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An introduction to the Ecodesign Directive

Energy Efficiency Co-ordination Group meeting

28 June 2017

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Outline

▶ Overview

- What Ecodesign is
- Why it is important

▶ How it works

- Setting priorities
- Implementation

▶ Member State responsibilities

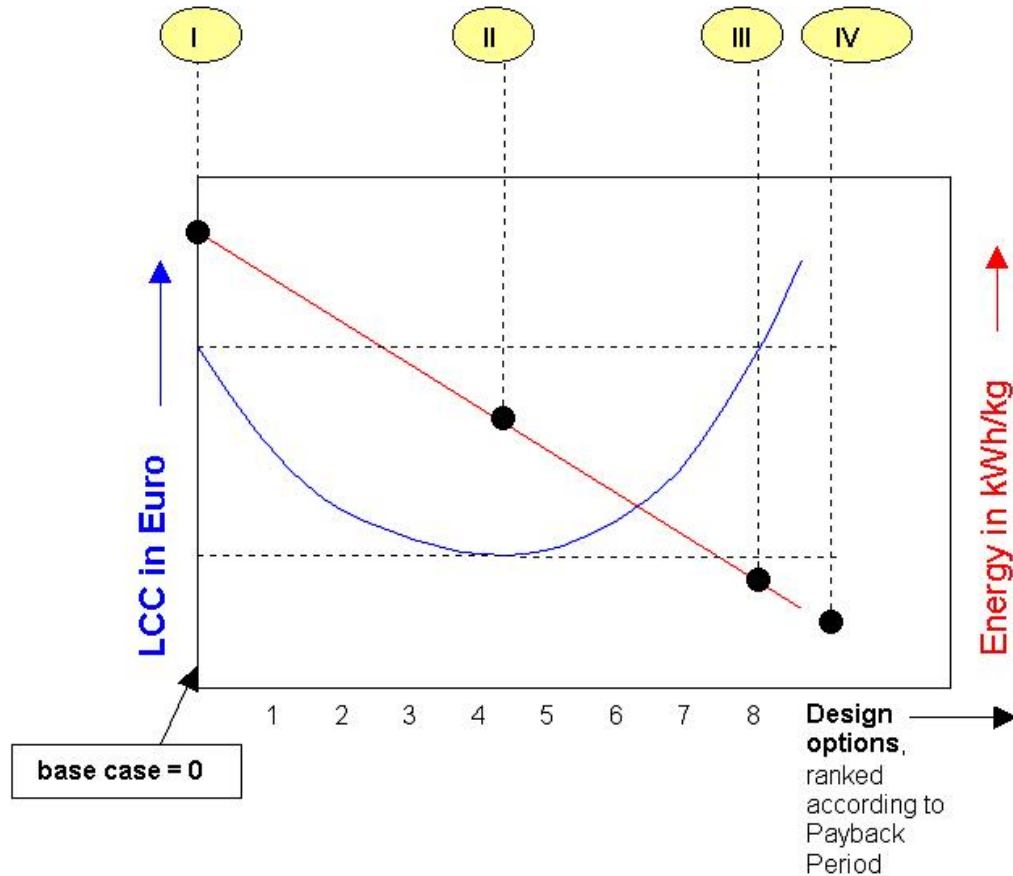
An introduction to the Ecodesign Directive

Outline:

- What it is and why it is important
- Implementation
- Member State Responsibilities

