



EASE Reply to the European Commission Public Consultation on the 2030 Climate Target Plan

June 2020



Introduction

Global warming is happening and affecting citizens while threatening our long-term sustainability on this planet. The average temperature of our planet has already increased by 1°C and the world is currently not on track to achieve the Paris Agreement objective of limiting temperature change below 2°C, let alone 1.5°C. The 2018 special report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change on 1.5°C indicated that already at 2°C the world would see dramatic and potentially irreversible impacts due to climate change.

Science is also clear on the close link and interdependence of climate change and biodiversity loss. The EU has taken global leadership in tackling climate change and actively pursues policies to cut its greenhouse gas emissions and to decouple these from economic growth. This allows the EU to modernise its economy and energy system, making them sustainable in the long term and to improve energy security and the health of its citizens by reduced air pollution.

The EU has already adopted climate and energy legislation to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by at least 40% by 2030 compared to 1990 levels. Furthermore, it adopted ambitious energy efficiency and renewable energy legislation, whose full implementation is estimated to reduce greenhouse gas emissions beyond the existing target – by around 45% by 2030. As part of this legislation, Member States develop National Energy and Climate Plans to ensure that common EU objectives will be met. Unless complemented by further policies, the agreed legislation is expected to lead to around 60% greenhouse gas emissions reductions by 2050. In 2018, the Commission proposed for the EU to become climate neutral by 2050 compensating any remaining GHG emissions by absorptions. The European Parliament and the European Council endorsed this objective in 2019. The Commission has proposed to enshrine this objective in the European Climate Law.

According to the latest Eurobarometer survey, 93% of EU citizens see climate change as a serious problem and a significant majority of the EU population wants to see increased action on climate change. As a reflection of this and due to the urgency of the climate and linked ecological challenges, the European Commission has proposed in December 2019 a European Green Deal as one of its priorities including a list of forthcoming proposals to deliver it. The Green Deal aims, among others, to align all EU policies with the 2050 climate neutrality objective, sending an early and predictable signal to all sectors and actors to plan for the transformation.

As part of the Green Deal, the Commission intends to propose to increase the EU's 2030 target for greenhouse gas emission reductions to at least –50% and towards –55% compared to 1990 levels, in a responsible way. The Commission will thoroughly assess the feasibility and the social, economic and environmental impacts of increasing the 2030 target. This assessment will look into how to increase ambition in a way that enhances EU competitiveness, ensures social fairness and access to



secure, affordable and sustainable energy and other material resources, benefits citizens and reverses biodiversity loss and environmental degradation.

The Commission intends to present a comprehensive plan to increase the EU 2030 climate target in the third quarter of 2020. Building on the existing 2030 legislation and the upcoming comprehensive plan, the Commission will review and propose to revise, where necessary, the key relevant energy and climate legislation by June 2021. This will include a coherent set of changes to the existing 2030 climate, energy and transport framework, notably related to the EU Emissions Trading System Directive, the Effort Sharing Regulation and the Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry Regulation, CO₂ Emissions Performance Standards for Cars and Vans and, as appropriate, the Renewable Energy Directive and the Energy Efficiency Directive.

This public consultation invites citizens and organisations to contribute to the assessment of how to increase the EU 2030 emission reduction ambition in a responsible way. Please note that relevant questions and topics may also be covered under other public consultations such as for instance the Strategy on Sustainable and Smart Mobility, the EU Adaptation Strategy, the “Farm to Fork” Strategy, the Action Plan to implement the European Pillar of Social Rights, the Targeted Consultation for the Evaluation of the Guidelines on State aid for Environmental protection and Energy 2014–2020.

Overview of the Questionnaire

The first part of the questionnaire focusses on the overall climate ambition and how actions in the energy sector and other sectors can contribute. The second part is more technical in nature, investigating options on how to improve the design of specific EU policies and may require more expert knowledge.

The first part of the questionnaire seeks the opinion on:

- *The overall EU climate ambition for 2030 and opportunities and challenges associated with it (Section 1)*
- *Sectoral potential in the energy sector as well as other sectors to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 2030 and the instruments and actions to achieve this (Section 2)*
- *The wider enabling conditions and related policies needed to foster greenhouse gas emission reductions (Section 3)*

The second part of the questionnaire is more technical and focuses on the design of EU policies. As such it seeks for opinions on:

- *The design of specific climate and energy policies (Section 5)*
- *EU policies and outreach towards third countries on climate change (Section 6)*



PART 1

1 Overall climate ambition for 2030, opportunities and challenges

1.1 2030 greenhouse gas emission reduction target for the EU

The EU has set itself a target to reduce greenhouse gas emissions domestically by at least 40% by 2030 compared to 1990, a significant stepping up of annual reductions compared to the reductions achieved over the last 3 decades. The effective implementation of energy efficiency and renewable energy legislation as agreed on the EU level for 2030 is actually estimated to lead to around 45% greenhouse gas emission reductions by 2030.

With the recently agreed EU objective of achieving climate neutrality by 2050 and with climate and environmental action towards zero pollution increasingly recognised as urgent, what should be the EU's 2030 target to reduce greenhouse gas domestically?

