

ANNEX I – List of contributors to the debate on the Green Paper on energy efficiency

	Description
NGOs	Friends of Earth Italy
	European Mine, Chemical and Energy Worker Federation
	The Danish Ecological Council
	Friends of Earth Slovakia
	Council of European Municipalities and Regions
	Climate Action Network Europe
	The Network of Major European Cities
	World Wildlife Fund for Nature
	Institution of Electrical Engineers
	Sauvons le Climat
	Friends of Earth Spain
	Friends of Earth Latvia
	Assemblée Permanente des Chambres de Métiers
	Fondazione per L'Ambiente "T.Fenoglio"
	Friends of Earth Ireland
	The Swedish NGO Secretariat on Acid Rain
	European Council for an Energy Efficient Economy
	Forum of European National Highway Research Laboratories
	Bond Beter Leefmilieu
	Friends of Earth Czech Republic
	4x4 info.be
	Friends of Earth Finland
	Friends of Earth Europe
	European Union Cyclist Group
	European Forum for Renewable Energy Sources
	Cities and Regions Networking for Innovative Transport Solutions
	Federation of German Consumer Organizations
	The European Consumers Organization (BEUC/ANEC)
	Greenpeace
	Climate Alliance
EnergieCités	
Institutions/Member States	Association of London Government
	Belgium
	Carlow Kilkenny Energy Agency - IR

Compagnia Trasporti Pubblici spa - IT
Economic Development & Transport - Committee of the National Assembly for Wales
Bundes-Arbeitsgemeinschaft Energie der Grunen
UK - National Grid
Confédération Européenne des Distributeurs d'Energie Publics Communaux
Trading Standards South East UK
Kent County Council - UK
EUROCHAMBRES
Communauté Urbaine de Dunkerke
Energitjenesten - DK
Association Municipal Energy Agency - BG
Energy Efficiency Agency - BG
Regione Veneto, Unitá Complessa Energia - IT
Max Planck Institute for Meteorology
Agency of Brasov for the Management of Energy and Environment
National Energy and Environment Agency - IT
Energy and Environmental Agency - Province Perugia
Green Group in the Scottish Parliament
Ministry of Economy of Slovak Republik
Union Internationale des Transports Publics
Alliance 90/The Greens Parliamentary Group
Federal Association of German Housing and Real Estate
Vestjylands Energi - og Miljøforening
European Commission
Sammenslutningen af Danske elforbrugere
Energy Agency Meath County Council
Vereinte Dienstleistungsgewerkschaft ver.di (Trade Union)
Association of Irish Energy Agencies
Danish Energy Authority
North Rhine Westphalia
Energy Agency Freiburg
Energy Agency Hannover
EP - Greens/EFA group
Estonia
Energy Agency Allgaeu
EU Mayors (Eurocities, EnergieCités, CEMR, Climate Alliance)

	Local Agenda 21 - Italy
	London European Office
	The National Health Service - London
	Provincia de Milano
	European Federation of Regional Energy and Environment Agencies
	Regione Piemonte
	Slovak Republik
	Energy Agency Tipperary
	Trading Standards Institute - UK
	The National Energy Foundation (NEF – UK)
	Association of UK Energy Agencies (AUKEA)
	Milton Keynes Energy Agency (MKEA)
	EU Affairs Committee of the Riigikogu
	World Sustainable Energy Days
	ManagEnergy Reflection Group
	Committee of the Regions - Bernd Vogerle
	Bremer Energy-Konsens
	The Netherlands
	Sustainable Energy Europe
	Luxembourg - Ministère de l'Economie et du Commerce extérieur
	Intelligent Energy Executive Agency
	Hungary Energy Association
	Groupe des Autorités Responsables de Transport
	Government of Navarra
	Conference of Pheripheral Maritime Regions of Europe
	Energy North East - UK
	République Française - Assemblée Nationale
Industry/ Private Sector	French Association of Private Enterprises
	Bellona Foundation
	Federation of European Rigid Poliurethane Foam Associations
	Union of the Electricity Industry
	Hunter Douglas Lda
	Solar Systems co Ltd
	European Extruded Insulation Board Association
	Eurogas
	E.ON AG
	Bundesverband der deutschen Gas - und Wasserwirtschaft

European Manufacturers of Expanded Polystyrene
Union Française de l'Electricité
American Electronics Association - Europe
International Federation of Industrial Energy Consumers
ETP Consulting Ltd
American Chamber of Commerce to the EU
European Solar Shading Organization
Electricité de France
European Committee of Domestic Equipment Manufacturers
SUEZ
National Heat Pump Association Austria
Fiwihex - energy saving products
German Electricity Association
Fédération Française des Entreprises Gestionnaires de Services
European Car Manufacturing Association
MICHELIN
Renewable Energy and Water
European Insulation Manufacturers Association
European Heat Pump Association
Comite européen des équipements techniques du bâtiment
European Trade Union Confederation
Bundesindustrieverband Deutschland Haus, Energie und Umwelttechnik e V
NCIE
L'Union professionnelle des industries privées du gaz
Dutch Chemical Industry Association
TemoDeck International
Federation of National Associations for Manufacturers of Luminaires and Electrotechnical Components for Luminaire in the European Union
The European association for the promotion of Cogeneration
Asociación Española de Empresas y Asociaciones de Empresas Mantenedoras de Extintores e Instaladoras y Mantenedoras de Equipos y Sistemas de Protección Contra Incendios
Iberdrola
Technical Association of European Natural Gas Industry
Confartigianato Imprese
Verband der chemischen industrie
European Hydrogen Association

European Autoclaved Aerated Concrete Association
Asociacion de Empresas con Grande Consumo de Energia
Euroheat & Power
ALTRAN consulting
European Construction Industry Federation
European Energy Network
Association of Austrian Electricity Companies
VKR Holding
Federation Internationale de L'Automobile
Somfy GmgH
Community of European Railway and Infrastructure Companies
Taakgroep Isolatie ANRE
The European LPG Association
Representative of the National Associations of European Transformer Manufacturers
Federation of Danish Energy Industries
Building Materials Industry/Confederation of Danish Industries
Union des Industries de la Communauté européenne
European Association of craft, small and medium enterprises
German Electrical and Electronic Manufactures association
European Federation for Intelligent Energy Efficient Services
Danfoss - Heating Division
European Copper Institute
Association of the European Heating Industry
EMERSON Process Management
European Photovoltaic Technology Platform
The European Cement Association
Ceramie Unie
European Association of Gypsum Industries
Klub Strazov
International Ltd - UK
European Association of Rubber Industry
British Retail Consortium
Council of European Energy Regulators
Centrica PLC
Antwoorden CIR vzw - Isolatie Raad
Confederazione Nazionale d'Artigianato

