz.**	**UAL**	**AL**
ORR'in [redacted] (- [redacted]	n.n.	VA1, IIC3, VIIID1, VIIID2, VIIIB1		

BMWE-Begleitung:

- Frank Wetzel, Staatssekretär
- [redacted]
- [redacted] Ministerbüro
- [redacted] Pressestelle
- Stephanie von Ahlefeldt, Abteilungsleiterin II
- [redacted] Referentin IIB6

Anlass/Rahmen:

Die CERAWeek (23.–27. März 2026, Houston, Texas), ist die weltweit führende Energiekonferenz, organisiert von S&P Global. Die Konferenz wird von [redacted] geleitet, Pulitzer-Preisträger, [redacted] S&P Global und einer der weltweit einflussreichsten Energieexperten. Die Veranstaltung versammelt jährlich über 10.000 Teilnehmer/innen aus mehr als 80 Ländern, darunter über 1.600 hochrangige Regierungsvertreter/innen und CEOs. Das diesjährige **Leitthema „Convergence and**

Competition: Energy, Technology and Geopolitics" adressiert zentrale Herausforderungen der Energiesicherheit, Strommärkte, Lieferketten sowie den Einfluss von KI auf den Energiesektor. Mit dem Angriff ISR und der USA auf den IRN und den Auswirkungen auf die globalen Energiepreise findet die Konferenz in einer angespannten energie- und geopolitischen Lage statt. Die Veranstalter greifen dies aktiv im Konferenzprogramm auf (insb. am 2. Konferenztag). Die Konferenz startet thematisch mit den großen Herausforderungen im Energiebereich (Tag 1). Der Themenkomplex Öl sowie Öl- und Gasunternehmen werden am zweiten Tag der Konferenz im Fokus stehen (an Tag 3 der Nexus aus Öl- und Gasunternehmen + Regierungen). Die letzten beiden Konferenztage stehen unter dem Thema „Power, Technology, Climate“ und wagen einen Blick in die Zukunft.
Traditionsgemäß eröffnet [redacted] die CERA Week mit einem Gespräch mit dem US-Energieminister Chris Wright.
Sie haben die Möglichkeit Ihre Kernbotschaften auf **drei großen öffentlichkeitswirksamen Panels** zu platzieren: 1. „Reimagining the Transatlantic Relation“, 2. „Reinvigoration the European Industrial Core“, 3. Leadership Dialogue mit [redacted]
Zudem bietet das Programm Raum für **vertieften Austausch mit hochrangigen Konferenzteilnehmern** bieten (ca. 20-30 Teilnehmer):

- <u>Europe Forum (S&P Format):</u> Sie werden neben [redacted] einen kurzen, provokativeren Input zum Thema Energie und Wettbewerbsfähigkeit geben (weitere Teilnehmer u.a., Energieminister EGY und GRC, Deputy Prime Minister UKR)
- <u>EPIC (S&P Format):</u> kurzer Pitch Ihrerseits zum Thema Investitionsstandort DEU, anschließend informeller Austausch mit interessierten Investoren und Unternehmen.
- <u>SMR Roundtable</u> (organisiert durch die US-DEU Energiepartnerschaft): Roundtable mit Unternehmen zum Thema „Chancen, Herausforderungen und Erfahrungen mit SMR“.
- <u>CEO-Frühstück mit DEU Unternehmen</u> (organisiert durch Siemens Energy): Diskussion der Key Takeaways der Konferenz aus Perspektive DEU Unternehmen und Identifizieren potentieller Handlungsfelder für DEU Politik.

Darüber finden zahlreiche bilaterale Gespräche v.a. mit Unternehmensvertretern statt.

Die USA sind energiepolitisch ein wichtiger Partner für DEU/EU insb. im Hinblick auf die Versorgungssicherheit. [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted], IIB6, [redacted]

Von:	[redacted]@spglobal.com
Gesendet:	Freitag, 13. März 2026 15:32
An:	[redacted]; [redacted], IIB6; [redacted]; [redacted], [redacted]
Cc:	[redacted], M; [redacted], Minister; [redacted], M; BUERO-IIB6; [redacted]; [redacted], St We; [redacted], IIA1; [redacted]; [redacted]
Betreff:	Re: CERA Week Programm HE Katherina Reiche: Details on format and themes for panel sessions
Anlagen:	CW26 - Europe Forum Pre-Read_Final.docx; CW26 - Europe Forum Agenda.docx

Hi [redacted]

I am including the session description below. Please find the Europe Forum agenda and pre-read attached to this email. Please let me know if you have any questions!

Sincerely,
[redacted]

The Future of Europe: Security, Competitiveness, and Strategic Autonomy

Europe faces growing challenges to its security, economic openness, and political cohesion. Shifting US support for NATO, rising trade tensions, and new energy dynamics have pushed Europe to take more responsibility for defense and support for Ukraine, all while managing fiscal constraints and political pressures.

Europe's economic and energy models are under strain, with high electricity costs impacting competitiveness and policy uncertainty complicating investment. While "strategic autonomy" is a common goal, its meaning and implementation across defense, energy, and technology remain debated. The key challenge is to define effective strategies and maintain unity and investment in a competitive global environment.

