



My daughter:Monica and **Solar Energy!**



PLANUL Cladire Inteligenta Energetic

Promotion of Intelligent Energy Building PLAN

**My position at Consultation Document on
the revision of the Energy Labelling Directive 92/75/EEC**

1. Towards a European Climate change and clean energy - Sustainable consumption and production - Conservation and management of natural resources -Public health

The Programmes for promotion of policies in energetics sector are using a **public consultation for information, conviction and mutual consulting, cooperation between authorities, producers and customers**: security of supply and lower prices. **Even if** : import dependency is rising ; **in the next 20 to 30 years around 70 % of the Union's energy requirements, compared to 50% today, will be met by imported products** – some from regions threatened by insecurity; reserves are concentrated in a few countries, **roughly half of the EU's gas consumption comes from only three countries; gas imports would increase to 80 % over the next 25 years ; world energy demand - and CO₂ emissions** – is expected to rise **by some 60% by 2030 ; global oil consumption has increased by 20% since 1994**, and global oil demand is projected to grow by

1.6% per year; **Oil and gas prices are rising**. They have nearly doubled in the EU over the past two years, with electricity prices following. **With increasing global demand for fossil fuels**, stretched supply chains and increasing dependence on imports, high prices for oil and gas are probably here to stay.
Source: **Euractiv.com**.



NOT:

Source: **www.vbabes-cv.ro**

Decision for : **Public authority**



YES:

Source: **//ec.europa.eu**

CONSULTATION DOCUMENT on the revision of the Energy Labelling 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 appliances **is initiate on DIRECTORATE D - New and Renewable Energy Sources, Energy Efficiency & Innovation Energy Efficiency** . **The objective of this consultation is to identify the best ways of reinforcing the impact of energy labelling in order to help the Union to reach its 20% energy saving target by 2020, while promoting sustainable production and consumption, and a competitive sustainable industrial policy. The revision of the Energy Labelling Directive was announced**

(priority action 1) in the Energy Efficiency Action Plan adopted by the Commission in October 2006 and is part of the simplification rolling programme on Better Regulation as defined in the Lisbon programme (2005).

2. A Legislative Framework Programme necessary on promotion Intelligent Energy Building for Live Earth!

Energy Certificate	Building Energy Performance >		As built:	In use:
	Certificate type	FULL	Asset Rating	Operational Rating
	Building Type	Office		
	Whole or part of building	Whole building		
	Very energy efficient			
	A			
	B		B	
	C			
	D			D
	E			
F				
G				
Not energy efficient				
Asset rating method: UK National Standard 2004		Calculated	Actual	
Operational rating method: UK Office Tailored Benchmarks 2002				
Units used: kg CO ₂ per sq m of net area per annum =>		48	83	
Occupancy level: Square metres net lettable area per person		14	12	
Equipment heat gain level: Watts per square metre net		12	12	
Weekly occupancy hours: Hours per week		55	58	
Heating performance ratings		A B C D E F G	A B C D E F G	
HVAC performance ratings (cooling fans and pumps)		A B C D E F G	A B C D E F G	
Lighting performance ratings		A B C D E F G	A B C D E F G	
Management rating (for in-use performance only)		A B C D E F G	A B C D E F G	
Internal Environmental Quality			Not assessed	
Risk level			Not assessed	
Further information can be found in the Energy Log Book				
GB 2005				
<small>Directive 2002/91/EC</small>				
Certifying organisation Street: PO Box: City: Contact: Tel: email:	Building name Organisation Street: City: Contact: Tel: email:			



Source: www.eplabel.org

QUESTIONS: the revision of the Energy Labelling Directive 92/75/EEC on the indication by labelling and standard product information of the consumption of energy and other resources by household appliances.

(1) How do you suggest the Commission could best ensure coherent product policy?

Energy-saving is an essential part of the EU's strategy to reduce the Challenges-limit carbon dioxide emissions, Sustainability, improve Security of supply and Competitiveness: the process of realising overall by 2020 -necessary for coherent product policy and on the revision of the Energy Labelling Directive 92/75/EEC!.

AN ENERGY POLICY for EUROPE COM(2007)1 final-proposals and targets:

Estimated savings potential annual primary energy consumption	20%
Reduction target of Greenhouse gas emissions (compared to 1990)	20%
Increasing the level of Renewable energy	20%
Endorse the binding targets of minimum Biofuels	10%
Limiting Climate Change –Policy Option –to improve the Emissions Trading Scheme	2°C
Total-in numbers-for to retain –work for Office of the Energy Observatory and European Charter on the Rights of Energy Consumers	72 !



