



WORLD ENERGY COUNCIL

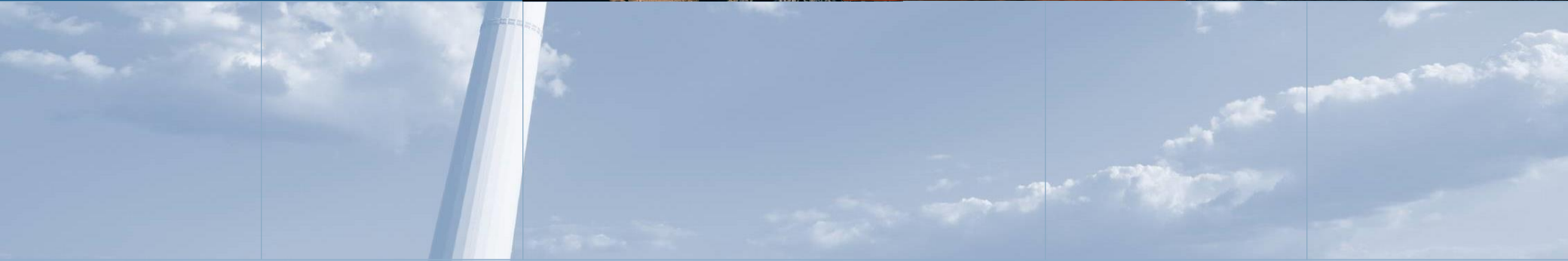
CONSEIL MONDIAL DE L'ÉNERGIE

For sustainable energy.



