COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

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COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE COUNCIL

Community action programme for the rational use of energy (RUE)
- 2d series of legislative proposals

COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAMME FOR THE RATIONAL USE OF ENERGY (RUE)
- 2d SERIES OF LEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS

Communication by the Commission to the Council

Explanatory Memorandum

In its resolution of 17 December 1974 on the rational use of energy, the Council noted the community action programme in that field. The Council invited the Commission to report periodically on the situation in the Member States and noted that the Commission will submit appropriate proposals *.

On proposal by the Commission, the Council adopted, on 4 May 1976, five recommendations on the rational use of energy **, covering the thermal insulation of buildings, the heating systems of existing buildings, better driving habits, urban passenger transport and electrical household appliances.

The document in annex 1 contains the following new series of proposals :

1) Council Directive Proposal on the performance, maintenance and regulation of heat generators and the insulation of the distribution system in new buildings;

2) Draft Council Recommendation on the regulating of space heating, the production of domestic hot water and the metering of heat in new buildings;

3) Draft Council Recommendation on the rational utilization of energy in industrial undertakings;

4) Draft Council Recommendation on the creation of national advisory bodies on combined heat and power production in the industrial sector and for district heating.

To allow the Council to have a clearer view of the context in which these proposals are made, the Commission attaches as annex 2 a series of tables listing the actions and individual measures adopted or proposed by the Member States. These tables have been established in October 1976.

During the second half of the year 1977, the Commission is planning to submit to the Council a new series of proposals based on the continuing work. These proposals will especially cover :

- a standard label and standardized methods of consumption measuring for various electric household appliances;
- the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to energy consumption for the heating of buildings, and
- the removal of legal or administrative barriers to the development of combined heat and power production.

Finally, still in the field of energy saving, it is to be noted that a measure concerning a standard test of fuel consumption by motor vehicles is presently being discussed at the level of the Council in the framework of the approximation of the laws of the Member States.

OJ nr. C 153 of 9 July 1975
OJ nr. L 140 of 28 May 1976

ANNEX 1

COUNCIL DIRECTIVE PROPOSAL

on the performance, maintenance and regulation of heat generators and the insulation of the distribution system in new buildings

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community, particularly its article 103;

Having regard to the draft from the Commission;

Having regard to the opinion of the European Parliament,

Whereas it is of importance to adopt at Community level measures in the field of rational use and savings of energy, in order to reduce present and future difficulties in the supply of hydrocarbons;

Whereas, in its resolution of 17 September 1974 concerning a new energy policy strategy for the Community (1), the Council accepted as an objective "the reduction of the rate of growth of internal consumption by measures for using energy rationally and economically without jeopardizing social and economic growth objectives";

Whereas all improvements in the rational use of energy are also beneficial for the environment;

Whereas, in its resolution of 17 December 1974 on a Community action programme on the rational utilization of energy (2), the Council noted that, in its communication to the Council entitled "Rational utilization of energy", the Commission had drawn up a Community action programme in this field;

Whereas the sector of heating systems in new buildings lends itself to such measures;

Whereas the Council Recommandation of 4 May 1976 (3) related to the heating systems of existing buildings;

(1) OJ n° C 153, 9.7.1975, p. 1
(2) OJ n° C 153, 9.7.1975, p. 5
(3) OJ n° L 140, 28.5.1976, p. 12

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Whereas it is necessary to obtain as soon as possible energy savings from the heating systems in new buildings which will have an influence on total energy consumption as new buildings are constructed;

Whereas to this end the heat generators for space heating and the production of domestic hot water must be of a type approved and maintained periodically;

Whereas the burners of these heat generators must be fitted with controls for their regulation;

Whereas the thermal insulation of the distribution system must be economically determined and properly monitored and whereas the following measures are likely to produce sufficiently large savings in energy to make the required investment economically worthwhile, while favouring the functioning of the common market;

HAS ADOPTED THIS DIRECTIVE :

Article 1

The Member States shall take all necessary measures so that each heat generator used in a new building for space heating and/or for the centralised production of domestic hot water to be of a type within the framework set in article 2, approved by authorized bodies.
The term "heat generator" used in this directive covers hot water boilers, steam boilers and air heaters, including the associated firing equipment appropriate to the type of fossil fuel being used, and excepting electric heat generators.