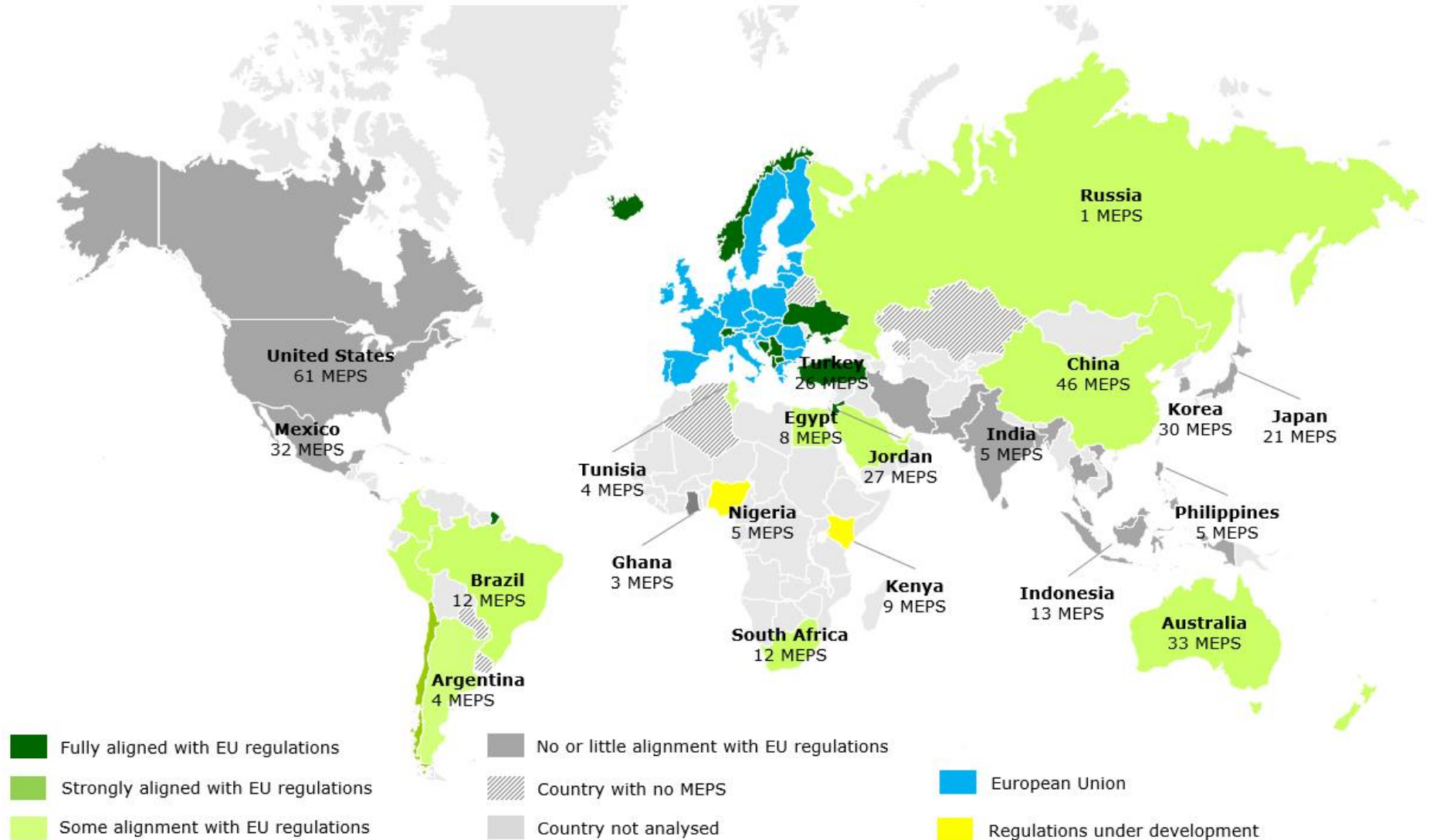
MEPS Designed to be cost effective

- ▶ Takes into account capital costs and operating costs over lifetime to find Least Life Cycle Costs