WEC Questionnaire on
EU 2030 policy

Promoting sustainable energy for the greatest benefit of all



Questionnaires collected by 15th July 2013

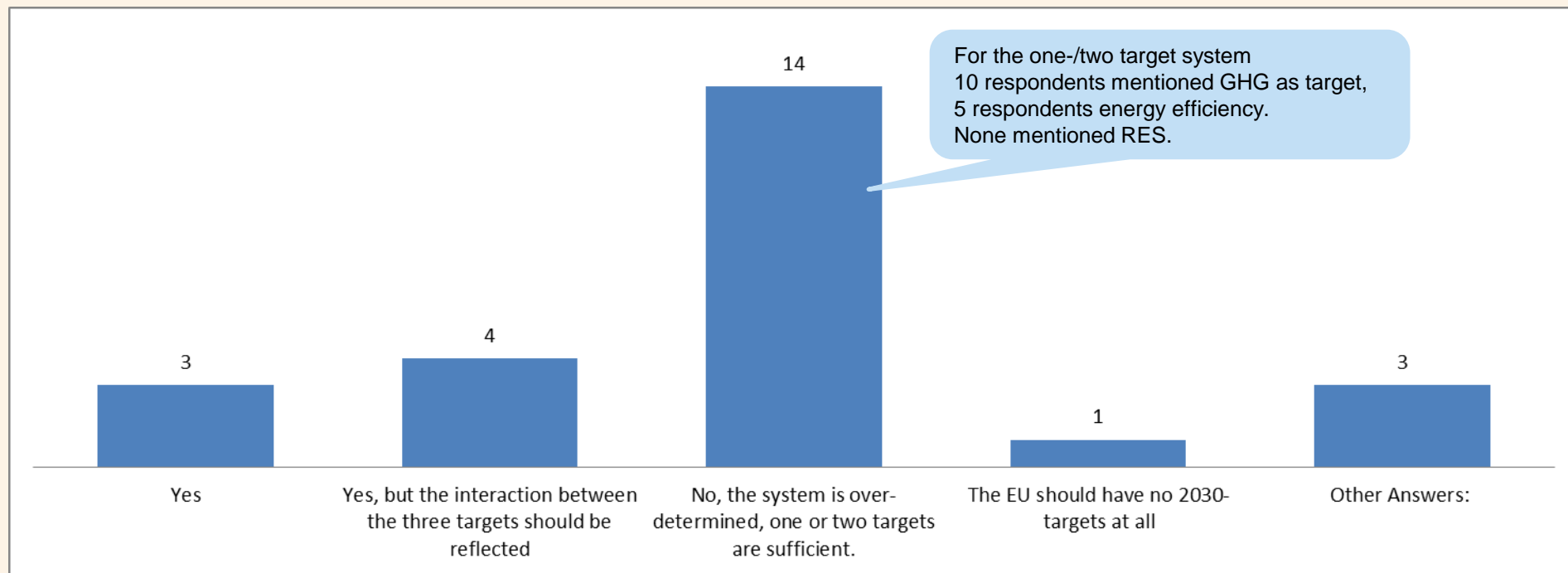
25 European countries responded

Key messages

- (1) The majority views a three-target-system as over-determined and prefers a system with at most two targets.**
- (2) A majority prefers a GHG-target. Energy efficiency seen as a possible second target. Renewable targets are least preferred.**
- (3) There is a broad range for each of the possible targets, indicating that a thorough discussion of three targets including their correlations will become extremely time-consuming.**

Question 1

Do you consider the three major targets, namely for GHG emissions, renewables and energy efficiency as appropriate or not?



Call to the EU to reduce the complexity of the system.

Question 1

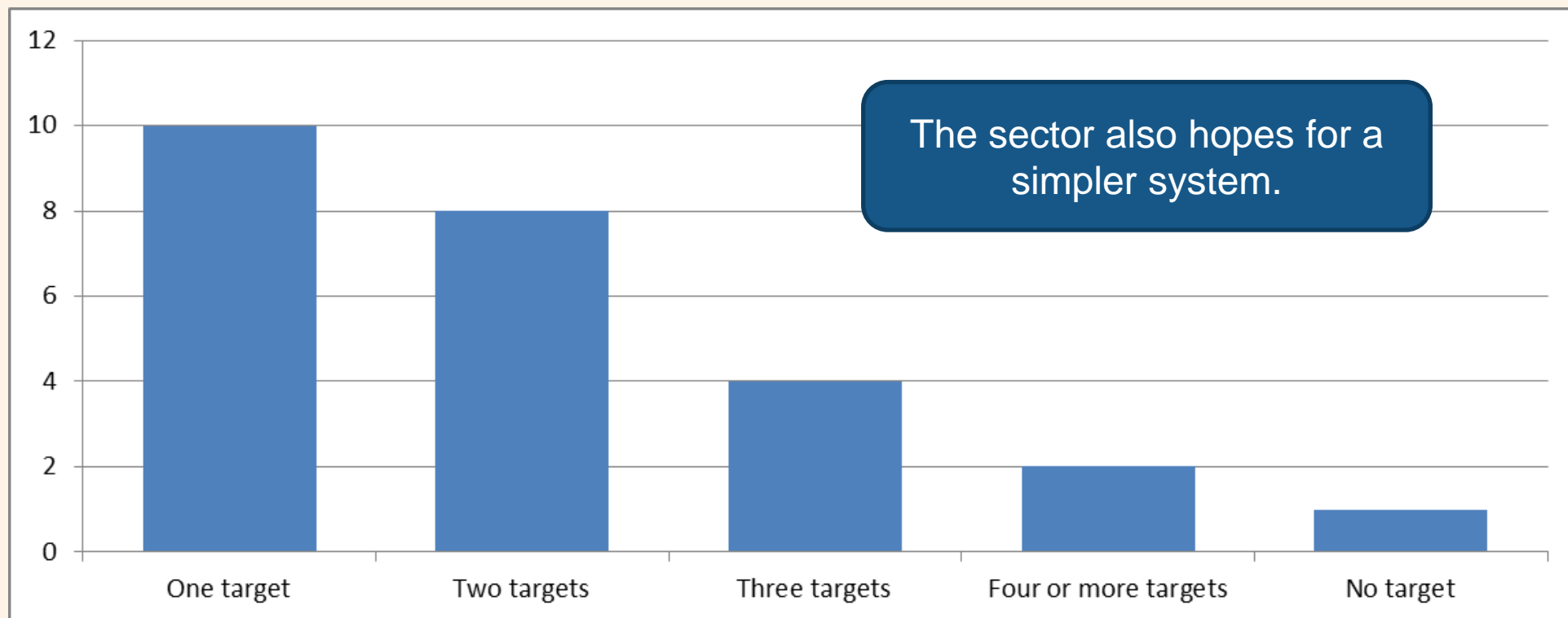
Do you consider the three major targets, namely for GHG emissions, renewables and energy efficiency as appropriate or not?