Article 2

1. The approval foreseen at article 1 shall not be given unless the heat generator achieves minimum performance characteristics defined by the Member States and eventually harmonized by means of a Council directive adopted under article 100 of the Treaty.

2. Each multi-fuel heat generator must have the burners appropriate to each type of fossil fuel approved.

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3. Heat generators cannot be approved unless fitted with a data plate showing at least the following data :

- the makers' name,
- the type of heat generator and its year of manufacture,
- the heat rating in kW,
- the type and characteristics of fuel or fuels,
- the maximum flow temperature,
- the design pressure,
- an identification of organisation giving the approval.

The data plate fitted to the appliances within the meaning of article 1, and using gaseous fuels, must in addition carry the data foreseen in the Council directive of (1) on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to appliances using gaseous fuels, to safety and control devices for these appliances and to methods for inspecting these appliances.

4. The term "heat rating" used in this text refers to the highest output that can be continuously supplied by the heat generator in a state of inertia as defined by the standard nr. of the International Standards Organization.

Article 3

The Member States shall take all necessary measures so that burners for heat generators within the meaning of article 1 with heat ratings above 300 kW are fitted with high/low/off or fully modulating controls with a turndown to at least the range of 60 to 100 % of full load, burners arranged for on/off control being only installed for heat ratings of 300 kW or less, and that detailed written instructions on operation and maintenance, to obtain maximum efficiency, are given to the client. The instructions must be simultaneously approved with the generator, shall include the essential points of the certificate of approval.

Article 4

The Member States shall take all necessary measures so that heat generators are maintained and regulated in accordance with a programme planned by the national authorities.

(1) Council directive proposal of 31.12.74 published in the Official Journal nr. C 134 of 16.6.75.

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Article 5

The Member States shall take all necessary measures so that an economical degree of insulation for the distribution systems and for the storage of the fluid heated above the ambiant temperature is made compulsory. To this end they will establish model calculations such that changes in the costs of insulation or energy can easily be taken into account.

Article 6

Member States shall require the insulation foreseen in article 5 above to be approved and maintained in accordance with a programme planned by the national authorities.

Article 7

The provisions foreseen by articles 5 and 6 of this directive apply equally to electric hot water heating systems.

Article 8

The Member States shall, not later than January 1, 1979, bring into force the laws, regulations or administrative provisions necessary to comply with this Directive. They shall immediately inform the Commission thereof.
Further they shall annually inform the Commission of their estimates of the energy savings, forecast or obtained by enforcing those provisions. These estimates are to be included in the periodical report of the Commission to the Council foreseen in its resolution of 17 December 1974 on a Community action programme for the rational utilization of energy (1).

Article 9

This Directive is addressed to the Member States.

(1) OJ nr. C 153, 9.7.1975, p. 5

DRAFT COUNCIL RECOMMENDATION

on the regulating of space heating, the production of domestic hot water and the metering of heat in new buildings

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to the draft from the Commission,

Whereas, in its resolution of 17 September 1974 concerning a new energy policy strategy for the Community(1), the Council accepted as an objective the reduction of the rate of growth of internal consumption by measures for using energy rationally and economically without jeopardizing social and economic growth objectives ;

Whereas all improvements in the rational use of energy are also beneficial for the environment;

Whereas, in its resolution of 17 December 1974 on a Community action programme on the rational utilization of energy(2), the Council noted that, in its communication to the Council entitled "Rational utilization of Energy", the Commission had drawn up a Community action programme in this field ;

