

# COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

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FIRST PERIODICAL REPORT ON THE COMMUNITY  
ACTION PROGRAMME FOR THE RATIONAL USE OF ENERGY

AND

DRAFT RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COUNCIL

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(Submitted by the Commission to the Council)

FIRST PERIODICAL REPORT  
ON THE COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAMME  
FOR THE RATIONAL USE OF ENERGY  
and  
DRAFT RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COUNCIL  
(submitted to the Council by the Commission)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. This document constitutes the Commission's first periodical report on the situation within the Member States and also with regard to the realization of Community objectives in the field of the rational use of energy ; the Commission being invited to submit this by the Council Resolution of December 17th, 1974. (1)

This document is the result of the proceedings of the Steering and Co-ordinating Group for the Rational Use of Energy. These proceedings began with the existing situation in each Member State in the sectors of consumption where actions had already commenced (Annex 1) ; they resulted, on the basis of common criteria, in a number of draft recommendations which are submitted to the Council by the Commission (Annex 2).

2. The annex document (2) also presents the interim reports of the eight expert groups set up immediately after the Council's decision, whose terms of reference were agreed by the Steering and Co-ordinating Group on the 6th February, and whose working programmes were subsequently adopted after discussion with the Steering and Co-ordinating Group on the 6th March.

These reports form the technico-economic terms of reference for the recommendations mentioned above and provide information and guidelines for future proceedings.

(1) O.J. n° C/153 of 9 July 1975, page 5  
(2) Doc. COM (76) 10 Annex

II. FUTURE TREND FOR ENERGY DEMAND IN THE COMMUNITY

3. Table 1 below shows the total estimates for the Member States for energy consumption in 1980 and 1985. These estimates take into account the results obtained or anticipated by actions taken in view of energy savings on a national level.

Table 1 : Forecasts of energy consumption in the Community in 1985

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY	GDP in EUR (1) X 10 <sup>9</sup>	Inland energy consumption in mtoe	Inland consumption per unit of GDP kg.oe/EUR
Actual outcome <u>1973</u> (Statistical Office of the European Communities)	835.6	932.1	1.12
<u>1974</u>	851.4	914.9	1.07
Sum of Member States' forecasts (3)	<u>1980</u> 1,034 <u>1985</u> 1,244 (6)	1,140 1,335	1.10 1.07
Community's objective(2) <u>1985</u>	1,328 (5)	1,400 (4)	1.05

Notes : (1) At 1973 prices and rates of exchange.

(2) Including the RUE objective of a 15 % reduction id est 240 million toe.

(3) Established between March and May 1975.

(4) If a GDP of 1,328 x 10<sup>9</sup> is associated with a ratio of inland consumption per unit of GDP of 1.07 kg.oe/EUR, inland consumption would be 1,421 mtoe, an increase of 21 mtoe over the 1985 objective.

(5) A compound growth rate for GDP of 4 % per annum 1975-1985 underlay the objectives for the Community's energy strategy.

(6) Equivalent to a compound growth rate of 3.5 per annum 1973-1985.

4. The comparison between the total of the Member States' estimates and the objectives of the Community shows that, theoretically, the Member States' estimates almost compared with the Community's objectives, id est a reduction of 15% of energy consumed in 1985 as compared to the estimates made in January 1973.
5. For perfect conformity, the growth rate of the Member States' gross domestic product should be somewhat higher (4% per annum was the base line figure for the Community's energy strategy 1975-1985, compared to 3.5% resulting from national forecasts), and the ratio of energy consumption to gross domestic product should be somewhat lower (1.05 instead of 1.07 kg.oe/EUR). But the amount of energy involved, should there be a more rapid rate of economic growth than is presently forecast, with the same ratio of energy consumption to gross domestic product as is now forecast, is approximately 20 mtoe.

### III. SURVEY OF THE MEMBER STATES' PROGRAMMES FOR THE RATIONAL USE OF ENERGY

6. A thorough survey of the prevailing situation in the Member States in the field of URE actions adopted, or proposed for adoption (outlined in Annex 1) gives rise to a number of remarks shown in paragraphs 7. 8. and 9. below.
7. The diversity of the specific measures now in force, or about to come into force, and the differences in emphasis between the various Member States, also reflect the unavoidable pragmatic approach adopted by each Member State during the period immediately following the energy crisis in 1973. Governments had to make use of whatever legal, administrative or financial possibilities already available to them.