	Confagricoltura
	Confcommercio
	Confapi
	Confederazione Italiana Esercenti Commercio, Turismo e Servizi
	Danish Transports and Logistics Association
	European Builders Confederation
	European Information & Communications Technology Industry Association
	European Rail Infrastructure Managers
	European Power Plant Suppliers Association
	Eurocommerce
	The European Heating Oil Association (Eurofuel)
	European Association for the Consumption-based Billing of Energy Costs
	Hydro Building Systems
	International Network for Sustainable Energy - Europe
	Orgalime - European Engineering Association
	Plastics Europe
	Gaz de France
	RICS – Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors
	Royal Society for the encouragement of Arts, Manufactures & Commerce
	Scottish and Southern Energy
	European Federation for Transport and Environment
	Union européenne des promoteurs-constructeurs
	Vattenfall
	European Centre of Enterprises with public Participation and of Enterprises of General Economic Interest
	Association of German Chambers of Industry and Commerce
	Weber Shandwick
Private Citizens	Ing. Buro Michel - DE
	No name 1 (Italy)
	No name 2 (Italy)
	No name 3 (Italy)
	No name 4 (Italy)
	No name 5 (France)
	Do Jane - NL
	Dhanjisha Variava - UK

Bellisario Numa - FR
Zbornik Peter - CZ
Filipe Nelson - PT
Phuoc Tram - BE
Ledoux Laurence - FR
Delearde - FR
Daniel Shimdt - FR
Raymond Bonello - MT
Vitorge Pierre - FR
Anthony Zammit - MT
Greig Philip - UK
Pierre Cornil - BE
Pori Ossi - FI
Charles Yousif + Robert Farrugia - MT
Reinhard Boehnke - DE
No name 6 (Germany)
Gregoire van Havre - BE
Ricci Arturo - IT
No name 7 (Lituania)
No name 8 (Portugal)
No name 9 (United Kingdom)
Marcos Pratas - PT
Ekaterina Tsvetkova
(Other)
Roland Rotsaert - BE
Glyni - UK
Aris Tekelenburg - BE
Gordon Adam - UK
Rómulo Alba - Colombia
Valentino Romeri - IT

Annex II – List of keywords and their significance per question

QUESTION 1	Counting					
Keywords	NGOs	MS	Industry	Citizens	Total	long version
coordination	2	1	6	0	9	need of coordination to avoid double work and unnecessary measures
demonstration/validation	3	2	12	1	18	funding for EU wide demonstration program to validate technology in real operational conditions. Promote transition from research to market products.
flexible provisions	1	2	3	0	6	create more flexible instruments to provide state aid to emerging countries
market transformation	4	1	11	1	17	funding to make solutions available at commercial scale
CO ₂ storage/capture	0	0	2	0	2	
bureaucracy	2	3	6	0	11	need to streamline access to EU funds and reduce bureaucracy
distinction on research	0	0	2	0	2	distinguish commercial market-driven and fundamental research
energy caps	0	0	1	0	1	energy caps on new buildings to stimulate investment on clean tech
passive options	2	0	5	0	7	support options with low energy use: natural ventilation, solar shading
prioritise larger savings	7	1	8	1	17	give priority and support areas that can deliver larger energy savings
no nuclear	8	1	0	0	9	nuclear energy absorbs too much money leaving RES with few
sensitisation/information	3	1	15	6	25	sensitisation of the "big" public is indispensable
buildings management	1	0	7	0	8	office building management leads to considerable energy savings
overall research	3	0	2	1	6	research on the overall target (savings in a certain area) rather than on a particular technology
cost/economic benefit	0	0	3	0	3	information on costs and economic benefits of energy savings
low interest loans	0	0	1	1	2	Low-interest loans or subsidies to support investments and renovations
energy standards	4	0	6	0	10	setting ambitious minimum energy standards to stimulate an active demand for energy-efficient products

decentralised production	3	0	0	0	3	decentralise energy production to reduce transmission losses on transportation
active options	1	1	5	0	7	improve efficiency of generators, insulation, CHP, electric/hydrogen transport, auditing and diagnose mechanisms to assess where to act
lack of proper legislation	0	0	5	0	5	lack of regulatory framework to provide incentives and attractive financing mechanisms is an obstacle to achieve energy savings
cost of investment	1	1	5	0	7	technology exists but is too expensive. No further research is needed.
more funds	3	4	8	0	15	more funds to support development and implementation of technology and products in a cost-effective way
market liberalisation	0	0	1	0	1	market liberalisation is needed to improve competition and efficiency in the sector of energy production
technology assessment	0	0	8	0	8	assess existing and theoretical technologies and realise their potential in the EU. The AP should build on this.
focus on RES	5	2	3	0	10	RES have local applications and increase the security of supply and stability in Europe
make consumer pay	1	0	1	1	3	if the consumer has to pay for inefficiency, there will be a demand for efficiency technology creating a sustainable market
modal shift	3	1	0	0	4	to improve connections between different means of transport is energy efficient
energy services	0	0	5	0	5	short term contracts for energy supply increase efficiency from the supplier
tax incentives	2	0	5	2	9	tax exemptions stimulate investment in energy efficiency equipment
research vs implementation	4	0	5	1	10	research should lead to effective systems that produce long-term profits research outcomes should not stay in closed boxes
specific research	3	2	7	0	12	applied research on energy efficiency technology and not only on efficient energy production. Topics decided also by research institutes and not only by central power
implement legislation	1	0	3	0	4	better implementation of existing legislation would lead to energy savings
simulation models	0	1	0	0	1	develop simulation models to easily assess the costs/impacts of a measure/technology

involve SMEs	1	1	4	0	6
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QUESTION 2	Counting					
Keywords	NGOs	MS	Industry	Citizens	Total	long version
ETS + other policies	0	1	2	0	3	ETS together with other policies like CHP, Large Combustion Plant and IPPC Directives will boost energy efficiency in power plants
Cost internalization	0	0	5	0	5	price signal, internalizing costs, will incentivise more efficient and economic use of energy
tax emission rights	0	0	0	1	1	taxes on emission rights to increase public funds to invest in energy efficiency
too complex to monitor	0	0	4	0	4	ETS is too complicated to monitor. CO ₂ reduction targets would be more effective
ambitious real targets	11	1	2	0	14	Need to avoid that things remain on paper. Need to have short/mid-term targets to boost action
more incentives	2	0	2	0	4	more incentives to make industry improve energy efficiency
clear doubts	0	0	8	2	10	stakeholders have clear doubts that ETS is the solution
Key tool	3	1	7	1	12	agreement that ETS is a key tool to meet Kyoto objectives and improve energy efficiency
reduce bureaucracy	0	1	2	2	5	need to reduce bureaucracy, making the system more transparent, practical and appealing
benchmark	6	1	2	0	9	create benchmarks on basis of best available technology in order to avoid market distortions
expand scope	2	2	14	0	18	expand scopes by including additional sectors (transport, aviation, buildings,...) and gases
not good for housing	0	0	1	0	1	the ETS is not adequate for the housing sector
reduce allowances	2	1	3	0	6	reduce allowances to promote energy efficiency and reduce emissions
auction allowances	6	0	1	0	7	like this, reductions would be made where they would be cheaper

reduce costs	0	0	3	1	4	reduce the costs of management of the system
effective action needed	0	1	1	1	3	MS need to effectively implement EU policies and make them work
NAPs consistency	2	0	3	0	5	consistency between National Action Plans and market-based mechanisms is the key
market based mechanisms	1	0	3	0	4	emphasis on market-based mechanisms is the key
assessment	0	1	2	1	4	need to assess whether ETS is an administrative burden or has environmental benefits and what are they
EU allowances	0	0	1	0	1	create a system of EU wide allowances exchange
award En Efficiency	0	2	4	0	6	with certificates and allowances and based on energy efficiency improvements and not only on the historic of emissions
additional plan	1	0	2	0	3	CO ₂ emissions are allocated an equivalent in euros to create a fund for clean energy projects