Whereas the Council Recommendation of 4 may, 1976(3) related to the heating systems of existing buildings and it is advisable to obtain energy savings as soon as possible for the heating systems of new buildings ;

Whereas this objective can be achieved in buildings with collective heating systems only if the occupants are able to regulate their own energy consumption ;

Whereas the systems for space heating and production of domestic hot water of new buildings should be fitted with the means for attributing the heating costs by taking into consideration the amounts of heat supplied ;

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OJ n° C 153, 9.7.1975, p.1
OJ n° C 153, 9.7.1975, p.5
OJ n° L 140, 28.5.76, p.12

Whereas the measures recommended are likely to produce sufficiently large savings in energy which make the required investment economically worthwhile,

HEREBY RECOMMENDS TO THE MEMBER STATES :

that they adopt any law, regulations or administrative measures necessary to ensure that :

1. in new buildings which are not occupied all the time, e.g. offices and some public buildings

1.1 all heating systems are fitted with an automatic programming and regulating device which will produce the desired temperature curve.

1.2 For a part of a building for which a given occupant is accountable the temperature is kept to a maximum of 20°C without exceeding 22°C in any room during occupation.

2. in new residential accomodation

2.1 individual, centralized or by section heating systems are controlled by one or more automatic devices which regulate the supply of heat to the dwellings according to the outside or inside temperature or both ;

2.2 the heat supply from collective heating systems is regulated according to the outside and inside temperatures ;

2.3 during the night and when the buildings are empty, a device be fitted to reduce the heating level.

3. for the production of domestic hot water in new buildings

3.1 The temperature of hot water at the entry to the common circuit does not exceed 60° C and is capable of regulation below this maximum. The flow rate in the common circuit is as low as possible but always permitting rapid and sufficient supply at the drawing points ; that dead legs are as short as possible.

3.2 During the non-heating season, the heating capacity of multiple-generator systems which normally supply domestic hot water and feed the heating system, is arranged to supply domestic hot water only, and the capacity of the one or more generators remaining in use at this time is not over rated in relation to the domestic hot water load.

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4. Heat metering in new buildings

4.1 Cold water which is to be processed through the common circuit for domestic hot water is measured by a central meter at the input to the generator.

4.2 Each part of a building is fitted from the outset with the means of metering and/or directly or indirectly attributing the amount of heat and/or hot water supplied by a collective heating and/or hot water system, to permit the equitable apportionment to the occupants of the building of the corresponding charges.

5. Annual information from the Member States to the Commission

The Member States annually inform the Commission of their estimates of the energy savings, forecast or obtained by enforcing those provisions. These estimates are to be included in the periodical report of the Commission to the Council foreseen in its resolution of 17 December 1974 on a Community action programme for the rational utilization of energy (1).

(1) OJ nr. C 153, 9.7.1975, p. 5

8

DRAFT COUNCIL RECOMMENDATION ON THE RATIONAL UTILIZATION OF ENERGY IN INDUSTRIAL UNDERTAKINGS

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission,

Whereas in its Resolution of 17 September 1974 concerning a new energy policy strategy for the Community[1], the Council recorded its agreement on the objective to "reduce the rate of growth of internal consumption by measures for using energy rationally and economically without jeopardizing social and economic growth objectives" ;

Whereas all improvements in the rational use of energy are also beneficial for the environment;

Whereas in its Resolution of 17 December 1974 on a Community Action Programme on the Utilization of Energy[2], the Council noted that, in its Communication to the Council entitled "Rational Utilization of Energy", the Commission had drawn up a Community Action Programme in this field ;

Whereas the industrial sector also lends itself to the better utilization of energy through compliance with appropriate economic objectives ; and whereas this possibility varies according to the size, location, production processes and products of the undertaking ;

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(1) OJ n° C 153, 9 July 1975, p.1
(2) OJ n° C 153, 9 July 1975, p.3

