

**COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES**

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**ENERGY PLANNING  
IN THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY  
(at regional level)**

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**COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMISSION**

**ENERGY PLANNING**  
**IN THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY**  
**(at regional level)**

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Communication from the Commission.

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## I. INTRODUCTION

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1. The disturbances of the energy markets in the seventies, and their serious negative consequences on economic development caused many countries and regions to realise that major restructuring of their energy consumption was needed.
2. The major obstacles, however, appeared to be lack of adequately detailed and reliable information on energy demand and economy and of methods and instruments to analyse and forecast their development, as well as the absence of technical contacts and of a climate of confidence among all parties involved.
3. The need therefore arose for action on energy planning and particularly on demand analysis at the regional and local level. In several countries and regions of the European Community, energy planning studies were already being promoted (eg; by regional energy agencies set up in France, as part of the regionalisation programme by the German government, by the municipal authorities in Denmark, by the regional authorities in Belgium and in the Netherlands). However, these actions were being carried out in isolation, not leading to a wider exchange of experience and information at the European level.
4. Thus, towards the end of 1982, the Commission, strongly supported by the European Parliament, took the initiative to contribute to this action. The main aim was to improve efficient demand management and to increase the use of locally available energy resources. This aim was to be achieved by promoting and organizing the exchange of experience between regional or local authorities, organizations, institutes and experts involved in energy planning, and by promoting new studies throughout the Community, in a more systematic manner. Particular emphasis was to be laid on the transfer of experience from those regions<sup>(1)</sup> where appropriate methods of energy planning were developed to those where they were still lacking.
5. The purpose of this communication is to provide a brief overview and evaluation of the Community's action up to now and to indicate its orientations for the future (1991-1993).

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(1) The term "region" is used in the action in a general sense and does not necessarily refer to a standard national administrative area. Thus the administrative structure involved ranges from major regions (eg. provinces) to districts, to conurbations and cities. Since 1989, the action has focussed particularly on the energy-environment interactions in urban areas with population above 100,000. In only a few cases the study covers the country as a whole (eg. Luxembourg and Ireland).

## II. OBJECTIVES AND FRAMEWORK OF THE ACTION

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6. In general, the main aim of the regional energy planning action is to make the energy market more transparent, so that rational decisions may be taken at all levels of the private and public sectors. In this context, a regional energy planning action may be defined as the systematic collection, evaluation and use of energy and energy related socio-economic and technical data at the sub-national level, with the intention of preparing plans of action, taking due account of energy policy orientations at this level.
7. In this context, the objectives sought by the Community action may be summarised as follows :
- a) improvement of the information base and the analysis of the energy situation in a region as well as its development and complex interconnections;
  - b) improvement of the decision-making process on matters of energy policy and energy planning at sub-national level;
  - c) improvement of the debate both at technical and political levels between energy consumers and energy producers and, in this context, the promotion of exchange of experiences between authorities, organisations and firms;
  - d) to assist the transfer of results of Community actions at the sub-national level, in the framework of research and demonstration programmes as well as in the framework of general energy policy;
  - e) helping regional authorities to elaborate action plans coherent with, and complementary to, national programmes and Community objectives;
  - f) contribution to research in vital areas concerning energy and socio-economic development (eg. environment, employment).
8. Community action is consistent with, and contributes to, the realisation of Community policy objectives.

Thus, first of all, action contributes to the attainment of the Community's energy policy objectives, in particular those concerning the rational use of energy and the exploitation of indigenous new and renewable energy sources. In fact, the potential of these two "sources" of energy can be most adequately evaluated and exploited at the sub-national (regional or local) level.