Join us for a discussion on the following topics:

- What does strategic autonomy mean for Europe's security and defense, and what spending and coordination are needed?
- How can Europe balance rising security needs with fiscal and political constraints?
- Can energy reforms and investment restore competitiveness?
- Can Europe maintain climate leadership and growth, or will trade-offs be necessary?

[redacted] (she/her)
CERAWeek Partner Programs
S&P Global Energy
Washington, DC

From: [redacted] <[redacted]@spglobal.com>
Sent: Friday, March 13, 2026 7:47 AM
To: [redacted]@bmwe.bund.de <[redacted]@bmwe.bund.de>; [redacted] <[redacted]@spglobal.com>; [redacted] <[redacted]@spglobal.com>; [redacted], [redacted] <[redacted]@spglobal.com>
Cc: [redacted]@bmwe.bund.de <[redacted]@bmwe.bund.de>; [redacted]@bmwe.bund.de <[redacted]@bmwe.bund.de>; [redacted]@bmwe.bund.de <[redacted]@bmwe.bund.de>; BUERO-IIB6@bmwe.bund.de <BUERO-IIB6@bmwe.bund.de>; [redacted] <[redacted]@spglobal.com>; [redacted]@bmwe.bund.de <[redacted]@bmwe.bund.de>; [redacted]@bmwe.bund.de <[redacted]@bmwe.bund.de>; [redacted] <[redacted]@spglobal.com>; [redacted] <[redacted]@spglobal.com>
Subject: RE: CERA Week Programm HE Katherina Reiche: Details on format and themes for panel sessions

Dear [redacted],

Thank you for your time as well. You covered all the points.

I am copying [redacted] here so that she can send you the description, agenda and read ahead for the Europe Forum. We will call on Minister Reiche as one of the firestarters for the portion on energy and competitiveness – just 2-3 minutes of provocative points to share. And she of course can intervene at an point in the conversation. If you have any questions, please let me know.

My colleagues [redacted] and [redacted] will get back to us on the timing of the session with [redacted].

Wolfgang is following up on the lunch seating.

We await your comments on how to focus the EPIC.

Let me know if any other questions arise.

Many thanks,
[redacted]

From: [redacted]@bmwe.bund.de <[redacted]@bmwe.bund.de>
Sent: Friday, March 13, 2026 4:04 AM
To: [redacted] <[redacted]@spglobal.com>
Cc: [redacted]@bmwe.bund.de; [redacted]@bmwe.bund.de; [redacted]@bmwe.bund.de; BUERO-IIB6@bmwe.bund.de; [redacted] <[redacted]@spglobal.com>; [redacted]@bmwe.bund.de; [redacted]@bmwe.bund.de; [redacted] <[redacted]@spglobal.com>; [redacted] <[redacted]@spglobal.com>
Subject: AW: CERA Week Programm HE Katherina Reiche: Details on format and themes for panel sessions

Dear [redacted],

Thank you again for the very helpful information you provided on the different formats.

I summarized the main open points below:
- Europe Forum: S&P will provide description of the event, short read-ahead document and participants list
- Leadership Dialogue: S&P will confirm whether moving HE Reiche's speaking slot to 9:20/9:30 am.
- EPIC: BMWE will check whether HE Reiche wants to address a specific topic and have specific companies participating
- Lunch Options: S&P will provide us placement/seating information for Lunch on Monday (for HE Reiche) and Tuesday (for State Secretary Wetzel)

I would be very thankful if you could provide the information as soon as possible and I will get back on the open questions regarding the EPIC.

Best regards,
[redacted]

[redacted]

Division IIB6 – Energy Partnerships
Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy
Scharnhorststraße 34-37 | 10115 Berlin
Phone: +49 30 18 615 [redacted] | E-Mail: [redacted]@bmwk.bund.de

Von: [redacted], IIB6
Gesendet: Mittwoch, 11. März 2026 18:35
An: '[redacted]@spglobal.com' <[redacted]@spglobal.com>; [redacted] <[redacted]@spglobal.com>; [redacted] <[redacted]@spglobal.com>
Cc: [redacted], M <[redacted]@bmwe.bund.de>; [redacted], Minister <[redacted]@bmwe.bund.de>; [redacted], M <[redacted]@bmwe.bund.de>; BUERO-IIB6 <BUERO-IIB6@bmwe.bund.de>; [redacted] <[redacted]@spglobal.com>
Betreff: AW: CERA Week Programm HE Katherina Reiche: Details on format and themes for panel sessions

Dear [redacted],

Happy to inform you that Minister Reiche is fine with the livestreaming of her conversation with [redacted]. Please also find enclosed her speech at the Munich Security Conference for reference.

Looking forward to our conversation tomorrow.