Priority 1 in Action Plan –[1]-Appliance and equipment labeling and minimum energy performance standards(eco-design requirements):updated and dynamic labeling;to standby loss reduction-for 14-examined 20/in 2007- labeling product including and *lighting*. For work of Commission:

2007	Work Plan to realize by 2010 an internal market for additional energy-using products.
2007	Revise Labelling Framework Directive 92/75/EC - prepare additional labeling implementing measures and revise existing labels, with a view to re-scale them every 5 years with only 10 – 20 % having A-label status and verifying life-cycle costs and expected energysavings(2007-2009)
Saving	180 Mt CO2=1/4 of the reduction target of “20% by 2020”;out of wich about 15 Mt through switching to more efficient <i>light bulbs in households</i>.

My proposal - For Energy Globe Award -2007 –The world award for sustainability.(European Commission's Communication- “After launch a **the public Debate, public information campaigns on the economic and environmental advantages of efficient lighting systems, **Member States to maximise existing legislation to facilitate the phase-out of incandescent bulbs**- a lamp where a filament is heated by an electric current to produce light!”).For more efficient products and energy efficient appliances:**

1.	The introducing of prohibition on the sale of incandescent light bulbs in the European Union
2.	Energy performance certificate of a building include a CO2 emission indicator

3.	The Programme for implementation White Certificates Schemes on the increase of Energy Efficiency
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(2) Do you agree to the general principle of reinforcing the use of energy labelling in order to more vigorously contribute to the Union's objectives on climate mitigation, competitiveness and sustainable product policy?

In my quality of Deputy in the Romanian Parliament-1992-2004, I initiate Law no. 199/2000 regarding the energy efficient use and the reinforcing use of energy labelling through the revision of the Energy Labelling Directive 92/75/EEC is necessary: That promotion initiative Legislation Energy efficiency also encourages citizens to use energy in the most rational manner possible and contribute to the fight against climate change, equivalent S.O.S Live Earth !.

S.O.S.-Total for HEALTH without Greenhouse gas emissions : Each citizen has the power to influence these emissions! The energy demand of the 160 million buildings in the EU accounts for over 40% of its annual energy consumption, that is 68% of the electricity savings-[1]- Too much energy continues to be wasted in buildings because of inefficient heating and cooling systems and lighting: studies show that more than one-fifth of the present energy consumption and up to 30-45 million tones of CO2 per annum could be saved by 2010 by applying more ambitious standards to refurbishments and new building projects!

Energy –related CO2 Emissions by Region -[2]- in [billion tonnes]

	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020	2030
OECD	11,07	11,42	12,5	14,28	15,35	16,07
Developing countries	3,57	5,35	11,42	13,57	17,85	21,78
Transition economies	3,57	3,92	2,5	2,85	3,85	3,42

References

[1] Action Plan for Energy Efficiency: Realising the Potential COM(2006)545 final

[2] The Alternative Policy Scenario for CO2 reduction in the IEA World Energy Outlook 2006.

(3) For energy using products, would you favour the use of an energy label focusing on the energy consumption at use or of an 'eco-design label', (near to the Eco-label showing the 'best') giving the global environmental performance of the product throughout its life-cycle?

A framework of policies and measures intended to intensify the process of realising estimated savings potential through the establishing the requirements regarding the labelling and energetic efficiency in EU-27 is necessary for manufacturers and retailers ,example in marketing their high-performing products:

Dynamic energy saving potentials (Maximum penetration 2020) in EU-Members States-National Energy Efficiency Action Plans (by June 2007),Candidate Countries(Croatia) and EEA(Norway,etc):Defining the target-Example"Existing Single Family Houses"-[3]

Existing building		250					
Moving Reference	1.Refurbishment Package:a-b Best available technologies and practices 2020: -2.New SF-House 2004 -3.Low Energy House - Moving Target- -4.Passive House -5.Zero Energy House	1.150-80-60	kWh/m ²				
		60 (market average)	kWh/m ²				
		30	kWh/m ²				
		15	kWh/m ²				
		0	kWh/m ²				
Cost-reduction-Curves	Additional Cost compared to"reference": a.annualised investments/O&M b.annualised investments/O&M/fuel savings	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Saving Potential(PJ)</td> <td>a.-in 5 b.-in 3,4 and 5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Energy Prices</td> <td>a.-in 5</td> </tr> </table>		Saving Potential(PJ)	a.-in 5 b.-in 3,4 and 5	Energy Prices	a.-in 5
Saving Potential(PJ)	a.-in 5 b.-in 3,4 and 5						
Energy Prices	a.-in 5						

[3] Fraunhofer ISI Institute Systems and Innovation Research

Legislation for the use Intelligent Energy through project of Directive- "Eco-Design Label" and the internal legislative Initiative in more energy efficient Appliances-household and non-household and non energy-using Products is necessary for the SIMPLIFICATION and UNIQUE:

- the implantation of the law, regulation or administrative action in Member States;
- the improve the energy-efficient and energy saving behaviour of all energy consumers, including by demonstrating the benefits of available energy efficient technology.!

