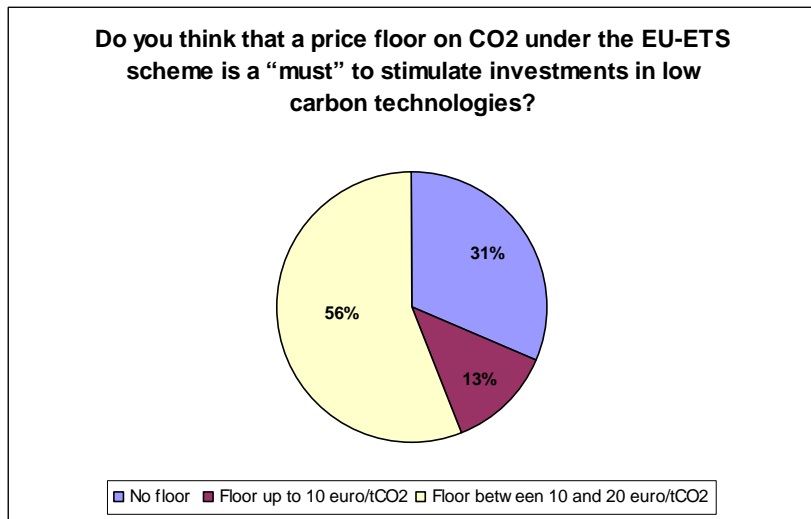
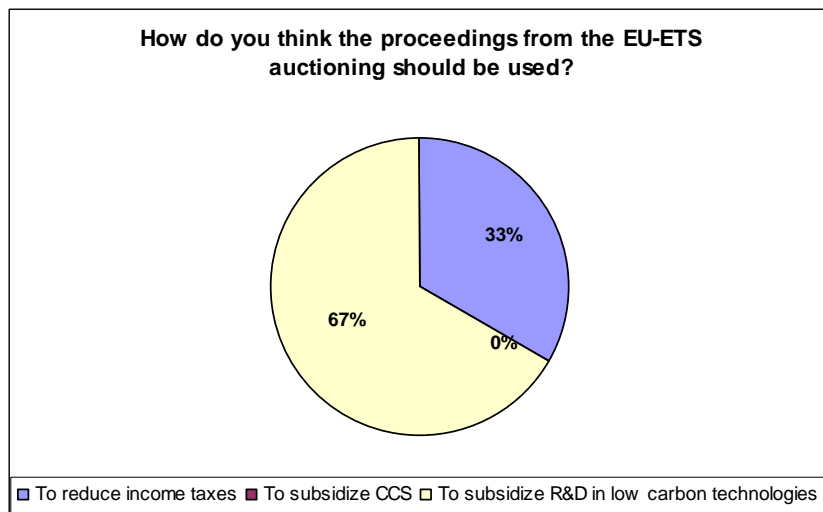


**Question 1:**



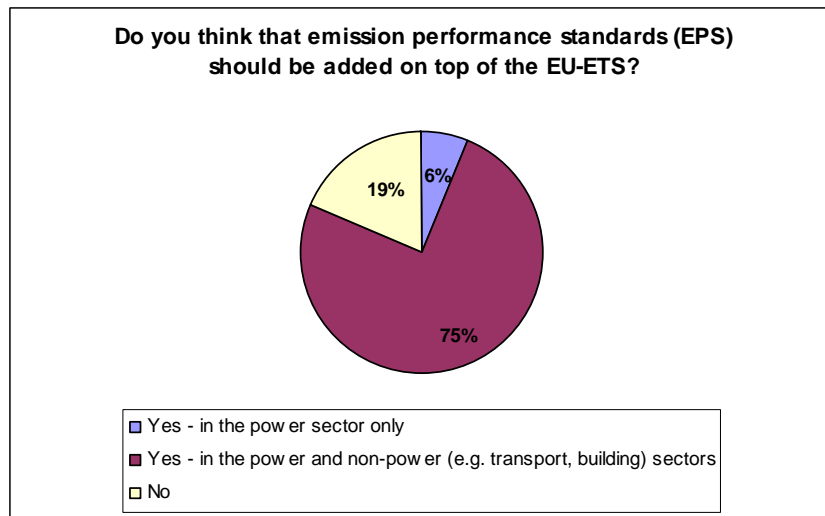
**Comment:** The majority of voters (69%) believes that a price floor on CO2 in the EU-ETS should be implemented and most of them (56%) would propose a price between 10 and 20 euro/tCO2, whereas only 13% would suggest a price lower than 10 euro/tCO2. These results seem to indicate that voters believe that the price floor should be sufficiently high to stimulate investments. This consideration also emerged from one comment, which emphasized that a higher floor should be announced after 2012.

