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Response from INFORSE-Europe for
EU Consultation on Roadmap 2050

1. How can the credibility of work on the transition to a low-carbon energy system in 2050 be ensured? (for example regular updating of projections using energy system models, focus on developments in technologies, level of expertise needed in each sector, …). (optional)
(between 1 and 500 characters)

EU level:
Open dialogue using a number of scenarios, including scenarios to 100% renewable energy. Assumptions and modelling should be transparent.
Transparent evaluation of proposed EU policies that should form an action plan to realise the transition.

National level:
Similar transparent processes with scenarios and policies leading to national action plans for the transition.
Updates every 3-5 years with new scenarios, revision of the action plans and adaptation measures to new development.

2. Looking forward, EU energy policy may be increasingly influenced by developments in global energy supply and demand, international cooperation on climate and initiatives taken **outside the EU**. Which developments should be considered in the Energy Roadmap 2050? On which do you think a stronger EU line is necessary? *(Pick three most important ones)* (optional)
(at most 3 answers)

Answer:
- Further development of an international framework for cooperation on climate
- Global energy efficiency and demand development
- Global development of renewable energy

What other developments should be considered: (100 charecters):
Support transition to renewable energy in EU neighbours and third world countries

3. What **societal challenges and opportunities** do you think are likely in Europe over the next decades as a result of changes in the EU and global energy system? On which ones do you think a stronger EU line is needed? *(Pick three most important ones)* (optional)
(at most 3 answers)

Answer:
- Creation of sustainable and public acceptable energy sources
- Increased scope for decentralised power generation and for local, integrated solutions for meeting energy, waste management and other needs
- Increases in energy prices and energy poverty

What other societal challenges and opportunities (100 char):
Need for increased focus on energy efficiency to reduce energy poverty; build cohesion in EU.

4. The EU's approach to energy policy is founded on regulation and an internal energy market providing competition, innovation, energy efficiency and development of resources including renewables, environmental sustainability, energy security and solidarity, and effective relations with external partners. Which are the main areas which you think might need further **policy development at EU level**, in a 2050 perspective? Please specify what you think is needed, references to supporting analyses welcome. *(Pick three most important ones)* (optional)
(at most 3 answers)

Energy efficiency, Transport policies, Renewable Energy

Which other main areas (100 char):
Cohesion and regional policies must ensure the energy transition.
Special focus has to be on less developed regions.

5. Which **milestones** would you see as most useful to specify at this stage for the transition to a low-carbon energy system in Europe? References to supporting analyses welcome. (optional)
(maximum 2000 characters)

The targets set for 2020 must be strengthened as part of the transition, including the 30% reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and a much more firm 20% energy efficiency target.

The 10% renewable energy target in transport is questionable because it promotes import of unsustainable biofuels. It should be revised to a sustainable transportation target, including increased use of electric vehicles, on road as well as on rails.

The national 40% greenhouse gas reduction target for 2020 that several countries have adopted, must be supported and highlighted to have more countries to join the "40% club". EU and the "40 club" of countries should assist individual countries to realise the 40% national target which is both ambitious and in line with climate policies.

For 2030, EU must set ambitious targets for the transition, both for climate reasons and to help security of supply. INFORSE-Europe proposes a 70% reduction of CO2 from energy 1990-2030. INFORSE-Europe has indicated that even larger reductions are possible, see http://www.inforse.org/europe/VisionEU27.htm. This corresponds with 50% of primary energy covered by renewable energy in 2030, with the rest of the reductions from end-use energy efficiency, replacing inefficient power plants (e.g. nuclear) with efficient (e.g. windpower), and from reduction in coal use versus natural gas.
- For 2040, INFORSE proposes a 100% renewable energy supply, see http://www.inforse.org/europe/VisionEU27.htm,

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