

Official Journal

of the European Communities

Volume 19 No L 140

28 May 1976

English Edition

Legislation

Contents

I *Acts whose publication is obligatory*

- ★ Council Regulation (EEC) No 1215/76 of 4 May 1976 amending Regulation (EEC) No 1056/72 on notifying the Commission of investment projects of interest to the Community in the petroleum, natural gas and electricity sectors 1
-

II *Acts whose publication is not obligatory*

Council

76/491/EEC:

- ★ Council Directive of 4 May 1976 regarding a Community procedure for information and consultation on the prices of crude oil and petroleum products in the Community ... 4

76/492/EEC:

- ★ Council recommendation of 4 May 1976 on the rational use of energy by promoting the thermal insulation of buildings 11

76/493/EEC:

- ★ Council recommendation of 4 May 1976 on the rational use of energy in the heating systems of existing buildings 12

76/494/EEC:

- ★ Council recommendation of 4 May 1976 on the rational use, through better driving habits, of energy consumed by road vehicles 14

76/495/EEC:

- ★ Council recommendation of 4 May 1976 on the rational use of energy in urban passenger transport 16

76/496/EEC:

- ★ Council recommendation of 4 May 1976 on the rational use of energy for electrical household appliances 18

I

(Acts whose publication is obligatory)

COUNCIL REGULATION (EEC) No 1215/76

of 4 May 1976

amending Regulation (EEC) No 1056/72 on notifying the Commission of investment projects of interest to the Community in the petroleum, natural gas and electricity sectors

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community, and in particular Articles 5 and 213 thereof,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Atomic Energy Community, and in particular Articles 187 and 192 thereof,

Having regard to the draft from the Commission,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Parliament ⁽¹⁾,

Having regard to the opinion of the Economic and Social Committee ⁽²⁾,

Whereas Regulation (EEC) No 1056/72 ⁽³⁾ provides that Member States shall communicate to the Commission at the beginning of each year information concerning investment projects relating to the production, transport, storage or distribution of petroleum, natural gas or electric power which are scheduled to start within three years from 1 January of the current year;

Whereas experience has shown that, because of the technical, financial, industrial and social aspects of investment projects in the electricity sector, there is a growing tendency to formulate such projects at least five years before the expected commencement of work;

Whereas it is therefore necessary to ensure that the Commission is notified of investment projects in the

electricity sector on which work is expected to commence within five years from 1 January of the current year;

Whereas experience has shown that the Commission was not notified of some investment projects because one or more of their major features was subject to further review;

Whereas Article 2 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 1056/72 provides that certain features of investment projects communicated to the Commission shall be indicated;

Whereas experience has shown that in order to assess the significance of an investment project the Commission needs to know what stage decisions on it have reached and its place in national plans;

Whereas experience has shown that the list of investment projects set out in the Annex to Regulation (EEC) No 1056/72 is not sufficiently comprehensive to ensure that the Commission has adequate information for carrying out its task in connection with the Community's common energy policy, particularly in the petroleum refining and electric power generation and transmission sectors;

Whereas, in the case of petroleum refining, investment in desulphurization plants for residues, gas oil and feedstock is of increasing importance in view of the strict quality standards to be adopted within the Community in order to control pollution;

Whereas Council Regulation (EEC) No 1056/72 does not extend to investment in the electricity sector relating to nuclear electricity generating plants;

⁽¹⁾ OJ No C 280, 8. 12. 1975, p. 58.

⁽²⁾ OJ No C 35, 16. 2. 1976, p. 22.

⁽³⁾ OJ No L 120, 25. 5. 1972, p. 7.