Whereas it is appropriate to extend the initiatives already adopted by some Member States to set up national bodies charged with improving, helping, increasing the awareness of undertakings in their efforts for energy savings ;

Whereas it is appropriate to extend the practice already adopted by some undertakings, in particular the large energy intensive ones, to nominate an energy officer ;

Whereas the national bodies referred to above should follow the progress achieved by the undertakings in realizing their energy conservation programme ;

Whereas, one of the most effective ways at the Community level being the systematic and regular dissemination of information on energy conservation processes between Community undertakings and in particular the small and medium-sized undertakings, the national organizations should ascertain from the energy officers what experience has been gained and the difficulties encountered in order to disseminate them to these energy officers ; these same organizations should also periodically organize meetings or seminars to exchange the most valuable experiences ;

RECOMMENDS THAT MEMBER STATES

1. Initiate in all Member States following the initiatives already adopted by some of them, one or several, national or recognised bodies whose tasks would be primarly to develop information campaigns, to increase awareness, and to help the undertakings in achieving energy savings ;

2. Take the necessary measures to ensure that industrial undertakings employing more than 100 persons, excepting those having exclusively commercial or service activities :

   - establish an internal and adequate organization for drawing up and supervising the implementation of an energy savings programme generalizing thus the practice already established by a few undertakings. The objectives and procedures of such a programme could be akin to those suggested for guidance in Annex of the present Recommendation;

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10

- communicate annually to the bodies referred to in paragraph 1, the results of their energy saving measures on the basis of common evaluation criteria and that the said bodies communicate these results, after a statistical aggregation proper to the safeguarding of industrial secrecy, to the Commission of the European Communities. These estimates are to be included in the periodical report of the Commission to the Council foreseen in its resolution of 17 December 1974 on a Community action programme for the rational utilization of energy (1);

- devote a chapter of their annual report to their energy consumptions, also including the energy savings measures taken or planned and the results thereof ;

3. Invite sectorial and general professional organizations as well as technical and scientific associations and consultancy services to periodically plan, through meetings and seminars, the exchange of experience, first at the national level and eventually, for the most valuable, at the Community level.

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1) OJ nr. C 153, 9.7.1975, p. 5

Suggested duties and tasks of the energy manager in industrial undertakings

1) Whilst having in mind the economic objectives of his company, the energy manager should have the following tasks :

i) Within the company

Decide on appropriate ways and means of carrying out the energy conservation programme which the company has devised and in particular:

- keep a permanent check that the company is not wasting energy,
- suggest ways in which the industrial plant and equipment can be modified to bring about a more rational utilization of energy ; in this respect, energy as well as financial appraisals should be made for any investment for new or additional equipment ;
- establish channel of communication between the various sections or departments and with office staff and manual workers and arrange for information to be circulated,

ii) Outside the company

Maintain contact with other industrial sectors concerned so that his company may draw on the experience gained elsewhere.

2) Given the tasks of the energy manager within and outside the company his position in the hierarchy should be such that he can report direct to top management.

3) The achievements and efforts undertaken to bring about the realization of the energy conservation programme adopted for a particular financial year should be clearly shown in companies' accounts and the annual report should at least contain one section on energy savings.

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12

DRAFT COUNCIL RECOMMENDATION

on the creation in the member States of advisory bodies on combined heat and power production in the industrial sector and for district heating

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THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to the draft from the Commission,

Whereas, in its Resolution of 17 September 1974 concerning a new energy policy strategy for the Community*, the Council accepted as an objective the "reduction of the rate of growth of internal consumption by measures for using energy rationally and economically without jeopardizing social and economic growth objectives" ;

Whereas all improvements in the rational use of energy are also beneficial for the environment;

Whereas, in its Resolution of 17 December 1974, on a Community action programme on the rational utilization of energy **, the Council noted that, in its communication the the Council entitled "Rational Utilization of Energy", the Commission had drawn up a Community action programme in this field ;