NOT is practicable and Complex legislation for the performance benchmarks: Eco-design, Energy-Star, Energy Labelling and Eco-labelling.

No.	The requirements	Directive	Romania-Government Decision-GD/Law
1.	The labelling and energetic efficiency of household refrigeration appliances for their placing on the market	Directive 94/2/EC as amended by Directive 2003/66-A; Directive 96/57/EC.	GD no. 1039/2003
2.	The efficiency requirements for new hot-water boilers fired with liquid or gaseous fuels	Directive 92/42/EEC as amended by Directives 93/68/EEC and 2004/8/EC	GD no. 574/2005
3.	The energy labelling for the placing on the market of household washing machines	Directive 95/12/EC-A.	GD no. 1252/2005
4.	The labelling and energy efficiency requirements for the market introduction of the powered household laundry drum driers	Directive 95/13/EC-A.	GD no. 1274/2001
5.	The energy labelling for the placing on the market of household combined washer-driers	Directive 96/60/EC-A.	GD no. 230/2005 amending GD no. 671/2001
6.	The energy labelling for the placing on the market of household dishwashers	Directive 97/17/EC-A.	GD no. 86/2006
7.	The energy efficiency and labelling for placing on the market of the electric household lamps	Directive 98/11/EC-A.	GD no. 1056/2001

8.	The energy labelling of household air-conditioning appliances	Directive 2002/31/EC-A.	GD no. 1871/2005
9.	The energy labelling of the electric household ovens	Directive 2002/40/EC-A.	GD no. 1117/2002
10.	The energy efficiency for market introduction of ballasts for the fluorescent lighting sources	Directive 2000/55/EC	GD no. 1160/2003
11.	The promotion system for electricity produced from renewable energy sources	Directive 2001/77/EC	GD no. 443/2003; no 1892/2004
12.	The electric power	Directive 2003/54/EC	Law no. 318/2003
13.	The utilization of bio-fuels and other renewable fuels for transport	Directive 2003/30/EC	GD no. 1844/2005
14.	Methodological Norms for enforcing the application of Law no. 199/2000	Directive 93/76/EEC-SAVE	GD no. 393/2002
15.	The for new hot-water boilers fired with liquid or gaseous fuels	Directive 92/42/EEC as amended by Directives 93/68/EEC and 2004/8/EC	GD no. 574/2005

Note:A-the implementation of Directive 92/75/EEC.

Please for:New and unitary Legislation or Amending the Directive 92/75/EEC-for the global energy and environmental performance-then-the better and simplification Regulation (inclusively in Romania)!:

- Eco-design: 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 products and amending Council Directive 92/42/EEC and Directives 96/57/EC and 2000/55/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council.
- Energy-Star: Regulation (EC) No. 2422/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 November 2001 on a Community energy efficiency labelling programme for office equipment as amended.

- Energy Labelling: 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 appliances.
- Eco-label: Regulation (EC) No 1980/2000 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 July 2000.

(4) Are you in favour of adding CO2 on the energy label? How could reliable information be assured in the light of different energy mixes in the 27 Member States?

Implantation of Policies and Measures in the Energy Sector: must to prevent, reduce and control the emissions .Existing large ,with significant contributors to emissions and global integrated in environmental performance,installations for the production of electricity represent an important part .

The aims at constituting an useful instrument for the Government and Internationale Authority at the establishment of a climate-related strategy ,as well as at the implementation of new acquis communautaire;at disseminating information on the current status of policies and measures for limitation of pollutants emissions in the energy sector;in order to draw up conclusions and recommendations for EU on how to surpass potential obstacles at the implantation the Treaty establishing the European Community and United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Through the legislation implementation to project Directive: to develop their own schemes and a standardised list of EE measures should be created simplify this process before integrating them into a pan-European scheme at a later date through the recommendations.

My proposals is in favour of adding CO2 on the A-G energy label for: evaluation Energy performance certificate of a building,compulsory, include a CO2 emission indicator-the legislative initiative-Annex1-inclusively contribute to saving 700TWh in the period of 1996-2020 through "Eco-Design Label"!



Source:www.cotidianul.ro

(5) Are you in favour of adding annual running costs on the energy label? How could reliable information be assured in the light of different energy prices in the 27 Member States?

