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COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMISSION
TO THE COUNCIL AND THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

concerning a multiannual programme to promote international cooperation in the
energy sector - SYNERGY programme

Proposal for a
COUNCIL REGULATION (EC)
adopting a multiannual programme to promote international cooperation in the
energy sector - SYNERGY programme

(presented by the Commission)

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energy sector - SYNERGY programme

This document proposes the establishment of a multiannual programme to promote international cooperation on energy policy definition and formulation in non-member countries.

The objectives of the programme are:

- to promote sustainable development, notably by reducing emissions of greenhouse gases and of pollutants linked to energy consumption;
- to enhance security of supply; and
- to improve energy efficiency.

The proposal is based on:

- the Community's need for a specific instrument in view of the changes on the international energy scene and of Community policy (see Annex I);
- the positive balance and the lessons that can be drawn from the operation of international energy cooperation on the basis of the resources available in the budget since 1980 (see Annex II).

It will also bring benefits in terms of complementarity, subsidiarity and efficiency.

1. Complementarity

SYNERGY covers elements not covered by the existing Community instruments and will contribute to preparing or supporting action taken under these programmes.

The latter point will be reinforced by close collaboration between the different instruments, which should also exclude any overlap.

- (a) As regards means, SYNERGY will implement cooperation in the field of energy policy definition and formulation. There is no such instrument at present in the Community. The framework research programme concerns more the development of energy policy tools, and the other programmes tend to be devoted to the implementation of energy policies. Some instruments carry out energy policy measures, but in the framework of national or regional priorities⁽¹⁾.

⁽¹⁾ See Annex III for a presentation of the various instruments currently available in the field of international energy cooperation.

SYNERGY will be integrated in the current set-up:

- firstly, by launching operations which lead to projects financed by other Community programmes;
- secondly, by carrying out projects of interregional or even global scope: training of energy decision-makers, creation of networks of agencies working on a common subject, conferences in various regions of the world on major topics, etc.

Given that international energy problems are likely to become increasingly urgent in the coming decades, particularly as regards security of supply and environmental factors, the Community must have the means to act in accordance with its global energy strategy.

(b) As regards the ends, SYNERGY can contribute to the development of the Community's energy strategy vis-à-vis non-member countries:

- on the supply side, by establishing an on-going technical dialogue with producer countries, mobilizing the industrial circles concerned, discussions on the treatment and financing of investments and cooperation on transit and interconnections;
- on the demand side, by promoting energy efficiency, transferring European experience in this area and setting up a structure for dialogue between European producers of energy equipment and users in non-member countries.

(c) There will be close collaboration with other Community cooperation instruments. SYNERGY will involve the people responsible for these instruments in its deliberations on annual and multiannual programmes from the outset. Conversely, SYNERGY should be involved in the preparation of more specific multiannual operations under the other Community programmes.

In particular, an interface will have to be defined between SYNERGY and the participation by Central European countries associated with the JOULE, THERMIE, SAVE and ALTENER programmes, not forgetting the activities under the PHARE programme.

2. Subsidiarity

The objectives envisaged by this programme can be achieved more efficiently at Community level than at national level. This is the case as regards improving Europe's image in these countries and strengthening its economic presence. Europe has greater weight in competing with the USA and Japan on these markets than the Member States individually.

- 2.1 According to a recent study⁽²⁾, the energy capabilities of Europe and most of its Member States are little known in Asia and Latin America in particular, while only the Community has sufficient prestige to be respected and accepted to contribute its experience to the restructuring of the energy sector.
- 2.2 Action at the Community level is particularly justified in the field of international energy cooperation, since its aim is to realize the objectives cited earlier that are common to all the Member States.

In addition, to the extent that these actions lead to the promotion of European technologies outside the Community, it is desirable to coordinate them in order to obtain the best possible results.

- 2.3 Such a programme will also enable the Community to have a lasting presence at the level of political decision-making and in this way to influence energy and environmental choices, rather than restricting itself to isolated technical sectors.

3. Efficiency

- 3.1 The installation of a multiannual legal framework will permit the successful application of long-term measures: network creation, training, programme of conferences spread over several years in various parts of the world.

It will also lead to the development of a multiannual action programme based on the guidelines and priorities agreed with the member countries, taking account of complementarities with other Community programmes and the activities of multilateral capital providers, while permitting speedy action. The effectiveness of individual Member States' action will thus be improved.

- 3.2 The guidelines set out in the annual plans will enable international energy cooperation to be focused on certain selected themes with considerable impact on the achievement of the desired objectives.

Creation of a programme like SYNERGY will not lead to duplication of effort with existing activities but, on the contrary, it will contribute to consolidating and improving the Community's overall policy on international energy cooperation and to integrating it more effectively in the Community's external policy and energy policy as a whole.

Consolidation and improvement

- By using what was set up in the pilot phase: collaboration with COPED, the international network of energy policy research institutions, present in two developed and four developing countries; follow-up to the Athens Conference on energy and the urban environment; follow-up to the Black Sea Conference

⁽²⁾ The development of energy resources in Latin America and Asia. Cooperation with Europe. Bernard Meunier and Didier Unverzagt (DG I).

on new energy realities in the region; energy centres; regular contacts with the energy authorities of these countries, etc.

- By permitting action at the initiative of the Community concentrating on specific objectives and benefiting from energy expertise.
- By avoiding compartmentalization of action by geographic zone.
- By using the new resources of the fourth RTD framework programme, more particularly the specific JOULE-THERMIE programme and the cooperation programme with non-member countries, which could be allocated to joint action on technological development, dissemination and the development of energy planning tools.
- By leading to joint action or action financed by other instruments (PHARE, TACIS, economic cooperation with Asia and Latin America, MEDA, etc.) or by bank loans (EIB, EBRD, ECSC, etc.).
- By permitting a response to the increase in energy demand from non-member countries characterized by energy saving, integration of renewable energy sources, particularly biomass, supply management and environment conservation.
- Finally, this programme should require few resources to produce major results.

Integration

- By making it possible to meet the needs of a global European energy strategy, rather than one based purely on priorities by geographical region.
- By adding an extremely flexible energy dimension to other Community policies in the field of international relations, the environment, employment, international cooperation on RTD as well as the common foreign and security policy.
- By providing the framework for harmonization of energy policies, particularly with the associated Central and East European countries, which figures among the objectives of the association agreements. These agreements have already been drawn up in the spirit of future membership.
- By contributing to the establishment of an energy dimension to the Euro-Mediterranean partnership which should be launched at the Barcelona Conference.

