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European Commission
DG Energy and Transport
DM 24-6 / 127
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ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS OF THE GREEN PAPER "TOWARDS A NETWORK EUROPEAN ENERGY SAFE, SUSTAINABLE AND COMPETITIVE "

Policy Networks:

1 .- What, in your opinion, the main obstacles to development of a European network of gas and electricity? How point can be resolved at the national / regional, and when EU should intervene?

The lack of a common energy policy that allows the predominance of
national policies.
Energy policy objectives are often set independently
the needs of the networks. It would be necessary to change the order and that
networks in the service of energy objectives and not vice versa.
The delay in the implementation of planned investments in networks and
planning criteria such investments without long-term strategy for effective penetration of renewable energy.
The EU should act now to anticipate future supply crisis such as those already experienced the impacts of climate change.

2 .- What circumstances justify EU intervention in disputes local planning related to infrastructure
energy? What should the EU do in these circumstances?

The increased energy dependency and limited diversification of energy sources and clean, especially from indigenous sources.
Barriers of all types to the connection of renewable energy and
defaults on the priority and non-discriminatory in its access to the network.
Delays in new investment in networks and the financial difficulties
and administrative arrangements for its implementation.
EC to take binding decisions, no recommendations
and a more demanding investment planning and calendars.

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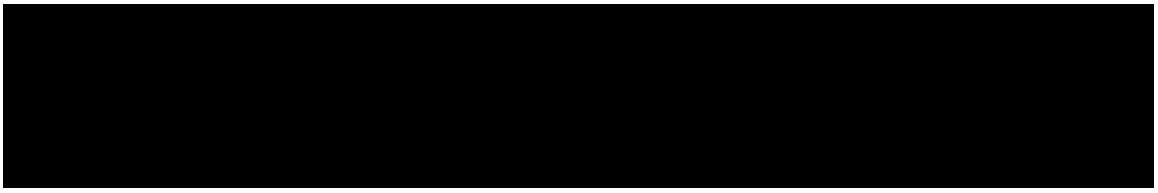

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The EC has to require energy planning of all the Member States'
criteria of the 2020 energy package
(20% +20% +20% in 2020) for reasons of national security and European
further security of supply.

3 .- Do I need a more focused and structured
field of research and demonstration in the field of networks Trans? What should be the main features
of this approach?

Of course. It is necessary to develop the R & D on integrating the
network of renewable energy not only from wind but from all renewable technologies. The EU energy objectives for 2020 represent a mature technology that effort can not be
delayed by a network that can not evacuate the substantial increase in MW
renewable must move throughout the EU.

R & D should be directed to security of supply and management of
demand with renewable sources, to accelerate and facilitate penetrating the network and with emphasis on those that allow the operation
systems with high penetration of variable energy source, such as
storage systems and intelligent networks. It is important to increased commitment to funding the demonstration projects, favoring
on projects to scale.

Support for the interconnections is critical to meeting the renewable targets by 2020 and take into account criteria such the internalization of costs from other sources, recognizing benefits for the network integration of more renewable and avoid
new barriers to the only indigenous energy.

4 .- What, in your opinion, the main activity is the
EU in the development of the network?

Network planning and energy infrastructure for interconnection all Member States.
Balance of generation and to ensure supply
exploit generation from renewable sources more effectively and efficient.
Establish a legal and economic framework which ensures the safety of
investment and the Member States to require low-carbon energy

policies.
Prioritize the fight against climate change and energy efficiency
renewable.
Including renewables in the cohesion policy.
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Rate of renewable energy and strategic infrastructure for integrated into the network.
Develop measures of information and explanation to all citizens.
5 .- Should the EU more actively facilitate projects infrastructures in third countries? If so, what way?
Supply security and energy independence have to be a foreign policy priority of the EU.
A common energy policy and with one voice is essential in the field
outside the EU and involves the imposition of supranational political
national interests in an area that affects the security of Europe.
Establish a legal and economic framework to facilitate investment and
technology transfers to third countries.
European leadership in renewable energy technologies.
Deciding planning of investments with priorities and timetables for
be a more effective actor in the geopolitics of energy to Europe and
benefits and lead the green economy.
TEN-E:
6 .- What kind of help should the EU to the promoters new energy networks to achieve maximum impact
possible, bearing in mind that resources are limited? Is the approach is still relevant to the TEN-E? How can the EU to help improve conditions for investment?
In general, keep the existing approach in working with specific projects, but include two types of projects within projects of common interest:
a. The priority projects, keeping most of the current approach of the same in terms of financial aid Community established by Regulation (EC) No 2236/95 of Council of 18 September 1995, including the following Recommendations:
• Increase financial support for community project beyond

10% set by it.
• Easily add additional funding to
achieve greater access to private financial resources,
increasing the return on investment guarantees for
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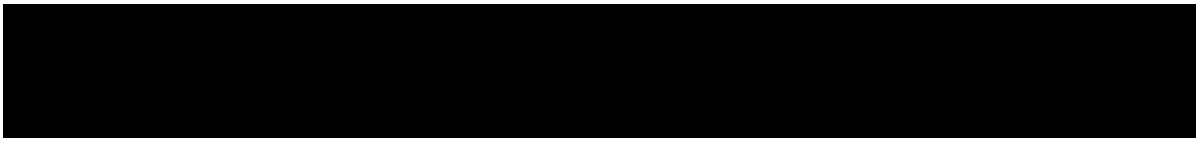