9. Protection of the environment is an increasingly important preoccupation, and determines Community energy policy. It has been shown in several energy planning events<sup>(1)</sup> that the region, the city, or in general, the sub-national level, is the appropriate level at which to analyse many of the interactions between energy and the environment, and at which to take, in some cases, the necessary policy measures.
10. The socio-economic dimension of energy is implied in the Community energy objectives for 1995, adopted by the Council of Ministers<sup>(2)</sup>. Energy planning helps to evaluate how energy can be a determining factor for the socio-economic development of a region.
11. This socio-economic dimension is further brought into focus by the objective of the Single European Act for greater economic and social cohesion and for greater community integration. Community regional energy planning action is thus responding to the challenge of the internal market, and fully integrates the flanking policies aiming at reduction of socio-economic gaps between regions of the Community.<sup>(3)</sup>

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(1) e.g. workshops in Berlin (Jan. 1989), Rome (Dec. 1988).

(2) "The Implementation, in appropriate frameworks, for those regions which are less-favoured from the point of view of energy infrastructure, of measures designed to improve the Community's energy balance." (O.J. C 241/1 25.9.86 §5(f)).

(3) Article 130A of the Single European Act referring to economic and social cohesion.

"In order to promote its overall harmonious development, the Community shall develop and pursue its actions leading to the strengthening of its economic and social cohesion. In particular the Community shall aim at reducing disparities between the various regions and the backwardness of the least-favoured regions."

### III. THE SCALE OF THE ACTION (1982-1989)

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#### The activities

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12. Since 1982, the Community has supported a series of regional energy planning studies in all Member States. It is estimated that the "regions" covered represent more than 20 % of the Community's population, around 25 % of its area, and 25 % of total energy consumption. Since 1989, particular attention has been paid to problems relating to energy-environment interactions at the urban level.
13. The objectives and the issues covered by the studies are different and have changed over the years. In general, the studies mainly deal with energy demand analysis and forecasting, energy balances, energy conservation and / or substitution, evaluation of potential renewable energies, energy-environment interactions<sup>(1)</sup>.
14. Furthermore, the Commission organises seminars and workshops. Their aim is to disseminate information on instruments and models for energy analysis and forecasting and to promote the exchange of experience and co-operation among institutions and experts involved in energy (see annex).

#### The means

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15. The Community pursues its action mainly by co-financing the various energy planning studies. The remainder is undertaken by the national or regional authorities and organisations and, in some cases, by contributions from the private sector. It also contributes in this area by providing orientations for the realisation of a study and for the implementation of its conclusions.

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(1) A separate working document of the Commission summarises the main elements of these studies. Also, "map brochures" are in the process of preparation for most of these studies.

16. Furthermore, the Community contributes to an important extent by stimulating direct co-operation among regions, institutions and experts, often from different countries of the European Community and also from third countries. This is done by the organisation of conferences and workshops, by the support of exchanges of experts, and by setting up or strengthening regional energy planning institutions.
17. The annual budgetary appropriation from budget line 706<sup>(1)</sup> for this action in the Community has been modest, compared to its multiplier effect. It reached approximately 2.5 MECU in 1989, and 3 MECU in 1990. It should also be taken into account that these funds were the stimulus for mobilizing corresponding funds from regional and private sources.

#### The actors

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18. Several actors are involved in the process of regional energy planning :
  - the regional, local and national authorities who define the general policy framework, identify needs and prepare and implement policy instruments and investment programmes and projects;
  - the Commission, which plays a role in the process of energy planning going beyond financial support;
  - the industries producing and consuming energy and energy equipment;
  - the financial sector which mobilises financial resources and sets up financial schemes appropriate for the economic exploitation of the regions' energy potential (eg. third party financing);
  - the experts and consultants who develop and apply appropriate methods of analysis and forecasting.

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(1) In 1991 : budget line 4.1040.

