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Public consultation for the EU climate ambition for 20 certain climate and energy policies of the European G

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PART I

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
significant stepping up of annual reductions compared to the reductions achieved over
implementation of energy efficiency and renewable energy legislation as agreed on th
lead to around 45% greenhouse gas emission reductions by 2030.

With the recently agreed EU objective of achieving climate neutrality by 2050 and with
zero pollution increasingly recognised as urgent, what should be the EU's 2030 target

○ It should remain unchanged with a target to reduce greenhouse gas emissions i
   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

Which of the **opportunities** in the list below would you consider as most relevant for t
by 2030.

❷ Multiple options are possible.

- ☑ It will be a chance to do our part in saving the planet and thus fulfilling our duty t
- ☑ 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 of ecosystems etc.)
- ☑ It will ensure a growing EU economy based on new production and consumptior
- ☑ 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 outsi energy installations, construction)
- ☑ It will lower pollution, improve health, make cities and buildings more liveable an
- ☑ 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 fossi
- ☐ Other (please specify in answer box)

Which of the **challenges** in the list below would you consider as most relevant for the
2030.

❷ Multiple options are possible

- ☑ It will represent a significant investment challenge for EU industry, services, tran 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 econo sectors and jobs linked to fossil fuels extraction and carbon-intensive manufactu
- ☐ It will change the existing policy and will confront us with reduced lead-time for d measures and for the economic actors to adjust.
- ☑ The simultaneous transition to climate neutral, circular and digital economy and reallocation across sectors, occupations and regions. Businesses, especially SM ensuring sufficient workforce
- ☑ It may lead to societal inequalities due to an initially higher cost of green product renewable energy, which may negatively impact the lower income people/region
- ☐ Even with a more ambitious 2030 target, it is difficult to ensure sufficient action t ground
- ☑ The EU, if acting alone, will lose out in terms of international competitiveness
- ☐ Other (please specify in answer box)

1.3 Balance of opportunities and challenges

For the opportunities and challenges you indicated in the above questions, do you consi
the challenges in your daily life (individuals responding) or sector of activity (organisation

◉ Agree

◯ Disagree

◯ Do not know/Do not have an opinion

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PART I

2 Sectoral action and potential to reduce greenhouse gas emissions

2.1 Importance of contributions by sectors

Please prioritise the sectors where you consider most efforts to reduce greenhouse ga necessary in the perspective of increased greenhouse gas emission reduction target f

❓ Priorities from 1 (most important) to 8 (least important)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Services (including ICT)	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Buildings	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Industry	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Mobility/Transport	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Energy supply	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Agriculture	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Forestry	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Waste management	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○

2.2 Energy system

Energy production and consumption remain largely based on fossil fuels and represen
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 reduct
the necessary energy transition by 2030?
❷ 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, bio-methan
- ☑ Reduced need for energy thanks to life-style changes (e.g. using active modes o
- ☐ 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 renewab
2030. The costs of renewable energy technologies have significantly declined over the

In your view, what would be the required EU ambition for renewable energy in 2030 to
emission reduction target (that you indicated in question **1.1**) and to the EU long-term
2050?

- ○ Achieve at least a share of 32% renewable energy in the final energy consumpti
  the level already agreed

○ Achieve at least a share of 35% renewable energy in the final energy consumpti

○ Achieve at least a share of 40% renewable energy in the final energy consumpti

○ Achieve even higher level of ambition than at least a share of 40% renewable er
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 efficienc 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 and energy supply more efficient, in particular by means of cost-effective end-use energy savings, demand response initiatives a 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 emission reduction target (that you indicated in question **1.1**) and to the EU long-term 2050?

○ Achieve at least 32.5% energy efficiency (in both primary and final energy consu level already agreed

○ Achieve at least 35% energy efficiency (in both primary and final energy consum

○ Achieve at least 40% energy efficiency (in both primary and final energy consum

○ Achieve even higher level of ambition than at least 40% energy efficiency (in bot 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 fo development of our economies since the industrial revolution. At the same time, these other polluting emissions. Their use without abating their emissions is thus not compa objective.

