



GLASS FOR EUROPE  
Europe's Manufacturers of Building, Automotive and Transport Glass



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## Energy Efficiency Industrial Forum Position Paper: energy efficiency – a vital component of energy security

### Second Strategic Energy Review

In November, the European Commission will publish its Second Strategic Energy Review. This is intended to respond to changing developments in the world of energy security and to outline the plan to secure Europe's energy needs for the coming decades. A coalition of leading European associations in the energy efficiency sector believes that any attempt to reduce the dependency on imported energy which fails to reduce current energy demand is unsustainable. The message is clear: energy efficiency is not an alternative to energy security; it is a vital component in achieving it. This was acknowledged by Energy Commissioner Andris Piebalgs at a hearing of the European Parliament's Urban Logement Intergroup on 18 September when he said: "...Security of supply really starts with energy efficiency."

The European Union currently imports 50% of its energy and estimates this will rise to 70% in the next two decades if no further action is taken. The EU's economic stability and prosperity will therefore be increasingly dependent on the political and economic strategies of its suppliers, and vulnerable to both.

At current estimates, the EU's energy consumption is 20% higher than can be justified on economic grounds. The Commission has further acknowledged in its 2006 Action Plan for Energy Efficiency that "*our inability to use energy efficiently amounts to more than €100 billion annually by 2020*". It is time that the Commission gave further examples of how it will use this untapped potential and make better use of existing solutions to ensure Europe's energy security for the coming generations.

### European Parliament supports Energy Efficiency

The European Parliament, as recently as July 2008, voted overwhelmingly to include a greater role for energy efficiency in the Strategic Energy Technology Plan (SET-Plan). This important report notes that MEPs "*insist that energy efficiency should figure more prominently in the SET-Plan, since it is the area with the most potential for cost effective emission reductions in the medium term*".

To ensure Europe's energy security, the Commission and national governments must take energy efficiency targets seriously. The EU's Energy Services Directive requires Member States to achieve a 9% reduction in final energy use by 2016 and to outline how they would achieve this. However, the recently released National Energy Efficiency Action Plans have in most cases displayed a confounding lack of imagination and ambition, relegating and ignoring the immense potential of energy efficiency to deliver savings.

### **Commission's Responsibility to Act**

The energy efficiency sector is determined to shape the debate over how best to secure the future of Europe's energy, both in the run-up to 2020 and beyond. Given their potential impact, proper measures that would ensure greater energy efficiency cannot be left off the agenda.

Those charged with planning the future of European energy have a duty to fully implement the already existing tools that could help secure the future security and stability of the European Union, its citizens and its industries.

The energy-efficiency sector urges the European Commission to maintain a continued central role for energy efficiency in its energy strategy. In addition, the sector recommends that this be underpinned with three straightforward steps:

1. Adopt a mandatory measurable savings target for energy efficiency of 20% of primary energy by 2020 to signal the importance of energy efficiency measures for security of energy supply, economic growth and environmental protection.
2. Establish a co-ordinated Investment and Incentives Initiative for improving energy efficiency across all sectors.
3. Show strong commitment to full and timely implementation of existing and future legislation on energy efficiency.

**This position paper is presented on behalf of the under listed organisations and the undersigned are happy to discuss the themes addressed.**

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**BING** is the European association representing the rigid polyurethane insulation industry. Its products help to save energy in a wide variety of applications in buildings, district heating, cooling and refrigeration, and industrial systems. BING members have a total turnover of Euro 4 billion and provide 18,000 jobs.

**CECED** represents the household appliance manufacturing industry in Europe. Its member companies employ over 200,000 people, are mainly based in Europe, and have a turnover of about 40 billion euros. If upstream and downstream business is taken together, the sector employs over 500,000 people. Direct Members are Arçelik, BSH Bosch und Siemens Hausgeräte GmbH, Candy Group, De'Longhi, Electrolux Holdings, Fagor Group, Gorenje, Liebherr, Indesit Company, Merloni Termosanitari, Miele, Philips, Saeco, SEB and Whirlpool Europe. CECED's member associations cover the following countries: Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

**COGEN Europe** is Europe's umbrella organisation representing the interests of the cogeneration industry, users of the technology and promoting its benefits in the EU and the wider Europe. The association is backed by the key players in the industry including gas and electricity companies, ESCOs, equipment suppliers, consultancies, national promotion organisations, financial and other service companies.

**The European Copper Institute (ECI)** is a joint venture between the world's mining companies (represented by the International Copper Association, Ltd) and the European copper industry. Its mission is to promote copper's benefits to modern society across Europe through its headquarters in Brussels and a network of eleven Copper Development Associations.

**EFIEES** represents Energy Efficiency Service Companies. These companies ensure an overall management of energy demand to end-users. They provide operational maintenance and management of equipments of their industrial, tertiary and residential customers (collective or individual), public or private: this covers, in particular, sportive installations schools and hospitals. They commit, by long-term contract, on a technical, financial, economic and environmental performance. Their remuneration is based on the performance commitment, defined on compliance with operating quality standards and/or delivery on supply of improvements in energy efficiency. EFIEES' members represent 25 million tons of CO<sub>2</sub> in 13 EU Member States, emitted by district heating networks and by "outsourced" combustion industrial installations they run. They employ 130.000 people across EU with a turn-over of 30 billion of Euros.

**ELC Federation** - Created in 1985, the European Lamp Companies Federation (ELC) is both the forum and the voice of the lamp industry in Europe. It represents the leading European lamp manufacturers, which collectively directly employ 50,000 people, and account for 95 percent of total European production, with an annual turnover in Europe of 5 billion euros. From the outset, ELC objectives have been to promote efficient lighting practice for a sustainable environment and the advancement of human comfort, health and safety. To this end, ELC monitors, advises and co-operates with legislative bodies in developing European Directives and Regulations relevant to the European lamp industry.

**Eurima** is the European Insulation Manufacturers Association and represents the interests of all major mineral wool insulation producers throughout Europe. Eurima members employ over 20,000 people across Europe, with the installation of insulation products accounting for an estimated 300,000 man-years.

**The European Alliance of Companies for Energy Efficiency in Buildings (EuroACE)** was formed in 1998 by twenty of Europe's leading companies involved with the manufacture, distribution and installation of energy saving goods and services. EuroACE members have a total turnover of 140 billion euros and employ 328,000 people. The mission of EuroACE is to work together with the European institutions to help Europe move towards a more sustainable pattern of energy use in buildings, thereby contributing to Europe's commitment to reduce carbon dioxide emissions, one of the principal climate change gases.

**Glass for Europe** is the trade association for Europe's manufacturers of building, automotive, and transport glass, all derived from the base material known as flat glass. Flat glass is the basic material that goes into end-products that we see (and see through) every day: It is used to make windscreens and windows for automobiles and transport, and windows and façades for houses and buildings. It is also used, in much smaller quantities, for many other applications like interior fittings and decoration, furniture, "street furniture" (like bus stops for example), appliances and electronics, solar energy equipment, and others. Glass for Europe has currently three members (AGC, Pilkington and Saint-Gobain Glass). In total, these companies employ over 16, 000 people across the EU and have an annual production capacity of around 11.500.000 tonnes of float glass.