



## MINUTES

### **2<sup>nd</sup> Meeting of the EU-India Working Group on Energy Efficiency/Renewable Energy 31 January 2007**

The 2<sup>nd</sup> meeting of the working group was held on 31 January 2007 in the premises of Directorate-general for Energy and Transport of the European Commission in Brussels. The agenda and the participants list are annexed to the minutes. The main objectives of this meeting were to exchange information on the situation in India and the EU in the specific domains of energy efficiency of end-use appliances, on cogeneration and on biofuels as well as to identify concrete areas for cooperation within these domains.

The Chairmen Messrs Werring and Shankar opened the meeting by reiterating shortly the role of this working group within the EU-India cooperation in the energy sector and by stating that the agenda was following the recommendations provided during the constitutive meeting of this working group in March 2006 in Delhi. Mr. Werring also highlighted the Roundtable on energy efficiency which would take place the next day in Brussels, on 1 February 2007, during which the idea of launching an international agreement on energy efficiency will be presented. For instance, end-use appliances being worldwide circulating goods, the harmonisation of their efficiency standards would play a key role in this context. The Indian delegation is going to attend the event.

The participating experts gave a series of presentations:

#### **Energy efficiency of end-use appliances:**

Mr. Kolb gave an exhaustive overview on the minimum performance requirements and the labelling of appliances in the EU covering the European Eco-design, the European labelling schemes and the Energy Star label between in EU and the USA for office equipment. The overall objective of the EU's activities in this context is to improve the energy efficiency of energy using products, while duly taking into account the other relevant environmental aspects throughout a product's life cycle.

The Eco-design directive implements measures to guarantee minimum performance requirements for relevant environmental aspects (throughout life-cycle) of a product including energy efficiency. Once the measures are approved by the 27 EU Member States, they have to be notified to WTO. This process is managed by a Consultation Forum which is composed by Member States, industry and other stakeholders. At the moment, several studies on specific appliances and their potential for energy efficiency improvement are ongoing which will lead to the next step to identify the

concrete measures to be implemented. Indian companies are invited to participate actively in this process. Information can be found at the following web-site:

[http://ec.europa.eu/energy/demand/legislation/eco\\_design\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/energy/demand/legislation/eco_design_en.htm)

The EU Energy Label system provides useful comparative information on energy performance and other aspects of household appliances for the consumer. It is based on a regulatory framework which has to be adapted regularly to the progress of technology. The system has proven to be successful and the energy efficiency of the products has improved considerably. It is now under discussion to extend the scope to products other than household equipment.

The Energy Star label is a voluntary labelling programme between the EU and the USA for products complying with certain energy efficiency criteria and it aims at fostering the energy efficiency of office equipment being traded worldwide without introducing trade barriers.

In response to this presentation Mr Shankar gave an overview on the policy tools for end use appliances and energy efficiency in India. There is a national consensus on giving high attention to energy efficiency aspects. This is translated in the achievements made during the last 10 to 15 years and in the entry into force of the Energy Conservation Act in 2001. This regulatory framework empowers the government to mandate energy audits of processing industries, to implement mandatory and voluntary labelling programmes and to prescribe norms and standards and mandate compliants. The industry has been benefiting from a 5 years adaptation period before concrete implementation of the different measures becomes gradually mandatory.

The Indian government works with industry towards labelling programmes based on a graded scale for specific appliances. The first programmes will be applicant to the market by April 2007 and concern fluorescent tube lights and refrigerators. A large range of further products has been identified to join in the medium term, e.g. water heaters, motors for water pumps, washing machines and micro wave ovens.

India also envisages replacing conventional lightening by LED and other energy efficient bulbs such as CFL in a large scale.

Mr. Shankar stated that India was interested in cooperating with the EU in the area of labelling for end-use appliances, in the Energy Star programme as well as in the modernisation of the appliance industry in India. It was agreed that there would be an exchange of documentation and that the envisaged study on eco-design should take the outcome of the working group's meetings into account and should play an important role in the cooperation process. This should be reflected in the relevant Terms of References for the study.

### **Cogeneration:**

Dr. Riddoch gave an overview on the situation of cogeneration in the EU. Around one third of all incoming energy fuels to the EU is lost during the thermal electricity generation. The tendency in the EU goes clearly towards enhanced use of cogeneration as it combines the advantages of reducing CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, increasing energy efficiency by using the by-product heat for district heating and contributing to the security of energy supply. Although there is a legal framework on the promotion of cogeneration in place, the scenario of the operating plants, the governmental incentives and the electricity market

varies considerably in the different Member States. Therefore, a new directive is under preparation setting the frame for further strengthening this technique.

Messrs Batra and Shukla gave exhaustive overviews of the overall renewable energy sector in India focussing also on cogeneration and on biofuels respectively.

