

CONSULTATION ON STREAMLINING OF PLANNING AND REPORTING OBLIGATIONS AS PART OF THE ENERGY UNION GOVERNANCE

Fields marked with * are mandatory.

What this consultation is about

The Commission's State of the Energy Union presented on 18 November 2015 states that "[t]he Energy Union needs a reliable and transparent governance process, anchored in legislation, to make sure that energy-related actions at European, regional, national and local level all contribute to the Energy Union's objectives." This corresponds to similar calls from the European Council and the European Parliament[*].

The State of the Energy Union also underlines that "[i]ntegrated national energy and climate plans, addressing all five dimensions of the Energy Union, are necessary tools to have more strategic planning", and that "[i]n order to track progress, a transparent monitoring system needs to be put in place based on key indicators as well as on Member States' biannual reports concerning progress made on their national plans". This builds further on the Commission's Communication on the Energy Union from February 2015, which explained that a purpose of the governance process for the Energy Union is to "streamline current planning and reporting requirements, avoiding unnecessary administrative burden".

In this context, the present consultation seeks stakeholders' views on current planning and reporting arrangements in the energy field, and on how these could be improved to better serve the objectives of the Energy Union and to reduce administrative burden. An overview of existing planning and reporting obligations in the energy sector concerning the Member States as well as the Commission is available here: [COM planning and reporting obligations \(energy field\)](#); [MS planning and reporting obligations \(energy field\)](#); [COM planning and reporting obligations \(climate field\)](#); [MS planning and reporting obligations \(climate field\)](#).

The responses to the public consultation will feed into the Commission's evaluation and fitness check of existing planning and reporting obligations (a REFIT initiative in the Commission's 2015 Work Programme) as well as into the Impact Assessment for the Commission's proposal(s) for streamlining of planning and reporting in the energy field foreseen for late 2016, as announced by the State of the Energy Union.

The consultation as well as the initiatives it will contribute to should be understood in the broader context of the Energy Union strategy; the Commission's guidance to Member States on national plans

from 18 November 2015, and the Council's Conclusions on Energy Union governance from 26 November 2015 – which underscore the need for holistic national plans that address all five dimensions of the Energy Union in an integrated way.

This public consultation also relates to the preparation of other initiatives to implement the Energy Union foreseen for 2016 (notably initiatives on energy efficiency, renewable energy and electricity market design). For other completed and ongoing public consultation processes and their outcomes, see: <http://ec.europa.eu/energy/en/consultations>.

[*] REF to EUCO October 2014 and March 2015; EP 15 Dec 2015.

The questionnaire is structured as follows:

- A. Respondent's profile
- B. Evaluation of existing planning obligations
- C. Evaluation of existing reporting obligations
- D. Options for streamlining planning and reporting obligations
- E. Options for the governance of the Energy Union

Questions marked with an asterisk (*) are mandatory.

*** A. Respondent's profile**

Please provide information to help us build your profile as a respondent. In accordance with Regulation 45/2001[*], all personal data collected through this survey will be kept securely and will ultimately be destroyed.

[*] Regulation (EC) No 45/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2000 on the protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data by the Community institutions and bodies and on the free movement of such data, OJ L 008, 12.1.2001, p.1.

A.1 Are you answering as an individual or on behalf of an organisation/institution?

- ☐ I am answering as an individual.
- ☒ I am answering on behalf of an organisation.

A.2 Please specify your main field of activity.

Please tick the appropriate field. Only one choice is possible:

- ☐ Individual citizen
- ☐ National public authority (central or local government)
- ☐ Private company/ Industry association
- ☐ International organisation
- ☐ Workers' organisation/trade union
- ☐ Research organisation/university
- ☐ NGO
- ☒ Other interest group organisation/association

Other - please specify:

Association representing businesses, professionals, local authorities, trade unions, consumer and civil society organisations.

*** A.3. Please indicate your country of residence/establishment:**

If answering as an individual, please provide your country of residence.

If answering on behalf of an organisation/institution, please provide the country of establishment of the organisation/institution.

Please tick the appropriate field, only one choice is possible.

- ☐ Austria
- ☒ Belgium
- ☐ Bulgaria
- ☐ Croatia
- ☐ Cyprus
- ☐ Czech Republic
- ☐ Denmark
- ☐ Estonia
- ☐ Finland
- ☐ France
- ☐ Germany
- ☐ Greece
- ☐ Hungary
- ☐ Iceland
- ☐ Ireland
- ☐ Italy
- ☐ Latvia
- ☐ Liechtenstein
- ☐ Lithuania
- ☐ Luxembourg
- ☐ Malta
- ☐ Netherlands
- ☐ Norway
- ☐ Poland
- ☐ Portugal
- ☐ Romania
- ☐ Slovenia
- ☐ Spain
- ☐ Sweden
- ☐ Slovakia
- ☐ Switzerland
- ☐ United Kingdom

Other/international - please specify:

*** A.4 Name and contact details**

- ☐ I prefer to provide a general comment only. Please provide your general comment in the box below. (up to 2000 characters)
- ☒ I will provide my name and contact details in the boxes below.