Strategy	Actions
<p>The Renewed EU Sustainable Development Strategy- June 2006</p>	<p>It is an overarching strategy for all EU policies which sets out how we can meet the needs of present generations without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs.</p>
<p>Proposal for a Community Lisbon Strategy for growth and jobs</p>	<p>The Commission proposes to promote an industrial policy geared towards more sustainable production and consumption, focusing on renewable energies and low-carbon and resource-efficient products, services and technologies.</p>
<p>The Energy Labelling Directive</p>	<p>The energy label is an integral part of industry's marketing of appliances. It is often used as a basis for introducing incentives, such as rebate schemes, by the Member States without interfering with the proper functioning of the internal market: the labelling scheme- the A-G energy label on household appliances- on cold appliances, dish washers and washing machine would contribute to saving some 700 TWh in the period of 1996-2020.</p> <p>Action Plan for Energy Efficiency –[1]-proposals and targets:</p>

	Estimated savings potential annual primary energy consumption	20% -cost 100 billion euros annually
	Reduction target of Greenhouse gas emissions (compared to 1990)	20% -390 Mtoe at USD 48/barrel net of taxes
	Increasing the level of Renewable energy	20%
	Endorse the binding targets of minimum Biofuels	10%
	Limiting Climate Change –Policy Option –to improve the Emissions Trading Scheme	2°C
	Total-in numbers-for to retain –work for Office of the Energy Observatory	72 !
	Energy Saving Potential in Sector buildings: -Households (residential)- retrofitted wall and roof insulation offer the greatest opportunities; -Commercial buildings (Tertiary)- improved energy management systems are very important.	27% 30%

In favour of adding annual costs on the energy label:

-Studies for the public consultation for information, conviction and mutual consulting, cooperation between authorities, producers and customers;

-The commercial brochures and The Programme on implementation of unitary and information System for to be aware and to inform of consumers on energy(For your information on the protection of your rights as consumer an independent and national Authority:e-Energy Efficiency and Clean –adequate in promotion Office of the Energy Observatory-for to pursue energy market in EU,similar/even Managenergy Information Services of DGTREN, public/private Institution, Energy Regulatory or profession Asociation ,put

forward elements for and a future **European Energy Consumers' Charter**. Example - **decisions in choosing suppliers when exercising their rights in electricity and gas markets opened up to competition - as will be the case in most EU Member States by 1 July 2007.** Answer for: pay phone, petition and Internet!.);

- The create transaction costs for *obliged parties are in congruence of final objectives* : common policy objectives of a Scheme- energy saving, GHG reductions, employment creation, security of supply;
- Appropriate financing of energy efficiency investments for small and medium enterprises and Energy Service Companies-to adopt savings identified in energy audits; **Energy Performance Contracting- Energy Delivery Contracting**;
- Access to Community financing, such as a **Green Investment Funds**, co-financed by CIP, will be made available for promoting eco-innovations;
- Incentives relating to public procurement- to sell on credit with the subvention and taxation-reduced VAT for better performing products and front-runners-**the "A" class.**

(6) Would you like to add other products to the scope of the labelling Directive than those covered at present (household appliances only)? If yes, which products would you suggest (non-household or non energy-using products, 'energy-relevant' product, services such as holiday packages or other)?

To totalize in the Sector of Households use one third of the energy consumed in the EU- are thus responsible for around 20% of the EU's greenhouse gas emissions-[1]:

70%	spent on heating homes,
14%	on heating water
12%	on lighting and electric appliances

Proposed Measures Dynamic Labelling –“Eco-design label ” requirements for products, buildings and services(household -non-household and non energy-using Products) and is necessary for to unify the Legislation –energy consumption or the market of manufacturers/retailers in efficient products with

minimum costs through revision-amending of Energy Labelling Directive/Regulations or Decisions in the implementation or upgrading the existing labels/NEW Directive-the synthesis the existing instruments Energy Labelling-Energy Star-Eco labelling-Eco design:

6.1. General framework for Labelling:(a) thermal characteristics of the building (shell and internal partitions, etc.). These characteristics may also include air-tightness;(b) heating installation and hot water supply, including their insulation characteristics;(c) air-conditioning installation;(d) ventilation;(e) built-in lighting installation (mainly the non-residential sector);(f) position and orientation of buildings, including outdoor climate;(g) passive solar systems and solar protection;(h) natural ventilation;**(i) indoor climatic conditions, including the designed indoor climate(Directive 2002/91/EC on the energy performance of buildings)**

- Indicative list of examples of eligible energy efficiency improvement measures in Residential and tertiary sectors: (a) heating and cooling (e.g. heat pumps, new efficient boilers, installation/efficient update of district heating/cooling systems);(b) insulation and ventilation (e.g. wall cavity and roof insulation, double/triple glazing of windows, passive heating and cooling); hot water (e.g. installation of new devices, direct and efficient use in space heating, washing machines);(d) lighting (e.g. new efficient bulbs and ballasts, digital control systems, use of motion detectors for lighting systems in commercial buildings);(e) cooking and refrigeration (e.g. new efficient devices, heat recovery systems);(f) other equipment and appliances (e.g. combined heat and power appliances, new efficient devices, time control for optimised energy use, stand-by loss reduction, installation of capacitors to reduce reactive power, transformers with low losses);(g) domestic generation of renewable energy sources, whereby the amount of purchased energy is reduced (e.g. solar thermal applications, domestic hot water, solar-assisted space heating and cooling)- Directive 2006/32/EC on energy end-use efficiency and energy services and repealing Council Directive 93/76/EEC.