Whereas Articles 41 and 42 of the Treaty establishing the European Atomic Energy Community provide that the Commission must receive notification of any kind of nuclear investment project not later than three months before the first contracts are concluded with the suppliers or three months before the work begins; whereas this means that notification of projects is given when they are at a very advanced stage and then only at the initiative of and on the date chosen by the person or undertaking making the investment;

Whereas the establishment of a common energy policy is one of the agreed objectives of the Community and the Commission has been instructed to propose measures for the attainment of this objective; whereas, if the objectives set out in the Council resolution of 17 December 1974 concerning Community energy policy objectives for 1985 ⁽¹⁾, the Council resolution of 17 December 1974 on a Community action programme on the rational utilization of energy ⁽²⁾ and the Council resolution of 13 February 1975 concerning measures to be implemented to achieve the Community energy policy objectives adopted by the Council on 17 December 1974 ⁽³⁾ are to be achieved, greater use must be made of the Community's industrial potential, particularly in the nuclear sector;

Whereas in order to assist manufacturing industry in undertaking the investment and adjustments necessary for the supply of heavy plant under the investment programmes relating to electric power supplies, the Commission must be informed of the projects involved in these programmes sufficiently far in advance of their implementation to be able to provide industry with information — the exact form varying according to the degree of final commitment reached with regard to the construction plans — which will enable an accurate assessment to be made of the technical, financial and social risks involved;

Whereas, in the electricity sector, investment projects relating to underground and sub-marine transmission cables, which constitute essential links in national or international interconnecting networks, are of interest to the Community; whereas the Commission needs information on such projects to enable it to

carry out its task in the electricity sector; whereas provision should be made to ensure that such projects are communicated to the Commission,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The following shall be substituted for Article 1 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 1056/72:

'1. Member States shall, before 15 February of each year, communicate to the Commission the information they have obtained on the basis of the provisions of paragraph 2 concerning investment projects listed in the Annex which relate to the production, transport, storage or distribution of petroleum, natural gas or electric power and on which work is scheduled to start within three years, in the case of projects in the petroleum and natural gas sectors, or within five years; in the case of projects in the electricity sector; the notifications must take account of the latest developments in the situation.

Member States shall add to their notifications any comments they may have.'

Article 2

The following paragraph shall be added to Article 1 of Regulation (EEC) No 1056/72:

'5. The notifications provided for in paragraphs 1 and 2 shall also cover investment projects of which the major features (location, contractor, undertaking, technical features, etc.) may, in whole or in part, be subject to further review or to final authorization by a competent authority.'

Article 3

The following shall be added to Article 2 (1) of Regulation (EEC) No 1056/72 after the fifth indent:

'In the case of investment projects which are at the planning stage, the notifications shall include the following information on the stage reached in the decisions on each project:

- whether or not firm decisions have been taken concerning all the major features of the project (location, contractor, undertaking, technical features, etc.),
- what the place of the project is in national plans.'

⁽¹⁾ OJ No C 153, 9. 7. 1975, p. 2.

⁽²⁾ OJ No C 153, 9. 7. 1975, p. 5.

⁽³⁾ OJ No C 153, 9. 7. 1975, p. 6.

Article 4

The following shall be added to point 1.1 of the Annex to Regulation (EEC) No 1056/72 after the third indent:

- ‘— desulphurization plants for residual fuel oils/gas oil/feedstock.’

Article 5

The following shall be substituted for point 3.1, first indent, of the Annex to Regulation (EEC) No 1056/72:

- ‘— thermal power stations (generators with a unit capacity of 200 MW or more).’

Article 6

The following shall be substituted for point 3.2 of the Annex to Regulation (EEC) No 1056/72:

‘3.2 Transport

- overhead transmission lines, if they have been designed for a voltage of 345 kV or more;
- underground and sub-marine transmission cables, if they have been designed for a voltage of 100 kV or more and constitute essential links in national or international interconnecting networks.’

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels, 4 May 1976.

