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REPORT

on an Action Plan for Energy Efficiency: Realising the Potential
(2007/2106(INI))

Committee on Industry, Research and Energy

Rapporteur: Fiona Hall

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MOTION FOR A EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT RESOLUTION

on an Action Plan for Energy Efficiency: Realising the Potential (2007/2106(INI))

The European Parliament,

- having regard to the Commission Communication of 19 October 2006 entitled 'Action Plan for Energy Efficiency: Realising the Potential' (COM(2006)0545),
- having regard to the Commission staff working document (SEC(2006)1173) accompanying the above-mentioned Commission Communication of 19 October 2006,
- having regard to the impact assessment of the Action Plan (SEC(2006)1174), and the executive summary (SEC(2006)1175),
- having regard to the Commission Communication of 10 January 2007 entitled 'An Energy Policy for Europe' (COM(2007)0001),
- having regard to the Presidency Conclusions of the European Council of 8 and 9 March 2007 concerning the Council's endorsement of a 'European Council Action Plan (2007-2009) – Energy Policy for Europe' (7224/07),
- having regard to Council Directive 92/75/EEC of 22 September 1992 on the indication by labelling and standard product information of the consumption of energy and other resources by household appliances¹,
- having regard to Directive 2002/91/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2002 on the energy performance of buildings²,
- having regard to Directive 2004/8/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 February 2004 on the promotion of cogeneration based on a useful heat demand in the internal energy market³,
- having regard to Directive 2005/32/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 July 2005 establishing a framework for the setting of ecodesign requirements for energy-using products⁴,

¹ OJ L 297, 13.10.1992, p. 16. Directive as amended by Regulation (EC) No 1882/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 284, 31.10.2003, p. 1).

² OJ L 1, 4.1.2003, p. 65.

³ OJ L 52, 21.2.2004, p.50.

⁴ OJ L 191, 22.7.2005, p. 29.

- having regard to Directive 2006/32/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 April 2006 on energy end-use efficiency and energy services¹,
- having regard to Council Decision 2006/1005/EC of 18 December 2006 concerning the conclusion of the Agreement between the Government of the United States of America and the European Community on the coordination of energy-efficiency labelling programmes for office equipment² and to the text of the above-mentioned agreement³,
- having regard to the proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on a Community energy-efficiency labelling programme for office equipment (COM(2006)0576),
- having regard to Decision No 1639/2006/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 October 2006 establishing a Competitiveness and Innovation Framework Programme (2007 to 2013)⁴ and in particular its Chapter III of Title II thereof, concerning the Intelligent Energy-Europe Programme,
- having regard to Decision No 1982/2006/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 concerning the Seventh Framework Programme of the European Community for research, technological development and demonstration activities (2007-2013)⁵,
- having regard to Regulation (EC) No 761/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 March 2001 allowing voluntary participation by organisations in a Community eco-management and audit scheme (EMAS)⁶,
- having regard to its resolution of 1 June 2006 on Energy efficiency or doing more with less - Green Paper⁷,
- having regard to its resolution of 14 December 2006 on a European Strategy for Sustainable, Competitive and Secure Energy – Green Paper⁸,
- having regard to Rule 45 of its Rules of Procedure,
- having regard to the report of the Committee on Industry, Research and Energy and

¹ OJ L 114, 27.4.2006, p. 64.

² OJ L 381, 28.12.2006, p. 24.

³ OJ L 381, 28.12.2006, p. 26.

⁴ OJ L 310, 9.11.2006, p. 15.

⁵ OJ L 412, 30.12.2006, p. 1.

⁶ OJ L 114, 24.4.2001, p. 1. Regulation last amended by Council Regulation (EC) No 1791/2006 (OJ L 363, 20.12.2006, p. 1).

⁷ OJ C 298 E, 8.12.2006, p. 273.

⁸ OJ C 317 E, 23.12.2006, p. 876.

the opinions of the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs, the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety and the Committee on Regional Development (A6-0003/2008),

- A. whereas chaotic climate change will result if global temperatures rise by more than 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels, as is attested to by, *inter alia*, the May 2007 report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change; whereas drastic cuts in carbon emissions are necessary by 2015 if the rise in global temperatures is to be kept to no more than 2 degrees Celsius; whereas using energy more efficiently is the most immediate and most cost-effective way of reducing carbon emissions;
- B. whereas energy efficiency has a crucial role to play in reducing the European Union's dependency on energy imports, in tackling the future penury of energy sources and in limiting the effect of energy price shocks;
- C. whereas the impact assessment relating to the Action Plan for Energy Efficiency acknowledged a lack of enforcement capabilities at all policy-making levels within the Commission and estimated that an additional 20 staff would be needed in order to make the Action Plan a success;
- D. whereas Directive 2002/91/EC has been properly transposed by only five Member States;
- E. whereas Directive 2006/32/EC requires Member States to submit a National Energy Efficiency Action Plan (NEEAP) to the Commission by 30 June 2007; whereas by 1 September 2007 the Commission had received only nine NEEAPs, and by 30 October 2007 still only fifteen NEEAPs;
- F. whereas implementation by the Member States of Directive 2004/8/EC is late and far from perfect on the international market;
- G. whereas the European Union is one of the richest and most technologically advanced regions of the world; whereas the European Union has expanded its economic output by nearly 40% and average per capita income by a third since 1990; whereas, over the same period, demand for energy and power resources grew by only 11%;
- H. whereas information and communication technologies – if given the right policy signals – could generate additional productivity gains beyond the EU's 20% target; whereas certain technologies such as smart grid technology, intelligent management systems and speckled computing technologies should therefore be the subject of effective policy recommendations;
- 1. Welcomes the above-mentioned 2006 Action Plan for Energy Efficiency and applauds its objectives and scope;

2. Considers that a target of improving energy efficiency by over 20% by 2020, in addition to any improvements due to autonomous structural or price effects, is entirely feasible technically and economically, and calls on the Commission and the Member States to ensure that this objective as well as the climate change targets are met;
3. Notes with grave concern that implementation by Member States of existing legislation on energy efficiency is incomplete and behind schedule;
4. Stresses the need for the energy-efficiency policy to be implemented at all levels of government;
5. Notes that implementation by Member States of Directive 2004/8/EC is incomplete and far behind schedule;
6. Censures the failure to put in place the number of Commission officials needed in order to ensure that both the Action Plan and the energy efficiency legislation on which it builds are implemented fully and promptly;
7. Deplores the fact that, of 21 Commission actions scheduled in the Action Plan for completion in 2007, only three had been fully implemented by 1 September 2007, while noting that, by 30 October 2007, 16 out of 21 actions scheduled for 2007 were reported by the Commission to be 'well on track', and deplores the severe slippage in the timetable for the adoption of minimum energy performance standards for priority product groups;
8. Censures the failure of many Member State governments to prioritise full and prompt transposition of, and compliance with, energy efficiency legislation, despite rhetoric about tackling climate change and reducing EU energy imports;
9. Urges the Commission to speed up the drafting of the future memorandum of understanding on cooperation with the Council of European Energy Regulators (CEER), which will lay down common guidelines and a common code of conduct, with a view to improving the efficiency of final energy use in all sectors;
10. Calls for an urgent and frank assessment, in the Commission and in each Member State, of the capacity shortfalls and other barriers which to date have led to inadequate implementation of energy efficiency legislation, and of how these shortfalls and barriers can be overcome;
11. Notes in particular the widespread lack of simple, immediate information and organisational support on energy efficiency at the point of need, which may arise suddenly (e.g. when a domestic appliance or other equipment breaks down) or be connected with particular events (e.g. moving house); believes that a lack of attention

to the practical needs of citizens is undermining many energy efficiency schemes and therefore stresses the importance of practical help and up-front funding;

12. Emphasises that information and communication technologies (ICTs) should be promoted as a key element in driving forward energy saving in various sectors such as transport, construction, energy and manufacturing; in this context, welcomes the Commission's study to assess the potential contribution of various leading-edge technologies based on ICTs to improving the energy efficiency of the EU economy and reducing green house gas emissions by 2020; urges the Commission to include intelligent management systems in general, and smart grid technologies and embedded systems in particular, in the matters covered by that study;

