



Energy Intelligent Europe (EI-Europe)

Den 4. maj 2001

Til udvalgets orientering vedlægges i 70 eksemplarer et oplæg om *Call for an Energy Intelligent Europe (EI-Europe)*.

Der er tale om et oplæg, som er udarbejdet af en række medlemmer af Europa-Parlamentet. Bilaget viser, hvilke medlemmer af parlamentet der pr. 14. marts 2001 har underskrevet oplægget. Der er tale om medlemmer fra næsten alle medlemslandene og fra de forskellige grupper i Parlamentet.

Oplægget opfordrer til, at der gennemføres en koordineret aktion for at gøre Europas økonomi til den mest energiintelligente i verden, og oplægget argumenterer for fremme af energieffektivisering som den primære "energikilde".

Oplægget opfordrer til, at EU-Kommissionen præsenterer en samlet pakke af initiativer til fremme af energieffektivisering i løbet af efteråret 2001, og at disse forsøges vedtaget på et særligt energirådsmøde i 2002. Oplægget nævner en række elementer, som bør indgå i en sådan samlet pakke.

Oplægget er meget interessant, og der er stor overensstemmelse mellem forslaget i oplægget og den danske politik på området.

Jeg finder, at det er en god idé med et samlet EU-initiativ til fremme af energieffektivisering, og regeringen vil arbejde herfor. Det vil bl.a. ske i forbindelse med implementeringen af EU's klimapolitik og opfølgningen af Kommissionens handlingsplan for større energieffektivitet. Energieffektivisering kan eventuelt blive et centralt indsatsområde på energiområdet under det danske EU-formandskab.

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Svend Auken Jørgen Abildgaard

Call for an Energy Intelligent Europe ((EI-Europe))

A cross-party and cross-nation initiative

to make Europe's economy the most energy intelligent in the world

We, the signatories, members of the European Parliament, call on the European institutions for coordinated actions to make Europe's economy the most energy intelligent in the world. ?

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Moving tTowards Energy Intelligence/ Reasons for Energy Intelligence

The ideapurpose of Energy Intelligence is to promote energy efficiency in Europe as the number one energy "source" in Europe. Europe should become the most energy intelligent economy in the world. Linking Energy Intelligence to the knowledge-based economy will help Europe to become the most competitive economy in the worldwideworldwide while at the same time achieving its ultimate goal – sustainable development. Energy Intelligence should therefore receive the st attention by of the EU as well asand by of Member States.

For the moment energy efficiency is not being perceived as an important policy tool. Yet there are several good reasons forstrong arguments in favour of energy efficiency and a more energy intelligent economy:

- It limits the growing dependency on external supplies and the vulnerability related to energy price fluctuations.
- It is a cost-effective way of helping meet the Kyoto targets and achieves and impact in the near future.
- It reduces health hazards related to fossil fuel use.
- It favours employment and quick economic return-rates.
- It strengthens Europe's industry by reducing costs and creates markets for new products. Both business and households stand to gain economically from investments in energy efficiency.
- Europe's progress in this sector will have a world-wide effect on other economies, e.g. on the fast expanding economies of China, India, Indonesia, South Africa and Brazil, where hundreds of millions of people will get access to a new "middle class" type of energy consumption.

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It strengthens Europe's industry in that it reducesby reducing costs (less environmental impact) and creates markets for new products. Both business and households stand to gain economically from investments in energy efficiency.

Moreover, Europe's progress in this sector will have a world-wide effect on other economies e.g. on the fast expanding economies of China, India, Indonesia, South Africa and Brazil, where hundreds of millions of people will get access to a new "middle class" type of energy consumption.

The A huge potential for Eenergy Iintelligence efficiency is huge

Energy Intelligence is using the skills of engineers, architects and planing authorities in order to design goods or to organise society in a way to reduce the use of natural resources.

