

COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

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MEMBER STATES' ENERGY SAVING PROGRAMMÉS :
SITUATION MAY 1980

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Member States' Energy Saving Programmes : Situation May 1980

Contents

- A. Commentary
- B. Text of the Resolution adopted by the Council of Ministers on 13 May 1980
- C. Comparison of Member States' Energy Saving programmes and the basic energy saving programmes recommended to Member States
- D. Public Sector Budgets for Energy Saving 1978-1980
- E. Comparison of the principal elements of some of the larger incentive schemes for energy saving in the home

Member States' Energy Saving Programmes : Situation May 1980

A. Commentary

1. On 9 June 1980, the Council of Ministers adopted a resolution concerning "new lines of action by the Community in the field of energy saving".

2. Paragraph 2 of that resolution reads as follows:

(The Council) "agrees that Member States should, where this proves necessary, adapt their energy saving programmes so that by the end of 1980 each Member State has an energy saving programme covering all the main sectors of energy use and an appropriate energy pricing policy. In order to produce comparable effects, these programmes should be based on energy pricing guidelines and measures recommended in the basic programme set out in Annex to this Resolution. They must, however, be adapted to the specific priorities and conditions in the Member States."

3. In this document, a detailed comparison is made between the energy pricing guidelines and recommended measures annexed to the resolution, and the energy-saving programmes adopted by Member States as of 13 May 1980. Not every measure adopted by Member States is listed because the comparison is limited to the basic energy-saving programme described in that annex.

4. A table is also given showing best estimates of the public sector budgets for energy saving in 1978, 1979 and 1980. Every effort has been made to give accurate figures, but some inaccuracies may remain because such expenditures are spread across many departments of government, and between central, regional and local government, and in no Member State does any official unified estimate exist. Clearly, there is a need to prepare and publish programme budgets similar to those attempted in this document, in every Member State of the Community.

5. Finally, a comparison is made of the principal elements of some of the larger incentive schemes for energy saving in the home. With the exception of France, it is known that all these schemes are under active review, and important changes will probably be proposed.

6. This document, which is descriptive in character, will be followed by an analytical review of Member States' programmes to be prepared early in 1981, together with proposals for such further action as may seem appropriate at a national and at a Community level.

COUNCIL RESOLUTION

of 9 June 1980

concerning new lines of action by the Community in the field of energy saving

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having taken note of the communications of 21 June 1979 from the Commission entitled 'Third Report on the Community's programme for energy saving' and 'New lines of action by the European Community in the field of energy saving',

Having taken note of the opinion of the European Parliament (*),

Having taken note of the opinion of the Economic and Social Committee (*),

Having regard to the Council resolutions of 17 December 1974 concerning, on the one hand, Community energy policy objectives for 1985 (*) and, on the other hand, a Community action programme for the rational use of energy (*),

Having regard to the conclusions reached by the European Council in July 1978 and March 1979, which reaffirmed and enlarged the scope of the objectives for the rational use of energy for 1985,

Whereas it is necessary to determine objectives for 1990 for the Community energy-saving programme;

Whereas the Member States and the Community as a whole have, in general, made good progress towards achieving the objectives set for 1985;

Whereas, however, all the Member States must contribute to the achievement of the Community

objectives by the adoption of comparable energy-saving programmes, with due regard for the circumstances peculiar to each Member State;

Whereas coordination of the programmes of the Member States and, where necessary, of specific actions at Community level can contribute to better results, in conformity with the Treaties,

1. *approves* the objective of progressively reducing the average ratio for the whole of the Community between the rate of growth in gross primary-energy consumption and the rate of growth in the gross domestic product to 0.7 or less by 1990;
2. *agrees* that Member States should, where this proves necessary, adapt their energy-saving programmes so that by the end of 1980 each Member State has an energy-saving programme covering all the main sectors of energy use and an appropriate energy-pricing policy. In order to produce comparable effects, these programmes should be based on energy-pricing guidelines and measures recommended in the basic programme set out in the Annex. They must, however, be adapted to the specific priorities and conditions in the Member States;
3. *agrees* that work must be speeded up, particularly in international organizations, on the technical specifications of methods for measuring energy consumption and on performance standards, especially those relating to heat generators and domestic appliances;
4. *invites* the Commission, on the basis of the information provided by the Member States, to keep it abreast of progress made with national energy-saving programmes and calls upon the Commission to report to it on progress made towards attaining Community energy-saving targets.

(*) OJ No C 117, 12. 5. 1980, p. 66.

(*) OJ No C 113, 7. 5. 1980, p. 1.

(*) OJ No C 153, 9. 7. 1975, p. 2.

(*) OJ No C 153, 9. 7. 1975, p. 5.

ANNEX**GUIDELINES FOR A BASIC ENERGY-SAVING PROGRAMME RECOMMENDED TO EVERY MEMBER STATE****A. ENERGY PRICING**

Energy pricing should be based on the following principles:

- consumer prices should reflect representative conditions on the world market, taking account of longer-term trends;
- one of the factors determining consumer prices should be the cost of replacing and developing energy resources;
- energy prices on the market should be characterized by the greatest possible degree of transparency.

Publicity about energy prices and the cost to the consumer of energy used by appliances and installations should be as widespread as possible.

B. MEASURES TO ENCOURAGE THE RATIONAL USE OF ENERGY

The following measures are recommended:

1. Energy saving in the home

- a substantial upward revision of compulsory minimum performance requirements for new housing and heating systems;
- regulations to ensure individual metering, billing and control of heating systems in multi-occupied residential buildings;
- performance standards and control of servicing of heating systems;
- publicity campaigns and advice centres for energy saving in the home;
- financial aids for necessary improvements to existing houses, an exemplary programme for dwellings in public ownership;
- labelling to indicate the energy consumption of domestic appliances.

2. Energy saving in industry

- energy auditing, especially in industries consuming large volumes of energy;
- financial aids for small and medium-sized businesses, publicity campaigns;
- financial and tax aids to encourage investment to save energy;
- financial aids for the commercial promotion of new energy-saving technologies, equipment or methods (demonstration projects).

3. Energy saving in agriculture

- promotion of the use of energy-saving agricultural equipment for the transport and processing of crops, informing users of the scope for making better use of existing equipment and of the use of energy-saving techniques of cultivation, and training them accordingly;
- rational use of chemical fertilizers;
- better use of locally available alternative energy sources to heat farm buildings and glass houses.

4. Energy saving in offices and in commerce

- an exemplary public-sector programme;
- compulsory minimum performance standards for new offices;
- performance standards and control of servicing of heating, cooling and ventilation systems.

5. Energy saving in transport

- information and publicity campaigns;
- implementation of a standard method of measuring the fuel consumption of vehicles;
- if necessary, implementation of measures to ensure that new vehicles sold within the Community comply with voluntary targets for lower fuel consumption announced by car manufacturers in the Community;
- collecting such available national data as will enable progress towards these voluntary targets to be examined at Community level.