3.3 The existence of a stable instrument will permit the application of a medium-term policy and ensure the continuation of relations with the institutions of non-member countries, making SYNERGY the interlocutor for the international energy bodies and the producer countries in the area of energy policy.

3.4 In the medium term, this legal framework would also provide the tools for possible cooperation measures in the event of an international energy crisis.

THE BROAD LINES OF THE PROGRAMME

As in the pilot phase, SYNERGY will continue to be dedicated to cooperation and assistance in the definition, formulation and implementation of energy policy by non-member countries, but with a medium-term strategy.

The action taken under SYNERGY could be of relevance to all non-member countries facing energy problems, particularly the countries of Central and Eastern Europe, the new independent States of the former Soviet Union, Mediterranean countries, the developing countries in Latin America and Asia and the countries of Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific which have signed the Lomé Convention.

Priority objectives will be defined as regards both the activities to be undertaken and the beneficiary countries in the form of a multiannual plan in the light of the broad lines of the Community's four policies with an energy dimension (international relations, environment, employment, research and technological development) and of the Community's energy strategy.

Hence specific action plans will be drawn up every year in liaison and as a complement to:

- other Community programmes and instruments;
- Member States' activities in certain non-member countries;
- needs expressed by Member States' industries;
- needs expressed by the beneficiary countries.

To take account of the various complementarities, these plans will be drawn up in interdepartmental consultation within the Commission, then submitted to an advisory committee of Member States' representatives, who will examine them and the periodic reports on implementation of the various programmes.

It is therefore clear that SYNERGY, while making a new contribution to international energy cooperation, is not intended to become the exclusive vehicle for such cooperation, since SYNERGY operations will complement the energy strategies defined in the other Community and Member States' instruments.

The cooperation measures will take the form of:

- conferences promoting dialogue and exchanges of information and experience;
- information dissemination (brochures, newsletters);
- training activities (courses, seminars, technical visits);
- secondment of European experts to non-member countries' institutions;
- studies;
- support to international networks reflecting and advising on energy policy;
- support to the energy centres of non-member countries aiming to become self-sufficient and promotion of synergies with existing or planned structures: Eurocentre in Latin America, Technology Windows and Business Centres in Asia.

SYNERGY could fund the whole of a specific project or part-finance projects together with another partner.

The programme would run for five years and it is proposed to allocate ECU 50 million to it.

Part of these resources will also be destined to cover temporarily the operating expenses of the Secretariat of the European Energy Charter Treaty.

Indeed, given the Community's important role in negotiating this Treaty, the need to support the Secretariat and the delay in the signing of the Treaty by the USA, Community support, possibly in the form of an advance, cannot be excluded.

The following table shows the main themes of SYNERGY operations and the corresponding priorities.

THEMES	CORRESPONDING PRIORITIES	MEANS
Enhancing Europe's image	General	Training, experts, conferences
Supporting sustainable development in non-member countries	General	Facilitating transfer of clean technologies: seminars, technical visits
Promoting dialogue with producer countries	Security of supply	Conferences
Promoting a reduction in the greenhouse effect and the pollutants linked to consumption in all sectors	Environment	Training, audits, conferences, diagnostic seminars, feasibility studies, energy centre activities
Promoting network interconnection	Competitiveness and security of supplies	Feasibility studies, conferences
Promoting energy planning in non-member countries	Security of supplies and environment	Training, experts, studies, energy centre activities, development of strategies
Promoting the integration of non-member countries	Security of supplies and environment	Training, studies, conferences, experts, energy centre activities

These objectives will naturally be adapted to the situation of each region of the world. In the countries of Central and Eastern Europe, for example, the emphasis could be placed on reorganization of their production system and preparation of their membership, in Latin America and Asia the emphasis might be on the urban environment and transport, while in the Mediterranean region activities targeting energy integration and the urban environment might be more appropriate.

NEW TRENDS IN THE WORLD ENERGY ECONOMY

1. The world energy outlook in the coming decades has been the subject of studies both by the Commission and the International Energy Agency. These analyses revealed several probable developments:
 - a moderate growth in energy demand in the OECD countries, vigorous growth in the developing countries and low growth in the former Soviet Union;
 - particularly high growth in Asia and Latin America for both economic and demographic reasons, especially in the transport sector;
 - extremely high growth in the Mediterranean countries too, with particular problems for the coastal and urban environment;
 - on the basis of existing energy resources, coal, oil and gas will maintain and consolidate their predominant position, particularly in China and South America, despite the attendant environmental problems;
 - CO₂ emissions are, as a result, likely to increase if there is no change in the political and regulatory situation.

2. The Commission has also had several studies carried out on the energy outlook to the year 2020 which reveal, among other things, the following two trends:
 - world energy consumption is likely to double, mainly as a result of the trends in the developing countries;
 - despite the moderate growth in energy consumption, the decline in production in Europe is likely to be reflected in dependence of the order of 70% on imports for the Community in the year 2020.

3. Non-member countries, for their part, are encountering energy problems specific to each region of the world:

Central and Eastern Europe is faced with problems of infrastructure modernization, improvement of energy efficiency and environmental degradation. This region is also a transit zone for energy resources from the former Soviet Union destined to the European Community.

The Republics of the former Soviet Union are facing the same problems as the countries of Central and Eastern Europe, with nuclear safety and the need for investments in the production sector and energy efficiency being particularly critical issues. These problems could also have repercussions on the political and social stability of those Republics which, in some cases (Russia, the Ukraine) could affect the supply situation in Europe.

In general terms, the example of the Ukraine shows, as the conclusions of the Corfu Summit indicated, that decisions on nuclear safety must be examined in the context of the general energy policy of the countries concerned.

The Mediterranean countries and other developing countries will be faced with a foreseeable increase in their energy consumption.

In the case of the Mediterranean countries, the forecasts for 2020 suggest almost a threefold increase in energy consumption, including a fourfold increase in electricity consumption. A major production drive will be needed both to supply the home market and to maintain and step up exports to Europe. The forecast increase in demand for electricity will impose new requirements on transportation, production and consumption.

For this reason, energy should be an important dimension of the new Euro-Mediterranean partnership which should be launched at the Barcelona Conference.

As for the other developing countries, in Asia and Latin America, their energy demand could more than double between 1991 and 2010, and their share in world energy consumption may reach 40% as compared with 27% in 1991. The International Energy Agency believes that two-thirds of the growth in energy consumption will be located in these countries in the coming years.