[Questionnaire ends here]

Name:

Organisation (*where applicable*):

Address:

ID from the Interest Representative Register[*] (*where applicable*):

Telephone:

Email:

[*] In the interest of transparency, organisations (including, for example, NGOs, trade associations and commercial enterprises) are invited to provide the public with relevant information about themselves by registering in the Interest Representative Register and subscribing to its Code of Conduct. If you are a registered organisation, please indicate the name and address of your

organisation and your Register ID number on the first page of your contribution. Your contribution will then be considered as representing the views of your organisation.

*** A.5 Received contributions may be published on the Commission's website, with the identity of the contributor. Which publication arrangement would you agree upon?**

- ☒ My contribution may be published under the name indicated.
- ☐ My contribution may be published but shall be kept anonymous.
- ☐ I do not agree that my contribution will be published.

B. Evaluation of planning obligations

Existing obligations

The EU energy and climate legislation includes a number of different planning obligations for the Member States. Planning obligations play a crucial role for EU energy policies in e.g. the fields of renewable energy, energy efficiency, security of gas supply, energy performance of buildings, waste management and decarbonisation. The main features of existing planning obligations can be summarised as follows:

- Current planning obligations usually include indicators and projections as an analytical basis as well as policies and measures needed to achieve the plan's objectives;
- Current plans usually cover a specific area of the energy or climate field, but do not necessarily refer to possible overlaps and interactions with other plans in these fields; in some cases templates are provided, which can be either voluntary or compulsory;
- Plans often have to be submitted once, but in many cases a periodical revision or the submission of new plans is required. The process for the adoption of the plans is often left to the discretion of the Member States;
- The role of the Commission varies. In some cases, it monitors plans, in other cases, it analyses plans and is requested to report to the European Parliament and the Council. In some instances the Commission could ask for modifications. Furthermore, it can use its enforcement powers, if the planning obligations are not fulfilled or not all the necessary details/content were provided.

1) How would you rate the following aspects of such planning obligations at EU level?

	Very important	Important	Less important	Not important	No opinion
Coherence of national plans among all EU Member States	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Effective and efficient implementation of EU legislation in the energy and climate field	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Achievement of the EU energy and climate objectives	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Increased certainty for investors across all EU Member States					

stimulating economic growth as well as research, innovation and competitiveness of the EU	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Better implementation of international commitments by the EU as a whole and by Member States (e.g. concerning the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions)	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The Commission is better enabled to provide substantial and useful advice	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

If other, please explain: (up to 1000 characters)

Transparency of national plans - Very important

Involvement of stakeholders in the development of national plans (to increase transparency, quality, support and ownership of the plans and their implementation) - Very important

2) Are you aware of overlaps or inconsistencies among the existing planning obligations in the same or different areas of the energy and climate acquis? Please provide examples. (up to 1000 characters)

For energy efficiency policies, under the Energy Efficiency Directive, planning and reporting are not distinctly separate. Therefore, this response considers them jointly.

Inconsistencies in the planning used in EU level need to be addressed as there is a risk that they may be replicated at national level. The Commission's sustainable energy security package from 16 February 2016 is the most recent example of misaligned demand projections and difficulties in delivering energy efficiency first. It used the lowest energy efficiency scenario (a 25-27% energy efficiency target) for 2030 to assess Europe's gas import dependency while using higher scenarios (up to 30-40% energy efficiency target) for the heating and cooling strategy. A 2014 report 'Energy Security and the Connecting Europe Facility' by E3G highlights that gas demand in Europe has fallen by 9% over the last decade, but gas projects are currently evaluated against scenarios that assume 72% higher EU gas demand in 2030 than would be the case under a 30% energy efficiency target for 2030.

Planning and reporting requirements should integrate the principle of energy efficiency first and encourage Member States to develop national plans which are based on robust energy efficiency scenarios and policies, in line with national and EU ambition, and ensure that infrastructure decisions and energy

market designs are aligned accordingly.

Certain overlaps may be useful, if well coordinated, to ensure effective achievement of multiple objectives and challenges in climate and energy policy area. However, ensuring consistency of provided information is key.

Monitoring, evaluation and the Commission's right to ask for modification of plans and reports are very important and should be ensured. Effective enforcement mechanisms should be established and put in place.

3) a) Which of the current planning obligations could in your opinion be streamlined[*] into one integrated plan and why? (up to 1500 characters)

Provided that an integrated plan is regulated in legislation (including a binding reporting template) high level elements, such as national energy efficiency targets and progress in their achievement (reported annually under Articles 3, 24.1 and Annex XIV part 1 of the Energy Efficiency Directive (EED)), could be incorporated into overarching plan, as well as monitoring implementation. This means focusing on the trajectory for primary energy consumption, final energy consumption and delivered energy savings, reporting both progress over recent years and towards the national target to be achieved.

This incorporation could help to embed the energy efficiency first principle in the planning and reporting of all relevant policy areas, and that a consistent and transparent baseline is used for the energy transition (based on robust energy efficiency scenarios). Also it should reduce administrative burdens and duplication of effort when reporting on the same thing in several places.