6. Energy production

Measures to encourage the rational use of heat resulting from the generation of electrical energy and from industrial processes, as well as the development of heat distribution networks.

7. Information and education

- sustained publicity drives on energy saving;
- educational programmes in schools, technical colleges and universities and vocational retraining programmes.

8. Sustained efforts in research, development and demonstration

Section C

Comparison of Member States' Energy Saving Programmes
and the basic energy saving programmes recommended to
Member States.

BELGIUM : Energy Pricing Practices

Taxes on energy are generally fairly high. Higher taxes on gas consumption are being considered.

Gas prices are under review. Increase in excise tax of 0.012 ECU per m³, September 1979.

BELGIUM : Specific Measures

2.

<u>Title</u>	<u>Action</u>		
	Public Sector Budget		
	1978	1979	1980
		*	*
			MECU

1. Energy Saving in the Home

- a substantial upward revision of compulsory minimum performance requirements for new housing and heating systems
- regulations to ensure individual metering, billing and control of heating systems in multi-occupied residential buildings
- performance standards and control of servicing of heating systems
- publicity campaigns and advice centres for energy saving in the home
- financial aids for necessary improvements to existing houses, an exemplary programme for dwellings in public ownership
- labelling to indicate the energy consumption of domestic appliances

Advisory standards for the thermal insulation of new buildings, compulsory standards for some categories of public buildings

No performance standards. Mandatory regulations for the annual servicing and adjustment of coal and oil-fired boilers

Publicity campaigns through TV, radio and press until end 1979; in all the media from January 1980.
Free advisory service

Regional aids for thermal insulation and double glazing for new or renovated buildings but subject to limiting conditions

Voluntary labelling system for domestic appliances

* The budget for regional aids cannot be identified.

8

Action

Public Sector Budget

<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	MECU
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2. Energy Saving in Industry

- energy auditing, especially in industries consuming large volumes of energy
- financial aids for small and medium-sized businesses, publicity campaigns
- financial and tax aids to encourage investment to save energy
- financial aids for the commercial promotion of new energy-saving technologies, equipment or methods (demonstration projects)

Advisory service and free computing for, amongst others, small and medium-sized businesses

Some aid to demonstration projects through non-specific programmes. Service to support industrial prototypes. Scientific Research Programme (IRSIA)

Action

Public Sector Budget

1978 1979 1980 MECU

3. Energy Saving in Agriculture

- promotion of the use of energy-saving agricultural equipment for the transport and processing of crops, informing users of the scope for making better use of existing equipment and of the use of energy-saving techniques of cultivation, and training them accordingly
- rational use of chemical fertilizers
- better use of locally available energy sources to heat farm buildings and glass houses

Action

Public Sector Budget

<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	MECU
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4. Energy Saving in Offices and in Commerce

- an exemplary public-sector programme
- compulsory minimum performance standards for new offices
- performance standards and control of servicing of heating, cooling and ventilation systems

Mandatory requirements for public buildings or for new or modernized offices in the public sector

Mandatory standards only for public buildings

Mandatory annual adjustment and servicing of boilers.

Action

Public Sector Budget

<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	MECU

6. Energy Production

Measures to encourage the rational use of heat resulting from the generation of electrical energy and from industrial processes, as well as the development of heat distribution networks

7. Information and Education

<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	MECU
	0.6	1.7	

- sustained publicity drives on energy saving

- educational programmes in schools, technical colleges and universities and vocational retraining programmes

According to the new energy saving programme, TV, radio and press will be used until end of 1979, and in 1980 there will be a sustained campaign in all the media

8.

Action

Public Sector Budget

<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	MECU
2	2	2	

Extension of the programme adopted in 1977 (for 3 years with a budget of 6m ECU)

8. Sustained Efforts in Research, Development and Demonstration

DENMARK : Energy Pricing Practices

1.

Taxes on energy are generally the highest in the Community. Taxes on oil products were increased by a further 20% in June 1979. A gas consumption tax was introduced and taxes on electricity increased (on top of which VAT at 20-25% must be paid by domestic users).

2.

DENMARK : Specific Measures

Action

Public Sector Budget

<u>Title</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>MECU</u>
1. <u>Energy Saving in the Home</u>	13	57		

- a substantial upward revision of compulsory minimum performance requirements for new housing and heating systems

Denmark's standards, generally the highest in the European Community, were doubled again in February 1979.

- regulations to ensure individual metering, billing and control of heating systems in multi-occupied residential buildings

A regulation to ensure individual metering and billing in multi-occupied dwellings will be proposed shortly.

- performance standards and control of servicing of heating systems

Legislation for performance standards is being prepared. In May 1979, an annual control of all oil-fired boilers of less than 60 kW was introduced.

- publicity campaigns and advice centres for energy saving in the home

A system of "accredited" energy consultants with fixed fees is established. The list of consultants is widely published.

- financial aids for necessary improvements to existing houses, an exemplary programme for dwellings in public ownership

Tax credit of 50% of costs of insulation for owner-occupied dwellings, maximum 428 ECU. However, it is expected that this will be transformed into a multi-year grant scheme. For 1978/80, grants of 30% for insulation of rented apartments up to a maximum of 256 ECU, programme budget is approx. 80m. ECU.

- labelling to indicate the energy consumption of domestic appliances

Legislation is being prepared.

2. Energy Saving in Industry

- energy auditing, especially in industries consuming large volumes of energy

- financial aids for small and medium-sized businesses, publicity campaigns

- financial and tax aids to encourage investment to save energy

- financial aids for the commercial promotion of new energy-saving technologies, equipment or methods (demonstration projects)

Action

Public Sector Budget

	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	MECU
	5.9	8.6		

Energy audits are encouraged but are not mandatory.
A register of the 600 most energy-intensive industries has been established, which are kept regularly informed.

0.85m ECU spent on free advisory services, and 1.43m ECU granted in specific aids. A staff of consultants is available from the technological service institutes.

20m ECU spent 1977 to 1979 in grants to support energy saving investment in industrial processes. Subsidies can be up to 40% of the project cost but average 28%. Average payback 5 years. Projects with a payback of less than 2 years are excluded. Grants are also available to improve space heating.

This scheme exists within the framework of general aids to investment in energy saving.

4.

Action

Public Sector Budget

1978 1979 1980 MECU

3. Energy Saving in Agriculture

- promotion of the use of energy-saving agricultural equipment for the transport and processing of crops, informing users of the scope for making better use of existing equipment and of the use of energy-saving techniques of cultivation, and training them accordingly

- rational use of chemical fertilizers

- better use of locally available energy sources to heat farm buildings and glass houses

Action

Public Sector Budget

	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	MECU
	10.4	17.1		

Budget of 11.5m ECU to 1980 for improvements to existing buildings.