Some examples to illustrate:

- In the promising field of **residential appliances**, the most efficient refrigerator-freezers already on the market consume less than 36% of an average European model of the same size and type. Potential savings are significant as the current stock of freezers and refrigerators alone contributes to 1,5 to 2% of CO2 emissions in the EU.
- Another example is the electricity that could potentially be saved by eliminating the **stand-by power mode** from future appliances, a saving which is equivalent to the consumption of all European electric transport systems (railway, tramways and metros).
- An interesting example from the automobile industry is the announcement a few months ago by Mr. Piëch chief of VW, of the possibility of producing a **super saving car**, consuming 1 liter fuel per 100 km. In order to make this car really attractive the political, commercial and behavioural framework has to be changed.

The potential for Eenergy Iintelligence is hugeenormous in the EU in all sectors of the economy, it is the biggest energy source in the Union and independent from imports. Estimates of the energy efficiency potential for final energy consumption (based on figures from France, which correspond well with the European average) indicate that more than 280 MTEP (millions of tons equivalent petrol) per year for final energy consumption could be saved (based on figures from France representative of the European average). Today, Europe's final energy consumption is around 915 MTEP. This thus represents an **energy efficiency potential of more than over 30 %** for Europe's final energy consumption (around 915 MTEP.).

The reduction potential is shared by theexists throughout all different sectors of the economy:

- 5. Industry: 15 % (44 MTEP)
- 5. Residential and service sector: 35 % (96 MTEP)
- 5. Transport: 50 % (142 MTEP)

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Converted toExpressed in terms of primary energy this would equate to athe overall potential reduction potential reduction ofrepresents 395 MTEP pera year for EU-15. Over 20 years, this would be equivalent to areduce the amount of fossil fuels imports needed by \$690 billion reduction in the amount of fossil fuel needing to be imported (at \$25 a barrel).

, which amounts to 7 (or even 8) times the annual EU-Budget. (The EU budget amounts to 90 € billion per year.)

A wider and more systematic approach is needed Energy Intelligence in a changing policy framework

In the next months to come, the Union will decide upon a number of important decisions issues related to energy. By the end of 2002, a whole range of EU multi-annual programs will come to an end (SAVE, ALTENER, Energy Framework programme, Energy related research and development of the 6th R&D framework programme). The second phase of liberalisation of the electricity and gas market will shape an EU-wide energy market, which should be used to foster competition for quality energy services. These decisions together along with the Kyoto targets and the discussion on security of supply will shape affect the Union's policy with regard to energy efficiency for the next ten or twenty years.

There is now a momentum to put energy efficiency higher on the political agenda. The current spreading of small measures here and there gives politicians and the wider public the impression that efficiency is only "peanuts". Instead and high profile action is needed to realise its . To implement the huge potential. The action plan on energy efficiency is a first important move, but it has to be of energy efficiency requires a systematic approach and a wide range of measures, some being legislative others being based on voluntary agreements, as well as on a co-ordinated approach which takes account of subsidiarity.

translated into concrete action.

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We, the signatories, urgently cCalls for the following co-ordinated actions:

Get Energy Intelligence accepted as a target to be achieved in the Lisbon process

Institutional strengthening	The main objective – to make Europe <i>"the most competitive and dynamic knowledge-based economy in the world capable of sustainable economic growth with more and better jobs and greater social cohesion"</i> – is linked to a set of objectives such as education and job creation which are promoted by a system of benchmarking. The Commission has proposed in its report to the Stockholm European Council to complete the Lisbon process by integrating an environmental dimension. We fu this proposal and believe that one essential indicator on sustainable development should be Energy Intelligence, and therefore propose to integrate energy efficiency in the Lisbon process by adopting a target for an annual reduction in final energy intensity of 2.5%.
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The European Commission shouldshould present a package of energy efficiency measures during the Belgian Presidency, and try to have most of them adopted

at a special Energy Ccouncil in 2002

The notion of a package is important because while single energy efficiency measures are not perceived as important, a bundling of measures will clearly show the magnitude and thus also the relevance of energy efficiency measures for the European economy. In order to implement the huge potential of energy efficiency, Europe needs a set of measures, some

being legislative and others being based on voluntary agreements;, as well as a co-ordinated approach, which takes into account of subsidiarity.