Planning and reporting requirements could be significantly streamlined by making targets and measures outcomes.

b) Are there any planning obligations that should be kept separate from the integrated plan? (up to 1500 characters)

A large part of the planning and reporting in the Energy Efficiency Directive should be kept separate from the overall target reporting mentioned in answer to question 3.a, for example, (Article 7.9 (planning and reporting requirement for measures to fulfil article 7), Article 4 (building renovation strategies), and elements of Annex XIV part 2. These provide a high level of detail on how energy efficiency measures will be implemented and it would not be useful to include such detail in one overall plan on energy and climate.

The planning and reporting requirements of the EED provisions that are to be revised as part of the EED review, such as those under Articles 1, 3 and 7, need to be safeguarded and improved through the revision process. All the planning and reporting should be based on the existing legislation and the outcome of the revision.

The planning and reporting provisions of the EED are linked and it is difficult to refer to one without the other. Many of the deadlines for key EED planning provisions such as developing the plans for the implementation of Articles 5 and 7 or providing the relevant assessments under Articles 14 or 15, have already passed and from now on, Member States have to report mainly on the progress of the implementation of the energy efficiency measures planned under the EED. Therefore, all the EED reporting requirements addressed through the NEEAPs should be kept and continue.

c) Are there any planning obligations that could be repealed? (up to 1500 characters)

All EED planning and reporting should continue and be strengthened in particular relatively weak requirements that state, for example, 'Member States shall encourage' and provisions that do not require implementation by Member States through legislation.

All the above elements make the existing EED planning and reporting obligations extremely important for ensuring that the energy efficiency potential is tapped. From this perspective, intentions to repeal any EED planning and reporting obligations must be treated with caution and rather avoided (unless the EED is strengthened in relation to all the above mentioned aspects, i.e. targets / outcomes are binding for Member States and enforceable by the Commission).

[*] By streamlining we understand the possibility to integrate planning and reporting obligations resulting from (different) sectorial legislation by reducing possible duplications or gaps in the reporting and planning obligations, thereby ensuring transparency, coherence, relevance, efficiency and effectiveness of the reporting and planning. Furthermore planning and reporting cycles should be harmonised to the extent possible.

4) Which elements/articles of the current planning obligations in the field of renewable energy do you consider indispensable and why? If relevant please, refer to specific [Articles of the Renewable Energy Directive](#). (up to 1000 characters)

5) Which elements/articles of the current planning obligations in the field of energy efficiency do you consider indispensable and why? Please, if relevant, refer to specific [Articles of the Energy Efficiency Directive](#) and [Energy Performance of Buildings Directive](#). (up to 1000 characters)

All EED planning and reporting should continue and be strengthened.

However, at least, the following elements are indispensable since they provide detail on how measures under the Energy Efficiency Directive will be implemented:

- National Energy Efficiency Action plans (Article 24.2 and Annex XIV part 1 and 2), which include reporting requirements for several articles in

the Directive;

- Article 7.9, which is the planning and reporting requirement for measures to fulfil article 7;
- Article 4 which is the planning and reporting requirement for measures to fulfil article 4; and
- Article 14 and 15, which are the planning and reporting requirements to fulfil the related articles

6) Which elements/articles of the current planning in the field of low-carbon development strategies do you consider indispensable and why? (up to 1000 characters)

7) Which elements/articles of the current planning obligations in the field of infrastructure development (like for example TEN-E) do you consider indispensable and why? (up to 1000 characters)

8) Which elements/articles of other existing planning obligations in the field of energy, including on security of supply, infrastructure and market integration do you consider indispensable and why? (up to 1000 characters)

Applying the Energy Efficiency First principle is not yet an existing planning or reporting obligation but it should become one. Planning and reporting requirements should integrate the principle of energy efficiency first and encourage Member States to develop national plans in relation to security of supply, infrastructure and market integration which are based on robust energy efficiency scenarios and policies in line with national and EU ambition and which ensure that infrastructure decisions and energy market designs are aligned accordingly.

Inconsistencies in the planning used in EU level need to be addressed as there is a risk that they may be replicated at national level. The Commission's sustainable energy security package from 16 February 2016 is the most recent example of misaligned demand projections and difficulties in delivering energy efficiency first. It used the lowest energy efficiency scenario (a 25-27% energy efficiency target) for 2030 to assess Europe's gas import dependency while using higher scenarios (up to 30-40% energy efficiency target) for the heating and cooling strategy. A 2014 report 'Energy Security and the Connecting Europe Facility' by E3G highlights that gas demand in Europe has fallen by 9% over the last decade, but gas projects are currently evaluated against scenarios that assume 72% higher EU gas demand in 2030 than would be the case under a 30% energy efficiency target for 2030.

9) Can you provide qualitative or quantitative evidence on the administrative burden on Member States and other stakeholders resulting from planning obligations at EU level? (up to

1000 characters; a possibility to upload further evidence is provided at the end of the questionnaire)

The lack of standardised reports and mandatory templates means that the planning and reporting is often incomparable. The Coalition for Energy Savings has spent considerable (and disproportionate) resources to assess the quality of National Energy Efficiency Action Plans and understand the progress made by Member States towards achieving their energy efficiency objectives. We use this information to inform our membership, their members and our national partners, which represents more than 500 associations and 200 companies, 15 million supporters and more than 2 million employees, and 2,500 cities and towns in 30 countries in Europe.