#### IV. EVALUATION OF THE RESULTS OF THE ACTION (1982-1989)

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19. An evaluation of this action was recently made by a team of independent experts. The purpose was to draw conclusions and lessons about the strengths and weaknesses of past action and, subsequently, to outline future guidelines against the background of the developing priorities of Community policies.
20. On the whole, evaluation has shown the worthwhile nature of the action vis-à-vis its objectives and the total means deployed. It has also shown that it was dynamic, and capable of change in addressing new issues arising from development of Community policies. Nevertheless, there obviously are some areas where improvements have to be made if full benefits are to be drawn from this action in the future at Community level.
21. More specifically, the action contributed to the following main areas :

a) Guidelines for energy investments

There were several regions where the studies were precursors to investment projects supplemented by national, regional, local, or other Community programmes. For example : the studies carried out in Bornholm, Sønderjylland, Saarland, PACA<sup>(1)</sup>, Rhône-Alpes, Berlin, Wallonia, Madeira, Alentejo, the Basque country, Catalonia, Westland, and Aquitaine oriented energy investments undertaken by national, regional, public and private institutions ; the regional energy planning studies in Sterea Ellas in Greece, and in Madeira and Alentejo in Portugal, were precursors to investment projects supported through the Valoren programme ; the studies in Schleswig-Holstein and Oberpfalz were precursors to actions supported by the Demonstration Programme, and improved the targeting of Community funds.

In general, where follow-up actions have been taken, the long-term benefits are often large in relation to the cost of the studies. However, a strict account of action recommended and action implemented would show that there are many recommendations which are not yet implemented. This is because implementation is mainly a function of the capacity to act, which however, is often beyond the control of the study team. Thus, there is scope for an increase in the implementation of the results of the action.

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(1) Provence, Alpes, Côte d'Azur



b) Improving integration of energy policies at different levels

In the course of a study, important interactions have taken place between the various actors involved, institutions, business, local politicians, and decision-makers. This has contributed to the better understanding and integration of the various regional, national, and Community policies, thus making them clearer and more relevant.

Studies have often served as objective reference information for discussion among regional decision-makers, enabling them to take more balanced choices between energy and environment, and energy and employment matters, and increasing awareness of the implications of the various regional energy planning decisions.

Thus, the studies have often influenced existing plans or led to new plans and they continue to be widely used for defining national or regional energy conservation programmes.

This is the case in e.g. Nord-Pas de Calais, Catalonia, Valencia, Lombardy, Berlin, Ireland, where the investments were supported by various regional or national financial incentives ; in Bornholm, Denmark, where the study was a valuable input to the National Energy Plan, following the Brundtlandt report on the environment.

The studies have oriented the action supported by other Community energy programmes and actions (eg. THERMIE, VALOREN, SAVE).

An important role has been played by the steering committees <sup>(1)</sup>, which in some cases, were set up for the purpose and the duration of the study. However, the establishment of such committees and the regularity of their meetings were not sufficient, and there is scope for improvement in this area.

c) Establishing a regional capacity to handle energy issues.

For some regions, the Community supported energy planning studies which have been the catalyst for strengthening or creating a regional capacity to undertake energy studies and plans (eg. in Cornwall-UK, Madeira-P, Oberpfalz-FRG, Basque Country-E, PACA-F, etc.). In fact, the most effective studies were those where the regional or local authorities were directly involved in financial or other aspects of the study process, and where the core of the study team continued to exist after completion of the study.

(1) These committees consisted of representatives of the main parties involved, such as authorities (including the Commission), utilities, consumer organisations, etc.

Some studies were carried out by consultants external to the region without the effective participation of the regional or local authorities. More than 200 consultants were involved, many of whom were trained in the process of the Community's action. As a consequence, a large number of studies, although important from the technical point of view, may have had relatively little impact in a given region. There is thus scope for improvement in this area.

d) Development of methods of energy planning, improvement in the energy data base at regional level.

The action has contributed to the improvement and refinement of methods and tools for energy planning and to the development of new ones (eg. computer-aided energy flow analysis and energy - employment interactions, etc.). Also, it has contributed to a substantial improvement of the energy data base of the Community at the subnational level. The improvement of the energy balance has been achieved in several regions of the Community and the regional energy potential has been quantified.