- It should remain unchanged with a target to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in the EU by at least 40% compared to 1990 levels.*
- It should be increased to at least 50%.*
- It should be increased to at least 55%*

1.2 Opportunities and challenges associated with an increased level of climate ambition in 2030

*Which of the **opportunities** in the list below would you consider as most relevant for the undertaking of a higher climate ambition by 2030. (Multiple options are possible.)*

- It will be a chance to do our part in saving the planet and thus fulfilling our duty towards the future generations.*
- It will allow a more gradual pathway to reaching a climate neutral EU by 2050*
- It will help mitigate costs associated with climate change to the society (from e.g. extreme weather events, droughts, loss of ecosystems etc.)*
- It will ensure a growing EU economy based on new production and consumption models (e.g. circular economy approach)*
- It will reinforce EU leadership and inspire action to battle climate change globally*
- It will create new (green) jobs, including those that are difficult to outsource outside the EU (e.g. maintenance of renewable energy installations, construction)*



- It will lower pollution, improve health, make cities and buildings more liveable and thus increase the well-being of citizens.*
- It will give the EU industry a first-mover advantage on global markets*
- It will improve energy security and reduce the EU dependency on imported fossil fuels*
- Other (please specify in answer box)*

Please specify:

Increased climate ambition should strengthen investor confidence, allowing the EU to mobilise more resources for the energy transition. This is important given the economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic; a higher 2030 target sends a strong message regarding the commitment to a green recovery.

300 character(s) maximum

*Which of the **challenges** in the list below would you consider as most relevant for the undertaking of a higher climate ambition by 2030? (Multiple options are possible.)*

- It will represent a significant investment challenge for EU industry, services, transport and energy sectors. The costs of investments are likely to be passed on to consumers via higher prices or taxes*
- It will likely lead to a structural shift and changing skill requirements in the economy, in particular leading to a decline of sectors and jobs linked to fossil fuels extraction and carbon-intensive manufacturing*
- It will change the existing policy and will confront us with reduced lead-time for devising and implementing additional measures and for the economic actors to adjust.*
- The simultaneous transition to climate neutral, circular and digital economy and society may lead to significant labour reallocation across sectors, occupations and regions. Businesses, especially SMEs could face challenges in re-skilling and ensuring sufficient workforce*
- It may lead to societal inequalities due to an initially higher cost of green products, sustainable food and transport and renewable energy, which may negatively impact the lower income people/regions and contribute to energy poverty*
- Even with a more ambitious 2030 target, it is difficult to ensure sufficient action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions on the ground*
- The EU, if acting alone, will lose out in terms of international competitiveness*



Other (please specify in answer box)

Please specify:

It will represent a significant investment challenge for the EU industry, services, transport, and energy sectors, but that will likely result in savings to consumers.

300 character(s) maximum

1.3 Balance of opportunities and challenges

For the opportunities and challenges you indicated in the above questions, do you consider that the opportunities would outweigh the challenges in your daily life (individuals responding) or sector of activity (organisations/authorities responding)?

- Agree
- Disagree
- Do not know/Do not have an opinion

2 Sectoral Action and Potential to Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions by 2030

2.1 Importance of contributions by sectors

Please prioritise the sectors where you consider most efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and increase absorptions are necessary in the perspective of increased greenhouse gas emission reduction target for 2030.

Prioritise from 1 (most important) to 8 (least important).

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Services (including ICT)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Buildings	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Industry	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mobility/Transport	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Energy supply	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



<i>Agriculture</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Forestry</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Waste management</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

2.2 Energy System

Energy production and consumption remain largely based on fossil fuels and represent more than 75% of the EU's greenhouse gas emissions. To achieve climate neutrality by 2050, this will need to change profoundly.

In your opinion, if the EU is to achieve a higher 2030 greenhouse gas emission reduction target, what would be the main drivers of the necessary energy transition by 2030?

Multiple options are possible.

- Higher energy efficiency
- Higher penetration of renewable energy
- Use of nuclear energy for power generation
- Electrification of final energy use
- Phase-out of solid fossil fuels
- More limited role of natural gas
- Better sector coupling between gas and electricity sectors
- Use of carbon capture and use technologies
- Use of carbon-neutral energy carriers such as green/blue hydrogen, biomethane, e-gas or e-fuels
- Reduced need for energy thanks to life-style changes (e.g. using active modes of transport, circular economy approaches)
- Do not know/Do not have an opinion

2.3 Renewable energy ambition

In the existing legislation, the EU level target is to have at least 32% share of renewable energy in the final energy consumption in 2030. The costs of renewable energy technologies have significantly declined over the past years.



In your view, what would be the required EU ambition for renewable energy in 2030 to contribute to the EU 2030 greenhouse gas emission reduction target (that you indicated in question 1.1) and to the EU long-term objective to achieve a climate neutrality by 2050?

- Achieve at least a share of 32% renewable energy in the final energy consumption in the EU by 2030, i.e. unchanged from the level already agreed*
- Achieve at least a share of 35% renewable energy in the final energy consumption in the EU by 2030*
- Achieve at least a share of 40% renewable energy in the final energy consumption in the EU by 2030*
- Achieve even higher level of ambition than at least a share of 40% renewable energy in the final energy consumption in the EU by 2030*
- Do not know/Do not have an opinion*

2.4 Energy Efficiency ambition

In the existing legislation, the EU level target is to have at least 32.5% energy efficiency in 2030[1] in both primary and final energy consumption and the EU is committed to the “energy efficiency first” principle[2].

[1] Compared to 2007 Baseline.

[2] ‘Energy efficiency first’ means taking utmost account in energy planning, and in policy and investment decisions, of alternative cost-efficient energy efficiency measures to make energy demand and energy supply more efficient, in particular by means of cost-effective end-use energy savings, demand response initiatives and more efficient conversion, transmission and distribution of energy, whilst still achieving the objectives of those decisions (Regulation (EU) 2018/1999).