The value of harmonised templates is undeniable, as stated in the Commission's 'Renewable energy progress report' (Brussels, 15.6.2015, COM(2015) 293 final): 'Certain provisions of the Directive were found to have contributed to reducing the administrative burden on Member States, such as the use of templates for planning and reporting requirements provided by the Directive.'

Administrative efforts arising from planning and reporting should not only be considered as negative. Existing subnational reporting frameworks should be better integrated and used, such as reporting under the Covenant of Mayors, where local authorities voluntarily submit a Sustainable Energy and Climate Plan and monitoring reports every 2 years via a template. This exercise allows cities to create knowledge and capacities in energy and climate planning.

Future obligations

10) What level of importance do you attach to future planning obligations for Member States in the following key elements of the Energy Union Strategy?

	Very important	Important	Less important	Not important	No opinion
Security of supply	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Internal Energy Market	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Energy infrastructure	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Energy efficiency	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Renewable energy	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
GHG emissions reduction (decarbonisation)	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Research, Innovation and competitiveness	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

C. Evaluation of reporting obligations

Existing obligations

In the energy and climate field there are a number reporting obligations for the Member States and for the Commission. These have been developed to cover specific elements of the Energy Union, with less focus on integrated planning and reporting. Both the Member States and the Commission have to abide to reporting obligations. Usually, the information collected through Member States' reports is used by the Commission to assess trends in the climate and energy sectors, assess progress towards certain policy objectives, to monitor implementation and to propose policy and legislative reforms. Importantly, there are several different types of reporting obligations. The following distinctions are useful for the purpose of evaluating them:

- Reporting obligations can be regular or irregular. The former are fulfilled periodically; the latter usually once or after a specific request.
- The content of the reporting obligations may be specified in EU legislation, but the level of detail varies from one sector to another.
- Templates used to respond to reporting obligations are sometimes compulsory. In other cases, they have a voluntary nature.
- Reporting obligations are set up according to the information needs of each area of the energy field linked to the specific requirement of the objective of the initiative. Only in some cases they are coordinated with reporting obligations in other areas.

11) How would you rate the following aspects of reporting obligations in EU legislation?

	Very important	Important	Less important	Not important	No opinion
Coherence of reporting formats among all EU Member States	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Possibility to monitor the performance and trends (and put in place corrective measures if the results are lagging behind)	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Effective and efficient implementation of EU legislation in the energy and climate field	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Assess progress to targets at Member State level and enable aggregation of data at EU level	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Better comparability of data from different Member States enabling an informed evaluation					
Increased certainty for investors across all EU Member States stimulating economic growth as well as research, innovation and competitiveness of the EU					
EU as a whole and Member States themselves are better informed on the actual performance and it provides ground for further action					

If other, please explain: (up to 1000 characters)

12) Are you aware of overlaps or inconsistencies among the existing reporting obligations in the same or different areas of the energy acquis? Please provide examples. (up to 1000 characters)

For energy efficiency policies, under the Energy Efficiency Directive, planning and reporting are not distinctly separate. Therefore, this response considers them jointly.

Inconsistencies in the planning used in EU level need to be addressed as there is a risk that they may be replicated at national level. The Commission's sustainable energy security package from 16 February 2016 is the most recent example of misaligned demand projections and difficulties in delivering energy efficiency first. It used the lowest energy efficiency scenario (a 25-27% energy efficiency target) for 2030 to assess Europe's gas import dependency while using higher scenarios (up to 30-40% energy efficiency target) for the heating and cooling strategy. A 2014 report 'Energy Security and the Connecting Europe Facility' by E3G highlights that gas demand in Europe has fallen by 9% over the last decade, but gas projects are currently evaluated against scenarios that assume 72% higher EU gas demand in 2030 than would be the case under a 30% energy efficiency target for 2030.

Planning and reporting requirements should integrate the principle of energy efficiency first and encourage Member States to develop national plans which are based on robust energy efficiency scenarios and policies, in line with national and EU ambition, and ensure that infrastructure decisions and energy market designs are aligned accordingly.

Certain overlaps may be useful, if well coordinated, to ensure effective achievement of multiple objectives and challenges in climate and energy policy area. However, ensuring consistency of provided information is key.

Monitoring, evaluation and the Commission's right to ask for modification of plans and reports are very important and should be ensured. Effective enforcement mechanisms should be established and put in place.

13) a) Which of the current reporting obligations could in your opinion be streamlined[*] into one integrated report and why? (up to 1500 characters)

Provided that an integrated plan is regulated in legislation (including a binding reporting template) high level elements, such as national energy efficiency targets and progress in their achievement (reported annually under Articles 3, 24.1 and Annex XIV part 1 of the Energy Efficiency Directive (EED)), could be incorporated into overarching plan, as well as monitoring implementation. This means focusing on the trajectory for primary energy consumption, final energy consumption and delivered energy savings, reporting both progress over recent years and towards the national target to be achieved.

