

4.1. General

Q. Which lessons from the 2020 framework and the present state of the EU energy system are most important when designing policies for 2030?

A new approach reflecting the current economic situation and competitive pressure from third countries is needed. The economic situation of Europe is today totally different to its state at the date when the 2020 framework was set. Today we are facing an economic crisis. Energy costs reduce companies ability to invest in research and innovation. And additional regulations reduce the willingness of international companies to invest in production sites that are situated in Europe. This is mainly a result of the fact that there have not yet been any international partners won for signing a binding climate agreement.

Considering all this, there needs to be kept in mind that regulations for European industry only, do force the tendency of deindustrialisation instead of enhancing the efficiency and environmental friendliness of European citizens, which is supposed to be the main goal of the 2030 framework. Deindustrialization can clearly be monitored already, and it needs to be stopped to ensure a secure future for the European Union.

Therefore it is necessary to find a sociopolitical approach for this challenge that helps European citizens in their decision for a more resource efficient and environmentally friendly lifestyle. As such a possible approach I would like to propose incentive systems that enhance the market acceptance of in comparison to a worldwide benchmark very effectively produced products that are sold on the European market. This is of particular importance, because only when resource efficient products are accepted on the market and used, the benefit of their environmentally friendly production and functioning is delivered. There needs to be recognized, that it does not help our environment at all, when environmentally friendly products are produced in Europe but never used, for most of the European citizens prefer buying the cheaper but quite less environmentally friendly products that are for example produced in Asia.

So, in my opinion there ist a sociopolitical challenge to be solved, and the solution needs to be found somewhere around the market acceptance of efficient and efficiently produced products.

4.2. Targets

Q. Which targets for 2030 would be most effective in driving the objectives of climate and energy policy?

- a. A **goal for growth of the European Economy**, for only if the environmentally friendly products that are already produced in the EU and will even be enhanced in the future, are sold and used, their positive effect can get delivered.
- b. A strong **focus on technology development and implementation** will furthermore support the development of better products,
- c. Also the most efficient use of all kinds of resources - such as fuels, feedstocks and water - needs to keep in the center of interest. This is very important, for in a world of growing population using all kinds of resources in the most efficient way is the only possibility to ensure security of supply as long as ever possible. As a chemist I can for example not understand why there are so many subsidies spent on firing wood, because I do know that there are so many very valuable chemical within this material, and I am sure that this is a waste of valuable resources. However, considering this in my opinion any future renewables target needs to have cascading use of all kinds of raw materials and feed stocks as a core element.
Therefore I would NOT propose a Renewable target, as long as it includes carbonaceous

fuels - such as wood and biomass. This is also caused by the fact that - from a chemists point of view - all CO₂-Emissions do have a negative effect on climate change, no matter what fuel is their origin. And as long as the biogene fuel is not only and especially produced for the firing purpose it is used for, but would have grown anyways, the thermal use of these materials cannot be seen as "carbon neutral". Otherwise all fossil fuels could be called "carbon neutral" as well.

- d. An efficiency target - including all kinds of efficiency (energy-, feedstock- and water efficiency) that mainly focuses on the lifestyle of all European citizens and helps efficiently produced products to become the preferred ones on the European Market.

Without a strong industrial policy, climate targets make no sense. It is investments only that will bring new and better solutions. And it is incentive systems that enhance the market acceptance of environmentally friendly products. More costs to industry would only lead to deindustrialization, which has all in all – caused by the very different production conditions in Asia and long ways of transport – a very negative impact on our environment. The development and use of low carbon technologies requires investments from industry in Europe and the acceptance of these products on the market. Any policy package needs to take this into account.

There is a sociopolitical problem to be worked on, and incentive systems that create a benefit for efficiently produced and efficiently working products on the European Market do solve this challenge at its source.

4.3. Instruments

Q. How should specific measures at the EU and national level best be defined to optimise cost-efficiency of meeting climate and energy objectives? The proposed incentive system that makes sure that more efficient and environmentally friendly products are sold easier than others will automatically lead to a very high motivation for all producers to work in the most economic way, and therefore to find better technologies continuously.