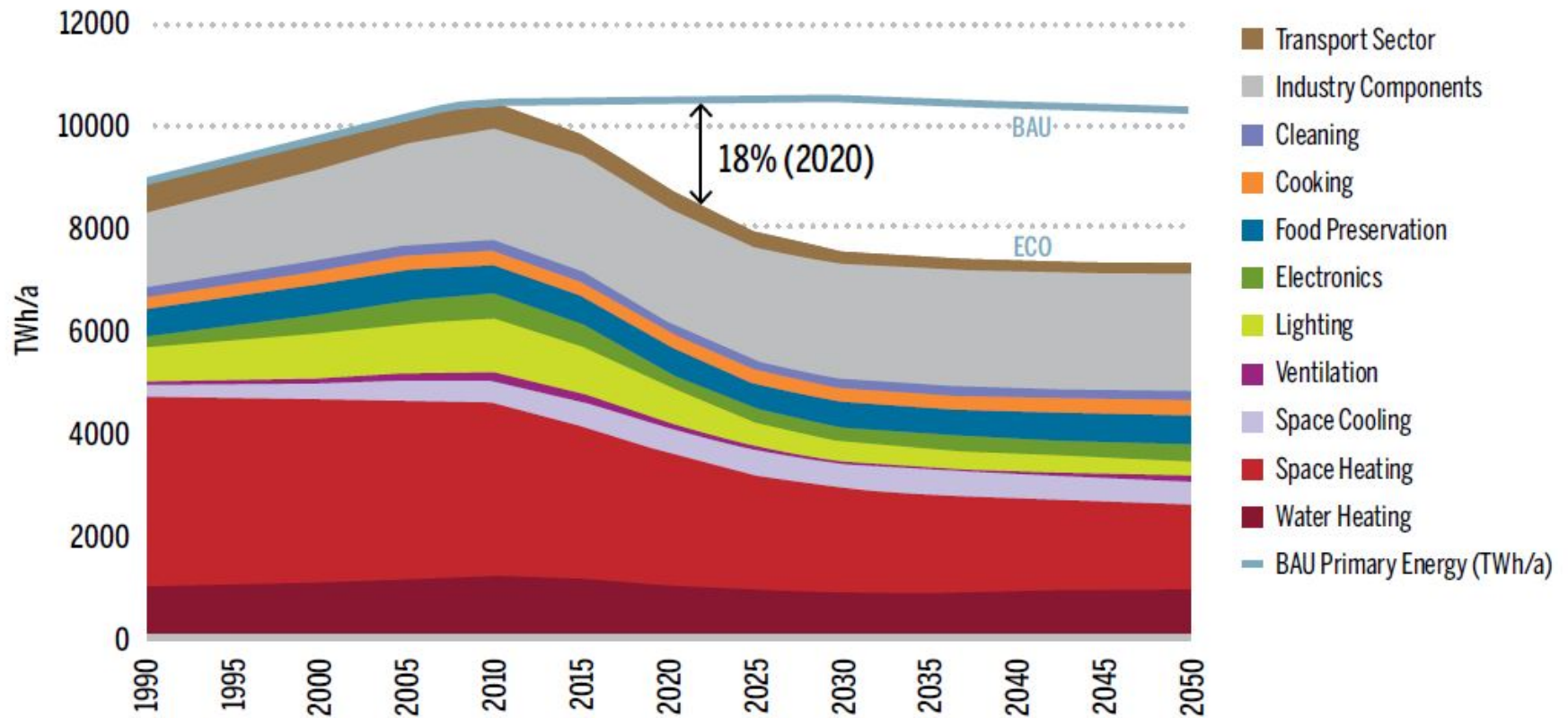


Worldwide uptake of MEPS (2013 data)

From “Impact on the EU’s Ecodesign and Energy/Tyre labelling legislation on third jurisdictions” 2014



Primary EU energy savings from Ecodesign and energy labelling



Data from "Ecodesign Impact Accounting " 2015,
Graph from "Achievements of appliance energy efficiency standards and labelling programs - a global assessment in 2016"



But - Ecodesign is more than a MEPS

- ▶ Considers all environmental impacts of the products over their life cycle, from cradle to grave: including energy in use, embodied energy and non energy related environmental impacts



Other impacts of Ecodesign and Energy Labelling

NB based on ex-ante projections

- ▶ 319 Mt CO₂ equivalent (7% of 2010 EU-total) less greenhouse gas emissions
- ▶ 336 million m³ drinking water and 0.4 Mt printer paper saving;
- ▶ € 112 bn net saving on consumer expenditure (€ 174 bn gross saving, € 62 bn additional capital cost)
- ▶ € 57 bn extra revenue for industry, wholesale, retail and installation sector
- ▶ 800,000 extra direct jobs for industry, wholesale, retail and installation sector

Data from “Ecodesign Impact Accounting “ 2016



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Outline:

- What it is and why it is important
- **Implementation**
- Member State Responsibilities