8. All the Member States' programmes rely heavily on the correct pricing of energy so as to encourage private consumers and enterprises to reduce wastage and to improve the efficiency of energy used. However, if we look back to the beginning of the 1970's and trace the evolution of prices since then, it is only in three countries (in decreasing order : Denmark, Germany and France) that the price index for all fuels and energy consumption is keeping ahead of the general price index. In this case, price increases following the events of 1973 have been less affected by the general price inflation, but a tendency to reduce the gap is noticeable. Elsewhere this gap is minimal and, in some cases, reversed. Even where a substantial increase in the real cost of energy has been maintained, the long-term reaction of firms and households may well be different from the initial shock effect of very large price increases within a short space of time.
9. Finally taking into account the number and significance of the measures adopted or proposed for adoption up to now as the criterion of the progress of each Member State towards the Community's objective of - 15%, the following conclusions arise :
- a) in September 1975, id est about two years from the beginning of the crisis a third of the measures proposed are still to be adopted ;
  - b) at least 40% of the adopted measures concern the field of information aimed at influencing public opinion and industry managers ; This means that very few steps have been taken to alter consumption structures and it might be feared that the underlying growth trend in energy consumption could strongly reassert itself once economic activity picks up.

10. From the foregoing the conclusion can be drawn that the current situation in the Member States is not yet entirely satisfactory and consequently that the following actions should be undertaken at Community level :

- i) to make a common "systematic and generalized effort" towards laying the foundations of a common long-term RUE programme, considering the economic structure and growth rate in each Member State, and based on the technico-economic analysis of the main consumption sectors so as to extract the most promising and efficient measures ;
- ii) define the criteria and develop methods best suited to the efficient follow-up and control of the implementation of measures deemed necessary in order to assess the sectorial country by country results during the period between now and the final goal of 1985.

#### IV. IMMEDIATE ACTION PROPOSED BY THE COMMISSION

11. In the light of the above situation, the Commission submits to the Council a series of proposals, set out in Annex 2 to this report.

12. Because the various working groups have not yet had the opportunity to examine in detail the technical case for more than a very limited number of measures, it was felt right to concentrate, at this stage, on measures where there is already broad technical agreement.

Five draft recommendations are submitted :

- Draft Council Recommendation on the Rational Use of Energy by promoting the thermal insulation of buildings.

(doc. XVII/267/75-E)

- Draft Council Recommendation on the Rational Use of Energy in heating systems in existing buildings. (doc. XVII/305/75-E)
- Draft Council Recommendation on the Rational Use of Energy consumed by road vehicles through better driving habits. (doc. XVII/306/75-E)
- Draft Council Recommendation on the Rational Use of Energy used during the urban transport of passengers. (doc. XVII/308/75-E Rev. 1)
- Draft Council Recommendation on the Rational Use of Energy with regard to the consumption of electrical household appliances. (doc. XVII/307/75-E)

13. Evidently, this list of proposals could not be exhaustive.

When the various working groups have had time to examine in more detail the problems where there are technical difficulties still outstanding, a further series of measures may well be submitted.

14. In addition to these specific proposals, three general themes are to be examined in greater depth this Autumn, by the Member States and the Commission. They are :

- (i) the effective organisation of press and advertising campaigns. Drawing upon an exchange of experience between Member States on what has already been achieved, it will be possible to determine whether new ideas might be added on a national and Community level. In addition to the action of awakening public opinion, publicity should concentrate itself on specific actions : explaining in detail how they should be undertaken, what they will cost, and who can provide reliable advice and assistance. A delicate balance has to be struck between the responsibility of the State to protect the consumer who is being encouraged to take action, and the need to avoid distortions in free competition between firms supplying services ;

(ii) a review of measures adopted and anticipated results to build up the Community-level statistical basis on policy-making in every Member State in such a way as to facilitate objective comparisons of the evolution of energy consumption and the impact of energy-saving measures. (\*)

(iii) an examination of ways to organize more effectively exchanges of information about technical studies underway in the various Member States, extending perhaps to Community-level co-ordination.

