

INFORSE-Europe Sustainable Energy Seminar
August 21-24, 2017
Nordic Folkecenter for Renewable Energy, Denmark

INFORSE-EUROPE
International Network for Sustainable Energy

View from The European Economic and Social Committee on New EU Legislation

by Toni Vidan; August 23, 2017

Zelena Akcija



See the Program and the Proceedings at: http://www.inforse.org/europe/seminar_17_DK.htm

INFORSE-Europe Sustainable Energy Seminar

August 21-24, 2017

„Clean Energy for all Package”: a view from the European
Economic and Social Committee

Toni Vidan

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European Economic and Social Committee

Zelena akcija – Friends of the Earth Croatia: - environmental CSO active since 1990.



Zelena akcija team 2016.











SOLARNA AKADEMIJA

Otok Šolta, Hrvatska







Video online tutorials

The screenshot displays a YouTube video player interface. The main video is titled "SOLARNI KOLEKTORI" (Solar Collectors) and is a "video priručnik za samogradnju" (DIY video manual) from the channel "ZELENA AKCIJA" (Friends of the Earth - Croatia). The video has 293,416 views and was published on October 3, 2014. The video player shows a progress bar at 0:15 / 45:29. Below the video, there are options to "Add to", "Share", and "More", along with a "Subscribe" button for the channel "zelenaakcija" which has 1.2K subscribers. To the right of the main video, there is a "Up next" section with four recommended videos:

- Video priručnik za samogradnju solarnih kolektora - 2. dio** by zelenaakcija (131,045 views, 29:00)
- NOVO !!!HIT!!!NEVEROVATNA USTEDA STRUJE!!!** by MrBasaraxxx (525,300 views, 7:37)
- DIY Solar Water Heater! - Solar Thermal COPPER COIL Water Heater! - Easy DIY (Full instr.)** by desertsun02 (2,105,501 views, 8:53)
- Kako legalno zaustaviti brojač na strujnom brojilu** by New Dimension (83,323 views, 2:56)

At the bottom of the screen, the Windows taskbar is visible, showing the Start button, search icon, and several application icons. The system tray in the bottom right corner shows the date and time as 10:09 on 22.6.2017.

Video priručnik za samogradnju solarnih kolektora



▶ ⏪ 🔊 0:25 / 45:29



„a bridge between Europe and organised civil society”