This incorporation could help to embed the energy efficiency first principle in the planning and reporting of all relevant policy areas, and that a consistent and transparent baseline is used for the energy transition (based on robust energy efficiency scenarios). Also it should reduce administrative burdens and duplication of effort when reporting on the same thing in several places.

Planning and reporting requirements could be significantly streamlined by making targets and measures outcomes.

b) Are there reporting obligations that should be kept separate from the integrated report? (up to 1500 characters)

A large part of the planning and reporting in the Energy Efficiency Directive should be kept separate from the overall target reporting mentioned in answer to question 3.a, for example, (Article 7.9 (planning and reporting requirement for measures to fulfil article 7), Article 4 (building renovation strategies), and elements of Annex XIV part 2. These provide a high level of detail on how energy efficiency measures will be implemented and it would not be useful to include such detail in one overall plan on energy and climate.

The planning and reporting requirements of the EED provisions that are to be revised as part of the EED review, such as those under Articles 1, 3 and 7, need to be safeguarded and improved through the revision process. All the planning and reporting should be based on the existing legislation and the outcome of the revision.

The planning and reporting provisions of the EED are linked and it is difficult to refer to one without the other. Many of the deadlines for key EED planning provisions such as developing the plans for the implementation of Articles 5 and 7 or providing the relevant assessments under Articles 14 or 15, have already passed and from now on, Member States have to report mainly on the progress of the implementation of the energy efficiency measures planned under the EED. Therefore, all the EED reporting requirements addressed through the NEEAPs should be kept and continue.

c) Are there reporting obligations that could be repealed? (up to 1500 characters)

All EED planning and reporting should continue and be strengthened in particular relatively weak requirements that state, for example, 'Member States shall encourage' and provisions that do not require implementation by Member States through legislation.

All the above elements make the existing EED planning and reporting obligations extremely important for ensuring that the energy efficiency potential is tapped. From this perspective, intentions to repeal any EED planning and reporting obligations must be treated with caution and rather avoided (unless the EED is strengthened in relation to all the above mentioned aspects, i.e. targets / outcomes are binding for Member States and enforceable by the Commission).

[*] By streamlining we understand the possibility to integrate planning and reporting obligations resulting from different sectorial legislation by reducing possible duplication or gaps in the reporting and planning obligations, thereby ensuring transparency, coherence, relevance, efficiency and effectiveness of the reporting and planning. Furthermore planning and reporting cycles should be harmonised to the extent possible.

14) Which elements/articles of the current reporting obligations in the field of renewable energy do you consider indispensable and why? Please, if relevant, refer to specific articles of the Renewable Energy Directive. (up to 1000 characters)

15) Which elements/articles of the current reporting obligations in the field of energy efficiency do you consider indispensable and why? Please, if relevant, refer to specific articles of the Energy Efficiency Directive, the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive and the legislation on products. (up to 1000 characters)

All EED planning and reporting should continue and be strengthened.

However, at least, the following elements are indispensable since they provide

detail on how measures under the Energy Efficiency Directive will be implemented:

- National Energy Efficiency Action plans (Article 24.2 and Annex XIV part 1 and 2), which include reporting requirements for several articles in the Directive;
- Article 7.9, which is the planning and reporting requirement for measures to fulfil article 7;
- Article 4 which is the planning and reporting requirement for measures to fulfil article 4; and
- Article 14 and 15, which are the planning and reporting requirements to fulfil the related articles

16) Which elements/articles of the current reporting in the field of low-carbon development strategies do you consider indispensable and why? (up to 1000 characters)

17) Which elements/articles of the current reporting obligations in the field of infrastructure development (like for example TEN-E) do you consider indispensable and why? (up to 1000 characters)

Applying the Energy Efficiency First principle is not yet an existing planning or reporting obligation but it should become one. Planning and reporting requirements should integrate the principle of energy efficiency first and encourage Member States to develop national plans in relation to security of supply, infrastructure and market integration which are based on robust energy efficiency scenarios and policies in line with national and EU ambition and which ensure that infrastructure decisions and energy market designs are aligned accordingly.

Inconsistencies in the planning used in EU level need to be addressed as there is a risk that they may be replicated at national level. The Commission's sustainable energy security package from 16 February 2016 is the most recent example of misaligned demand projections and difficulties in delivering energy efficiency first. It used the lowest energy efficiency scenario (a 25-27% energy efficiency target) for 2030 to assess Europe's gas import dependency while using higher scenarios (up to 30-40% energy efficiency target) for the heating and cooling strategy. A 2014 report 'Energy Security and the Connecting Europe Facility' by E3G highlights that gas demand in Europe has fallen by 9% over the last decade, but gas projects are currently evaluated against scenarios that assume 72% higher EU gas demand in 2030 than would be the case under a 30% energy efficiency target for 2030.