In your view, what would be the required EU ambition for energy efficiency in 2030 to contribute to the EU 2030 greenhouse gas emission reduction target (that you indicated in question 1.1) and to the EU long-term objective to achieve a climate neutrality by 2050?

- Achieve at least 32.5% energy efficiency (in both primary and final energy consumption) by 2030, i.e. unchanged from the level already agreed*
- Achieve at least 35% energy efficiency (in both primary and final energy consumption) by 2030*
- Achieve at least 40% energy efficiency (in both primary and final energy consumption) by 2030*



- Achieve even higher level of ambition than at least 40% energy efficiency (in both primary and final energy consumption) by 2030*
- Do not know/Do not have an opinion*

2.5 Role of Fossil Fuels

2.5.1 Solid Fossil Fuels

Solid fossil fuels, such as coal, lignite, peat and oil shale (herein referred to as “solid fossil fuels”) have greatly supported the development of our economies since the industrial revolution. At the same time, these fuels result in high greenhouse gas and other polluting emissions. Their use without abating their emissions is thus not compatible with the EU's 2050 climate neutrality objective.

In your opinion, how can this be addressed in addition to the existing legislation and greenhouse gas emission reduction targets for 2030 and 2050?

- No further public intervention is needed in addition to existing framework*
- Regulate on the national level, by imposing a phase out of solid fossil fuels in power generation by a certain date*
- Regulate on the national level, by imposing a phase out of solid fossil fuels in heating by a certain date*
- Clearly indicate to consumers that the use of solid fossil fuels in heating is not sustainable*
- Give a stronger price signal on EU and national level for fuel switch away from solid fossil fuels (e.g. through carbon taxation or emission trading)*
- Phase out of any public support to solid fossil fuel related investments and use.*
- Promote clean technologies (such as carbon capture and storage/utilisation), which could allow for the continuation of the consumption of solid fossil fuels*
- Promote carbon-neutral power generation and electrification of the final demand (e.g. renewables-based power generation and electric heat pumps and vehicles)*
- Do not know/Do not have an opinion*

2.5.2 Natural gas

In your view, can natural gas and other gases help the EU energy system decarbonise and contribute to meeting the 2030 greenhouse gas reduction target with a view to achieving the EU long-term objective to achieve climate neutrality by 2050?



- Yes, natural gas can help the EU reach the 2030 targets as it is a more climate friendly alternative to coal or oil in heating, transport and power generation and it is a source of flexibility for an increasingly renewable energy based power system*
- Natural gas may have a role as a transition fuel but, at the latest after 2030, it should be increasingly replaced by carbon-neutral alternatives, such as biogas, bio-methane, green hydrogen and e-gas*
- Natural gas is a fossil fuel, its continued use will make it harder to meet the 2030 target and create lock-in effects in the longer term; a focus on energy efficiency and electrification will help reduce demand for natural gas*
- Do not know/Do not have an opinion*

2.6 Buildings

Buildings today are responsible for 40% of the final energy consumption, including electricity consumption. Buildings also emit 13% of the total greenhouse gas emissions in the EU (34% if including indirect emissions coming from power & district heating generation). Buildings can be decarbonised and their energy performance can be improved through a number of solutions.

2.6.1 Residential buildings – solutions for home owners

For residential buildings, please rate the options below to indicate what you would consider as most relevant solutions towards climate neutral homes for home owners.

Rating from 5 (very relevant) to 1 (little relevant). Not all options need to be rated.

	1	2	3	4	5
<i>Replace the current heating & cooling system by a more efficient one (e.g. replace a gas boiler by a heat pump)</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>Replace old or inefficient heating equipment using bioenergy, solid or liquid fossil fuels</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Use renewable energy on-site (e.g. biomass, solar thermal, PV panels, geothermal) or off-site through district heating/cooling networks</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>Improve the thermal properties of the building's envelope through better insulation and windows</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



<i>Use smart technologies (e.g. building automation and control systems, room temperature controls, smart meters)</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Use more energy efficient appliances</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

2.6.2 Non-residential buildings – solutions for building owners

For non-residential buildings such as offices, shops, hospitals, schools, please rate the options below to indicate what you would consider as most relevant solutions towards climate neutral buildings for building owners.

Rating from 5 (very relevant) to 1 (little relevant). Not all options need to be rated.

	1	2	3	4	5
<i>Use of building automation and control systems and smart building technologies</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Improve the thermal properties of the building's envelope through better insulation and windows</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Introduce more energy efficient heating & cooling systems</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>Use renewable energy on-site (e.g. biomass, solar thermal, PV panels, geothermal) or off-site through district heating/cooling networks</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>Apply energy management systems</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

2.7 Industry

Industry is responsible for 25% of the final energy consumption and for about 20% of the total greenhouse gas emissions. Significantly reducing their emissions in order to contribute to climate neutrality by 2050 and to meet the zero pollution ambition is a particular challenge, and will require technologies to be tested and deployed at scale within the 2030 timeframe, taking into account the investment cycles in industry.

Please rate the items in the table below to indicate the importance of the technologies and other solutions for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions in industrial installations, in the 2030 time horizon.



Rating from 5 (very relevant) to 1 (little relevant). Not all options need to be rated.