Best regards,

[redacted]

Von: [redacted]@spglobal.com <[redacted]@spglobal.com>
Gesendet: Dienstag, 10. März 2026 21:21
An: [redacted] IIB6 <[redacted]@bmwe.bund.de>; [redacted] <[redacted]@spglobal.com>; [redacted] <[redacted]@spglobal.com>
Cc: [redacted], M <[redacted]@bmwe.bund.de>; [redacted], Minister <[redacted]@bmwe.bund.de>; [redacted], M <[redacted]@bmwe.bund.de>; BUERO-IIB6 <BUERO-IIB6@bmwe.bund.de>; [redacted] <[redacted]@spglobal.com>
Betreff: RE: CERA Week Programm HE Katherina Reiche: Details on format and themes for panel sessions

+++ Externe E-Mail: Keine Links, Anhänge öffnen/speichern, sofern Quellen unbekannt oder Inhalte unsicher erscheinen. +++

[redacted] – could you advise me on one logistical point? Would Minister Reiche mind if we livestream her conversation with [redacted] on Wednesday, March 25? Thanks, [redacted]

From: [redacted]@bmwe.bund.de <[redacted]@bmwe.bund.de>
Sent: Tuesday, March 10, 2026 1:23 PM
To: [redacted] <[redacted]@spglobal.com>; [redacted] <[redacted]@spglobal.com>; [redacted] <[redacted]@spglobal.com>
Cc: [redacted]@bmwe.bund.de; [redacted]@bmwe.bund.de; [redacted]@bmwe.bund.de; BUERO-IIB6@bmwe.bund.de; [redacted] <[redacted]@spglobal.com>
Subject: AW: CERA Week Programm HE Katherina Reiche: Details on format and themes for panel sessions

Dear [redacted],

Thank you very much for the suggestions and also thank you very much for the draft set of questions.
Thursday 4.30 pm would work well for me. That would give me some time to think about the set of questions.

Kind regards,
[redacted]

Von: [redacted]@spglobal.com <[redacted]@spglobal.com>
Gesendet: Dienstag, 10. März 2026 15:41
An: [redacted] <[redacted]@spglobal.com>; [redacted], IIB6 <[redacted]@bmwe.bund.de>; [redacted] <[redacted]@spglobal.com>
Cc: [redacted], M <[redacted]@bmwe.bund.de>; [redacted], Minister <[redacted]@bmwe.bund.de>; [redacted], M <[redacted]@bmwe.bund.de>; BUERO-IIB6 <BUERO-IIB6@bmwe.bund.de>; [redacted] <[redacted]@spglobal.com>
Betreff: RE: CERA Week Programm HE Katherina Reiche: Details on format and themes for panel sessions

+++ Externe E-Mail: Keine Links, Anhänge öffnen/speichern, sofern Quellen unbekannt oder Inhalte unsicher erscheinen. +++

Dear [redacted],

To follow up on [redacted] email last night, and to discuss H.E. Reiche's CERAWeek sessions in further detail, would the below times for a 30 minutes work for you?

Wednesday 11 March:

- *3:00pm Berlin / 10:00am US Eastern*
- *5:00pm Berlin / 12:00pm US Eastern*

Thursday 12 March:

- *4:30pm Berlin / 11:30 am US Eastern*

Kind regards,
[redacted]

From: [redacted] <[redacted]@spglobal.com>
Sent: Monday, March 9, 2026 7:09 PM
To: [redacted]@bmwe.bund.de; [redacted] <[redacted]@spglobal.com>; [redacted] <[redacted]@spglobal.com>
Cc: [redacted]@bmwe.bund.de; [redacted]@bmwe.bund.de; [redacted]@bmwe.bund.de; BUERO-IIB6@bmwe.bund.de; [redacted] <[redacted]@spglobal.com>
Subject: RE: CERA Week Programm HE Katherina Reiche: Details on format and themes for panel sessions

Dear [redacted],

We very much appreciated the time today with Minister Reiche and her team.

As you suggest, we want to follow up on the other two panels, and we can also discuss the EU Forum which is the private roundtable discussion on European Security, Energy and Competitiveness.

Based on the discussions today and in Munich, on the Minister's public speeches and on our engagement with the other panelists thus far, we have developed the attached draft sets of questions for the other panels. To differentiate the discussions, we have focused the session on *Rinvigorating the European Industrial Core* on internal challenges within Europe to compete domestically and internationally. The session on *Reimagining Trans-Atlantic Relations* is framed through the lens of potential US-Europe cooperation, trade, common interests. The discussion with [redacted] (that briefing note is yet to come) takes a cross-cutting perspective on all of these issues and on global challenges – with what will be a very different audience by the time we get to Wednesday. Please view these as drafts to start our discussion. We welcome your comments via email, a call or both.

[redacted] will be the point of contact from my side.

Many thanks,
[redacted]

From: [redacted]@bmwe.bund.de <[redacted]@bmwe.bund.de>
Sent: Monday, March 9, 2026 12:35 PM
To: [redacted] <[redacted]@spglobal.com>; [redacted] <[redacted]@spglobal.com>
Cc: [redacted]@bmwe.bund.de; [redacted]@bmwe.bund.de; [redacted]@bmwe.bund.de; BUERO-IIB6@bmwe.bund.de
Subject: CERA Week Programm HE Katherina Reiche: Details on format and themes for panel sessions

Dear Mr. [redacted], dear Mr. [redacted],

It was a pleasure to meet you online today.