Equipment and appliances

13. Welcomes the strategy of adopting minimum energy performance standards and calls on the Commission to establish and apply them by 2008 for air conditioning and all types of television set top boxes; urges that this be done in conjunction with a dynamic revision of labelling and notes that the CE marking can support the enforcement of minimum energy performance standards; calls on Member States to devote more resources to market surveillance;
14. Approves the adding of domestic lighting to the list of priority product groups and stresses the importance of the Commission's keeping to the proposed timetable for the withdrawal of the most inefficient lightbulbs from the market, in line with the European Council conclusions of March 2007;
15. Notes recent progress in LED lamp technology; calls on the Commission to explore ways of advancing research into LED lamps and of increasing their use;
16. Urges the Commission to establish timetables for the withdrawal from the market of all the least energy-efficient items of equipment, appliances and other energy-using products, such as patio heaters;
17. Welcomes the emphasis on stand-by loss reduction and on the spread of products and technologies which ensure that energy-using goods and appliances use energy only when it is actually needed; calls on the Commission to come forward with a 'one watt' stand-by performance requirement and an analysis of the potential energy savings to be made from both minimising and eliminating non-essential stand-by mode consumption, particularly passive stand-by;
18. Welcomes the signing of a new Energy Star Agreement with the United States establishing common energy efficiency standards for office equipment, and particularly the inclusion in the implementing regulation of a mandatory public

procurement provision; urges the Commission to take forward negotiations on extending the scope of EU-US Energy Star cooperation to other products, in line with the commitment made at the EU-US summit of 30 April 2007;

19. Welcomes the proposal to establish by 2010 minimum performance standards for all other significant energy-using appliances and equipment; calls on the Commission to start with the least energy-efficient products on the market;
20. Supports the Commission in its efforts to formulate criteria for the eco-labelling of heating and cooling technologies, covering in particular primary energy use, with a view to ensuring that users are guaranteed reliable information on the most effective and environment-friendly options available on the market for equipment for the heating and cooling of buildings;
21. Urges rigorous implementation of the 2006 requirements relating to the installation of smart meters in order to raise consumer awareness of electricity use, to help electricity suppliers manage demand more effectively and to help improve the requirements relating to energy-efficiency statistics;
22. Calls for the formulation of a standard for intelligent heat meters to be used in central heating systems and remote heating networks with a view to encouraging end users to behave more responsibly ('pay for what you use') and to getting rid of fixed-cost systems, which have the opposite effect;
23. Takes the view that industrial technologies should ensure that less energy is used in production processes; believes that considerable energy savings could be made by reducing the weight of vehicles and means of transport;

Building performance requirements

24. Urges the Commission to expedite infringement procedures against those Member States which have not properly transposed or fully implemented Directive 2001/91/EC;
25. Given the long life of buildings, notes the paramount importance of ensuring that new buildings are constructed to the highest energy-efficiency standards possible and that existing buildings are upgraded to contemporary standards; considers that the demolition of energy-inefficient buildings, combined with the construction of energy-efficient new buildings, might sometimes be supported as an alternative to refurbishment;
26. Calls on the Commission to revise Directive 2002/91/EC so as to include from 2009, within the scope of Article 6, all buildings requiring heating or cooling, regardless of their size;

27. Calls on the Commission, in its review of the performance of boilers, to have regard to the fact that cogeneration (micro combined heat and power) boilers are by far the most efficient, and to set minimum performance requirements for boilers accordingly;
28. Welcomes the proposal to lay down minimum performance requirements for new and renovated buildings and for building components such as windows and window films;
29. Calls on the Commission to propose a binding requirement that all new buildings needing to be heated and/or cooled be constructed to passive house or equivalent non-residential standards from 2011, and a requirement to use passive heating and cooling solutions from 2008;
30. Calls on the Commission to consider the gradual introduction of district heating and cooling grids for all buildings in order to reduce fossil fuel use in heating and cooling by utilising the losses occurring in the transformation of energy;
31. Calls on the Commission to consider architectural solutions for passive heating and cooling, such as construction structures with thermal properties, when considering taxation and other measures for promoting energy efficiency;
32. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to promote district cooling from renewable sources of energy as an efficient alternative to meeting the growing demand for comfort cooling;
33. Calls on the Commission to create a transparent database, accessible to Union citizens, of national, regional and local measures promoting energy efficiency in buildings, in particular financing measures, in the interests of the exchange of best practices in the EU and of public information and awareness;

Power generation and distribution

34. Urges Member States to include in their NEEAPs to increase high-efficiency cogeneration, to move to the holistic planning and fostering of electricity, heating and cooling supply, and more generally to promote measures to encourage the use of, and remove administrative barriers to, small-scale and micro cogeneration; urges the Commission to look unfavourably on NEEAPs which fail to do this;
35. Points out that transport and distribution are among the sources of energy losses and power cuts and stresses the role that microgeneration and decentralised and diversified generation might play in guaranteeing supply security and reducing losses; considers that incentives should be created aimed at improving infrastructure with a view to reducing transmission and distribution losses;

36. Calls on the Commission to pay greater attention to the heat market, as heat represents the largest share of energy consumption, and to instruments (urban planning, heat mapping, investment incentives) that will allow the recovery of surplus heat from renewable sources through the development of district heating and cooling infrastructures;
37. Calls on the Commission to closely monitor implementation of Directive 2004/8/EC and to assess whether support schemes are adequate to harness the national potential for high-efficiency cogeneration;
38. Draws the Commission's attention to the need for local cooling networks to be introduced as an effective alternative response to the growing demand for comfort cooling and a drastic reduction in related CO₂ emissions;
39. Calls on the Commission to extend the scope of existing financial incentives to developments which enable energy produced from renewable sources to be fed into existing networks set up for fossil fuel energy; considers that improving existing networks would significantly increase the efficiency of energy production from renewable sources in a shorter time and for less cost, at the same time helping to increase security of supply as a result of such timely improvements;

Transport

40. Calls on the Commission to set minimum energy performance requirements for all transport modes, including public transport; stresses the need for an energy-efficient transport policy giving preference to public transport, cycling and walking in urban areas; welcomes the Green Paper on Urban Transport and calls on the Commission to launch an initiative specifically concerning urban transport and the issue of integrating climate protection, energy saving and public health in a sustainable mobility policy for towns and cities; encourages cities in the EU to consider measures to reduce the CO₂ emissions from cars and from passenger car traffic, for example by congestion charges; recalls that binding annual car emissions in respect of all new passenger cars sold contribute to the EU reaching its binding CO₂ targets;
41. Calls for Directive 1999/94/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 December 1999 relating to the availability of consumer information on fuel economy and CO₂ emissions in respect of the marketing of new passenger cars¹ to be amended in such a way as to provide for car labelling on the clear A to G format used in appliance labelling; proposes that a minimum of 20% of any space devoted to the

¹ OJ L 12, 18.1.2000, p. 16. Directive last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1882/2003.

advertising and marketing of new cars should provide information on fuel efficiency and emissions;

42. Regrets also that the directive proposed in respect of passenger car taxation, aiming at reducing CO₂ emissions in line with the EU's commitments under the Kyoto Protocol, has still not been adopted by the Council, and urges its rapid implementation;
43. Calls on the Commission to devise a framework strategy to facilitate substantive improvements to the efficiency of urban and suburban public transport, requiring operators of urban and suburban public transport systems to conduct studies, including feasibility studies, focusing on system-related, efficiency and service levels, the strategy in question being geared to adjusting the establishment of horizontal support schemes aimed at developing public transport systems in such a way that those schemes comply with stricter conditions regarding efficiency and consistency;
44. Welcomes the Clean Sky Joint Undertaking, the aim of which is to produce greener, more environmentally sustainable and energy-efficient aircraft;

