

Renewable Energy Strategy

IDENTIFICATION	
<p>1. Please enter your name and, where relevant, the name of the organisation you represent. Please include also an e-mail address for contact purposes for use only if we need clarification about your responses.</p> <p>-open reply-(optional)</p>	<p>AIE - European Association of electrical and electro technical contractors - eschellekens@aie.eu</p>
<p>2. Are you responding to this questionnaire on behalf of /as:</p> <p>-single choice reply-(optional)</p>	<p>Industry</p>
<p>3. Please indicate your country -single choice reply-(optional)</p>	<p>Belgium</p>
<p>4. How would you prefer your contribution to be published on the Commission website, if at all?</p> <p>-single choice reply-(optional)</p>	<p>Under the name indicated (I consent to publication of all information in my contribution and I declare that none of it is under copyright restrictions that prevent publication)</p>
A. GENERAL POLICY APPROACH	
<p>A.1. Is there a role for new targets for renewable energy sources post-2020 assuming that any targets must be consistent with climate mitigation and energy efficiency policies and targets as is currently the case with the 20/20/20 targets in the Europe 2020 strategy?</p> <p>-multiple choices reply-(optional)</p>	<p>Yes, a mandatory target at EU level is appropriate - Yes, sectoral targets (e.g. electricity, transport, heating and cooling) are appropriate</p>
<p>A.1.1. Please explain the reasons for your answer (such as the scope and contribution from GHG targets/ETS, the need to address other environmental, security of supply or technological development benefits) -open reply-(optional)</p>	<p>The market should be pushed with binding but achievable targets. However binding targets should be enforced at national level by having appropriate enforcement and control and police the targets.</p>
<p>A.2. Are other policy elements necessary to promote renewable energy post-2020, such as:</p> <p>-multiple choices reply-(optional)</p>	<p>Enhanced focus on R&D to bring down the costs of renewables technologies - Facilitation policies (faster and easier permitting, improved access to the grid and further grid investments, availability of more sites for renewables, etc) - Public procurement obligations in support of renewables - Better financing possibilities</p>
B. FINANCIAL SUPPORT	
<p>B.1. Do you consider that financial support will continue to be necessary to support renewables post 2020 given their expected greater penetration? -single choice reply-(optional)</p>	<p>For selected technologies/circumstances/markets (please specify)</p>
<p>B.2. If renewable energy sources require support post-2020, how do you think this can</p>	<p>Making support schemes more market-oriented (please specify how) - Phase out support schemes over time (please specify for</p>

best be achieved with a view to achieving a cost-effective deployment? -multiple choices reply- (optional)	which technologies if applicable)
B.3. Do you think it would be useful to develop common approaches as regards Member States' financial support for renewables? -single choice reply-(optional)	No, support levels should be entirely up to Member States
B.4. Should the structure of financial support be gradually aligned EU-wide? -single choice reply- (optional)	No
B.5. With regard to questions B.3. and B.4. please specify if you see a difference between the different sectors (electricity, heating and cooling, transport). -open reply-(optional)	
B.6. How do you see the relation between support schemes for renewable energy and the requirements of the internal electricity market for the period after 2020 against the background of a rising share of renewables? -multiple choices reply- (optional)	Member States need to be able to continue to operate support schemes on a national level and retain control over who benefits from national schemes
B.7. Do national support schemes and differences between such schemes distort competition? -single choice reply-(optional)	No, support schemes do not have a significant distorting impact on competition
C. ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES	
C.1. Which of the following issues relating to administrative procedures, information and training do you consider acting as a serious impediment to further growth of renewables following Member States' implementation of the provisions of the Directive? -multiple choices reply- (optional)	Length and complexity of administrative procedures relating to authorisation/certification/licensing - Lack of credible and certified training and qualification
C.1.1. Please provide explanations and specific examples where available -open reply-(optional)	
Lack of awareness among the general public is a problem in some countries. Awareness could be increased with accurate information on the technology itself should be better disseminated and promoted. To raise awareness, the RES technologies should be an integral part of the national training and education criteria and programmes for youngsters (in the science or technical classes) in all schools, as basics in technical education schools and for engineers.	
C.2. Which policy response to the problems identified above do you consider appropriate? -single choice reply-(optional)	Push for more standardisation and harmonisation on EU level or mutual recognition
D. GRID INTEGRATION OF ELECTRICITY FROM RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES	
D.1. Do you consider that any of the following national rules and framework conditions will still create obstacles to renewable energy	Grid connection rules