I am contacting you to discuss HE Katherina Reiche's participation especially regarding further details, themes etc. for the different panel sessions. Would you be available for another call sometime this week? Feel free to send some suggestions for time slots that would work on your side.

Look forward to hearing from you.

Best regards,
[redacted]

[redacted]
Division IIB6 - Energy Partnerships
Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy
Scharnhorststraße 34-37 | 10115 Berlin
Phone: +49 30 18 615 [redacted] | E-Mail: [redacted]@bmwk.bund.de

-----Ursprüngliche Nachricht-----
Von: [redacted], Minister
Gesendet: Donnerstag, 5. März 2026 22:42
An: '[redacted]l@spglobal.com' <[redacted]@spglobal.com>
Cc: '[redacted]l@spglobal.com' <[redacted]@spglobal.com>; [redacted], M
<[redacted]@bmwe.bund.de>
Betreff: Leadership Dialogue with [redacted] and HE Katherina Reiche on Wednesday, 25 March 2026

Dear [redacted],

I hope this E-Mail finds you well.

In my today's phone call with [redacted] preparing the upcoming event on Monday we went through the program for the minister.

It is clear to us that the Leadership Dialogue with [redacted] and HE Katherina Reiche on Wednesday, 25 March 2026 is a true highlight of this year's conference.

However, due to extremely relevant governmental obligations in Berlin on Thursday, the minister will have to leave Houston by airplane departing 11:55am on Wednesday.

Therefore the recent postponing of this event (formerly 9:20am - 9:40am, now 10 - 10:20am) is putting the whole event at a risk, if logistics will not work out.

In order to avoid any risk to the event, perhaps it is possible to reschedule the Leadership Dialogue to 9:20 - 9:40am again?

Looking forward to your reply.

Best,
[redacted]

[redacted]

Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy

Chausseestr. 23, D-10115 Berlin
Phone: +49 (0) 30 18615-[redacted]
E-Mail: [redacted]@bmwe.bund.de
Web:
https://urldefense.com/v3/__http://www.bundeswirtschaftsministerium.de__;!!DEyr4sPAfcQg!QjFPNG11EbpsLBkwpOb7CQGlQIxfmSm0yPuencsSqMflDehr1_u3V5bcWaRIXO_cZCIW31wtmdsoLTGTnNO2wNfBIOlTfMUCBLcAHp0$

Agenda

Europe Forum

Chair

[redacted]
S&P Global Energy

Moderators

[redacted] S&P Global Energy

[redacted] S&P Global Energy

Tuesday, March 24, 2026

2:30 – 2:40pm	**Setting the Scene: Europe's multiple challenges**
2:40 – 3:10pm	**Geopolitics and Policy: Europe in a new world order** Europe faces challenges on multiple fronts owing to US unpredictability, urgent defense needs, fiscal limitations and growing headwinds for ambitious climate policy. • What specific policies and capabilities are needed for Europe to gain true strategic autonomy? • Can European government accept the fiscal trade-offs needed to create a credible and independent deterrence capability? • How is the war in Ukraine and the eventual challenge of reconstruction reframing European security? • How can Europe maintain climate leadership while addressing affordability concerns and political fragmentation?
3:10 – 3:50pm	**Energy and Competitiveness: Reversing decline** Despite rapid expansion of renewable energy, energy in Europe remains too expensive as grids, interconnections and flexibility lag, while policy uncertainty complicates corporate decarbonization investments. • What reforms and infrastructure investments can lower electricity prices and help restore industrial competitiveness? • What mix of policy, market redesign and private capital can restore Europe's cleantech leadership? • How can a credible strategy for growth and investment be squared with Europe's fiscal and political constraints?
3:50 – 4:00pm	**Conclusion and key takeaways**

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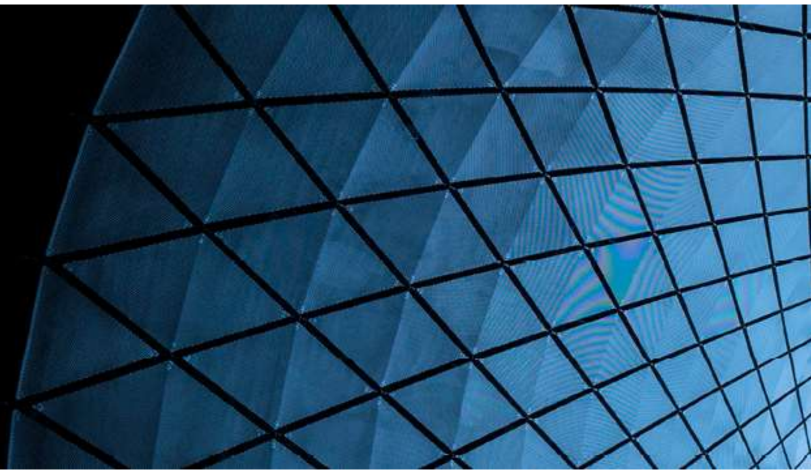
by S&P Global

Leadership Circles



Europe Forum

[redacted]

March 24, 2026
2:30 – 4:00pm

Briefing for the CERAWEEK 2026 Europe Forum

Europe, Energy and Competitiveness: Facing multiple challenges while preserving the transatlantic relationship

Europe's Multiple Challenges

Europe's place in the new world order is being fundamentally reshaped by shifting geopolitics and evolving policy demands. The continent faces a more volatile strategic environment—marked by the war in Ukraine—a more conflictual geopolitical environment and the need to adapt to external unpredictability. As it seeks greater strategic autonomy, Europe must balance urgent defence requirements, fiscal constraints and the practical realities of sustaining deterrence and supporting Ukraine's reconstruction.