QUESTION 3	Counting					
Keywords	NGOs	MS	Industry	Citizens	Total	long version
EE essential	9	4	12	3	28	sustainable development and revitalisation of EU economy must take energy efficiency on board
EE Plans essential	6	5	18	1	30	MS should produce specific action plans to improve energy efficiency and disseminate best practices following guidelines from EU policy
modelled reports	3	2	4	1	10	create a model for reporting, making the evaluation, comparison and benchmarking more efficient
sanctions	1	0	0	0	1	sanction MS that adopted/proposed measures and did not implement them
bureaucracy	0	2	9	0	11	Action Plans are useful, but benchmarking, the peer review process and the role of the Sustainable Energy Forum all together will increase bureaucracy
flexibility	0	0	4	1	5	need to adapt measures to different realities in different MS

integrated approach	1	2	6	0	9	one clear plan/report for all energy efficiency policies (environment, transport, economical, housing,...)
Cost-benefit analysis	1	3	8	1	13	Cost-benefit analysis by the Commission before proposing is a pre-requisite
benchmarks	9	6	18	1	34	benchmark per sector will induce efficiency gains at lower cost than national level targets and plans
domination	1	0	0	0	1	old fashioned companies are sometimes dominating opinions and not moving to energy efficiency
Government leadership	0	1	0	1	2	public transport/power stations should set an example and be a mirror of efficiency that the public would follow
harmonization	1	0	6	1	8	product/solutions development is sometimes useless because it is disparate in different MS
international standards	3	1	6	0	10	international cooperation must be secured not to compromise efficiency, market growth and global standards
reports made public	6	1	1	0	8	citizens should know what the country is doing to improve energy efficiency
balance	0	2	5	0	7	balance between mandatory and voluntary measures
pressure	1	0	3	0	4	must be put under pressure, otherwise nothing will happen
clear targets per sector	5	2	6	1	14	clear targets per sector will boost actions
umbrella organizations	0	0	2	0	2	could be used as a platform to spread best practices and promote action, especially in SMEs
indicators	0	4	0	1	5	to measure the improvements in energy efficiency
no more policy	1	1	4	0	6	need to stimulate the creativity of citizens/stakeholders launching orders for innovative tangible products/solutions for specific situations
Directive adoption	0	0	2	0	2	annual energy efficiency plans must depend on the provisions (guidelines) of the Directive on energy end use efficiency and energy services after its implementation
existing plans	2	0	3	0	5	many MS/regions already have strategic plans. Need to implement them correctly and support/disseminate the most effective ones.

market competition	0	3	3	0	6	energy efficiency is stimulated by market competition. Political intervention will lead to market distortion.
Short-term measures	1	0	0	0	1	with objectives, resources and monitoring; but also long-term view of the future energy efficiency policy
regional/local levels	2	1	1	1	5	should get more involvement
public procurement	0	1	0	0	1	
specialised funding	0	1	0	0	1	
BP database	4	0	7	1	12	best practice database per area/region with contacts of people/organization

QUESTION 4	Counting					
Keywords	NGOs	MS	Industry	Citizens	Total	long version
support	15	4	27	6	52	fiscal policy plays an important role that could be improved
against	0	2	7	0	9	taxes are not the best policy to follow
invest revenues	0	4	6	1	11	revenues from fiscal policy should be reinvested in energy efficiency funds, renewable energy sources or R&D
market based	0	3	9	1	13	market based mechanisms should be supported in order to avoid market distortions that sometimes benefit conventional (less clean) energies
low VAT	6	3	16	2	27	for all energy efficiency investments or clean energies (insulation, , renewable energies, solar shading, CHP, Heat pumps, CHP,...)
high taxes	7	2	6	1	16	for pollutant technologies/activities and for high benefits from conventional energies (oil, coal,...) that are not reinvested in research of energy efficiency
high VAT products	1	1	2	0	4	polluter pays high VAT for inefficient products or energy used above a capped level
Government example	0	0	2	0	2	government properties/equipments should set the example for efficiency
fiscal harmonization	2	1	7	0	10	EU-Wide coherent fiscal measures

neutral net result	9	1	8	1	19	increase tax on polluting services but decrease it on labor or certain environmentally friendly behaviour
focus on transport	13	3	7	2	25	higher taxes for less efficient models based on annual CO ₂ or PM emissions, but not removing registry taxes
avoid disadvantages	2	1	12	0	15	policies should avoid putting EU industry at competitive disadvantage
tax incentives	7	5	22	3	37	specific tax reductions for acquisition or application of the energy efficiency technology in households or companies
targeted low-interest loans	1	1	5	0	7	for renewal or implementation of energy efficiency appliances
tax bad properties	3	0	4	0	7	properties that do not meet energy efficiency standards should be penalised
tax car companies	2	0	0	0	2	tax company cars at the same level as individual cars
guidance	0	0	1	0	1	guide to purchase energy efficiency products
increase use	2	0	0	0	2	increase the use of current instruments is the right approach
positive fiscality	0	0	2	1	3	economic instruments as alternatives to taxes for companies and negative fiscality for citizens(tax exemptions)
long-term policy	0	0	1	1	2	Long-term fiscal policy provides stability to markets making industry more confident regarding investment
define polluter	0	0	1	0	1	before we think about polluter pays, we should assess who is the polluter: the consumer or the producer
heat supply networks	0	0	1	0	1	VAT reductions to reduce i market distortion
Cost-reflective pricing	1	1	0	1	3	show the consumer how much they are paying or saving for energy efficiency
benchmarking	0	0	1	1	2	benchmark policy instruments and fiscal incentives and disseminate the most effective ones
other awards	0	1	1	0	2	award companies that meet all regulations and use BAT with other kind of incentives

QUESTION 5	Counting					long version
	NGOs	MS	Industry	Citizens	Total	
support	7	2	12	1	22	
against	0	0	2	0	2	
remove barriers	4	2	5	0	11	remove barriers to effective implementation of energy efficiency measures so that they can be cost effective
ensure transition	0	1	4	1	6	make sure that projects supported can be marketable and self sufficient
simple	2	4	11	0	17	rules need to be simple/transparent and practical
subsidies	0	1	4	1	6	Subsidies for renewables (wind, wave, solar energies,...)
based on energy use	1	0	1	0	2	grants/rebates should be calculated based on energy use and coupled with energy efficiency products
prioritise	2	1	0	0	3	state aids prioritisation based on accurate energy efficiency projects analysis
avoid market distortion	0	1	5	0	6	need to assess whether aids will distort the market and avoid that situation
coordination	0	1	2	0	3	coordinate state aid with ETS and other measures and policies (green certificates trade)
maximize existing measures	3	1	8	0	12	maximizing the potential of existing measures/rules is essential
redefine	5	0	2	0	7	redefine structural/regional/cohesion funds policies so that projects are in fact sustainable and energy efficient
equitable distribution	0	2	5	1	8	aids should be equally distributed to avoid market and concurrence distortion
revision	3	2	7	0	12	energy efficiency related investments should be included and promoted in the revision of the EU Guidelines on State Aids
primary market	3	2	4	0	9	the market should give the right signals and incentives. State aids taking the form of tax exemptions should take place in limited periods just to stimulate the market opening

public tenders	9	0	1	0	10	energy efficiency should be a criteria and should be used to promote the use of public services (transport,...)
technology neutral factors	0	1	2	0	3	state aid rules must be based on technology neutral performance factors
Start-up initiative	0	0	2	0	2	state aid should only be used on start-up initiatives and for a short period of time
prioritise education	1	0	1	0	2	people who know what they can do and its costs and benefits are a levy to make things work
massive investment	0	1	0	0	1	support massive localized investments to avoid environmental impact and increase performance