EC lead DGs on Eco-design

Responsibility shared between two Directorate Generals:

- ▶ DG Energy
- ▶ DG Growth – Internal Market, Industry, Entrepreneurship and SMEs (formerly DG Enterprise & Industry)

With involvement from DG Environment

Ecodesign Framework Directives

▶ Original:

- Eco-design of energy **using** products directive 2005/32/EC

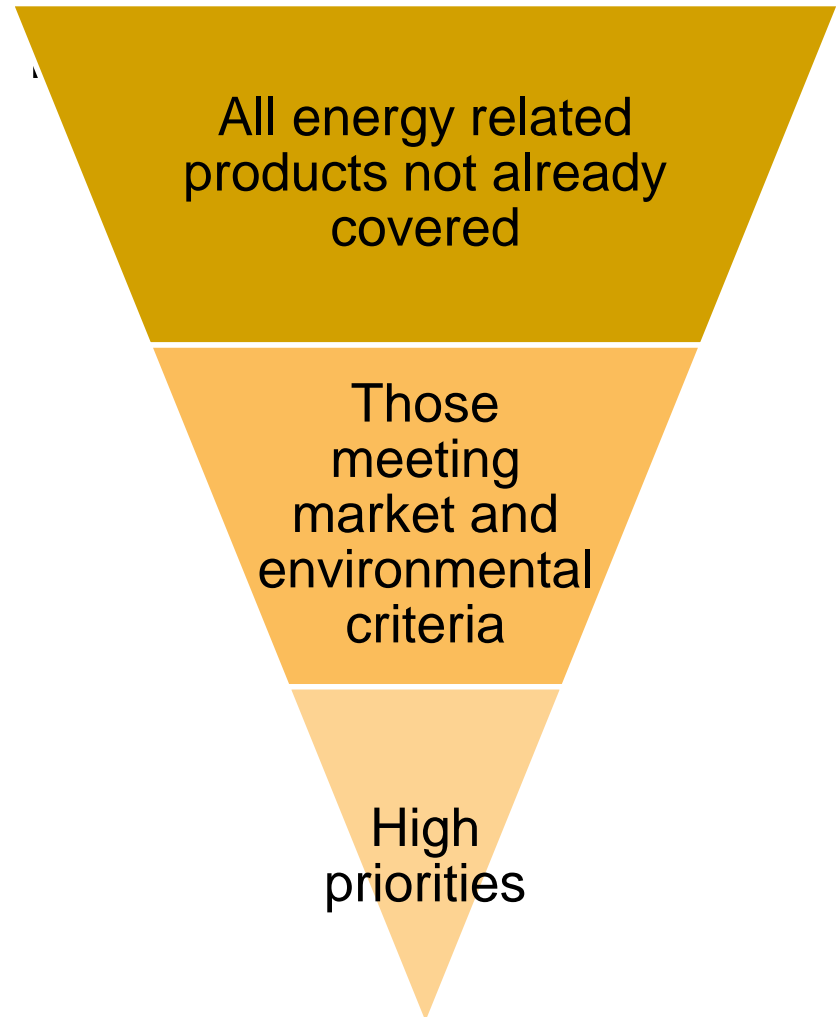
▶ “Recast” in 2009 to be:

- **DIRECTIVE 2009/125/EC** establishing a framework for the setting of Eco-Design requirements for **energy-related** products
- Now includes windows, tyres, insulation etc. that influence energy use



Ecodesign Working Plans

- ▶ Start process of selecting product groups for regulation
 - Significant volume of sales and trade, indicatively 200,000 units p.a.
 - Significant environmental impact
 - Significant potential for improvement in terms of its environmental impact without entailing excessive costs
- ▶ Set priorities for three year period. Currently 3rd WP 2015-2017