18) Which other reporting obligations in the field of energy, including on security of supply infrastructure and market integration, do you consider indispensable and why? (up to 1000 characters)

19) Which elements of the current reporting obligations in the field of energy research and innovation do you consider indispensable (investments in R&I, R&I funding programmes and projects and direct funding to institutions) and which information is publicly available or reported to other organisations? How can this reporting be made more consistent between Member States and more updated so that it can support more transnational cooperation in this field? (up to 1000 characters)

20) Can you provide qualitative or quantitative evidence on the administrative burden imposed by existing reporting obligations on both Member States and other stakeholders? (up to 1000 characters, a possibility to upload further evidence is provided at the end of the questionnaire)

The lack of standardised reports and mandatory templates means that the planning and reporting is often incomparable. The Coalition for Energy Savings has spent considerable (and disproportionate) resources to assess the quality of National Energy Efficiency Action Plans and understand the progress made by Member States towards achieving their energy efficiency objectives. We use this information to inform our membership, their members and our national partners, which represents more than 500 associations and 200 companies, 15 million supporters and more than 2 million employees, and 2,500 cities and towns in 30 countries in Europe.

The value of harmonised templates is undeniable, as stated in the Commission's 'Renewable energy progress report' (Brussels, 15.6.2015, COM(2015) 293 final): 'Certain provisions of the Directive were found to have contributed to reducing the administrative burden on Member States, such as the use of templates for planning and reporting requirements provided by the Directive.'

Administrative efforts arising from planning and reporting should not only be considered as negative. Existing subnational reporting frameworks should be better integrated and used, such as reporting under the Covenant of Mayors, where local authorities voluntarily submit a Sustainable Energy and Climate Plan and monitoring reports every 2 years via a template. This exercise allows cities to create knowledge and capacities in energy and climate planning.

Future obligations

21) Do you consider future reporting obligations for Member States in the following key elements of the Energy Union Strategy to be?

	Very important	Important	Less important	Not important	No opinion

Security of supply	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Internal Energy Market	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Energy infrastructure	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Energy efficiency	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Renewable energy	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
GHG emissions reduction (decarbonisation)	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Research, Innovation and competitiveness	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

D. Options for streamlining planning and reporting obligations

This part of the consultation seeks stakeholders' views on the options for the design of the planning and reporting obligations in the new governance system.

22) Do you agree that a comprehensive new legislative act covering both planning and reporting obligations of policy areas related to the Energy Union including the 2030 Energy and Climate framework would ensure consistency and reduce unnecessary administrative burden?



















- ☐ YES
☐ NO
☐ No Opinion







23) Do you think that non-legislative approaches (e.g. guidance to Member States) can assure effective and efficient streamlining of planning and reporting obligations and would provide the necessary certainty for investors?

- ☐ YES
☒ NO
☐ No Opinion

24) Concerning options to streamline planning and reporting obligations in the framework of the governance of the Energy Union, how would "Non-binding guidance for both planning and reporting obligations covering all Energy Union dimensions" influence the following categories?

	Considerable Improvement	Improvement	No Change	Deterioration	Significant deterioration	No Opinion
Coherence of national plans and reporting formats among all EU Member States	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Effective and efficient implementation of EU legislation in the energy and climate field	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Achievement of the EU energy and climate objectives	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Possibility to monitor the performance and trends (and put in place						







corrective measures if the results are lagging behind)						
Increased certainty for investors across all EU Member States stimulating economic growth as well as research, innovation and competitiveness of the EU						
Better implementation of international commitments by the EU as a whole and by Member States (e.g. concerning the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions)						
The Commission is better enabled						

to provide substantial and useful advice and ensure uniform application of EU legislation						
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25) Concerning options to streamline planning and reporting obligations in the framework of the governance of the Energy Union, how would "Regulating planning and reporting obligations in sectorial legislation as currently the case" influence the following categories?



















	Considerable Improvement	Improvement	No Change	Deterioration	Significant deterioration	No Opinion
Coherence of national plans and reporting formats among all EU Member States	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Effective and efficient implementation of EU legislation in the energy and climate field	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Achievement of the EU energy and climate objectives	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Possibility to monitor the performance and trends (and put in place corrective	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>







measures if the results are lagging behind)						
Increased certainty for investors across all EU Member States stimulating economic growth as well as research, innovation and competitiveness of the EU						
Better implementation of international commitments by the EU as a whole and by Member States (e.g. concerning the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions)						
The Commission is better enabled to provide						

substantial and useful advice and ensure uniform application of EU legislation						
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26) Concerning options to streamline planning and reporting obligations in the framework of the governance of the Energy Union, how would "Regulating both planning and reporting obligations by a new comprehensive legislative act covering all Energy Union dimensions" influence the following categories?

	Considerable Improvement	Improvement	No Change	Deterioration	Significant deterioration	No Opinion
Coherence of national plans and reporting formats among all EU Member States	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Effective and efficient implementation of EU legislation in the energy and climate field	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Achievement of the EU energy and climate objectives	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Possibility to monitor the performance and trends (and put in place						

corrective measures if the results are lagging behind)						
Increased certainty for investors across all EU Member States stimulating economic growth as well as research, innovation and competitiveness of the EU						
Better implementation of international commitments by the EU as a whole and by Member States (e.g. concerning the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions)						
The Commission is better enabled						

to provide substantial and useful advice and ensure uniform application of EU legislation						
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27) In your view, what should be the nature of the initiative to best streamline the planning and reporting obligations in the framework of the governance of the Energy Union?