For the Council

The President

G. THORN

II

(Acts whose publication is not obligatory)

COUNCIL

COUNCIL DIRECTIVE

of 4 May 1976

regarding a Community procedure for information and consultation on the prices of
crude oil and petroleum products in the Community

(76/491/EEC)

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community, and in particular Article 213 thereof,

Having regard to the draft from the Commission,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Parliament ⁽¹⁾,

Having regard to the opinion of the Economic and Social Committee ⁽²⁾,

Whereas the establishment of a common energy policy is one of the objectives which the Community has set itself, and it is the task of the Commission to propose measures for this purpose;

Whereas knowledge of supply and market conditions is one of the basic elements of such a common energy policy;

Whereas transparency of the costs and prices of petroleum products is a necessary condition for the satisfactory operation of the market, and particularly for the free movement of goods within the Community;

Whereas the Council, in paragraph 3 (III) of its resolution of 13 February 1975 concerning measures

to be implemented to achieve the Community energy policy objectives adopted by the Council on 17 December 1974 ⁽³⁾, approved the principle of a consumer price policy based on transparency of the costs and prices of hydrocarbons;

Whereas it is therefore necessary to set up a Community procedure for information and consultation on the prices of crude oil and petroleum products;

Whereas the achievement of this objective requires the acquisition, at regular intervals, of certain information regarding the prices of crude oil and the principal petroleum products, at least in aggregate form at Member State level;

Whereas the information regarding the prices of crude oil and the principal petroleum products should be supplied by the oil undertakings, and the Member States should, by reference to objective criteria, designate the individuals and undertakings who will provide the Member States with such information;

Whereas within one year at most of the first application of this Directive consideration should be given to the advisability of the Member States' communicating to the Commission the information supplied to them by the undertakings;

⁽¹⁾ OJ No C 28, 9. 2. 1976, p. 9.

⁽²⁾ OJ No C 50, 4. 3. 1976, p. 2.

⁽³⁾ OJ No C 153, 9. 12. 1975, p. 6.

Whereas the trends of oil costs and prices obtaining in the Community should be compared on the basis of the information collected;

Whereas, if this comparison is to take account of differences of structure between markets, it should cover price levels net and inclusive of duties and taxes for the principal petroleum products and ex-refinery realizations;

Whereas the trend, in each Member State and in the Community as a whole, in the average ex-refinery value per metric ton of crude oil processed should be analyzed on the basis of the information collected;

Whereas the information collected and the results of the study carried out by the Commission should be communicated at Community level to the Member States and be the subject of consultation between them and the Commission;

Whereas the information collected shall be confidential and the results of the study carried out by the Commission may be used only for the information of the Member States and for consultation between them and the Commission;

Whereas if the Commission finds anomalies or inconsistencies in the figures communicated to it, it should be able to obtain a breakdown of the requisite information supplied by the undertakings;

Whereas the Commission should be able to specify, where necessary, details such as the form and content of the communications to be made,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DIRECTIVE:

Article 1

1. Within the first 45 days of each quarter, the Member States shall communicate to the Commission information based on the information supplied to them by the undertakings designated in accordance with Article 2. Such information, submitted as laid down in Article 3, shall indicate:

(a) For the principal types of crude oil:

- fob and/or cif prices for each type of crude oil imported from third countries during the preceding quarter;

- prices free at the refinery gate or port of discharge for the principal types of crude oil produced in the Community traded between different undertakings or between producer undertakings and their subsidiaries and refined in the Member State concerned during the preceding quarter.

(b) For the principal types of petroleum products:

- fob and/or cif prices for each type of petroleum product imported from third countries and from the Member States of the Community respectively during the preceding quarter;
- consumer prices at the beginning of the current quarter for each of the principal petroleum products, both net and inclusive of duty and tax;
- the estimated average gross ex-refinery realization during the preceding quarter for each of the principal petroleum products disposed of on the domestic market of the Member State in question.

2. Those Member States which have systems of maximum consumer prices shall also inform the Commission of the maximum consumer prices in force on the first day of the current quarter for each of the principal petroleum products, both net and inclusive of duty and tax.

Lists of the principal types of crude oil imported from third countries and of petroleum products are given in the Annex to this Directive. The Annex to this Directive also gives definitions of the form in which information is to be communicated and of imports, crude oil produced in the Community, consumer prices, estimated average gross ex-refinery realization and maximum consumer prices.

Article 2

1. The Member States shall take all necessary steps to ensure that the undertakings whose activities fall within their jurisdiction provide the information necessary to enable them to fulfil their obligations pursuant to Article 1.

