PUBLIC CONSULTATION

Green Paper "A 2030 framework for climate and energy policies"

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

The objectives should be tailored to the energy situation in each country and the EU, it is best to set small, realistic and bearable targetsboth the EU and the Member States. Sometimes the objectives have not been met for being too ambitious and extended in time.

There are promoting measures about energyefficiency and saving and renewable energy. First you have to save and be efficient, then you have to generate with renewable energy where the energy is consumed, because this would decrease greenhouse gas emissions and dependence on fossil fuels, moreover, it is a sector with great potential for employment . It should be made legally binding agreements, since it has been shown that such covenants are more effective than those that are not.

It is important to conduct awareness campaigns on energy saving for all agents: citizens and businesses

We must focus our efforts to reduce emissions and development “green technology” in all sectors, especially the polluters and energy consumers like the transport sector, it is one that generates more emissions, and acting on it the global emissionswould decrease. You have to invest in the development of technology and generate policies and funding to facilitate access to this type of "green technologies".

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?

It should promote the development of renewable energy efficiency and saving, this will result in a decrease in GHG emissions and create more secure in energy supply because it will complement the energy generated with no renewable sources with the generated one by energy renewable, moreover, this will achieve a low carbon economy

It must invest resources to raise awareness to reduce their energy consumption, providing easy mechanisms turn and applicable to their daily lives that allow this practice carry over.

The establishment of such objectives and goals should be a set of all the agents: the society through energy and environmental awareness, economic activities using sustainable strategies and invest in best available technology, and governments helpingeconomically in promoting these technologies and applying rules for compliance.

We think we should take a step further and not only stay on binding targets, but in bonds, especially those sectors energy consumers and polluters.

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

To determine the specific measures for the EU should consider several factors:

1. Economic level of both the EU and each of its Member States. (GDP)

2. Economic capacity both EU and each of its members to develop measures to achieve energy and climate objectives. Not all members have the same economic capacity to allocate resources to these actions, since many of them are mired in an economic crisis from which it will take to recover, so that levels of demand in these countries should be lower.

3.GHG emitting sectors and potential of each of these sectors to reduce their emissions, both for EU / Member. So you can determine which sectors should act with more urgency or most likely to get results.

4. Technological development, current and forecast mid-long term, both for EU / Member States. Analyze level of development that we are and that is expected to achieve in 10 or 15 years time, this can help determine if with such technological advances we can get or not the climate and energy objectives.

5. Analyze productivity / profitability of renewable energy types exploited in each Member State as well as its potential development medium-long term.

In short, we must analyze the economic situation, energy potential and the abilityof the resources each country to deal with these objectives, depending on these characteristics is determined more or less demanding goals, but realistic and adapted to the current and future situation of both the EU and its Member States.

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

It should promote the development of renewable energy, adapting this development the potential of each member country, i.e. to enhance each country that energy has higher performance, for example Spain is one of the EU country with the highest number of hours of annual sunshine so it should emphasize the development of solar energy, if this is suppose to put aside all other types of renewable energy, but if you focus more efforts on those that are more productive and generate more employment and benefits medium-long-term. The development of efficient and sustainable technologies continues are an industry more, that generates employment, competitiveness and growth

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?

As we have mentioned, there are to analyze each country separately and to assess their ability to meet the objectives and adapt these goals to results of this analysis, because this will be sure realistic, assumable and profitable goals.

It should require higher goals to those countries that are better off and more potential for compliance with them. These goals can vary if national conditions vary, they must be flexible if we want to ensure their compliance.

Furthermore, the transfer of knowledge and technology between countries facilitates the achievement of the objectives individually and global.

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