In your opinion, how can this be addressed in addition to the existing legislation and a

2030 and 2050?

❷ Multiple options are possible.

- ☐ 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 po
- ☐ Regulate on the national level, by imposing a phase out of solid fossil fuels in he
- ☐ Clearly indicate to consumers that the use of solid fossil fuels in heating is not su
- ☑ Give a stronger price signal on EU and national level for fuel switch away from s 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), wh consumption of solid fossil fuels
- ☐ Promote carbon-neutral power generation and electrification of the final demand 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 greenhouse gas reduction target with a view to achieving the EU long-term objective t

- ○ Yes, natural gas can help the EU reach the 2030 targets as it is a more climate f transport and power generation and it is a source of flexibility for an increasingly
- ◉ Natural gas may have a role as a transition fuel but, at the latest after 2030, it sh 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 longer term; a focus on energy efficiency and electrification will help reduce dem
- ○ Do not know/Do not have an opinion

2.6 Buildings

Buildings today are responsible for 40% of the final energy consumption, inc also emit 13% of the total greenhouse gas emissions in the EU (34% if inclu power & district heating generation). Buildings can be decarbonised and the 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 con
climate neutral homes for home owners.

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

Replace the current heating & cooling system by a more efficient one (e.g. replac heat pump)
Replace old or inefficient heating equipment using bioenergy, solid or liquid fossi
Use renewable energy on-site (e.g. biomass, solar thermal, PV panels, geotherm through district heating/cooling networks
Improve the thermal properties of the building's envelope through better insulatic
Use smart technologies (e.g. building automation and control systems, room tem smart meters)
Use more energy efficient appliances

2.6.2 Non-residential buildings - solutions for building owners

For non-residential buildings such as offices, shops, hospitals, schools, please rate the
consider as most relevant solutions towards climate neutral buildings for building owne

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

Use of building automation and control systems and smart building technologies
Improve the thermal properties of the building's envelope through better insulatic
Introduce more energy efficient heating & cooling systems
Use renewable energy on-site (e.g. biomass, solar thermal, PV panels, geotherm through district heating/cooling networks
Apply energy management systems

2.7 Industry

Industry is responsible for 25% of the final energy consumption and for about 20% of t
Significantly reducing their emissions in order to contribute to climate neutrality by 205
particular challenge, and will require technologies to be tested and deployed at scale v

the investment cycles in industry.

Please rate the items in the table below to indicate the importance of the technologies greenhouse gas emissions in industrial installations, in the 2030 time horizon.
❷ Rating from 5 (very relevant) to 1 (little relevant). Not all options need to be rated.

Higher energy efficiency of industrial processes
Electrification of industrial processes
Use of hydrogen in industrial applications as e.g. fuel, feedstock or reducing age
Use of e-fuels in industrial applications
Use of sustainable biomass as a feedstock (e.g. in the chemicals industry)
Use of sustainable biomass as a fuel
Use of carbon capture and storage or carbon capture and use
Developing a more circular economy where products and materials are more re-developing new business concepts
Substitution of emissions intensive products by alternative products produced wit greenhouse gas emissions

2.8 Mobility: road transport

Please note, the Commission will also launch a relevant public consultation for the Str

Road transport is responsible for around 70% of the EU greenhouse gas emissions in emissions. Therefore, it plays an important role in the transition towards a climate neu the 2030 greenhouse gas emission reduction target. The EU has a number of policies taxation and targets for 2025 and 2030 to reduce CO_2 emissions of new cars, vans an

In view of climate and environmental challenges, please rate how important it is for EU
❷ Rating from 5 (very important) to 1 (little important). Not all options need to be rated.