2. Within the first 45 days of each quarter, the Member States shall communicate to the Commission a list of the individuals and undertakings supplying the information referred to in paragraph 1. The list of individuals and undertakings shall be drawn up so as to cover a significant part of the operations carried out on their territories, namely:

- for import prices: at least 85% of the total quantity of imported crude oil and approximately 75% of imported petroleum products;
- for consumer prices: approximately 70% of the domestic consumption of all petroleum products.

On this list, the Member States shall name all the individuals and undertakings in descending order of importance for each type of activity indicated above.

Article 3

1. The information which the Member States are obliged to communicate to the Commission pursuant to Article 1 shall be obtained by aggregating the information received from the undertakings referred to in Article 2 (2). This information shall be presented in such a way as to give as representative a picture as possible of each Member State's oil market.
2. Within one year of the date fixed in Article 10, the Council shall consider whether the information supplied by undertakings to the Member States should be communicated to the Commission, as a means of obtaining a clearer picture of conditions on the Community oil market.

Article 4

On the basis of the information collected pursuant to Article 1 the Commission shall prepare and communicate quarterly to the Member States *inter alia*:

- summary information on the prices of crude oil and of petroleum products;
- a comparison of the price levels for petroleum products in the Community;
- developments, for each Member State and for the Community, in the average ex-refinery value per metric ton of crude oil processed. Average ex-refinery value per metric ton of crude oil processed is defined in the Annex to this Directive;
- a comparison of the developments in the terms of supply of crude oil and petroleum products and the average ex-refinery value per metric ton of crude oil processed.

Article 5

1. The Member States and the Commission shall consult together quarterly, or, at the request of a

Member State or on the initiative of the Commission, at shorter intervals.

2. These consultations will relate particularly to the Commission communications referred to in Article 4. Following such consultations the Commission will, if necessary, make proposals to the Council for such measures as may appear to be necessary.

Article 6

1. All information communicated pursuant to Article 1 (1) and the list forwarded pursuant to Article 2 (2) shall be confidential. This provision shall not however prevent the distribution of general or summary information in terms which do not disclose details relating to individual undertakings, i.e. in terms which refer to at least three undertakings.
2. Information communicated to the Commission pursuant to Article 1 and the general or summary information obtained pursuant to Article 4 may be used only for the purposes laid down in Article 5.
3. If the Commission establishes the existence of anomalies or inconsistencies in the figures communicated, it may ask the Member States to permit it to acquaint itself with the appropriate unaggregated information supplied by the undertakings and the calculation and assessment procedures used to arrive at the aggregated information.

Article 7

Within the limits laid down by this Directive, the Commission shall adopt implementing provisions regarding the confidential nature, the form, the content, and all other aspects of the communications provided for in Article 1.

Article 8

In the event of significant changes in supply conditions, and in order to allow it to assess the market situation, the Commission may require the communications provided for in Articles 1 and 2 to be made within amended time limits or for other periods.

Article 9

For each of the first three years following the date laid down in Article 10, the Commission shall

submit to the Council and to the European Parliament a report on the results of the implementation of this Directive.

Article 10

The Member States shall bring into force the laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary for them to comply with this Directive no later than 1 January 1977.

Article 11

This Directive is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Brussels, 4 May 1976.

For the Council

The President

G. THORN

ANNEX

1. List of the principal types of crude oil

(a) Imported from third countries

1. Arabian light, 34°
2. Arabian medium, 31°
3. Arabian heavy and Khafji, 27°
4. Iranian light, 34°
5. Iranian heavy, 31°
6. Murban and Zakum, 39°
7. Iraq — Basrah, 35°
8. Iraq — Kirkuk, 36°
9. Kuwait, 31°
10. Libya, 40°
11. Algeria, 44°
12. Nigeria, 34°
13. Venezuelan light, 34°
14. Venezuelan medium, 26°
15. Venezuelan heavy, 17°
16. Indonesia, 34°
17. Other crude oils.