Such a trend will have three major consequences given the low energy efficiency in these countries:

- very substantial investment and hence financing requirements, at a time when public financial resources are limited or dedicated to other priorities, resulting in an appeal to the private sector and a reappraisal of the role of the State;
 - tensions regarding supplies to the developed countries, in particular Europe;
 - environmental degradation effects: it is estimated that India and China alone may account for one-quarter of CO₂ emissions in 2010.
4. It is appropriate to recall the conclusions of the Energy Council of November 1992 regarding the broad outlines of cooperation on clean and efficient energy technologies with developing countries.

These conclusions attached the utmost importance to the follow-up to Chapter 34 of Agenda 21 of the UN Conference on Environment and Development, which emphasized the primordial role of the transfer of environmentally sound technologies. In this context, special attention was to be paid to:

- the progressive substitution of low carbon fuels for fossil fuels with a high carbon content;
- the development of clean combustion technologies;

- the development of renewable energy sources;
- the improvement of energy efficiency.

The Community's accession to the Climate Change Convention designed to stabilize CO₂ emissions implies a commitment to intensify cooperation activities in these areas.

The conclusions of the Berlin Conference on Climate Change in April 1995 recommend initiating a process enabling emissions to be reduced from the year 2000.

In this context, several developed countries have reached agreement on promoting measures to develop new technologies for the reduction of emissions.

It appears that the industrialized countries, in addition to reducing their own emissions, must enter into cooperation with the developing countries to enable the latter to continue their development path while at the same time limiting any attendant increase in emissions of greenhouse gases.

SYNERGY could thus provide the host structure for such activities by, among other things, creating specialized energy centres that would also be responsible for environmental protection and the establishment of partnerships.

5. In parallel with the European Energy Charter, a Protocol on Energy Efficiency and Related Environmental Aspects was signed by 39 countries. This Protocol defines three objectives:

- the promotion of energy efficiency policies;
- the creation of a framework to promote the rational use of energy by producers and consumers;
- increased cooperation in this area.

6. The development of consumption in non-member countries will represent the opening up of new markets on both the supply and demand side, on which European industry must be present. In addition, the White Paper on growth, competitiveness and employment cites the development impetus of the trans-European transport and energy networks and their effects on reducing costs through the best utilization of existing capacities and improved security of supply.

The "Communication on an industrial competitiveness policy for the European Union", for its part, identifies a number of areas in which industrial cooperation should be developed, including initiatives based on the European Energy Charter and the development of energy resources in non-member countries.

7. Technological cooperation with non-member countries, particularly developing countries, and with the countries in economic transition, is destined to play a crucial role in the Community's RTD strategies in the energy field. Clean, environment-friendly technologies will make a substantial contribution to reducing total CO₂ emissions, of which these countries' share is on the increase.

8. International relations will thus have enhanced importance in the European Union's energy sector.

The Commission stresses the importance of international cooperation as a means of ensuring security of supply and environmental protection in its Green Paper "For a European Union energy policy".

International energy relations in turn are an important part of four Community policies: international political and economic relations, environment, employment and research and technological development.

SPECIFIC ACTION ON INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IN THE ENERGY FIELD

I. THE BALANCE

1. Energy cooperation with non-Community countries began in 1980 as a means of dealing with the consequences of the second oil crisis. It began with appropriations of ECU 650 000.
2. The Council Resolution of 16 September 1986 concerning new Community energy policy objectives for 1995 and convergence of the policies of the Member States stated that the energy policy of the Community and the Member States should endeavour to achieve among its horizontal objectives:

"(a) more secure conditions of supply and reduced risks of sudden fluctuations in energy prices through ...

- geographical diversification of the Community's external sources of supply

(h) the development of the Community's external relations in the energy sector by virtue of a coordinated approach, in particular on the basis of regular consultations between Member States and the Commission ..."

The sums allocated to cooperation have been renewed and increased every year given the growing importance of the international aspects of energy problems. Budget provision in 1995 amounts to ECU 9 million.

3. For two years now, all the activities initiated in this field have gone under the heading of SYNERGY to facilitate presentation and promotion.
4. SYNERGY finances cooperation activities with non-Community countries in the field of formulation and implementation of energy policy to the mutual benefit of the two parties concerned.

The operation of the Conference on the European Energy Charter and its Secretariat has also been financed by SYNERGY since 1990.

Unlike the other cooperation programmes which are of a more general nature and include energy as one of several aims, SYNERGY is a specific energy policy programme. It is also a flexible programme, making very rapid action possible.

SYNERGY can operate in any non-member country, which is an added advantage compared with the other Commission cooperation programmes and instruments with their limited geographical scope. It is therefore very easy to carry out a project covering both the countries of Central and Eastern Europe and the CIS with

SYNERGY, something which is more difficult under the PHARE and TACIS programmes, even though it can be done and, indeed, is done on an *ad-hoc* basis.

Concerning, as it does, the formulation of energy policy, SYNERGY differs from the operations undertaken in non-member countries under other specific energy programmes such as THERMIE, which concerns measures of a technological nature.

The main activities under the SYNERGY heading consist of:

- facilitating and promoting dialogue between the Community, non-member countries and international organizations in the energy field (e.g. conference with the oil-producing countries of the Persian Gulf in Oman);
- the creation of institutions capable of defining energy requirements in the countries concerned and of channelling the resources needed to meet these requirements (e.g. Energy Centres in the countries of Central and Eastern Europe and in Asia);
- the provision of advice to the national energy authorities (e.g. secondment to ministries of senior experts in energy policy);
- assistance in the design of energy policy tools (e.g. energy planning, tariff policies, etc.) compatible with Community policy;
- training/information for public authorities and economic operators (conferences, seminars, workshops, etc.);
- studies and energy audits leading on to other operations financed by other Community programmes, in particular in the sphere of international economic relations;
- market studies and analyses of the barriers to the introduction of new technologies, in particular clean, environment-friendly technologies, as a preliminary to other programmes.

Particular attention is devoted to transnational projects, not only where this involves joint action by the Member States and non-member countries (e.g. "Energy and urban environment in the Mediterranean countries" or "Network interconnection between Central and Western Europe"), but also in the case of projects involving several non-member countries (e.g. Black Sea energy centre, or energy cooperation between the MERCOSUR countries).