Increasing the share of more sustainable transport modes (e.g. supporting multir transport mode such as walking and cycling)

Improving the efficiency of the whole transport system (e.g. through better traffic systems)

Increasing the uptake of clean vehicles such as electric and hydrogen-fuelled ve emission standards) and ensuring their efficient integration into the energy grid

Increase the uptake of sustainable alternative fuels (e.g. developing recharging/r infrastructure, blending mandates)

Incentivising sustainable consumer choices and low-emission mobility practices application of the 'polluter-pays' and 'user-pays' principles, better consumer infor carbon footprint)

Increasing investment in sustainable transport infrastructure and solutions (e.g. h inland waterways, recharging and refuelling infrastructure)

Fostering the deployment of innovative digital solutions in transport

Improving affordability and accessibility of sustainable transport

In your view, what are the main barriers for market uptake of zero-emission vehicles?
❷ Multiple options possible
- ☑ 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

2.9 Agriculture, Forestry and Land Use

Land use can contribute to reducing greenhouse gas emissions by substituting carbon and by increasing absorption of CO_2 in soil carbon and biomass. On the other hand, a greenhouse gas emissions, and wood harvesting and agriculture practices release CO

In your opinion, which of the solutions listed below play the most important role to redu CO_2 removals in the land use sectors?
❷ Multiple options are possible.
- ☑ Afforestation to increase forest cover in Europe
- ☑ Sustainable forest management, restoration and preservation of forests to ensur

☐ Ensuring forests are a source of material for the bio-economy, while pursuing susta

☐ Enhancing agriculture practices to allow to store more CO_2 in agricultural soils and carbon

☑ Promoting agroforestry and agro-ecological practices

☐ Agriculture/aquaculture as a source of biomass for bio-energy and bio-fuels: *Based*

☐ Agriculture/aquaculture as a source of biomass for bio-energy and bio-fuels: *Based*

☐ Agriculture/aquaculture as a source of biomass for bio-energy and bio-fuels: *Based woody and herbaceous crops, short rotation coppice)*

☐ Agriculture/aquaculture as a source of biomass for bio-energy and bio-fuels: *Based*

☑ Conservation and restoration of organic soils, wetlands, peatlands

☐ Conservation and restoration of grassland

☑ Reducing emissions from livestock

☑ Reducing emissions from fertilizer, including through reduced fertilizer use, in agric

☐ Reducing emissions from tilling practices in agriculture

☐ Shifting food and feed production from land to sustainable aquaculture

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PART I

3 Enabling conditions and other policies

3.1 Consumer choice

Consumer choices and behavioural change can considerably impact our greenhouse you consider to have the highest potential to reduce greenhouse gas emissions?
❓ Multiple options possible

- ☑ Use less the car. Walk, cycle and use public transport more often
- ☑ Travel less by plane or replace it by less emitting alternatives, such as train trave
- ☐ Change your diet towards a more healthy and less carbon intensive one
- ☐ Avoid overconsumption, by changing demand for appliances, clothing and other
- ☑ Switch to product-as-a-service business models (e.g. leasing rather than owning models (e.g. sharing)
- ☐ Move to a more energy and material efficient building
- ☑ Reduce and recycle more your waste

3.2 Just transition and employment

An ambitious 2030 target for reduction of EU greenhouse gas emissions will represen:
whole and citizens. It is essential that the costs of this transition are shared. If costs ar
society, measures are proposed to alleviate them. Likewise, benefits should be sharec

Which type of actions should the EU support in the context of its funding tools under c
under to EU ETS to promote a just and socially balanced transition?
❷ Multiple options are possible.

- ☑ Economic diversification and modernisation away from the use of fossil fuels
- ☑ Energy system modernisation focussing on energy efficiency and renewable ene
- ☑ Re-skilling of workers in greenhouse gas intensive sectors or sectors producing
- ☐ Social and welfare policies, such as policies addressing energy poverty and sup
- ☐ Other

3.3 Taxation and carbon pricing: use of revenue

Carbon pricing, while increasing the costs of energy, also offers the possibility to use i
following would you consider as the most useful way of using proceeds from carbon pi
❷ Multiple options are possible.