(b) Produced in the Community

2. List of petroleum products

(a) As regards the cif price of petroleum products imported from third countries and from the Member States of the Community respectively

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| — Motor fuels: | — premium petrol |
| | — regular petrol |
| | — gas oil |
| — Domestic fuels: | — gas oil |
| | — domestic fuel oil |
| | — paraffin |
| — Industrial fuels: | — heavy fuel oil |
| | (sulphur content more than 1% but not more than 3.5%) |
| | — heavy fuel oil |
| | (sulphur content not more than 1%) |

(b) As regards prices actually charged consumers and maximum prices

- | | |
|--|---------------------|
| — Fuels for domestic heating purposes: | |
| — pump price: | — premium petrol |
| | — regular petrol |
| | — gas oil |
| — Fuels for road transport purposes: | |
| — for small consumers: | — gas oil |
| | — domestic fuel oil |
| | — paraffin |

- Industrial fuels:
 - for wholesale deliveries:
 - heavy fuel oil
(sulphur content more than 1.5 % but not more than 3.5 %)
 - heavy fuel oil
(sulphur content not more than 1.5 %)

(c) *As regards gross ex-refinery realizations*

- Motor fuels:
 - premium petrol
 - regular petrol
- Gas oil
- Fuels for domestic heating purposes:
 - gas oil
 - domestic fuel oil
 - paraffin
- Industrial fuels:
 - residual fuels

3. Definitions

(a) *Nature of the information*

The aggregated information on prices to be communicated by the Member States to the Commission will be compiled in such a way as to provide the most representative indicators of market conditions in each Member State. In order to take account of the differences between undertakings operating on the different markets, prices will be communicated in the form of ranges, with an indication of the most representative intermediate price in each case.

(b) *Imports*

For the purposes of Article 1 (1), imports shall be taken to mean all imports of crude oil and petroleum products which enter the customs territory of the Community, for purposes other than transit or inward processing en route to third countries, and are destined for the Member State concerned and not in transit to other Member States.

(c) *Crude oil produced in the Community*

For the purposes of Article 1 (1) (a), crude oil produced in the Community shall be taken to mean all crude oils produced, refined and disposed of in the Community. Such crude oils may be refined and disposed of in Member States other than the producing Member State.

(d) *Consumer prices*

- For the purposes of Article 1 (1) (b), the consumer price in respect of a given oil undertaking shall be taken to mean the most representative average of the delivered prices which that undertaking actually charges consumers in a particular category.
- For the purposes of Article 1 (1) (b), the consumer price in respect of a given Member State shall be taken to mean the price level most representative of the delivered prices which all undertakings actually charge consumers in a particular category in the Member State in question.

(e) *Estimated average gross ex-refinery realization*

For the purposes of Article 1 (1) (b), the estimated average gross ex-refinery realization in respect of a given Member State shall be taken to mean the estimated average proceeds received at the refinery gate by all the refineries in the Member State concerned, for each of the main petroleum products disposed of on that Member State's domestic market.

These estimated average proceeds shall be obtained by aggregation, by means of weighting, of the average proceeds realized through the various channels of distribution after deduction of the corresponding costs; they shall cover all sales whether made at the refinery gate, to retailers or directly to consumers.

(f) *Maximum consumer prices*

For the purposes of Article 1 (2), maximum consumer prices shall be taken to mean the maximum selling prices, both net and inclusive of duty and tax, whether published or not, for a product intended for a specified category of consumer, and fixed by the authorities or by agreements concluded between the authorities and the undertakings.

(g) *Average ex-refinery value per metric ton of crude oil processed*

For the purposes of Article 4, the average ex-refinery value per metric ton of crude oil processed for a given Member State shall be taken to mean the estimated average total proceeds at the refinery gate for the petroleum products derived from one metric ton of crude oil.