5. While retaining its specific character, SYNERGY thus serves to complement other Commission programmes with an energy cooperation dimension. On the ground, this complementarity is translated by the implementation of joint activities with these programmes, with SYNERGY often providing the structure for overall coordination, e.g. SYNERGY - THERMIE - PHARE in the framework of the Budapest energy centre. Secondly, SYNERGY serves to promote dissemination, i.e. application of the principles enshrined in the European Energy Charter and the energy section of the association/cooperation agreements concluded between the Community and non-member countries (e.g. auditing of national energy legislation, legal/economic

training seminars for senior staff from ministries, companies and energy industries). In this respect, SYNERGY is an instrument of integration for future membership candidates. The Energy Charter and the abovementioned agreements also serve as an institutional framework for the SYNERGY operations.

Finally, SYNERGY co-finances activities with international organizations, Member States and the national energy saving bodies.

6. SYNERGY activities often target the energy demand side. However, if speedy action is required in a given country - a possibility which SYNERGY offers, thanks to its flexibility (e.g. action in Armenia and the Middle East) - action can also be taken on the supply side. A conference to promote dialogue between oil producers and consumers was therefore organized in Oman with the oil-producing countries of the Persian Gulf, and others are to be held in Tunis with the Mediterranean countries, and in Caracas with the Latin American producers.
7. All of these activities were subjected to a preliminary evaluation in 1990, and ad hoc evaluations of training and energy planning operations have been carried out since then.

The results of these evaluations were positive and included recommendations on ways of improving the effectiveness of the action.

An evaluation of all the projects carried out from 1990 to 1994 inclusive has recently been the subject of an invitation to tender. The results of this evaluation should be available before the end of the year, and will be made available to the Council and Parliament.

8. As SYNERGY concerns the formulation of energy policy, it is not easy to give results in the form of figures. Nevertheless, it is possible to state several positive effects of its activities.

- SYNERGY helped to improve the difficult energy situation in certain non-member countries and contributed to their economic development. For example, it enabled the Polish Government to take the necessary decisions to restructure the oil sector. SYNERGY also provides advice to the Romanian, Slovenian, Albanian and Indian Governments and, more recently, to the Palestinian authorities, which it also helped in setting up their first energy institution.
- SYNERGY contributed to the formulation by these countries of energy policies that take account of global problems, particularly regarding the environment.

It also paved the way to a better understanding of energy problems, notably in the developing countries, and helped create an awareness of the need for efficient energy policies even in producer countries such as Mexico or Algeria.

- It is a partner for non-member countries in their endeavours to achieve rational use of energy and to improve their energy efficiency through, among other things, the installation of "energy centres" (e.g. in India, China, Indonesia, Hungary and the autonomous Palestinian territories). This aspect is all the more

important as the international banking institutions have tended to finance energy production and transmission rather than energy savings as such.

- It helps open the door to European industry in non-member countries, whose needs it knows well having studied them in the context of its operations. China is a particular case in point in the field of "clean" combustion methods for coal.
- It provides improved information on the energy situation of these countries and better forecasts of the evolution of global energy problems.
- It ensures that the Community is represented in these regions and in this sector, and enables lasting contacts to be forged with regional cooperation organizations such as the Latin-American Energy Organization, ASEAN or the national energy saving committees. It thus contributes to maintaining relations in this field and to the implementation of the Community's energy strategy.
- SYNERGY can be an instrument to improve cohesion for future membership candidates in Central Europe.

II. SOME PROJECTS FINANCED BY SYNERGY

SYNERGY has enabled activities to be carried out on training, programming, consultancy, energy studies and audits, information and the setting-up of long-term institutions and the holding of several conferences.

The activities described below are a representative selection of the action taken over the last three years, during which ECU 8 million per year have been committed to the programme.

1. Training

The European Union has contributed to a whole series of training courses for technicians and managers in non-member countries.

That contribution by the European Union consists of helping to defray the overall cost of holding such courses, providing speakers and funding the attendance of a certain number of students.

These activities are either targeted directly by the Union on subjects which seem particularly important or form part of a programme devised by the non-member countries. In the latter case involvement of the Union enables it to insist on topics which it considers important and to get to know those attending those courses better. By way of example the following activities may be mentioned:

Latin America

- Latin-American energy-saving course in Argentina. SYNERGY has enabled 88 students from energy companies and administrations to attend such courses since 1984.

- Energy planning courses to be held alternately in Europe and in another continent by European universities and Latin American countries. These were held in Latin America during three SYNERGY rounds, thus enabling 20 mainly European speakers to be involved, plus 31 Latin American students from energy administrations and utilities.

Asia

- Training of training officers in India and the ASEAN countries.
- Training course on nuclear safety for Chinese experts held in Peking in September 1992 and six-week training course for a Chinese expert in a European power plant.
- Training course in China offering, in particular, training on energy in the environment and also the "clean" burning of coal. More than 3 000 persons concerned by energy decision making received courses on energy management and efficiency.

Mediterranean

- Training of Moroccan technicians in rational energy-use techniques and energy audit methods.

East-European and former Soviet Union countries

- A symposium jointly funded by the ADEME on energy policy based on the demand which could be generated in Eastern Europe was held in Grenoble in October 1992. Fifteen official representatives of eight East European countries⁽³⁾ attended this symposium and were thus able to exchange views on a number of subjects linked with energy policy. The symposium mainly covered the following aspects:
 - energy policies and bodies within the European Union and Eastern Europe;
 - examples of energy-efficiency programmes conducted by the Commission;
 - specific problems linked with the implementation of those programmes, and in particular customs duties and funding.
- In order to help to restructure the coal industries in the Eastern European countries a workshop was held in Brussels on 18-21 October 1993, in cooperation with the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe. It was attended by those responsible for coal in those countries - all in all 70, of whom 30 came from the East European countries.
- Workshops on energy law and regulations in the former Soviet Union. Four three-day workshops held in Alma Ata, Moscow, Yerevan and Kiev between May and October 1993. A new series of symposia have been in progress since 1994 in the other CIS republics.

⁽³⁾ Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Russia, Slovenia and the Ukraine.

- In order better to understand the European Union's energy policy and in order to get to know those to contact within the various help programmes (PHARE, TACIS, SYNERGY), SYNERGY held an information symposium in Brussels in March-April 1994 for experts from Central and Eastern Europe and another for experts from the CIS.

At world level

- Nine-week course in Dakar, Senegal, in April-May 1993, on energy management and planning.

2. Programming

The main SYNERGY activities in this area were as follows:

- Setting-up information systems with OLADE in Latin America, and ASEAN in South-East Asia, and with Algeria.
- Getting an international network of nine energy study and research centres up and running: the COPED network.
- Mapping out energy programmes (Jordan, Ecuador, Peru, Thailand), international energy programming studies (Latin America, Maghreb), similar studies on a national basis (Cyprus), or a regional basis (the State of Buenos Aires in Argentina, State of Rio Grande do Sul in Brazil, Province of Zhejiang in China) or on an urban basis (China, India, Argentina, Poland, Hungary, Egypt, Turkey and Israel).