6.2 Transport Ecological-through Tyres. Private car use is responsible for another 10% of EU greenhouse gas emissions and to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in Buildings: use of renewable energy sources, improved energy efficiency, cleaner ways to produce energy from fossil fuels, new transport fuels, better insulation in buildings, and, in the long-term, new clean technologies such as hydrogen and fuel cell technology (as long as the hydrogen is produced with clean energy). Priority Action 4-Achieving fuel efficiency of cars-to ensure that 120 g CO₂/km target is achieved by 2012 through a comprehensive and consistent approach.

6.3. Saving Energy and reducing costs with efficient servers: the worldwide energy consumption of servers amounts to roughly 123 TWh/year - efficient hardware components, power management as well software for server virtualization. (Programme Efficient Servers in EU);

6.4. Equipment- The dropdown lists for 'PC' and 'Monitor' allow you to choose one of 4 presets for the equipment: Months Room Air-conditioning- When air-conditioning cools your room/office, the heat load of the PC and monitor contributes to the electricity consumption of the air-conditioning installation- Add printer / Add modem- the outcomes of the separate mini-Energy- Mini-Energy Calculator for Printers ; Televisions and other consumer electronics (Programme ENERGY STAR- really matters for the environment).

6.5. Promotion of high-efficiency cogeneration: to saving primary energy, avoiding network losses and reducing emissions (Directive 2004/8/EC on the promotion of cogeneration based on a useful heat demand in the internal energy market.).

6.6 . Thermal comfort in buildings with low-energy cooling- such as windows - to achieve energy saving in the construction and operation of buildings by promoting the use of life cycle assessment techniques in the design for new buildings and for refurbishment.

6.7. Energy –using appliances- Electric Motors: Powerboss intelligent motor controller delivers maximum motor efficiency providing soft start and stop, less downtime, reduced maintenance and costs- Frequency Converter (Advanced Motor Control Methods : technological processes and sequences controllability, increased safety and products quality improvement; cuts in active and reactive electrical energy consumption; simplified installations, lowered prophylactic inspections and maintenance costs- example VACON).

(7) In view of dynamic labelling, which approach would you suggest for the transition from an existing labelling scheme to a new labelling classification in order to cause minimum distortions?



Source: [//www.europarl.europa.eu](http://www.europarl.europa.eu)

Foster energy efficiency worldwide of the **"better regulation with the purchasing price of the appliance"**-with key external trading partner countries and international labeling:

1.Sustainable Energy Week-in EU-27 and the National-Regional Event;

2.Consultation Forum phase- Regulatory Committee phase- Regulatory Committee phase- Commission adoption phase- Vote by the Committee- Adoption by the Commission.

(8) Do you want to propose an alternative route beyond the considerations in this document?

The Alternative route is:

8.1.The introducing of prohibition on the sale of incandescent light bulbs in the European Union-**Annex 2;**

8.2.The Programme for implementation White Certificates Schemes on the increase of Energy Efficiency-**Annex 3.**

8.1. "Is this campaign in Europe only? Written declaration on introducing a prohibition on the sale of incandescent light bulbs in the European Union"- The Greens in European Parliament and "On the basis of minimum energy efficiency standards,National governments should enact immediate unilateral bans on light bulbs -preferably on;and push drastic mandatory efficiency standards before by 2010 for all other energy wasting products" -text of the European Commission's Communication.

The Savings Potential through Proposal ELC - Efficient Domestic Lighting in the home EU-27:

-starting with highest wattage lamps(over 100W) and gradually covering lower wattages(down to 25W)- with energy efficiency classes A,B,C and D- ex.to tackle reflector lamps,which make up the remaining 15% of the incandescent lamp market; to have a minimum rated lifetime of 1000 hr and comply with relevant International and European safety and quality standards;

-annual reduction of electricity consumption and CO2 saving potential.Source: Ambitious New Lamp Industry Initiative Shows How Europe Can Cut Annual CO2 Emissions from Domestic Lighting by more than 60% by 2015" Brussels, 5th June 2007 – the European Lamp Companies Federation –ELC (95% of total European production, with an annual turnover in Europe of €5 billion).