**Question 2:**



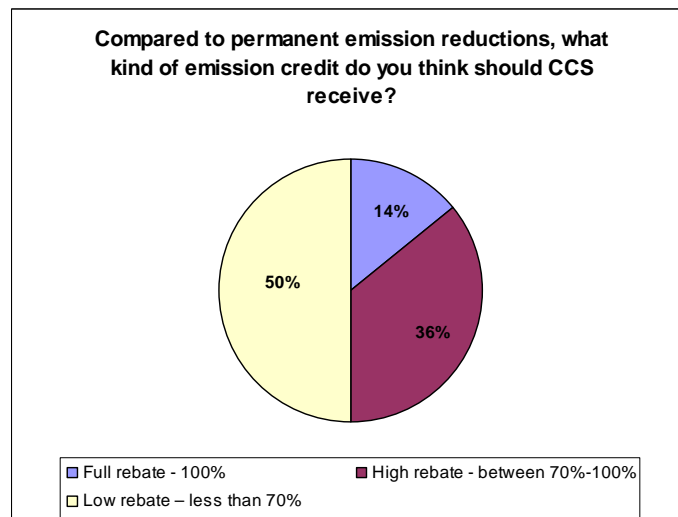
**Comment:** All voters agreed that proceedings from the EU-ETS auctioning should not be used to subsidize CCS, but they should either reduce income taxes (33%) or support R&D in low carbon technologies (67%). Someone pointed out that these technologies should not include nuclear. According to these results, it seems that voters are more concerned with providing sufficient stimulus to green innovation rather than reducing other existing distortions in the economy.

**Question 3:**



**Comment:** Only 19% of respondents is against command-and-control regulations as a complement to market-based instruments such as the EU-ETS. A large number of voters (81%) support them and the majority (75%) would extend EPS implementation also outside the power sector. This result seems to indicate that people are aware that reducing emissions in final use sectors such as transportation, industry, and residential, is particularly challenging and thus it might require additional policy instruments.

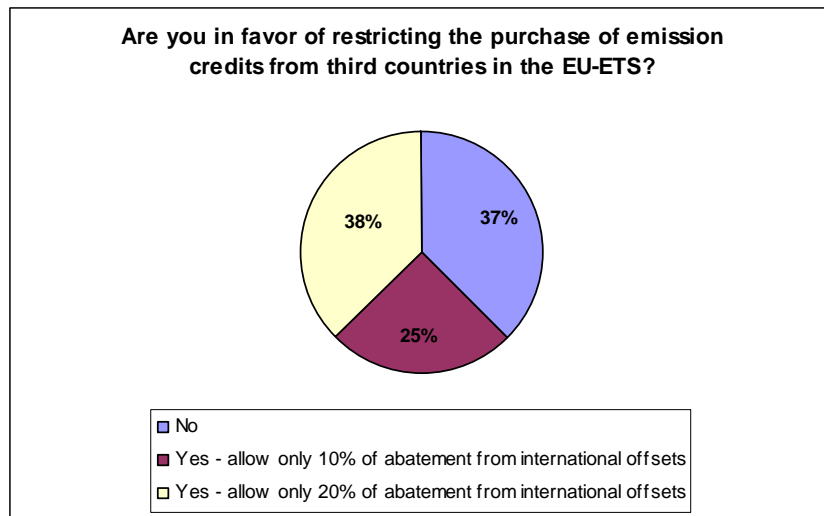
**Question 4:**



**Comment:** 86% of respondents believe that CCS should not receive full exemption from the purchase of emission permits. The majority (50%) is in favor of a low rebate, whereas 36% would go for a higher refund. Only 14% believe that power plants equipped with CCS should not be covered by emission permits.