3. Advice and assistance

SYNERGY funds full-time experts within the energy ministries of non-member countries or energy centres in:

- The self-governing Palestinian territories
- Slovenia
- Hungary
- Romania and
- Estonia
- Albania

Energy centres have also been established in Hungary and in the self-governing Palestinian territories.

SYNERGY has also helped to set up an Energy Management Agency in Turkey.

It has also helped to set up institutions such as the Jordanian Energy Authority, the Agency for the Rational Use of Energy (in Algeria), the ASEAN-EC Energy Management Training and Research Centre, the National Energy Institute in Ecuador and the Comisión Nacional para el Ahorro Energético in Mexico.

SYNERGY also advises the East European countries in drawing up laws and regulations in line with (free) market economics.

4. International conferences

- Conference entitled "Energy and urban environment in Mediterranean towns" held in Athens in November 1993, which brought together high ranking figures (ministers, Directors-General for Energy, ...)

This conference led to a declaration and the formation of a follow-up committee that was responsible for identifying, preparing and supporting local "energy and environment" teams. The actual formation of "energy and environment" teams in some Mediterranean towns will be funded by SYNERGY. The twinning of these towns with EU towns will be funded by the MED URBS programme that is managed by DG I.

- Oil and gas conference entitled "Links between the European Union and the Member States of the Gulf Cooperation Council in a changing world" held in Oman on 19-20 April 1994.
- Conference on "New energy realities in the Black Sea Area" held in Chalhidiiki on 30-31 May 1994. One of the consequences of that conference is that a joint energy centre is about to be set up between the countries in the Black Sea area and the European Union.
- EUROMEX ENERGIA 93 conference held on 28-29 June 1994 that was organized jointly with the CONAE. Twenty six European undertakings attended that conference, which enabled more than 100 contacts to be made with Mexican partners, a quarter of which were able to go on to commercial, investment or cooperative agreements.
- A conference on East-West links between the European gas and electricity grids was held in Budapest in October 1994 and was attended by 200 people.
- Conference on the funding of energy projects in the Central European and former USSR countries, planned for Budapest in January 1995.

5. Overall activities

These are projects specifically targeted at different activities: studies, methodology or information transfer, symposia etc.

By way of example:

- Programme promoting CHP in three Latin American countries: Mexico, Chile and Peru.
- Restructuring of the oil industry in Poland: advance studies, laying down the bases needed for liberalization, definition of a detailed organization and regulatory programme submitted to the Polish government, sectoral symposium and conferences held in Warsaw in April 1993.
- Programme of energy saving assistance to Mexico, including training, energy diagnoses and the creation of data bases.

6. Energy audits and studies

- Indo-EC bus: this is a mobile energy-audit unit in India which has conducted more than 100 audits revealing an energy saving potential of about 10%.
- Energy bus for Indonesia: this programme completed its pilot stage in 1992, thus enabling energy audits to be carried out in companies in, in particular, the paper, textile and sugar industries.
- Study on the energy consequences of Mercosur in Latin America.
- Market study of the energy efficiency of Chile and the scope for European technology transfer.
- Study of the electricity industry in the Ukraine intended to provide short-, medium- and long-term electricity demand forecasts, to survey the scope for energy saving and to assess the cost of this in order to improve supply-deficit management.
- SYNERGY has also funded several studies via the COPED network. Those studies have centred on the electricity sector over the last three years.

**INSTRUMENTS FOR INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION
IN THE ENERGY FIELD**

PROGRAMME	TYPE OF PROJECTS FINANCED	REGION COVERED	DURATION OF PROGRAMME	BUDGET (MECU)	FORM OF AID
Fourth framework programme - cooperation with non-Community countries	Research and technological development projects, including demonstration activities	All non-Community countries	1994 - 1998	540 (total)	Subsidies
PHARE	Technical assistance and joint financing of investments	Countries of Central and Eastern Europe	Annual	1 100 in 1994, of which 58 for energy	Subsidies
TACIS	Technical assistance	CIS	Annual	510 in 1992, of which 130 for energy	Subsidies
EURATOM	Investments to improve nuclear power station safety and reliability	Countries of Central and Eastern Europe + former Soviet Union	1994-1998	1 000	Loans
ECSC	Investments in the coal and steel industries	Countries of Central and Eastern Europe	since 1990	200	Loans
EBRD	Investments in all sectors, including energy	Countries of Central and Eastern Europe + CIS	unlimited	10 000	3% share in the capital of the EBRD
New Mediterranean policy	- Protocols with individual countries - Regional cooperation	Mediterranean	1992-1996	2 940 2 075	EIB grants and loans (2 062) EIB grants and loans (1 800)
Lomé Convention	Investments, training and technical assistance in all sectors, including energy	70 African, Caribbean and Pacific countries	1990-1995	12 000	Subsidies + EIB loans (1 200)

EIB	- Investments in all sectors, including energy	Countries of Central and Eastern Europe	1994-1996	3 000	Loans
	-Investments in all sectors, including energy	Asian and Latin American countries	1993-1995	750	Loans
Cooperation with Asia and Latin America	Capital investment, training and technical assistance in all sectors, including energy	Asia and Latin America	1991-1995	2 750	Subsidy
ECIP	Part-funding of joint ventures in all sectors, including energy	All developing countries	Annual	40 + bank funding	Interest-free loans Subsidies, to be reimbursed in the event of success
JOULE/THERMIE	Research and technological development projects, including demonstration activities: non-nuclear energy	Community + non-member countries	1994-1998	1 002 (*)	Subsidies
SYNERGY	Energy policy and strategy	All non-member countries	Annual	8 in 1994	Subsidies
SAVE	Rational use of energy: promotion, regulatory measures, information and exchanges	Community + non-member countries	1991-1995	35 (*)	Subsidies
ALTENER	Renewable energy sources: promotion, regulatory measures, information and exchanges	Community + non-member countries	1993-1997	50 (*)	Subsidies

N.B.: Unless stated otherwise, the amounts indicated are for the entire programme.

(*) Total amount, including the Community.