- ☐ Recycle revenue via reductions in labour taxes (i.e. reform tax systems to make
- ☐ Use revenue to compensate low income households, or other vulnerable groups
- ☐ Use revenue to support low-income households in the transition process (e.g. ta
  energy efficiency or low-emission mobility)
- ☐ Use revenue to finance deployment of green technologies, deployment of low-er
- ☐ 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 achi
a view to achieving a climate neutral EU by 2050. Please select at most five options.
❷ Multiple options are possible.

- ☐ 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

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PART I

4 Additional information

Are there other key aspects which you did not find reflected in the questions and you v
1000 character(s) maximum

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If appropriate, please upload any additional materials such as concise position papers or views of yourself or your organisation.

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PART II (for experts)

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 ρ*
- *the Effort Sharing Regulation (ESR), which distributes between Membe reduction efforts in other sectors of the economy such as transport, buil waste;*
- *the Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry Regulation (LULUCF) th absorptions from the natural carbon dioxide sink (soil carbon and bioma*
- *the CO_2 Emissions Performance Standards for Cars and Vans.*

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

Deeper GHG emission cuts by 2030 should also be supported by an approp. 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
2030 with 43% compared to 2005. For the sectors covered the Effort Sharing Regulati
reduction of 30% by 2030 compared to 2005. For the land use sink under the Land Us
the objective is to ensure that the EU carbon sink at least performs as well by 2030 as
practices.

Of these three key pieces of climate legislation which ones would require a substantia
to achieve greenhouse gas emissions reduction in the range of 50% to 55% by 2030 c
the table below:

❷ Rating from 5 (in need of a significant ambition increase) to 1 (not important, no increase
legislation).

	1	2	3	4	5
EU Emission Trading System	○	○	○	○	◉
Effort Sharing Regulation	○	○	◉	○	○
Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry Regulation	○	○	○	○	○

5.2 EU Emissions Trading System (EU ETS)

In the existing legal framework for 2021 - 2030, the amount of greenhouse gas emissi
by 2.2% per year during the 2021 - 2030 period. However, to achieve higher ambition,
other actions can be contemplated that impact the carbon pricing signal.

The EU ETS ambition can be strengthened through different policy options. How could
order to effectively contribute to an emission reduction of 50 to 55% by 2030?

❷ Multiple options are possible.

- ☑ Increase the linear reduction factor and as such reduce faster the amount of allo
- ☐ Increase the linear reduction factor as well as lower the starting point on which th
  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
  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, affect
and free allocation of allowances. Auctioning is the default method for allocating allow
the carbon leakage risk for energy intensive sectors covered by the EU ETS. Should c
persist, as the EU increases its climate ambition, the Commission undertook in the Eu
propose a Carbon Border Adjustment mechanism for selected sectors to reduce the ri
designed to comply with World Trade Organization rules and other international obliga

If targets are increased to match an overall economy wide ambition of 50% to 55% gre
1990, and if free allocation to industry is maintained as a tool to address carbon leaka
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 pre:
- ○ 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 roa

- ◉ Should be complementary to other sector specific policies, including taxes, dutie
- ○ Should replace other sector-specific measures
- ○ Is not suitable/feasible and other measures should drive emission reductions ins
- ○ 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 opt

- ◉ Proposing a CO_2 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 l
emissions currently covered by the Effort Sharing Regulation be moved to the EU ETS

- ○ Yes
- ⦿ No
- ○ Don't know/Don't have an opinion

5.3.4 Harmonisation of carbon pricing for buildings and road transpor

What is your view on what is the most desirable degree of harmonisation of carbon pri
sectors?

- ○ There should be immediately uniform carbon prices across Member States in the
  buildings sector in the EU ETS
- ○ A carbon price should be applied EU-wide in the buildings sector but it should be
  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
  carbon prices in the buildings sector
- ○ It is not suitable to apply an EU-wide carbon price given the already existing nati

What is your view on what is the most desirable degree of harmonisation of carbon pri
ETS sectors?