	1	2	3	4	5
<i>Higher energy efficiency of industrial processes</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>Electrification of industrial processes</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>Use of hydrogen in industrial applications as e.g. fuel, feedstock or reducing agent</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Use of e-fuels in industrial applications</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Use of sustainable biomass as a feedstock (e.g. in the chemicals industry)</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Use of sustainable biomass as a fuel</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Use of carbon capture and storage or carbon capture and use</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Developing a more circular economy where products and materials are more re-used and recycled, developing new business concepts</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Substitution of emissions intensive products by alternative products produced with no or low greenhouse gas emissions</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

2.8 Mobility: road transport

Please note, the Commission will also launch a relevant public consultation for the Strategy on “Sustainable and Smart Mobility”.

Road transport is responsible for around 70% of the EU greenhouse gas emissions in transport and around 20% of total EU emissions. Therefore, it plays an important role in the transition towards a climate neutral economy and any increase of ambition of the 2030 greenhouse gas emission reduction target. The EU has a number of policies in place, such as for instance minimum fuel taxation and targets for 2025 and 2030 to reduce CO2 emissions of new cars, vans and trucks.

In view of climate and environmental challenges, please rate how important it is for EU action to focus on the following areas.

Rating from 5 (very important) to 1 (little important). Not all options need to be rated.



	1	2	3	4	5
<i>Increasing the share of more sustainable transport modes (e.g. supporting multimodality, active transport mode such as walking and cycling)</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Improving the efficiency of the whole transport system (e.g. through better traffic management systems)</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Increasing the uptake of clean vehicles such as electric and hydrogen fuelled vehicles (e.g. emission standards) and ensuring their efficient integration into the energy grid</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>Increase the uptake of sustainable alternative fuels (e.g. developing recharging/refuelling infrastructure, blending mandates)</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Incentivising sustainable consumer choices and low-emission mobility practices (e.g. increased application of the 'polluter-pays' and 'user pays' principles, better consumer information on carbon footprint)</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>Increasing investment in sustainable transport infrastructure and solutions (e.g. high-speed rail, inland waterways, recharging and refuelling infrastructure)</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>Fostering the deployment of innovative digital solutions in transport</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Improving affordability and accessibility of sustainable transport</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

In your view, what are the main barriers for market uptake of zero-emission vehicles?

- Purchase price of low and zero-emission vehicles*
- Availability of recharging/refuelling infrastructure*
- Availability of vehicles models*



- Insufficient range capacity*
- Tax treatment of low and zero-emission vehicles*
- Other*

[The next section, *2.9 Agriculture, Forestry and Land Use*, is not relevant for EASE and is therefore not shown in this document.]

3 Enabling conditions and other policies

[The next section, *3.1 Consumer Choice*, is not relevant for EASE and is therefore not shown in this document.]

3.2 Just transition and employment

An ambitious 2030 target for reduction of EU greenhouse gas emissions will represent a transition challenge for the economy as a whole and citizens. It is essential that the costs of this transition are shared. If costs are disproportionate for some groups of society, measures are proposed to alleviate them. Likewise, benefits should be shared by all groups of society.

Which type of actions should the EU support in the context of its funding tools under climate policy like the Modernisation Fund under to EU ETS to promote a just and socially balanced transition?

- Economic diversification and modernisation away from the use of fossil fuels*
- Energy system modernisation focussing on energy efficiency and renewable energies deployment*
- Re-skilling of workers in greenhouse gas intensive sectors or sectors producing goods that are greenhouse gas intensive*
- Social and welfare policies, such as policies addressing energy poverty and supporting labour market transitions*
- Other*

3.3 Taxation and carbon pricing: use of revenue

Carbon pricing, while increasing the costs of energy, also offers the possibility to use revenue in a beneficial way. Which of the following would you consider as the most useful way of using proceeds from carbon pricing instrument?



- Recycle revenue via reductions in labour taxes (i.e. reform tax systems to make them more employment friendly)*
- Use revenue to compensate low income households, or other vulnerable groups*
- Use revenue to support low-income households in the transition process (e.g. targeted subsidies for home insulation and energy efficiency or low-emission mobility)*
- Use revenue to finance deployment of green technologies, deployment of low-emissions mobility infrastructure, etc.*
- Use revenue to support just-transition process in vulnerable regions*

3.4 Research, innovation and deployment

In your view, where the government research funding would be most important to achieve deeper emission reductions by 2030 with a view to achieving a climate neutral EU by 2050. Please select at most five options.

- Climate science*
- Hydrogen economy and fuel cells*
- Synthetic fuels*
- Circular, zero-carbon industry*
- Carbon capture, use and storage technologies*
- Energy efficiency*
- Renewable energy*
- Energy storage*
- Sustainable and smart mobility*
- Smart and sustainable buildings*
- Bio-economy, agriculture and forestry, nature-based solutions on land and sea*
- Technology integration, infrastructure and digitalisation*
- Socio-economic and behavioural research and innovation*



4 Additional information

Are there other key aspects which you did not find reflected in the questions and you would like to comment upon?

1000 character(s) maximum

Section 2.6, which focuses on buildings, mentions energy efficiency and renewables deployment but omits the crucial role of energy storage technologies. Energy storage technologies (e.g. batteries, thermal storage, and others) can help maximise self-consumption of distributed renewables, which can support decarbonisation of energy use in residential and commercial buildings. This is recognised in the Smart Readiness Indicator developed as part of the recast Energy Performance of Buildings Directive. For this reason we believe energy storage should be explicitly considered in all EU policies related to energy performance in buildings.

PART II (for experts)

Please note that you are not obliged to respond to both parts of the questionnaire, and can choose to fill in only one of the two. Also, not all questions in the questionnaire need to be answered.