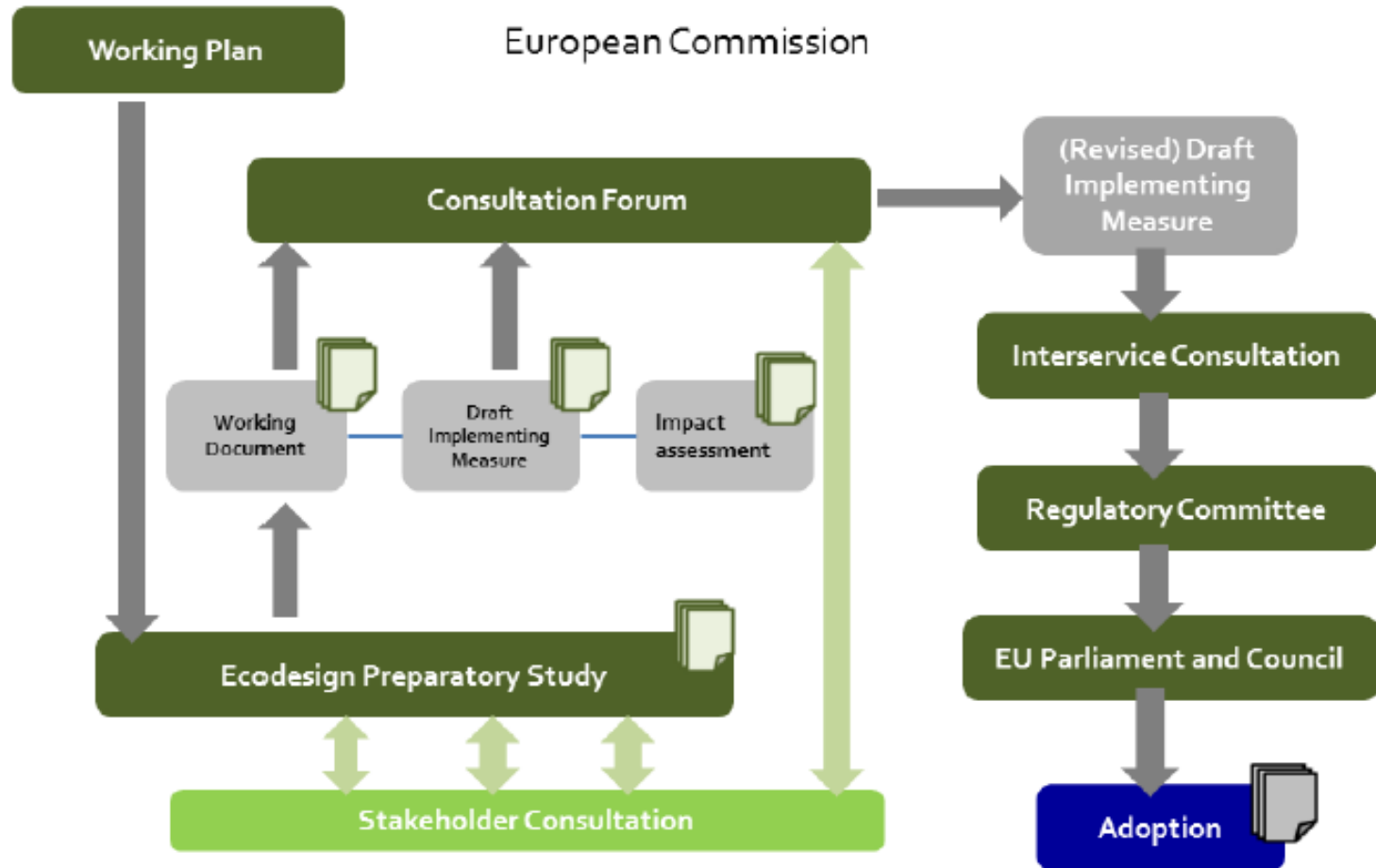
Other criteria for Ecodesign

No negative impact on:

- ▶ Functionality
- ▶ Health and safety
- ▶ Affordability
- ▶ Industry's Competitiveness
 - Not imposing proprietary technology on manufacturers
 - No excessive administrative burden for manufacturers