COUNCIL RECOMMENDATION

of 4 May 1976

on the rational use of energy by promoting the thermal insulation of buildings

(76/492/EEC)

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to the draft from the Commission,

Whereas, in its resolution of 17 September 1974 concerning a new energy policy strategy for the Community ⁽¹⁾, the Council accepted as an objective the 'reduction of the rate of growth of internal consumption by measures for using energy rationally and economically without jeopardizing social and economic growth objectives';

Whereas, in its resolution of 17 December 1974 on a Community action programme on the rational utilization of energy ⁽²⁾, the Council noted that, in its communication to the Council entitled 'Rational utilization of energy', the Commission had drawn up a Community action programme in this field;

Whereas a suitable system should be introduced to inform the public of the best ways of improving the thermal insulation of buildings, thereby helping to promote the rational use of energy;

Whereas the measures recommended are likely to produce sufficiently large savings in energy to make the required investment economically worthwhile,

HEREBY RECOMMENDS TO THE MEMBER STATES:

1. that they organize or sponsor specific information campaigns designed to stimulate public interest in improving inadequate or poor-quality thermal insulation systems in residential accommodation, particularly by setting up, re-organizing or maintaining information and

advisory agencies or offices capable of providing practical information in each case;

2. that, in order to ensure the utmost effectiveness of the measures described in point 1:

- 2.1. they assess the average extent of thermal insulation in existing residential accommodation, in particular by sample surveys, and endeavour to find methods of improving it;

- 2.2. they organize competitions or draw up development programmes to obtain the best original ideas for improving insulation in existing residential accommodation, with particular reference to the investment required and to cost effectiveness in terms of energy savings;

3. that they adopt the harmonized Community reference standards for thermal insulation which are to be drawn up for use in the implementation of all laws, regulations and administrative measures, in particular to ensure that:

- 3.1. the criteria used as a basis for assessment are identical in all Community countries,

- 3.2. building materials and components may circulate freely on the Community's internal market.

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

Done at Brussels, 4 May 1976.

*For the Council**The President*

G. THORN

⁽¹⁾ OJ No C 153, 9. 7. 1975, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No C 153, 9. 7. 1975, p. 5.

COUNCIL RECOMMENDATION

of 4 May 1976

on the rational use of energy in the heating systems of existing buildings

(76/493/EEC)

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

HEREBY RECOMMENDS TO THE MEMBER STATES:

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

that they adopt any laws, regulations or administrative measures necessary to ensure that:

Having regard to the draft from the Commission,

1. *in existing buildings which are not occupied all the time, e.g. offices and some public buildings*

Whereas, in its resolution of 17 September 1974 concerning a new energy policy strategy for the Community ⁽¹⁾, the Council accepted as an objective the 'reduction of the rate of growth of internal consumption by measures for using energy rationally and economically without jeopardizing social and economic growth objectives';

- 1.1. where economically justifiable, heating systems are fitted with an automatic programming and regulating device which will produce the desired temperature curve.

Whereas, in its resolution of 17 December 1974 on a Community action programme on the rational utilization of energy ⁽²⁾, the Council noted that, in its communication to the Council entitled 'Rational utilization of energy', the Commission had drawn up a Community action programme in this field;

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

Whereas tangible results should be obtained as soon as possible in the rational use of energy; whereas considerable short-term energy savings could be made in the heating systems of existing buildings;

- 1.2. where economically justifiable, a separate automatic cut-in device is fitted to the collective heating system in every part of the building. For example, where radiators are used, at least one in each room should be fitted with a thermostatic valve which would automatically reduce the flow of water to prevent the maximum recommended temperature being exceeded;

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

Whereas the measures recommended are likely to produce sufficiently large savings in energy to make the required investment economically worthwhile,

2. *in existing residential accommodation*

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

⁽¹⁾ OJ No C 153, 9. 7. 1975, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No C 153, 9. 7. 1975, p. 5.