Improved standards effective January 1979.

No action presently proposed.

4. Energy Saving in Offices and in Commerce

- an exemplary public-sector programme
- compulsory minimum performance standards for new offices
- performance standards and control of servicing of heating, cooling and ventilation systems

Action

Public Sector Budget

<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	MECU
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5. Energy Saving in Transport

- information and publicity campaigns
 - implementation of a standard method of measuring the fuel consumption of vehicles
 - if necessary, implementation of measures to ensure that new vehicles sold within the Community comply with voluntary targets for lower fuel consumption announced by car manufacturers in the Community
 - collecting such available national data as will enable progress towards these voluntary targets to be examined at Community level
- Radio and TV campaigns.
- No timetable for legislation.
- Not relevant - discussions proceeding in EEC context.

Action

Public Sector Budget

<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	MECU
9.3	9.3		

Measures to encourage the rational use of heat resulting from the generation of electrical energy and from industrial processes, as well as the development of heat distribution networks

Framework legislation for the Danish Heat Plan, May 1979. Danish power stations encouraged to produce up to 40% of output in form of heat. District heat to cover 1/3 of total requirements by 1990. Grants are available up to 25% of investment cost. A total of 37m. ECU is available 1978-82.

6. Energy Production

7. Information and Education

<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	MECU
0.3	0.14		

- sustained publicity drives on energy saving
- educational programmes in schools, technical colleges and universities and vocational retraining programmes

Campaign concentrated on housing, industry and trade. Free air time given on state broadcasting. Touring exhibitions.

8.

Action

Public Sector Budget

MECU

1980

1979

1978

3

3

8. Sustained Efforts in Research, Development and Demonstration

I.

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY : Energy Pricing Practices

Taxes on heating oil doubled (from 0.04 to 0.07 ECU per 150 kg)

Law to amend Federal Electricity Pricing Regulations especially to decrease regressivity, and including incentives for electric heat pumps. A new law concerning the general conditions for electricity and gas distribution gives a special place to auto-production.

Power companies required to classify clients in most advantageous tariff based on previous 12 months' consumption.

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY : Specific Measures

Title

Public Sector Budget

Action

	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	MECU
	288 ¹⁾	(350) ¹⁾	368 ¹⁾	

1. Energy Saving in the Home

-- a substantial upward revision of compulsory minimum performance requirements for new housing and heating systems

Standards were raised to a high level (second only to Denmark) in 1977. A further increase is being prepared.

-- regulations to ensure individual metering, billing and control of heating systems in multi-occupied residential buildings

Individual billing for heating for publicly financed dwellings already prescribed (with a transition period). Proposals are before Parliament for unsubsidized dwellings.

-- performance standards and control of servicing of heating systems

Regulation on the performance of heating systems and their operation in force October 1978.

-- publicity campaigns and advice centres for energy saving in the home

Publicity campaign stepped up in 1979. Consumer Association's Advisory centres are supported (1980 budget 3.8m ECU). Energy utilities have important information and advice services.

-- financial aids for necessary improvements to existing houses, an exemplary programme for dwellings in public ownership

4-year programme 1978 to 1982, budget 1734m. ECU. Subsidies 25% of investment cost, minimum 1595 ECU, maximum 4785 ECU per dwelling, or tax credits giving a special rebate of 10% of the investment costs for 10 years (equivalent to an effective subsidy of up to 40% depending on the level of taxation). Installation of solar collectors and heat pumps is also allowable.

(1) Including expenditure by the Länder.

3.

Labelling to indicate the energy consumption of domestic appliances

Voluntary labelling in force from spring 1978 for refrigerators, deep-freezers, dishwashers and electric cookers.

A voluntary agreement on technical improvements in relevant energy-using appliances to encourage energy saving has been made with electrical and gas appliance manufacturers.

Action

Public Sector Budget

<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	MECU
43	54	87	

- energy auditing, especially in industries consuming large volumes of energy

Energy audits are not mandatory. There is no government programme in support of energy audits for industry in general, other than a pamphlet service. However, industry itself and industry associations are active.

- financial aids for small and medium-sized businesses, publicity campaigns

A programme was adopted August 1978 (Budget 1m ECU 1978, 1.3m ECU 1979).

- financial and tax aids to encourage investment to save energy

Investment allowance of 7.5% of purchasing price and manufacturing costs of certain investments in energy production and distribution and energy-saving technology. Tax relief for diesel CHP, and gas-fired heat pumps.

- financial aids for the commercial promotion of new energy-saving technologies, equipment or methods (demonstration projects)

Programme begun May 1979. Budget for 1978 : 3.3m ECU; for 1979 : 5.4m ECU.

Action

Public Sector Budget

	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	MECU
	1	4	5.5	

3. Energy Saving in Agriculture

- promotion of the use of energy-saving agricultural equipment for the transport and processing of crops, informing users of the scope for making better use of existing equipment and of the use of energy-saving techniques of cultivation, and training them accordingly

An extensive information and training programme is in operation covering in particular the use of agricultural machinery, the heating of agricultural buildings, washing and drying processes, the recovery of waste heat, use of heat pumps, solar and wind energy, and of mineral fertilisers.

- rational use of chemical fertilizers

- better use of locally available energy sources to heat farm buildings and glass houses

Particular efforts are made for horticulture. Conversion from heating oil to district heating, gas and coal.

6.

Action

Public Sector Budget

	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	MECU
	21	24	82	

Requirements for energy audits and proper design evaluation for new buildings.

Standards raised in 1977. New increases in preparation.

Regulation in force as of October 1978.

4. Energy Saving in Offices and in Commerce

- an exemplary public sector programme

- compulsory minimum performance standards for new offices

- performance standards and control of servicing of heating, cooling and ventilation systems

Action

Public Sector Budget

	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	MECU
	-	-	-	

5. Energy Saving in Transport

- information and publicity campaigns

Campaign renewed in 1979. Operating instructions on energy-efficient driving from manufacturers.

- implementation of a standard method of measuring the fuel consumption of vehicles

The ECE A-70 is used for publicity by the German motor vehicle industry and by importers of motor cars.

- if necessary, implementation of measures to ensure that new vehicles sold within the Community comply with voluntary targets for lower fuel consumption announced by car manufacturers in the Community

The German motor vehicle industry adopted a 10 to 12% saving target by 1985 in April 1979, and a similar undertaking was given by both manufacturers and importers to adapt private motor cars in 1980 to a methanol mixture of up to 15%.