15. In addition, the Commission feels that Member governments should consider whether action should not be taken immediately to support private and public sector investment in improving the technical efficiency with which energy is used.

The private market operates, obviously enough, in terms of the limited number of parameters which directly affect the interest of the individual household or enterprise (indeed, these parameters are always "rational" in the sense understood in economic theory).

These parameters do not <sup>necessarily</sup> include overall savings and especially those made in investments in the production and distribution of energy, which result from the cumulative decisions of all the individual households or enterprises taken together.

Moreover the reduction of social costs in the field of environmental protection which is often recorded when measures in the field of rational use of energy are adopted, should also be taken into account.

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(\*) The statistical data on energy consumption in the possession of the SOEC for the years preceding 1973 are too aggregated to serve as a basis for the evaluation of the impact of measures taken or planned. Detailed and accurate data are however indispensable to establish a basis for comparison. Within the working group "Energy Statistics", the Commission and the Statistical Office of the European Communities will endeavour to outline a methodology which will allow energy consumption by final utilization to be quantified.



16. A comprehensive approach to energy policy which would reveal how the cost of investments to increase the efficiency with which energy is used, would be compensated by the diminution of the amount of investment required to meet energy demand and environmental protection. If, by lack of savings, that extra quantity of energy were to be supplied for instance from indigenous resources, the investment cost would be very high indeed. When the work of the various expert groups is more advanced, a much clearer idea will emerge of the overall cost-effectiveness of the rational use of energy effort, seen in these terms. This will also be an invaluable aid to correct resource allocation in energy policy.
  
17. In the longer term, investment is the only sure way to build a permanent increase in efficiency into the energy system. And this increase in efficiency at the point of consumption is especially vital at a time when heavy investments are made to alter the inherited supply structure.
  
18. For these reasons, the Commission has recently proposed Community-level action to promote investment in the field of the rational use of energy, alongside similar action to accelerate the development of alternative sources of energy. These proposals are set out in the document "Community financing for energy policy (COM(75)245 final).
  
19. Moreover, in the field of research, the Commission endeavours to bring to a successful issue the indirect energy research and development action programme adopted by the Council in its session of 22 August 1975 of which two specific chapters are devoted to the "Rational Use of Energy" and to the "Technical innovations in the energy sector".

SAMLET INDEKS FOR FORBRUGERPRISE (1) OG INDEKS FOR BRAENDSTOFFER OG ENERGI (2)  
 GESAMTINDEX DER VERBRAUCHERPREISE (1) UND INDEX DER BRENNSTOFFE UND ENERGIE (2)  
 GENERAL INDEX OF CONSUMER PRICES (1) AND INDEX OF FUELS AND ENERGY (2)  
 INDICE DES PRIX A LA CONSOMMATION (1) ET INDICE POUR LES COMBUSTIBLES ET L'ENERGIE (2)  
 INDICE GENERALE DEI PREZZI AL CONSUMO (1) E INDICE DEI COMBUSTIBILI ED ENERGIA (2)  
 TOTAAL INDEXCIJFER VAN DE GEZINSCONSUMPTIE (1) EN INDEXCIJFER VAN BRANDSTOFFEN EN ENERGIE (2)

