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*Výbor pre životné prostredie, verejné zdravie a bezpečnosť potravín*

PREDBEŽNÉ ZNENIE  
**2005/2210(INI)**

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## NÁVRH STANOVISKA

Výboru pre životné prostredie, verejné zdravie a bezpečnosť potravín

pre Výbor pre priemysel, výskum a energetiku

k energetickej účinnosti alebo ako dosiahnuť viac za menej prostriedkov  
(2005/2210(INI))

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## **STRUČNÉ ODÔVODNENIE**

There are several reasons why energy efficiency should be promoted in Europe. Decoupling economic growth and energy demand and achieving a reduction in the overall energy consumption is essential for Europe to reach its goals regarding sustainable development and the fight against climate change.

The recent crisis related to the distribution of Russian natural gas supplies, has put the spotlight on Europe's dependence on imported energy sources, which is projected to increase substantially in the years to come. Curbing our energy demand could be an important part of the solution to this problem. Improving energy efficiency is also likely to have a positive effect on employment in Europe and will help boost the competitiveness of European industry and is thus fully in line with the aims of the Lisbon strategy.

For the above reasons, the Draftsman welcomes the Commission Green Paper and the increase in Community efforts to improve energy efficiency.

Regarding the goals set in the Green Paper, these were determined at a time when oil prices were around 30 USD/barrel, whereas today, they are as high as 70 USD and expected to rise even further. This increase makes it seem appropriate that more ambitious targets be set than the 20% reduction of energy consumption outlined in the Commission proposal.

As a result of improved technology, appliances, vehicles and buildings are now available which use much less energy than before. A quick diffusion of these new technologies can help realise the potential for energy savings that we have today. However, we must be aware that replacing older products with new ones earlier than necessary has a series of negative environmental implications such as increased waste, more pollution as well as the consumption of raw materials during the production process. The Draftsman strongly believes that at all cost we must avoid sending a false message to the European consumers and public procurement agents that they can best help the environment by throwing everything away prematurely.

The compulsory labelling of household appliances under Directive 92/75/EEC has proved a great success and lead to significant improvements in the energy performance of these products. It is precisely this improvement which makes it necessary to systematically review the labelling categories to keep up with technological change by ensuring that the labels remain clear, giving valid information to consumers so as not to mislead them. (Today's refrigerator models, for example, are all rated above category C, but the labels still show a scale of A-G, which gives a false perception of the energy performance of a refrigerator with the rating of B.) The Draftsman believes that the effect of labelling systems could be further enhanced if labels were required to provide estimates of the actual operating costs during the life of the product in question.

Buildings are the largest users of energy in Europe and also have vast potential for increasing efficiency. Since only a small part of Europe's building stock represents the newest technological standards, it is necessary to invest in improving the energy performance of older buildings and not just establishing standards for new constructions. The Draftsman believes that priority should be given to housing estates of high rise blocks of flats where the savings

potential is the highest.

District heating systems are potentially more efficient than separate production, but in most places where these exist (notably the new Member States), the facilities operate with a great loss of energy. Therefore it is also very important to promote the modernisation of these systems, preferably linked to the modernisation of the buildings they supply. The Draftsman believes this is necessary in order to avoid local imbalances between the demand and the supply of heat.

The Draftsman believes that financing the initial investment is most often the main obstacle in the way of - otherwise beneficial - energy efficiency projects. Therefore he considers it important to promote new and innovative forms of financing, through Energy Service Companies (ESCO-s) and clearinghouse facilities, the creation of which generally requires external incentives. He believes that the great financial institutions, such as the European Investment Bank (EIB), the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (BERD) and the World Bank also have a greater role to play in financing energy efficiency investments and should be encouraged to take up this responsibility.

## NÁVRHY

Výbor pre životné prostredie, verejné zdravie a bezpečnosť potravín žiada Výbor pre priemysel, výskum a energetiku, aby ako gestorský výbor zaradil do svojho návrhu uznesenia tieto návrhy:

1. upozorňuje na skutočnosť, že cena ropy, na ktorých je založený cieľ úspory energie vo výške 20 % uvedený v zelenej knihe, je v súčasnosti výrazne vyššia, čoho dôsledkom je významný nárast nákladovej efektívnosti opatrení energetickej účinnosti; vyzýva preto Komisiu, aby primerane zvýšila cieľ úspory energie;
2. zdôrazňuje, že cieľom musí byť zníženie celkového dopadu energetických spotrebičov (ako aj budov a automobilov) na životné prostredie počas ich celého životného cyklu; vyzýva Komisiu, aby začala ďalšie štúdie, aj v oblasti stavebníctva a automobilového priemyslu, s cieľom určiť minimálnu životného cyklu (vrátane časového harmonogramu výmeny, ktorá by bola optimálna z hľadiska životného prostredia);
3. považuje označovanie za účinný spôsob podpory energetickej účinnosti a vyzýva Komisiu, aby pokračovala v tomto smere prostredníctvom systematickej kontroly kategórii označenia vytvorených podľa smernice 92/75/EHS, rozšírením označovania na širší rozsah spotrebičov, ako aj automobilov, a vytvorením označení, ktoré informujú spotrebiteľa o skutočných dopadoch na náklady;
4. zdôrazňuje, že je potrebné rozšíriť oblasť pôsobnosti smernice 2002/91/ES o energetickom výkone budov na všetky renovácie a zabezpečiť primerané finančné prostriedky na urýchlenie renovácie blokov budov s najvyšším potenciálom úspory energie; tieto projekty by podľa možnosti mali byť spojené s modernizáciou systémov diaľkového vykurovania, ktoré tieto budovy zásobujú;
5. zdôrazňuje, že je potrebné, aby členské štáty prijali národné akčné plány týkajúce sa energetickej účinnosti založené na záväzných ročných cieľoch;
6. zdôrazňuje, že je potrebné podporovať vytvárania zúčtovacích stredísk a podnikov energetických služieb (ESCO) na uľahčenie realizácie projektov týkajúcich sa energetickej účinnosti;
7. vyzýva Komisiu a členské štáty, aby podporili hlavné finančné inštitúcie pri uprednostňovaní investícií v oblasti energetickej účinnosti a aby v rámci výberu projektov, ktoré sa majú financovať, zvážili aspekty energetickej účinnosti.