European Economic and Social Committee





European Economic and Social Committee



Plenary Session

31 May- 1st June 2017



EU institutions and other bodies

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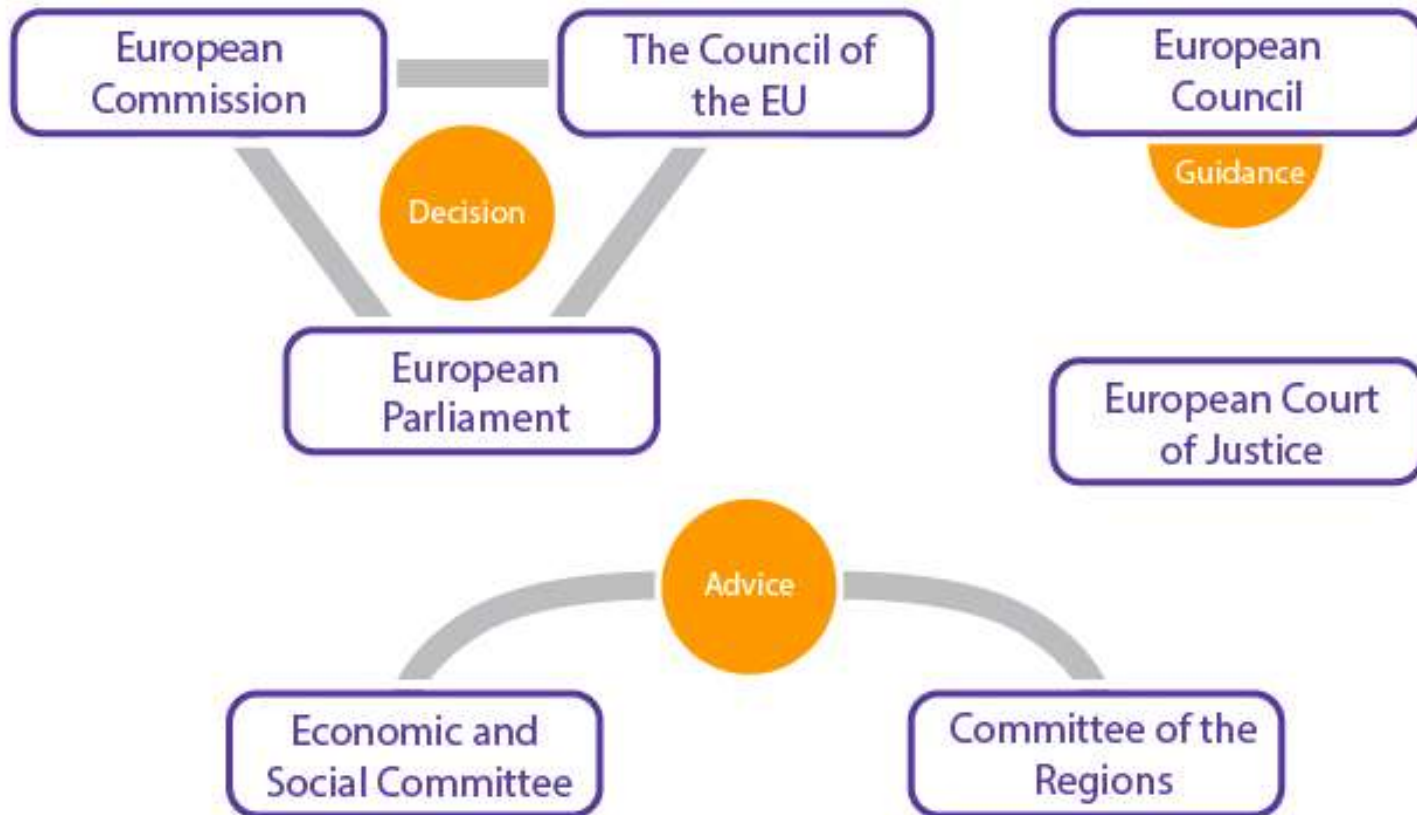
- EU institutions in brief
 - A unique institutional set-up
 - Setting the agenda
 - Law-making
 - Other EU institutions and bodies

EU institutions in brief

- [European Parliament](#)
- [European Council](#)
- [Council of the European Union](#)
- [European Commission](#)
- [Court of Justice of the European Union \(CJEU\)](#)
- [European Central Bank \(ECB\)](#)
- [European Court of Auditors \(ECA\)](#)
- [European External Action Service \(EEAS\)](#)
- [European Economic and Social Committee \(EESC\)](#)
- [European Committee of the Regions \(CoR\)](#)
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the EESC in EU institutional structure





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Sections / Commission



Economic and Monetary Union and Economic and Social Cohesion (ECO)

Working together for a stronger economy

To make a full recovery from the crisis, Europe certainly needs more growth, better cohesion, and efficient economic and monetary governance. The ECO Section is closely involved in fostering these objectives. We deal with crucial and sometimes controversial issues like social harmonisation, monetary policy, the regulation of financial markets, the EU budget, cohesion policy and macro regional strategies, growth and jobs, and the future shape of Economic and Monetary Union.

Single Market, Production and Consumption (INT)

Making the Single Market work better

It may be one of the EU's most important achievements, but the Single Market still has its problems. The INT Section works to oil the wheels and propose measures to make the system fully operational by preparing opinions on matters relating to the smooth operation of the single market, industrial policy, and research and development.

Transport, Energy, Infrastructure and the Information Society (TEN)

Move better, communicate better

In a European Union of 28 countries, ease of mobility for people and ideas is essential. The TEN Section is responsible for monitoring transport policy and projects, including major cross-border infrastructure networks. But we also cover a wider range of topics including energy production and distribution, the information society, and services of general interest. In order to promote progress in these fields, the section works closely with European civil society organisations.

Employment, Social Affairs and Citizenship (SOC)

Combating all forms of exclusion

The SOC Section's prime concern is to improve the welfare of all European citizens. Through our activities, our members contribute to the fight against poverty, discrimination and marginalisation. We are able to influence the work of the European Commission, Parliament and Council in order to bring about fairer policies in areas like employment and working conditions, migration, family, health, disability, culture, sport and citizenship.

Agriculture, Rural Development and the Environment (NAT)

Close to nature

The NAT Section focuses above all on preserving the environment and ensuring the sustainable use of natural resources. This requires close monitoring of the development of Europe's common agricultural policy, and supporting the fight against climate change, air quality, biodiversity, waste management, fisheries, food safety, civil protection and animal health and welfare of far within our zone.