	1970 - 100	ø 1971	ø 1972	ø 1973	ø 1974	1/1975	4/1975
DEUTSCHLAND	(1) 105,1 (2) 106,6	105,1 106,6	111,2 113,0	118,8 128,2	127,1 149,8	131,3 158,8	133,6 158,0
FRANCE	(1) 105,3 (2) ..	105,3 ..	117,7 ..	120,2 114,1	136,3 156,8	145,9 169,2	149,5 168,4
ITALIA	(1) 104,9 (2) 104,6	104,9 104,6	110,8 104,5	122,8 104,7	146,3 149,4	163,2 172,8	168,0 152,9
NEDERLAND	(1) 107,6 (2) 107,1	107,6 107,1	116,2 115,3	125,7 124,6	138,0 145,5	145,2 161,0	149,7 160,5
BELGIQUE	(1) 104,8 (2) 104,9	104,8 104,9	110,8 106,8	117,7 111,8	132,6 139,7	142,5 154,9	146,7 155,0
LUXEMBOURG	(1) 104,6 (2) 104,9	104,6 104,9	110,1 105,7	116,7 108,3	127,9 122,5	134,6 133,2	139,2 138,7
UNITED KINGDOM	(1) .. (2) ..	.. ..	.. ..	127,9 122,4	148,5 143,3	164,0 161,6	176,6 177,0
IRELAND	(1) .. (2) ..	.. ..	.. ..	131,8 131,6	154,2 198,7	.. 226,3(FEB)	.. ..
DANMARK	(1) .. (2) ..	.. ..	.. ..	123,3 130,0	142,1 206,0	151,7 219,0	153,8 213,9

Almen Statistik - Eurostat - De Europæiske Fælleskabers Statistiske Kontor  
 Allgemeine Statistik - Eurostat - Statistisches Amt der Europäischen Gemeinschaften  
 General Statistics - Eurostat - Statistical Office of the European Communities  
 Statistiques Générales - Eurostat - Office Statistique des Communautés Européennes  
 Statistiche Generali - Eurostat - Istituto Statistiche delle Comunità Europee  
 Algemene Statistiek - Eurostat - Bureau voor de Statistiek der Europese Gemeenschappen

Comparative tables of specific measures adopted by Member states as part of a programme for the Rational Use of Energy since October 1973, or proposed for adoption in the near future (established July 1975)

Content

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

Symbols

The following symbols are used in the tables :

A : adopted since January 1974.

P : proposed for adoption.

Measures are cited even if the proposal is a departmental proposal rather than a Government proposal.

A. THERMAL INSULATION

Country

M E A S U R E S	B	D	Dk	F	It	NL	IRL	UK
1) <u>Measures to promote higher standards in new buildings</u>								
viz. : Revised building regulations :					{ A(7)			
compulsory	P	P	P	A	{ 6 P(4)	A	A	A
advisory	A	A	-	-	-	A	-	-
Revised monitoring and control systems	-	-	-	P	6 P(4)	-	-	-
Development of residential constructions to meet higher standards	A	-	A	A	-	-	-	A
2) <u>Measures to promote higher standards in existing buildings</u>								
viz. : Tax reliefs on approved work :								
residential	-	A	-	A	P(4)	-	-	-
industrial	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A
Grants, subsidies for approved work								
(residential)	A	A(1)	P	A(2)	-	A	-	-
(other)	(A)(3)	-	-	-	-	A	-	P(2)
Relaxation of rent control	-	-	A	-	-	-	-	-
Publicity campaigns	A	P	A	A	P(5)	P	A	A
Competition for ideas	-	A	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measures to ensure minimum standards of workmanship and professional advice	-	-	-	-	-	A	-	-
Development of means of improving thermal performance of residential buildings	-	-	A	A	-	-	-	A
3) <u>General measures</u>								
Professional training	-	-	-	P	-	-	-	-

- Notes : (1) as part of a short-term employment programme  
 (2) for certain narrowly defined categories only  
 (3) for certain public buildings only  
 (4) Bill dated 19.12.1974  
 (5) Bill dated 26.3.1975

- (6) Proposed for Lombardy  
 (7) Ministerial order reducing the minimum under ceiling height of dwellings to 2,70 m.

B. HEATING SYSTEMS

C O U N T R Y

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

(1) Bill

(2) Bill

(3) Bill for the prolongation of tenancy contracts (Art.6 relating to the administration of heating systems).