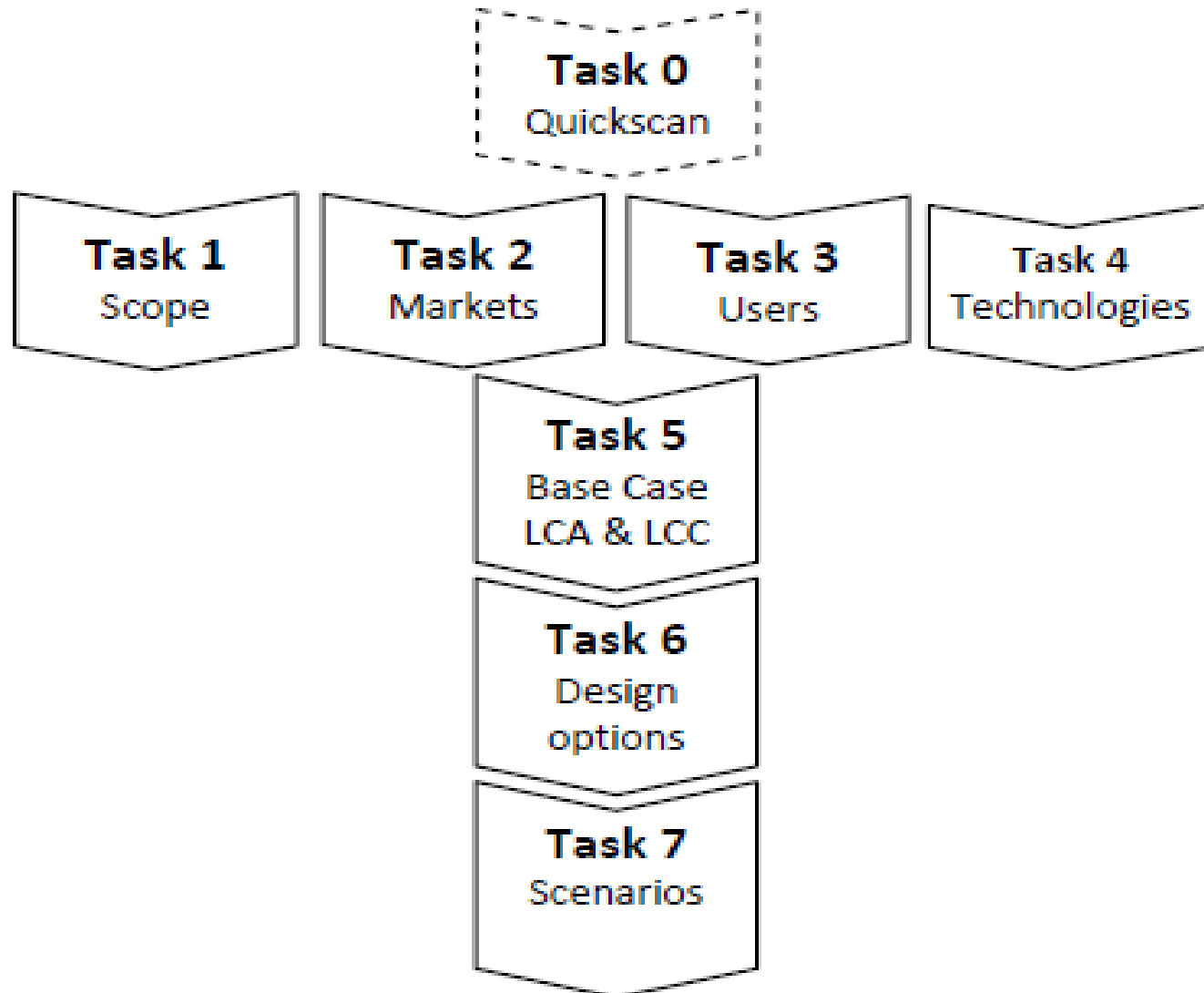
Ecodesign process for a regulation

NB total process 'typically' takes 51-52 months



From "Preparatory Study to establish the Ecodesign Working Plan 2015-2017 implementing Directive 2009/125/EC" 2014