Comments:

- Impact Assessment, to find out competitiveness issues
- Energy Security of supply should be one major target
- National targets for RES and Energy efficiency
- Renewable energy is only one way to fulfill the target of GHG emissions
- At the same time EU should carefully look at the evolution of same policies in other regions of the world in order to not worsen its economic competitiveness.
- I think the renewables target can have damaging consequences, e.g. to incentivize renewables without regard to the costs.
- Only one target would suffice, a good functioning carbon market without other extra burdens, because the other targets interact with and undermine a reasonable carbon price.
- Furthermore, the current targets as set now targets are largely overlooking the considerable and important economic dimension of this package. Climate, energy and competitiveness need to be kept in balance. The last element is largely overlooked and needs to be fully incorporated in a quantitative way : an economically uncompetitive Europe will hardly become a green reference .. accordingly the 3 targets cannot be considered appropriate without incorporating the economics.

Question 2

What is your expectation for the most likely outcome from the 2030 climate and energy package?



Mentioned as targets:

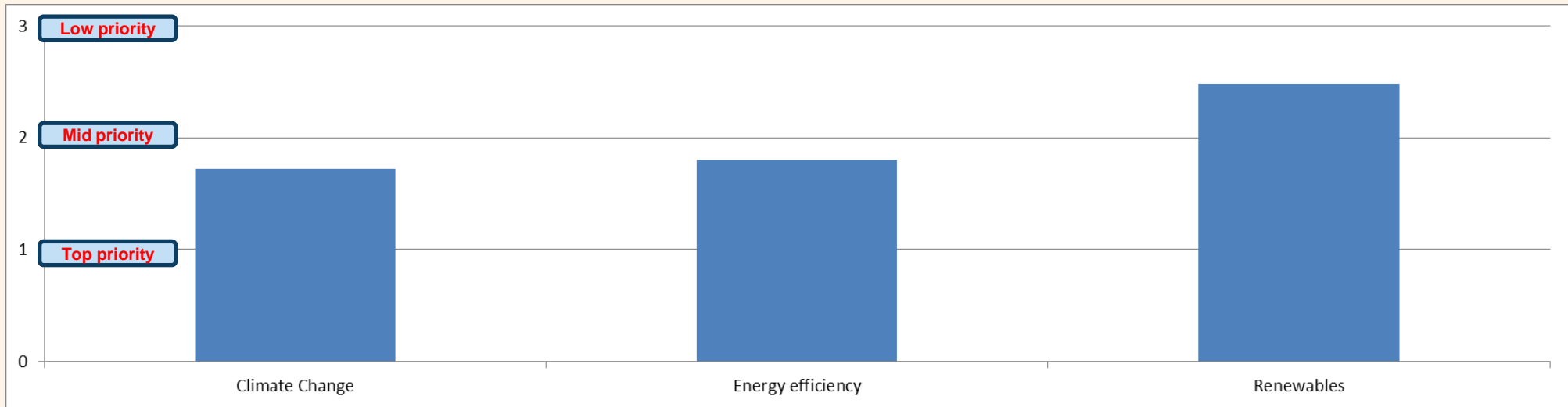
Greenhouse gas	17
Energy efficiency	12
Renewable energy	10

Other goals mentioned:

Affordability, security of supply, competitiveness

Question 3

Please rank the priority of the three goals by giving a 1 for the top priority targets, a 2 for the mid priority target and a 3 for the low-priority target. Please use 1, 2, 3 only once, in order to achieve a proper ranking.



Climate change seen as most important target, energy efficiency on an almost similar level. Both of them on average more seen as mid-priority target.

Close to a low priority target: Renewable energy.

Consequence for policy makers: concentrate on climate change and energy efficiency.

Question 4

Provided the EU will define the three analogue targets as to the 2020 package: which targets (in %) would you consider as reasonable on the EU-level and on national level?