(4) Bill

(5) Bill

(6) Ministerial order on inside temperatures (18 - 20 °C) and the absence of permanent condensation

C. MEANS OF TRANSPORT

M E A S U R E S	Country							
	B	D	Dk	F	It	NL	IRL	UK
Information campaigns for the general public	A	A	-	A	(A(2) (A(3))	P	A	A
Measures to promote the installation of gauges indicating the "performance" of the driver	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measures to encourage vehicle tuning tests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Control of publicity about fuel use } Standard mileage tests of fuel use }	-	-	-	A	-	-	-	-
Tax favourizing diesel engines	A	-	-	-	A(1)	A	-	-

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

(2) Information campaign through the widest communications channels ( reduced speed, reduced consumption)

(3) Bill

D. TRANSPORT STRUCTURES

C O U N T R Y

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

(1) Bus: 30.000 in 5 years

(2) Investment plan of 4,000 milliards of lira of which 2,000 milliards relate to 1975 - 80

(3) Bill

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E. INDUSTRIAL PROCESSES - HEAT

C O U N T R Y

M E A S U R E S	B	D	Dk	F	It.	NL	IRL	UK
Tax relief for approved work resulting in energy savings	-	A	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants, subsidies for approved work resulting in energy savings	A	A <sup>(2)</sup>	A	A <sup>(1)</sup>	-	-	A	A
Training programmes	A	-	A	P	-	-	-	-
Information campaigns	-	P	A	-	P <sup>(4)</sup>	P	A	A
Combustion control	-	-	-	A <sup>(3)</sup>	A	-	-	-

(1) Relaxation of credit controls

(2) Heat pumps only

(3) Minimum returns from thermal combustion generators

(4) Bill

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F. MOTIVE POWER

C O U N T R Y

M E A S U R E S	B	D	Dk	F	It.	NL	IRL	UK
1. Labels for energy performance	-	-	-	A	-	P	-	-
2. Information campaigns	A	A	A	A	P(1)	P	A	-
3. Financing research work	-	A	A	-	(2)	-	-	-

(1) (a) ENEL Campaign in preparation  
 (b) Bill

(2) See Final Bill "Energetica" of CNR of 24.2.1975

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G. CONVERSION IN POWER STATIONS

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

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- (1) CIP Decision
  - (2) Bill adopted for publication in the Official Journal
  - (3) Bill
  - (4) Bill
  - (5) Art.11 of Bill ( limited to communes, provinces and municipal enterprises

H. CONVERSION IN REFINERIES

C O U N T R Y

M E A S U R E S	B	D	Dk	F	It.	NL	IRL	UK
No government measures proposed.	-	-	-	-	P(1)	-	-	-

(1) The objective of the 1974 national petroleum plan is the optimisation of refining systems, of transport and of distribution geared to energy economy.

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DRAFT RECOMMENDATIONS

- Draft Council recommendation on the Rational Use of Energy by promoting the thermal insulation of buildings(doc.XVII/267/75 - E)
- Draft Council recommendation on the Rational Use of Energy in heating systems in existing buildings. (doc. XVII/305/75 - E)
- Draft Council recommendation on the Rational Use of Energy consumed by road vehicles through better driving habits. (doc.XVII/306/75 - E)
- Draft Council recommendation on the Rational Use of Energy used during the urban transport of passengers. (doc. XVII/308/75-E Rev.1)
- Draft Council recommendation on the Rational Use of Energy with regard to the consumption of electrical household appliances. (doc.XVII/307/75 - E).

DRAFT COUNCIL RECOMMENDATION  
ON THE RATIONAL USE OF ENERGY  
BY PROMOTING THE THERMAL INSULATION OF BUILDINGS

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THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

having regard to the draft from the Commission,

whereas, in its resolution of 17 September 1974, concerning a new energy policy strategy for the Community (1), the Council recorded its agreement to the objective of "reducing the rate of growth of internal consumption by measures for using energy rationally and economically without jeopardizing social and economic growth objectives",

whereas, in its resolution of 17 December 1974, on a Community action programme on the rational utilization of energy (2), the Council has noted that, in its communication to the Council entitled "Rational Utilization of Energy" (3), the Commission has drawn up a Community action programme in this field,

whereas a suitable information system should be created to inform the public of the best ways of improving the thermal insulation of residential accommodation, and thus to help to promote the rational utilization of energy,

whereas the projects recommended are likely to produce sufficiently large savings in energy to justify the economic viability of the required investment.