Financial arrangements and regional policy

45. Notes the importance of access to structural funding to finance energy efficiency, through bodies such as the European Investment Bank and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development and also through private banking schemes;
46. Calls on the Commission to raise from 3% to a minimum of 5% the proportion of structural and cohesion funding which should be spent on improving the energy efficiency of existing homes, and to require Member States to take full advantage of this opportunity;
47. Regrets the complexity of much EU financing for energy efficiency, notwithstanding the existence of the Joint European Resources for Micro to Medium Enterprises Initiative (JEREMIE); notes that the lack of simple and accessible funding constitutes a huge barrier for small businesses and micro-businesses in particular, which do not have the necessary capacity to access complex programmes;
48. Notes the vital importance of research and development and innovation in the area of energy efficiency; urges Member States, regional authorities, local authorities and NGOs to take advantage of the funding available under the Seventh Framework Programme, the Structural Funds and the Competitiveness and Innovation Framework Programme/Intelligent Energy Europe, which are intended to stimulate research into energy efficiency and to promote renewable energy technologies and the development of new modes of energy transport and storage designed to reduce

energy losses; urges the Commission to respond generously to calls for funding for research into energy efficiency; calls on the Commission and the Member States to ensure that energy efficiency is given high priority in the sustained efforts that are to be made to maximise the use of EU research and technology development programmes;

49. Calls for micro businesses to be treated like domestic households and offered very simple financing for energy-efficiency improvements, such as upfront grants;
50. Calls on the Commission to support state aid rules that are more favourable to energy efficiency measures (such as eco-innovation and productivity improvements); believes that such rules should be simple, practical and transparent, removing barriers to the effective implementation of energy-efficiency measures;
51. Calls on the Commission, as a matter of the utmost urgency, to put forward proposals for specific measures aimed at achieving greater energy efficiency in the outermost regions, geared to their particular characteristics resulting from the effects of the permanent constraints to which those regions are subject;
52. Stresses the role of local and regional energy agencies in the effective implementation of energy-efficient measures; calls for the involvement of all agencies (European, national and local) in the formulation and implementation of energy-efficiency action plans;

Taxation

53. Calls on the Council to encourage the Member States to apply a reduced rate of value added tax on labour, materials and components which improve energy efficiency in buildings; calls on the Council to ensure that the overall tax system reflects, in a coherent way, the aim of improving energy efficiency in buildings;
54. Encourages Member States to make full use of the possibility of a reduced rate of VAT on labour in the renovation and repair of private dwellings to improve energy efficiency; welcomes the Commission's decision to evaluate the effectiveness of tax credits both for consumers buying the most energy-efficient appliances and for undertakings which produce and promote such equipment;
55. Notes that taxation falls within the competence of the Member States; notes that taxation measures chosen by Member States may be an element of all NEEAPs; advocates internalisation of environmental costs;
56. Calls on all Member States to introduce specific incentives to encourage households, micro-businesses and private landlords to pursue energy-efficiency measures and buy

energy-efficient products;

57. Considers that tax incentives could in certain circumstances be available for the demolition of energy-inefficient buildings, when combined with the construction of new energy-efficient new buildings;

Changing behaviour

58. Points to the major role to be played by the public sector in promoting energy-efficient solutions;
59. Agrees that education and training programmes relating to energy efficiency have a key role to play, particularly for small and medium-sized enterprises; notes that energy education should start at a very early age with the incorporation of related courses within the educational programmes of schools throughout the EU; notes that rolling out innovative techniques for construction and energy management will require a large cadre of appropriately skilled workers; is concerned that Member States have not yet produced adequate training programmes for energy-efficiency related skills; calls for human resource requirements to be regarded as an essential element of NEEAPs;
60. Encourages regional and local authorities to develop close partnerships with regional energy agencies in order to improve training facilities for energy technicians and professionals working in related sectors; stresses the need for more coordinated networks of local actors in order to disseminate best practices in energy efficiency to less developed regions;
61. Stresses the role that public procurement, as well as services such as energy audits might play in reducing waste and promoting the improved exploitation of each building's energy potential; urges the Member States and their regional, local and other public authorities to be the first to set an example, not only in administrative buildings but also in other public buildings such as schools, universities and hospitals and in entities operating in the water, energy, transport and postal services;
62. Calls on the Commission to increase research into behavioural economics and human decision-making so as to help to tailor future energy-efficiency information campaigns (such as the Sustainable Energy Europe Campaign) and thus maximise their benefits;
63. Agrees that energy efficiency starts at home; calls on the Commission, the Council and Parliament to take the lead by requiring exemplary energy performance standards to be set for all EU institution buildings, as part of a wider audit of energy

use by the institutions which should embrace working and travel arrangements, incentives and locations, as well as equipment and procurement;

64. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to organise – on an annual basis – a European Action Day on Energy Efficiency;
65. Notes that the high-tech sector can play a crucial role in raising consumer awareness and increasing the willingness of consumers to contribute to energy efficiency by offering products that are both energy-efficient and of an improved standard;
66. Considers that energy service contracts between energy suppliers and consumers are an effective means of increasing the efficiency of heating and cooling installations; calls on the Commission to remove the administrative and legal barriers to the conclusion of such contracts;

Cities

67. Recognises the importance of exchanging and promoting best urban practice on energy efficiency; suggests that the existing Eurocities forum could be an effective vehicle for doing this;
68. Urges the Commission and the other EU institutions to work together with the big cities in the EU, favouring budgets for twinning and the exchange of good practices between the major cities;
69. Welcomes the Covenant of Mayors initiative, bringing together in a permanent network the mayors of 20 to 30 of Europe's largest and most pioneering cities, and calls for further details regarding its establishment; emphasises, however, that the Covenant of Mayors must complement the activities of similar networks which already exist;

The global dimension

70. Supports the Commission in its proposal to set up the Platform for International Cooperation on Energy Efficiency; calls on the Member States and the Commission to enhance international cooperation in the energy-efficiency field so as to ensure that new regulations and standards do not fragment the global market; calls for these international – bilateral and multilateral – agreements to embrace not only a shared commitment to minimum energy-efficiency performance standards but also the sharing of energy-efficiency technology; notes the strategic imperative of technology diffusion, which requires a public-interest approach to intellectual property rights;

71. Acknowledges the ongoing work at technical level on shared energy-efficiency standards, particularly with China; is concerned that this work is undermined by the lack of coordination between Member States, giving rise to confusion in third countries; calls for an integrated approach with regard to standards;
72. Notes the widespread concern that Russia will not be able to meet its domestic and contractual gas demand, and urges the Commission, in the interests of energy security, to commit greater resources to the EU-Russia Energy Efficiency Dialogue, with particular attention being paid to the upgrading of Russian district heating networks and to the utilisation of gas currently flared on oil fields;
73. Welcomes the Council initiative for an Africa-EU Energy Partnership, and calls for this partnership to prioritise energy-efficient and sustainable growth in Africa;
74. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission and the parliaments and governments of the Member States.

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT

The context

Latest scientific evidence suggests that the world has as little as eight years to tackle global warming. If global temperatures rise more than 2°C above pre-industrial levels, climate change is predicted to spiral out of control.

Energy efficiency is the most cost effective and immediately available tool in the battle to cap greenhouse gas emissions. A wide range of energy efficient technology already exists and can be introduced with a much shorter lead-in time than is required for major new construction projects.

Energy efficiency is also a crucial tool in the EU's efforts to secure adequate supplies of energy, particularly for those Member States currently dependent on Russian gas. Nor should the importance of energy efficiency in supplier countries be overlooked: the IEA estimates that energy equivalent to a fifth of Russian exports to European OECD countries could be saved through the use of enhanced technology and energy efficiency in Russia.

In addition, energy efficiency has an important role to play in delivering the Lisbon agenda: energy efficiency equates to economic efficiency. The energy efficiency industry is a high growth sector for employment, with building renovation at the forefront of job creation. Commissioner Piebalgs has estimated (Berlin, April 2007) that removing the 1000m² threshold from the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive Article 6 would lead to an extra 250,000 new jobs as well as savings of 70mtoe and 140MtCO₂.

