2. The achievement of these objectives demands an awareness of the following:

— the environment as the common heritage of mankind,

— the ecological balance and the need to safeguard it,

— the right to enjoyment of an unpolluted environment,

— the need for the rational use of natural resources,

— the effects of human activities on the local, national and world environment,

— the way in which each individual can by his own behaviour, particularly as a consumer, contribute to the protection of the environment.

*Article 2*

1. The competent authorities of the Member States shall introduce the points set out in Article 1 (2) at all levels of teaching, general education and vocational training (including adult training), in cooperation with local bodies and, where appropriate, parents.

To this end, the competent authorities of the Member States shall:

— give consideration to these aspects when drawing up curricula and the disciplines in question and organizing interdisciplinary courses,

— make provision for extra-curricular school activities by means of which theoretical knowledge of the environment acquired in school can be tried out in practice,

— take appropriate measures to develop teachers' knowledge of the environmental matters in the context of their initial and in-service training, and encourage their further training by means of pilot schemes and research projects,

— undertake specific action to provide teachers and pupils with appropriate teaching materials.

2. The Member States shall promote the training of specialists in the various disciplines relating to the environment by introducing ecological subjects into further training programmes. This shall also be encouraged in the field of vocational training, including university education, with a view to steering the behaviour of those with future responsibilities in a direction which is most favourable to the conservation of the environment and natural resources.

3. In order to ensure that the actions set out in the two preceding paragraphs are incorporated more effectively into the teaching structures and strategies of the respective education and training systems, the competent authorities of each Member State shall draw up a programme setting out the practical arrangements for the implementation of the objective referred to in Article 1 (1).

4. These programmes shall take account of the fact that environmental education and vocational training is a principle of interdisciplinary teaching of relevance both to the field of natural sciences and that of social sciences.

*Article 3*

Member States shall take the necessary measures to comply with this Decision by 1 April 1990 at the latest and shall forthwith notify the Commission thereof.

*Article 4*

The Commission shall present a report on the implementation of this Decision to the Council and the European Parliament by 1 July 1992.

*Article 5*

This Decision is addressed to the Member States.

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## Proposal for a Council recommendation to the Member States to promote cooperation between public electricity supply companies and auto-producers of electricity

*COM(88) 225 final*

*(Submitted by the Commission to the Council on 19 May 1988)*

(88/C 172/10)

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community, and in particular Article 235 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Parliament,

Having regard to the opinion of the Economic and Social Committee,

Whereas:

In its resolution of 16 September 1986 concerning new Community energy policy objectives for 1995 [1] the Council adopted as sectoral objectives improved energy efficiency in all sectors and a greater contribution from new and renewable sources of energy.

In accordance with the Council resolution of 26 November 1986 on a Community orientation to develop new and renewable energy sources [2] the Commission has already submitted to the Council a recommendation to the Member States on developing the exploitation of renewable energy sources in the Community [3].

Combined heat and power generation (CHP) and waste energy (combustion of waste and use of residual heat in industry) with their potential for oil substitution and savings of exhaustible primary energy sources, could make an important contribution to the achievement of the Community's 1995 energy policy objectives.

The generation of electricity is a common field of application not only for renewable sources of energy but also for waste energy and for CHP (in total hereinafter called RWC) and is therefore of central importance to the development of this energy supply potential.

These power generation processes are mainly suited, because of factors inherent to the public supply system, to auto-production outside this system.

The profitability of RWC auto-production will also depend on the conditions of cooperation with the public electricity supply companies as regards sales of surplus electricity, purchases of additional electricity, and the provision of reserve capacity.

Certain existing laws and administrative provisions can constitute an obstacle to the development of auto-production based on RWC.

The price for the auto-producer's electricity sales to the public network should be orientated as closely as possible to avoidable costs in the public supply system in order to guarantee appropriate revenues for the auto-producer.

A framework of appropriate measures should govern cooperation on electricity between auto-producers and public supply companies by establishing common principles and hence creating better conditions for the further development of RWC auto-production of electricity in the Community,

HEREBY RECOMMENDS TO THE MEMBER STATES:

1. That, in order to promote auto-production of electricity, based on renewable energy sources, waste energy and combined heat and power (RWC), they should provide a framework for cooperation between public supply companies and all RWC auto-producers, under which the conditions concerning the quantity and price of electricity exchanges are agreed in accordance with common principles;

2. That they should facilitate the creation of this framework by the introduction of standard contract criteria:

   — either by voluntary arrangements between the parties concerned,

   or

   — if necessary, through specific legal or administrative provisions,

   and that existing legal or administrative provisions at variance with such criteria should be adapted accordingly. The need for defining specific procedures for resolving disputes about contract conditions should also be examined.

3. To ensure within such arrangements or provisions:

   3.1. that with regard to quantities:

   — auto-production of electricity based on RWC is authorized in principle as long as a public interest is not thereby infringed, and that it is not impeded either by legal and administrative provisions or by conditions imposed by the public suply companies,

   — the public supply companies should be obliged to offer to purchase those quantities of electricity which arise out of auto-production based on RWC, always provided that the economic operation of existing public generating plants is not thereby jeopardized;

   3.2. that with regard to prices:

   — reimbursement for electricity sales to the public supply network from auto-production based on RWC should:

   — be determined regardless of the type of energy used for such auto-production,

(1) OJ No C 241, 25. 9. 1986.
(2) OJ No C 316, 9. 12. 1986.
(3) COM(87) 432 final, 28. 9. 1987.

— be based primarily on the long-term average costs avoided in the public electricity supply system for the area in question,

— correspond at least to the variable costs avoidable in public supply, i. e. mainly the avoidable fuel costs,

— guarantee an additional reward to the extent that the auto-producer contributes, in the public supply, to the avoidance of capacity costs in the generation or purchase of electricity. The size of this reward should depend on how regularly the auto-producer's electricity production capacity is available, especially at peak periods,

— reimbursement for the purchase of electricity from the public supply network is determined in such a way that auto-producers are treated in the same way as comparable purchasers without auto-production,

— the rules regarding these reimbursements are as transparent as possible.

4. To report to the Commission after three years on the progress on cooperation between public electricity supply companies and auto-producers.