production after 2020? -multiple choices reply- (optional)	
D.1.1. Please specify which obstacles and the nature and degree of them for each -open reply-(optional)	
D.2. Which renewables-specific grid related rules do you consider necessary and proportionate in a post-2020 perspective? -multiple choices reply-(optional)	Obligation for network operator to develop network - Priority or guaranteed access
D.2.1. Please explain why -open reply-(optional)	
D.3. With regard to system integration of wind and solar power, what measures do you consider most important to increase the flexibility reserve of the system: -multiple choices reply-(optional)	Increase availability of demand response (smart grids ...) - Accelerate infrastructure development and interconnection
E. MARKET INTEGRATION	
E.1. In which of the following ways could renewable energy be made responsive to market signals? -multiple choices reply-(optional)	Price risk - producers of renewable energy should be obliged to sell their production on the market and aid be granted exclusively as a) premiums or b) investment aid - Price risk – producers of renewable energy should operate without any aid
E.2. How can it be ensured that market arrangements reward flexibility? -multiple choices reply-(optional)	Develop demand response to market signals (please specify, e.g. smart grids, smart meters, demand aggregation, interruptible demand)
E.3. In how far do you think today's market design needs to be adapted to provide an appropriate framework for renewables -single choice reply-(optional)	Electricity markets should evolve into energy services markets, earning revenues from more than just electricity
F. RENEWABLES IN HEATING AND COOLING	
F.1. What do you consider to be the main barriers against a stronger uptake of renewable energy in the heating and cooling market beyond 2020? -multiple choices reply-(optional)	Costs/lack of financial support
F.2. What pathways do you consider to be the most promising for further increasing the share of renewable energy in heating and cooling beyond 2020? -multiple choices reply-(optional)	Electrification together with higher share of renewables in electricity production
F.3. How do you see the interaction of promoting further use of renewable energy in heating and cooling and enhancing energy efficiency in this sector? -open reply-(optional)	
G. RENEWABLES IN TRANSPORT	

G.1. What do you consider to be the main barriers against a stronger uptake of renewable energy in transport? -multiple choices reply-(optional)	Costs - Lack of infrastructure
G.2. What sectors of transport do you consider to be the most promising for further increasing the share of renewable energy? -multiple choices reply-(optional)	Road for passengers - Rail
G.2.1. Please explain your answer -open reply-(optional)	
<h2>H. SUSTAINABILITY</h2>	
H.1. Do you think that additional sustainability criteria are necessary in the post 2020 period? -multiple choices reply-(optional)	
H.1.1. Please explain -open reply-(optional)	
<h2>I. REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL DIMENSIONS</h2>	
I.1. Do you consider current rules for cooperation between Member States sufficient to fulfil their purpose, i.e. realisation of cost-efficient renewable potential in the EU? -single choice reply-(optional)	Yes
I.2. Do you think the EU should further facilitate cooperation with third countries when it comes to the development of the potential for renewable energy? -single choice reply-(optional)	No, the EU should first focus on developing its own renewable potential
I.3. Should investments in electricity networks in some Member States (i.e. Spain, Greece, Italy) be prioritized for this purpose? -single choice reply-(optional)	N/A
I.4. Which measures do you consider appropriate and necessary in order to foster cooperation with third countries in this area? -single choice reply-(optional)	N/A
I.5. In its Communication on security of supply and energy cooperation – "The EU Energy Policy: Engaging with Partners beyond our Borders", the European Commission proposes to promote cooperation on renewable energy projects with the Southern Mediterranean countries and to gradually build a renewed EU-Mediterranean energy partnership focus on electricity and renewable energy. How do you consider this should relate with the EU internal renewables policy? What should be the priorities? -open reply-(optional)	
I.6. The possibility to explore regional cooperation and a coordinated, more strategic approach to grid connection for the rapidly growing volume of offshore wind generation in the North Sea is currently being explored in the framework of the	

North Sea Countries Offshore Grid Initiative (NSCOGI). Do you think such cooperation should be further fostered? What benefits do you think could arise from it? Do you consider that this experience could be generalised and applied elsewhere? -open reply-(optional)

J. TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT

J.1. For a first set of renewable technologies, namely wind, solar, bio-energy, the SET Plan aims at a cost-competitive market roll out of renewable energy by 2020. It also aims at enabling integration of renewable energy into the electricity grid and smart cities and communities. In your view, what would be the remaining key challenges of these technologies to be addressed by research and innovation in view of the 2050 objectives?

-multiple choices reply-(optional)

Technology performance and cost-competitiveness

J.2. Which additional measures and/or instruments should be developed to address these technologies and their remaining challenges and to ensure that the EU innovation fabric is geared to supporting the significant deployment up to 2050? -open reply-(optional)

J.3. In your point of view, which technologies other than those covered by the current industrial initiatives should be given priority in the post-2020 perspective? Please justify with reference to the criteria mentioned above, i.e. large-scale availability and willingness of industry to engage in public private partnerships?

-open reply-(optional)

J.4. How successful do you consider the existing measures have been and which have been the main drawbacks? -single choice reply-(optional)

Very successful, no drawbacks

J.5. Do you consider that assistance in technology development should be linked to a certain result to be achieved by a certain deadline?

-open reply-(optional)