Strategic regulation on energy efficiency is absolutely necessary. Although energy intensity has improved in the EU since 1990 it has not improved enough to counter the year on year rise in GDP, with the result that final energy consumption has nevertheless risen. Trading of carbon emissions now offers a key global tool in tackling climate change but there is no evidence or precedent for market mechanisms alone delivering to a short deadline. To achieve energy saving on the timescale necessary to control climate change requires consumer choice to be exercised within a restricted range of options which are increasingly energy efficient.

The strategic importance of the Commission's Action Plan for Energy Efficiency was underlined by the personal involvement of President Barroso in launching the Plan in October 2006.

Strengths and weaknesses of the Action Plan

The rapporteur welcomes the Action Plan, and in particular the emphasis given to tackling energy wastage from buildings and appliances.

The Plan outlines a strategic approach. For buildings, where over 40% of energy is consumed, tight standards for new buildings will be accompanied by measures to improve the energy efficiency of existing buildings – 75% of which will still be standing in 2050. The rapporteur believes that energy performance standards need to be rigorous and applied to all buildings which require heating and cooling and therefore have an energy demand. For new build, the move towards passive house standards must be accelerated. The technology and expertise necessary to construct passive houses with a minimal heating and cooling requirement already exists but needs to be better disseminated.

On appliances, the Commission proposes a dynamic labelling plan accompanied by measures to take the least efficient products of the market. This needs to be taken forward on a rigorous timetable in order to be effective. The rapporteur believes the approach adopted on appliance labelling also offers an effective approach to tackling carbon emissions from cars, and should be introduced in addition to the measures proposed by the Commission.

While welcoming the thrust of the Action Plan, the rapporteur has very grave concerns about its likely effectiveness. This Action Plan is not a stand-alone document. It refers to and builds upon previous energy efficiency legislation, most notably the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive, the Eco-design Directive and the Energy End use Efficiency and Energy Services Directive. For the current Action Plan to work, previous legislation needs to have been implemented effectively. Nothing could be further from the case.

Both the Commission and Member State governments have been guilty of a serious dereliction of duty over the implementation of energy efficiency legislation. The Commission has failed to put in place the number of staff necessary to ensure full and timely implementation of the Buildings Directive and National Energy Efficiency Action Plans, the cornerstones on which the current EU Action Plan rests. Member States are culpable for failing to grasp the strategic importance of energy efficiency and the need to make it a political priority.

It falls now to the European Parliament to give the political leadership that has been lacking in the other two institutions. EU elected representatives need to keep the fullest glare of scrutiny on the Action Plan, both through the European Parliament and through national parliaments and watchdogs such as Energy Watch, to make sure that the Plan is implemented in full and on schedule.

Annexes:

Source: "*Energy and Transport in figures, 2006 - Part 2: Energy*", European Commission, DG-TREN in cooperation with Eurostat.

Final Energy Consumption by fuel 2004 (Mtoe)

	All fuels	Solid fuels	Oil	Gas	Electricity	Derived heat & Industrial waste	Renewables
EU25	1140.9	52.3	488.1	276.9	227.9	46.7	49.0
	100.0%	4.6%	42.8%	24.3%	20.0%	4.1%	4.3%
BE	37.4	2.3	16.6	10.6	6.9	0.5	0.5
CZ	25.8	4.3	6.7	6.6	4.6	2.7	0.8
DK	15.2	0.3	7.2	1.7	2.8	2.5	0.7
DE	229.9	10.6	90.5	63.0	44.1	15.8	5.9
EE	2.7	0.1	0.9	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.5
EL	20.2	0.6	13.9	0.5	4.3	0.0	1.0
ES	94.3	1.9	52.1	16.8	19.8	-	3.8
FR	157.9	4.8	74.0	33.4	35.8	-	9.9
IE	11.5	0.5	7.5	1.3	2.0	-	0.2
IT	131.2	4.1	59.0	40.7	25.4	-	2.0
CY	1.8	0.0	1.4	-	0.3	-	0.1
LV	3.9	0.1	1.2	0.5	0.5	0.6	1.1
LT	4.3	0.2	1.5	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.6
LU	4.4	0.1	3.0	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.0
HU	17.4	0.7	4.5	7.5	2.7	1.2	0.7
MT	0.5	-	0.3	-	0.2	-	-
NL	52.5	1.6	17.4	21.7	8.9	2.6	0.4
AT	25.6	0.5	11.4	4.9	4.8	1.5	2.5
PL	56.9	11.3	17.3	8.3	8.6	7.5	3.9
PT	20.1	0.1	12.2	1.3	3.8	0.3	2.5
SI	4.8	0.1	2.3	0.7	1.1	0.2	0.4
SK	10.0	1.5	2.0	3.1	2.1	1.0	0.3
FI	26.5	1.0	8.2	1.3	7.1	3.6	5.3
SE	34.0	1.2	11.6	0.7	11.2	4.1	5.1
UK	152.0	4.7	65.2	51.0	29.2	1.3	0.7

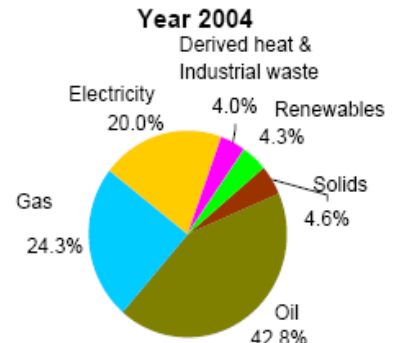
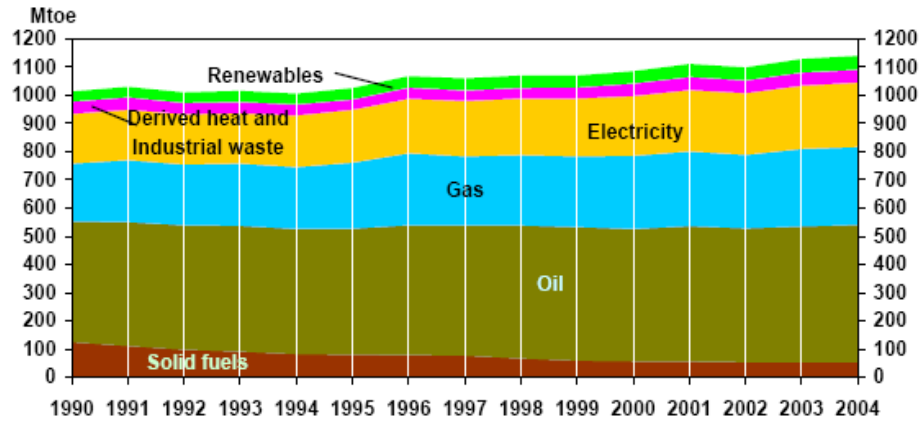
Source: Eurostat

Final Energy Consumption by sector 2004 (Mtoe)