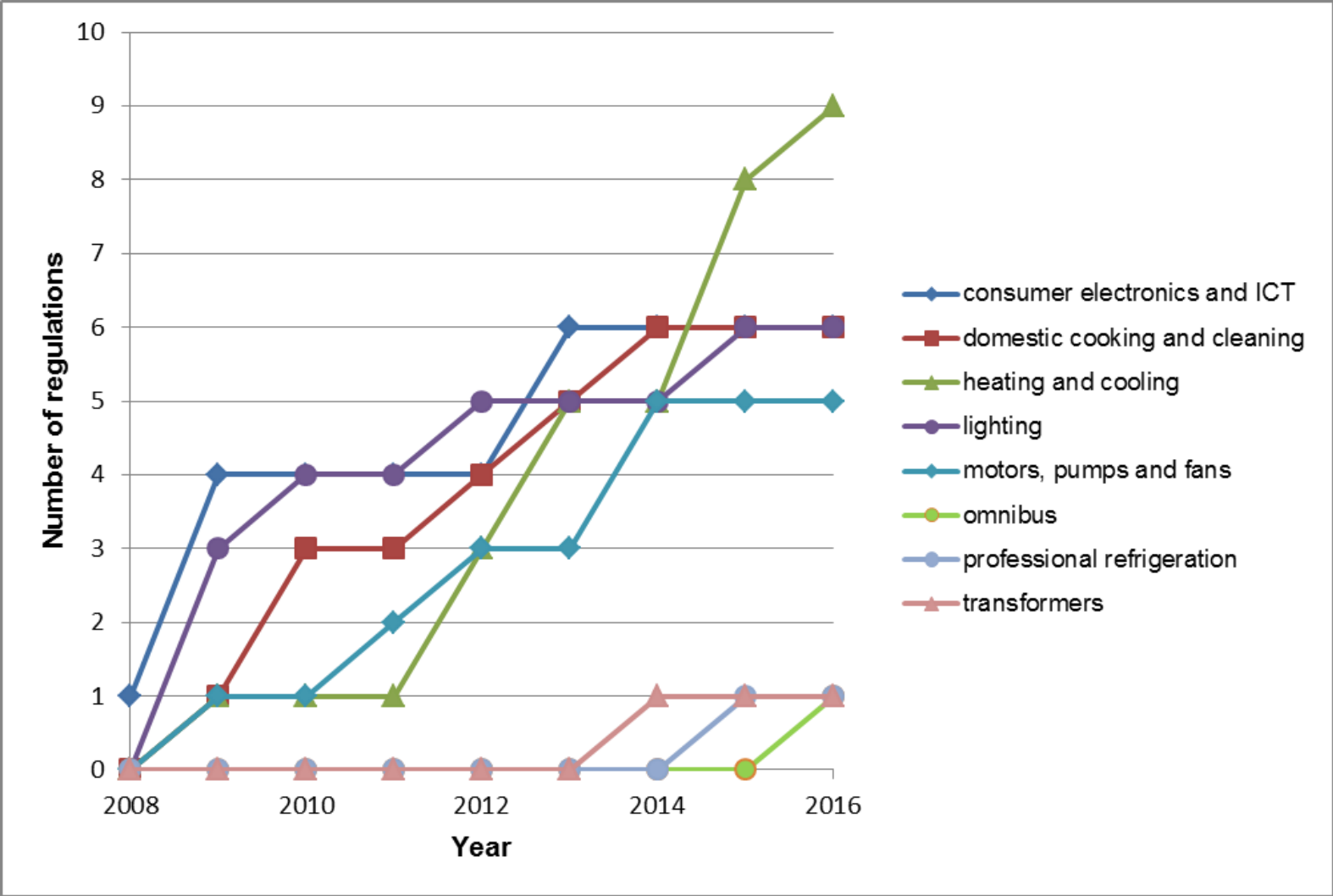
Ecodesign preparatory study methodology



Ecodesign implementation

- ▶ Performance standards may increase in stringency over time – via tiers two or more years apart – within the same regulation.
- ▶ Nevertheless a number of older regulations are currently under review
- ▶ 3 Voluntary agreements
(complex STBs, imaging equipment, games consoles)
- ▶ 24 Product groups covered by 35 regulations (some of them amendments), starting from 2008, includes:
 - Lighting (used for incandescent lamp phase out)
 - Domestic (e.g. white goods, consumer goods, heating)
 - Industrial (e.g. motors, fans, transformers)
 - Commercial (e.g. computers, refrigeration)
- ▶ **NB Regulations – direct legislation. Unlike Directives no scope for Member State customisation**