However, these methods and data bases have not been fully exploited yet at the Community level, and there is thus scope for further action.

## V. PROGRAMME OF ACTION FOR THE FUTURE

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### The orientations

22. The Community energy planning action will continue to develop on the basis of the energy policy objectives set for 1995, and the position on climate change policy adopted by the Energy and Environment Council on 29th October 1990. It will also take into account recent developments on the world scene and discussions at the European Energy Conference<sup>(1)</sup>. Furthermore, it will aim to contribute to the realisation of the internal market by the year 1993 and to greater social and economic cohesion between regions and to greater Community integration. Last but not least, it will aim to transfer the results of the action outside the EC, and in particular to Eastern and Central European countries.
23. In particular, this action will support and assist other Community energy programmes, such as those for energy technology development and promotion (THERMIE), and improved energy efficiency (SAVE), etc. It will be coordinated with the Community Support Framework programmes and initiatives set up in the framework of the Community's structural funds, thus becoming an integral part of the flanking policies of the Community. It will also continue to give valuable support to energy analysis activities, at local, regional, and national levels. Finally, it will take the<sup>s</sup> principle of subsidiarity with the Member states into consideration.
24. On the basis of the above orientations and taking into account the results of the evaluation mentioned under section IV, the Commission is setting the following priorities for its action for the next years (1991-1993).

#### A. Priority areas for new activities

In general, the following priority areas will be considered for future activities :

- a) the frontier and transfrontier regions : the aim will be to strengthen Community integration. Particular attention will be paid to activities undertaken with the co-operation of two or more regions of different member states.

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(1) "Energy for a New Century - The European perspective" - Brussels, 3-4 May 1990.

- b) the least developed regions eg. the ultraperipheral and isolated, rural and economically declining regions, should receive priority in the context of the aim of the Single European Act for greater social and economic cohesion. These areas are particularly suited to the economic exploitation of renewable energies, and for energy saving programmes with high local employment content.
- c) **energy planning and environment in the urban areas.** As is known, more than 80 % of the European population lives and works in cities. It follows that most of the energy consumption (of commercial, domestic, and transport sectors) takes place in cities. This has had detrimental consequences for their environment, the health of their population and their architectural heritage.

The lines of action that will be undertaken will be in accordance with the recent Communication of the Commission to the Council and the European Parliament concerning the urban environment ("Green Book")(1), and consistent with the spirit of the Single European Act concerning the environment(2)

- d) **feasibility studies for energy investments,** in particular those covering issues common to more than one region from different Member States of the Community. These studies appear to be worthwhile in view of preparation of concrete energy investment projects of Community interest in the framework of the flanking policies.
- e) the study of the influence of local and regional authorities on the use of energy. Local authorities by themselves can be large users of energy. They often operate large energy using estates, eg. housing, schools, offices, hospitals, and institutions. Furthermore, they are regulatory bodies with influence on building standards, on the licensing and even the encouragement of appropriate renewable energies, and on the establishment of zones for industrial development.

(1) COM (90) 218 final : "5.6 (g) Energy planning in cities  
Energy planning in cities can reduce the energy requirement considerably .  
This is a preventive means of avoiding pollution at the same time. It is based on an analysis of the energy consumption structure as well as the possibilities for exploiting local energy resources.  
Suggested lines of action :  
That the Community continue and intensify its activities in urban energy management, seeking in particular to encourage and assist the cities in order to take steps towards urban energy planning measures, to disseminate useful advice on appropriate means in this framework, e.g. on building design for energy saving and further to demonstrate the benefits of various energy conservation techniques by pilot projects.

(2) Article 130R. §2. Action by the Community relating to the environment shall be based on the principles that preventive action should be taken, that environmental damage should, as a priority, be rectified at source, and that the polluter should pay. Environmental protection requirements shall be a component of the Community's other policies.