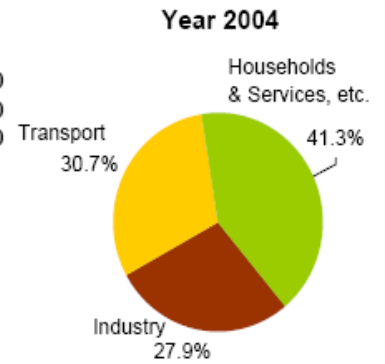
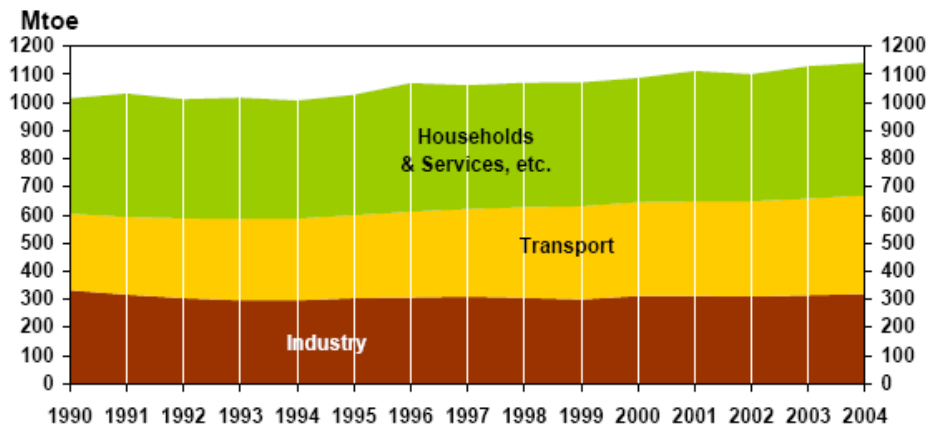
	All sectors	- Industry	- Households, Services, etc.	Households	Services, etc.	- Transport	Road	Railways	Air	Inland navigation
EU25	1140.9	318.9	471.7	299.7	172.1	350.3	289.7	8.6	47.0	5.0
Share	100.0%	27.9%	41.3%			30.7%				
BE	37.4	12.4	14.8	10.0	4.8	10.2	8.5	0.2	1.4	0.1
CZ	25.8	9.8	9.8	5.8	3.9	6.2	5.5	0.3	0.3	0.0
DK	15.2	2.9	7.1	4.3	2.8	5.1	4.0	0.1	0.9	0.1
DE	229.9	58.4	109.0	77.0	31.9	62.6	53.2	1.9	7.3	0.2
EE	2.7	0.6	1.7	1.2	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
EL	20.2	4.0	8.2	5.4	2.9	8.0	6.0	0.1	1.2	0.7
ES	94.3	30.7	25.3	14.4	10.9	38.4	30.8	1.0	5.0	1.5
FR	157.9	35.9	71.9	41.9	30.0	50.1	42.3	1.3	6.3	0.3
IE	11.5	2.1	4.8	2.9	1.9	4.6	3.8	0.0	0.7	0.0
IT	131.2	41.2	46.0	30.1	16.0	43.9	39.1	0.9	3.7	0.2
CY	1.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.9	0.6	0.0	0.3	-
LV	3.9	0.7	2.2	1.4	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.1	0.0	
LT	4.3	0.9	2.0	1.4	0.7	1.3	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.0
LU	4.4	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.1	2.6	2.2	0.0	0.4	-
HU	17.4	3.4	10.1	6.0	4.1	3.9	3.5	0.2	0.2	0.0
MT	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	-	0.1	-
NL	52.5	14.8	22.6	10.4	12.2	15.0	11.0	0.2	3.6	0.3
AT	25.6	7.6	10.2	6.8	3.4	7.7	6.8	0.3	0.6	0.0
PL	56.9	17.7	27.9	17.4	10.5	11.3	10.5	0.5	0.3	0.0
PT	20.1	7.2	5.6	3.0	2.6	7.3	6.3	0.1	0.8	0.0
SI	4.8	1.5	1.9	1.2	0.6	1.4	1.3	0.0	0.0	-
SK	10.0	4.2	4.3	2.7	1.6	1.6	1.5	0.1	0.0	-
FI	26.5	13.2	8.6	5.0	3.6	4.7	3.9	0.1	0.6	0.2
SE	34.0	13.2	12.5	7.1	5.4	8.2	7.0	0.3	0.8	0.1
UK	152.0	34.6	64.0	43.3	20.6	53.5	39.3	0.9	12.2	1.1

Source: Eurostat

Final Energy Consumption - EU25 by fuel (in Mtoe)

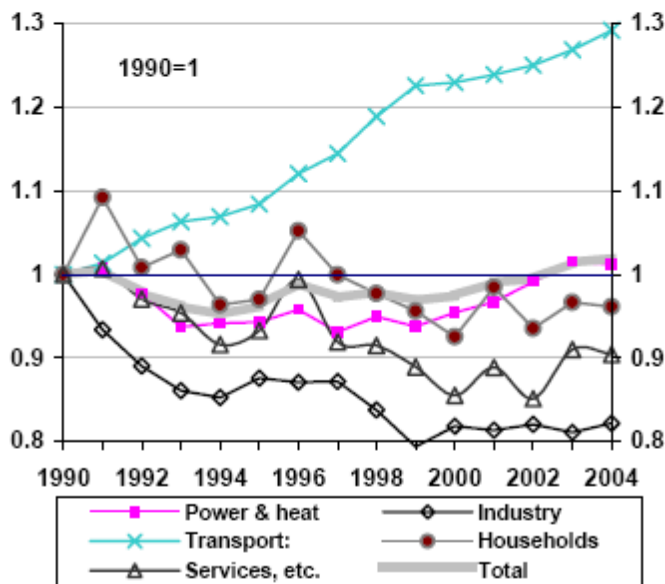


Final Energy Consumption - EU25 by sector (Mtoe)



CO₂ Emissions by Sector (EU25, Million tonnes CO₂)

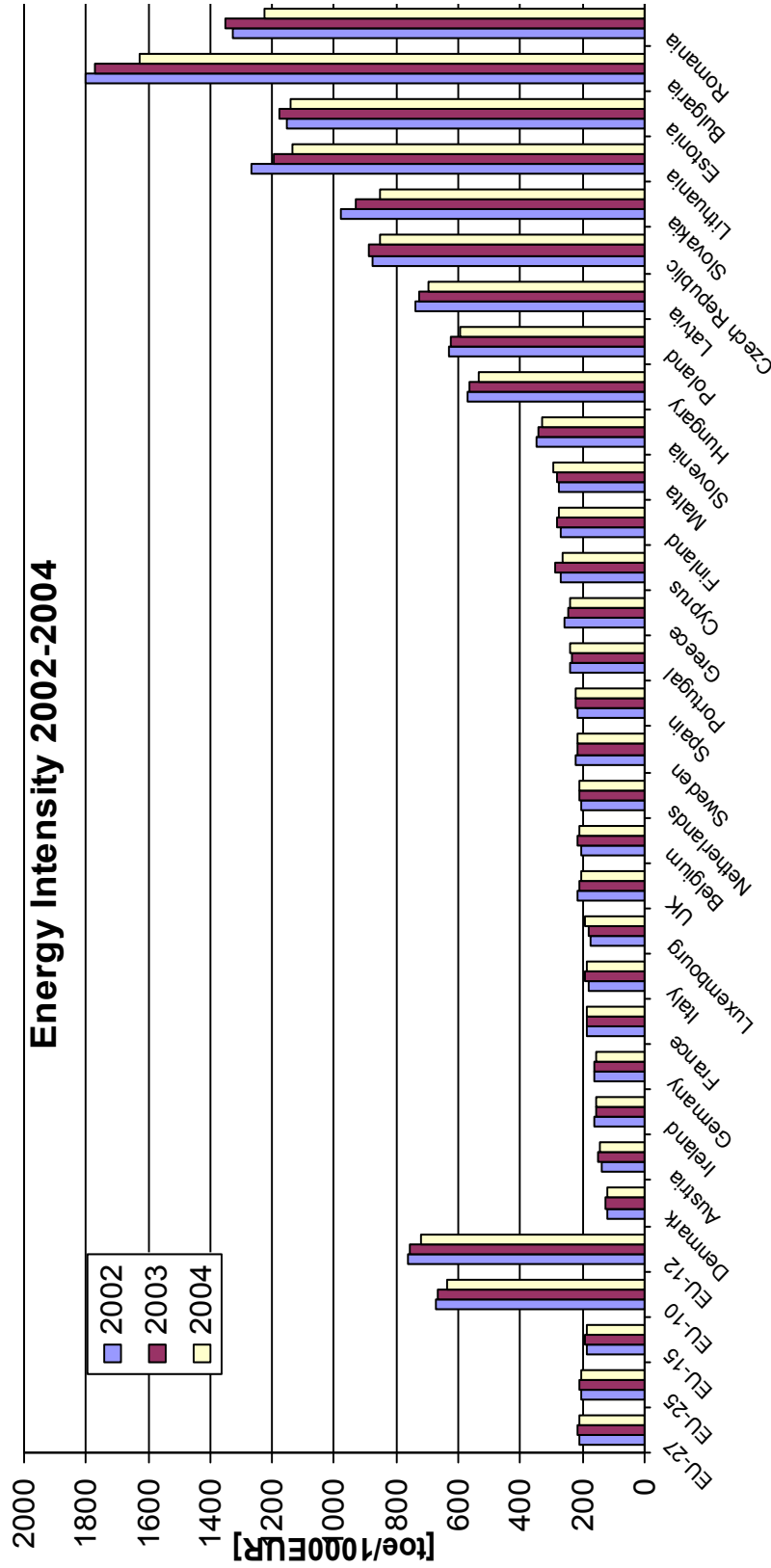
	Total						of which			
		Power & Heat Generation *	Industry	Households	Services, etc.	Transport:	- Road	- Air	- Inland Navigation	- Rail
1990	3790	1493	728	489	289	790	672	85	20	12
1991	3810	1504	680	534	291	801	683	86	21	11
1992	3706	1460	648	493	281	824	703	88	22	11
1993	3646	1400	627	503	276	840	715	92	22	11
1994	3608	1406	621	471	265	845	717	96	22	10
1995	3647	1408	638	474	270	857	726	100	21	10
1996	3752	1431	634	514	287	885	749	105	22	10
1997	3684	1391	635	489	266	904	763	110	20	10
1998	3710	1418	610	478	265	939	789	120	20	10
1999	3671	1400	578	467	257	968	812	128	19	9
2000	3692	1425	596	452	247	972	812	134	16	9
2001	3754	1444	593	481	257	979	825	130	15	9
2002	3770	1481	598	457	246	988	836	129	15	8
2003	3845	1517	591	472	263	1002	844	133	17	8
2004	3863	1512	599	470	262	1021	859	139	15	8



