

A European policy for efficient appliances

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October 30, 2008



Context

- Energy Efficiency Action Plan released November 06
- Key elements as regards energy efficiency of appliances:
 - » Ecodesign– push the market by taking out the least-performing products
 - » Energy labelling – pull the market by promoting the best-performing products
 - » Complemented by public procurement and other incentives set mainly at the level of Member States

Goal: improve the energy efficiency of energy using products, while duly taking into account the other relevant environmental aspects throughout a product's life cycle

● Ecodesign: the general principles

- The framework Directive provides for implementing measures (IM) on particular product groups to be adopted by the Commission or voluntary agreements
- Product specific ecodesign implementing measures: minimum performance requirements for relevant environmental aspects (throughout life-cycle) of a product – including energy efficiency
- Strict criteria for selecting products
- requirements on the product only – influence at the design phase
- Non-complying products must not be marketed in the Community
- Requirements set at the level corresponding to the least life-cycle cost

● Steps for developing an ecodesign implementing measure

- develop technical basis (usually in a preparatory study) for an implementing measure (Consultant)
- develop suggestion for implementing measure and do Impact Assessment (Commission)
- Consultation Forum (Stakeholders and EU Member States) discusses implementing measure
- Regulatory Committee (EU Member States) votes on implementing measure
- WTO notification

● Ecodesign: current status (1)

- 25 products under preparation
- Implementing Measures that were/will be voted by the Regulatory Committee still this year:

Measure	Scheduled Commission adoption	Estimated savings (annual by 2020)
Standby	Dec 2008	35 TWh
Simple set-top boxes	Jan 2009	6 TWh
Street & Office lighting	Feb 2009	38 TWh
External power supplies	Feb 2009	9 TWh
Domestic Lighting	March 2009	37 TWh

Total (125 TWh) exceeds by 15 TWh the annual household electricity consumption of Portugal, Spain and Sweden combined

Ecodesign: current status (2)

- By end of 2009: TVs, water heaters, fans, circulators, electric motors pumps, washing machines, dishwashers, refrigerators and freezers.
- All of the above will be complemented with labelling set in parallel under the Framework Labelling Directive 92/75 EEC
- First requirements to be applicable one year after adoption by Commission
- The adoption of additional measures will depend on inter-institutional arrangements during and after the transition to the new EP

Ecodesign Working Plan

- Adopted on October 21st
- Gives indicative product families to be tackled under Ecodesign in 2009-20011
- Product groups include:
 - » Air-conditioning and ventilation systems (not tackled under the ongoing studies)
 - » Electric and fossil-fuelled heating equipment
 - » Food-preparing equipment
 - » Industrial and laboratory furnaces and ovens
 - » Machine tools
 - » Network, data processing and data storing equipment
 - » Refrigerating and freezing equipment
 - » Sound and imaging equipment
 - » Transformers
 - » Water-using equipment
- Applicable studies on some of the above to be launched in 2009



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● Ecodesign extension

- Proposal adopted July 17
- Extension of scope to energy-related products, meaning those products that have an impact of the energy consumption during use
- Examples of possible products to be tackled: windows, some construction products, water taps...
- Currently preparation for 1st reading in the Council

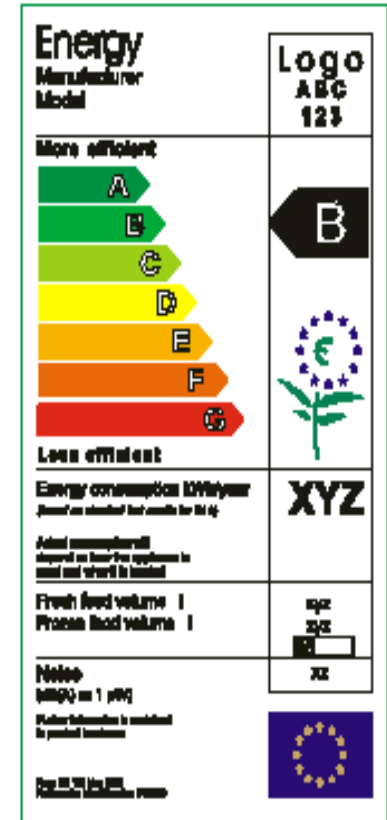
● Future?

- 2012 – review of the Directive
- Extension to all products?

EU Energy Label for household equipment (framework directive 92/75/EC):

- Mandatory label for a large group of products (including washing machines, refrigerators and lamps)
- Label provides easy-to-understand information on the energy performance to the consumer
- Dynamic but predictable to encourage improvement products while providing clarity on investments for Industry
- Has to be rescaled every few years in order to reflect the shift of the market to more energy-efficient appliances

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● Proposal for a recast of the Framework Energy Labelling Directive

- To be adopted as part of Novembers' SER
- Scope to be extended to:
 - » Non-household energy-using products (e.g. motors)
 - » Energy-related products (as in the revised Ecodesign Directive)
- Directive to provide classes of efficiency under which Member States should not set incentives and/or procure

In parallel to the above ongoing work on the modification of the label

● Proposal for a Directive on the Labelling of Tyres

- To be adopted as part of Novembers' SER
- The scheme will allow end-users to compare tyres by means of a grading on fuel efficiency as well as on wet grip and by the indication of the external rolling noise emitted
- It is proposed that the labelling scheme will enter into effect by the end of 2012.

● Labelling: Energy Star

- Voluntary energy efficiency labelling of office equipment: computers, monitors, printers, copiers etc
- Scheme shared with US, Japan and others
- General principle: when specifications are set 25% of the models on the market may qualify



- Since last year central government authorities in EU MS have to use in their public procurement criteria not less demanding than Energy Star

- The expected benefits of the whole package (excluding tyres)
 - Energy savings (96 Mtoe/annum by 2020)
 - Minimised impact on the environment (282 MT of CO2/annum by 2020)
 - Financial savings (about €80 bln/annum by 2020)
 - Level playing field and clear regulatory framework for manufacturers

More info

DG Energy and Transport

- http://ec.europa.eu/energy/demand/index_en.htm



Thank you