8.2.For Europe needs to deal with the challenges of climate change in a manner compatible with its Lisbon objectives and a clear goal to prioritise energy efficiency-EE, with a goal of saving 20% of the energy that the EU would otherwise use by 2020 agreeing a series of concrete measures to meet this objective, including and:A Europe-wide "white certificates" trading system! - GREEN PAPER A European Strategy for Sustainable, Competitive and Secure Energy – COM (2006) 105 Bruxelles, 2006.

The very highest political level throughout Europe concrete in Action Plan is imposing :**"A Europe-wide white certificates system, tradable certificates, which would enable companies that exceed energy efficiency minimum standards to sell this success to others that have failed to meet these standards" - [1].**

The necessity of implementation TWC Scheme for european level:

To promote EE in end-use, with the gradual opening of European electricity and gas markets to competition ,is absolute necessary:The (tradable)white certificate scheme ,inclusively as policy for energysavings quota for some category of operators (distributors, consumers, etc) ,is one of the key new instruments that is foreseen to support EE improvements for a cost-effective acceptable.Automatic lowering energy demand

will reduce greenhouse gas emissions and improve air quality, increase the security of energy supply and to save primary energy , in all for competitiveness and employment !. „Modelling work carried out under the 'White and Green' SAVE project has concluded that by introduction of this system in the tertiary and services sector, savings of 15 % can be obtained at zero cost, and that when 'externalities' such as the environment consequences are taken into account this saving potential would go up to 35 % „ - **GREEN PAPER A European Strategy for Sustainable, Competitive and Secure Energy – COM (2006) 105** Bruxelles, 2006.



Source:www.bblv.be

Annex1- Energy performance certificate of a building include a CO2 emission indicator

In European Parliament- Green Week – for Environment and Health an speaking for the current holders of the EU presidency - who said that "if we continue to consume as much energy, in 50 years we will need a 2nd planet".Last week an international panel on climate change forecast global temperature rises between 1.8°C and 4°C by 2100. Project on Law/Directive :

Romania	Law for the modification of art.5 on Law 372/2005 on the energy performance of buildings: Article unique: " Article 5: The energy performance of a building shall be expressed in a transparent manner and include A emission carbon dioxide indicator,establisfed through Draft Executive Decision ".
EU-27	The modification of Directive 2002/91/EC on the energy performance of buildings: Article unique: "Article 3 -Adoption of a methodology Member States shall apply a methodology, at national or regional level, of calculation of the energy performance of buildings on the basis of the general framework set out in the Annex. Parts 1 and 2 of this framework shall be adapted to technical progress in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 14(2), taking into account standards or norms applied in Member State legislation.This methodology shall be set at national or regional level. The energy performance of a building shall be expressed in a transparent manner and include A CO2 emission indicator ".

(Energy performance certificate of a Public Building in Green Week-Directive 2002/91/EC on the energy performance of buildings:

Energy performance of a building public	Noting of Energy:20-100	
	In use	As built
Classe on Energy-efficient (A – G) A- Efficiency Energy rise G- Efficiency Energy decrease	Example: E	B
Specification consumption total on energy [kWh/m²week]	Example: 430	180
Indice on emissions equivalent CO2 [kg CO2/m²wwek]	Example: 85	40

Specification consumption total on energy [kWh/m²week] for	In use	Classe on Energy-efficient As built
Heating : 240	D	B
Hot water heating: 110	E	C
Cooling: -	-	-
Ventilation: -	-	-
Lighting: 80	E	C

Specification consumption total on energy [kWh/m²week] on Renewable :100

DATE for EVALUATION of ENERGY PERFORMANCE of a BUILDING PUBLIC:

TOTAL: heating, hot water heating, cooling and lighting in [kWh/m²week]

° Energy performance As built:

	Noting of Energy
Heating : 85	94,4
Hot water heating: 45	
Cooling: -	
Ventilation: -	

Lighting:	50	
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° To penalize and Recommendations for Energy performance.)