QUESTION 6	Counting					
Keywords	NGOs	MS	Industry	Citizens	Total	long version
support	12	10	39	8	69	
against	0	0	1	0	1	
driving demand	13	4	23	1	41	Public Authorities should play an exemplary role by investing in RES and driving demand on market and professional capacity (design and application)
info/training	0	1	10	0	11	staff needs to be trained so that green procurement and green public budget become realities
cost is an obstacle	0	1	2	1	4	high cost of equipment/solutions is an obstacle. Tax exemptions could be a solution to reduce the burden
mandatory	5	4	10	2	21	public authorities should be obliged to implement clean technologies in buildings and promote/show them to the public
standards	1	2	5	0	8	standards for energy saving models should be set for buildings with legislation (public buildings performance should be 25% higher that in private buildings)
benchmark	0	2	4	0	6	evaluate and disseminate performance level of public administrations (name and shame)

clarify consumers	2	1	3	0	6	European list of technological solutions, prices and performances. At the present, the field is a jungle
tender requirement	5	3	8	1	17	in new buildings or equipment acquisition, energy efficiency should be a requirement for tenders and procurement
energy services	3	1	7	1	12	contracting lighting, heating, cooling or public building management
EU wide	0	2	0	0	2	National choices should build on EU minimal requirements (to be set)
Public sector targets	1	1	7	0	9	mandatory targets for energy efficiency should be created specifically for public sector
motivate consumers	3	2	13	1	19	show private consumers that their Public Authority succeeded and they can do the same in a cost effective way (life cycle costs)
regulations for procurement	7	6	19	1	33	clear and easy EU regulatory framework for public procurement is needed
guidance	2	3	3	0	8	guidance and promotion of best practices among local/regional authorities
joint procurement	1	0	0	0	1	joint public procurement between several small local authorities to get rebates and new products/services secured by big authorities
no more regulation	0	1	0	0	1	no need for more regulation that has different interpretations in different MS and is very complicated
energy performance certificates	0	2	0	0	2	should be displayed visibly so that public can take note of them
road map	1	0	0	0	1	each MS should detail opportunities, costs and benefits of efficiency improvements, identifying the biggest potentials

QUESTION 7	Counting					
Keywords	NGOs	MS	Industry	Citizens	Total	long version
improve existing initiatives	8	4	7	2	21	inform, synchronize and implement (assess, re-prioritise) existing policies

criteria	0	0	4	1	5	criteria for production, utilisation, elimination and creation of eco-products
control	0	1	1	1	3	reinforce environmental control at commercial and industrial levels EU-wide, putting pressure without imposing methods
cooperation	0	1	2	1	4	industrial, economic and academic centres across Europe to cooperate and create a market for energy efficiency and eco-products
environmental ethic	1	1	6	1	9	deliver/promote moral duties of society. It is not individual responsibility, it is for society as a whole.
commitments	1	1	3	0	5	EU agreed targets and commitments to promote/backup national programs
energy agencies	11	2	1	0	14	establish them to provide advice, local expertise, seek for local opportunities for energy efficiency and manage knowledge transfer programs using Regional Policy Funds
harmonization	0	1	7	1	9	financing systems to energy efficiency programs through public budgets should be harmonized at EU level
local conditions	6	3	10	0	19	energy efficiency funds should take into account local conditions (climate/resources/energy)
priority	3	1	4	0	8	energy efficiency should be a priority at all levels in all projects
targeting	2	0	8	1	11	target funds to where the potential is bigger
Public--private partnership	0	0	4	0	4	makes programs/investments more robust
benchmarking	0	1	6	1	8	benchmark projects, business cases in a detailed, transparent way to robust decisions
reintroduce funding schemes	2	1	2	0	5	successful subsidy schemes should be reintroduced and/or improved
general funding framework	0	0	4	0	4	general funding Framework, but no harmonization given the wide variations between MS (demographic, primary fuel sources, climatic,...)
co-financing	2	3	5	0	10	National and EU financing
Third-party financing	0	0	1	0	1	at national, regional and local levels could also provide solutions and reduce interest rates for energy efficiency investments

integration	0	0	3	0	3	with other instruments like CO ₂ quotas or/and energy certificates
cohesion/structural funds	5	0	12	0	17	allow them to support energy efficiency
not necessary	0	1	0	0	1	energy efficiency funds are not needed. They would only increase the burden on energy prices

QUESTION 8	Counting					
Keywords	NGOs	MS	Industry	Citizens	Total	long version
hard look	2	2	4	0	8	CEC should have a hard look on actions at national level and implementation of EU policies. Not to be soft on infringements.
building management	1	0	2	2	5	Economic lamps, movement detectors for lamps. In construction: increase natural lighting
assure energy efficiency	6	4	15	1	26	check implementation and continuation of use of energy efficient technologies in buildings
benchmark	1	0	2	0	3	only between countries with similar climates
flexibility	1	1	4	0	6	building regulation cannot be EU-wide, seen the differences between MS
Directive review	11	3	19	0	33	Review of the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive should include buildings of less than 1000 m ² . should also include mandatory CHP, RES, integrated heating networks, heat pumps
retrofitting	7	1	5	0	13	80% of the buildings we will have in 2020 are already built. We need to renovate and retrofit.
right instrument	2	0	6	0	8	Energy performance in Buildings Directive is the right instrument if well implemented
specific regulations	3	0	6	1	10	specific directives for insulation/solar shading/blinds/windows for refurbishment of old buildings
difficult implementation	3	2	5	0	10	Difficult implementation of the building directive because of lack of expertise for designing and building. Urgent that CEC supports and monitors the development of this expertise

European Standards	1	1	7	0	9	European minimum energy performance requirements according to BAT to assess the implementation of the Directive
focus on implementation	5	7	19	0	31	Primary focus should be on implementing the current Directive and assess cost effectiveness of measures undertaken.
energy certificates for buildings	1	2	9	0	12	Successful mechanism promoted by Energy Agencies. Should be shown to citizens promoting energy efficiency.
stricter obligations	1	1	7	0	9	compulsory targets for replacement and renovation of equipment/buildings
ESPC	1	1	3	0	5	Energy performance contracting. ESCOs are key to big savings in almost all sectors
aids for diagnosis	1	2	7	0	10	aids to MS to control the energy performance diagnosis/inspections in buildings
create a market	0	1	1	1	3	need to create a market for energy efficiency services. Already being done by the directive on energy services
social benefits	3	0	0	0	3	deliver social benefits to those who implement the Directive