Energy and competitiveness are at the heart of Europe's economic challenges, as the continent strives to reverse its industrial decline. Despite rapid progress in renewable energy deployment, Europe continues to grapple with high-power prices, insufficient grid infrastructure, and limited system flexibility—factors that undermine industrial competitiveness and household affordability. The transition away from Russian gas has improved energy security but increased reliance on imported LNG. Ambitious climate policies are entering more demanding phases, prompting debates about how to balance climate leadership with economic pragmatism and political cohesion.

The transatlantic relationship with the United States remains a cornerstone of Europe's stability and prosperity, but it is evolving amid new pressures and priorities. The EU and US together form the world's most integrated economic partnership, with recent trade frameworks helping to restore smoother relations. Energy interdependence has deepened, especially through sustained European purchases of American LNG, reinforcing mutual security but also requiring careful management to avoid new sources of friction. As both sides navigate trade tensions, industrial policy competition and the geopolitical consequences of the war in Ukraine, the challenge is to ensure that the partnership continues to support economic strength, energy security and competitiveness in a rapidly changing world.

The Scale of the Transatlantic Economic Relationship

The transatlantic relationship remains the largest and most integrated economic partnership in the world. The EU and the US together account for nearly 30% of global trade and more than 40 percent of global GDP. Bilateral trade in goods and services exceeds $1.6 trillion annually, while mutual investment stocks surpass $5 trillion. Every day more than $4 billion in trade flows across the Atlantic.

In August 2025, Washington and Brussels reached a trade framework that helped stabilize the relationship after a period of tariff escalation and industrial policy tensions. The agreement did not eliminate all disputes, but it established a set of reference points for cooperation. Europe committed to substantial additional investment in the US and to long-term purchases of American energy—including LNG, oil and nuclear fuel and services—in the coming years, while the US moved to stabilize tariff pressures and maintain open market access. These commitments now serve not only as anchors of stability but also as benchmarks of accountability in the relationship. Progress toward meeting them will increasingly shape perceptions of whether the partnership is advancing as intended, while failure to deliver on these commitments could itself become a new source of friction.

Even with that stabilization, the transatlantic relationship is evolving. Europe is increasingly focused on strengthening its economic resilience and competitiveness while maintaining the benefits of close cooperation with the US.

Security, Russia and the Strategic Context

Europe's geopolitical environment continues to be defined by the war in Ukraine and the broader challenge posed by Russia. Moscow's invasion fundamentally reshaped Europe's security calculations and forced a rapid restructuring of the continent's energy system.

Russia's curtailment of gas exports exposed the scale of Europe's vulnerability and triggered one of the most dramatic shifts in energy sourcing in modern history. Russian pipeline gas imports fell from 42% of EU gas imports in 2021 to just 5% by 2025, replaced largely by LNG imports—particularly from the US.

At the same time, Europe is preparing for a longer-term strategic reality: the possibility of peace in Ukraine that will require reconstruction, long-term security guarantees and sustained European defense commitments along its eastern border. These are structural challenges for Europe given its geographic proximity to the conflict, even as the US remains the indispensable strategic partner.

This reality is also reshaping the defense debate inside NATO. The emerging alliance benchmark of defense spending approaching 5% of GDP was once widely resisted across Europe. Today, the discussion has shifted significantly. Many European governments increasingly view higher defense spending not simply as an American demand but as a matter of their own security interest in a far more unstable strategic environment.

The global context reinforces this shift. Conflicts in Ukraine, Gaza and Iran, strategic rivalry with China across both security and trade, and the disruptive effects of AI and technological competition are all increasing the complexity of the international system. These forces heighten the importance of strong US–European cooperation. At the same time, they also create competing priorities and political pressures that can make sustained convergence more difficult.

Energy, Climate Policy and Competitiveness

Energy lies at the center of Europe's competitiveness challenge. Despite the rapid expansion of renewable power, electricity and gas prices in Europe remain significantly higher than in most competing economies. Industrial power prices in Europe are often two to four times higher than those in the US.

One important driver of this gap is the structural advantage created by abundant and inexpensive natural gas in the US. The shale revolution has delivered consistently lower gas prices for American industry, providing a durable cost advantage for power generation and energy-intensive manufacturing. Europe, by contrast, relies far more heavily on imported energy. The shift away from Russian gas improved security but increased reliance on LNG and other external supplies, sometimes at higher cost.

There are other structural factors as well. Grid expansion, interconnection capacity, storage and system flexibility have not kept pace with the growth of renewable generation. As a result, the theoretical cost advantage of renewable power has not fully translated into lower prices for industrial consumers or for households.