Source: Eurostat

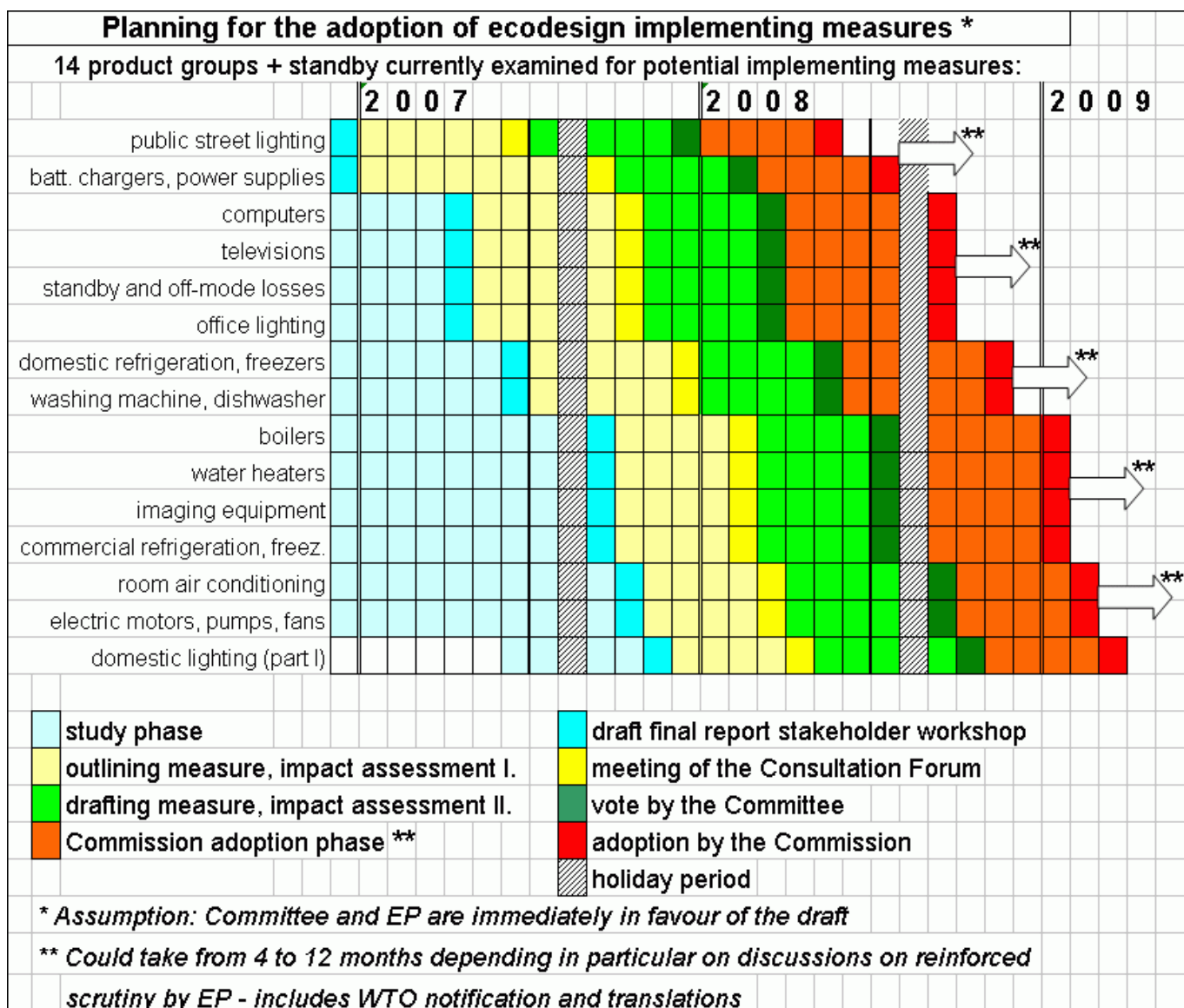
* Note: Includes "own use" by power and heat generation sector

EU-27 Energy Intensity



Source: Eurostat in Commission Staff working document on EU energy policy data, SEC (2007)12





Implementing measures under Directive on the Ecodesign of Energy-using Products (2005/32/EC) - State of play and next steps

Source:

http://ec.europa.eu/energy/demand/legislation/images/planning_overview_first_15_products.gif

21.11.2007

OPINION OF THE COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC AND MONETARY AFFAIRS

for the Committee on Industry, Research and Energy

on the Action Plan for Energy Efficiency: Realising the Potential
(2007/2106(INI))

Draftswoman: Heide Rühle

SUGGESTIONS

The Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs calls on the Committee on Industry, Research and Energy, as the committee responsible, to incorporate the following suggestions in its motion for a resolution:

- A. whereas Europe continues to waste at least 20% of its energy due to inefficiency and that the direct cost of our inability to use energy efficiently amounts to more than 100 billion euros annually by 2020;
- B. whereas the overall energy saving potential is estimated around 27% and 30% of energy use respectively for the residential and commercial building sector; 25% for the manufacturing industry and 26% for transport;
 - 1. Welcomes the Commission's integrated approach as regards improving energy efficiency; reiterates, in this respect, the crucial role of education and information for increasing awareness and promoting behavioural change;
 - 2. Stresses the importance of developing an economic environment that encourages investment in R&D, promotes innovation and furthers technological progress; restates the major benefits of a completed internal market for energy for both the environment and European industry competitiveness; favours a significant shift from taxation on labour to environmental taxation;
 - 3. Recalls that realising savings in energy is the most effective way to reduce carbon emissions and to stimulate the development of a large leading-edge market for energy-efficient technologies and products;

4. Underlines that general awareness and motivation to energy savings should be strengthened among European citizens; believes that massive information campaign for the citizens and business should be considered and possibly co-sponsored from the EU resources;
5. Believes that public procurement standards may play a positive role in enhancing energy efficiency; urges the public authorities of Member States to make full use of the environmental clauses of the Directive 2004/17/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 31 March 2004 coordinating the procurement procedures of entities operating in the water, energy, transport and postal services sectors¹ to integrate energy efficiency considerations;
6. Shares the view that energy efficiency in the building sector is a top priority;
7. Welcomes clear support for the urban development and renewal of social housing in the new Cohesion policy framework for 2007-2013 period;
8. Encourages Member States to make full use of the possibility of reduced VAT rate on labour in renovation and repair of private dwellings to improve energy efficiency; calls on the Council to reflect on the overall tax system, in a coherent way, the aim of improving energy efficiency in buildings;
9. Calls on the Commission to engage in an auditing procedure in relation to energy savings in the official buildings of the EU institutions as well as stimulating similar practices across the EU Member States' public buildings;
10. Considers of utmost importance to realise energy savings in the transport sector; advocates internalisation of environmental costs;
11. Regrets also that the directive proposal on passenger car taxation, aiming at reducing CO₂ emissions in line with the EU's commitments under the Kyoto Protocol, has still not been adopted by the Council, and urges for its quick implementation;
12. Believes that full savings in the transport sector requires a substantial shifting to other modes of traffic; considers it essential to encourage the use of public transport, car-sharing and non-motorised transport modes in European cities so as to address effectively the ever-growing environmental impact of traffic;
13. Believes that in passenger cars sector, energy efficiency should be enhanced using integrated approach, realising not only fuel savings capacities of vehicle motor technology but also environmental capacity of other measures such as eco-driving, improving of infrastructure or traffic organisation;
14. Recalls the importance of policy coherence where energy efficiency is concerned; stresses that the EU's environmental objectives, namely energy efficiency, should be properly reflected in the priorities of the allocation of EU Structural Funds and EU Research and Development Initiatives;

¹ OJ L 134, 30.4.2004, p. 1.