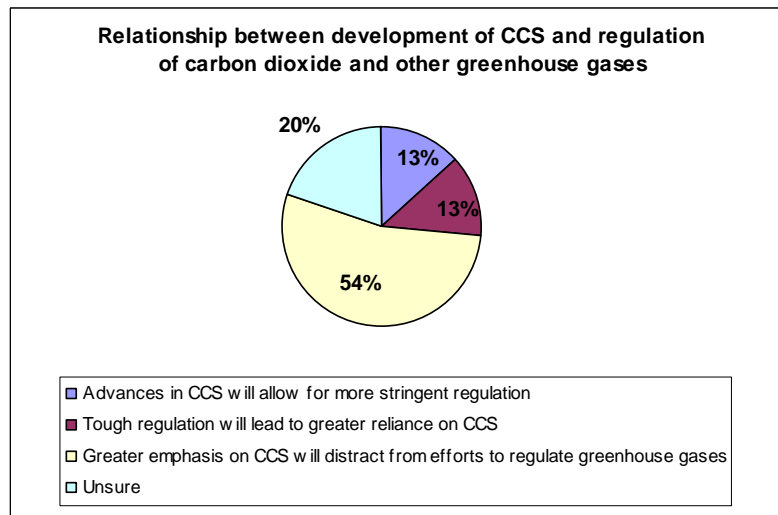
Some respondents pointed out that carbon credits to CCS should not be reduced initially, to bring CCS into the market, but they should be phased out in the long-term. In addition, higher rebates could be assigned if long-term reliability can be credibly demonstrated.

**Question 5:**



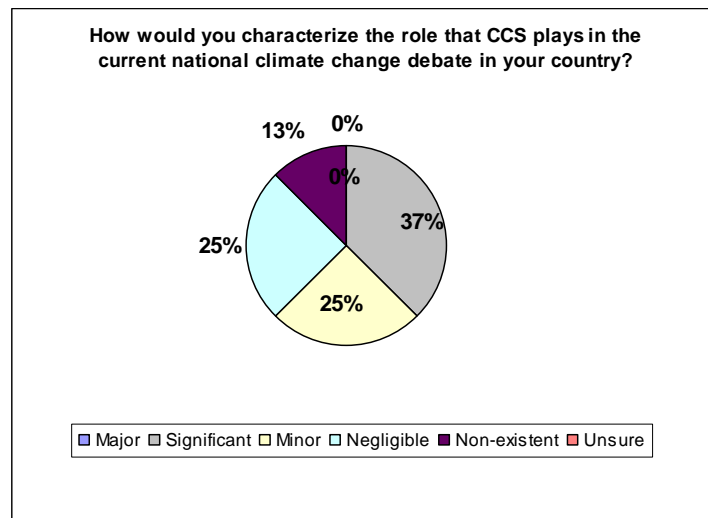
**Comment:** Although the majority (63%) is in favor of some form of restrictions on the purchase of emission credits from third countries, still 37% of voters would not support quantitative limits. However, the larger fraction of voters (38%) would go for the milder limit of 20% and only 10% would propose a strict limit of 10%. Some respondents also stressed that the limit should also include credits from reduced degradation and deforestation in foreign countries.

**Question 6:**



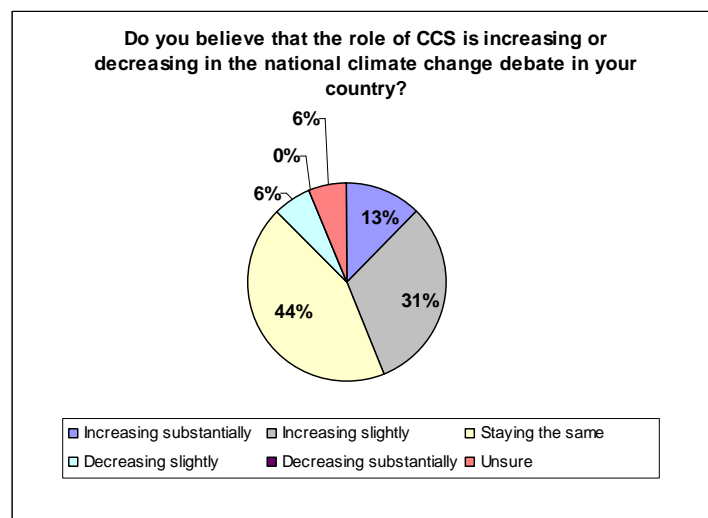
**Comment:** 54% of respondents view the development of CCS as a potential obstacle to other efforts to regulate GHG emissions. On the contrary, a small fraction (13%) thinks that advances in CCS will make it possible to achieve more stringent regulations. At the same time another 13% believes that more stringent regulations would stimulate the deployment of CCS. A large share of voters was unsure (20%).