§3. In preparing its action relating to the environment, the Community shall take account of :

- (i) available scientific and technical data;
- (ii) environmental conditions in the various regions of the Community;
- (iii) the potential benefits and costs of action or of lack of action;
- (iv) the economic and social development of the Community as a whole and the balanced development of its regions."

## **B. Supporting Actions**

There is an important role for supporting actions which could assist the implementation of the results and increase the impact of energy planning studies (see point IV 21.c) ). These actions will be taken up in close co-operation with other energy programmes such as THERMIE and SAVE. To this end, the following actions will be considered :

- a) dissemination of results of the most representative studies : there is an important stock of experience which will be more systematically made available to all interested parties. To this end, the following possibilities are considered :

. publications similar to the "flag brochures" of the Demonstration projects, to be made available to those interested in the energy planning activities and particularly to regional and local authorities and organisations and expert groups ;

. preparation of a practical guide to energy planning at regional level that could be made available to authorities, organisations, consultants, and experts. The aim of such a handbook would be to assist in better defining the methods and instruments, and identifying the appropriate expertise in energy planning;

- b) mutual exchanges of experience by the organizing of conferences, seminars, and workshops, targeted mainly at decision-makers at regional and local levels. The objective would be the integration of energy in the wider context of regional planning.
- c) support for the re-inforcement or creation of local energy teams, with adequate means to study and promote actions and projects on energy efficiency and the encouragement of local energy sources.

25. On the basis of the guidelines outlined above, the Commission published in March 1990 and in January 1991 invitations to submit proposals<sup>(1)</sup> within the following main areas :

- regional energy planning studies
- feasibility studies
- energy management and environment at the urban level

(1) (O.J. C 77, 27.03.1990 - O.J. C 12, 18.01.91). An open invitation published in 1989 was limited only to issues concerning energy-environment at urban level (O.J. C 192, 29.07.1989)

The success of these invitations was manifold : wide publicity for past and present action, wide response (more than 200 proposals from regional and city authorities) and a collection of interesting ideas for future consideration both in the context of this action and in that of other EC energy programmes such as THERMIE and SAVE.

26. The Commission intends to continue with this action in 1992 and 1993 on the basis of the guidelines mentioned above. The level of the financial appropriations will be determined in the framework of the annual budgetary procedures. Before the end of 1993, the results of the action will be evaluated. The Commission considers that its objective will be attained when most of the regions have adequate energy planning ; this objective might be attained by the end of 1993 if regions make the appropriate effort.

## VI. CONCLUSIONS

27. Having regard to the above considerations, the Council is invited to :

- Take note of the Commission's report
- Endorse the Commission's guidelines and priorities for future action
- Take note of the Commission's intention of informing the Council, the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee of the results of this action before the end of 1993 at the latest.

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ANNEXE

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MAJOR CONFERENCES AND SEMINARS

ON ENERGY PLANNING

ORGANIZED BY THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

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- 1985 Regional Energy Planning in the Federal Republic of Germany and the European Community (Berlin)
  - 1986 Energy Planning in the European Community and in the Third World (Luxembourg)
  - 1987 EC Seminar on Energy Systems, Regional Development and Environmental Quality (Brussels)
  - 1987 Energy Planning in the Community and in the Developing Countries (Marseilles)
  - 1988 The Employment Dimension in Regional Energy Planning (Lemnos, Greece)
  - 1988 Urban Energy Planning and Environmental Management (Rome)
  - 1988 Regional Energy Planning in the European Communities (Madrid)
  - 1989 Environmental Economy in Towns (Berlin)
  - 1989 Regional Energy Conference (Newcastle-upon-Tyne)
  - 1990 Renewable Energy and Cleaner Technology - Interregional Cooperation in the Community (Storstrøm, DK)
  - 1990 Implementation of the Results of the Energy Planning Study in Madeira (March) and Alentejo (June)
  - 1990 Energy Issues in EC Islands (Crete, Greece)
  - 1991 Energy in Urban Environment : event in Mannheim on 7 and 8 February 1991.
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FICHE FINANCIERE B4-1040 et B8-4140

**VOLET 1: IMPLICATIONS FINANCIERES**

1. Intitulé de l'action:

PROGRAMMATION ENERGETIQUE

2. Lignes budgétaires concernées:

B4-1040 et 8-4140

3. Base légale:

Décision du Conseil du 30 octobre 1978.