15. Calls for sectoral energy saving agreements and best practices sharing in major industrial and services sectors; in this light, reinforces the need to establish, through mutual recognition and enforcement, a level competition field both at the national and international level in order to guarantee that environment compliance, including energy saving instruments, does not undermine European competitiveness.

RESULT OF FINAL VOTE IN COMMITTEE

Date adopted	21.11.2007
Result of final vote	+ : 38 - : 0 0 : 1
Members present for the final vote	Mariela Velichkova Baeva, Zsolt László Becsey, Pervenche Berès, Slavi Binev, Sharon Bowles, Udo Bullmann, Ieke van den Burg, Christian Ehler, Jonathan Evans, Elisa Ferreira, Donata Gottardi, Benoît Hamon, Gunnar Hökmark, Karsten Friedrich Hoppenstedt, Sophia in 't Veld, Piia-Noora Kauppi, Wolf Klinz, Kurt Joachim Lauk, Andrea Losco, Cristobal Montoro Romero, Joseph Muscat, John Purvis, Alexander Radwan, Bernhard Rapkay, Dariusz Rosati, Heide Rühle, Eoin Ryan, Antolín Sánchez Presedo, Manuel António dos Santos, Margarita Starkevičiūtė, Ivo Strejček, Cornelis Visser, Sahra Wagenknecht.
Substitute(s) present for the final vote	Harald Ettl, Ján Hudacký, Werner Langen, Thomas Mann, Gianni Pittella.
Substitute(s) under Rule 178(2) present for the final vote	Holger Krahmer

11.10.2007

OPINION OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE ENVIRONMENT, PUBLIC HEALTH AND FOOD SAFETY

for the Committee on Industry, Research and Energy

on an Action Plan for Energy Efficiency: Realising the Potential
(2007/2106(INI))

Draftswoman: Evangelia Tzampazi

SUGGESTIONS

The Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety calls on the Committee on Industry, Research and Energy, as the committee responsible, to incorporate the following suggestions in its motion for a resolution:

1. Welcomes the Commission communication concerning the 'Action Plan for Energy Efficiency: Realising the Potential' and supports the envisaged priority actions, whilst calling for their prompt implementation.
2. Welcomes the binding commitment given at the Council summit in the spring of 2007 to achieve a 20% reduction in energy consumption by 2020, which will also contribute to achieving a 20% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2020, as a unilateral commitment on the part of the European Union, which may be raised to 30% in coordination with similar commitments made by the other industrialised countries; stresses also the need for interim reduction objectives subdivided by energy sector;
3. Welcomes the Commission initiative to reach framework agreements with key external trading partner countries and international organisations and calls for such agreements to be concluded with countries possessing highly developed technologies in the area of efficient energy transformation, distribution and use;
4. Stresses that the prompt implementation and monitoring of existing Community energy efficiency legislation (e.g. Directive 2002/91/EC on the energy performance of buildings, Directive 92/75/EC on labelling, Directive 2005/32/EC on Ecodesign and Directive 2006/32/EC on energy end-use efficiency and energy services) would go halfway towards achieving the objective; calls on the Member States to make rational use of, enforce and improve National Energy Efficiency Action Plans, and calls on the Commission to ascertain the correct transposition and implementation, by the specified deadlines, of the

directives already adopted;

5. Takes the view that the greatest energy savings can be achieved in the construction and transport sectors, placing the emphasis on the possibilities for improvements in urban transport and public buildings; accordingly calls for priority actions in these areas; calls also for a review of the provisions of the buildings directive, so as to extend its scope to include EU minimum efficiency standards; calls, furthermore, on the Member States to promote public transport as well as rail, sea and inland waterway transport;
6. Calls on the Commission to require an increase in energy efficiency not just in the case of new constructions but also to stipulate energy efficiency as an obligatory criterion for the renovation of old buildings, and to demand that a significant proportion of energy requirements be met from renewable energy sources; to this end calls on the Commission to provide particular support, in the form of financial incentives, to building renovations which are carried out in order to comply with energy efficiency criteria;
7. Recognises the need for renovation of multi family residential buildings/social housing as an acute problem affecting a considerable number of EU citizens, in particular in the new Member States; thus, when revising the future EU Structural Funds, calls for an increase in the funding that could be used to improve energy efficiency of those buildings in the new Member States.
8. Points out that transport and distribution are among the sources of energy losses and power cuts and stresses the role that microgeneration and decentralised and diversified generation might play in guaranteeing supply security and reducing losses; considers that incentives should be created aimed at improving infrastructure with a view to reducing transmission and distribution losses.
9. Stresses that the role of market-based tools (for example 'white' certificates) and financial incentives (for instance the encouragement of green taxation policy) for businesses to achieve energy efficiency objectives and enhancement of European competitiveness are not in themselves enough, and that therefore ad hoc public and Community funding should be activated, in order to make it possible to channel resources more effectively into research, technological innovation and energy efficiency, on the basis of the 'polluter pays' principle;
10. Encourages the Member States to review their tax policies in relation to energy efficiency and, where this is considered efficient, to make use of tax incentives whilst at the same time taking measures to deal with possible negative social repercussions.
11. Stresses the role that services such as energy audits might play in reducing waste and promoting the improved exploitation of each building's energy potential; urges the Member States to be the first to set an example, not only in administrative buildings but also in other public buildings such as schools, universities and hospitals.
12. Stresses the need to encourage research, knowledge transfer and eco-innovation in developing energy effective technologies by encouraging investment and exchanges of best practices and technology transfer, which could stimulate economic growth, increase employment levels, provide a comparative advantage for the European economy, and

thereby contribute to the achievement of the Lisbon Strategy objectives; underlines the role of the Seventh Research Framework Programme and other Community financial instruments.

13. Calls on the Commission to establish minimum energy efficiency standards under the Ecodesign directive; calls for a review of the labelling directive in order to encompass new products and greater coherence between the two directives so as to increase consumer awareness and make it easier for consumers to make informed choices thanks to a clear and comprehensive system.
14. Stresses the need to promote the Action Plan for Energy Efficiency in educational and information campaigns, with a view to placing consumers in a better position to make informed decisions when purchasing consumer goods and subsequently to use them wisely, in accordance with the sustainable development principle.
15. Stresses the fundamental role of the public authorities in encouraging energy efficiency and advocates inclusion of energy efficiency requirements among the rules governing public procurement.
16. Encourages the Commission to take the lead in a global agreement on energy efficiency; calls on the Commission to incorporate energy efficiency in the EU's bilateral agreements with third countries.
17. Stresses the need for the energy efficiency policy to be implemented at all levels of government.
18. Calls on the Commission to extend the scope of existing financial incentives to developments which enable energy produced from renewable sources to be fed into existing networks set up for fossil fuel energy; improving existing networks would significantly increase the efficiency of energy production from renewable sources in a shorter time and for less cost, at the same time helping to increase security of supply as a result of such timely improvements.