External Relations Section (REX)

Looking outwards to the rest of the world

Europe is a major actor on the global stage. The EU acts to lead by example, through its relations with other countries, setting good practice in areas like employment conditions and social solidarity, trade, sustainable development, and environmental protection. Through the REX Section, we monitor the EU's external relations. We support and develop partnerships with civil society organisations in other countries, especially those where the EU has established a structured dialogue. The section also covers policy on trade and development.

Consultative Commission on Industrial Change (CCM)

The Consultative Commission on Industrial Change (CCM) is the direct successor of the European





The Section for Transport, Energy, Infrastructure and the Information Society



European Economic and Social Committee

Recent EESC Opinions linked to the Energy sector:

- TEN/598 The New Electricity Market design and potential impacts on vulnerable consumers (Exploratory opinion at the request by the Slovak Presidency)
- TEN/591 EU Strategy on Heating and Cooling
- TEN/583 Prosumer Energy and Prosumer Power cooperatives: opportunities and challenges in the EU countries
- TEN/585 Marine energy: renewable energy sources to be developed
- TEN/596 Nuclear Illustrative Programme
- TEN/590 Intergovernmental agreements in the energy field – revising the 2012 Decision
- TEN/589 An EU strategy for liquefied natural gas and gas storage
- TEN/588 Security of natural gas supply



Recent EESC Opinions linked to the Energy sector:

NAT/693 Sustainable development: a mapping of the EU's internal and external policies

NAT/684 Coalition to deliver commitments of the Paris Agreement

CCMI/138 Indigenous coal in the EU energy transition

TEN/580 State of the Energy Union 2015

NAT/676 Circular Economy Package (Rolling Programme)

TEN/579 Integrated SET Plan

TEN/577 Launching the public consultation process on a new energy market design

NAT/665 The Paris Protocol – A blueprint for tackling global climate change beyond 2020

TEN/570 The Energy Union strategic framework

TEN/562 Governance system/2030 climate and energy framework

TEN/564 Cooperation on energy networks

TEN /578 Delivering a New Deal for Energy Consumers

TEN /576 Framework for energy efficiency labelling



Recent EESC Opinions linked to the Energy sector:

TEN /567 Energy storage: a factor of integration and energy security

TEN /547 Energy prices and costs

TEN /535 Internal electricity market/public intervention

TEN /528 Energy technologies and innovation

TEN /516 For coordinated European measures to prevent and combat energy poverty

TEN /529 Revision of the nuclear safety directive (Euratom)

TEN /522 Future of Carbon Capture and Storage in Europe

NAT /655 Implication of the EU climate and energy policy for the development of the agricultural and forestry sectors

NAT /636 Climate and energy in the period up to 2030

NAT /636 Climate and Energy 2020-2030

NAT /620 AC Market-based instruments towards a resource efficient and low carbon economy in the EU

REX /440 Energy - a factor for development and a deeper accession process in the Western Balkans





Public hearing
**Rising Stars of the Energy Union?
Energy Prosumers in Europe**

Audition publique
**Les Prosommateurs de l'énergie
en Europe, étoiles montantes
de l'Union de l'énergie?**

28/6/2016 | 14.30 – 18.00



Comité économique et social européen
European Economic and Social Committee

EESC/CESE | VM3 – Rue van Maerlant 2 – Brussels | Bruxelles



EESC and the Energy Union:

The EESC as a „**bridge between organised civil society and EU institutions**”, in relation to the Energy Union, EESC is trying to facilitate public participation in the EU energy policy field, in the form of a „**European Energy Dialogue**”.

„The underlying realisation is that a robust EU energy policy, especially the transition to a low-carbon energy system, requires the understanding, support and active participation of European citizens, as much will depend on them and the choices ahead need to be endorsed by the people.”