- ○ There should be immediately uniform carbon prices across Member States in the
  road transport sector in the EU ETS
- ○ A carbon price should be applied EU-wide in the road transport sector but it shou
  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 s
  national carbon prices in the transport sector
- ○ It is not suitable to apply an EU-wide carbon price given the already existing nati

5.3.5 Extension of EU emissions trading - opportunities

What do you see as **opportunities** related to the extension of EU emissions trading to
Please rate the below opportunities to indicate which play the most important role:
❷ Rating from 5 (very relevant) to 1 (little relevant). Not all options need to be rated.

Increases economic efficiency
Makes renovation and electrification of buildings financially more attractive

Electric vehicles and fossil fuelled vehicles face the same carbon price incentive
Generates revenues which can be used to facilitate transition and compensate lo households
Helps EU to achieve its climate and environmental objectives

5.3.6 Extension of EU emissions trading - challenges

What do you see as **challenges** related to the extension of EU emissions trading to se
Please rate the below challenges to indicate which play the most important role:
❷ Rating from 5 (very important) to 1 (little important). Not all options need to be rated.

The required level of carbon price signal needed for buildings and road transport emissions
The resulting impact on the EU ETS price
Administrative complexity and implementation of robust monitoring, reporting and system
Overlap with existing pricing measures (in particular taxation) in these sectors
Social acceptability with a view to a just transition
Political acceptability of introducing a carbon price in these sectors

5.3.7 How to introduce carbon pricing in the maritime transport secto

If the EU would introduce a carbon price in the maritime transport sector, it should do :
- ○ Proposing a fuel levy for the sector, creating certainty about the carbon pricing ir environmental outcome
- ○ Include the sectors in the EU ETS and apply auctioning, creating certainty about reduction outcome for all sectors included in the EU ETS
- ◉ Don't know/Don't have an opinion

5.3.8 EU ETS and the maritime transport sector - key aspects to con:

What are the most important aspects to consider in extending the EU ETS to maritime
❷ Multiple options are possible.
- ☑ Greenhouse gas emissions to be covered (emissions at ports, intra/extra EU em
- ☐ Cost-effectiveness of emission reduction measures based on a technology neutr
- ☑ Generation of revenues to support investments to reduce emissions in the mariti
- ☑ Risk of avoidance/evasion
- ☑ Competiveness of the EU maritime transport sector
- ☑ Enforceability (e.g. administrative burden for shipping companies)
- ☑ Paving the way for future emission reduction measures at the global level

5.4 Role of the Effort Sharing Regulation

Which of the following statements best reflects your view on how the Effort Sharing Re
emission reduction targets should reflect the increased climate ambition by 2030?
❷ Multiple options are possible.
- ☐ The overall ambition of the Effort Sharing Regulation should be derived from the
  sectors to overall emission reductions compared to the EU Emission Trading Sy
  and Forestry sectors
- ☑ The additional contribution of the effort sharing sectors should be lower than the
- ☐ The increased EU level 2030 climate ambition for effort sharing sectors does not
  targets under the Regulation, but part of additional emission cuts could be delive
  by enabling policies
- ☐ CO_2 emissions from effort sharing sectors, such as from buildings and transport,
  by an emissions trading system, and be excluded from the scope of the national
- ☐ CO_2 emissions from effort sharing sectors, such as from buildings and transport,
  by an emissions trading system and also remain under the national emission rec
  Regulation to retain incentives for Member States to implement complementary
- ☐ Don't know/Don't have an opinion

If national emission reduction targets under the Effort Sharing Regulation are increase
which should be adapted?
❷ Multiple options are possible.
- ☐ No, the current design of the Regulation is fit for purpose
- ☑ Give cost efficiency more weight in the methodology with which the increases in
- ☐ Adapt the limits of the flexibilities related to banking, borrowing and transfers
- ☐ Increase the possibility to use LULUCF credits
- ☐ Increase or widen access to the flexibility with the EU ETS
- ☐ Don't know/Don't have an opinion

5.5 Role of the Regulation on Land Use, Land Use Change and Fore ∧

How could the LULUCF sector further contribute to increased climate ambition by 203
Please rate the options in the list below:
❷ Rating from 5 (very relevant) to 1 (little relevant). Not all options need to be rated.