- collecting such available national data as will enable progress towards these voluntary targets to be examined at Community level

Action

Public Sector Budget

<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	MECU
50	60	80	

6. Energy Production

Measures to encourage the rational use of heat resulting from the generation of electrical energy and from industrial processes, as well as the development of heat distribution networks

A series of measures have been adopted to improve the economics of industrial CHP and co-operation between industry and the electricity utilities. A budget of 260m ECU is authorized to promote the use of waste heat from power stations. The linking of buildings to district heating schemes is eligible for grants (up to 25% of cost) under the modernization of housing law. Relevant tariff changes were adopted on 1.4.80. Further incentives for district heating plants are under consideration.

7. Information and Education

- sustained publicity drives on energy saving

- educational programmes in schools, technical colleges and universities and vocational retraining programmes

<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	MECU
5	9	18	

Radio spots, TV spots, brochures, newspaper adverts etc.

Introduction of rational energy use in all relevant professional training courses in association with the Länder. Inclusion of energy-efficient driving in the driving test is now proposed.

Action

Public Sector Budget

	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	MECU
8. <u>Sustained Efforts in Research, Development and Demonstration.</u>	33	56	84	

A very large programme.

1.

FRANCE : Energy Pricing Practices

Taxes on energy consumption in France are generally relatively high, but have not been further increased recently.

Electricity tariffs have been changed to reduce degenerativity and to discourage the use of electricity for space heating without storage.

Gas tariffs were increased in January 1980 to bring them into line with other energy prices.

FRANCE : Specific Measures

<u>Action</u>	
Public Sector Budget	
<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u> <u>1980</u>
82	132 187
MECU	

1. Energy Saving in the Home

- a substantial upward revision of compulsory minimum performance requirements for new housing and heating systems
- regulations to ensure individual metering, billing and control of heating systems in multi-occupied residential buildings
- performance standards and control of servicing of heating systems
- publicity campaigns and advice centres for energy saving in the home
- financial aids for necessary improvements to existing houses, an exemplary programme for dwellings in public ownership
- labelling to indicate the energy consumption of domestic appliances

Higher insulation standards adopted in 1977, including temperature limits.

Compulsory allocation of charges in relation to individual consumption in all new buildings: existing buildings to be adapted by 1985.

Minimum performance requirements for boilers, standards for installation and use of heating systems and compulsory inspection of heating installations above a certain rating.

Information and advice campaigns. Beginning in autumn 1979, a large-scale programme to encourage energy saving in homes and buildings in commercial use.

Aids for the insulation of existing houses to a value of up to 72 ECU per t.o.e. saved and loans up to 1785 ECU at controlled interest rates. Aid up to 30% of cost for public sector dwellings. Loans for installation of new direct-heating appliances.

Compulsory labelling of the electricity consumption of household appliances.

Action

Public Sector Budget

	1978	1979	1980	MECU
	29	71	64	

In the framework of sector agreements, the energy balances and progress of energy saving programmes in business are periodically examined.

Aids for advice for small and medium-sized businesses (1.8 MECU). Information campaigns for industrialists. Organization of conferences.

Aids for investment (15 to 22% of capital cost). Aids for preliminary studies for energy saving investments (0.9 MECU). Loans at reduced interest rates (up to 70% reduction). Freeing of credit restrictions. Accelerated depreciation allowed. Sector contracts for energy saving. Financing of leasing schemes for energy saving equipment.

Aid up to 50% of cost with an average of 27%.

2. Energy Saving in Industry

- energy auditing, especially in industries consuming large volumes of energy
- financial aids for small and medium-sized businesses, publicity campaigns
- financial and tax aids to encourage investment to save energy
- financial aids for the commercial promotion of new energy-saving technologies, equipment or methods (demonstration projects)

Action

Public Sector Budget

<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	MECU
		12	

3. Energy Saving in Agriculture

- promotion of the use of energy-saving agricultural equipment for the transport and processing of crops, informing users of the scope for making better use of existing equipment and of the use of energy-saving techniques of cultivation, and training them accordingly
- rational use of chemical fertilizers
- better use of locally available energy sources to heat farm buildings and glass houses

A "green programme for energy" (programme vert pour l'énergie) was adopted in January 1980.

This programme reflects fully the objectives of the measures in the basic programme. Objectives are a 15% energy saving in the use of agricultural machinery, a 5-10% saving in use of energy in fertilisers, a 25% saving in homes, a 30-50% saving in sheds for rearing animals, a 25% saving in glasshouses, a 20% saving in drying processes, and a 20% saving in the food processing industry. In addition, the commercial use of fuels of agricultural origin is to be actively developed, to a value of at least ± 15m.t.o.e. by 1985.

Action

Public Sector Budget

	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	MECU
	24	23.5	70	

4. Energy Saving in Offices and in Commerce

-- an exemplary public sector programme

National administrations must prepare an energy saving plan for 1980-85, especially for heating. Cash limits (1980 expenditure same as 1979). Investment credits almost trebled. Periodic control of temperatures.

-- compulsory minimum performance standards for new offices

Regulations for thermal insulation and ventilation for buildings other than dwellings and especially for new buildings heated by electricity.

-- performance standards and control of servicing of heating, cooling and ventilation systems

Rules relating to ventilation and to the servicing of heating systems. Minimum performance and compulsory inspection of installations above a defined thermal rating.

Action

Public Sector Budget

	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>MECU</u>
5. <u>Energy Saving in Transport</u>	2	4	6.5	

- information and publicity campaigns

Encouragement of energy-efficient driving. Control of publicity on energy saving devices - minimum 5% proven economy is required. Economic driving school programme being expanded, and includes heavy goods vehicle drivers.

- implementation of a standard method of measuring the fuel consumption of vehicles

Consumption is measured by three test cycles and must be displayed in publicity about new vehicles. Control of publicity about new vehicles.

- if necessary, implementation of measures to ensure that new vehicles sold within the Community comply with voluntary targets for lower fuel consumption announced by car manufacturers in the Community

Agreements with manufacturers for the development before 1985 of prototypes saving 25% of fuel, and for the production by 1985 of a range of automobiles consuming an average of 7.3 litres/100 km.

- collecting such available national data as will enable progress towards these voluntary targets to be examined at Community level

Action

Public Sector Budget

	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	MECU
	-	-	-	

Measures to encourage the rational use of heat resulting from the generation of electrical energy and from industrial processes, as well as the development of heat distribution networks

Tariffs for autoproducers of electricity to encourage CHP. Proposals before Parliament to encourage CHP and heat distribution grids.

6. Energy Production

7. Information and Education

	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	MECU
	2.4	7.5	11.5	

- sustained publicity drives on energy saving

The "Agence pour les économies d'énergie" is responsible for a public information campaign in all sectors of consumption.
Law preventing misleading advertising recently strengthened.

- educational programmes in schools, technical colleges and universities and vocational retraining programmes

Distribution of a text on energy problems for secondary schooling

Action

Public Sector Budget

<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	MECU
42	51	58	

Research and Development Programme.