Proposal for a
COUNCIL REGULATION (EC)

adopting a multiannual programme to promote international cooperation in the
energy sector - SYNERGY programme

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community, and in particular
Article 235 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Parliament,

Whereas the Community's accession to the European Energy Charter Treaty and the
Convention on Climate Change commits it to cooperation in the energy field;

Whereas according to the Green Paper "For a European Union energy policy" presented by
the Commission international energy cooperation is essential owing to the increase in pollution
due to the growth of consumption in the developing countries, the role of energy in the
stability of society, whether in consumer or producer countries, the increasing energy
dependence of the Community and the growth of world markets in production, transport,
distribution and consumption technologies;

Whereas this need for international energy cooperation can be satisfied by the creation of a
cooperation and assistance programme on the formulation and implementation of energy policy
in non-member countries; whereas in view of the Community's experience in this area and,
in particular, of the steps it has taken since 1980, these activities should be based on a legal
instrument capable of adjusting them to the various Community policies;

Whereas the objectives of the programme envisaged cannot be attained, by reason of their
wide-ranging nature, other than at a Community level;

Whereas it is necessary to establish a multiannual framework for the activities carried out
under the Community's international energy cooperation programme for the next five years;

Whereas the objectives of the energy cooperation under the programme should be to promote
sustainable development, to enhance security of supply and to improve energy efficiency;
whereas effect may be given to such cooperation by the provision of grants for financing
projects;

Whereas such aid should be anchored in a multiannual indicative programme and annual
programmes and may be the subject of agreements with the countries concerned or with
international networks of study and research centres;

Whereas since the aid in question is external aid it is governed by the special provisions laid down in Title IX of the Financial Regulation applicable to the general budget of the European Communities⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 2730/94⁽²⁾;

Whereas it is appropriate that the Commission be assisted, in the implementation of Community aid, by a committee made up of Member States' representatives;

Whereas it is necessary to coordinate this programme with other activities of the Community, Member States, non-member countries and international institutions;

Whereas the Treaty does not provide, for the adoption of this Regulation, powers other than those of Article 235 of the EC Treaty,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

A Community programme of assistance and cooperation with non-member countries in the field of the formulation and implementation of energy policy, hereinafter called "SYNERGY", is hereby adopted.

Article 2

SYNERGY shall be addressed to all non-member countries.

Article 3

1. SYNERGY shall be implemented from 1 January 1996 to 31 December 2000.
2. The budgetary authority shall determine the appropriations available for each financial year with due regard for the financial perspectives and budget discipline.

Article 4

1. The purpose of SYNERGY is to provide assistance and cooperation with the definition, formulation and implementation of energy policy for non-member countries in areas of mutual interest.
2. The objectives of SYNERGY shall be in accordance with the detailed rules set out in Article 6, in particular:
 - to promote sustainable development, notably by reducing emissions of greenhouse gases and of pollutants linked to energy consumption;
 - to enhance the security of energy supplies; and
 - to improve energy efficiency.

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 356, 31.12.1977, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 293, 12.11.1994, p. 7.

These objectives shall be attained in accordance with the rules set out in Article 6. To that end, the Community may maintain relations with international organizations in the energy sector.

3. In order to achieve the objectives referred to in paragraph 2, the Community shall contribute, in particular, to the financing of activities concerning:

- technical assistance and training;
- energy planning;
- the organization of conferences and seminars;
- the creation of institutions such as the energy centres.

Funding shall also cover costs related to the preparation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of these operations, as well as costs concerning information and its dissemination. Taxes, duties and the purchase of immovable property shall not be funded.

No funding may be granted to research, development and demonstration projects.

The programme's resources may also be used temporarily to support the operation of the Secretariat of the European Energy Charter Treaty.

Article 5

1. Community funding shall take the form of grants which shall be released in tranches as projects materialize.
2. The grants may cover the whole of a specific project or supplement funding by Member States, non-member countries, international organizations or on the basis of another Community programme.
3. Financing decisions and any contracts resulting therefrom shall expressly provide, inter alia, for acceptance by the beneficiaries of supervision by the Commission and the Court of Auditors, to be carried out on the spot if necessary.

Article 6

1. An indicative programme covering the period referred to in Article 3(1) shall be established in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 8(2), without this being a multiannual budget commitment.

This programme shall define the principal objectives, guidelines and priorities of Community assistance in the indicative areas referred to in Article 4(2). It shall indicate the objectives considered to have priority.

The programme may be modified in accordance with the same procedure during the period of its application.

2. Action programmes based on the indicative programme shall be adopted each year in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 8(2).

These action programmes shall include a list of the main projects to be financed within the indicative areas referred to in Article 4(2). The content of the programmes shall be determined in detail so as to provide the Member States with the relevant information to enable the committee referred to in Article 8(1) to deliver its opinion.

3. Specific agreements may be concluded with the non-member countries, in the framework and for the duration of the indicative programme referred to in paragraph 1, in order to define the main lines of cooperation with the countries concerned and the annual consultation procedures regarding the implementation of the programme.
4. Contracts may also be concluded with international networks of study and research centres in order to define the contribution of these networks to the achievement of the objectives described in the indicative programme.

Article 7

1. The Commission shall implement operations in accordance with the annual programmes referred to in Article 6(2).
2. Supply contracts shall be awarded by means of open invitations to tender, except in the cases provided for in Article 116 of the Financial Regulation.

Service contracts shall, as a general rule, be awarded by restricted invitations to tender in conformity with Article 118 of the Financial Regulation.

Negotiated contracts may be awarded for operations involving an amount of up to ECU 50 000. This amount may be revised by the Council on the basis of a Commission proposal, account being taken of experience gained in similar cases.

Participation in invitations to tender and private contracts shall be open on equal terms to all natural and legal persons in the Member States and in the beneficiary non-member countries.

Participation by natural and legal persons from other countries may be authorized by the Commission on a case-by-case basis if the programmes or projects concerned require specific forms of assistance specifically available in these countries, subject to reciprocity being granted by those countries.

3. In the case of co-financing, the participation of undertakings from the non-member countries concerned in invitations to tender and contracts may be authorized by the Commission on a case-by-case basis. The Commission shall render account thereof in the report provided for in Article 10.

Article 8

1. The Commission shall be assisted by a committee of an advisory nature composed of representatives of the Member States and chaired by the representative of the Commission ("SYNERGY Committee).
2. The representative of the Commission shall submit to the Committee a draft of the measures to be taken. The Committee shall deliver its opinion on the draft, within a time limit which the chairman may lay down according to the urgency of the matter, if necessary by taking a vote.

The opinion shall be recorded in the minutes; in addition, each Member State shall have the right to ask to have its position recorded in the minutes.

The Commission shall take the utmost account of the opinion delivered by the Committee. It shall inform the Committee of the manner in which its opinion has been taken into account.