At the same time, Europe's climate policies are entering a more demanding phase. The EU Emissions Trading System (ETS) continues to tighten as the cap on emissions declines, and the carbon price—already one of the highest in the world—is expected to increase further as allowances become scarcer. Some EU member states are calling for steps that would soften carbon prices or delay the extension of the EU ETS to new sectors (ETS2).

In parallel, the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) is now fully implemented. CBAM will impose carbon costs on imports of emissions-intensive products such as steel, cement, aluminum, and fertilizers. Its objective is to prevent carbon leakage and protect European industry operating under strict climate policies. But it also introduces new trade frictions and compliance requirements for global companies operating across jurisdictions.

Under pressure from industry, European governments are therefore exploring adjustments to the pace and design of climate policies. Debates include moderating the tightening trajectory of the carbon market, providing additional support to energy-intensive industries, modifying the design of the electricity market, and reconsidering the speed of certain decarbonization mandates. In practice, Europe's energy transition is entering a more pragmatic phase as governments seek to balance climate ambition with energy affordability and industrial competitiveness. Nevertheless, the disruption in oil and gas markets caused by the war in the Middle East will strengthen the case for renewables to avoid imported energy price shocks.

LNG, Energy Security and the Transatlantic Dimension

The shift away from Russian gas has dramatically increased Europe's dependence on LNG, particularly from the United States. American LNG exports were central to stabilizing European energy markets after 2022 and remain a cornerstone of Europe's energy security.

The 2025 EU-US trade framework reinforced this dynamic by linking the broader economic relationship to expectations of sustained European purchases of US LNG and other energy products. This has deepened transatlantic energy interdependence.

At the same time, the relationship requires careful management. If US energy exports are perceived in Europe as a political lever within broader trade negotiations, a source of resilience could become a source of friction. Managing this balance—between strategic cooperation and commercial competition—will be an important test for both sides.

Looking Forward

Europe has begun reshaping its energy and industrial strategy to respond to these pressures. Initiatives such as REPowerEU, the Net-Zero Industry Act, the Clean Industrial Deal and the proposed Industrial Acceleration Act as well as new efforts to accelerate grid investment and permitting reform all aim to combine climate leadership with industrial competitiveness.

The strategic objective is clear: accelerate clean energy deployment, reduce strategic dependencies and strengthen domestic industrial capacity in emerging technologies. Yet the cumulative effect of overlapping policies, regulatory frameworks and industrial support mechanisms has also increased complexity and cost. Companies must navigate carbon pricing, border adjustment mechanisms, supply-chain rules, reporting requirements and evolving decarbonization targets.

Meanwhile, both Europe and the United States have a strong interest in sustaining a strong transatlantic relationship, but they must overcome the barriers that limit its full potential.Trade tensions, energy costs, industrial policy competition, migration pressures and the geopolitical consequences of the war in Ukraine all shape the environment in which this partnership operates. At the same time, both sides remain indispensable to each other's prosperity and security.

The challenge for policymakers and industry leaders is therefore not whether the transatlantic relationship will endure, but how it can evolve to support economic strength, energy security and competitiveness on both sides of the Atlantic.

[redacted] IIB6, [redacted]

Von: [redacted], IIB6
Gesendet: Dienstag, 17. März 2026 13:52
An: [redacted] - adelphi; [redacted] - adelphi
Betreff: WG: FINAL DETAILS: Europe Forum

Von: [redacted], M <[redacted]@bmwe.bund.de>
Gesendet: Dienstag, 17. März 2026 08:53
An: [redacted], IIB6 <[redacted]@bmwe.bund.de>
Betreff: WG: FINAL DETAILS: Europe Forum

Ihnen zur Kenntnis.

Viele Grüße
[redacted], M

Tel.: 7137

Von: [redacted]@spglobal.com [redacted]@spglobal.com>
Gesendet: Dienstag, 17. März 2026 01:02
An: [redacted]@bmwe.bund.de>
Cc: [redacted], M [redacted]@bmwe.bund.de>; [redacted] IVC1 <[redacted]@bmwe.bund.de>; [redacted]@spglobal.com
Betreff: FINAL DETAILS: Europe Forum

+++ Externe E-Mail: Keine Links, Anhänge öffnen/speichern, sofern Quellen unbekannt oder Inhalte unsicher erscheinen. +++

Dear Hon. Katherina Reiche,

We are looking forward to your participation at the invitation-only **Europe Forum** at CERAWeek 2026. Below is your event summary.

- **Event Name:** Europe Forum
- **Date:** Tuesday, March 24, 2026
- **Time:** 2:30 - 4:00 PM CDT
- **Location:** George R. Brown Convention Center
  Level 3 | Salon 1
- **Session Chair:** [redacted]

AGENDA:

Click here to review the agenda. We will begin promptly at 2:30 PM CDT. You are welcome to arrive up to 15 minutes early to network and find a seat. This is a private, interactive dialogue among peers that will take place under the Chatham House rule.

BRIEFING PAPER: Click here to review the pre-event briefing paper which will set the context of this session.