The EU Energy Union

- Goal: “a resilient Energy Union with an ambitious climate policy at its core is to give EU consumers - households and businesses - secure, sustainable, competitive and affordable energy. Achieving this goal will require a fundamental transformation of Europe's energy system.”
- Ambition: “to make the EU the world number one in renewable energies”



The EU Energy Union

"citizens should be at its core, where they take ownership of the energy transition, benefit from new technologies to reduce their bills, participate actively in the market, and where vulnerable consumers are protected."*

* European Commission, A Framework Strategy for a Resilient Energy Union with a Forward-Looking Climate Change Policy, COM(2015)080 final



Liberalisation of the electricity and gas markets

During the 1990s, when most of the national electricity and natural gas markets were still monopolised, the European Union and the Member States decided to open these markets to competition gradually. In particular, the European Union decided to:

- distinguish clearly between competitive parts of the industry (e.g. supply to customers) and non-competitive parts (e.g. operation of the networks);
- oblige the operators of the non-competitive parts of the industry (e.g. the networks and other infrastructure) to allow third parties to have access to the infrastructure;
- free up the supply side of the market (e.g. remove barriers preventing alternative suppliers from importing or producing energy);
- remove gradually any restrictions on customers from changing their supplier;
- introduce independent regulators to monitor the sector



climate chaos



Will consumers start abandoning the grid?



Ikea selling solar panels in Poland

28.04.2017 12:40

Swedish retailer Ikea has launched sales of solar panels in Poland.



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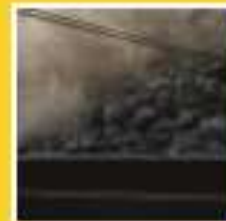
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Transforming the EU power sector: avoiding a carbon lock-in

ISSN 1977-8449



COST OF CAPITAL FOR INVESTMENT IN RENEWABLES*:

- Greece 12%
- Spain 10%
- France and Austria 6%
- Germany 4%

RESULT: „wind power costs twice as much in Croatia and Greece as it does in Germany for same meteorological and technical conditions!”*

*Source: Agora Energievende



Future of energy and transport sectors:

Based on:

- efficiency
- renewables (solar, wind, biomass)
- flexibility and decentralisation
- electrification

Community energy (civic energy):

- environmentally and socially sustainable
- majority local ownership



The role of civil society:

- advocacy
- education and inspiration
- “bundling” community power projects
- connecting the EU and local level
- assistance to local communities currently dependent on carbon intensive jobs



related EESC „opinions”

- ***Clean Energy for all Package***

- **Rapporteur:** Ulrich SAMM (Employers - DE)
- **Co-rapporteur:** Toni VIDAN (Various Interests - HR)

- ***Revision of the Energy Efficiency Directive***

- **Rapporteur:** Mihai MANOLIU (Employers - RO)

- ***Revision of the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive***

- **Rapporteur:** Baiba MILTOVIČA (Various Interests - LV)
- **Co-rapporteur:** Isabel CAÑO AGUILAR (Workers - ES)



related EESC „opinions”

- ***Revision of the Renewable Energies Directive***

- **Rapporteur:** Lutz RIBBE (Various Interests - DE)
- **Co-rapporteur:** Stefan BACK (Employers - SE)

- ***Energy Union Governance***

- **Rapporteur:** Brian CURTIS (Workers - UK)



„Clean Energy for all Package“ opinion

- **1.1** The EESC welcomes the "clean energy" package, which aims to accelerate, transform and consolidate the EU economy's clean energy transition, while retaining the important goals of economic growth and job creation.
- **1.2** According to this package citizens shall be at the heart of the Energy Union, which means their active involvement in the transition process and, in particular, having in place political framework conditions that ensure affordable energy costs for all parts of our society, including the vulnerable. The EESC endorses these principles, while expressing concerns about whether the regulatory proposals are specific enough to meet them.



„Clean Energy for all Package“ opinion

4.5. In particular, the EESC is disappointed to note that "public consultation" is non-specific in the regulation and falls far short of the EESC proposal for a far-reaching European Energy Dialogue (EED). To win the trust and engagement of citizens such a dialogue should be independent of government and the NECP process. It should offer a focus for informing consumers, help energy suppliers to engage and build trust and provide a channel for the many concerns of different groups about energy security, affordability and sustainability



„Clean Energy for all Package“ opinion

4.6. In line with the principle of subsidiarity, and in order to fully benefit from the decentralised and flexible nature of energy efficiency and renewables technologies, an increasingly larger part of energy policy and decision-making should be transferred from Member States to local and regional public government levels. The EU, Member States and local and regional governments, in cooperation with organised civil society which ensures strong public and community involvement, should facilitate this transfer and make sure it is accelerated and implemented in a coordinated manner that provides the most benefits to consumers and communities.