8. Sustained Efforts in Research, Development and Demonstration

IRELAND : Energy Pricing Practices

1.

Taxes on petrol increased by 0.07 ECU per litre and on other fuels by 0.02 ECU per litre in March 1980, but taxes on oil products remain low by Community standards. No VAT is charged to domestic consumers of gas and electricity. Road fund tax abolished for cars up to 2000 cc but registration fee doubled.

Declining block rates are being phased out in electricity tariffs.

3.

- financial aids for necessary improvements to existing houses, an exemplary programme for dwellings in public ownership

Income tax relief on labour costs for conservation measures to a maximum of 714 ECU.

A comprehensive programme is under active consideration.

- labelling to indicate the energy consumption of domestic appliances

Will be proposed.

Action

Public Sector Budget

	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	MECU

2. Energy Saving in Industry

- energy auditing, especially in industries consuming large volumes of energy

- financial aids for small and medium-sized businesses, publicity campaigns

- financial and tax aids to encourage investment to save energy

- financial aids for the commercial promotion of new energy-saving technologies, equipment or methods (demonstration projects)

Energy audits are encouraged but are not mandatory. Aids for new industry is conditional on the use of energy-efficient methods.

A Fuel Efficiency Advisory Service is available. Grants are provided for up to 1/3 of cost of consultants. Training guides for energy managers have been prepared.

Grants of 25 to 35% of approved capital expenditure available towards expenditure to reduce energy usage in factories.

Grants of up to 79 000 ECU are available to develop new processes which reduce energy consumption, and for demonstration projects.

Action

Public Sector Budget

1978 1979 1980 MECU

3. Energy Saving in Agriculture

- promotion of the use of energy-saving agricultural equipment for the transport and processing of crops, informing users of the scope for making better use of existing equipment and of the use of energy-saving techniques of cultivation, and training them accordingly

- rational use of chemical fertilizers

- better use of locally available energy sources to heat farm buildings and glass houses

General advice and information from the IIRS.

Demonstration project in the field of horticulture.

Action

Public Sector Budget

<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	MECU
-------------	-------------	-------------	------

4. Energy Saving in Offices and in Commerce

- an exemplary public-sector programme

In government offices, consumption is checked regularly. Insulation standards for new schools, hospitals. Advisory service offered by IIRS.

- compulsory minimum performance standards for new offices

- performance standards and control of servicing of heating, cooling and ventilation systems

A national boiler testing service is now in operation.

7.

Action

Public Sector Budget

<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	MECU
-------------	-------------	-------------	------

5. Energy Saving in Transport

- information and publicity campaigns

- intensive campaign on car use and maintenance, June/July 1979

- implementation of a standard method of measuring the fuel consumption of vehicles

- discussion proceeding in EEC context.

- if necessary, implementation of measures to ensure that new vehicles sold within the Community comply with voluntary targets for lower fuel consumption announced by car manufacturers in the Community
- collecting such available national data as will enable progress towards these voluntary targets to be examined at Community level

Action

Public Sector Budget

<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	MECU

Measures to encourage the rational use of heat resulting from the generation of electrical energy and from industrial processes, as well as the development of heat distribution networks

Subsidies can be given for the installation of a CHP system.

6. Energy Production

7. Information and Education

-- sustained publicity drives on energy saving

-- educational programmes in schools, technical colleges and universities and vocational retraining programmes

<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	MECU
0.4	0.7	1.4	

Publicity in all sectors. Conservation stamp, October 1979 : mail stamped with a "conserve energy" logo for two months in the year.

Energy Manager training. A schools competition on the theme of energy saving is supported by the Department of Energy.

9.

Action

Public Sector Budget

	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	MECU
8. <u>Sustained Efforts in Research, Development and Demonstration</u>	0.2	1.4		

1.

ITALY: Energy Pricing Practices

Tax increases for petrol and heating oil in 1977. Further increases for petrol but not heating oil approved in November 1979. Taxes on LPG for transport and heating also increased. Tax instituted for gas in non-industrial uses in 1977.

Progressive tariffs for the domestic use of electricity and gas introduced. As from August 1980, the amount of electricity on which assistance is given to low income groups is reduced from 1800 to 900 kWh per annum and second homes cease to be eligible.

Refinery margins are now comparable to those in other Member States.

ITALY : Specific Measures

2.

Title

Action

Public Sector Budget

1. Energy Saving in the Home

1978

1979

1980

MECU

- a substantial upward revision of compulsory minimum performance requirements for new housing and heating systems

Standards for thermal insulation, design and operation of new or renovated buildings and their heating systems (Feb. 1978).

- regulations to ensure individual metering, billing and control of heating systems in multi-occupied residential buildings

Central hot water systems must have individual meters and temperature must be limited to 48°C.

- performance standards and control of servicing of heating systems

Mandatory standards for the installation and servicing of heating systems (Feb. 1978).

- publicity campaigns and advice centres for energy saving in the home

Continuing information campaign - brochures, TV spots etc.

- financial aids for necessary improvements to existing houses, an exemplary programme for dwellings in public ownership

Aid proposed for new and existing dwellings up to 30% of cost of energy saving measures, up to a maximum total cost of 7750 ECU. Renewable energy sources will be eligible if they provide at least 30% of the total heat requirement.

- labelling to indicate the energy consumption of domestic appliances

25

Action

Public Sector Budget

	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	MECU
	-	-	-	

2. Energy Saving in Industry

- energy auditing, especially in industries consuming large volumes of energy
- financial aids for small and medium-sized businesses, publicity campaigns
- financial and tax aids to encourage investment to save energy
- financial aids for the commercial promotion of new energy-saving technologies, equipment or methods (demonstration projects)

Funds of 103m ECU are proposed for 1980 to contribute to interest rate reductions for energy saving investments in industry and agriculture. Aids are also proposed to renovate industrial and agricultural buildings.

Demonstration projects for energy saving are funded as part of a wider Research and Development programme, up to 100% of cost. Funds of 26m ECU are foreseen for 1980 for demonstration projects in the field of energy saving for renewable energy sources, or the substitution of oil or electricity.

Action

Public Sector Budget

<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	MECU
-------------	-------------	-------------	------

3. Energy Saving in Agriculture

- promotion of the use of energy-saving agricultural equipment for the transport and processing of crops, informing users of the scope for making better use of existing equipment and of the use of energy-saving techniques of cultivation, and training them accordingly

- Aids for investment in energy-saving technologies and to renovate agricultural buildings, (see section 2), and to promote the use of waste heat, biomass, wind and solar.

- rational use of chemical fertilizers

- better use of locally available energy sources to heat farm buildings and glass houses

Action

Public Sector Budget

<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	MECU
-------------	-------------	-------------	------

4. Energy Saving in Offices and in Commerce

- an exemplary public-sector programme

- compulsory minimum performance standards for new offices

Regulations concerning thermal insulation standards. The design and operation of new and existing commercial buildings and their heating systems.

