Dear ladies and gentlemen,

our ID number is: 174549611338-89
A stakeholder meeting in Vienna, Austria, was dealing with the Green Paper. The topics were clarified and I hereby wish to comment on certain European policies for the 2030 framework of energy and climate policies.

First of all, I think one lesson from the 2020 framework is to have **international binding agreements on climate objectives** with high penalties for states that would not reach their goals.

One possible **target** is to measure life quality in 2020 and state to double these qualitative indices by 2030. The Organisation Footprint (see below) or the common welfare matrix work on the micro scale and can even deliver input for macro indices like OECD better life measurement or the European Quality of Life Survery.
Within this very general target also resource and energy efficiency, biodiversity, renewables and other aspects would be tackled.
Sub-targets could definitely be formulated, where for example one could be food waste disposal reduced by two thirds by 2030 or top soil reintroduced to agricultural sites by three times (in comparison to 2013). A renewables target is important generally, not so much for vehicles themselves.
Maturity of technologies can be easier assessed with the ETV tool, that can become a broader instrument step by step.
Security of supply can be gained with a **fiscal reform** that would also help boost resource efficiency. Taxing resources higher and labour less will very soon help companies to introduce more manpower into their processes, helping recycling technologies, durability of products, renewable energy, employment rates, green jobs and so on and at the same time also save primary resources.

An instrument that can be used to meet costing issues could be the "**real costing**" approach. The internalizing of external costs starting on national level and definitely need to be carried out also on an EU level. One tool is the Economics of Ecosystem and Biodiversity, TEEB, that could be implemented on organisational levels, maybe even together or within the Organisation Environmental Footprint, http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-13-310_en.htm. This would tackle many problems at the same time, for example resource or energy efficiency. The public authorities could safe money on for example waste disposal, reforestation and such. With eco-taxing non-sustainable products would automatically become more expensive. The rest can be left to the free market. Having such high aims, as mentioned in the Green Paper additionally new measures have to be taken in account for sure. I think there will be no other way, when these aims are meant to be taken seriously.

Further energy saving could follow up with the trend to low-energy products, that can also be reached with comparisons within one type of products and marking with standardized energy efficiency codes. There can even be tax reduction on low energy products. This can also be integrated in the above mentioned eco-taxing.

EU research should fund the needs to develop all these necessary tools in detail, like the external costings or the independent ecological comparison of products as well as the maintenance of new databases. Also the interaction between the micro and the macro scale will be of more importance.

In the **transport sector**, besides deepening research for energy storage, bigger batteries can be allowed to increase distances and afterwards market demand.

Within the **Carbon Market** a fixed minimum price can be introduced. Borderline measures could also be applied according to WTO regulations. About this concern though, I am sure, there are many other experts that will go into detail.

Further, **carbon capture** and storage should only be carried out with renewable measures, like capturing through algae, plants, or in building blocks. Other measures are neither economically nor ecologically useful.

Nuclear energy should not be on the EU measures list, since as stated above internalizing external costs would make this energy not affordable.
Energy costs go down with more renewables on the market, as stated by the merit-order effect.

Certainty for businesses can be increased with long-term plans, serious binding criteria in all the countries and according measurement as well as roadmap for implementing eco-taxing that businesses know what to await and can prepare in reasonable time frames like 4 years.
If best practices can be measurements of scale new international progress in climate negotiations will not lead to relapses but on the other hand lead to a more resilient market situation with stable implementation of eco-innovations.
Indigenous energy sources can be maximally exploited if big projects almost in the size of Desertec are realized in big dry and sunny areas in Greece and Spain. This could be one important step of self-made energy supply, stabilizing Euro-zones and increasing green growth.

An **equitable distribution** between member countries could happen again through quality indexing and according to low sub-indicators set different measures and distribute the effort.
Cooperation between Member States can be promoted with strong energy networks crossing through Europe. When there is no sun in the south, there may be wind in the north.. The transfer can happen with long-term contracts with the land-owners where the European High Voltage Direct Current will pass.
Fairly developed knowledge from certain Member States could be transferred directly to other States´ provinces with new exchange programs. Within the province the process of transferring the knowledge to the municipalities should become a standardized procedure. This knowledge network, a new financing instrument, once established can deliver new findings in a reliable manner to the last European outposts.

I hope this information can be utilized in some aspects for a resilient and sustainable Europe 2030

Best regards
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for

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