

Member States' position on the current discussion about the Energy Roadmap 2050 Council position*

*As reaction of the EC's Communication of November 2011)

* Final text expected by next Energy council (15th June 2012)

* Please read notes at the end of the table

	Positive attitude	Neutral attitude or no comment to the text	Negative attitude
1. Horizontal Principles			
The task of developing post-2020 strategies, which creates a more stable investment framework, is necessary and urgent. Therefore a 2030 policy framework needs to be developed soon.	<u>It is an urgent need:</u> GR, UK, FI, BE , PT, SE, FI, IE	<u>Important but not urgent. It has be done in due time:</u> AT, DE, IT, ES, HU	<u>It is not urgent.</u> CZ, LT, PL, SK, FR <u>There should not be policy framework, just guidelines:</u> PL
The decarbonisation of the energy sector on a EU wide scale is technically and economically feasible, and could in the long term be less costly than a continuation of current policies	<u>This is a clear fact since most possible/realistic scenarios are analyzed:</u> FI, UK, GR, LT, BE, DE, SE, IE	<u>No comment:</u> AT, IT, ES, PT, FI	<u>The roadmap doesn't recognize the fact that the cost for a transition to a low carbon economy will be disproportionate among MS:</u> HU, CZ, PL, SK <u>The Roadmap scenarios are not fully representative:</u> FR
2. Key elements of a long-term strategy			
The pathways towards a low-carbon 2050 energy system ("no-regret" options) need to focus on developing low carbon energy technologies	<u>Focus shouldn't be on neutral low carbon Energy but on RES and Energy efficiency:</u> FI, GR, BE, DE	<u>No comment:</u> ES, IT, PT, FI, IE <u>Low carbon tech yes, but not with specific names:</u> SE, SK	<u>Developing all low carbon energy technologies means to specifically mention renewables, nuclear and CCS:</u> UK, HU,CZ, LT, PL, FR

The pathways towards a low-carbon 2050 energy system ("no-regret" options) need to focus on Energy efficiency measures and there is need to create a stable framework for energy efficiency investments post 2020	<u>Energy efficiency and Energy saving a key element. Need for a stable police framework:</u> BE, DE	<u>No comments:</u> FI, GR, UK, HU, CZ, LT, AT, IT, ES, PT, SE, PL, SK, IE	<u>No need of a policy framework:</u> FR
By 2030, a significantly increased share of renewable energy in the energy mix is considered in the no-regrets options. [This share could be at least 30% of Final energy demand].	<u>RES is the key aspect in the pathway and more than 30% should be in 2030:</u> BE (45% if E efficiency applied) <u>RES is a key aspect of the pathway and around 30% should be in 2030:</u> AT, DE, ES, PT, SE , GR, IE	<u>RES is a key aspect of the pathway but no figures for 2030:</u> IT, HU <u>No comments:</u> UK, FI, SK, FR	<u>RES would increase energy prices, request huge infrastructure investments. Other options with less RES should be addressed:</u> CZ <u>RES should only be developed where there is potential and in any case this should be a MS decision:</u> PL
An optimal and sustainable use should be made of domestic energy resources to ensure energy security and competitiveness.	<u>Those sources should be socially accepted, safe and environmentally sound:</u> AT, BE, SE	CZ, ES, IT, ES, PT, PL, FI, SK	
Gas should not be explicitly highlighted as a key energy source in the transition to a low carbon future	<u>No comment:</u> DE, BE, ES, PT, SE, PL, FI, HU		<u>It should be identified as a key transition energy source:</u> AT, IT, GR, UK, IE
Robust carbon pricing and other market-oriented instruments are needed. The ETS is a key instrument and should play a more important role in the future	<u>More price predictability necessary:</u> AT, BE, DE, PT, SE <u>Other measures besides ETS needed, as Energy taxation revision:</u> BE, SE	<u>No comment:</u> CZ, IT, ES, FI, SK	<u>Only useful if adapted to national conditions:</u> PL