- performance standards and control of servicing of heating, cooling and ventilation systems

Mandatory standards for the installation and servicing of heating systems.

6.

Action:

Public Sector Budget

<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	MECU
-------------	-------------	-------------	------

5. Energy Saving in Transport

- information and publicity campaigns

- implementation of a standard method of measuring the fuel consumption of vehicles

- if necessary, implementation of measures to ensure that new vehicles sold within the Community comply with voluntary targets for lower fuel consumption announced by car manufacturers in the Community

- collecting such available national data as will enable progress towards these voluntary targets to be examined at Community level

Continuation of the present campaign. Driving test modified to include economic driving.

Industry has adopted itself a target of 10% before 1985 for the reduction in fuel use by motor cars.

Action

Public Sector Budget

<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	MECU
-------------	-------------	-------------	------

6. Energy Production

Measures to encourage the rational use of heat resulting from the generation of electrical energy and from industrial processes, as well as the development of heat distribution networks

Law which provides that:

- the Ministry for Industry request ENEL for technical solutions for CHP
- the local authorities and regions construct and manage CHP installations
- hydroelectric concessions not being used by ENEL be transferred to local authorities or autoproducers.

Financial aid is foreseen to encourage the development of renewable resources, and CHP in industry (34m ECU).

7. Information and Education

- sustained publicity drives on energy saving
- educational programmes in schools, technical colleges and universities and vocational retraining programmes

<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	MECU
-------------	-------------	-------------	------

Continuation of public information campaigns through public and private agencies. Budget of 2.6m ECU for 1980.

Programme for schools sponsored by ENEL.

8.

Action

Public Sector Budget

	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	MECU
	10	10	10	

8. Sustained Efforts in Research, Development and Demonstration

A programme of energy research was approved in 1975 with a budget of 35m ECU, of which 22m ECU for energy conservation.

1.

LUXEMBOURG : Energy Pricing Practices

Taxation of energy in general, and oil products in particular is very low in Luxembourg compared to the general situation in the Community.

LUXEMBOURG : Specific Measures

2.

Title

Action

Public Sector Budget
(Housing/Trade, Transport and Industry)

1. <u>Energy Saving in the Home</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	MECU
		0.12		

- a substantial upward revision of compulsory minimum performance requirements for new housing and heating systems

Standards for thermal insulation recommended for new dwellings

- regulations to ensure individual metering, billing and control of heating systems in multi-occupied residential buildings

- performance standards and control of servicing of heating systems

Requirements for the installation and periodic inspection of oil-fired boilers.

- publicity campaigns and advice centres for energy saving in the home

Distribution of brochures. Subsidies for "thermoman" surveys.

- financial aids for necessary improvements to existing houses, an exemplary programme for dwellings in public ownership

Financial aids to private users for energy-saving investment up to 25% of the capital cost with a ceiling of 3 750 ECU per dwelling.

- labelling to indicate the energy consumption of domestic appliances

-

Action

Public Sector Budget

MECU

1978

1979

1980

2. Energy Saving in Industry

- energy auditing, especially in industries consuming large volumes of energy
- financial aids for small and medium-sized businesses, publicity campaigns
- financial and tax aids to encourage investment to save energy
- financial aids for the commercial promotion of new energy-saving technologies, equipment or methods (demonstration projects)

4.

Action

Public Sector Budget

1978 1979 1980 MECU

3. Energy Saving in Agriculture

- promotion of the use of energy-saving agricultural equipment for the transport and processing of crops, informing users of the scope for making better use of existing equipment and of the use of energy-saving techniques of cultivation, and training them accordingly
- rational use of chemical fertilizers
- better use of locally available energy sources to heat farm buildings and glass houses

5.

Action

Public Sector Budget

MECU

1980

1979

1978

4. Energy Saving in Offices and in Commerce

- an exemplary public-sector programme

- compulsory minimum performance standards for new offices

- performance standards and control of servicing of heating, cooling and ventilation systems

Requirements for the installation and inspection of oil-fired equipment

Action

Public Sector Budget

<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	MECU
-------------	-------------	-------------	------

5. Energy Saving in Transport

- information and publicity campaigns

- implementation of a standard method of measuring the fuel consumption of vehicles

- if necessary, implementation of measures to ensure that new vehicles sold within the Community comply with voluntary targets for lower fuel consumption announced by car manufacturers in the Community

- collecting such available national data as will enable progress towards these voluntary targets to be examined at Community level

Introduction of a course on economic driving in the driving test.
Incentives for the use of public transport.

Action

Public Sector Budget

	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	MECU
--	-------------	-------------	-------------	------

6. Energy Production

Measures to encourage the rational use of heat resulting from the generation of electrical energy and from industrial processes, as well as the development of heat distribution networks

7. Information and Education

- sustained publicity drives on energy saving
- educational programmes in schools, technical colleges and universities and vocational retraining programmes

	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	MECU
		0.2	0.6	

Brochures proposed: Courses for builders and allied trades organized by the Chamber of Commerce.

8.

Action

Public Sector Budget

8. Sustained Efforts in Research, Development
and Demonstration

1978

1979

1980

MECU

1.

THE NETHERLANDS : Energy Pricing Practices

Vehicle taxation increased by an average of 22% in 1979. However, a surtax reduction on diesel motors has been discontinued for environmental reasons.

New contracts for large consumers of gas based on fuel oil price equivalence. However, some decreases were approved for largest consumers in January 1979. For small consumers' gas prices, it is intended to move towards fuel oil equivalence over a few years, which may imply price increases of the order of 20%. Gas export prices will also be reviewed. Flat rate tariffs to be introduced for domestic users of electricity.

THE NETHERLANDS : Specific Measures

2.

Title

Action

Public Sector Budget

	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	MECU
	35	88	124	

1. Energy Saving in the Home

- a substantial upward revision of compulsory minimum performance requirements for new housing and heating systems

Standards have been raised several times since 1974. A further increase is under study.

- regulations to ensure individual metering, billing and control of heating systems in multi-occupied residential buildings

Measures to require individual and more frequent metering adopted.

- performance standards and control of servicing of heating systems

Minimum efficiency standards for central heating boilers (gas) raised in April 1979. High efficiency boilers are being developed and the possibility of combining efficiency checks with boiler maintenance is being studied.

- publicity campaigns and advice centres for energy saving in the home

These are organized in association with the renovation of existing buildings, at the initiative of SVEN (Agency for Energy Conservation in the Netherlands).

- financial aids for necessary improvements to existing houses, an exemplary programme for dwellings in public ownership

National Homes Insulation Plan adopted in 1978 envisaging the insulation of 200 000 homes a year for 10 years. Budget for 1979 is 93m. ECU. Average level of subsidy is 30% of cost. Subsidies may be given up to a maximum of 1 444 ECU per dwelling. The programme is managed on a regional basis. Additional financial aid is also available for local authority housing construction.