Conclusions du Conseil européen des 21 et 22 juin 1979.

Communications de la Commission du 07.03.80, du 02.10.81 et du 10.06.82.

Recommandations du Conseil du 15.06.82, du 13.07.82 et du 28.07.82.

Résolution du Conseil du 16 septembre 1986 concernant de nouveaux objectifs de politique énergétique communautaire pour 1995 et la convergence des politiques des Etats membres (JO n C241 du 25.09.86, p. 1).

Communication de la Commission du 21.2.91

(COM(91)53) et conclusions du Conseil du .....

4. Description de l'action:

L'action comporte deux volets: Programmation Energétique dans la Communauté et Programmation Energétique hors Communauté (Pays en voie de développement et de l'Europe de l'Est).

4.1 Objectifs spécifiques de l'action (voir annexe 1):

- Promotion de la programmation énergétique ciblée sur certains pays tiers et certaines régions et villes de la Communauté.
- Meilleure utilisation et exploitation des ressources énergétiques en milieu rural.
- Assistance technique, formation, analyses, subventions, diffusion des connaissances.



4.2 Durée:

- Action pluriannuelle : en 1993, il sera procédé à une évaluation.

En ce qui concerne l'action au niveau régional dans la Communauté, l'objectif sera considéré comme atteint dès que les régions se seront dotées d'une programmation énergétique adéquate; ceci pourrait être le cas fin 1993 si l'effort et l'engagement des régions sont conséquents.

4.3 Population visée par l'action (Etats, régions, collectivités locales, PME/PMI, planificateurs et formateurs):

- L'ensemble de la Communauté.
- Hors Communauté:  
Pays en voie de développement et de l'Europe de l'Est.

5. Classification de la dépense ou des recettes:

5.1 DNO

5.2 CD

5.3 Types de recettes visées: néant.

6. Quelle est la nature de la dépense ou des recettes:

6.1 Subvention à 100%: de façon marginale.

6.2 Subvention pour cofinancement avec d'autres sources du secteur public et/ou privé: constitue l'essentiel des actions (voir annexe 2)

6.3 Bonification d'intérêt: non.

6.4 Autres

Contrats d'entreprise.

6.5 et 6.6

Pas de recettes ni de remboursements.

7. Incidence financière sur les crédits d'intervention (partie B du budget):

7.1 Mode de calcul du coût total de l'action:

- Montant demandé pour l'ensemble des actions prévues en 1992 par la ligne 4.1040 : 9 millions d'écus (voir annexe 3)

7.2 Indiquez la part du "mini-budget" dans le coût total de l'action: 5,67%

7.3 Echéancier indicatif des crédits d'engagement et de paiement:

	<u>RAL&lt;91</u>	<u>91</u>	<u>92</u>	<u>93</u>	<u>94</u>	<u>95</u>	<u>&gt;95</u>
Engagements:	9,3	8,4	9,0	10,5	11	11,5	
Paievements:		7,4	8,0	7,0	7,4	8,9	21

8. Dispositifs anti-fraude:

Les contrats passés sont payés sur base de dépenses réelles et après contrôle des pièces justificatives (sauf les études et les analyses qui sont forfaitaires et payés sur résultats acceptés).