The questions in the second part of the questionnaire are more policy specific, investigating options on how to improve the design of the existing and any additional climate and energy policies to enable deeper greenhouse gas emission reductions by 2030.

5 Climate and energy policy design

The main climate legislation concerned with an ambition increase is:

- *the Emissions Trading System Directive (EU ETS) that regulates large point sources and aviation;*
- *the Effort Sharing Regulation (ESR), which distributes between Member States greenhouse gas emission reduction efforts in other sectors of the economy such as transport, buildings, small industry, agriculture and waste;*
- *the Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry Regulation (LULUCF) that regulates the emissions and absorptions from the natural carbon dioxide sink (soil carbon and biomass) in the EU and*
- *the CO₂ Emissions Performance Standards for Cars and Vans.*

The main energy legislation concerned with a potential ambition increase is the Renewable Energy Directive (RED) and the Energy Efficiency Directive (EED).

Deeper GHG emission cuts by 2030 should also be supported by an appropriate enabling framework and coherent policies in other fields, such as mobility, agriculture, energy taxation etc.



5.1 Role of the different climate policy instruments

The present climate legislation envisages that the sectors covered by the EU Emission Trading System will reduce emissions by 2030 with 43% compared to 2005. For the sectors covered the Effort Sharing Regulation the targets are set at a combined reduction of 30% by 2030 compared to 2005. For the land use sink under the Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry regulation the objective is to ensure that the EU carbon sink at least performs as well by 2030 as what is planned under current land use practices.

Of these three key pieces of climate legislation which ones would require a substantial increase in ambition in order to allow the EU to achieve greenhouse gas emissions reduction in the range of 50% to 55% by 2030 compared to 1990.

Please rate the items in the table below:

Rating from 5 (in need of a significant ambition increase) to 1 (not important, no increase in climate ambition is needed for this piece of legislation).

	1	2	3	4	5
<i>EU Emissions Trading System</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>Effort Sharing Regulation</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry Regulation</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

5.2 EU Emissions Trading System (EU ETS)

In the existing legal framework for 2021 – 2030, the amount of greenhouse gas emissions covered by the EU ETS is set to decline by 2.2% per year during the 2021 – 2030 period. However, to achieve higher ambition, this decline may need to be made steeper or other actions can be contemplated that impact the carbon pricing signal.

The EU ETS ambition can be strengthened through different policy options. How could the EU ETS ambition be best increased in order to effectively contribute to an emission reduction of 50 to 55% by 2030? (Multiple options are possible.)

- Increase the linear reduction factor and as such reduce faster the amount of allowances available each year*
- Increase the linear reduction factor as well as lower the starting point on which the linear reduction factor is applied (i.e. shifting the total allocation downwards)*



- Introduce a pricing policy (e.g. minimum price floor)*
- Reduce or eliminate the share of free allocation*
- Strengthen the Market Stability Reserve rules (e.g. update feed rates) but allow other policies to be the primary drivers to increase greenhouse gas reduction ambition*

5.2.1 Addressing carbon leakage risk for energy intensive industry

Increased ambition will make the overall ETS allowance budget (the cap) lower, affecting both the budget available for auctioning and free allocation of allowances. Auctioning is the default method for allocating allowances, and free allocation aims to address the carbon leakage risk for energy intensive sectors covered by the EU ETS. Should differences in levels of ambition worldwide persist, as the EU increases its climate ambition, the Commission undertook in the European Green Deal Communication to propose a Carbon Border Adjustment mechanism for selected sectors to reduce the risk of carbon leakage. This measure will be designed to comply with World Trade Organization rules and other international obligations of the EU.

If targets are increased to match an overall economy wide ambition of 50% to 55% greenhouse gas reduction by 2030 compared to 1990, and if free allocation to industry is maintained as a tool to address carbon leakage, should the share of free allocation be changed?

- The share of free allocation for industry in the ETS cap is allowed to increase*
- The share of free allocation for industry in the ETS cap should remain at the present level*
- The share of free allocation for industry in the ETS should decline*
- Don't know/Don't have an opinion*

5.3 EU emissions trading extension to road transport and buildings

5.3.1 The role of carbon pricing

How do you see the role of carbon pricing to reduce emissions in the buildings and road transport sectors?

- Should be complementary to other sector specific policies, including taxes, duties and charges already in place*
- Should replace other sector-specific measures*
- Is not suitable/feasible and other measures should drive emission reductions instead*
- Don't know/Don't have an opinion*



5.3.2 How to introduce carbon pricing

If the EU introduced a carbon price in buildings or the road transport sector, which option would you prefer:

- Proposing a CO₂ tax for these sectors*
- Include these sectors in an emission trading system and apply auctioning*
- Don't know/Don't have an opinion*

5.3.3 Interlinkage with Effort Sharing Regulation

If the EU ETS was extended to energy related emissions from the road transport and buildings sectors, should also other energy emissions currently covered by the Effort Sharing Regulation be moved to the EU ETS?