Annex 2 The introducing of prohibition on the sale of incandescent light bulbs in the European Union. Project on Law/Directive :

<p>Romania</p>	<p>Law for the modification of art.57 on Law On Electric Power no.13/207</p> <p>Article unique: "Article 57 to complete with letter f) :</p> <p>f) No a natural or legal person shall sell or offer for sale to final customers a general service incandescent lamp in the European Union after 1 January 2010 for Electric power consumer, natural or legal person buying electric power for their own use and/or for a sub-consumer connected to its installations".</p>
<p>EU-27</p>	<p>Article 1</p> <p>Subject matter and scope</p> <p>1. This Directive establishes a framework for applies of Community to the sale of general purpose incandescent lamps.</p> <p>2.To ban incandescent lightbulbs as part of Community groundbreaking initiatives to reduce energy</p> <p>Article 2</p> <p>Definitions</p>

For the purposes of this Directive the following definitions shall apply:

1. "General service incandescent lamp" means a standard incandescent type lamp that is intended for general service applications and has all of the following:

- A medium screw base.**
- A wattage rating no less than 25 watts and no greater than 150 watts.**
- A bulb finish of frosted, clear, or soft white type.**

2. "financial instruments for energy savings": all financial instruments such as funds, subsidies, tax rebates, loans, third-party financing, energy performance contracting, guarantee of energy savings contracts, energy outsourcing and other related contracts that are made available to the market place by public or private bodies in order to cover partly or totally the initial project cost for implementing energy efficiency improvement measures.

Article 3

Regulations establishing minimum efficiency standards

Not later than June 1, 2008, the Commission, after the stakeholder consultation, through the Consultation Forum and European Community for Standardisation and International Electrotechnical Commission Standards, shall adopt regulations establishing minimum efficiency standards for the types of new products all lamps independent of the technology General service incandescent lamp in street, domestic and office lighting: use efficient lighting- Energy Efficiency Class, Typical Wattages and proposed Lm/W values for luminous efficacy; The adoption of high efficiency Light Emitting Diode (LED) technology. The advise for Member States governments to include use efficient lighting as a priority in their National Energy Efficiency Action Plans.

Article 4

Availability of information

Member States shall facilitate this process by publishing guidelines on energy efficiency,

greenhouse gases emissions saving potential and energy savings through use efficient lighting in residential and tertiary sectors. In accordance with the applicable implementing measure, manufacturers shall ensure, that consumers are provided with:the requisite information on the role that they can play in the sustainable use of the product.

Article 5

Financial instruments for energy savings

Member States shall repeal or amend national legislation and regulations the use of financial instruments for efficient lighting technology to individuals, companies and the public sector and to increase the production of products. Use instruments at European, national and regional level, such as the Seventh Research and Development Framework Programme for innovation and technology can make to energy efficiency.

Article 6

Funds and funding mechanisms

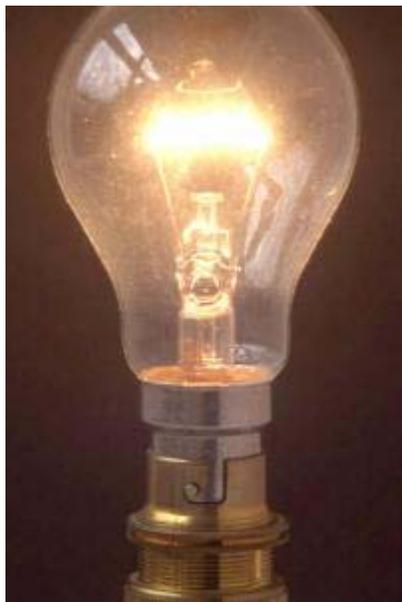
Without prejudice to Articles 87 and 88 of the Treaty, Member States may establish a fund or funds for grants, loans, financial guarantees and/or other types of financing that guarantee results to subsidise eligible energy efficiency improvement programmes in new efficient bulbs and ballasts, digital control systems, use of motion detectors for lighting systems in commercial buildings and to promote the development of a market for appliances/information technology.

Article 7

Regulation

No a natural or legal person shall sell or offer for sale to final customers a general service

incandescent lamp in the European Union after 1 January 2010.



Source:www.cotidianul.ro

Annex 3. The project on Directive for implementation White Certificates Schemes on the increase of Energy Efficiency

Article 1

Scope

This Law/Directive establishes common rules for the implementation Tradable White Certificate Scheme. It lays down the rules relating to the organisation and functioning of the electricity and energetics sources sector, access to the market, the criteria and procedures applicable to calls for tenders and the granting

of authorisations and the operation of systems, for to promote cost effective energy saving measures and/ or to reduce emissions of harmful greenhouse gases.

Article 2

Definitions

For the purposes of this Law/Directive:

- 1. "*obliged parties*"- distribution system operator and supplier ,as legal persons, titulars on licence, for specific activity and is assuring the consumption in electricity and energetics sources,as gas,LPG,heat ,cold and heating fuel;**
- 2. "*competent public authorities*"-institutional structures as bodies with the function of *regulatory and administration authority and market operator*, wholly independent from the interests of the electricity and gas industry;**
- 3. "*white certificates*"- energy savings certificate is a mobile negociable asset, it`s measure unit is the kilowatthours of final saved energy;**
- 4. "*final consumers*"- means customers, purchasing energy for their own use.**

Article 3

The national objective of energy savings

The Government is adopting national share objective of energy savings in kilowatthours on final energy, for year and period , in service impose number on final consumers, establishing the competent public authorities and the tasks .Corresponding to of national objective is fixing the rights and obligations obliged parties, parameter for apportionment in function on the type of consumption in electricity and energetics sources, domestic customers ,energy sales turnover on residential and tertiary sectors and the volume of activity .Is fixing threshold of sales and on individual beneficiary in to obtain a white certificates .