Market structure

Directives amending the existing European Internal Electricity Market

The competition aspects of these new directives must ensure that new creative actors can penetrate the market for energy services. A minimum level of demand side management (DSM) must be an integral part of the EU energy market. Retail competition is putting pressure on energy companies to sell more energy, rather than focussing on the least-cost alternative to provide a specific service. A utility may either invest in new power supply and provide the customers with the kWh they ask for or provide better equipment to the customers, using less kWh while providing the same or better more service. According to the principle of subsidiarity, a European directive should set minimum targets for all Member States while leaving them the choice of the means of achieving these levelsgoals.

Directive on co-generation

An Energy Intelligent Europe should also use maximum efficiency while producing energy. Combined electricity and heating or cooling is also to be favoured by a directive similar to the one on the promotion of electricity from renewable energy sources.

The role of public authorities

Directive on public procurement

A large part of products with high significance to energy efficiency are technically ready for the market but require greater volumes to become economically attractive. Experience shows that a cumulative increase in the demand for a new technology results in a significant percentage reduction in the price of the technology. Based on this experience, a large-scale procurement program within the EU to force down prices in promising energy technology areas ought to be considered. The public sector has a natural role to play, both in terms of its size and its mandate to act for the common good. This could be applied today in favour of energy-saving equipment like fuel efficient cars, solar water heating, better windows, industrial motors, lighting, electric equipment (including stand-by mode), small scale CHP (fuel cell based) etc. In this context, it is imperative that the current revision of Community public procurement legislation should enable environmental considerations to be taken fully into account.

Buildings

Directive on buildings

The building sector is responsible for 40% of current emissions of CO2. This directive will be presented soon by the Commission and tackles the most important potential of energy savings in Europe. Refitting existing buildings would also create an enormous potential for new jobs.

Initiative of "best practice in all EU institution buildings"

The buildings of the EU institutions are a symbol to EU citizens. A multi-annual budget should be established to render the most poorly designed existing buildings Energy Intelligent and to foresee low energy use standards for all new buildings. This should address all

buildings rented or owned by EU institutions, as well as their office equipment and an energy-optimising transport policy.

Appliances
and office
equipment

Framework directive on energy efficient electrical appliances

This directive should set a framework for methodology, with both voluntary and mandatory measures in the field of electrical appliances (from refrigerators to lighting and air-conditioning).

Framework directive on energy efficient Office and Communication Technology Equipment (OCTE)

Such a directive is important because of the amount of new equipment of this type in a knowledge-based economy. The "energy star" labelling scheme is one part of this, but further efforts are necessary.

Transport

Framework directive for the promotion of energy efficiency in the transport sector

Today the transport sector is responsible for 26% of the emissions of CO₂ in EU-15. Its share is rapidly increasing and in some Member States approaching 40%. Among other things, a framework directive should introduce - mandatory standards for CO₂ emissions from cars if and when the negotiated agreement with car manufacturers appears to fail. Standards should also be introduced for heavy vehicles, diesel engines of locomotives and ships. Other crucial elements are policies that use price mechanisms such as tax benefits for fuel-efficient cars, a kilometre/ton charge on heavy vehicles (after the Swiss model), and the elimination of fuel tax exemptions on intra-Community flights. Furthermore, a zero-emission initiative as in California is needed.

Research

New energy framework program

New SAVE, Research and Development (R&D) program taking special account of the enormous potential of the international in setting common efficiency standards. The budget available for R&D for efficiency and renewables should at least be maintained at the level of previous years. R&D should not only be directed towards technical improvements, but also needs input on "social marketing" in order to make the larger public aware of the technical process. The SAVE budget has to be increased if Europe wants energy efficiency to happen.