**VOLET 3 : ELEMENTS D'ANALYSE COUT-EFFICACITE**

1. Objectifs et cohérence avec la programmation financière.

1.1 Cette action est de nature à améliorer l'analyse de la situation énergétique des régions et la préparation des décisions sur les investissements énergétiques, notamment en matière d'utilisation efficace de l'énergie et d'exploitation des ressources locales. D'autre part, s'adressant prioritairement dans les années à venir aux régions n'ayant pas encore développé une planification énergétique ainsi qu'à celles isolées ou périphériques et particulièrement sensibles aux problèmes énergétiques, elle contribuera à leur développement économique et sociale et à leur intégration dans la Communauté.

En outre, hors Communauté:

1.1.1. Connaissance: Concentration des actions sur 20 pays tiers/Organisations Internationales.

1.1.2. Contribution CEE: Recherche intégrée des PVD dans le cadre du réseau COPED (Cooperate Programme on Energy and Development).

1.3 Objectif plus général défini dans la programmation financière de la DG XVII auquel correspond l'objectif de l'action proposée:

Politique énergétique.

## 2. Justification de l'action.

L'action communautaire incite les régions et les villes à se doter d'une programmation énergétique. Sans cette action, plusieurs régions et villes communautaires ne pourraient pas profiter des échanges d'expériences et des résultats positifs.

La coopération avec les PVD en matière de planification énergétique se concentre sur les pays les plus gros consommateurs d'énergie et avec les organisations régionales de l'énergie. Ceci assure un meilleur effet multiplicateur et un meilleur rapport coût-efficacité comparé à une action développée dans un plus grand nombre de petit pays.

L'action de la Commission catalyse des multiples activités dérivés sur le plan national (établissement de centres, plans énergétiques, cours de formation, etc).

### Effets dérivés:

La programmation énergétique régionale se veut être cohérente avec les objectifs généraux de la politique communautaire et contribuer à leur réalisation.

C'est ainsi qu'elle participe tout d'abord à la réalisation de la politique énergétique de la Communauté, notamment dans les domaines de l'utilisation rationnelle de l'énergie et de l'exploitation de sources endogènes nouvelles et renouvelables. En effet, c'est à l'échelon régional ou local que les potentialités de ces deux "sources" d'énergie peuvent être le plus adéquatement évaluées et exploitées.

Elle participe aussi à la protection de l'environnement, cette préoccupation dont l'importance croissante influe sur la politique énergétique communautaire. C'est ainsi que plusieurs manifestations ayant pour objet la programmation énergétique ont montré que c'est la région, la ville ou, de manière générale, le niveau infra-national qui est l'échelon le plus approprié pour analyser un grand nombre d'interactions entre l'énergie et l'environnement, et pour décider, en bien de cas, des politiques nécessaires.

Enfin, la programmation énergétique contribue à donner sa dimension socio-économique à l'énergie, ce qui est implicite dans les objectifs énergétiques communautaires pour 1995, adoptés par le Conseil des ministres. En particulier, elle permet d'évaluer dans quelle mesure l'énergie peut être un facteur déterminant pour le développement global d'une région.

Cette dimension socio-économique est encore mise en lumière par l'objectif de l'Acte unique européen de cohésion économique et sociale et d'intégration communautaire. L'action de la Communauté en matière de programmation énergétique régionale répond dès lors politiques d'accompagnement en faveur de la réduction des écarts socio-économiques entre régions de la Communauté.

#### **Effets multiplicateurs:**

L'action est de nature à mobiliser d'autres ressources financières publiques et privées, déjà au stade de l'élaboration des études, de façon complémentaire au soutien de la Commission, et au niveau successif des investissements.

Le crédit annuel, porté à la ligne B4-1040 du budget, affecté à cette action dans la Communauté, a été modeste en comparaison de son effet multiplicateur. Il atteignait approximativement 2,5 Mécus en 1989, et 3 Mécus en 1990. Signalons que ces fonds ont permis la mobilisation dans des proportions importantes de moyens complémentaires de sources régionales et privées.

