<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OBJECTIVES</th>
<th>MUST INCLUDE</th>
<th>MUST AVOID</th>
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| “An Energy Union with citizens at its core, where citizens take ownership of the energy transition” | □ A citizens’ right to produce, consume and trade renewable energy and flexibility services  
□ Dynamic wholesale and retail energy market pricing, to enable consumers to participate in the market  
□ Requirement for electric vehicle charging points in new and renovated buildings | □ Unfair fixed capacity-based network charges that undercut energy efficiency  
□ Unfair remuneration levels for self-consumption |
| “Energy efficiency and demand side response can compete on equal terms with generation capacity” | □ Guarantee for demand side participation, new market entrants and new business models to be fairly remunerated in all markets  
□ Benchmarks for uptake of Demand Response to trigger additional measures if current policies fall short  
□ Demand reduction and demand response prioritised over supply-side generation in any capacity mechanisms  
□ Demand Response Aggregators and other energy service providers are able to access the market without prior agreement from the consumer’s retailer or other barriers | □ Privileging incumbent players, including through compensation  
□ National capacity markets that are designed for fossil generation capacity, rather than on specific system capabilities and needs  
□ Barriers against demand-side participants in energy markets |
| “Fundamentally rethink energy efficiency and treat it as an energy source in its own right” | □ Binding 40% energy efficiency target for 2030  
□ Extension of national energy savings obligations  
□ Renovation targets for existing building stock, with guidance to member states on renovation strategies  
□ Deeper requirements on minimum levels of energy performance for public buildings | □ Assumption that emissions trading will be enough to drive energy efficiency investment  
□ Supply-side instruments that fail to fully consider demand-side alternatives |
| “Becoming the world leader in renewable energy” | □ Continued commitment to meeting and enforcing national 2020 renewables targets  
□ Stronger 2030 targets and an EU instrument for “filling the gap” if target off track  
□ A “common rule book” for renewable energy schemes, to make it easier to invest in or buy renewable energy across Europe | □ Assumption that emissions trading will drive renewables on its own  
□ Removing priority dispatch before appropriate market arrangements are fully implemented  
□ Counting unsustainable bioenergy as a renewable source |
| “An integrated continent-wide energy system where energy flows freely across borders” | □ Coupling of balancing markets  
□ Steps towards regional system operation and control centres  
□ Independent assessment and delivery of security of supply at a regional level  
□ Stronger regulatory coordination | □ National capacity markets that excludes or ignores capacity in other countries |
| “Move away from an economy driven by fossil fuels ... and outdated business models” | □ Emissions standards to exclude coal from capacity market subsidies  
□ An ‘exit ramp’ from coal set out in the National Energy and Climate Plants  
□ Social transition assistance to help communities and workers adjust to a changing energy economy | □ Assumption that emissions trading will be enough to remove the oldest and most polluting coal plant form the system |
| “More and longer-term policy coherence [which] provides long term certainty and guidance for investors” | □ Legally binding governance instrument, with compliance mechanisms to ensure commitments are met  
□ National Climate and Energy Plans to 2050, not just 2030  
□ Increasing ambition over time, through a ratchet and review mechanism  
□ National plans to raise investment, with a clear link to EU budget and European Investment Bank | □ Purely national approaches: local authorities, investors, neighbouring countries and civil society should be involved in design of national plans |