The transition will require considerable public and private investments in R&D and technological innovation. High importance of facilitating market driven technology solutions ; It is importance to continue the implementation, improvement and financing of the European Strategic Technology (SET) Plan and of other technology initiatives, as appropriate.	DE, SE	FI, GR, UK, HU, CZ, LT, AT, BE, FI, SK, FR	
3. Internal Energy Market			
The rationalization and the phasing out of environmentally or economically harmful subsidies, including for fossil fuels is very important.	SE	CZ, IT, ES, PT, FI, SK	<u>We should not mention specifically on" fossil fuels" or just to phase them out slowly:</u> PL, HU
*Many other discussion topics but don't create a critical discussion on climate and energy ambition			
4. External dimension			
There is a need for a broader and more coordinated EU approach to international energy relations in order to meet global energy challenges and climate change and to address competitiveness and carbon leakage related issues, while at the same time ensuring the safe, secure and diversified supply of energy.			NOT a CONTROVERSIAL topic
5. Follow-up			
The council invites the Commission to propose a 2030 policy framework once an analysis of the first results of the climate and energy package has been reviewed and at the latest by February 2014, based on the no-regrets options identified in the Energy Roadmap 2050 and lessons learned from the 2020-framework, including the interactions between different targets, instruments, infrastructure developments and national support schemes , taking into account the impact on Member States,	<p><u>Ambitious policy framework with binding objectives for emission reduction, RES, Energy efficiency, buildings:</u></p> <p>BE</p> <p><u>No comment (agreement):</u></p> <p>AT, PT, SE, GR, UK, FI, IE</p>	<p><u>Yes, but no need to do it by Feb 2014, just in due time:</u></p> <p>CZ, DE, IT, ES, HU, SK, FR</p>	<p><u>No policy should be developed until a details cost-benefit analysis of all scenarios is applied to each MS, until global efforts on GHG reduction are agreed, etc.:</u></p> <p>PL</p>

the various potential energy mixes and national conditions in Member States and of international developments such as carbon leakage and adverse effects on competitiveness			
The council invites the Commission to regularly monitor and report on already put in place measures and legislation described in the Energy Roadmap 2050	<u>To be done urgently rather than timely:</u> BE, SE	<u>No comment:</u> CZ, AT, DE, PT, ES, IT, GR, UK, FI, IE	<u>Not to do it:</u> FR
Notes			
Scope of the analysis	Countries analyzed: CZ, BE, AT, DE, IT, ES, PT, GR, SE, FI, HU, PL, SK, UK, FR, IE		
Scope of the analysis	The analysis is based on specific country reactions to draft documents prepared by the Danish presidency. In some cases, the comments are done on different versions of the document so the comparability of certain positions is not straightforward.		
Analysis conclusion	<p>Those elements highlighted in RED shows positions of certain countries that are threatening the development of a common EU energy policy. A policy that is key for the support of RES, Energy Efficiency measures and necessary infrastructure developments to allow larger amounts of RES into the energy system.</p> <p>Those elements highlighted in GREEN show positions of certain countries that support more ambitious energy policies. However, only one country (Belgium) has gone beyond the proposed measures/ targets presented by the European Commission (30% target of RES)</p>		
Internal Market	Many more elements are addressed in the Council text, however, those do not represent important disagreement between countries and do not represent a threat to deployment of Renewables, to the agreement on climate ambitious target or other fundamental aspects for CAN-E		

Special Proposal	Country
RES related	
The need to further develop, at the European level, effective sustainability criteria for bio-energy which should be complemented by an adequate international framework ensuring worldwide implementation of sustainability criteria	BE
The urgent need for new, smart and flexible infrastructure and fully integrated network planning, including to integrate local and more remote sources of renewable energy across EU; as proved necessary, together with provisions for tools that will allow for EU financing of infrastructure projects of common interest	PT, GR
cooperation mechanisms under Directive 2009/28/EC to facilitate the consumption in Member States of energy produced from RES in other Member States should be further encouraged.	PT, GR
General	
CALLS on the Commission to expand its analysis of no-regrets options taking into account of potential changes to the global context in which EU emission reduction commitments were made.	HU, PL, SK
Taking into account the high initial cost of the transition, INVITES the Commission to propose a wide range of new innovative financial methods and market designs to assist member states to keep investments cost-effective, and prices for consumers affordable.	HU