Make LULUCF accounting rules more stringent, so more effort is required to gen credits
Increase the ambition of LULUCF removals across the whole sector
Increase the existing flexibility in how LULUCF credits are used towards climate trade flexibility options within LULUCF; higher flexibility with the Effort Sharing R off-setting of agricultural emissions)
Develop an EU methodology to certify carbon dioxide removal credits at the leve foresters for different types of carbon dioxide removals in forestry and agriculture afforestation, protecting and restoring wetlands, increasing soil carbon content o long-lived wood products
Don't know/Don't have an opinion

5.6 Role of energy policies

*The European Green Deal makes it clear that in case of a higher climate ambition the
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 rev
ambition for 2030.
❷ Multiple options are possible.
☐ 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 actic
list below:

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

Stronger enforcement of the existing legislation
Additional technical and financial support in implementation of the existing legisla
Additional measures to incentivise a more Europe-wide approach for renewable (e.g. cross-border projects for renewable electricity production)
Additional measures to increase decentralised renewable energy production (e.g energy communities)
Additional measures to increase renewable electricity production, including deve necessary infrastructure
Additional measures to increase renewable heat and cold production (both in bui industry)
Additional measures to increase renewable energy consumption in industry
Additional measures to increase renewable energy consumption in buildings
Additional measures to increase renewable energy consumption in transport
Additional measures to ensure that biomass use remains sustainable
Additional measures to support innovation related to renewable energy productic

5.6.2 Energy efficiency policies

In case of a higher ambition (than 32.5%) for energy efficiency, please rate potential a
the list below:

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

Stronger enforcement of the existing legislation
Additional technical and financial support in implementation of the existing legisla
Making the "Energy Efficiency First" principle a compulsory test in relevant legisla and planning decisions
More stringent energy performance standards for products

More stringent energy performance requirements for buildings

More stringent energy performance requirements for industrial processes, includ
process integration and waste heat reuse

More stringent energy performance requirements for transport vehicles

New requirements for agriculture sector and promoting electrification of machine

Standards for ICT sector to promote energy efficiency and reuse of waste heat (
decisions on location and design of data centres)

5.6.3 Renovations

*Renovation is a key tool to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from buildings, promote
energy performance.*

In your view, how building renovation could be best incentivised?
❷ Multiple options are possible.

☐ Removing administrative barriers preventing energy efficiency and renewable sc

☐ Raising awareness and communicating better the wider benefits of sustainable k

☐ More frequent and clear information about gas consumption enabled by smart m

☐ Better education and training of architects, engineers and workforce to provide q

☐ Targets for mandatory renovation in specific sectors, e.g. public buildings, social

☐ Energy saving obligation schemes

☐ Obligation to go beyond a certain energy performance standard before renting, p

☑ Financial mechanisms (access to finance and incentives), including schemes dir
to the person renting the building

☑ Promoting one-stop-shops, reducing administrative burden and delays and othe
journey", including prefabricating energy efficiency solutions

☐ Giving households right to a free, independent energy audits (e.g. paid by autho
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 emi:

☑ Promoting the use of Energy Performance Contracts and Energy Service Compa

☐ Public sector leading by example (e.g. renting or buying climate neutral/low emis
buildings)

☐ Encourage better urban planning, for the construction of sustainable buildings ar
and promote green infrastructure (e.g. green roofs or green walls)

☐ For rented buildings/apartments, finding new ways to share the costs and benefi

☑ Encourage construction sector to apply circular approaches, in particular design
span, apply material efficiency, use low carbon materials and maximise recycled

5.6.4 Barriers to renovations

In your view, what are the main barriers for renovating buildings more frequently and r
❷ Multiple options possible.