Whereas, a more rational utilization of energy can be obtained by a wider use of combined heat and power production in the industrial sector as well as for district heating ;

Whereas, the implementing of this technique requires the solution of a number of complex problems of an economic, technical, administrative and legislative nature ;

Whereas, the solution of these problems depends to a large extent on local, regional and national factors;

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O.J. C.153, 9 July 1975, p.1
O.J. C.153, 9 July 1975, p.5

13

Whereas, the search for solutions at the local and regional level is facilitated by an exchange of information and cooperation at national and Community level,

HEREBY RECOMMENDS TO THE MEMBER STATES :

1. To create one or several advisory bodies on the combined production of heat and power capable of giving support to all the actions likely to increase the efficiency with which industrial heat is supplied and to promote the development of district heating, in particularly by the following :

   - increasing the quantities of heat supplied by public electrical power stations, where economically justifiable ;

   - concentrating heat production and making greater use of the combined production of heat and power in industry and for district heating;

To this end,

2. to invite the said advisory bodies to take in consideration the following measures :

- the broadening of cooperation between electrical utilities and heat-consuming industries ;

- the identification and the abolition of legal, administrative and price obstacles to the development of the combined production of heat and power for industry;

- the reservation of sites on which industrial complexes and combined heat and power stations can be built;

- financial inducements for the combined production of heat and power and for the transport of heat;

- the provision of better information to small- and medium-siezed industrial undertakings ;

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3. To encourage these advisory bodies towards a regular exchange of experiences and to encourage cooperation at Community level, to be organised by the Commission.

4. To carry out technical and economic studies with the aim of identifying ne economically viable district heating projects and to develop, where justifiable, the existing district heating systems.

5. To annually inform the Commission of their estimates of the energy savings, forecast or obtained by enforcing those provisions. These estimates are to be included in the periodical report of the Commission to the Council foreseen in its resolution of 17 December 1974 on a Community action programme for the rational utilization of energy (1).

1) OJ nr. C 153, 9.7.1975, p. 5

15

Annex 2

Comparative tables of specific measures adopted by Member states as part of a programme for the Rational Use of Energy since October 1973, foreseen and likely to be adopted in the near future (established October 1976)

Content

Measures more properly described as demand restraint are excluded (See 'A Community action programme for the Rational Use of Energy : doc. COM (74) 1950 Final : for definitions).

Symbols

The following symbols are used in the tables :

A : adopted since January 1974.

P : foreseen and likely to be adopted in the near future
Measures are cited even if the proposal is a departmental proposal rather than a Government proposal.

* : Indicate the changes which have occured during the time between July 1975 and July 1976 (either new measures proposed during 1975 and adopted after that date, or new measures proposed or adopted after 1975)

A. THERMAL INSULATION

MEASURES	Country B	D	Dk	F	It	NL	IRL	UK
1) Measures to promote higher standards in new buildings								
viz. : Revised building regulations :								
compulsory	P	P	A*	A	A(3) / A*(4)	A	A	A
advisory	A	A	-	-	-	A	-	-
Revised monitoring and control systems	-	-	-	P	A*(4)	-	-	-
Development of residential constructions to meet higher standards	A	A *	A	A	A*(4)	A*	A*	A
2) Measures to promote higher standards in existing buildings								
viz. : Tax reliefs on approved work :								
residential	-	A	-	A		-	-	-
industrial	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A
Grants, subsidies for approved work								
(residential)	A	A	A*	A(1)	-	A	A*	A*(1)
(other)	(A)(2)	-	A*	-	-	A	A*	A*(1)
Relaxation of rent control	-	-	A	-	-	-	-	-
Publicity campaigns	A	A *	A	A	A*(5)	A*	A	A
Competition for ideas	-	A	-	A*	-	-	-	-
Measures to ensure minimum standards of workmanship and professional advice	-	-	-	-	-	A	-	-
Development of means of improving thermal performance of residential buildings	-	-	A	A	-	-	-	A
3) General measures								
Professional training	-	-	A*	P	-	-	-	A*

