

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: Security of supply is secure through the promotion of indigenous sources and competitiveness could be strengthened on imports of primary energy sources, based on their energy cost basis.</p>
2.	<p>Does not Europe's increasingly integrated internal market, where decisions taken in one country have an impact on the others, call for a consistent and co-ordinated policy at Community level?</p> <p>Answer: Collaboration between countries strongly coordinated in the enlarged EU.</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: Energy taxation is an obstacle. Obviously energy taxation could be a tool towards the achievement of environmental objectives, etc.</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: Through investments of EU countries in Russia. Barter deals have been always a useful tool.</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: Underground gas storage is the only feasible option that could be further pursued.</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: Enhance the access of third parties to the energy transport networks.</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: Given the lag that Renewable Energy Sources show in term of competitiveness, the main source of funding should be public. The investments of the private sector should be promoted through financial incentives.</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: Not important for Greece.</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: - CO2 trading, in particular with EU accession countries. – Tax incentives and</p>

	subsidies to promote energy saving measures.
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: Biofuels to rise up to 20% of the total fuels consumption by 2020 is very difficult to achieve and would certainly not be met at a national level. Coordinated measures, in particular tax incentives, should be used.</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: Energy saving in buildings could be promoted by following methods industry has applied to achieve its goals, i.e. to implement whatever satisfies financial criteria.</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: End of monopolies in transport sector.</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: Awareness on the importance of energy through public campaigns. Re-design new education curricula for energy engineers by integrating new disciplines (finance, law, engineering). Support the leading position of the EU industry on the sector.</p>
14	Any other questions or proposals:

Thank you for replying to this questionnaire.