- 2.2. where economically justifiable, the heat supply from collective heating systems is regulated according to the outside temperature and, where technically possible, a heat metering or distributing device is installed in each individual dwelling, to measure the quantity of heat consumed by each user, thus enabling the heating costs to be calculated on the basis of individual consumption;
3. *as regards the maintenance and inspection of heating systems (excluding electrical appliances)*
- 3.1. heating systems with a capacity ⁽¹⁾ ≥ 35 kW (approximately 30 000 kcal/hr) are inspected and serviced periodically, for example at least once every three years. If necessary, the Member State may choose a lower capacity threshold. To this end, the Member States should take steps without delay to implement such a programme;
- 3.2. the programme of inspection and servicing of heating systems is developed gradually as staff and funds become available and, in addition, maximum scales of charges for inspection and servicing are regulated;
4. *as regards improving the efficiency of hot-water systems in residential accommodation*
- 4.1. hot-water meters are installed, as far as technically possible and where economically justifiable, to measure the quantity of hot-water consumed by each user so that the heating costs may be calculated on the basis of individual consumption;
- 4.2. the temperature of the hot water distributed is kept at the lowest level compatible with the particular characteristics of the heater and the requirements of the users;
- a publicity campaign is organized to inform users of the practical value of keeping the temperature of the water as it leaves the boiler as low as possible and having the heater periodically serviced in order to improve the efficiency of instant hot-water systems in single-family houses.

Done at Brussels, 4 May 1976.

For the Council

The President

G. THORN

⁽¹⁾ For the purposes of this recommendation the capacity of heating system is the product of the quantity of fuel consumed per hour, at maximum continuous performance, and the lower calorific value of this fuel.

COUNCIL RECOMMENDATION

of 4 May 1976

on the rational use, through better driving habits, of energy consumed by road vehicles

(76/494/EEC)

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

HEREBY RECOMMENDS TO THE MEMBER STATES:

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to the draft from the Commission,

Whereas, in its resolution of 17 September 1974 concerning a new energy policy strategy for the Community ⁽¹⁾, the Council accepted as an objective the 'reduction of the rate of growth of internal consumption by measures for using energy rationally and economically without jeopardizing social and economic growth objectives';

Whereas, in its resolution of 17 December 1974 on a Community action programme on the rational utilization of energy ⁽²⁾, the Council noted that, in its communication to the Council entitled 'Rational utilization of energy', the Commission had drawn up a Community action programme in this field;

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

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

Whereas the measures recommended are likely to produce sufficiently large savings in energy to make the required investment economically worthwhile,

1. that motor-vehicle manufacturers be asked to include more practical information on fuel-saving in drivers' handbooks and to present this information in a way that will catch the attention of vehicle owners and arouse their interest;

2. that encouragement be given to the fitting of private vehicles with equipment informing drivers of the most economical way to drive. Two methods are suggested:

— indicating on the speedometer or revolution counter the most economical speed range for each gear,

— fitting a monitoring device, such as a vacuum gauge on the intake, to inform the driver of his performance (good, average, poor);

3. that road vehicle users be requested to ensure that ignition timings and carburettor settings are correct;

4. that, with this aim in view, motor-vehicle manufacturers be requested to include in drivers' handbooks clear recommendations to owners to have their vehicles overhauled and adjusted regularly;

5. that every type of vehicle on the market undergo a standard fuel consumption test over a range of speeds, the procedure for which must be defined at Community level, and that the results of this test be included in the maintenance

⁽¹⁾ OJ No C 153, 9. 7. 1975, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No C 153, 9. 7. 1975, p. 5.

instruction manual and brought to the attention
of prospective buyers;

Done at Brussels, 4 May 1976.

6. that the fitting of radial-ply tyres on all vehicles,
including heavy goods vehicles, be encouraged.

For the Council
The President
G. THORN

COUNCIL RECOMMENDATION
of 4 May 1976
on the rational use of energy in urban passenger transport
(76/495/EEC)

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

HEREBY RECOMMENDS TO THE MEMBER STATES:

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to the draft from the Commission,

Whereas, in its resolution of 17 September 1974 concerning a new energy policy strategy for the Community ⁽¹⁾, the Council accepted as an objective the 'reduction of the rate of growth of internal consumption by measures for using energy rationally and economically without jeopardizing social and economic growth objectives';

Whereas, in its resolution of 17 December 1974 on a Community action programme on the rational utilization of energy ⁽²⁾, the Council noted that, in its communication to the Council entitled 'Rational utilization of energy', the Commission had drawn up a Community action programme in this field;

Whereas tangible results should be obtained as soon as possible in the rational use of energy; whereas measures in the field of urban passenger transport are likely to contribute to the attainment of this objective;

