

Contribution to the debate on the Green Paper
Towards a European strategy for the security of energy supply

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What are you areas of interest?	Thermal (for winter and summer time) conditioning of buildings by renewable energy
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Please add your answers after the question(s) which deal most closely with the subject(s) on which you wish to comment so that the Commission can deal with the remarks efficiently and swiftly.

1.	<p>Can the European Union accept an increase in its dependence on external energy sources without compromising its security of supply and European competitiveness? For which sources of energy would it be appropriate, if this were the case, to foresee a framework policy for imports? In this context, is it appropriate to favour an economic approach: energy cost; or geopolitical approach: risk of disruption?</p> <p>Answer: No, of course. The oil pick could be in 2005, to this date E.U. must be prepare to import oil at 50\$/bbl o more. By that date the use of autonomous energy, like renewable and save, must be mandatory, if not the citizens will have shortages.</p>
2.	<p>Does not Europe's increasingly integrated internal market, where decisions taken in one country have on an impact on the others, call for a consistent and co-ordinated policy at Community level?</p> <p>Answer: The commission must integrate the internal market with some local features</p>
3.	<p>Are tax and state aid policies in the energy sector an obstacle to competitiveness in the European Union or not? Given the failure of attempts to harmonise indirect taxation, should not the whole issue of energy taxation be re-examined taking account of energy and environmental objectives?</p> <p>Answer: By non renewable energy, yes. The E.U. must harmonise the direct CO2 tax.</p>
4.	<p>In the framework of an ongoing dialogue with producer countries, what should supply and investment promotion agreements contain? Given the importance of a partnership with Russia in particular, how can stable quantities, prices and investments be guaranteed?</p> <p>Answer: I do not believe that will be a dialogue with producer countries, we only want cheaper oil and they need to ear more money with his only economical source</p>
5.	<p>Should more reserves be stockpiled - as already done for oil - and should other energy sources be included, such as gas or coal? Should the Community take on a greater role in stock management and, if so, what should the objectives and modalities be? Does the risk of physical disruption to energy supplies justify more onerous measures for access to resources?</p>

	<p>Answer: Increase of reserves only serve to stabilize the market in the sort time, but we need save energy for the future</p>
6.	<p>How can we develop and ensure better operation of energy transport networks in the European Union and neighbouring countries so as to enable the internal market to function properly and guarantee security of supply?</p> <p>Answer: Increasing of district heating and cooling instead of one building alone. By cogeneration and by means of interconnecting the power centres in multilateral way instead of pyramidal way.</p>
7.	<p>The development of some renewable energy sources calls for major efforts in terms of research and technological development, investment aid and operational aid. Should co-financing of this aid include a contribution from sectors which received substantial initial development aid and which are now highly profitable (gas, oil, nuclear)?</p> <p>Answer: No necessary, only we need to paid for real cost of non-renewable sources, that is the price of the energy must include all cost, like CO₂, waste, etc., production.</p>
8.	<p>Seeing that nuclear energy is one of the elements in the debate on tackling climate change and energy autonomy, how can the Community find a solution to the problem of nuclear waste, reinforcing nuclear safety and developing research into reactors of the future, in particular fusion technology ?</p> <p>Answer: Is not necessary increase the use of nuclear power, only we need to paid for real costs, and the cost of electricity produce by nuclear station will be costly</p>
9.	<p>Which policies should permit the European Union to fulfil its obligations under the Kyoto Protocol? What measures could be taken in order to exploit fully potential energy savings which would help to reduce both our external dependence and CO₂ emissions?</p> <p>Answer: First all public buildings must be reduce the energy rate, at least 50%, by using better thermal conditioning systems, that has already in the market place; by bioclimatic construction and so. Second increasing the use of Internet to avoid not necessary business travels, like trips to Brussels and all others cities. Third expansion of aquaculture to avoid use of ships, this means use of solar energy for water heating instead of oil to move ships.</p>
10.	<p>Can an ambitious programme to promote biofuels and other substitute fuels, including hydrogen, geared to 20% of total fuel consumption by 2020, continue to be implemented via national initiatives, or are co-ordinated decisions required on taxation, distribution and prospects for agricultural production ?</p> <p>Answer: Could be, but we need redressing the necessity of consume a lot of energy, via redesign buildings, cities and fashions</p>
11.	<p>Should energy saving in buildings (40% of energy consumption), whether public or private, new or under renovation, be promoted through incentives such as tax breaks, or are regulatory measures required along the lines of those adopted for major industrial installations?</p> <p>Answer: Of course. At least all buildings to be build by economical support by the Commission should be mandatory save energy. The energy by meter (electricity and gas) should have different price, the firsts at normal price and the rest with and extra cost.</p>
12.	<p>Energy saving in the transport sector (32% of energy consumption) depends on redressing the growing imbalance between road and rail. Is this imbalance inevitable, or could corrective action be taken, however unpopular, notably to encourage lower use of</p>

	<p>cars in urban areas? How can the aims of opening up the sector to competition, investment in infrastructure to remove bottlenecks and intermodality be reconciled?</p> <p>Answer: Not only the road and rail must be redressing. Developing the tourism air transport by dirigible globes could be an option, the energy saving will be tremendous and not need large airport and landing in the centre of the cities.</p>
13.	<p>How can we develop more collaborative visions and integrate the long-term dimension into deliberations and actions undertaken by public authorities and other involved parties in order to evolve a sustainable system of energy supply. How are we to prepare the energy options for the future?</p> <p>Answer: The cinema and TV, at least, supported via E.U. grants , could be introduce in the society the need for save energy, by rejecting the use elements like airplanes, cars and so one, that waste energy and that introduce in the mind of spectator the use of large amounts of energy give happiness.</p>
14.	<p>Any other questions or proposals:</p> <p>The cost of the energy must include all extra cost like environmental cost, safety cost and so one. For example the nuclear waste, unlimited insurance and other cost must be integrate in the nuclear energy cost</p>