- ☐ Non-binding guidance for both planning and reporting obligations covering all Energy Union dimensions
- ☐ Regulating planning and reporting obligations in sectorial legislation as currently the case
- ☐ Regulating both planning and reporting obligations by a new comprehensive legislative act covering all Energy Union dimensions

If other, please elaborate: (up to 1000 characters)

Planning and reporting obligations must be regulated in legislation, regardless of where this is done. Binding reporting templates would make planning and reporting easier and more transparent and comparable. The current system of sectorial legislation for energy efficiency is functioning but binding templates would be even more effective.

There must be legal mechanisms to ensure national accountability for progress enable to the Commission to ensure the sum of national efforts is sufficient to meet 2030 targets.

28) Please elaborate on the reasons justifying your choice in the previous question: (up to 1000 characters)

Planning and reporting obligations must be regulated in legislation, regardless of where this is done. Binding reporting templates would make planning and reporting easier and more transparent and comparable. The current system of sectorial legislation for energy efficiency is functioning but binding templates would be even more effective.

There must be legal mechanisms to ensure national accountability for progress enable to the Commission to ensure the sum of national efforts is sufficient to meet 2030 targets.

E. Options for the governance system of the Energy Union and its process

E.1 Scope and nature of the integrated national climate and energy plans

National plans should take a holistic approach and address the five dimensions of the Energy Union in an integrated way recognising the interactions between different dimensions. The nation plans should cover the period from 2021 to 2030 and build upon what each Member State should deliver in relation to their policies for 2020 and also include a perspective until 2050. These national plans should provide long term predictability and certainty for investment and ensure greater cooperation and coherence among Member States' approaches on climate and energy policies.

29) Notwithstanding the fact that all five dimensions will be part of the National Energy and Climate plans, which elements of the Energy Union Strategy should be given prominence?

	Very important	Important	Less important	Not important	No opinion
Security of supply	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Internal Energy Market	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Energy infrastructure	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Energy efficiency	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Renewable energy	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
GHG emissions reduction (decarbonisation)	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Research, Innovation and competitiveness	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

30) a) Building further on your replies to the sections devoted to the existing planning and reporting obligations (questions 1-21), which of the areas/articles subject to current planning obligations should be included in the integrated National Energy and Climate Plans? Please explain. (up to 1500 characters)

Provided that an integrated plan is regulated in legislation (including a binding reporting template) high level elements, such as national energy efficiency targets and progress in their achievement (reported annually under Articles 3, 24.1 and Annex XIV part 1 of the Energy Efficiency Directive (EED)), could be incorporated into overarching plan, as well as monitoring implementation. This means focusing on the trajectory for primary energy consumption, final energy consumption and delivered energy savings, reporting both progress over recent years and towards the national target to be achieved.

This incorporation could help to embed the energy efficiency first principle in the planning and reporting of all relevant policy areas, and that a consistent and transparent baseline is used for the energy transition (based on robust energy efficiency scenarios). Also it should reduce administrative burdens and duplication of effort when reporting on the same thing in several places.

Planning and reporting requirements could be significantly streamlined by making targets and measures outcomes.

b) Building further on your replies to the sections devoted to the existing planning and reporting obligations (questions 1-21), which of the areas/articles subject to current reporting obligations should also be included in the integrated National Energy and Climate Plans? Please explain. (up to 1500 characters)

Provided that an integrated plan is regulated in legislation (including a binding reporting template) high level elements, such as national energy efficiency targets and progress in their achievement (reported annually under Articles 3, 24.1 and Annex XIV part 1 of the Energy Efficiency Directive (EED)), could be incorporated into overarching plan, as well as monitoring implementation. This means focusing on the trajectory for primary energy consumption, final energy consumption and delivered energy savings, reporting both progress over recent years and towards the national target to be achieved.

This incorporation could help to embed the energy efficiency first principle in the planning and reporting of all relevant policy areas, and that a consistent and transparent baseline is used for the energy transition (based on robust energy efficiency scenarios). Also it should reduce administrative burdens and duplication of effort when reporting on the same thing in several places.

Planning and reporting requirements could be significantly streamlined by making targets and measures outcomes.

c) Are there current planning obligations that should continue to be treated separately? (up to 1500 characters)

A large part of the planning and reporting in the Energy Efficiency Directive should be kept separate from the overall target reporting mentioned in answer to question 3.a, for example, (Article 7.9 (planning and reporting requirement for measures to fulfil article 7), Article 4 (building renovation strategies), and elements of Annex XIV part 2. These provide a high level of detail on how energy efficiency measures will be implemented and it would not be useful to include such detail in one overall plan on energy and climate.

The planning and reporting requirements of the EED provisions that are to be revised as part of the EED review, such as those under Articles 1, 3 and 7, need to be safeguarded and improved through the revision process. All the planning and reporting should be based on the existing legislation and the outcome of the revision.