**Question 7:**



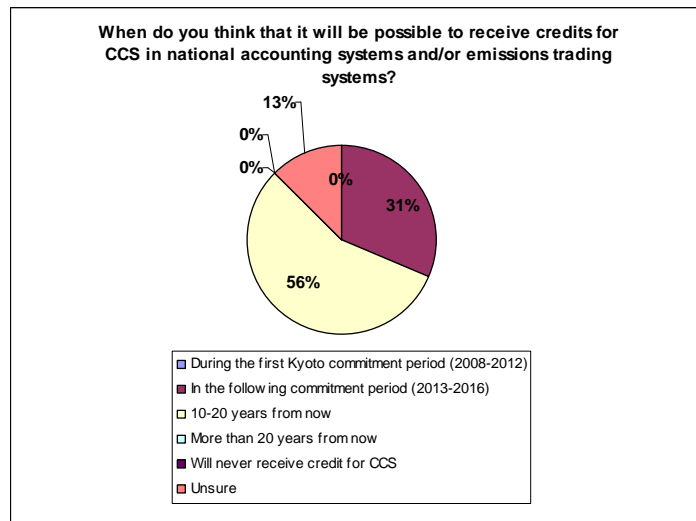
**Comment:** Most voters (73%) regard the role of CCS in their own countries as either non-existent (13%), negligible (25%), or minor (25%). Only 37% of respondents thinks that CCS is at the center of the national debate of climate change policy. What can be inferred from these results is probably that CCS potentially is an important technology to reduce emissions, but not being deployed on large scale, most voters still considered its role as limited. A voter also pointed out that in countries where power generation relies mostly on natural gas, such as Italy, CCS has lower potentials.

**Question 8:**



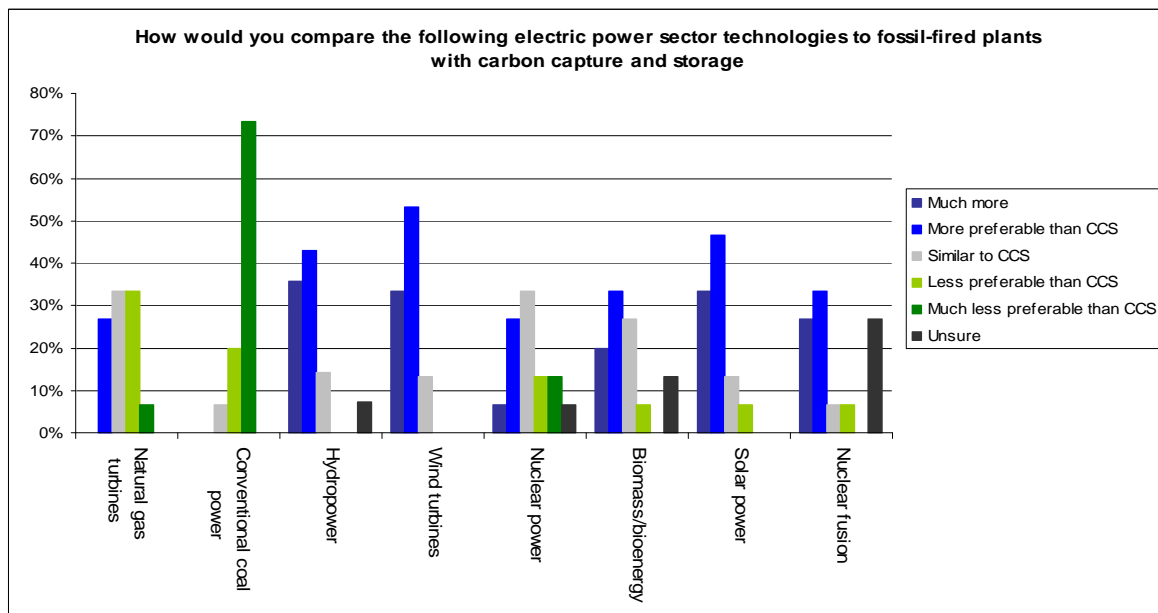
**Comment:** Question 8 asked whether the role of CCS has been changing over time in the national climate policy debate. According to 44% of voters, it did not show major changes. About the same share (44%) believes that it has increased either substantially (13%) or slightly (31%). According to a minor group (6%), CCS has been characterized by a slightly decrease.

**Question 9:**



**Comment:** Question 9 is about the possibility of accrediting emission reduction obtained with CCS projects. Most respondents (56%) think that this will happen in 10 to 20 years from now, whereas 31% is more optimistic and believes this could occur already before 2016. Respondents also pointed out that only few large-scale CCS projects will exit before 2016.