QUESTION 9	Counting					
Keywords	NGOs	MS	Industry	Citizens	Total	long version
middleman	0	0	2	0	2	create an authority to "mediate" and propose solutions where both owner and tenant benefit
reflect certificates	5	3	16	3	27	energy performance certificates should be reflected and mandatory in every property transfer
proper implementation	4	0	8	1	13	proper implementation of the Buildings Directive is fundamental
increase value	0	3	11	2	16	owners investment on energy efficiency increases the value of the property but also the rent (gradually). It is easier to rent if you provide energy efficient buildings
taxes	3	0	2	1	6	owners that do not renovate should pay extra taxes that should be deducted to the user of the building (that pays higher bills of energy)
Low-interest loans	2	0	5	1	8	to help owners make necessary energy efficient improvements

tax incentives	5	4	16	4	29	for energy efficiency improvement works
ABC rating	3	1	4	1	9	for buildings, as it was very effective on domestic appliances, including gross rent and energy efficiency price/cost
range of measures	0	1	2	0	3	not isolated measures, but a range of them: market forces, regulation, incentives and information
information	3	2	5	1	11	awareness on certificates and benefits of energy efficiency technology is fundamental to make them work
minimum energy requirements	1	1	5	1	8	EPBD should encourage MS to set minimum requirements for use of energy in buildings
ESPC	0	0	8	0	8	ESCOs are responsible for maintaining and guaranteeing energy saving measures. They are only paid if benefits are achieved
improve standards	2	1	0	2	5	improve existing building codes and make sure that MS comply
energy audits	3	1	3	2	9	define cost-effectiveness and link inspections to building taxation, making it more expensive if buildings are not performant
no legal incentive	0	1	1	0	2	at the moment there is no legal incentive that takes landlords to improve energy efficiency in buildings
producers responsibility?	0	0	1	0	1	the using of buildings is reflected in a fee that is converted to improve energy efficiency in buildings
dual approach	0	1	0	0	1	give incentives to owners and encourage tenants to demand more efficiency

QUESTION 10	Counting					long version
	NGOs	MS	Industry	Citizens	Total	
Keywords						
mandatory	8	3	1	0	12	legislation should be mandatory, stronger and effectively implemented
enlarged labelling	12	7	20	6	45	apply labelling to a larger range of products and include more information about costs and savings
life time	5	1	3	1	10	information on the costs of managing a product over its life time should be provided in the labels

harmonise test methods	3	0	3	0	6	EU-wide harmonization of test methods is absolutely necessary to avoid unfair market
information	8	7	18	3	36	information campaigns to stimulate labelling "looking" and the option for new technology (more efficient)
efficiency alternatives	1	0	3	0	4	cogeneration, micro generation, heat pumps, all RES
standby	4	3	3	2	12	invest on reducing its significance (5%-10%) at EU level on all products
market surveillance	2	1	3	0	6	check labelling and technical certifications of products to avoid unfair competition
funding programs	0	1	2	0	3	for the design of energy efficient products
VAT reductions	2	1	4	2	9	for energy efficient appliances and increases for non efficient
certificates for buildings	0	0	2	0	2	certificates for energy performance of buildings
revision	7	1	3	0	11	standards for labelling should be revised every 3 to 5 years to keep out the whorst appliances
take-back system	0	0	3	0	3	to facilitate the substitution of appliances, a recovery system (of the old product) should be facilitated by companies
benchmark	3	1	3	0	7	benchmarking products at international level boosts competition and energy efficiency
one standard	1	0	0	1	2	one EU-wide standard is needed. We have too many standards
Directive revision	1	0	1	0	2	revision of the labelling Directive (wider range of products, minimum energy efficiency requirements, changes in tax system, incentives to take up most efficient products)
minimum standards	6	2	3	0	11	mandatory minimum standards for energy efficiency in products

QUESTION 11	Counting					
Keywords	NGOs	MS	Industry	Citizens	Total	long version

taxes	3	3	6	6	18	car taxes should take into account the consumption of the car as well as CO ₂ or PM emissions
eco-responsibility	3	2	2	6	13	promote an eco-conscience and stimulate eco-behaviour from consumers/producers
labelling for cars	2	1	2	3	8	easy way to let consumers know what they are buying and inducing a better choice
voluntary ineffective	10	1	2	3	16	voluntary agreements are generally ineffective
encourage efficient vehicles	3	3	8	7	21	encourage hybrids, fuel cells, stop and start, etc, and discourage sportive, SUV or prestige pollutant cars
fiscal measures	2	0	5	4	11	fiscal measures to discourage car usage and encourage use of clean fuels are the solution. Without them, nothing works
very low efficiency	3	1	1	0	5	combustion engines have very low efficiency. Need to invest on research to improve it
mandatory requirements	8	2	4	3	17	to car manufacturers regarding efficiency, labelling and power
land planning	2	0	3	2	7	land and town planning should be reshaped to make individual transport less important
information	3	3	5	0	11	would help consumers including energy efficiency in their decisions
balance	4	1	2	0	7	between mandatory and voluntary measures (eg multi partite agreements)
limit cars speed	0	0	0	1	1	that would lower the consumption and improve traffic conditions reducing jams

QUESTION 12	Counting					
Keywords	NGOs	MS	Industry	Citizens	Total	long version
essential	7	3	18	1	29	public awareness is essential to make any policy successful
benchmark	1	3	8	1	13	benchmark the best actions undertaken in Europe and disseminate them
focus on schools/universities	5	3	7	1	16	clear and not discriminatory campaigns are essential and should focus mainly on schools and universities

cooperation	6	1	9	1	17	between public administration , media and industry could bring good profits
invoices	0	0	4	0	4	energy companies could use their invoices to deliver advice to the consumer
energy agencies	4	5	6	0	15	EU-wide campaigns are important, but local Energy Agencies are closer to consumer (local reality) and are able to deliver a lot more results
capacity building	2	7	9	2	20	training of trainers is essential to deliver the right message in an effective way
product testing	0	0	1	0	1	product testing should be shown through the media - factual information has more impact
Public-private partnership	0	0	2	0	2	joint forces of institutions/industry/public authorities with the common objective of improving energy efficiency deliver a lot better results
more visibility	5	6	18	2	31	campaigns should be more visible in the media. If well managed, they could be self supported (sponsorship)
clear	5	1	10	3	19	campaigns must be simple, clear and deliver information concerning costs and savings, making the link between energy efficiency practices and health
integrated approach	5	4	8	1	18	awareness should be accompanied by legislative, regulatory or policy measures
support to agencies	3	2	2	0	7	support agencies that are responsible for delivering awareness
database	5	2	2	0	9	create a reliable user-friendly public database
financing	4	0	0	0	4	campaigns should be financed by local, regional actors through energy efficiency funds
focus on SMEs	1	0	0	0	1	focus on SMEs and private households gives a lot more turn back
Long-term campaigns	2	1	0	0	3	have a stronger effect if they are well planned
guidelines	0	0	1	0	1	the commission should provide guidelines for campaigning but national campaigns have a lot more impact then European ones