☑ 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 workforc

☑ Limited offer for packaged and easy to install integrated solutions by local 'one-s

☐ 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 conta

☐ Possible negative impact on the building aspect

☐ Lack of trust in the new technologies and the solutions currently proposed by the

5.7 Energy infrastructure and sector integration

Decarbonisation is leading to an increased focus on the construction of electricity tran
smart grids and local grids to handle increased decentralised electricity production. Si
increasingly be on future proofing of gas infrastructure to allow carbon-neutral gas sup

What do you think should be the priorities for the EU's infrastructure planning in the ye
❷ Multiple choices are possible.

☐ As long as natural gas demand is strong, the EU should allow public support for

☑ Strike a balance between electricity and gas infrastructure. Electricity cannot cov
be needed, but will have to be decarbonised. Part of the electricity production ca
through power-to-gas technologies and transported to demand centres.

☑ Put the focus on electricity transmission and smart grids. With the expansion of
of energy demand, the priority is to expand the electricity network, notably to rea

☐ Natural gas is a fossil fuel and does not contribute to the decarbonisation of the new gas infrastructure has a lock-in effect that will lead to continued consumptio decarbonisation of gas remains a distant perspective.

5.8 Enabling conditions and polices for industrial transformation

Many industrial players have in their recent industrial roadmaps committed to achievin 2050, though they point out that there are specific enabling conditions, next to a suffic 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 i
❓ Rating from 5 (very important) to 1 (little important). Not all options need to be rated.

Progressive decarbonisation of energy supply and of industrial feedstock
Competitive clean energy prices and feedstocks.
Markets for zero- and low-carbon products via policy intervention (e.g. labelling, standards, guarantees of origin)
EU legal and financing framework for infrastructure, networks and grids
Reduced administrative burdens e.g. faster access to construction and environm
Addressing public perception of some technologies, such as carbon capture and carbon capture and use (CCU)
Develop an EU methodology to certify carbon dioxide removal credits at the leve different types of carbon dioxide removals in energy and industry, including use c CCS/mineralisation, air capture with CCS/mineralisation.
More circular economy, ensuring we re-use and recycle more products and mate choose products with smaller environmental and carbon footprint, reduce waste business concepts for EU industry
Making mandatory the implementation of the recommendations in the energy au
Offer SMEs the right to free energy audits or similar support
Border adjustment mechanism allowing EU industries to decarbonise without risl leakage", i.e. production shift to countries with less strict climate regulation
Enhanced focus on joint solutions by the social partners contributing to the achie neutrality and to address just transition within the sector

Support instruments providing stable incentives and increased investment certai
carbon contracts for difference

Increased coherence of price signals (including taxes, levies, carbon prices) for i
clean energy technologies

Stronger EU Emissions Trading System price signal

Support measures that would allow closing the financing gap for the demonstrati
deployment of innovative low-carbon technologies or products, and seamless co
other EU funding instruments, such as a strengthened Innovation Fund

Secure supply of sustainable raw materials needed for clean technology value cl

5.9 Waste management

The EU has a comprehensive legislation for waste management in place.

In your view, which waste policies would play the most important role to reduce greenl
at most 3 choice(s)

☑ Introduce further waste recycling targets for instance related to construction and

☑ Introduce overall waste prevention target

☑ Introduce a target to reduce EU food waste

☐ Introduce a target to ensure a certain amount of our food and animal waste is co

☐ Introduce legislation focussed on reducing greenhouse gas emissions from wast
sludge)

☐ Prohibit landfilling of waste that can be treated differently and limit as much as p
increasing recycling

☐ Harmonise the treatment of waste incinerators under climate legislation

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PART II (for experts)

6 EU policies and outreach towards third countries on climate change

The threat of climate change requires a decisive and sustained response fro emitters. However, the aggregate effect of national climate plans is currently stay below 2°C of global warming, let alone 1.5°C. The EU's share of global decreasing.