- Yes*
- No*
- Don't know/Don't have an opinion*

If yes, which of the below sectors:

- Energy emissions from small industrial installations*
- Energy emissions from municipal waste incineration*
- Energy emissions from other remaining sectors such as agriculture etc.*

5.3.4 Harmonisation of carbon pricing for buildings and road transport

*What is your view on what is the most desirable degree of harmonisation of carbon prices for **buildings** and the current EU ETS sectors?*

- There should be immediately uniform carbon prices across Member States in the buildings sector by inclusion of the buildings sector in the EU ETS*
- A carbon price should be applied EU-wide in the buildings sector but it should be possible that carbon prices in the buildings sector differ from carbon prices in existing ETS sectors*
- A carbon price for the building sector needs to be set, but Member States should retain the possibility to determine national carbon prices in the buildings sector*



- It is not suitable to apply an EU-wide carbon price given the already existing national instruments (taxes, levies etc.)*

*What is your view on what is the most desirable degree of harmonisation of carbon prices for **road transport** and the current EU ETS sectors?*

- There should be immediately uniform carbon prices across Member States in the road transport sector by inclusion of the road transport sector in the EU ETS*
- A carbon price should be applied EU-wide in the road transport sector but it should be possible that carbon prices in the road transport sector differ from carbon prices in existing ETS sectors*
- A carbon price for the road transport sector needs to be set but Member States should retain the possibility to determine national carbon prices in the transport sector*
- It is not suitable to apply an EU-wide carbon price given the already existing national instruments (taxes, levies etc.)*

5.3.5 Extension of EU emissions trading – opportunities

*What do you see as **opportunities** related to the extension of EU emissions trading to sectors such as buildings and transport? Please rate the below opportunities to indicate which play the most important role:*

Rating from 5 (very relevant) to 1 (little relevant). Not all options need to be rated.

	1	2	3	4	5
<i>Increases economic efficiency</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Makes renovation and electrification of buildings financially more attractive</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>Electric vehicles and fossil fuelled vehicles face the same carbon price incentive</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>Generates revenues which can be used to facilitate transition and compensate lower income households</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Helps EU to achieve its climate and environmental objectives</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

5.3.6 Extension of EU emissions trading – challenges



What do you see as **challenges** related to the extension of EU emissions trading to sectors such as buildings and transport? Please rate the below challenges to indicate which play the most important role:

Rating from 5 (very important) to 1 (little important). Not all options need to be rated.

	1	2	3	4	5
The required level of carbon price signal needed for buildings and road transport actors to reduce emissions	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
The resulting impact on the EU ETS price	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Administrative complexity and implementation of robust monitoring, reporting and verification system	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Overlap with existing pricing measures (in particular taxation) in these sectors	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Social acceptability with a view to a just transition	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Political acceptability of introducing a carbon price in these sectors	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

(The following sections – 5.3.7 How to introduce carbon pricing in the maritime transport sector; 5.3.8 EU ETS and the maritime transport sector – key aspects to consider; 5.4 Role of the Effort Sharing Regulation; and 5.5 Role of the Regulation on Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) – are not directly relevant for EASE and we propose not to reply.)

5.6 Role of energy policies

The European Green Deal makes it clear that in case of a higher climate ambition the Commission would need to review and propose to revise, where necessary, the relevant legislation by June 2021.

What are your views on which legislative instruments in the energy field should be revised to contribute to the increased climate ambition for 2030.

- Energy Efficiency Directive
- Renewable Energy Directive
- Regulation on the Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action



- Internal energy market legislation*
- Other*
- No revision needed*

5.6.1 Renewable energy policies

In case of higher ambition (than 32%) for renewable energy, please rate potential action/instruments that could be considered in the list below:

Rating from 5 (very relevant) to 1 (little relevant). Not all options need to be rated.

	1	2	3	4	5
<i>Stronger enforcement of the existing legislation</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Additional technical and financial support in implementation of the existing legislation</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Additional measures to incentivise a more Europe-wide approach for renewable energy production (e.g. cross-border projects for renewable electricity production)</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Additional measures to increase decentralised renewable energy production (e.g. self-consumption, energy communities)</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Additional measures to increase renewable electricity production, including development of necessary infrastructure</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>Additional measures to increase renewable heat and cold production (both in buildings and in industry)</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>Additional measures to increase renewable energy consumption in industry</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Additional measures to increase renewable energy consumption in buildings</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Additional measures to increase renewable energy consumption in transport</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>Additional measures to ensure that biomass use remains sustainable</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



<i>Additional measures to support innovation related to renewable energy production</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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5.6.2 Energy efficiency policies

In case of a higher ambition (than 32.5%) for energy efficiency, please rate potential action/instruments that could be considered in the list below:

Rating from 5 (very relevant) to 1 (little relevant). Not all options need to be rated.

	1	2	3	4	5
<i>Stronger enforcement of the existing legislation</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Additional technical and financial support in implementation of the existing legislation</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Making the “Energy Efficiency First” principle a compulsory test in relevant legislative, investment and planning decisions</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>More stringent energy performance standards for products</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>More stringent energy performance requirements for buildings</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>More stringent energy performance requirements for industrial processes, including through process integration and waste heat reuse</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>More stringent energy performance requirements for transport vehicles</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>New requirements for agriculture sector and promoting electrification of machinery</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Standards for ICT sector to promote energy efficiency and reuse of waste heat (e.g. though decisions on location and design of data centres)</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

5.6.3 Renovations



Renovation is a key tool to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from buildings, promote the uptake of renewable energy and improve energy performance.

In your view, how building renovation could be best incentivised?