QUESTION 13	Counting					
Keywords	NGOs	MS	Industry	Citizens	Total	long version

no price increase	0	1	2	0	3	measures should not lead to higher electricity prices
decentralized	13	8	12	1	34	decentralized energy generation system provides more security on supply
more CHP/RES	9	7	19	4	39	more CHP, gas, CCGT and renewable to feed into the grid
SMEs partnership	0	0	1	0	1	research in cooperation with SMEs (creativity)
role definition	0	0	1	1	2	clear definition of the role of private or public bodies who work in the field
harmonization	3	1	4	0	8	rules should be the same across EU in order to facilitate the connection to the grid and trans-national distribution
household microgeneration	0	0	2	1	3	very efficient and could easily diminish grid overload
more research	5	1	8	1	15	research on software/devices to control grid peak demand and evaluate patterns of consumption reducing grid losses
energy storage	0	0	2	1	3	energy storage in small communities should be studied using hydrogen in conjunction with RES. This could be used in households and transport
day/night tariffs	0	0	4	0	4	EU-wide harmonization of day and night time tariffs
avoid monopolies	0	1	2	2	5	encourage SMEs and not big energy lobbying companies that block the market
more funds	3	1	5	1	10	to renew the grid of supply reducing energy losses
mandatory standards	6	0	10	0	16	mandatory minimum standards for grids
benchmark	1	0	1	0	2	EU-wide benchmark identifying best practices
economic incentives	0	2	2	1	5	differentiated taxes to incentivate shift to CHP and increase efficiency in transmissions
clear/ambitious	2	1	1	0	4	EU should adopt a clear, credible and ambitious policy for the period after 2012
market liberalization	0	2	4	0	6	to boost competition and increase efficiency
retain profit	0	0	1	0	1	producers should retain profits from energy efficiency gains to reinvest
maintenance	0	1	0	1	2	maintenance of grids is essential. old cables lead to lower transmission efficiency. Risk of accidents and power loss is reduced.

QUESTION 14	Counting					long version
	NGOs	MS	Industry	Citizens	Total	
strict legislation	1	3	4	0	8	is the only way to improve energy efficiency
energy performance standards	0	0	3	0	3	for equipment and buildings
incentive to suppliers	3	1	12	0	16	linked to the savings of the consumers
mandatory	2	2	7	0	11	energy services scheme should be mandatory as it has a big savings potential
ESCOs	10	3	13	0	26	should be promoted and supported to increase efficiency in households, industry and production
liberalization	1	0	2	0	3	market liberalization would stimulate competition and efficiency
simple	1	2	4	0	7	simple administrative regulations are more efficient
market based	5	2	12	0	19	market based mechanisms are more effective then regulations
partnership with ESCOs	0	1	2	0	3	energy efficiency is an opportunity so, joint ventures between suppliers and ESCO are good solutions
voluntary agreements	1	2	5	1	9	for large companies to become more efficient
different tariffs	0	1	1	1	3	for private consumers, industry, commerce, for different periods,...
no voluntary	7	0	1	1	9	does not work. The objective of energy suppliers is to sell as much as possible
real benefit	1	1	6	0	8	for the consumer and for the supplier
pilot areas	2	0	1	2	5	to try the concept and see if it works
training	4	0	3	1	8	for the utility and energy companies staff
white certificates	0	0	5	0	5	promote them at EU-wide scale
information	3	1	12	0	16	all segments of clients have to be informed of the opportunities they are offered

awards	1	0	0	0	1	for communities that achieve certain targets of efficiency
energy advisor	0	1	2	0	3	each municipality should have one energy advisor to manage energy contracts and give independent advice to consumers

QUESTION 15	Counting					
Keywords	NGOs	MS	Industry	Citizens	Total	long version
analyse	6	2	15	1	24	Analyse current experiences and compare them at EU level. Certificates should be consistent with existing measures, bring added value and not duplicate
very complex	5	1	8	1	15	complexity of the rules makes the system inefficient. Too much bureaucracy
not effective	0	0	1	0	1	white certificates have not demonstrated to be effective
not the solution	1	1	13	1	16	substantial part of the consumption is made by citizens, not companies. Companies have few interest on white certificates
encourage and increase	1	4	5	1	11	white certificates are a good instrument and they should be introduced at EU level
local initiative	2	0	3	0	5	local (national) white certificates and then pass to a harmonized EU market
coherence	1	0	3	1	5	the market has to develop in order to well integrate white certificates
define trading	0	0	3	0	3	need to define if the certificates should be just issued or traded at EU level
good regulation	4	0	2	0	6	white certificates will only work if accompanied by good regulations and ambitious targets
Kyoto connection	1	0	2	1	4	create a certificates system based on carbon to link it to Kyoto commitments
transparent	2	0	7	0	9	transparent and EU-coherent measurement scheme should be used linking to carbon savings
standards	2	0	2	0	4	targets and certificates are useless without product standards as they are needed to calculate the outcome
mandatory targets	0	1	1	0	2	more countries would consider adopting white certificates

merger	0	0	1	1	2	merge both schemes, ETS and white certificates
not linked	5	0	2	0	7	ETS must not be linked to other EU certificates system
information to the public	0	0	1	0	1	general public (that makes things work) should be better informed of these schemes
step by step	1	0	1	0	2	the approach must not be on one step not to avoid a large burden and putting actions at risk
distribution, not generation	0	0	1	0	1	white certificates should involve all types of energy companies but not generation
market mechanism	0	0	4	0	4	white certificates should be designed as a market mechanism
involve all actors	0	0	1	0	1	from producers to consumers
definitions	0	0	1	0	1	CEC should give more concrete definitions of Energy Efficiency Service and Energy Performance Contract
ESCOs	0	0	1	0	1	independent ESCOs to sell/issue energy certificates accordingly

QUESTION 16	Counting					
Keywords	NGOs	MS	Industry	Citizens	Total	long version
benchmark	0	0	8	0	8	to set achievable goals in energy efficiency using cost effective technologies
Low-interest loans	0	0	1	0	1	to help industry on their investments
rewards/fines	1	2	2	1	6	benchmark setting with rewards for good performances and fines for bad ones. E.g. : giving more or less allowances
tax benefits	8	1	2	0	11	to support and incentivate energy efficient investments and replacement of inefficient equipment
labelling	6	0	4	0	10	labelling system for industrial equipment
performance standards	8	0	2	0	10	mandatory minimum energy efficiency performance standards to avoid easy competition (from China)

existing rules	4	3	6	1	14	systematic application and use of existing technology and rules
mandatory targets	2	2	5	1	10	for public and private parties
ISO/EMAS certification	1	0	2	0	3	with effective verification, promoting the involvement of all company staff
information	2	3	7	0	12	effective information to the consumers regarding engines/equipments performance and energy performant industries in order to generate a market demand
financial assistance	1	2	11	1	15	for industry to promote energy efficiency
voluntary agreements	2	4	14	0	20	should be given preference over regulation
more R&D	1	0	2	0	3	more research to better fit technology to specific problems
energy audits	0	1	4	2	7	implement mandatory energy audits to help companies developing a "energy culture" and identifying opportunities
info to business	1	4	10	0	15	giving industry information on costs of energy and opportunities to decrease it improving energy efficiency
Public-private partnerships	1	0	1	0	2	
market balance	2	0	4	0	6	market should not be destabilized leading to unfair competition (free-riders)
more stringent	7	0	1	0	8	EU, National authorities should be more hard on controlling implementation and compliance
no additional regulation	0	0	1	0	1	not to increase the burden
national level	0	0	1	0	1	the best for addressing energy efficiency measures
performance certificates	1	0	0	0	1	would lead to a bigger concern and influence behaviour in a good way