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- (1) O.J. n° C 153 of 9.7.1975, page 1  
(2) O.J. n° C 153 of 9.7.1975, page 5  
(3) doc. COM(74) 1950 final

HEREBY RECOMMENDS TO MEMBER STATES :

1. that they should organize and hold campaigns of specific information designed to stimulate public interest in improving inadequate or poor-quality insulation systems in residential accommodation, particularly by creating, reviving or maintaining information and advisory agencies or offices capable of providing concrete information in each case.
  
2. that, in order to ensure the utmost effectiveness of the measures described in paragraph 1 above :
  - 2.1. they should carry out surveys to assess the average extent of thermal insulation in existing residential accommodation and methods of improving it,
  
  - 2.2. they should organize competitions or development projects to obtain the best original ideas for improving insulation in existing buildings, with particular reference to the investment required and cost effectiveness in terms of energy savings.
  
3. that they should adopt, when drawn, at Community level harmonized reference standards for thermal insulation for the purpose of implementing all laws, regulations and administrative measures, in particular so that :
  - 3.1. the criteria used as a basis for assessment are identical in all Community countries,
  
  - 3.2. materials and components for building use can circulate freely on the Community's internal market.

The standards should be applied in stages and for every type of building in turn, beginning, in 1980 with office and public buildings.

DRAFT COUNCIL RECOMMENDATION  
ON THE RATIONAL USE OF ENERGY  
IN HEATING SYSTEMS IN EXISTING BUILDINGS

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

having regard to the draft from the Commission,

whereas , in its resolution of 17 September 1974, concerning a new energy policy strategy for the Community (1), the Council recorded its agreement to the objective of "reducing the rate of growth of internal consumption by measures for using energy rationally and economically without jeopardizing social and economic growth objectives",

whereas, in its resolution of 17 December 1974, on a Community action programme on the rational utilization of energy (2), the Council has noted that, in its communication to the Council entitled "Rational Utilization of Energy"(3), the Commission has drawn up a Community action programme in this field,

whereas positive results should be obtained as soon as possible for the rational use of energy and whereas considerable short-term energy savings could be made in heating systems in existing buildings,

whereas this objective can only be achieved in buildings with collective heating systems if their occupants are able to regulate their own energy consumption and benefit from the resulting savings in energy,

whereas the projects recommended are likely to produce sufficiently large savings in energy to justify the economic viability of the required investment,

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(1) O.J. n°C 153 of 9.7.1975, page 1  
(2) O.J. n°C 153 of 9.7.1975, page 5  
(3) doc. COM(74) 1950 final

HEREBY RECOMMENDS TO THE MEMBER STATES

that they adopt any law, regulation or administrative measure necessary to ensure

1. in existing office and public buildings and in buildings generally which are not occupied the whole time

1.1. that heating systems are fitted with an automatic programming and regulating unit which will produce the desired temperature curve in the building,

it is recommended that the maximum temperature should not exceed 20° C when the building is occupied and that heat output be kept to a minimum when the building is empty, while at the same time maintaining a sufficiently high temperature to prevent damage to interior structures and installations and to enable the recommended temperature to be reached when the building is occupied;

1.2. that, where appropriate, a separate and automatic cut-in device is fitted to the collective heating system in every part of the building. For example, in a heating system using radiators, at least one in each room should be fitted with a thermostat which automatically reduces the flow of water to prevent the maximum recommended temperature being exceeded.

2. in existing buildings used as dwellings

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

2.2. that, where appropriate, the heat supply from collective heating systems is regulated according to the outside temperature, and, when technically possible, a heat metering or distributing device is installed in each individual dwelling, to measure the quantity of heat consumed by each user, thus enabling the heating costs to be calculated on the basis of individual consumption.



3. as regards the maintenance and inspection of heating systems  
(excluding electrical appliances)

- 3.1. that heating systems with a capacity\* of  $\geq 35$  kw (approx. 30.000 Kcal/hr) are checked and serviced at least once every three years. If necessary, the Member State may choose a lower capacity threshold. To this end, the Member States should take steps, without delay, towards setting up bodies or training staff to whom they could entrust specific tasks to implement such a programme.
- 3.2. the programme of inspection and servicing of heating systems should be developed gradually as staff and funds become available.