Notes : (1) for certain narrowly defined categories only
(2) for certain public buildings only
(3) Ministerial order reducing the minimum under ceiling height of dwellings to 2,70 m. and to 2.40 m for facilities
(4) Law 373 of 30.4.76, awaiting enforcement regulations, ruling heating systems and thermal insulation of buildings
(5) Art 23 of Law 373 rules the financing of publicity campaigns on domestic heating

B. HEATING SYSTEMS

MEASURES	COUNTRY B	D	Dk	F	It.	NL	IRL	UK
Mandatory installation standards	P	P	A*	P	A(2) A*(3)	-	-	-
Tax reliefs for approved work to improve heating systems	-	P	-	A		-	-	-
Grants, subsidies for approved work to improve heating systems	A*	A*	A*	A	-	A	A*	-
Relaxation of rent controls	-	-	A	-	A(1)	-	-	-
Control of the servicing of heating systems	A	P*	P*	A	A*(3)	-	-	-
Reform of contracts encouraging waste	P*	-	-	A	A*(3)	-	-	-
Compulsory installation of calorimeters	P*	P*	-	A	A*(4)	-	-	-
Promotion of district heating schemes (see also G)	P*	A	A*	-	A*(5)	P*	-	-
Publicity campaigns	A	A	A	A	A*(6)	A*	A	A
Competition for ideas	-	A	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Bill 841 of 22 December 1973 for the prolongation of tenancy contracts (Art.6 relating to the administration of heating systems)
(2) Ministerial order of 5 July 1975 on inside temperatures (18-20°C) and the absence of permanent condensation
(3) Law 373 of 30 April 1976 awaiting enforcement regulations
(4) Law 373 (art.7) rules the installation of new hot water production installations
(5) Law 393 (art.1°) of 2. August 1975 authorises local public authorities to produce electricity and heat and to sell heat
(6) Law 373 (art. 23) for the financing of publicity campaigns on domestic heating

C. MEANS OF TRANSPORT

MEASURES	Country B	D	Dk	F	It	NL	IRL	UK
Information campaigns for the general public	A	A	P*	A	A(2) A*(3)	A	A	A
Measures to promote the installation of gauges indicating the "performance" of the driver	-	-	-	A*	-	-	-	-
Measures to encourage vehicle tuning tests	-	-	-	A (4)	-	-	A* (4)	P*
Control of publicity about fuel use Standard mileage tests of fuel use	-	-	-	A	-	-	-	P*(5)
Tax favourizing diesel engines	A	A*	-	-	A(1)	A	A*	A(6)
Approving of fuel savers	-	-	-	A	-	-	-	-

(1) (a) Duty of 46% of pump price for gas-oil and 68% of pump price for ordinary or super petrol.
(b) 20% lower circulation tax for diesel cars than those run on petrol

(2) Information campaign through the widest communications channels (reduced speed, reduced consumption)
(3) Law 373, art. 23
(4) Voluntary or non compulsory tests
(5) Bill
(6) VAT on diesel at standard rate of 8 %, on petrol 12 1/2 %

D. TRANSPORT STRUCTURES

MEASURES	COUNTRY							
	B	D	Dk	F	It.	NL	IRL	UK
There are a whole series of measures of a generally energy-saving character, but which are essentially a continuation of pre-1974 policies.								
Measures partly or principally adopted or proposed for energy conservation reasons since the 1st January 1974 are :								
increased tax on petrol	A	-	-	A	A*(4) P*(5)	A	A	A
legislation to remove obstacles to car pooling	P*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
increased parking charges and fines	A*	-	-	A	A	A	-	-
additional investment in public transport	A*	-	-	A	A(1) A(2)	A	A*	-
reduction of taxes on public transport	-	-	-	A	A(7)	-	-	-
information campaigns on drivers behaviour	P*	A	A*	A	A(6) A(3)	A	A	A