3. The Committee may examine any question relating to the implementation of this Regulation which may be put to it by its chairman, possibly at the request of the representative of a Member State and, in particular, any question relating to general implementation, the administration of the programme, co-financing and the coordination referred to in Article 9.

Article 9

1. The Commission shall, together with the Member States, ensure the effective coordination of the technical assistance efforts undertaken in the beneficiary non-member countries by the Community and individual Member States on the basis of the information supplied by the Member States.
2. Coordination and cooperation with the international financial institutions and other sources of funds shall be encouraged.
3. The Commission shall examine the various ways in which co-financing involving the SYNERGY programme, the bilateral assistance of the Member States and other Community programmes might be promoted. It shall, in particular, ensure that any duplication of effort between SYNERGY and these other programmes is avoided.

Article 10

The Commission shall, by 30 June 1998, present a progress report on the implementation of the programme in the previous financial years. This report shall be addressed to the European Parliament, the Council and the Economic and Social Committee.

Article 11

This Regulation shall enter into force on the twentieth day following that of its publication in the Official Journal of the European Communities.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels,

For the Council
The President

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

1. TITLE OF OPERATION

SYNERGY (International cooperation with non-member countries in the energy sector)

2. BUDGET HEADING INVOLVED

B4.1041 Energy cooperation with non-member countries.

3. LEGAL BASIS

Proposal for a Council Regulation based on Article 235 of the Treaty.

4. DESCRIPTION OF OPERATION

4.1 General objective

To promote cooperation in the formulation of energy policy with the following aims:

- to promote sustainable development, notably by reducing emissions of greenhouse gases and of pollutants linked to energy consumption;
- to enhance security of supply;
- to improve energy efficiency.

To this end, SYNERGY aims:

- to advise the national energy authorities and help formulate energy policies compatible with those of the Community (studies, secondment of experts)
- to support the creation of institutions capable of defining energy needs in non-member countries and of channelling the resources needed to satisfy these needs.

- to organize conferences and seminars designed to provide training and information for the public authorities and economic operators in these countries on European experience and technologies to bring together the people responsible for the energy sector in the Community and non-member countries;
- to support the establishment of energy cooperation and policy institutions (for example, European Energy Centres).

Particular attention is paid to transnational projects, not only between Community countries and non-member countries, but also to promote the energy integration of non-member countries.

4.2 Period covered

The operation will run for five years from 1 January 1996 to 31 December 2000.

The operation may be renewed at this point on the basis of a Council Regulation.

5. CLASSIFICATION OF EXPENDITURE

Non-compulsory expenditure - Differentiated appropriations

6. TYPE OF EXPENDITURE

Financing of studies, technical assistance and advice through the possible intermediary of experts, training and promotion activities, organization of conferences, seminars, workshops, technical and educational visits, support for energy cooperation or energy policy institutions and other activities in support of energy policy.

6.1 100% subsidy

In certain cases the Community can contribute up to 100%:

- to finance experts seconded full time to the authorities in non-member countries, action solely in the interest of the Community (preliminary studies, reconnaissance missions, European Energy Centres, etc.) or forming part of a broader programme funded by other sources and emergency measures.

6.2 Subsidy for joint financing with other sources in the public and/or private sector

Normally the Community will contribute not more than 50% of the total cost of the project and will fund projects jointly with non-member countries, the Member States or international organizations.

6.3 Interest subsidy

Not applicable.

6.4 Other

Not applicable.

6.5 Change in the level of revenue

Not applicable.

6.6 Reuse

The cost of operation of the European Energy Charter will temporarily be borne by the budget for SYNERGY.

Any sums reimbursed by the States which have signed the Charter will be reused.

6.7 Commitment of expenditure

The operations chosen will be included in a multiannual indicative programme setting out priorities and annual action programmes.

The programmes will be submitted to an advisory committee of Member States' representatives for an opinion.

Financing will be the subject of a contract between the Commission and the person responsible for or coordinating implementation of the operation funded.

The following procedures apply to operations involving award of contracts:

- supply contracts are awarded by open invitations to tender, except in the cases mentioned in Article 116 of the Financial Regulation;
- service contracts are, as a general rule, awarded by restricted invitations to tender in conformity with the provisions of Article 118 of the Financial Regulation.

In the event that the Commission co-finances a cooperation activity with a body from a Member State or a non-member country, the provisions of Article 118(4) of the Financial Regulation may apply, and the tasks of drawing up, negotiating and concluding the contract may be delegated to the beneficiary of the operation.

7. FINANCIAL IMPACT

7.1 Method of calculating total cost of operation (definition of unit costs)

Conferences:	ECU 400 000 x 5 =	2 000 000
Energy centres:	ECU 300 000 x 5 =	1 500 000
Studies:	ECU 100 000 x 15 =	1 500 000
Seminars:	ECU 100 000 x 10 =	1 000 000
Training:	ECU 100 000 x 10 =	1 000 000
Resident experts:	ECU 150 000 x 5 =	750 000
Implementation of Charter		1 000 000
Other expenditure		250 000

7.2 Itemized breakdown of cost

	96	97	98	99	2000
Conferences	2	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
Energy Centres	1.5	2	2	2	2.5
Studies	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Seminars	1	1	1	1	1.5
Resident experts	0.75	1	1	1	1.5
Training	1	1	1	1	1
Implementation of Charter	1	0,5	0,5	0,5	
Other costs	0.25	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Total	9	10	10	10	11

7.3 The amount will be decided each year by the budgetary authority.

The indicative amount available for commitments and payments (in million ECU) will be as follows:

1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	Total
9	10	10	10	11	50

8. FRAUD PREVENTION MEASURES

The work is paid after its acceptance on the basis of a percentage set before award of the contract, and in the light of a final financial report on the operation. Documentary proof of travel and subsistence expenses may be required.

The final payments will also be made subject to receipt of a technical report on the action taken. Officials from DG XVII or the delegations and independent experts will participate in seminars, conferences or courses to check the quality of the action and that it has really been taken. Regular evaluations are requested.

Inspections will be carried out on the spot by staff from the Commission and the Court of Auditors.

9. ELEMENTS OF COST-EFFECTIVENESS ANALYSIS

9.1 Specific objectives

- To disseminate, at conferences and seminars, the Community's experience and new technologies, particularly on rational use of energy; renewable energy sources and clean technologies.
- To train the managers and decision-makers in the energy sector in modern technologies by participating in training courses and organizing technical visits.
- To support the establishment and development of channels for cooperation, information and dissemination.
- To bring together, at conferences, decision-makers in the public and private sectors in the Community and non-member countries and encourage partnerships.
- To advise the national authorities by seconding experts, conducting specific energy planning studies making it possible to align legislation, to take account of Europe's environmental concerns and to manage energy resources more effectively throughout the world.

