

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

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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: There is an urgent need to achieve an almost complete sustainable energy supply in (near) future. Promotion of savings and real sustainable sources at the same time leads to reducing dependance on external sources of energy. If external costs (environmental and social damage) are internalised in the price of current energy sources (oil, coal and nuclear) a new balance will be reached, more in favour of sustainable sources, without disruption of market mechanisms.</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: At the end it does not make a difference which system is chosen - as long as environmental concerns and criteria are taken into account on the same level as f.i. economic concerns. To reach this goal its most likely needed to keep control – this can be done on the european level if the european institutions are restructured towards real democratic institutions, including much more power for the EP.</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: either taxes, internalising of external indirect costs (environmental, social) or at the other side direct subsidies (for renewables etc) are desp. needed to achieve a new balance</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: Crucial is an open eye and mind for the env. consequences of any exploration and/or production of energy sources. Environmental damage (f.i. in Russia due to oil exploration) has to be fully reckognized and taken into account when the decision to explore or not is taken.</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: less reserves are needed as we start using and installing more renewable energy sources for which we are far less dependent than for fossil fuels.</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:</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: Most likely privatisation will not help developing a system in which small-scale renewable energy sources can get connected Other point is the loss (in-efficiency) of transport over large distances.</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: The question in itself is false and based on wrong assumptions. For nuclear</p>

	<p>energy we depend on states we have better relationships with than with most of the oil-producing countries - which is something else than autonomy! Regarding the debate on climate change; the Kyoto-protocoll on which agreement has been reached at the Conference of the Parties (COP) and whicj includedes almost all countries has fully reckognized and acknowledged that nuclear energy is not part of the solution.</p> <p>Most of the environmental ngo's (including WISE) will just never step into debates on the 'best' solution for radwaste as long as there is no clear sign of a full phase-out of nuclear energy.</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:</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: EU coordination and exchanges of 'best practises' etc. are needed but waiting for a full-EU binding policy will just hold up the process far too much . Therefor national policy is wanted and needed.</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: Both but with extra attention for regulatory measures</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 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: again; internalise external costs (safety, health, env.) don't invest in new road networks. New roads attrac new traffic.</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:</p>

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Any other questions or proposals:

As a vast and sound majority of EU countries either dont have nukes or are stepping out; please just stop promotion, support etc. on nukes. This would free the way for loads of new and positive energy from different stakeholders etc. to debate the real and sustainable energy future!!

Thank you for replying to this questionnaire.