

1. QUESTIONS

1.1. General

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

States should describe, in addition to their targets, the specific measures they commit to undertake, such as feed-in tariffs values through the years.

Some of the EU contributions to member states should be dependent on the accomplishment of the stated commitments..

1.2. 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?

RE targets should be somehow related to the renewable sources available in the country.

Some energy consumptions in one country are related to other countries, such as international transport across the country. Also exports of intensive energy products (i.e. cement, glass) account for energy consumed in the country of fabrication but they will be used in other countries. That could encourage relocating some factories, but it will increase transport energy consumption. To avoid those effects maybe the transport sector should be considered not only in the State where the transport actually takes place but also in the States where the products are being used.

Legally binding: see last comment of point 1.1.

- 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?

See first point of 1.2.

- How can targets reflect better the economic viability and the changing degree of maturity of technologies in the 2030 framework?

Targets for each member state should relate to feed-in tariffs (for electricity and biogas) considering that those tariffs already take into consideration the degree of maturity of technologies.

Comparison of international prices should alert about possible deviations in some country.

- 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?

1.3. Instruments

- Are changes necessary to other policy instruments and how they interact with one another, including between the EU and national levels?

High level education, continuing education and vocational education in energy efficiency and renewables is essential. There is a great discrepancy among member States in both the quality and quantity of professional education on energy.

Some training and educational standards should be made to be applied to each member state, considering the size of the state. Small States cannot provide all fields of education and training in energy. Collaboration between educationally advanced states and others not so advanced should be stimulated.

Other changes in the transport sector could be limiting by design the maximum speed a car can run, efficient measures to control speed limits (particularly to foreign cars!).

Finally, presenting yearly energy reports to the state and/or regional parliaments (or congress) that would be made fully available in the web.

- How should specific measures at the EU and national level best be defined to optimise cost-efficiency of meeting climate and energy objectives?
- How can fragmentation of the internal energy market best be avoided particularly in relation to the need to encourage and mobilise investment?

Avoiding changes in policies or legal measures that discourage investment, particularly those with retrofitting effects.

- Which measures could be envisaged to make further energy savings most cost-effectively?

The costs of energy saving measures could get fiscal advantages (i.e., reduced added value tax, or reducing income of profit taxes)

- How can EU research and innovation policies best support the achievement of the 2030 framework?

Similar to above point.

1.4. 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?

Support actions similar to the creation of Local Energy Agencies, that is, one experienced successful state or region helping one not so advanced.

- 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?
- 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?

The key issue is not allowing frequent changes in energy and/or fiscal policies, or in legislation.

- 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)?
- How can the EU increase the innovation capacity of manufacturing industry? Is there a role for the revenues from the auctioning of allowances?

With high quality of education and training and secure political rules.

- 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?

Levelling the playing field. Avoiding the externalization of costs. Providing full accurate data and information to people and local communities on new energy projects and infrastructures. Making local communities participate in energy projects (in the initial design, in its investment, in the supervision of the implementation and operation).

- 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 interconnections), and externally by diversifying energy supply routes?

Spain has no pipeline connection to France. The North East region of Spain has no gas connection to France. The lack of those interconnections results the area gets between C and D in the MOSES scale of the IEA.

External supplies: the recent experiences of Bolivia and Argentina makes necessary to have a business best practices to avoid such problems.

1.5. Capacity and distributional aspects

- 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?

As said before, it has to be a quantitative relation to the energy resources of each state (both renewable and fossil). The EU economic support to member States has to be related to the accomplishment of the agreed energy targets (in a similar way –but much better- as present economic supports are related to policy, economic, fiscal and other 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?

Definitely yes, but subject to accomplishments, not only to projects.