- Removing administrative barriers preventing energy efficiency and renewable solutions*
- Raising awareness and communicating better the wider benefits of sustainable buildings, notably in terms of costs savings*
- More frequent and clear information about gas consumption enabled by smart meters to increase consumers' awareness*
- Better education and training of architects, engineers and workforce to provide quality renovations*
- Targets for mandatory renovation in specific sectors, e.g. public buildings, social housing, schools, hospitals*
- Energy saving obligation schemes*
- Obligation to go beyond a certain energy performance standard before renting, phasing out the worst-performing buildings*
- Financial mechanisms (access to finance and incentives), including schemes directly attached to the property itself, and not to the person renting the building*
- Promoting one-stop-shops, reducing administrative burden and delays and other approaches to facilitate the "renovation journey", including prefabricating energy efficiency solutions*
- Giving households right to a free, independent energy audits (e.g. paid by authorities or via an obligation on fossil heating fuel suppliers)*
- Carbon pricing*
- Aggregating smaller projects to make the investment more attractive*
- Working with building portfolio owners in order to shift to climate neutral/low emission buildings*
- Promoting the use of Energy Performance Contracts and Energy Service Companies*
- Public sector leading by example (e.g. renting or buying climate neutral/low emission buildings or renovating existing public buildings)*



- Encourage better urban planning, for the construction of sustainable buildings and the refurbishment of existing buildings and promote green infrastructure (e.g. green roofs or green walls)*
- For rented buildings/apartments, finding new ways to share the costs and benefits of green solutions with the landlord*
- Encourage construction sector to apply circular approaches, in particular design for easy dismantling and expansion of life span, apply material efficiency, use low carbon materials and maximise recycled/reused content*

5.6.4 Barriers to renovations

In your view, what are the main barriers for renovating buildings more frequently and more deeply?

- Split incentives (different interests of owners and tenants)*
- Long pay-back periods*
- Lack of technologies*
- Lack of skills in the construction/renovation sector and lack of available workforce*
- Limited offer for packaged and easy to install integrated solutions by local 'one-stop-shops' for building renovation*
- Households' inability or unwillingness to pay for energy audits*
- Lack of information/low awareness amongst consumers*
- Lack of access to suitable financing solutions*
- Discomfort and trouble related to the works*
- Too complex administrative procedures (permits required, high number of contacts and contracts needed)*
- Possible negative impact on the building aspect*
- Lack of trust in the new technologies and the solutions currently proposed by the market*

5.7 Energy infrastructure and sector integration

Decarbonisation is leading to an increased focus on the construction of electricity transmission lines as well as the need for more smart grids and local grids to handle increased decentralised electricity



production. Similarly, regarding gas networks, focus will increasingly be on future proofing of gas infrastructure to allow carbon-neutral gas supply.

What do you think should be the priorities for the EU's infrastructure planning in the years ahead to facilitate decarbonisation?

- As long as natural gas demand is strong, the EU should allow public support for the construction of new gas pipelines.
- Strike a balance between electricity and gas infrastructure. Electricity cannot cover all energy demand, and thus gas will still be needed, but will have to be decarbonised. Part of the electricity production can be converted into synthetic gas/hydrogen through power-to-gas technologies and transported to demand centres.
- Put the focus on electricity transmission and smart grids. With the expansion of renewable electricity and the electrification of energy demand, the priority is to expand the electricity network, notably to reap full potential of wind
- Natural gas is a fossil fuel and does not contribute to the decarbonisation of the EU's energy system. The construction of new gas infrastructure has a lock-in effect that will lead to continued consumption of the fossil natural gas; the large-scale decarbonisation of gas remains a distant perspective.

5.8 Enabling conditions and policies for industrial transformation

Many industrial players have in their recent industrial roadmaps committed to achieving the objective of a climate-neutral Europe by 2050, though they point out that there are specific enabling conditions, next to a sufficient carbon price signal in the EU Emissions Trading System, that need to be met for them to be able to do so.

Please rate the enabling conditions for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions in industry, in the 2030 time horizon.

Rating from 5 (very important) to 1 (little important).

	1	2	3	4	5
Progressive decarbonisation of energy supply and of industrial feedstock	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Competitive clean energy prices and feedstocks.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>



<i>Markets for zero- and low-carbon products via policy intervention (e.g. labelling, public procurement, standards, guarantees of origin)</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>EU legal and financing framework for infrastructure, networks and grids</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>Reduced administrative burdens e.g. faster access to construction and environmental permits</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Addressing public perception of some technologies, such as carbon capture and storage (CCS) and carbon capture and use (CCU)</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Develop an EU methodology to certify carbon dioxide removal credits at the level of installations for different types of carbon dioxide removals in energy and industry, including use of bioenergy with CCS /mineralisation, air capture with CCS/mineralisation.</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>More circular economy, ensuring we re-use and recycle more products and materials in the EU, choose products with smaller environmental and carbon footprint, reduce waste and develop new business concepts for EU industry</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Making mandatory the implementation of the recommendations in the energy audits</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Offer SMEs the right to free energy audits or similar support</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Border adjustment mechanism allowing EU industries to decarbonise without risk of “carbon leakage”, i.e. production shift to countries with less strict climate regulation</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Enhanced focus on joint solutions by the social partners contributing to the achievement of climate-neutrality and to address just transition within the sector</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Support instruments providing stable incentives and increased investment certainty such as carbon contracts for difference</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



<i>Increased coherence of price signals (including taxes, levies, carbon prices) for incentivising clean energy technologies</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>Stronger EU Emissions Trading System price signal</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>Support measures that would allow closing the financing gap for the demonstration and first deployment of innovative low-carbon technologies or products, and seamless combination with other EU funding instruments, such as a strengthened Innovation Fund</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<i>Secure supply of sustainable raw materials needed for clean technology value chains</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

(The following section – 5.9 Waste Management – is not directly relevant for EASE and we propose not to reply.)