RESULT OF FINAL VOTE IN COMMITTEE

Date adopted	9.10.2007
Result of final vote	+: 35 -: 0 0: 0
Members present for the final vote	Adamos Adamou, Margrete Auken, Pilar Ayuso, Johannes Blokland, John Bowis, Frieda Brepoels, Hiltrud Breyer, Dorette Corbey, Jill Evans, Anne Ferreira, Karl-Heinz Florenz, Satu Hassi, Jens Holm, Dan Jørgensen, Christa Kläß, Eija-Riitta Korhola, Urszula Krupa, Peter Liese, Jules Maaten, Linda McAvan, Miroslav Ouzký, Vladko Todorov Panayotov, Vittorio Prodi, Guido Sacconi, Daciana Octavia Sârbu, Karin Scheele, Carl Schlyter, Richard Seeber, María Sornosa Martínez, Antonios Trakatellis, Evangelia Tzampazi, Anja Weisgerber
Substitute(s) present for the final vote	Lambert van Nistelrooij
Substitute(s) under Rule 178(2) present for the final vote	Vincenzo Aita, Manuel Medina Ortega

9.10.2007

OPINION OF THE COMMITTEE ON REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

for the Committee on Industry, Research and Energy

on an Action Plan for Energy Efficiency: Realising the Potential
(2007/2106(INI))

Draftsman: Tiberiu Bărbulețiu

SUGGESTIONS

The Committee on Regional Development calls on the Committee on Industry, Research and Energy, as the committee responsible, to incorporate the following suggestions in its motion for a resolution:

1. Welcomes the Commission's Communication regarding energy efficiency¹; regrets, however, the lack of vision at Member State level regarding the process of implementing the actions proposed, the failure to publicise those actions as required and provide sufficient information, and the seemingly inadequate coordination among the different tiers of governance;
2. Stresses the key role to be played by the EU's regional and local authorities in achieving the goal of 20% energy saving by 2020, notably through their actions as consumers, managers, suppliers, regulators and advisers with responsibility to control and influence energy decisions; welcomes therefore the Commission's intention to facilitate the connection of decentralised power generation to the general grid by means, for example, of measures making for greater interoperability; calls on the Commission in this regard to give priority to decentralised power generation and to clarify the regulatory instrument it intends to propose, the time-frame for its implementation, the nature of the operators involved and the terms of their contractual involvement;
3. Welcomes the Covenant of Mayors initiative, bringing together in a permanent network the mayors of 20 to 30 of Europe's largest and most pioneering cities, and calls for further details regarding its establishment; emphasises, however, that the Covenant of Mayors has to complement the activity of similar networks already existing;

1 Commission Communication entitled Action Plan for Energy Efficiency: Realising the Potential (COM(2006)0545).

2 Commission Green Paper on Energy Efficiency or Doing more with less (COM(2005)0265).

4. Urges the Commission to speed up the drafting of the future memorandum of understanding on cooperation with the Council of European Energy Regulators (CEER), which will lay down common guidelines and a common code of conduct, with a view to improving the efficiency of final energy use in all sectors;
5. Calls on the Commission to require systematic support for energy efficiency in every Member State when reviewing operational programmes setting out the priorities for the implementation of the Structural Funds; urges the new Member States to properly support the investment of Community funds in energy efficiency, encouraging the use of public-private partnerships (PPPs), in order to facilitate the refurbishment of buildings within the limits laid down in Regulation (EC) No 1080/2006¹, the modernisation of district heating installations and small-scale combined heat and power generation;⁶ Encourages regional and local actors to take advantage of the funding opportunities and technical assistance available under the JASPERS, JEREMIE and JESSICA initiatives with a view to driving forward the development of energy efficiency projects; urges that accessible and accurate information on the practical implementation of those initiatives be widely disseminated at regional level;
7. Calls on the Commission, as a matter of the utmost urgency, to put forward specific measures aimed at achieving greater energy efficiency in the outermost regions, geared to their particular characteristics resulting from the effects of the permanent constraints to which these regions are subject;
8. Calls on all regional and local authorities to develop regional and local energy efficiency plans and asks those Member States that have not yet done so to transpose into national legislation the directive on the energy performance of buildings²; asks the Commission to develop guidelines on control mechanisms to ensure the proper implementation of that directive, as well as accurate evaluation systems;
9. Points out that national, regional, and local authorities have a vital role to play in effectively publicising more efficient energy products, for instance by organising public information campaigns on the existing regulatory framework and employing energy efficiency labelling;
10. Encourages regional and local authorities to set an example by introducing energy saving programmes in public buildings and by including energy efficiency criteria in public procurement; calls on the Commission to help local authorities engage in the joint procurement of energy efficient products by providing a clear framework to facilitate the definition of measurable objectives and quality criteria;
11. Encourages regional and local authorities to develop close partnerships with regional energy agencies in order to improve training facilities for energy technicians and professionals working in related sectors; stresses the need for more coordinated networks of local actors in order to disseminate best practices in energy efficiency to less

¹ Regulation (EC) No 1080/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 July 2006 on the European Regional Development Fund OJ L 210, 31.7.2006, p.1.

² Directive 2002/91/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2002 on the energy performance of buildings.

developed regions.

12. Stresses the need to enhance information and communication on energy efficiency at local and regional levels; to that end, calls for training and empowerment of local teams with a view to promoting energy efficiency.

RESULT OF FINAL VOTE IN COMMITTEE

Date adopted	4.10.2007
Result of final vote	+: 39 -: 1 0: 0
Members present for the final vote	Stavros Arnaoutakis, Elspeth Attwooll, Jean Marie Beaupuy, Jana Bobošíková, Wolfgang Bulfon, Gerardo Galeote, Iratxe García Pérez, Eugenijus Gentvilas, Ambroise Guellec, Marian Harkin, Mieczysław Edmund Janowski, Rumiana Jeleva, Gisela Kallenbach, Tunne Kelam, Evgeni Kirilov, Miloš Koterec, Constanze Angela Krehl, Jamila Madeira, Mario Mantovani, Sérgio Marques, Miguel Angel Martínez Martínez, Yiannakis Matsis, Miroslav Mikolášik, Lambert van Nistelrooij, Markus Pieper, Wojciech Roszkowski, Elisabeth Schroedter, Grażyna Staniszevska, Catherine Stihler, Kyriacos Triantaphyllides, Oldřich Vlasák
Substitute(s) present for the final vote	Emanuel Jardim Fernandes, Zita Pleštinská, Samuli Pohjamo, Miloslav Ransdorf, Toomas Savi, Richard Seeber, Nikolaos Vakalis
Substitute(s) under Rule 178(2) present for the final vote	Mariela Velichkova Baeva, Zbigniew Zaleski

RESULT OF FINAL VOTE IN COMMITTEE

Date adopted	19.12.2007
Result of final vote	+: 49 -: 0 0: 0
Members present for the final vote	Jan Březina, Jerzy Buzek, Dragoş Florin David, Den Dover, Nicole Fontaine, Romana Jordan Cizelj, Angelika Niebler, Paul Rübig, Nikolaos Vakalis, Alejo Vidal-Quadras, Norbert Glante, Mary Honeyball, Reino Paasilinna, Anni Podimata, Dagmar Roth-Behrendt, Britta Thomsen, Catherine Trautmann, Lena Ek, Anne Laperrouze, Romano Maria La Russa, Rebecca Harms, Umberto Guidoni, Vladimír Remek, Renato Brunetta, Giles Chichester, Pilar del Castillo Vera, Herbert Reul, Ján Hudacký, Dominique Vlasto, Adam Gierek, Pia Elda Locatelli, Atanas Papanizov, Andres Tarand, Šarūnas Birutis, Jorgo Chatzimarkakis, Fiona Hall, Patrizia Toia, David Hammerstein, Claude Turmes, Miloslav Ransdorf
Substitute(s) present for the final vote	Danutė Budreikaitė, Joan Calabuig Rull, Avril Doyle, Edit Herczog, Eija-Riitta Korhola, Pierre Pribetich, Lambert van Nistelrooij, Silvia-Adriana Țicău, Vladimir Urutchev
Substitute(s) under Rule 178(2) present for the final vote	