4. to improve the efficiency of hot water heaters in apartment buildings

- 4.1. that hot water meters are installed, as far as this is technically possible, to measure the quantity of hot water consumed by each user, so that the heating costs can be calculated on the basis of individual consumption.
- 4.2. that the temperature of the hot water distributed is kept at the lowest level compatible with the particular characteristics of the heater and the requirements of the users

that an information campaign is organised to inform users of the practical value of keeping the temperature of the water as it leaves the boiler as low as possible, and of periodic servicing of the heater so as to improve the efficiency of hot water heaters in single family houses.

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\* The capacity of a heating system is defined in this proposal as the product of the quantity of fuel consumed per hour, at maximum continuous performance, and the lower calorific value of this fuel.

DRAFT COUNCIL RECOMMENDATION  
ON THE RATIONAL USE OF ENERGY  
CONSUMED BY ROAD VEHICLES THROUGH BETTER DRIVING HABITS

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THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

having regard to the draft from the Commission,

whereas, in its resolution of 17 September 1974, concerning a new energy policy strategy for the Community,<sup>(1)</sup> the Council recorded its agreement to the objective of "reducing the rate of growth of internal consumption by measures for using energy rationally and economically without jeopardizing social and economic growth objectives",

whereas, in its resolution of 17 December 1974, on a Community action programme on the rational utilization of energy<sup>(2)</sup>, the Council has noted that, in its communication to the Council entitled "Rational Utilization of Energy"<sup>(3)</sup>, the Commission has drawn up a Community action programme in this field,

whereas positive results must be obtained as soon as possible concerning the rational use of energy consumed by road vehicles; whereas a more acute awareness of economical driving, the choice of a more economical vehicle and proper maintenance will enable these objectives to be rapidly attained;

whereas measures to reduce the amount of fuel consumed by road vehicles must be made attractive and financially acceptable to users;

whereas the projects recommended are likely to produce sufficiently large savings in energy to justify the economic viability of the required investment,

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(1) O.J.n° C.153 of 9.7.1975, page 1  
(2) O.J.n° C.153 of 9.7.1975, page 5  
(3) doc.COM (74) 1950 final

HEREBY RECOMMENDS TO THE MEMBER STATES:

1. that motor vehicle manufacturers be bound to include more practical information in drivers' handbooks (tips on how to save fuel) and to present this information in a way designed to catch the attention of vehicle owners and arouse their interest;
2. that private vehicles be fitted with equipment informing drivers of the most economical way to drive. Two methods have been suggested:
  - to indicate on the speedometer or revolution counter ( if there is one) the optimum speed for each gear;
  - to fit a control device, such as a vacuum gauge, to the intake to measure driving performance ( good, average, poor);
3. that road vehicle users ensure correct ignition timing and carburettor setting;
4. that, with this aim in view, motor vehicle manufacturers be requested to include in drivers' handbooks clear information advising owners to have their vehicles overhauled and adjusted regularly;
5. that every type of vehicle on the market undergo a standard fuel consumption test of which the procedure must be defined on a Community level and that the results of this test be included in the maintenance instruction book and brought to the attention of prospective buyers;
6. that manufacturers fit radial-ply tyres on all vehicles, including heavy goods vehicles.

DRAFT COUNCIL RECOMMENDATION  
ON THE RATIONAL USE OF ENERGY  
USED DURING THE URBAN TRANSPORT OF PASSENGERS

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THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

having regard to the draft from the Commission,

whereas, in its resolution of 17 September 1974, concerning a new energy policy strategy for the Community<sup>(1)</sup>, the Council recorded its agreement to the objective of "reducing the rate of growth of internal consumption by measures for using energy rationally and economically without jeopardizing social and economic growth objectives",

whereas, in its resolution of 17 December 1974, on a Community action programme on the rational utilization of energy<sup>(2)</sup>, the Council has noted that, in its communication to the Council entitled "Rational Utilization of Energy"<sup>(3)</sup>, the Commission has drawn up a Community action programme in this field,

whereas positive results should be obtained as soon as possible in the rational use of energy sector, and whereas actions in the field of urban transport of passengers are likely to contribute to the realization of this objective;

whereas the projects recommended are likely to produce sufficiently large savings in energy to justify the economic viability of the required investment;

whereas in its communication to the Council on the development of the common transport policy<sup>(4)</sup>, the Commission proposes to develop comprehensive policies so as to effect improvements not only in the field of transport but also for the energy situation;