6 EU policies and outreach towards third countries on climate change policy

The threat of climate change requires a decisive and sustained response from all countries, particularly the major emitters. However, the aggregate effect of national climate plans is currently insufficient to keep the world on track to stay below 2°C of global warming, let alone 1.5°C. The EU's share of global emissions is currently at 9% and decreasing.

By the virtue of decades of climate policy implementation, the EU has developed extensive experience and expertise in design and development of regulations, incentives, and evidence-based approaches to drive the transition to low carbon economy. As the rest of the world advances with the implementation of their Paris Agreement goals and targets, the “EU model” of decoupling economic growth from the growth of greenhouse gas emissions has become of particular interest to our partners around the world. The EU should work decisively to use its experience to promote the uptake of ambition at global level, as foreseen in the Green Deal Communication.

At their December 2019 meeting, EU Heads of States and Governments also invited the Commission to propose an update to the EU nationally determined contribution (NDC) under the Paris Agreement in good time before the UN Climate Change Conference in Glasgow in November 2020.

Next to that, the EU is also engaging more actively with partner countries to encourage and support extra efforts that reflect the highest possible ambition considering national circumstances. Solidarity



with the efforts of the poorest and most vulnerable countries to deal with the consequences of climate change is more essential than ever.

In order to lead international negotiations, the EU will need to develop a stronger 'green deal diplomacy' focused on convincing and supporting others to take on their share of promoting more sustainable development. More generally, the EU will use its diplomatic and financial tools to ensure that green alliances are part of its relations with partner countries and regions, considering also the international security implications of climate change.

6.1 Priorities for climate diplomacy

Where do you think the EU should concentrate its climate diplomacy and cooperation efforts in the coming years?

- Western Balkans, Eastern Europe and Central Asia*
- Middle-East and North Africa*
- Sub-Saharan Africa*
- North-Atlantic region including the USA*
- Latin America and Caribbean including Brazil*
- South Asia including India*
- East Asia including China*
- South East Asia*
- Australia, New Zealand and the Pacific Region*
- G20/G7*
- International Financial Institutions (IMF, WB, OECD, etc.)*

6.2 Approach for development assistance and climate financing in third countries

In terms of development assistance and climate financing in third countries, what approaches would you consider most pertinent?

- Building coalitions around adaptation with the most vulnerable countries and regions*
- Allowing countries with limited energy supply to leapfrog to climate neutral technologies*
- Providing support for the development of comprehensive national plans and strategies*



- Development of low emissions infrastructure*
- Supporting just transition*
- Development of climate compatible land-use practices and nature based solutions*
- Promoting circular economy and decent supply chains*
- Development of sustainable finance and investment environments (enabling environments)*

6.3 Coherence of climate, trade and other strategic foreign policy instruments

Which improvements in the coherence of climate, trade and other strategic foreign policy instruments would be most important to support the EU's low emissions transition priority?

- Pursue ambitious external action to encourage other countries to raise their climate ambition to levels similar to the EU's.*
- Prepare to introduce border measures to avoid carbon leakage in case others don't respond with comparable action*
- Pursue positive trade cooperation in the context of tariffs, public procurement rules, standards and regulation*
- Promote green tech/low carbon business dialogues*
- Enforce the climate provisions of the Trade and Sustainable Development (TSD) chapters of the Free Trade Agreements*
- Lead by example and increase the EU's greenhouse emissions target for 2030 to 50% to 55% compared to 1990*
- Drive further progress on climate action in other international fora such as ICAO (aviation) and IMO (shipping)*
- Better address the security implications of climate change*
- Intensify dialogues at leaders' level*

6.4 Deliverables for the next UN Climate conference (COP26)

In view of EU's international leadership, what deliverables do you consider most important for the next UN Climate conference – the Glasgow COP?



- Maintaining global momentum and stakeholder engagement in support of the implementation of the Paris Agreement through a signal of commitment to increase global ambition in line with science*
- Demonstrating climate efforts by non-state actors*
- Submission of ambitious long-term low greenhouse gas emission strategies*
- Finalisation of the Katowice rulebook to make the Paris Agreement fully operational*
- Announcement of new headline targets – Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)*
- Reaching agreement on the process to establish the post-2025 climate finance pledge*
- Establishing processes to direct private sector funds to sustainable and resilient climate investments*
- Increasing the share of international climate financing for adaptation and resilience*
- Making progress under the work programme for Warsaw International Mechanism to address loss and damage associated with impacts of climate change in the most vulnerable developing countries*

7 Additional information

Are there other key aspects which you did not find reflected in the questions and you would like to comment upon?

1000 character(s) maximum

If appropriate, please upload concise position papers or policy briefs that express the position or views of yourself or your organisation.

The maximum file size is 1 MB – Only files of the type pdf,txt,doc,docx,odt,rtf are allowed



About EASE

The European Association for Storage of Energy (EASE) is the leading member-supported association representing organisations active across the entire energy storage value chain. EASE supports the deployment of energy storage to support the cost-effective transition to a resilient, climate-neutral, and secure energy system. EASE was established in 2011 and currently represents almost 50 members including utilities, technology suppliers, research institutes, distribution system operators, and transmission system operators.

For more information please visit www.ease-storage.eu

Disclaimer

This response was elaborated by EASE and reflects a consolidated view of its members from an energy storage point of view. Individual EASE members may adopt different positions on certain topics from their corporate standpoint.

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