PARTICIPANT LIST:

- **BlackRock**, [redacted], BlackRock Investment Institute; [redacted]
- **Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine**, [redacted]
- **DTEK Group**, [redacted]
- **Equinor**, [redacted]
- **EU Delegation to the USA**, [redacted], Counsellor for Climate and Energy
- **European Union**, [redacted]
- **European Commission**, [redacted] Director for [redacted], DG Energy
- **European Commission**, [redacted], Director-General for Energy
- **Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy, Germany**, Katherina Reiche, Federal Minister for Economic Affairs and Energy
- **Iberdrola**, [redacted]
- **Mercuria Energy Trading**, [redacted]
- **Ministry of Energy, Norway**, [redacted]
- **Ministry of Energy, Republic of Lithuania** [redacted] Republic of Lithuania
- **Mitsui O.S.K.Lines**, [redacted]
- **Moeve** [redacted]
- **Naftogaz of Ukraine**, [redacted]
- **National Grid**, [redacted]
- **ORLEN**, [redacted]

- **Schneider Electric**[redacted]
- **thyssenkrupp AG**, [redacted]
- **Tree Energy Solutions**, [redacted]
- **UK Department for Energy Security and Net Zero**, [redacted]

**Participant list subject to change.*

If you are unable to attend, please reply to this email with your cancellation.There is a waitlist of attendees who would like to participate.

You must have a CERAWeek badge to get into the conference area. You may pick up your badge in the Hilton Americas hotel lobby OR George R. Brown Convention Center, level 2.

DIRECTIONS TO YOUR PROGRAM:

If coming from the Hilton Americas, you will need to take the East bank elevators located next to Starbucks up to Level 3, then take the Skybridge over to the Agora. Please allow yourself at least 10 minutes from the Hilton registration desk on Level 1 to get to the Agora.

Additional map here.

We look forward to seeing you.

Kind regards,

CERAWeek Partner Programs

Questions? Contact Us

[redacted] IIB6, [redacted]

Von: [redacted], M
Gesendet: Freitag, 13. März 2026 14:06
An: [redacted], IIB6
Betreff: WG: Partner Programs Confirmed: Europe Forum

Viele Grüße
[redacted] M

Tel.: [redacted]

Von: [redacted]@spglobal.com <[redacted]@spglobal.com>
Gesendet: Mittwoch, 11. März 2026 08:31
An: [redacted] <[redacted]@bmwe.bund.de>
Cc: [redacted] M <[redacted]@bmwe.bund.de>; [redacted], IVC1 <[redacted]@bmwe.bund.de>; [redacted]@spglobal.com
Betreff: Partner Programs Confirmed: Europe Forum

+++ Externe E-Mail: Keine Links, Anhänge öffnen/speichern, sofern Quellen unbekannt oder Inhalte unsicher erscheinen. +++

Dear Hon. Katherina Reiche,

Thank you for confirming your participation at the **Europe Forum**. The following session has been added to your personal schedule. This is an invitation-only CERAWeek Partner Program.

Program Details
Europe Forum
Tuesday, March 24, 2026
2:30 - 4:00 PM CDT
Exact location will be shared in our final details communication
Program details are subject to change. You will be notified of any program changes.

Program Description
The Future of Europe: Security, Competitiveness and Strategic Autonomy

Europe faces growing challenges to its security, economic openness and political cohesion. Shifting US support for NATO, rising trade tensions and new energy dynamics have pushed Europe to take more responsibility for defense and support for Ukraine, all while managing fiscal constraints and political pressures. Europe's economic and energy models are under strain, with high electricity costs impacting competitiveness and policy uncertainty complicating investment. While "strategic autonomy" is a common goal, its meaning and implementation across defense, energy and technology remain debated. The key challenge is to define effective strategies and maintain unity and investment in a competitive global environment.

Join us for a discussion on the following topics:
What does strategic autonomy mean for Europe's security and defense, and what spending and coordination are needed? How can Europe balance rising security needs with fiscal and political constraints? Can energy reforms and investment restore competitiveness? Can Europe maintain climate leadership and growth, or will trade-offs be necessary?

If you have any specific comments or feedback on what will be discussed during this Partner Program, please reply back to this email.

Thank you,

CERAWeek Partner Programs

Questions? Contact Us

Büro der Leitung

05. JUNI 2025

Tgb. Nr.

S&P Global
Commodity Insights

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Barthstrasse 2-10
D- 80339 München
Tel: +49 [redacted]
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Frau
Katherina Reiche
Bundesministerin für Wirtschaft und Energie
Bundesministerium für Wirtschaft und Energie
Chausseestrasse 23

10115 Berlin

① T-250605-015
② T-250605-016

München, den 29. Mai 2025

Ihre neue Aufgabe in der Bundesregierung

Sehr geehrte Frau Ministerin, liebe Frau Reiche,

nachdem wir am Tag Ihrer Nominierung kurz in Kontakt waren, möchte ich jetzt offiziell nachholen, was ich Anfang des Monates angekündigt hatte.

Auch im Namen meines Kollegen [redacted] und unseres gesamten Teams gratuliere ich Ihnen sehr herzlich zu Ihrer Berufung in die Bundesregierung. In den gegenwärtigen Zeiten kommt Ihnen als Wirtschaftsministerin, gerade bei Energiefragen eine besondere Bedeutung zu. Zweifellos ist das eine große und großartige Herausforderung, für die wir Ihnen alles Gute wünschen!