Possible EU targets for GHG, RES, EnEff

	Greenhouse gas emissions in comparison to 1990	Share of Renewables In total energy consumption	Energy efficiency (increase in comparison to baseline)
2020 (EU-wide)	-20% (-30 %)	20%	20%
2030 (EU-wide)	-20% ... -50%	15% ... 50%	20% ... 40%
2030 (national)	-10% ... -50%	15% ... 70%	20% ... 40%

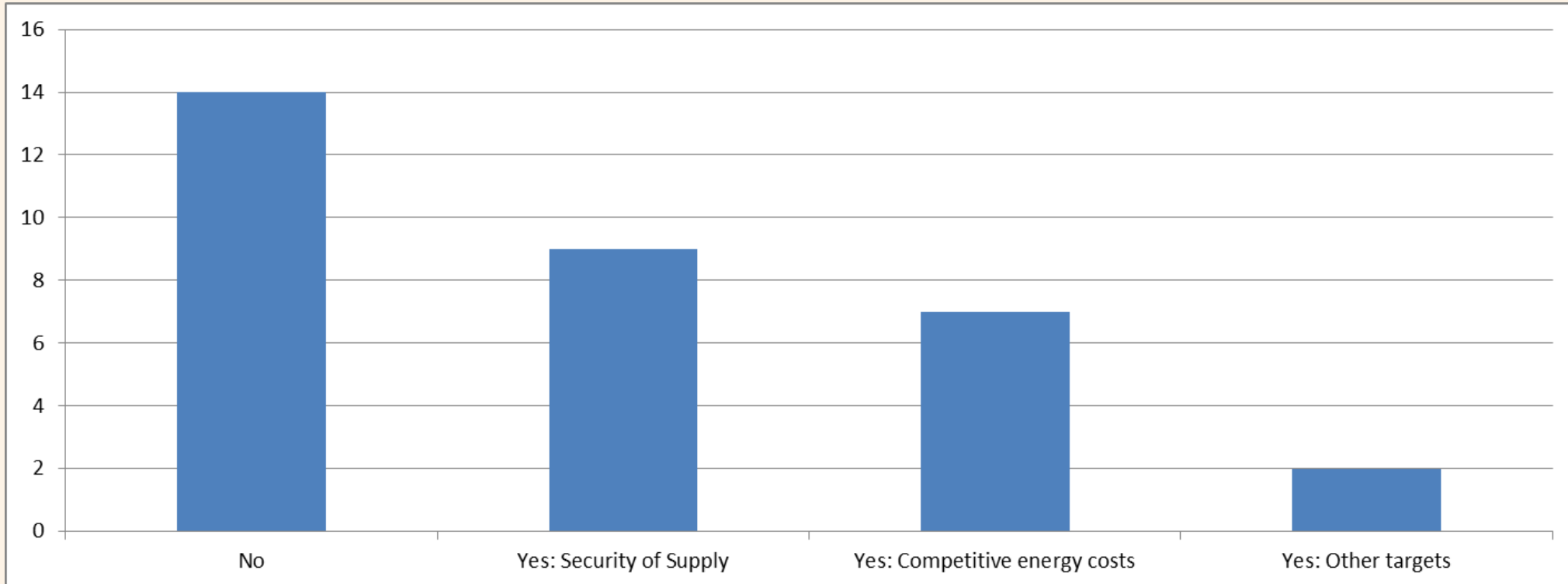
The EU COM should expect extremely long discussions, given the huge spread in the answers. Hence it is also an argument of time, to reduce the complexity and restrict the number of target to one, at most two, in order to find a compromise for 2030.

Possible EU targets for GHG in the ETS and non-ETS sectors

	Greenhouse gas emissions in comparison to 2005	Target for the ETS-sector in comparison to 2005	Target for the non ETS-sector in comparison to 2005
2020 (EU-wide)	-14 %	-21 %	-10 %
2030 (EU-wide)	-19% ... - 35%	-20% ... - 50%	-10% ... -35%
2030 (national)	-7% ... - 45%	-5% ... -20%	-10% ... -50%

Question 5

Would you consider the introduction of additional targets as sensible?



EU COM should strive to reduce the complexity of the 2030 policy by reducing the targets. Affordability is an over-arching goal of energy policy, that should always be considered, when determining the policy approach.