(1) Bus: 30,000 in 5 years
(2) Investment plan of 4,000 milliards of lira of which 2,000 milliards relate to 1975 - 80
(3) Law 373, art. 23
(4) New increases in 75/76
(5) A new bill foresees a price increase on Oct. 76 except for limited quantities for those vehicles having paid tax and insurance premium
(6) Information campaign on highways
(7) Price policy in favour of public transport

E. INDUSTRIAL PROCESSES - HEAT

MEASURES	COUNTRY							
	B	D	Dk	F	It.	NL	IRL	UK
Tax relief for approved work resulting in energy savings	A*	A	-	-		-	-	A
Grants, subsidies for approved work resulting in energy savings	A	A(2)	A*	A(1)	-	A*	A	A
Training programmes	A*	-	A	A*	-	-	A*	A*
Information campaigns	A	A*	A	-	A*(5)	A*	A	A
Combustion control	-	-	-	A(3)	A(6)	-	-	-
Parafiscal tax on heavy oil	-	A	-	A*(4)	-	-	-	-
Demonstration operations	-	-	-	A	-	-	-	-

(1) Relaxation of credit controls

(2) Heat pumps, regenerators, heat recovery equipement.

(3) Minimum returns from thermal combustion generators

(4) Tax of 150 F/t on average consumptions > 87% and < 112% of those of 1973 with some derogations.

(5) Law 373 awaiting enforcement regulations

(6) A.N.C.C. regulations

F. MOTIVE POWER

MEASURES	COUNTRY							
	B	D	Dk	F	It.	NL	IRL	UK
1. Labels for energy performance	P *	P*	–	A	A*(2)	P	–	P*
2. Information campaigns	A	A	A	A	A*(3)	A	A	A*
3. Financing research work	–	A	A	–	P*(1)	–	–	A*

(1) See "Progetto Finalizzato Energetica" of CNR of 24.2.1975, partially approved but not in the field of motive power
(2) Applied individually by several manufacturers.
(3) ENEL campaign on Law 373, art. 23

G. CONVERSION IN POWER STATIONS

MEASURES	Country B	D	Dk	F	It.	NL	IRL	UK
Changes in tariffs in order to get a better loading factor	A	A	-	A	A(1)	A	A	A
Information campaign of small and average enterprises on the benefits of combined heat and power production	-	A	-	-	A*(2)	-	-	-
Co-operation between public utilities and auto-producers in the field of combined production	A	-	-	-	A*(3)	-	-	-
Inventory of boilers (industrial)	-	P	-	A	A*(4)	-	-	-
Consulting engineering services	-	A	-	A	-	-	-	-
Measures to encourage the combined production of electricity and heat in industry and for district heating	P*	A	A*	-	A*(5)		P*	-
Measures to relax obstacles to the private transport of electricity from combined power stations	P*	P	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measures to reserve appropriate sites for nuclear power station with associated industrial complexes requiring process heat	P	P	-	P	A*(6)	-	-	-

(1) CIP Decision 34/74, 38/74, 1/75 and Law 391 of 17 July 1975
(2) Law 375, art. 23
(3) encouraged by law 393
(4) existing inventory according to A.N.C.C. regulation
(5) encouraged by law 393
(6) Law 393, art. 10 & 23 and National Energy Plan approved by CIPE on 23 December 1975

H. CONVERSION IN REFINERIES

MEASURES	COUNTRY							
	B	D	Dk	F	It.	NL	IRL	UK
government measures adopted	-	-	-	-	A*(1) A*(2)	-	-	-

(1) The objective of the 1974 national petroleum plan is also the optimalisation of refining systems, of transport and of distribution geared to energy economy and is taken over in the National Energy Plan approved by CIPE on 23 December 1975

(2) Presidential order 518 of 29 April 1975 on "Technological modernization of refinery installations"