	Coal/CCS	Large Scale RES/CSP	Municipal Utilities
Long term vision (What?)	 Competition/complementarity between low-carbon fossil and renewable technologies CCS may block development of other technologies CCS only a bridging technology (coal) or also relevant in the long term (biomass)? Can CCS technology be abandoned in the future if required (compare nuclear)? 	 Address the needs of local North African community. Provide legal, regulatory and institutional framework to decrease uncertainty for European investors. 	 MUs expand capacities with focus on high efficiency and smart solutions and renewables MUs have a tendency to use proven technologies MUs often push innovative, energy saving technologies (smart grids/meters, advice)
Investment Risks / Legal Framework (Why not?)	 Technology performance unclear => costs for investors, environmental effectiveness in doubt CCS only pays off under certain economic conditions (CO2 price, electricity price, market structure) CCS experiences considerable public opposition 	 Stimulate learning processes to reduce risks connected with technology. Develop common standards for materials, operations, in R&D, component design, supply chain. Education/Training for grid operators. Scale funding security to >15 years to reduce risk connected with location 	 Market factors: oligopolistic structures, uncertainty about nuclear phaseout Legal barriers restrict horizontal co- operations and financial support Financial and technological risks
Mechanism Design (How?)	 Research and institutional design for evaluation of CCS Anchor shared vision/consistent scenario in institutional/legal framework Most impact on CCS development from EU ETS => must create a credible price signal for the future 	 Establish/empower European or international institution to push investments into CSP in North Africa forward. Base that institution on strong commitment and encouragement from European and local politicians Institution shall look both at needs of North African communities and European investors. Map of benefits for Europeans and North Africans; clear distinction between both. Stimulate each cooperation type that promotes better and transparent information on CSP and sharing of knowledge in order to reduce costs of materials, transactions, etc. Ensure greater transparency from investors North African national governments (good governance). Mechanisms can include audit procedures, NGOs as watch dogs to combat corruption, and European support in form of knowledge and finances for local North African NGOs. 	 Adjust legal settings to avoid special role of MU ("Gemeindeordnung", "Konjunkturpaket II") Adjustment/regulation of market to avoid distortions from oligopolistic structure
Specific Policy Recommendations	 Requirement of a consistent scenario for the energy transition/to reach 2050 targets ("Systemfrage"); not only "terminal points" Joint instrument discussion in one coherent framework, e.g. UK Climate Change Committee Incentive structure for local actors to increase acceptance 	 Create more clear, transparent, predictable and stable legal, regulatory and financial framework for deployment of CSP; build on existing CSP deployment plans Promote cooperations to share knowledge, best practices, information on components and transaction operations among business, academia and engineering research 	 Continuation of support for RES Clear and long-term political framework settings/strategies
General Policy Recommendations	Reduce/manage uncertainties of technologies, CO ₂ prices, instruments, infrastructure Political consensus and road-mapping for future energy policy Create the necessary infrastructure		