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- (1) O.J. n° C.153 of 9.7.1975, page 1  
(2) O.J. n° C.153 of 9.7.1975, page 5  
(3) doc.COM (74) 1950 final  
(4) doc.COM (73) 1925 final

## HEREBY RECOMMENDS TO THE MEMBER STATES :

1. that they encourage the provision of frequent, convenient, regular, fast, reliable and comfortable common urban passenger transport services, for instance by the construction of bus shelters, the setting up of bus lanes and special priorities at the traffic lights ;
2. that they encourage the research for and experimentation of public transport systems to meet individual requirements more closely.
3. that, in order to reduce the length of the commuting distance by private cars, they encourage the construction of convenient parking areas near termini and important stations and bus stops ;
4. that they examine the opportunity of changing fiscal and other regulations encouraging either commuting by private cars or long distance commuting by public transport ;
5. that they encourage the highest possible load factor in private cars, mainly by removing the legal and administrative barriers and regulations preventing passengers from contributing to the costs incurred by drivers carrying several passengers (car-pooling) and by adopting the necessary legal or administrative provisions or regulations to prevent the introduction or continuation by insurance companies of contractual barriers to such a system;
6. that they encourage the synchronization and a better programming of traffic lights ;
7. that they encourage the limitation of the use of private cars where too high costs are involved for society .

DRAFT COUNCIL RECOMMENDATION  
ON THE RATIONAL USE OF ENERGY  
WITH REGARD TO THE CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRICAL  
HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES

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THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

having regard to the draft from the Commission,

whereas, in its resolution of 17 September 1974, concerning a new energy policy strategy for the Community,<sup>(1)</sup> the Council recorded its agreement to the objective "reducing the rate of growth of internal consumption by measures for using energy rationally and economically without jeopardizing social and economic growth objectives";

whereas, in its resolution of 17 December 1974, on a Community action programme on the rational utilization of energy,<sup>(2)</sup> the Council has noted that, in its communication to the Council entitled "Rational Utilization of Energy"<sup>(3)</sup>, the Commission has drawn up a Community action programme in this field;

whereas the consumer should be provided with as comprehensive and standardized information as possible on the consumption of electrical household equipment with a view to encouraging him to buy better energy saving equipment;

whereas the projects recommended are likely to produce sufficiently large savings in energy to justify the economic viability of the required investment,

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(1) O.J. n° C 153 of 9.7.1975, page 1  
(2) O.J. n° C 153 of 9.7.1975, page 5  
(3) doc. COM(74) 1950 final

HEREBY RECOMMENDS TO THE MEMBER STATES:

that they adopt any measures necessary to ensure that:

- (a) the unit energy consumption of each electrical household appliance listed in the Annex hereto be indicated on a label in conformity with harmonized Community standards for the information of potential buyers of the said equipment;

the main purpose of the harmonized standards referred to in the foregoing paragraph shall be to define a common method of labelling and of informing consumers about the energy consumption of electrical household appliances, and to define a method of measuring the unit consumption.

the standardized label shall bear a European mark and be written in at least the languages of the country in which the appliance is sold;

labelling shall be voluntary, the manufacturer being himself responsible for verifying that the article conforms to the standards;

the same indications of unit energy consumption shall serve the purpose of consumer information and advertising by providing the consumer with comparable energy consumption figures on which to base his choice.

- (b) An information campaign shall be undertaken in each country to show consumers for each of the electrical household appliances listed in the Annex hereto which has the most economical energy consumption.

List of electrical household appliances covered by this Recommendation:

Water heaters

Cookers

Refrigerators, freezers and deep-freeze units

Television sets

Dishwashers

Washing machines

Dryers

Spin dryers

Ironing machines