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involved. This will include investments in
networks in the Structural and Cohesion Funds and the aid and
policies of the EIB and EBRD. Moreover, these investments
should be
declared as strategic to simplify and accelerate the
administrative procedures and implementation.
These projects must be supported by the EU
overcome public and political opposition and to facilitate the
processing of
them. The appointment of coordinators for the EU to
priority projects has proven to be valuable to
date and it is considered advisable to maintain the mechanism
for
these projects.
b. Projects Singular, not necessarily
border but who are deemed necessary for the
20-20-20 achieving the objective as well as to increase the
connecting the regions with high penetration of renewables
(wind and others) with the major consumption centers. These
Projects should have support from the EU to facilitate
processing, to overcome public opposition and to access
favorable financing mechanisms.
Conditional grants and transfers from the EU budget to
satisfying the objectives of European energy policy by 2020.
Consider some kind of energy tax package
20% +20% +20% for 2020.
7 .- With a view to revising the guidelines of the TEN-E which
suggests, how can the EU improve the essential components, the
effectiveness and impact of TEN-E lapolítica within the
current budget?
TEN-E Policy: It should be conditional upon the objectives
energy by 2020 and ensuring security of supply.
Extend to all technologies.
Inclusion in the budget and fiscal policy in both the EU and
the Member States of
trying to concentrate full all financial instruments
available and in terms of prioritizing the security of supply.
E-TEN adapt to the new energy, much more serious for the
energy security and independence of the EU, giving a greater
relevance for all purposes.

Coordination mechanisms, institutional and financial resources to the greatest
multiply public private initiative.
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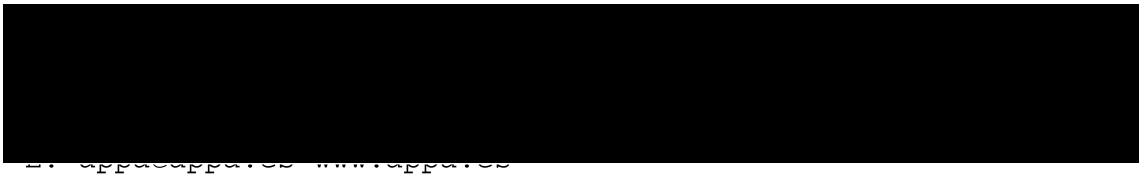

Prioritizing projects in the light of the massive incorporation of the network
renewables.
Harmonization at European level the relevant legislation, both at the
technical requirements for plants generating energy from renewable and technical standards as to procedures planning and authorization infrastructure to market rules and access to networks, and operating procedures. At the same time giving the
priority for the release of energy from renewable sources, especially
thinking that tends to be the regional grouping of European markets.
For cross-border connections, it is necessary to take into account the
peculiarities of renewable energy (mostly non-managed) to which must exist for markets to adjust short-term (intra or real time) to allow proper management of diversions on planned energy exchange in cross-border market daily, weekly, etc.. In this way can manage the variability of power generation from areas where the weight of renewable energy
is important.
8 .- Should the TEN-E extended to infrastructure
Oil? Should also be extended to new networks
CO2, biogas or other types of networks?
It should include all renewable technologies and hybrid. On the other hand,
should not extend to oil infrastructure or other networks, since the dispersion of efforts in this type of infrastructure could
not lead to the achievement of the objectives set for TEN-E.
Additionally, it is advisable to increase the budget for the TEN-E to ensure that the target 20-20-20.
9 .- What are your ideas or suggestions on new projects priority that the EU should support?
As for renewable energy should be prioritized:
The ring Mediterranean sun and wind.
The interconnection network for offshore wind.
The interconnections between all the Member States to meet the

target of
consumption of 20% renewable.
In the case of Spain, interconnections with existing and developing
France still would not be sufficient to meet the minimum
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interconnection required member states to 10% of peak demand
system. It will therefore be necessary to promote new
interconnections.
10 .- Would RTE-E/UE the greater impact and visibility if become an instrument of security
supply and solidarity?
Indeed, as security of supply would be perceived throughout
severity and better understand any initiative taken to
ensure that all security and policies to raise
advance as would investment in networks.
At the same time will increase the problems caused by change impacts
climate. Both scenarios, security and climate policy must give priority in
energy development and clean technologies such as indigenous instruments and intergenerational solidarity.
Would also be an instrument to change the culture towards energy
more efficient and rational.
11 .- What other steps should be taken by the EU, in addition to
mentioned in this Green Paper, to ensure a
sustainable infrastructure for the EU?
Establish an energy impact report prior to all
decisions and policies of the EU and the Member States, aimed at compliance
of the EU's energy objectives for 2020.
Consistency between energy and environmental policy with the intention of
end the culture of "yes, but not in my house" or to give priority to
landscape on people.
Develop the R & D in energy efficiency.
Increase support from the EU to the marine electrical networks, extending
its scope beyond the Baltic and North seas, to
eventually encompass deeper waters in the Atlantic and Cantabrian.
Order a single system operator, independent, for the

development and
managing these networks, who must bear the costs of construction and
also get a return on it in terms of the toll. This would facilitate
construction of generation plants in the sea (of wind power and marine), by eliminating the costs associated to the corresponding
system connected to terrestrial networks, which according to the characteristics
project may involve 20-40% of them. Also allow
build a more reasonable, avoiding duplication of investments and
facilities, increasing their technical efficiency and facilitate its management.