- labelling to indicate the energy consumption of domestic appliances

Legislation is being prepared.

Action

Public Sector Budget

	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	MECU
	14	18	54	

2. Energy Saving in Industry

- energy auditing, especially in industries consuming large volumes of energy

No mandatory requirements for audits. In 1978, a programme started to identify possible improvement in industrial energy-efficiency sector by sector. A report for the paper industry is already published. Reports will soon be available for five other sectors.

- financial aids for small and medium-sized businesses, publicity campaigns

Since 1977, a regulation has provided for a grant of up to 370 ECU. Over 500 firms surveyed to date (mid-1979).

- financial and tax aids to encourage investment to save energy

Temporary schemes were in force in 1977, 1978. Subsidies amounting to 67m. ECU were granted. A new regulation is to be proposed for 1980, with a foreseen budget of 37m. ECU.

- financial aids for the commercial promotion of new energy-saving technologies, equipment or methods (demonstration projects)

A demonstration project scheme is in operation, including new and renewable energy sources. 1979 budget is 1.9m. ECU.

Action

Public Sector Budget

1978 1979 1980 MECU

3. Energy Saving in Agriculture

- promotion of the use of energy-saving agricultural equipment for the transport and processing of crops, informing users of the scope for making better use of existing equipment and of the use of energy-saving techniques of cultivation, and training them accordingly
- rational use of chemical fertilizers
- better use of locally available energy sources to heat farm buildings and glass houses

Action

Public Sector Budget

	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	MECU
	3	3	50	

4. Energy Saving in Offices and in Commerce

A government energy audit programme has begun. Fairly high standards for new office buildings. Energy conservation co-ordinators appointed.

- an exemplary public-sector programme

Not yet in force, but should be adopted in 1980.

- compulsory minimum performance standards for new offices

Minimum efficiency standards for gas boilers raised April 1979. No action proposed for servicing.

- performance standards and control of servicing of heating, cooling and ventilation systems

Action

Public Sector Budget

	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	MECU
	-	-	-	

5. Energy Saving in Transport

- information and publicity campaigns
- implementation of a standard method of measuring the fuel consumption of vehicles
- if necessary, implementation of measures to ensure that new vehicles sold within the Community comply with voluntary targets for lower fuel consumption announced by car manufacturers in the Community
- collecting such available national data as will enable progress towards these voluntary targets to be examined at Community level

Not currently in progress.

Not yet in force. Proposals in preparation.

Discussions in progress with the industry.

Action

Public Sector Budget

<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	MECU
14	9	22	

6. Energy Production

Measures to encourage the rational use of heat resulting from the generation of electrical energy and from industrial processes, as well as the development of heat distribution networks

Active promotion of district heating. Expenditure in government support to date 27m. ECU. Studies under way into policy proposals for CHP and the use of waste heat.

7. Information and Education

- sustained publicity drives on energy saving
- educational programmes in schools, technical colleges and universities and vocational retraining programmes

<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	MECU
2.4	2.8	3.3	

National campaign since 1976 on continuing basis. Budget 2m. ECU. Posters, brochures, TV spots and promotions.

No specific action

Action

Public Sector Budget

	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	MCCU
	15	11.8	14.2	

8. Sustained Efforts in Research, Development and Demonstration

A national programme organized by sector is being instituted.

UNITED KINGDOM : Energy Pricing Practices

1.

Major increases in VAT on petrol and diesel fuel in July 1979. In March 1980 taxes on all oil products were further increased. The tax on gasoline was raised from 0.13 EUA per litre to 0.16 EUA per litre. Annual duty on cars was increased to 100 EUA. However, domestic users of electricity, gas and coal are still exempt from VAT.

Bill in preparation to alter relationships between government and the nationalised industries. Financial targets set at higher levels for nationalised fuel industries.

The Government announced its intention in January 1980 of increasing gas prices for domestic consumers by 30% in real terms over three years. Electricity prices will be increased by about 5% in real terms during the same period.

UNITED KINGDOM : Specific Measures

Action

Public Sector Budget

	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	MECU
	44.4	83.0	48.5	

Title

1. Energy Saving in the Home

- a substantial upward revision of compulsory minimum performance requirements for new housing and heating systems
- regulations to ensure individual metering, billing and control of heating systems in multi-occupied residential buildings
- performance standards and control of servicing of heating systems
- publicity campaigns and advice centres for energy saving in the home

Standards were approximately doubled in 1975: proposals are being prepared for a further increase.

No action presently proposed, pending development of improved heat meters.

Legislation on performance standards will be laid before Parliament in 1980. Discussions being held on cost-effectiveness of servicing as an energy-saving measure.

Proposals for advice centres abandoned in a recent review of public expenditure proposals. Publicity campaigns continue.

3.

- financial aids for necessary improvements to existing houses, an exemplary programme for dwellings in public ownership

A 10-year programme adopted in 1977 for basic insulation in public sector housing - 160m. ECU over 4 years to 1982. Under 'Homes Insulation Act 1978', private households may claim grants of up to 66%, 80 ECU maximum, where no insulation presently exists. (No grants are available for upgrading low standards of insulation.) In 1980 a grant of 90% (subject to the same ceiling) was introduced for the elderly on low incomes. Budget to be reduced in June 1980.

- Labelling to indicate the energy consumption of domestic appliances

Legislation will be laid before Parliament in 1980.

Action

Public Sector Budget

<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	MECU
7.5	10.9	28.8	

Energy audits are encouraged but are not mandatory.
 The Energy Technology Support Unit has published 9 reports on detailed investigations. Energy Survey Scheme : grant of up to 110 ECU for a one-day survey. A 50% discretionary grant can be obtained for a large survey. Surveys published for 16 industries.

Free advisory services: Energy Quick Advice Service. Energy Thrift Scheme is concerned with the collection of data for government use. In this process, firms may obtain, by invitation, some advice on heat energy use at no charge.

Energy Conservation Scheme (discontinued June 1980):
 selective grants (generally 15 to 25% of cost) to replace or improve inefficient boiler plant, for insulation and for CHP projects. 100% first year tax allowance for insulating existing industrial buildings.

34m. ECU available over 4 years (beginning 1978).
Budget reduced in 1980.

2. Energy Saving in Industry

- energy auditing, especially in industries consuming large volumes of energy

- financial aids for small and medium-sized businesses, publicity campaigns

- financial and tax aids to encourage investment to save energy

- financial aids for the commercial promotion of new energy-saving technologies, equipment or methods (demonstration projects)

Action

Public Sector Budget

1978 1979 1980 MECU

3. Energy Saving in Agriculture

- promotion of the use of energy-saving agricultural equipment for the transport and processing of crops, informing users of the scope for making better use of existing equipment and of the use of energy-saving techniques of cultivation, and training them accordingly
- rational use of chemical fertilizers
- better use of locally available energy sources to heat farm buildings and glass houses

Action

Public Sector Budget

	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	MECU
	37.4	68.0	105.0	

- an exemplary public-sector programme

Total budget 186m. ECU over 4 years to 1982, covering Civil and Defence estate, National Health Service, Education.