QUESTION 17	Counting	
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Keywords	NGOs	MS	Industry	Citizens	Total	long version
better service	1	3	5	3	12	improve quality of the service offered (punctuality, flexibility,...)
new pricing	0	2	1	4	7	encouraging public transport and discouraging private
policy/pricing the infrastructure	5	2	1	0	8	setup pricing mechanisms and policies to manage infrastructures (differentiate efficient vehicles,...)
information	1	1	4	2	8	more information and awareness campaigns. need constant effort of improvement
EU-basis intermodality	3	3	8	1	15	to facilitate international travelling and transport
good integration	3	1	7	3	14	of different transport modes
park & ride	1	0	1	0	2	must be extended and improved to become more attractive
land-use planning	1	1	2	1	5	to increase use of public transport and discourage use of private vehicles in cities
pricing framework	7	1	1	2	11	needs to be completed ASAP
rail policies	2	0	5	1	8	need to be pursued vigorously
too expensive	0	1	0	1	2	infrastructure investment is too expensive
tax aviation	11	0	3	1	15	new for of taxation/emissions trading for aviation/navigation needs to be examined
reduce parking	1	0	0	0	1	in cities, in order to decrease the number of vehicles going inside
modal shift	7	1	4	0	12	improve and increase modal shifts in cities
avoid bureaucracy	0	0	4	0	4	overregulation and increase of time and cost intensive bureaucracy must be avoided
define products to carry	0	1	0	0	1	definition of sets of products that cannot be transported on road
traffic limitations	5	2	0	0	7	inside cities to encourage and develop public transport (congestion charges, roads closed to traffic, one way streets,...)

research projects	0	0	1	0	1	should be analysed further. E.g. - Wuppertal Institute on traffic management systems
cost-benefit analysis	0	0	1	1	2	preliminary, reliable cost-benefit analysis is essential
market share	0	0	2	0	2	for clean vehicles
competition	0	3	0	0	3	reduces price and increases quality of service
more investment	2	2	1	1	6	in rail, intelligent transport, inland water transport,...

QUESTION 18	Counting					
Keywords	NGOs	MS	Industry	Citizens	Total	long version
support railways	7	0	0	1	8	more resources directed to railways
impact assessment	7	0	3	1	11	transparent cost-benefit analysis on investments are needed to assess which have a bigger impact and energy efficiency, so they can be better supported
integrated	2	3	2	0	7	funding from several simultaneous funds (public, EU, EIB, EBRD, extra-budgetary funds, auto financing in highways)
Polluter Pays Principle	8	1	1	3	13	revenues from road pricing, congestion charges and fuel taxes should be used to improve energy efficiency in infrastructures
prioritise	11	2	1	2	16	give priority to sustainable projects with bigger revenues in shorter periods of time
invest in current infrastructures	3	0	0	1	4	invest in energy efficiency measures in current infrastructures rather than investing in new ones
low speed	4	0	0	1	5	invest in low speed infrastructures
control capacity	1	0	3	1	5	invest in dynamic capacity of management systems for infrastructures
Public-private Partnerships	0	2	5	0	7	are a mean to increase investments, also meaning more jobs and catalyst effect of Community support
companies` taxes	1	0	0	1	2	energy companies (and others) have major benefits from investments in infrastructure that uses electricity so they should also support its implementation

administrative problems	0	0	1	0	1	the problem is not financing but bureaucracy and slow license management
no tax increase for citizens	0	2	0	0	2	
government	0	0	1	0	1	government should be responsible for financing infrastructures together with banks
labelled investments	1	0	0	0	1	label infrastructure projects relating to energy efficiency and give more or less support based on that

QUESTION 19	Counting					long version
	NGOs	MS	Industry	Citizens	Total	
integrated approach	4	2	9	3	18	do not focus on individual innovations but take a more integrated approach (mandatory/voluntary measures balanced)
traffic management	2	2	2	1	7	in order to reduce jams and waiting periods in cities, increasing energy efficiency
fuel efficiency standards	14	3	12	9	38	clear, binding and transparent targets for fuel efficient including characteristics of tyres/air conditioners
incentives	6	6	8	1	21	for shifting from current combustion engines to energy efficient or non motorized vehicles
eco driving	4	2	7	2	15	teach drivers on eco driving styles reducing energy efficient
regulatory measures	4	3	3	0	10	clear measures, for example: limit the fuel consultation on cars
ACEA agreement binding	5	0	0	0	5	ACEA agreement should be made binding, as car manufacturers are not making enough efforts
car labelling	4	0	0	0	4	clear message with info about energy performance of vehicles
priority to freight transport	1	0	0	0	1	priority to freight vehicles and trucks regarding innovation is vital to sustainable economic development in regions
cost-effective	0	0	1	2	3	cost effective measures should be more supported and demonstrated in order to increase their acceptance and penetration

encourage energy-efficient vehicles	4	1	4	0	9	modal shift to energy efficient transport is vital
London model	1	0	0	0	1	London and Stockholm initiatives on traffic limitations should be encouraged in other cities
procurement	1	0	0	0	1	energy efficiency should be a criteria in procurement for cars
infrastructure design	0	0	2	0	2	roads and motorways correct design and improvement could have a major benefit in reducing energy consumption
more R&D	2	0	3	1	6	research and development should be encouraged for continuous improvement
voluntary agreements	0	0	1	0	1	to be further developed focusing on public fleets
partnerships	0	0	1	0	1	facilitate partnerships between local authorities and local operators to improve urban areas efficiency
taxes	5	3	0	2	10	different taxes according to different energy consumptions for cars and other equipment
information	0	0	1	0	1	
energy audits	0	1	0	0	1	mandatory energy audits to transport energy companies

QUESTION 20	Counting					
Keywords	NGOs	MS	Industry	Citizens	Total	long version
Public authorities to lead	12	6	14	3	35	Public authorities are taken as an example and they should be obliged to acquire a percentage of fuel efficient vehicles
guidelines	1	2	0	1	4	to public authorities to stimulate requirements on energy efficiency and environmental criteria in procurement
shift of market	2	0	1	0	3	is needed and public authorities have the power to do it without the risk of market distortions
consumption limits	4	1	2	1	8	for each vehicle and performance targets for the whole fleet

financial support	1	2	1	2	6	high costs of some efficient vehicles diminish the demand - need for supports
dialogue with manufacturers	1	0	0	0	1	in order to identify the most efficient solutions
private companies	1	0	0	0	1	impose obligations also to private companies
freedom	0	2	1	1	4	public authorities should be free to choose how to improve and obtain a clean fleet
expand scope	6	0	0	0	6	procurement not only for heavy duty vehicles
balanced	2	3	4	1	10	member states and public authorities should ensure a balanced and focused approach to avoid market distortions
leasing	0	0	0	1	1	procurement can be replaced in part by leasing as owners (leasing company) will keep the vehicles in good conditions (efficient)
speed limits	1	0	0	0	1	procurement not only with energy efficiency requirements but also with speed limited vehicles
definition	1	1	3	0	5	definition of all the recognised technologies at international level in order to avoid market distortions. The competition will then lead the market
not many offers	0	1	0	0	1	the market does not have many offers in terms of efficient vehicles
common procurement	1	0	1	0	2	public authorities should be encourage to pull forces and buying together, resulting in cost savings
totally	0	0	0	4	4	public authorities should renovate all the fleet with efficient vehicles
buildings	1	0	0	0	1	public authorities should include energy efficiency criteria in procurement for buildings/services also
information	0	1	1	0	2	recent EU legislation on procurement needs to be encouraged and explained at local level