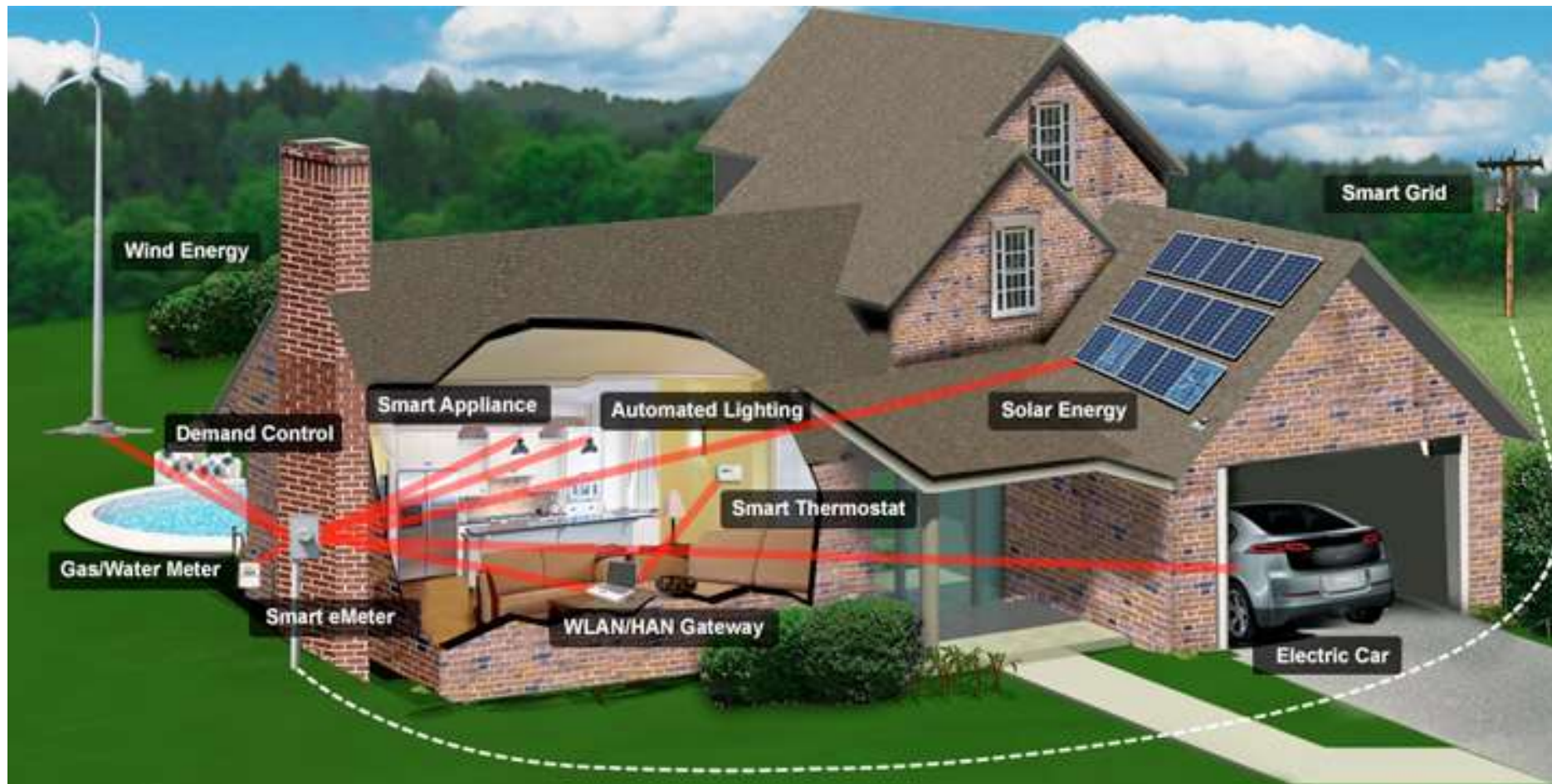


„Clean Energy for all Package“ opinion

- 6.7. The EESC welcomes the recognition of the growing role of citizens taking part in the electricity market as prosumers. They need a new market arrangement that fits the decentralised structures of electricity generation from renewable sources and that really does put consumers and citizens at the heart of European energy policy.
-
- 6.8. The EESC encourages the concept of community energy, which refers to a business model where citizens jointly own and participate in renewable energy or energy efficiency projects in the area in which they live. The legislative provisions in the new package should allow for and encourage initiatives of this kind wherever possible.



energy smart household active on energy market!



energy smart household active on energy market?



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European Economic and Social Committee

Thank you!

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