



Questions of Citizens

Effort Sharing Debate,
with MEP Satu Hassi, Peter Liese and Johannes Lebech
10 European Countries
CZ, DE, FR, IRL, IT, NL, PT, SL, SW, UK
Contributions to the Forum of www.ourclimate.eu



CZECH REPUBLIC

- COMPETITIVENESS – CARBON LEAKAGE

Are there any protective measures expected to sustain the competitiveness of EU products against products originated in those countries in which CO2 emissions are free of charge?

- FINANCIAL CRISIS

What is the expected impact of present financial crisis on the development and introduction of energy-climate package?



GERMANY

- FOCUS ON ES

More attention needs to be afforded to sectors not covered by the EU ETS; will this be addressed at the European level, and if so, how?



IRELAND

- AGRICULTURE – LOCAL CONSUMPTION - CARBON FOOTPRINT

In Ireland Agriculture sources over 70% of input requirements locally, thus reducing the carbon footprint. What plan does the Commission have to encourage consumers and other trading sectors to reduce their carbon

footprint by using local indigenous inputs?



ITALY

- DEAL ON THE PACKAGE

As Italian Citizen, I would like know witch instruments have the European Parliament and the Council to press the Italian Government at respecting the engagement definite in Directive 20 20 20.

- HEATING

One of the sectors not including in ETS scheme is the heating. How does the European Parliament intend to increase the energy efficiency of heating sector and promote the use of renewable fuels, as the district heating network by biomass fuel?

- WASTE SECTOR

Regarding waste sector, would it be appropriate to image an urgent strategy for the Italian case?



THE NETHERLANDS

- BIOFUELS

The government is rightly giving correct more attention to bio-fuels. But the function of agriculture as a supplier of vegetable protein still deserves more impetus. The Dutch agriculture trade union NAV draws this conclusion from a study into alternatives for the current EU-agricultural policy, which was carried out by Wageningen University for NAV. THE EU currently accommodates only 23% of the need for vegetable proteins. The rest is imported.

Hein Aberson, SOS-Solaroilsystems



THE UNITED KINGDOM

- EU TARGETS

The 2 degrees target requires a much greater level of effort from the EU. The IPCC suggests that to have an 80% or more probability of achieving this

target, GHG emissions should be reduced as fast as possible by all sectors in all countries, making the 20%-30% interim target for reductions in emissions by 2020 far too weak. A more appropriate target would be 40% EU-only action and 50% global action. Setting such a target would help to give EU industry a 'first-mover advantage'. Will the MEPs press for such more stringent targets?

Dr Terry Barker Cambridge Centre for Climate Change Mitigation Research (4CMR), Department of Land Economy, University of Cambridge.

Kevin Anderson, Research Director, Tyndall Centre for Climate Change Research.

- UNEMPLOYMENT- CARBON-FREE SOCIETY

With the substantial unemployment expected in coming years, it now appears that major programmes of decarbonisation of different sectors of the EU and global economies would provide *substantial macroeconomic benefit* in the form of higher GDP and employment, as well as climate and more general environmental benefits, such as reduced air pollution. In addition, the international competitiveness of the EU economy would be strengthened by the development of low-GHG products and processes, such as market and near-market renewables technologies. With unemployment emerging as a serious problem in EU member States, will MEPs therefore press the European Commission to bring forward urgent measures to decarbonise the EU economies?

Dr Terry Barker, Cambridge Centre for Climate Change Mitigation Research (4CMR), Department of Land Economy, University of Cambridge.

- DEAL ON THE PACKAGE

What are the implications of the European Parliament's recent decision to bring its vote on the key elements of the climate and energy package forward to early December? Could it be that by arriving at a strong position ahead of agreement by Heads of State in the Council the chances of overall agreement by the end of the year will be reduced?

Dr John Turnpenny Tyndall Centre for Climate Change Research, University of East Anglia