

## 4. QUESTIONS

### 4.1 General

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

*Give access big undertaking to public funds support. Individual policy EU are not enough coordinated. Polican is multiplicity. Every policy has lump needs. In needs on the whole hardly orients. To performance aims it is necessary lower their figure. Determine order of importance individual politician.*

### 4.2 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?

*Targets of policy concretize on level line. Policy and targets have to go out from studies falls policy into line. Study have to show in applicable technology. Study must be in due form dispute. Targets would have had be motivational, legally not binding.*

- 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 CO<sub>2</sub> reductions for passenger cars and light commercial vehicles?

*Targets for branch be necessary. Individual policy must be coordinated.*

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

*Progress reaching aims regularly evaluate. After evaluation revise targets.*

- 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?

*Safe continuous supply of energy.*

### 4.3 Instruments

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

*Always carry out general cumulative analysis fall politician on appropriate practical experience branch. Demand on process management at the level EU or member state will result from hereof analysis.*

- How should specific measures at the EU and national level best be defined to optimise cost-efficiency of meeting climate and energy objectives?

*Precaution define inclusive evaluation his falls into single branch.*

- How can fragmentation of the internal energy market best be avoided particularly in relation to the need to encourage and mobilise investment?

*No – integrated domestic market of EU with energy will not be function. Every state has its targets. Necessary cancel all the supports on production and distribution energy. Grant deform domestic market and stunting his behaviour.*

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

*Introduction taxation from power consumption.*

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

*Development of new technology of production technical product (low power consumption, higher utility value)*

#### **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?
- 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?

*Is renowned public consultation EU with term 30.8.2013.*

- What are the specific drivers in observed trends in energy costs and to what extent can the EU influence them?

*High support renewable power supply and EU ETS. Industry energy from renewable sources don't need, but pays she. Impose in EU obligation states equalize mark - up energy as a result of EU ETS for branch carbon-leakage.*

- 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?

*Receive for EU liabilities on the conclusion of act and contracts.*

- 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)?

*Receive for EU liabilities on the conclusion of act and contracts.*

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

*Yes – use revenue from auction permits.*

- 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?

*Remove grant of all types, enable free competition power source.*

- 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?

*Is and will in jurisdiction of the state, no EU.*

#### **4.5 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?
  - *composition of consumption source of energy of the state*
  - *composition of input raw material for power generation in of the state,*
  - *climatic possibilities of the state for increase of production from renewable power source.*

- 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?

*New financial instrument – yes. Construct system credits with low interest on a loan.*

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