Education

Education in Energy Intelligence

In order to implement energy efficiency in practice it is crucial that citizens and professionals are better informed. Therefore concerted and innovative action is needed in order to raise public awareness and to have better informed citizens. It is imperative to provide in-service-training for professionals, such as architects and engineers. The Commission should prepare a communication on these topics.

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New innovative structures are needed to make Eenergy Iintelligence

happen on the ground

The Commission, European Parliament and Member States should take up discussions on which structure is needed to make EI-Europe happen. Subsidiarity – establishing the appropriate instruments at the appropriate level (local, regional, national, EU, international) is crucial if we want this ambitious programme to happen. We the undersigning therefore think that, in order to allow the Commission to concentrate on its essentials (elaboration and evaluation of application of EU directive programmes), the two following initiatives should be supported by the EU budget. These efforts are complementary to the efforts of national governments (national agencies).

The necessary **Framework directive establishing a multi-annual program of institutional support for local and regional agencies structures**

Only a good functioning of actors at local and regional level can ensure that energy efficiency will get to the millions of consumers in the field. These agencies should be based on the SAVE agencies.

Directive establishing an European Energy Programme Agency

In order to co-ordinate the different initiatives and programs a European agency should be established under the responsibility of the Commission. The agency should be staffed by highly qualified staff and would co-ordinate the different levels of actors – local and regional agencies, national agencies and EU programmes. The Commission activities will then be concentrated on preparing legislative and framework budgetary initiatives, defining the broader political objectives and ating the realisations of the actions undertaken by member states.

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Framework directive establishing a multi-annual program of support for local and regional agencies; actors

◦ Directive establishing an European Energy Programme Agency

In order to co-ordinate the different initiatives and programs a European agency should be established under the responsibility of the Commission. The agency could have around 80 persons of highly qualified staff and would co-ordinate the different levels of actors – local and regional agencies, national agencies and EU programmes. The Commission activities will than be concentrated on preparing legislative and framework budgetary initiatives, defining the broader political obje and evaluating the realisations of the actions undertaken by member states.

International partnership for Eenergy iIntelligence

The international aspect

The world energy and climate scenarios will be heavily influenced by the hundreds of millions of citizens of countries like South Africa, Brazil, Mexico, Argentina, Nigeria, India, Indonesia that will reach European middle class living conditions. This means millions of new refrigerators, TVs, cars... for the market. The EU should not only be the world most energy intelligent economy but take the lead to initiate partnership with the other world economy areas through an ambitious new mme in energy efficiency co-operation. This could mean new and more ambitious SYNERGY programmes.

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The main objective – to make Europe "the most competitive and dynamic knowledge-based economy in the world capable of sustainable economic growth with more and better jobs and greater social cohesion" – is linked to a set of objectives such as education and job creation which are promoted by a system of benchmarking. The Commission has proposed in its report to the Stockholm European Council to complete the Lisbon process by integrating an environmental dimension. We believe t ntial indicator on sustainable development should be energy intelligence, and therefore propose to integrate energy efficiency in the Lisbon process by adopting a target for an annual reduction in final energy intensity of 2.5%.

The Lisbon process is one of the central drivers of EU policy. The main objective – to make Europe the most competitive economy in the world – is linked to a set of objectives such as education and job creation which are promoted by a system of benchmarking. Energy intelligence has to be linked to this process. Europe will not be able to achieve its ultimate goal, sustainable development, without this link between a knowledge-based economy and energy efficiency. The progress in energy efficiency is as important for Europe as the progress in employment and education and has to be considered at the highest level and integrated into the Lisbon process together with other indicators on sustainable development.

Energy Intelligent Europe (EI Europe)

List of signatures

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Belgium	Paul Lannoye, Greens/EFA Katelin van Brempt, PSE Jean-Maurice Dehousse, PSE Anne Van Lancker, PSE Johan van Hecke, EPP
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