Hors Communauté, l'action de la Commission catalyse de multiples activités sur le plan national (établissement de centres, plans énergétiques, cours de formation), ainsi que des prestations en nature (cf. Annexe 2, point 6.2.2.).

FICHE FINANCIERE B4-1040 et B8-4140

Objectifs spécifiques de l'action dans la Communauté:

- Promotion de la programmation énergétique au niveau régional et des études de faisabilité qui en découlent.
- Promotion de programmes visant l'amélioration de la planification, de l'organisation et du monitoring de l'utilisation de l'énergie et de ses relations avec l'environnement en milieu urbain.
- Promotion d'actions visant l'utilisation et l'exploitation des ressources énergétiques en milieu rural.
- Assistance au renforcement et à la création d'organismes de programmation énergétique régionale et de conseil aux collectivités locales et aux PME/PMI.
- Diffusion des connaissances relatives aux actions ci-dessus.

Objectifs spécifiques de l'action hors Communauté:

- Connaissance de la situation locale:  
L'établissement d'inventaires énergétiques et d'analyses de besoins et de ressources dans chacun des pays extra-communautaires couverts.
- Contribution de la CEE à la programmation énergétique locale:  
Assistance technique, formation, diffusion et subventions. Intégration des pays tiers choisis dans le réseau COPED (Cooperate Programme on Energy and Development).

Subvention pour cofinancement avec d'autres sources du secteur public et/ou privé:

Dans la Communauté:

- Financement, à frais partagés avec les autorités/collectivités/organismes régionaux/locaux, d'études visant l'analyse de la situation énergétique, les bilans, les plans d'action, la faisabilité, les méthodes de gestion et de monitoring en vue notamment d'améliorer la situation de l'approvisionnement énergétique.

Une première invitation à soumettre des propositions a été publiée en mars 1990 (1); elle a été suivie par celle publiée en janvier 1991 (2). En 1992 il sera procédé de la même façon, une invitation à soumettre des propositions sera publiée au début de 1992. La sélection sera effectuée en mai/juin et la décision sera communiquée aux intéressés en juillet 1992.

Hors Communauté:

Les contributions financières accordées à certaines administrations nationales hors Communauté, s'accompagnent le plus souvent d'une participation nationale sans que la proportion en soit imposée.

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(1) J.O. n° C77 du 27.3.1990

(2) J.O. n° C12 du 18.1.1991

7.1.1. Montant prévu pour l'action de "Programmation énergétique dans la Communauté":  
pour l'invitation à soumettre des propositions en 1992 (en principe, 10 régions, 15 villes et 15 études de faisabilité, à raison de 100.000 écus en moyenne par action).

7.1.2. L'exécution des travaux et des enquêtes en vue de la réalisation des bilans énergétiques et frais de gestion et d'accompagnement y afférents.  
Le paiement d'experts extra-muros et de tous frais y afférents, et le matériel d'accompagnement.

Contrats d'entreprise:

Prév. nombre hommes/mois:	176
Coût moyen h/m (tous frais inclus):	13.520 ECU
Total:	2.380.000 ECU

Organisation de visites et voyages d'experts:

Prév. nombre de missions:	75
Coût moyen:	5.200 ECU
Total:	390.000 ECU

7.1.3. Les frais pour la réalisation d'études:

Etudes:

Prév. nombre d'études:	17
Coût moyen:	100.000 ECU
Total:	1.700.000 ECU

7.1.4. Les frais d'organisation et de participation de séminaires ou de conférences.

Les frais d'organisation et de participation à la formation de planificateurs énergétiques.

Séminaires/Conférences:

Prév. nombre de Sém/Conf:	6
Coût moyen:	66.670 ECU
Total:	400.000 ECU

Bourses:

Prév. nombre de bourses:	15
Coût moyen:	8.670 ECU
Total:	130.000 ECU

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# DOCUMENTS

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