QUESTION 21	Counting					
Keywords	NGOs	MS	Industry	Citizens	Total	long version

expand congestion charges	8	2	5	2	17	congestion charges are good and should be implemented in more cities
taxes	5	2	5	1	13	taxes over fuels and inefficient vehicles and compulsory insurance schemes to externalize costs
polluter pays	10	3	3	4	20	those who cause the problems should pay for them
green fleets	10	3	8	1	22	for urban public transport, supported by the revenues from the congestion charges
EU framework	5	0	2	2	9	providing necessary conditions and guidance for implementing infrastructure and local congestion charges
demonstration projects	1	1	1	0	3	to show the potentialities of this kind of measures
calculate costs	3	0	2	2	7	transparent method to calculate costs should be implemented
holistic approach	0	0	1	0	1	social, economic, environmental dimensions should be integrated in policy making/actions
revise "Eurovignette"	4	0	2	1	7	revision of the "Eurovignette" Directive is necessary in order to avoid market distortions and avoid that all the costs are being paid by society
different forms	0	0	1	0	1	to tighten-up measures in different areas with different problems
services congestion charges	0	1	0	1	2	external costs are sometimes caused by road closure, road works, traffic lights. Entities should also pay for that.
intelligent charging	0	0	2	1	3	flexible charging, changing with the different periods of the day and in different areas. Avoid peages and use electronic payment.
not good idea	0	3	2	1	6	will bring increases on products price and social discrimination
stimulate clean vehicles	0	0	1	0	1	no congestion charges for clean vehicles

QUESTION 22	Counting					
Keywords	NGOs	MS	Industry	Citizens	Total	long version

support	8	3	7	1	19	
EPSC	8	1	7	0	16	these schemes should be better developed within EPSC (performance commitments, long duration services, ...)
funds	13	2	12	1	28	EU should give support through structural and regional funds
working group	1	1	0	1	3	commission should create a working group with stakeholders, financing institutions and Member States to identify the best mechanisms and opportunities
dissemination	10	1	9	4	24	support for dissemination of best practices is needed
information	4	1	7	2	14	stakeholders, institutions should be informed of the possibilities and their benefits
performance rewards	0	3	0	1	4	give rewards to companies who invest and succeed in energy efficiency
benchmark	0	0	2	0	2	benchmarking in order to identify the guidelines to follow in the future
partnerships	1	2	5	1	9	could be developed between companies and local authorities to give access to more funds and assure competition
criteria	0	0	3	2	5	for granting funds and implementing projects
energy agencies management	0	2	1	0	3	energy agencies, as neutral structures, should manage the projects

QUESTION 23	Counting					
Keywords	NGOs	MS	Industry	Citizens	Total	long version
persuasion	2	2	5	1	10	EU should try to persuade third countries to adopt energy efficiency
international energy standards	1	1	6	1	9	to facilitate business relations and promote energy efficiency
revise neighbourhood policy	2	0	0	0	2	to strengthen energy efficiency issues
EBRD as example	6	0	0	0	6	the EBRD provides free energy audits before any lending. This should be implemented in other branches of the world bank

International Energy Agency	4	0	1	0	5	EU should support the growing engagement of the International Energy Agency
leadership	3	0	3	1	7	EU should take the leadership in energy efficiency in order to promote European technologies and companies
facilitate	2	0	2	0	4	cooperation with third countries on electricity distribution to increase security of supply
win-win solutions	2	0	1	0	3	EU to cooperate with third countries in order to develop win-win solutions
partnerships	3	0	10	0	13	stimulate partnerships mainly between SMEs, focusing on research and business
sustainable aid	5	3	10	2	20	preferential aid should be allocated to sustainable projects promoting energy efficiency and renewables
provide expertise	2	0	0	0	2	EU should be able to support foreign countries providing necessary expertise and technical collaboration, namely through the Intelligent Energy Executive Agency
institutional barriers	0	0	2	0	2	EU should address them in order to promote investment in energy efficiency at international level
dissemination	5	0	12	2	19	dissemination of best practices to third countries
IFIs to priority	4	1	0	0	5	energy efficiency projects should be given top priority by International Financial Institutions (IFIs)

QUESTION 24	Counting					
Keywords	NGOs	MS	Industry	Citizens	Total	long version
know how	7	3	7	1	18	free of charge provision of know-how to developing countries
transfers	8	2	10	2	22	of knowledge and technology but having in regards adaptation due to different cultures, socio-economic situation
Local authorities partnerships	1	0	0	0	1	to promote exchanges between local authorities of developed and developing countries

export	1	0	3	1	5	EU should engage promotion of exports of energy efficiency goods and technologies
pluri-annual programs	0	0	1	0	1	which should be periodically verified for "performance" by the EU
WTO negotiations	0	1	1	0	2	need to ensure that services in energy efficiency remain in the field of the negotiations of the WTO so they can profit from non-discrimination and market opening
build capacity	1	0	5	2	8	building capacity, support and develop energy efficiency technology in third countries instead of recycling old technology
expertise	2	0	2	0	4	Intelligent Energy Executive Agency should provide necessary expertise and support technical collaboration
international treaty	1	0	1	0	2	developing countries could keep funding if they achieve their targets
collaboration	2	2	6	2	12	with organizations, centres, associations and companies in developing countries
benchmark	0	0	1	0	1	
CDM projects	5	1	5	0	11	good vehicles for dissemination of good technology

QUESTION 25	Counting					
Keywords	NGOs	MS	Industry	Citizens	Total	long version
create market	2	1	2	0	5	measures should be supported to develop a market for energy efficiency products accessible to a broader range of countries
avoid market distortion	6	1	5	0	12	reality is not the same in every country. Negotiations should take that into account in order to avoid market distortions
focus on EU	3	0	3	0	6	focus on EU products with best energy efficiency potential and take advantage of that within the negotiations
ban low efficiency	0	0	3	1	4	low efficiency products production should be banned
without barriers	6	0	0	0	6	best available technology on energy efficiency should be available without barriers
targets	0	0	2	0	2	set targets for long term benefits

standards	1	0	5	1	7	instead of tariffs, legislate minimum energy efficiency levels to place products on the market
environmental goods	1	0	1	0	2	increase the WTO list of environmental goods (CHP for example)
balance support programs	0	0	0	1	1	support programs to energy efficiency should be more balanced and international financing institutions should be more encouraged to get involved
funds	1	0	0	1	2	funds for long/medium term projects on energy efficiency in countries that accept negotiations
against	0	1	1	0	2	against movement for free trade for products and the categorization into energy efficient and non energy efficient products

ANNEX III – General statistics regarding the contributions on the Internet Platform