Article 4

The mandatory saving targets

Obligated parties in implement projects to meet targets ,that are exceling a certain value impose of annual sales in consumption for final consumers, in personal usage , to lag behind of measurement and verification methologies. Are submitting at obligations on energy savings and can to free on this obligations through achievement ,direct and indirect on energy savings actions, or through acquisition on white certificates.

Article 5

The institutional structures and roles

1.The competents publics authorities are applying the provisions of national share objective of energy savings, monitoring in particular the obligations parties distribution and supply companies ,after type on final electricity or equivalent with calorie superior power , and final consumers.

2.The regulatory authority has the competence for the repartition of total yearly quota on energy savings obligatory that must achieve , in function by sectors, measures and technologies to be covered, in kilowatthours on final energy savings ,between the obliged parties.The authority is notifying ,for each parties , the value of obligations and the impose yearly and period for this.

3.The administration authority,public institution, is issuing and attributing, for obliged parties, the white certificates for quantity on energy savings,through measurements,verifications and monitorings of projects.Is elaborating and assuring saving evaluation forms for technological units through standardised operations and analytical calculation. In conditions of convention with customers ,to carry on informations, consultation, finances, as well as of to perform the works for the insurance of the energy efficiency through white certificates scheme.

4.The market operator ,legal person and manager of centralize market, is organizing and holding the national public registry of white certificates ,is assuring the frame on transaction, updates it for all transactions ,communicates the results to the regulatory authority.

Article 6

The rights and obligations of obliged parties

1. The obliged parties, after the period of time allotted, have obligation on final year acquisition on a number of white certificates equal with product between the value of obligatory quota and quantity on energy that yearly is supply of final consumers. Through declaration persons are handing with total of annual sales and they are justifying the achievement of obligatory thanks to white certificates ,through acquisition or refunding on at State ,giving up ,buying on at public registry or other legal person in bilateral market through contract, as non-obliged parties.

2. Any person as obliged partie and legal ,with energy savings from secondary activity over the threshold of yearly sales ,on demand, is opening account in the national public registry and obtaining white certificates. For the same threshold the legal persons itself are organizing in legal person and through representative namit are obtaining white certificates.

Article 7

Transactions

1. The number of units measure of white certificates is established depending on the characterizations of the installations or equipments ,technologies and condition of the sources energy market. It can be temperate depending on the weight of the energetic sector of the geographic area where final energy savings are being achieved.

2. The white certificates are only material through to enrol in the national public registry, access for public, and to hold the bookkeeping of certificates acquisitions , obtaines and restorings of State.

3. The market operator, for transparence of transactions, is publishing the medium price from sale and acquisition .

4. At final year the regulatory authority ,on the basis of green certificates acquisitions, is establishing the percentage of value obligatory quota imposing for the obliged partie.

5. The regulatory authority ,yearly, is establishing the minimum and maximum value on transaction of white certificates that are competing on centralize and bilateral exchange market.

6.The legals persons that not are presenting necessary white certificates for obligatory quota are musting acquisition ,through buying certificates enrolings in the national public registry ,with price under the minimum and maximum value on transaction.

7.The legals persons that not are producing white certificates in the obligations ,in legal term on warning , are paying with penalty ,fixed by the regulatory authority ,for each day being late at maximum value on transaction. The administration authority is using the sums for the National Objective "The Campaign for investments new energy-efficiency technologies from renewable sources".

Article 8

Interaction with other schemes

In two years on to apply law the Government is deciding the co-ordination ,set-aside quotas and unification with the national emission and green certificates trading scheme ,through harmonisation of the commodities traded within each scheme and establishment of agreed baselines in transaction on the same centralize market .

Article 9

Stimulate the market for non-obliged parties

1.Certificates can be created from projects that result in energy savings beyond business as usual, by target non-obliged parties ,ca market actors , through Energy Service Companies ,large consumers and/or brokers , for the increase competition, increasing efficiency and lowering prices.

2.The Energy Service Companies ,for the most efficient and economic way to achieve savings ,are implementing projects in a bilateral contractual basis as well as on a spot as part of normal business operation and the administration authority is measuring and monitoring of energy savings.



Source: [//poze.acasa.ro](http://poze.acasa.ro)