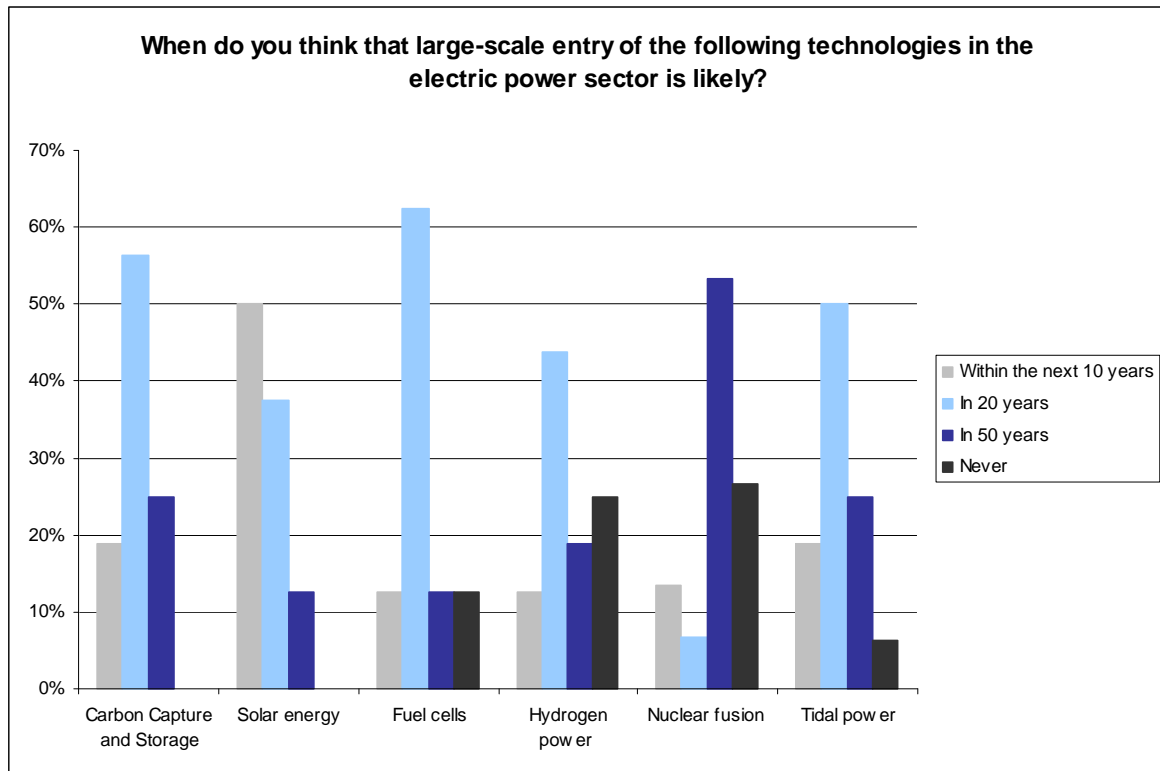
**Question 10:**



**Comment:** The most widely agreed result is that conventional coal power is much less preferred than CCS (73%). Other technologies that have been considered “much less preferable” are nuclear power (13%) and natural gas (7%). “More preferred” or either “much more preferred” options include hydropower (43%, 36%), wind turbines (53%, 33%), solar power (47%, 33%), and nuclear fusion (33%, 27%). The options that are more comparable to CCS for a larger number of voters are natural gas (33%), nuclear power (33%), and biomass/bioenergy (27%).

Making these comparisons is not without controversies, as testified by the numerous comments raised by the respondents. Comparison with some technologies such as nuclear fusion is hard to make because it depends on its availability, which is still unknown. To some voters, the comparison with wind and solar is not totally appropriate because coal with CCS is a baseload option whereas wind and solar are not. Other comparisons that appear difficult are those with gas and nuclear.

**Question 11:**



**Comment:** It seems that a number of respondents is quite optimistic about future availability of low carbon technologies. Solar energy is considered to be available on large-scale in 10 (50%) or 20 years (38%). Most voters believe that CCS (56%), Fuel cells (63%), hydrogen power(44%), and tidal power (50%) will probably take 20 years. The technologies that will never become available for a large number of voters are nuclear fusion (27% and 53% in 50 years) and hydrogen power (25% and 19% in 50 years). To summarize it seems that the most promising technology in the next 10 years is solar energy, whereas the one that is less likely is nuclear fusion. However, respondents stressed the importance to specify whether photovoltaic or concentration solar is meant. Regarding hydrogen power, it was commented that it cannot be regarded a real power generating technology. Regarding fuel cells, application to vehicles might be more challenging.