Whereas the measures recommended are likely to produce sufficiently large savings in energy to make the required investment economically worthwhile;

Whereas in its communication to the Council on the development of the common transport policy, the Commission proposes the development of comprehensive policies that will bring about improvements not only in the transport field but also in the energy situation,

1. that, with a view to ensuring rational use of both public transport and private vehicles, they encourage the authorities responsible to promote frequent, convenient, regular, fast, reliable, comfortable urban public passenger transport services. For instance, the construction of bus shelters and the separation of private and public traffic, for example by introducing bus lanes and special priorities for buses at traffic lights, should be encouraged;
2. that they encourage research into the improvement of existing equipment and experimentation with public transport systems that will meet individual requirements more fully;
3. that, in order to reduce commuting distances by private car, they encourage the construction of convenient parking areas near public transport termini and important stations and bus stops in urban and suburban areas;
4. that they examine the advisability of changing fiscal and other regulations which encourage commuting by private car and long-distance commuting by public transport;
5. that, where public transport is insufficient, they encourage the highest possible load factor in private cars, particularly by removing the legislative and administrative barriers and regulations which prevent car-pooling on a cost-sharing basis and by adopting the necessary laws, regulations or administrative provisions to prevent insurance companies from introducing or maintaining contractual barriers to such a system;

⁽¹⁾ OJ No C 153, 9. 7. 1975, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No C 153, 9. 7. 1975, p. 5.

6. that they encourage all measures making the flow of traffic smoother, especially the flow of public transport, for example by more extensive synchronization and programming of traffic lights.

The Council, in adopting this recommendation, is aware that when these measures are being studied and implemented, their implications for other

economic sectors including transport and taxation will have to be taken into consideration.

Done at Brussels, 4 May 1976.

For the Council

The President

G. THORN

COUNCIL RECOMMENDATION

of 4 May 1976

on the rational use of energy for electrical household appliances

(76/496/EEC)

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

HEREBY RECOMMENDS TO THE MEMBER STATES:

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

That they adopt any measures necessary to ensure that:

Having regard to the draft from the Commission,

Whereas, in its resolution of 17 September 1974 concerning a new energy policy strategy for the Community ⁽¹⁾, the Council accepted as an objective the 'reduction of the rate of growth of internal consumption by measures for using energy rationally and economically without jeopardizing social and economic growth objectives';

Whereas, in its resolution of 17 December 1974 on a Community action programme on the rational utilization of energy ⁽²⁾, the Council noted that, in its communication to the Council entitled 'Rational utilization of energy', the Commission had drawn up a Community action programme in this field;

Whereas information on the power consumption of electrical household appliances should be made available to buyers in the most comprehensible and standardized manner possible with a view to encouraging them to buy those which use energy most economically;

Whereas the measures recommended are likely to produce sufficiently large savings in energy to make the required investment economically worthwhile,

- (a) the unit energy consumption of each electrical household appliance listed in the Annex hereto is indicated on a label in conformity with harmonized European standards for the information of prospective buyers. The main purpose of these harmonized standards would be to define a common method of labelling and of informing consumers about the energy consumption of electrical household appliances, and to define a method of measuring the unit consumption. Compliance with these standards would be ensured in accordance with procedures which do not impede free movement of goods within the Community;
- (b) the same indications of unit energy consumption are used both in consumer information and in advertising, thus providing the consumer with comparable energy consumption figures on which to base his choice;
- (c) an information campaign is undertaken in each country to make consumers aware of the way in which each of the electrical household appliances listed in the Annex hereto should be used in order to achieve maximum energy-saving.

Done at Brussels, 4 May 1976.

For the Council

The President

G. THORN

⁽¹⁾ OJ No C 153, 9. 7. 1975, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No C 153, 9. 7. 1975, p. 5.

ANNEX**List of electrical household appliances covered by this recommendation**

Water heaters

Cookers

Refrigerators, freezers and deep-freeze units

Television sets

Dishwashers

Washing machines

Dryers

Spin dryers

Ironing machines