Cogeneration is also in India being used increasingly. It is mostly focussed on industry use of electricity produced by cogeneration techniques. The potential for power generation based on cogeneration in India is estimated at above 20.000 MW. Cogeneration in India relies mainly on sugar cane. More attention for the accelerated promotion of energy efficiency and cogeneration measures is still needed in the technical, financial/economical, regulatory and institutional areas.

India is interested in close cooperation with the EU in this sector, and notably on the potential use of cogeneration and the related technology for district cooling. In this context, India is invited to participate in the 7<sup>th</sup> Research Framework Programme which was mentioned as a possible instrument for launching a study on the potentials of cogeneration and combined district cooling in India. Other programmes to be kept in mind are "Eco-Building" and "Asia-Urbs". It was also informed that the International Energy Agency is envisaging an important study on the international potential of cogeneration.

### **Biofuels:**

India is giving increasingly importance to biofuels. However, the Indian Government line is very clear in this context: No land used today for edible agriculture produce should be diverted into agricultural land producing the basis for biofuel. At this stage India is facing a broad range of challenges in the research sector. Jatropha is seen as one potential plant for the production of biofuels in India although the beginning of commercial production still needs a lot of work beforehand. The main barriers, India is confronted with at the moment are the current availability of raw material, the technologies to be used and the supply of Jatropha seeds.

The following discussion showed that India is well aware of the controversial discussions on the advantages and disadvantages of Jatropha plantations and its use for production of biofuels. India is seeking cooperation with the EU specifically in the domain of off-grid power generation. It was agreed that the envisaged study on biofuels will concentrate on the 1<sup>st</sup> generation of biofuel production.

During the discussions on the presentations the following areas of mutual interest were identified for further enhanced work in this group: energy efficiency, notably labelling; cogeneration also in view of district cooling; biofuels 1<sup>st</sup> generation. It was agreed that nodal persons from each side would collaborate in order to identify in their areas concrete issues to be treated by the group in its future work. The results could lead to targeted expert meetings in the future.

<b>Area</b>	<b>EU nodal person</b>	<b>Indian nodal person</b>
Energy efficiency, notably on labelling	Mr. André Brisaer European Commission DG Energy and Transport Head of Unit "Energy efficiency"	Mr. Ajay Mathur Director General, Bureau of Energy Efficiency, New Delhi
Biofuels, 1 <sup>st</sup> generation	Paul Hodson/Katrien Prins European Commission DG Energy and Transport Head of Unit "Regulatory policy & Promotion of renewable energy"	Ms Aditi S. Ray Economic Advisor, Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas
Cogeneration	Luc Werring European Commission DG Energy and Transport, Principal Adviser	Mr. Ajay Mathur Director General, Bureau of Energy Efficiency, New Delhi

Indian and EU delegations expressed satisfaction on the outcome of the meeting as it was informative and paved the way for closer cooperation between the two sides.

Both co-chairs concluded the meeting by recognizing the usefulness of the deliberations and by expressing the hope that the working group will result in an enhanced EU-India cooperation including industry cooperation.

It was mutually agreed

- that the outcome of the WG work will be reported to the next India-EU Energy Panel.
- that the agreed minutes of this WG meeting as well as the slides of the presentations given by the experts will be made publicly available on the website of the European Commission ([http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/energy\\_transport/international/bilateral/india/energy/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/energy_transport/international/bilateral/india/energy/index_en.htm)).
- that the next meeting of the WG will be held in India, preferably second half of 2007.

Annexes: Participants list, meeting agenda

## Annex 1

### to the Minutes 2<sup>nd</sup> Meeting of the EU-India Working Group meeting on Energy Efficiency/Renewable Energy

31 January 2007

#### Participants list

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### **Indian Delegation:**

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## **Annex 2**

### **to the Minutes 2<sup>nd</sup> Meeting of the EU-India Working Group meeting on Energy Efficiency/Renewable Energy**

**31 January 2007**

### **Agenda of the First Working group meeting Wednesday, 31<sup>st</sup> January 2007**

Venue: 24, Rue Demot (building DM24), room 3/47 "Günther Hanreich", Brussels

- 9h30** Opening by the Chairmen of India and EU side  
Context of the meeting  
Feasibility of a multi national agreement on energy efficiency
- 10h00** Policy tools for end use efficiency in the EU
- The Eco design Directive
  - The labelling directive
  - Energy Star
- 11h00** Policy tools for end use energy efficiency in India
- 12h00** Discussion on possible fields for cooperation e.g. in developing standards and exchange of information. The role of industries.
- 13h00** Lunch
- 14h30** Energy efficiency in distributed power generation and co-generation.
- Presentation of situation in the EU and India
  - Possibilities for cooperation in technology development.
- 16h00** Biofuels in EU and in India
- New initiatives in the EU on standards and certification of origin
  - The potential of Jatropha for biodiesel in India and other tropical countries
  - Possible fields for cooperation
- 17h00** Conclusions of the meeting by both Chairmen