The planning and reporting provisions of the EED are linked and it is difficult to refer to one without the other. Many of the deadlines for key EED planning provisions such as developing the plans for the implementation of Articles 5 and 7 or providing the relevant assessments under Articles 14 or 15, have already passed and from now on, Member States have to report mainly on the progress of the implementation of the energy efficiency measures planned under the EED. Therefore, all the EED reporting requirements addressed through the NEEAPs should be kept and continue.

31) What political process would be necessary to ensure the stability of the National Energy and Climate Plans (e.g. approval by national governments, cross-party approval, approval by national parliaments, or national legislative acts)? (up to 1000 characters)

Energy efficiency stakeholders should actively and meaningfully participate in the development of National Energy and Climate Plans. This would increase the quality, support and ownership of the plans and their implementation.

National climate and energy plans should also be coherent with plans that are already being developed and implemented by regional and local governments. For example, there are some 5000+ Sustainable Energy Action Plans developed in the context of the Covenant of Mayors initiative that are being implemented by cities all over Europe. National plans of good quality require cooperation between the different levels of governance and understanding of the actions taken at the local and regional level. Local actors should participate in the preparation of the national plan. The current lack of recognition, financial and technical support prevents them from scaling up their investments.

National plans should be established in collaboration with the European Commission whose role should be to ensure the coherence of EU efforts.

There must be legal mechanisms to ensure national accountability for progress enable to the Commission to ensure the sum of national efforts is sufficient to meet 2030 targets. The national plan should be enshrined in law to provide regulatory stability. The Commission should also hold Member States accountable for the delivery of their national plan, ensure that the national plans at least achieve EU targets and incentivise Member States to draw up their plans in cooperation with their neighbours.

Other national political processes should be left up to each Member State.

32) What, in your opinion, would be the main factors that could justify an update of the National Energy and Climate Plans in the period from 2021 to 2030 (e.g. energy market developments, economic changes, evolving EU legislation, or collective progress made towards the Energy Union objectives)? (up to 1000 characters)

If not sufficiently taken into account, plans should be updated to reflect the need for climate action following the Paris agreement and be coherent with the 1.5 degrees goal. Plans should also allow for increased ambition as a consequence of the Paris Agreement's ambition or the member state's own action.

Plans should also be coherent with the energy efficiency first principle with concrete measures and long term plans.

The Commission should set out regular reviews of plans and regular status updates on national and Commission action, with built-in corrective mechanism(s) in case MS and/or the EU as a whole are not in line with targets and there is a lack of implementation of energy efficiency measures, as required by the legislation. Member states should also be able to adapt their plan to take into account changes in price signal from the markets.

E.2 Role of different institutions in the governance process

33) How relevant would you rate the role of different institutions in the development of integrated National Energy and Climate Plans?

	Very relevant	Relevant	Less relevant	Not relevant	No opinion
European Commission	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
European Parliament	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
European Council	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Energy Council	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Environment Council	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
National administration	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
National parliaments	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
National stakeholders	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Neighbouring or other group of Member States	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Regional fora	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

34) How relevant would you rate the role of different institutions in the monitoring of the implementation of integrated National Energy and Climate Plans

	Very relevant	Relevant	Less relevant	Not relevant	No opinion
European Commission	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
European Parliament	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
European Council	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Energy Council	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Environment Council	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
National administration	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
National parliaments	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
National stakeholders	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Neighbouring or other group of Member States	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Regional fora	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

35) With respect to the National Energy and Climate Plans, what should be the role of the European Commission in order to ensure the achievement of the Energy Union's objectives?

	Very relevant	Relevant	Less relevant	Not relevant	No opinion
Support to Member States in developing national plans, notably by providing templates and technical support and disseminating best practice	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Review national plans and analyse Member States' contributions	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Issue policy recommendations, notably in its annual State of the Energy Union	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Approve national plans	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Propose measures on EU level in view of delivering on the objectives of the Energy Union	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

E.3 Regional cooperation to establish, and peer review before finalisation of, integrated climate and energy plans

36) In accordance with the conclusions of October 2014 and March 2015 European Councils, the new governance system should facilitate the coordination of national energy policies and foster regional cooperation. How important would you rate regional cooperation in the course of integrated climate and energy plans?

	Very important	Important	Less important	Not important	No opinion
As part of their national integrated plans Member States should jointly develop regional objectives, standards and common coherent strategies on the relevant dimensions of the Energy Union.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The national plans should describe how they reflect regional integration and cooperation on the Energy Union domains.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Member States should consult relevant other Member States on national plans before their submission.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The plans should provide clear account of these consultations and how they are incorporated in the plans.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The Commission should guide the process, and develop appropriate fora for consultations of draft plans and regional cooperation where required.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

37) Concerning consultations and mutual reviews of the integrated National Energy and Climate Plans (meaning that plans or progress reports of one Member State being reviewed by other Member States), how important would you rate the following options?

	Very important	Important	Less important	Not important	No opinion
Only consultations should take place in the preparation of the plans leading to the draft plans	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Mutual reviews should be done on draft plans	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Mutual reviews should be also used for progress reports assessing the implementation of plans	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Mutual reviews should be of voluntary nature for Member States	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Mutual reviews should be mandatory for Member States	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
A dedicated system of mutual reviews should be established including the creation of adequate fora	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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Thank you for your participation!

Contact

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