

Greenpaper

A 2030 framework for climate and energy policies

Fragen zur Konsultation

1. General

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

HEB:

EU-ETS did not give an appropriate price signal leading to unfavorable outcomes like investments in coal power plants instead of renewable power production or at least gas power plants.

The energy prices are far away from a level playing field:

- Nuclear power does not carry by far its costs as most of the costs regarding security, final disposal and research is paid by society. These costs need to be internalized into the nuclear power prices to enable a true price signal and an efficient energy market
- Same is true for fossil fuels as well as fossil power plants. Most of the costs coming from usage of fossil fuels are still covered by society or rather future societies. Costs externalized are CO2 emission costs contributing to climate change, as well as pollutants contributing to health costs. A true price signal is needed.
- If this level playing field in the energy market is realized there is almost no need for support schemes any more. Only in some special cases and for few further years supporting schemes for renewables would then be necessary. These should be harmonised to some extent.

The supporting schemes of renewables in an today's (not level playing field-see above) market has been necessary. Especially in countries like Germany with very high support of renewables the goals for renewables were reached, the result was a significant increase in renewables shares. The problems like negative price signals occurred because other tasks in transforming the energy system towards the 2050 energy system have not been fulfilled. These are

- enabling enough flexible power capacities with gas power plants and compensating flexible power production necessary in a high renewable energy system
- enabling enough power exchange between countries and regions by investments in electricity networks
- enabling storage of power surpluses (hydro, batteries, e-cars in combination with smart grids and in the near future renewable methane and hydrogen)
- encouraging diversification of volatile renewable production (to increase systemic supply security and minimize transport losses solar and wind power should be produced not only on single-site economically optimal places but on all places where it makes sense for systemic reasons)

2. Targets

- **Which targets for 2030 would be most effective in driving the objectives of climate and energy policy? At what level should they apply (EU, Member States, or sectoral), and to what extent should they be legally binding?**

Heb: GHG emission target in combination with a high renewables target

- **Have there been inconsistencies in the current 2020 targets and if so how can the coherence of potential 2030 targets be better ensured?**
- **Are targets for sub-sectors such as transport, agriculture, industry appropriate and, if so, which ones? For example, is a renewables target necessary for transport, given the targets for CO2 reductions for passenger cars and light commercial vehicles?**
- **How can targets reflect better the economic viability and the changing degree of maturity of technologies in the 2030 framework?**

Heb: Renewables have proven to be much more mature than CCS as a technology. That is why high renewables target are appropriate and the right way to ensure the transformation towards a sustainable, secure and competitive energy system.

- **How should progress be assessed for other aspects of EU energy policy, such as security of supply, which may not be captured by the headline targets?**

The most secure system for Europe is an energy system based on renewable energy produced throughout as many divergent locations as possible inside Europe from the everlasting sources sun, wind, biomass (used sustainably) and water in combination with gas power plants which produce flexibly adapting to demand. If the gas itself is produced from existing surplus of renewable energies we achieve the most secure supply imaginable as this is an eternal 100 % European energy system independent of international crises, fossil depletion, international fossil price increases etc..

Therefore a high renewable energy share accompanied with the following systemic transformation requirements for energy system is the best progress:

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- enabling enough flexible power capacities with gas power plants and compensating flexible power production necessary in a high renewable energy system
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4.3. Instruments

- **Are changes necessary to other policy instruments and how they interact with**

one another, including between the EU and national levels?

- **How should specific measures at the EU and national level best be defined to**

optimise cost-efficiency of meeting climate and energy objectives?

The most cost-efficient way to reach climate and energy objective is to have a real price signal to create a level playing field on which only very few and careful support is necessary . This can be done by internalizing the following costs:

- Nuclear power does not carry by far its costs but most of the costs regarding security, final disposal and research is paid by society. These costs need to be internalized into the nuclear power price to enable a true price signal and an efficient energy market
- Same is true for fossil fuels as well as fossil power plants. Most of the costs coming from usage of fossil fuels are still covered by society or better said future societies. Costs externalized today are CO2 emission costs contributing to climate change, as well as pollutants contributing to health costs. A true price signal is needed. It could be reached by:
- Having the EU ETS create realistic price signals by reducing certificates through European-wide disposal and reduction and by complementing the emission trading scheme for the sectors not part of the EU ETS with personal emission trading schemes like e.g. „Cap & Share“. Personal CO2 emission trading schemes could enable behavioral (energy saving, modal split, etc...) and investment changes (new technologies) on household level with strong CO2 effects and without danger of carbon leakage.

If this level playing field in the energy market is realized there is almost no need for support schemes any more. Only in some special cases and for few further years supporting schemes for renewables would then be necessary.

- **How can fragmentation of the internal energy market best be avoided**

particularly in relation to the need to encourage and mobilise investment?

See above

- **Which measures could be envisaged to make further energy savings most costeffectively?**
- **How can EU research and innovation policies best support the achievement of the 2030 framework?**

4.4. Competitiveness and security of supply

- **Which elements of the framework for climate and energy policies could be strengthened to better promote job creation, growth and competitiveness?**

The best way to promote job creation, growth and competitiveness is to lead the world in creating a new renewable-best energy system. The technologies, systems and human resources created through this will be a driver for success of European companies. The second wave of jobs is created by producing most of the energy within Europe to minimize import needs.

- **What evidence is there for carbon leakage under the current framework and can this be quantified? How could this problem be addressed in the 2030 framework?**

A CO₂ emission trading schemes for the sectors not part of the EU ETS with personal GHG emission trading schemes like e.g. „Cap & Share“. Personal CO₂ emission trading schemes could enable behavioral (energy saving, modal split, etc...) and investment changes (new technologies) on household level with strong CO₂ effects and without danger of carbon leakage.

- **What are the specific drivers in observed trends in energy costs and to what extent can the EU influence them?**
- **How should uncertainty about efforts and the level of commitments that other developed countries and economically important developing nations will make in the on-going international negotiations be taken into account?**
- **How to increase regulatory certainty for business while building in flexibility to adapt to changing circumstances (e.g. progress in international climate negotiations and changes in energy markets)?**

Create a real level playing field by internalizing external costs with only a few support schemes necessary.

• **How can the EU increase the innovation capacity of manufacturing industry? Is**

there a role for the revenues from the auctioning of allowances?

• **How can the EU best exploit the development of indigenous conventional and unconventional energy sources within the EU to contribute to reduced energy prices and import dependency?**

• **How can the EU best improve security of energy supply internally by ensuring the full and effective functioning of the internal energy market (e.g. through the development of necessary**

Better way for the last 2 questions:

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Capacity and distributional aspects

For all 3 this would be the basis: Create a real level playing field by internalizing external costs with only a few support schemes necessary.

• **How should the new framework ensure an equitable distribution of effort**

among Member States? What concrete steps can be taken to reflect their different abilities to implement climate and energy measures?

- What mechanisms can be envisaged to promote cooperation and a fair effort sharing between Member States whilst seeking the most cost-effective delivery of new climate and energy objectives?
- Are new financing instruments or arrangements required to support the new 2030 framework?