POLITECNICO DI TORINO

SELEZIONE PUBBLICA, PER TITOLI ED ESAMI, PER LA COPERTURA DI UN POSTO DI TECNOLOGO, AI SENSI DELL'ART. 24 BIS DELLA LEGGE 240/2010, CON CONTRATTO DI LAVORO A TEMPO PIENO E DETERMINATO PER LA DURATA DI 3 ANNI, PRESSO L'AREA CONTROLLO DIREZIONALE E PROGETTI STRATEGICI DI QUESTO POLITECNICO.

Testo n. 1

1. Alla luce della sua comprensione del contesto dell'Energy Center, quali sono le tematiche più significative da gestire nell'interazione con le aziende insediate

2. Si chiede al candidato di leggere e tradurre il testo evidenziato allegato.

EUROPEAN
COMMISSION

Brussels, 22.1.2014
COM(2014) 15 final

COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT, THE COUNCIL, THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE AND THE COMMITTEE OF THE REGIONS

A policy framework for climate and energy in the period from 2020 to 2030

{SWD(2014) 15 final}
{SWD(2014) 16 final}

PROVA 1

COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT, THE COUNCIL, THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE AND THE COMMITTEE OF THE REGIONS

A policy framework for climate and energy in the period from 2020 to 2030

1. INTRODUCTION

Much has been achieved since the EU adopted its first package of climate and energy measures in 2008. The EU is now well on track to meet the 2020 targets for greenhouse gas emissions reduction and renewable energy and significant improvements have been made in the intensity of energy use thanks to more efficient buildings, products, industrial processes and vehicles. These achievements are all the more significant given that the European economy has grown by around 45% in real terms since 1990. The 20/20/20 targets for greenhouse gas emissions, renewable energy and energy savings have played a key role in driving this progress and sustaining the employment of more than 4.2 million people in various eco-industries[1], with continuous growth during the crisis.

Box 1: Key achievements of the current energy and climate policy framework

The Union has set itself three targets to be attained by 2020 for greenhouse gas emissions reductions (20%), the share of renewable energy (20%) and improvements in energy efficiency (20%). Current energy and climate policies are delivering substantial progress towards these 20/20/20 targets:

- Greenhouse gas emissions in 2012 decreased by 18% relative to emissions in 1990 and are expected to reduce further to levels 24% and 32% lower than in 1990 by 2020 and 2030 respectively on the basis of current policies.
- The share of renewable energy has increased to 13% in 2012 as a proportion of final energy consumed and is expected to rise further to 21% in 2020 and 24% in 2030.
- The EU had installed about 44% of the world's renewable electricity (excluding hydro) at the end of 2012.
- The energy intensity of the EU economy has reduced by 24% between 1995 and 2011 whilst the improvement by industry was about 30%.
- The carbon intensity of the EU economy fell by 28% between 1995 and 2010.

Much has also changed since 2008. Most obvious is the impact of the economic and financial crisis which has affected Member States' capacity to invest. Fossil fuel prices remain high which negatively affects the Union's trade balance and energy costs. In 2012, the EU's oil and gas import bill amounted to more than €400 billion or approximately 3.1% of the Union's GDP. There has been a decisive shift in the centre of gravity of global energy demand towards emerging economics, notably China and India. At the same time, households and industrial users are increasingly concerned by rising energy prices and price differentials with many of the Union's trading partners most notably the USA. The internal energy market has developed but new risks for fragmentation have emerged. The EU's Emissions Trading System (ETS) is not driving investments in low-carbon technologies sufficiently well, increasing the likelihood

[1] Eurostat data on the environmental good and services sector.

of new national policies that undermine the level playing field the ETS was meant to create. While renewable energy technologies have matured and costs have fallen substantially, the rapid development of renewable energy sources now poses new challenges for the energy system. Many energy using products are now more efficient and consumers are benefitting from real energy and financial savings.

At the same time, there has been further confirmation of the likely impact of human influence on climate change and of the need for substantial and sustained reductions of greenhouse gas emissions to limit further changes in the earth's climate[2].