Target population

The ultimate beneficiaries are, in most cases, States and local authorities, public services, businesses and other organizations in non-member countries.

The action is generally taken by Community institutions, bodies, businesses and individuals. In specific cases, authorities, businesses and individuals from non-member countries can also participate in implementing the action.

9.2 Grounds for the operation

Action at Union level is justified for the following reasons:

- The Union as such is designated as interlocutor with non-member countries in contexts such as G-24 or agreements concluded with some non-member countries which explicitly include energy in their scope.
- Action at Union level will make it possible to complete the measures taken at the level of Member States and to strengthen their impact.
- The European Union can represent better the interests of the Member States as a whole.
- Action at Union level will make it possible to use the expertise available in the various Member States.

To ensure complementarity with the other programmes of the Community or the Member States, internal interdepartmental consultations will be held and an advisory committee will be set up with the Member States. The special committee will be responsible for international relations and energy alike.

9.3 Monitoring and evaluation of the operation

Performance indicators selected

As SYNERGY is a programme of cooperation in formulating energy policies, it is difficult to determine quantitative indicators of its impact short of attributing all energy efficiency gains in some countries solely to the SYNERGY programmes. Furthermore, action relating to energy policy influences production or consumption figures only in the medium or long term.

Nevertheless, it is possible in some cases to quantify the dimension of the operations carried out: number and level of participants in courses, seminars and conferences, number of commercial contacts made during a conference, expected results; e.g. percentage reduction in energy consumption in certain sectors, etc.

Details and frequency of planned evaluations

During the pilot phase, the SYNERGY programme is the subject of periodic evaluation by an independent expert every five years on average; the last took place in June 1990.

It highlighted several positive aspects of the programme at that time: the development of energy planning bodies, the full-time secondment of European experts paid from the programme to the authorities in various non-member countries, training, a number of studies and various aspects of the work of the COPED network.

However, the evaluation also made a number of recommendations:

- concentrate on projects which can lead to tangible measures, development of the institutions already set up in non-member countries to deal with energy policy and energy efficiency, provide assistance for the establishment of institutions of this type where none have yet been set up, training and organization of seminars, preferably on a regional scale;
- reduce the number of studies and make sure that they are on subjects of interest to the Community and on specific energy policy issues;
- ensure better dissemination of the results of the programme;
- as regards management of the programme, adopt general objectives for the programme in the form of a three-year plan and monitor implementation of the plan as well as each individual project in relation to the original terms of reference and conduct regular analyses of the programme by country and type of activity;
- improve coordination and the flow of information with other Commission departments and instruments;
- inform the Member States and step up joint funding with them.

Most of these recommendations have been acted upon in the meantime, particularly the recommendations on the priorities of the programme.

It was hard to implement the recommendations on programme management and information for the Member States in the form of action based on a single budget heading and, hence, simply on an annual programme. This proposal for a Regulation includes procedures to implement these recommendations too.

Another evaluation was launched recently concerning all operations financed for the budget years 1991 to 1994 inclusive. The corresponding invitation to tender has been published in the Official Journal.

The guidelines for this evaluation are to analyse the contents and objectives of the programmes financed in order to determine the extent to which these objectives fit in with energy policy and have been achieved.

The evaluation must also examine:

- past and present guidelines of the programme in order to see where improvements can be made;
- relationships between the means employed and the results obtained;
- actual and potential complementarities between these programmes and the other existing instruments.

The evaluation report should be available by the end of the year. An interim report at least should be published while this proposal is being considered by Parliament and the Council. In any event, the recommendations made in the final report will be taken into account when the time comes to prepare the multiannual programme provided for in Article 6 of this proposal for a Regulation.

The Directorate-General for Energy also has a Programme Evaluation Unit which can examine any elements it considers necessary.

In addition, the beneficiary States express their general assessment of energy cooperation with the European Union in the various consultation bodies provided for in the cooperation agreements: joint committee, joint assembly, etc.

The legal basis presented also provides for account to be taken of the opinions of Member States and of European businesses, and of an annual report by the Commission.

An evaluation for 1996 to 2000 will be submitted before eventual renewal of the programme.

10. ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENDITURE

The annual decisions taken by the Commission will ensure that the administrative resources required are effectively made available, taking account, in particular, of any extra staff and funds granted by the budgetary authority.

10.1 Impact on the number of staff

Type of post	Staff to be assigned to management of the operation		Of whom		Duration
	Permanent staff	Temporary staff	Existing resources within the department concerned	Additional resources	
Officials A or B temporary staff C	6 2 5	2	8 2 5		
Other resources		2 seconded national experts 2 suppliers of services	2 2		
Total	13	6	19		

In the case of additional resources, indicate the rate at which they will have to be provided.

10.2 Overall financial impact of the additional human resources

Not applicable.

10.3 Increase in other operating expenditure generated by the operation

(Ecus)

Budget heading (number and title)	Amount	Method of calculation
Cost of meetings	46.200	Two meetings per year with two delegates per Member State, based on an average of ECU 770 per delegate (travel expenses only)
Total	46.200	

The amounts correspond to the total expenditure on the operation in the case of operations of limited duration and to expenditure over 12 months in the case of operations of indefinite duration.

IMPACT ASSESSMENT FORM

IMPACT OF THE PROPOSAL ON BUSINESS WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO SMALL AND MEDIUM-SIZED ENTERPRISES (SMEs)

TITLE OF PROPOSAL:

Regulation concerning international cooperation in the energy sector (Synergy programme)

REFERENCE NO:

2444-2

THE PROPOSAL:

1. Taking account of the principle of subsidiarity, why is Community legislation necessary in this area and what are its main aims?

See point 2 of the explanatory memorandum.

THE IMPACT ON BUSINESS:

2. Who will be affected by the proposal?

Aid solely with opening up new markets in non-Member countries or businesses in the energy sector.

-are there particular geographical areas of the Community where these businesses are found?

No

3. What will business have to do to comply with the proposal?

4. What economic effects is the proposal likely to have?

-on employment

-on investment and the creation of new businesses

-on the competitive position of businesses

5. Does the proposal contain measures to take account of the specific situation of small and medium-sized firms (reduced or different requirements, etc.)?

CONSULTATION

6. List the organisations which have been consulted about the proposal and outline their main views.

None.

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DOCUMENTS

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