- compulsory minimum performance standards for new offices

Improved standards effective June 1979.

- performance standards and control of servicing of heating, cooling and ventilation systems

Consultations on regulations requiring the provision of appropriate controls for new heating plant in progress. No control of servicing proposed.

4. Energy Saving in Offices and in Commerce

Action

Public Sector Budget

	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	MECU
	1.1	0.3	0.8	

5. Energy Saving in Transport

- information and publicity campaigns

- implementation of a standard method of measuring the fuel consumption of vehicles

- if necessary, implementation of measures to ensure that new vehicles sold within the Community comply with voluntary targets for lower fuel consumption announced by car manufacturers in the Community

- collecting such available national data as will enable progress towards these voluntary targets to be examined at Community level

Advisory material is prepared in association with the Automobile Association. A 4-year educational programme (0.9m ECU per annum) is agreed (to 1982).

Labelling of fuel consumption using ECE A-70 tests required by law.

Voluntary indicative targets (10% reduction by 1985) agreed in June 1979.

Action

Public Sector Budget

	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	MECU
	-	-	0.3	

Preliminary studies are expected in 1981 to identify sites suitable for a number of trial schemes for district heating

6. Energy Production

Measures to encourage the rational use of heat resulting from the generation of electrical energy and from industrial processes, as well as the development of heat distribution networks

7. Information and Education

- sustained publicity drives on energy saving

- educational programmes in schools, technical colleges and universities and vocational retraining programmes

<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	MECU
2.5	3.4	5.5	

16m. ECU spent 1974-78. Budget of 3m. ECU per annum agreed to 1980 (in 1977 prices). Coordination of energy saving publicity by utilities, fuel industries and oil companies.

Aid for schools, courses for architects, energy managers, fleet managers, boiler operators.

9.

Action

Public Sector Budget

	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	MECU
<u>8. Sustained Efforts in Research, Development and Demonstrator</u>	14.9	15.5	16.5	

Section D Authorisations in public sector budgets for expenditure on energy saving¹⁾ 1978-80

Programme	Member States								MEUA			
	Belgium		Denmark		F.R. of Germany		France					
	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year					
	1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980
1) Energy Saving in the home	-	N/A	(4)	13	57	N/A	288	350	368	83	132	187
2) Energy Saving in industry	-	-	(4)	5.9	8.6	N/A	43	54	87			64
3) Energy Saving in agriculture	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	1	4	5.5	29	71	12
4) Energy Saving in offices and in commerce	-	-	(4)	10.4	17.1	N/A	21	24	82	24	23.5	70
5) Energy Saving in transport	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	-	-	-	2	4	6.5
6) Energy production	-	-	(4)	9.3	9.3	N/A	50	60	80	-	-	-
7) Information and education	-	0.6	1.7	0.3	0.1	N/A	5	9	10	2.4	7.5	11.5
8) Research and development	2	2	2	3	3	N/A	33	56	84	42	51	58
9) Total	2	2.6	(3.7)	41.9	95.1	N/A	441	537	716.5	182.4	289	409

2.

	Italy			Ireland			Luxembourg			Netherlands			United Kingdom		
	Year	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980	FY	FY	FY
1) Energy Saving in the home	-	-	(4)	-	-	(4)	-	0.1	N/A	35	88	124	44.4	83.0	48.5
2) Energy Saving in industry	-	-	(4)	-	-	(4)	-	-	-	14	18	54	7.5	10.9	28.8
3) Energy Saving in agriculture	-	-	(4)	-	-	(4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	N/A	N/A
4) Energy Saving in offices and in commerce	-	-	(4)	-	-	(4)	-	-	-	3	3	50	37.4	68.0	105.0
5) Energy Saving in transport	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.1	0.3	0.8
6) Energy production	-	-	(4)	-	-	(4)	-	-	-	14	9	22	-	-	0.3
7) Information and education	-	-	-	0.4	0.7	1.4	-	0.2	0.6	2.4	2.8	3.3	2.5	3.4	5.5
8) Research and development	10	10 ³	10 ³	0.2	1.4	4)	-	-	-	15	11.8	14.2	14.9	15.5	16.5
9) Total	10	10	10	0.6	2.1	(1.4)	-	0.3	(0.6)	83.4	132.6	267.5	(107.8)	(181.1)	(205.4)

Figures in brackets represent totals excluding non-available (N/A) items, where these are known to be small.

F/Y = financial year

Commission of the European Communities

	<u>Year</u>	
	<u>1978</u>	<u>1980</u>
1) Energy Saving in the home	-	-
2) Energy Saving in industry ²⁾	4	23
3) Energy Saving in agriculture	-	N/A ⁵⁾
4) Energy Saving in offices and in commerce	-	-
5) Energy Saving in transport	-	-
6) Energy production	-	N/A ⁵⁾
7) Information and education	-	N/A
8) Research and development	4.6	0.5
9) Total	8.6	11.2
	<hr/>	
	(18.1)	(34.2)

Notes

- (1) To the extent possible, expenditure by local and regional authorities is included. However, it is known that complete figures are not available for Belgium, France and the United Kingdom in particular.
- (2) Includes expenditure on demonstration projects.
- (3) Estimate made by the services of the Commission.
- (4) Expenditure is foreseen in a programme being prepared by the government, but not yet approved.
- (5) There is expenditure by the Community through the EAGGF and ERDF, but expenditure on energy saving cannot be identified separately.

Section E Comparison of the principal elements of some of the larger incentive schemes
for energy saving in the home

	<u>Nature of Scheme</u>	<u>Percentage grant</u>	<u>Maximum grant allowable</u> EUA	<u>Remarks</u>
<u>Denmark</u>	Tax credit for owner-occupiers	50%	428	Under review due to poor take-up rates
	Subsidies for apartments	30%	256	
<u>F.R. of Germany</u>	Subsidies or tax credits	25% subsidies	4785	Under review to improve cost-effectiveness
	Solar collectors and heat pumps also allowable	or 10% tax credit for ten years		
<u>France</u>	Subsidies or soft loans for owner-occupier	Subsidies up to 72 EUA per t.o.e. saved		Considered successful
	Subsidies for public housing	30% of cost	-	
<u>Netherlands</u>	Subsidies	Average level is 30%	1444	Under review to improve cost-effectiveness
<u>United Kingdom</u>	Subsidies	Up to 66%	80	A 90% grant will be proposed for low-income pensioners