It is now time, therefore, to reflect on these developments and the policy framework we need for 2030. In line with stakeholders' responses to the Green Paper[3], there is a need to continue to drive progress towards a low-carbon economy which ensures competitive and affordable energy for all consumers, creates new opportunities for growth and jobs and provides greater security of energy supplies and reduced import dependence for the Union as a whole. We need to make an ambitious commitment to make further greenhouse gas emission reductions in line with the cost-effective pathway described in the 2050 roadmaps[4], and to do so in time for the upcoming negotiations on an international climate agreement. We need to provide regulatory certainty as early as possible for investors in low-carbon technologies, to spur research, development and innovation and up-scaling and industrialisation of supply chains for new technologies. This must all be done in a way which takes account of the prevailing economic and political realities and builds on our experience of the current policy framework.

Against this background, the 2030 policy framework should be based on full implementation of the 20/20/20 targets and the following:

- An ambitious commitment to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in line with the 2050 roadmaps. Delivery of this commitment should follow a cost-efficient approach which responds to the challenges of affordability, competitiveness, security of supply and sustainability, and which takes account of current economic and political circumstances.
- Simplification of the European policy framework while improving complementarity and coherence between objectives and instruments.
- Within this EU framework, providing flexibility for Member States to define a low-carbon transition appropriate to their specific circumstances, preferred energy mix and needs in terms of energy security and allowing them to keep costs to a minimum.
- Strengthening regional cooperation between Member States to help them meet common energy and climate challenges more cost-effectively while furthering market integration and preventing market distortion.
- Building on the momentum behind the development of renewables with a policy based on a more cost-efficient approach which reinforces the European dimension and has further integration of the internal energy market and undistorted competition at its core.

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2 Climate Change 2013: The Physical Science Basis; Working Group I of the IPCC; Summary for Policy Makers, October 2013.

3 COM(2013) 169: Green Paper on a 2030 Framework for climate and energy policies.

4 COM(2011) 885 Energy Roadmap 2050; COM(2011) 112 A Roadmap for moving to a competitive, low-carbon economy in 2050.

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Testo n. 2

1. Alla luce della sua comprensione del contesto dell'Energy Center, quali sono le tematiche più significative per coinvolgere aziende ed enti terzi nell'iniziativa.

2. Si chiede al candidato di leggere e tradurre il testo evidenziato allegato.

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PROVA 2

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Box 1: Key achievements of the current energy and climate policy framework

The Union has set itself three targets to be attained by 2020 for greenhouse gas emissions reductions (20%), the share of renewable energy (20%) and improvements in energy efficiency (20%). Current energy and climate policies are delivering substantial progress towards these 20/20/20 targets:

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[1] Eurostat data on the environmental good and services sector.

of new national policies that undermine the level playing field the ETS was meant to create. While renewable energy technologies have matured and costs have fallen substantially, the rapid development of renewable energy sources now poses new challenges for the energy system. Many energy using products are now more efficient and consumers are benefitting from real energy and financial savings.

At the same time, there has been further confirmation of the likely impact of human influence on climate change and of the need for substantial and sustained reductions of greenhouse gas emissions to limit further changes in the earth's climate[2].

It is now time, therefore, to reflect on these developments and the policy framework we need for 2030. In line with stakeholders' responses to the Green Paper[3], there is a need to continue to drive progress towards a low-carbon economy which ensures competitive and affordable energy for all consumers, creates new opportunities for growth and jobs and provides greater security of energy supplies and reduced import dependence for the Union as a whole. We need to make an ambitious commitment to make further greenhouse gas emission reductions in line with the cost-effective pathway described in the 2050 roadmaps[4], and to do so in time for the upcoming negotiations on an international climate agreement. We need to provide regulatory certainty as early as possible for investors in low-carbon technologies, to spur research, development and innovation and up-scaling and industrialisation of supply chains for new technologies. This must all be done in a way which takes account of the prevailing economic and political realities and builds on our experience of the current policy framework.

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Testo n. 3

1. Alla luce della sua comprensione del contesto dell'Energy Center, quali sono le tematiche più significative nella raccolta e diffusione dei risultati dell'attività del Centro.

2. Si chiede al candidato di leggere e tradurre il testo evidenziato allegato.

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PROVA 3

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Testo n. 4

1. Alla luce della sua comprensione del contesto dell'Energy Center, quali sono le tematiche più significative nel supporto alle strutture dell'Energy Center nelle attività di ricerca.

2. Si chiede al candidato di leggere e tradurre il testo evidenziato allegato.

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