① Ihr Terminkalender ist sicherlich randvoll. Trotzdem möchte ich Ihnen ein Treffen anbieten: Mein Kollege [redacted] unser SVP für [redacted], wird am 1. Juli 2025 in Madrid sein. Er hat angeboten, am 2. oder 3. Juli nach Berlin zu kommen, um Sie zu treffen. Ich denke, Sie kennen Carlos von der CERAWeek. Er war früher [redacted]. Er ist ein sehr guter Kenner der Szene in Washington – soweit das bei der gegenwärtigen Administration möglich ist.

② Darüber hinaus würden wir uns sehr freuen, wenn Sie uns bei der CERAWeek 2026 besuchen würden (23-27. März 2026). Wir wissen natürlich, dass Sie als Ministerin ein anderes Setting benötigen, um im Rahmen einer Delegationsreise zu uns zu kommen. Auf unserer Seite haben wir, wie Sie wissen, sehr viel Erfahrung bei der Betreuung von Regierungsrepräsentanten aus allen Teilen der Welt. Es wäre großartig, wenn Sie als Vertreterin der deutschen Bundesregierung dabei sein könnten. [redacted] würde Sie selbstverständlich zu gegebener Zeit in aller Form und offiziell einladen. Es wäre schön, wenn wir uns Anfang Juli in Berlin treffen könnten. Bitte sprechen Sie, beziehungsweise Ihr Team, mich bei Fragen gerne an.

[redacted]

Vom Leitungsbereich auszufüllen.		
Eingangsdatum Leitung 27.06.2025	**Tagebuchnummer** T-250605-015	**eDW-Nummer** -

24. Juni 2025 **zur Entscheidung** **Frau Ministerin** a.d.D. **Betr.: Gespräch mit [redacted] und Teilnahme an der CERA Week 2026 in Texas/USA**	M 1.) St St m.B.u. Übernahme der Gesprächsanfrage 2.) T-Team: Bitte T-Block setzen zur CERA Week 2026 und real. 3.) St St, IV z.K. UN 30/06/25	**BM** **Koor** **PSt z.K.** **St** St, St St, 30.06.25

Aktenzeichen	VB1 -			
Bearb.	**RL**	**Mitz.**	**UAL**	**AL**
ORR'in [redacted])	MR [redacted]) FB, VB1, 27.06.25	VA1, WEB1; WEB4	[redacted], 27.06.25	i.V. [redacted], 27.06.25

I. Votum

TN CeraWeek

1) Gespräch BM'in mit [redacted]: Übernahme unterhalb BM-Ebene empfohlen.
2) Teilnahme BM'in CERA Week 2026: Teilnahme BM'in nicht zwingend, daher ggf. Übernahme auf St-Ebene.

eingeplant
Zeitraum 23.-25.3.2026
~~Format~~ Panel Fair Stag
Bilats + Treffe
CdS / International

II. Sachverhalt

1) [redacted], [redacted]t [redacted] S&P Global, bittet um Gespräch mit BM'in am 2./3.7.25. Die Einladung zum Gespräch kam mit der Einladung der BM'in zur CERA Week 2026 in Texas, die von S&P Global organisiert wird.

[redacted] **ist sehr gut in die Energiebranche und US-Regierung vernetzt und bestens informiert über die US-Energiepolitik.** Herr [redacted] ist bei S&P Global der

zweitwichtigste Ansprechpartner für die CERA Week nach [redacted].
Wahrnehmung des Gesprächs kann unterhalb BM-Ebene erfolgen.

2) Die CERA Week ist eine jährlich stattfindende Energiekonferenz, die von S&P Global in Houston, Texas, organisiert wird. Sie ist eine der **wichtigsten Plattformen für Energiethemen weltweit** mit breiter Teilnahme aus Wirtschaft, Politik und Zivilgesellschaft (2025: mehr al 10.000 Teilnehmer, darunter ca. **1500 CEOs und 450 Regierungsvertreter**; gilt als das **„Davos der Energiewirtschaft"**). Die CERA Week 2025 umfasste ein breites Spektrum an Themen von Geopolitik, Handel und Lieferketten, Stromnetzmodernisierung und Elektrifizierung bis Wasserstoff, Künstliche Intelligenz, Öl und Gas/LNG. Die US-Regierung war in der Vergangenheit hochrangig vertreten. So nahmen an der CERA Week 2025 sowohl Chris Wright (Energieminister) als auch Doug Burgum (sog. „Energiezar", Innenminister) teil.

Das BMWE hat in der Vergangenheit auf St- und AL-Ebene teilgenommen.

[redacted]. Durch eine Teilnahme an der CERA Week 2026 könnten wichtige **politische Kontakte** aufgebaut und Beziehungen vertieft, aber auch **hochrangige Gespräche mit Industrievertretern** geführt werden. Die CERA Week wäre auch eine geeignete Plattform, um die Bedeutung der **bilateralen Energiekooperation** (u.a. Rolle der USA für die DEU Energieversorgungssicherheit) zu unterstreichen und wertvolle Einblicke in die US Energieindustrie zu erlangen.