By the virtue of decades of climate policy implementation, the EU has develo in design and development of regulations, incentives, and evidence based a carbon economy. As the rest of the world advances with the implementation targets, the "EU model" of decoupling economic growth from the growth of g of particular interest to our partners around the world. The EU should work d promote the uptake of ambition at global level, as foreseen in the Green Dea

At their December 2019 meeting, EU Heads of States and Governments als
update to the EU nationally determined contribution (NDC) under the Paris A
Climate Change Conference in Glasgow in November 2020.

Next to that, the EU is also engaging more actively with partner countries to
reflect the highest possible ambition considering national circumstances. So
most vulnerable countries to deal with the consequences of climate change

In order to lead international negotiations, the EU will need to develop a stro
convincing and supporting others to take on their share of promoting more s
the EU will use its diplomatic and financial tools to ensure that green alliance
countries and regions, considering also the international security implications

6.1 Priorities for climate diplomacy

Where do you think the EU should concentrate its climate diplomacy and cooperation
❷ Multiple options possible.

- ☑ 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 th

In terms of development assistance and climate financing in third countries, what appr
❷ Multiple options possible.

- ☑ Building coalitions around adaptation with the most vulnerable countries and reg
- ☑ Allowing countries with limited energy supply to leapfrog to climate neutral tech

☑ Providing support for the development of comprehensive national plans and stra

☑ Development of low emissions infrastructure

☑ Supporting just transition

☑ Development of climate compatible land-use practises and nature based solutior

☑ Promoting circular economy and decent supply chains

☑ Development of sustainable finance and investment environments (enabling env

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

Which improvements in the coherence of climate, trade and other strategic foreign pol
support the EU's low emissions transition priority?
❷ Multiple options possible.

☑ Pursue ambitious external action to encourage other countries to raise their clim

☑ Prepare to introduce border measures to avoid carbon leakage in case others do

☑ Pursue positive trade cooperation in the context of tariffs, public procurement rul

☐ Promote green tech/low carbon business dialogues

☑ Enforce the climate provisions of the Trade and Sustainable Development (TSD

☑ Lead by example and increase the EU's greenhouse emissions target for 2030 t

☑ Drive further progress on climate action in other international fora such as ICAO

☑ 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 impor
Glasgow COP?
❷ Multiple options possible.

☑ Maintaining global momentum and stakeholder engagement in support of the im
  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 operatic

☑ Announcement of new headline targets - Nationally Determined Contributions (N

☑ Reaching agreement on the process to establish the post-2025 climate finance p

☑ Establishing processes to direct private sector funds to sustainable and resilient

☐ Increasing the share of international climate financing for adaptation and resilier

☑ Making progress under the work programme for Warsaw International Mechanism
with impacts of climate change in the most vulnerable developing countries

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7 Additional information

Are there other key aspects which you did not find reflected in the questions and you v
1000 character(s) maximum

Nederland steunt een ophoging van het EU 2030 broeikasgasreductiedoel naar 55
wil idealiter eind 2020 hierover overeenstemming bereiken zodat de EU een ambiti
NDC kan indienen bij de VN. Om een kosteneffectieve aanpak van de transitie cen
stellen is Nederland voorstander van het sturen op centrale hoofddoelen, zoals CC
reductie in de klimaat- en energietransitie. Subdoelen die worden vastgesteld om h
hoofddoel te bereiken kunnen belangrijk zijn, maar moeten niet in de weg staan va
kosteneffectieve benadering, waarbij zoveel mogelijk gestuurd wordt op één centra
hoofddoel. Nederland zal in de uitwerking nadruk leggen op kosteneffectiviteit en
voldoende maatschappelijk draagvlak. Nederland ziet de voorstellen voor herzienir
Europese instrumenten als logisch gevolg van de ophoging van de Europese doele
Hierbij zal Nederland letten op onderlinge samenhang en uitvoerbaarheid. De nadr
wat Nederland betreft bij het aanscherpen van het ETS en bronbeleid

⚠ 1000

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