Ecodesign regulations by product type

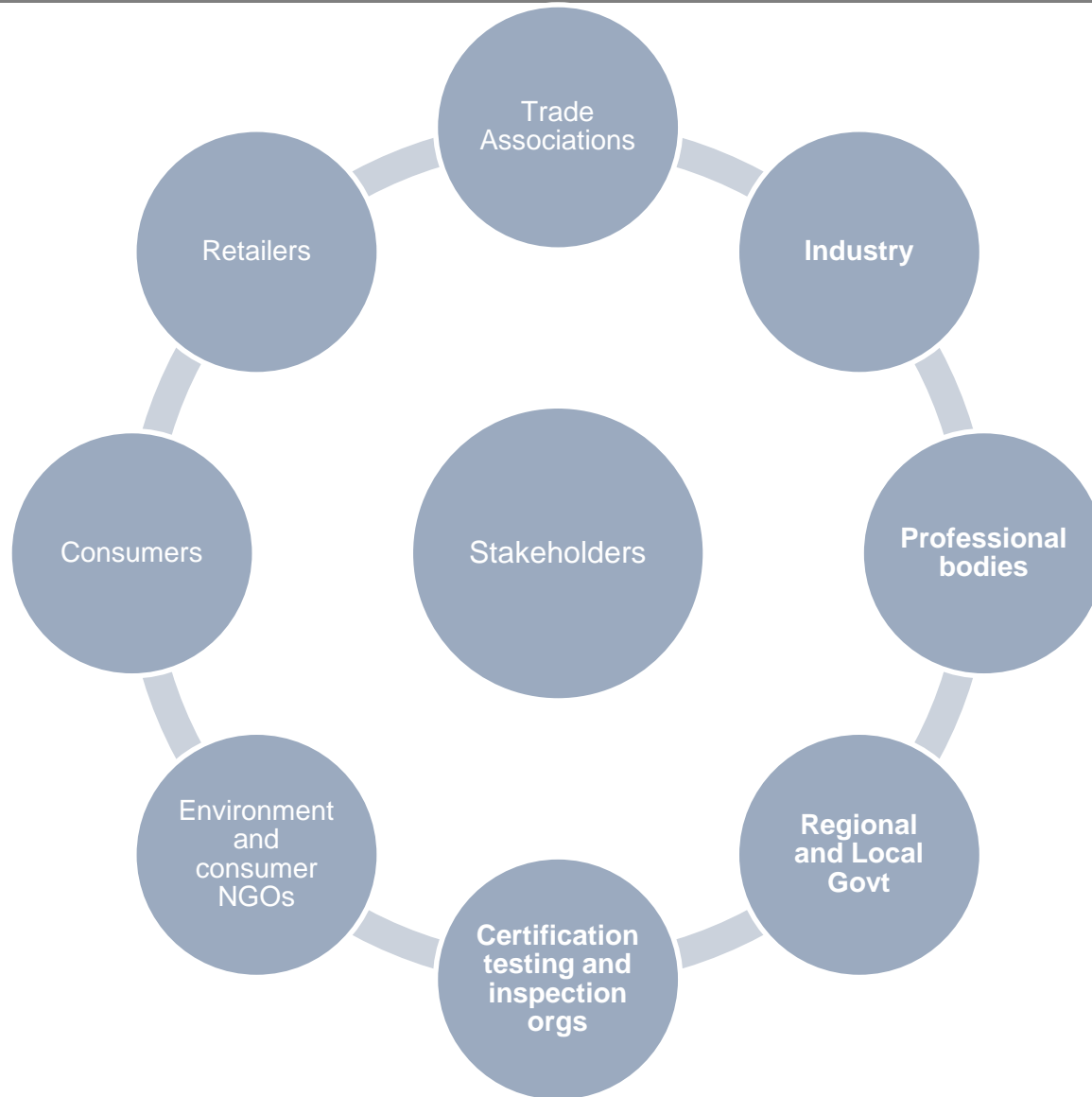


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Consulting and informing stakeholders

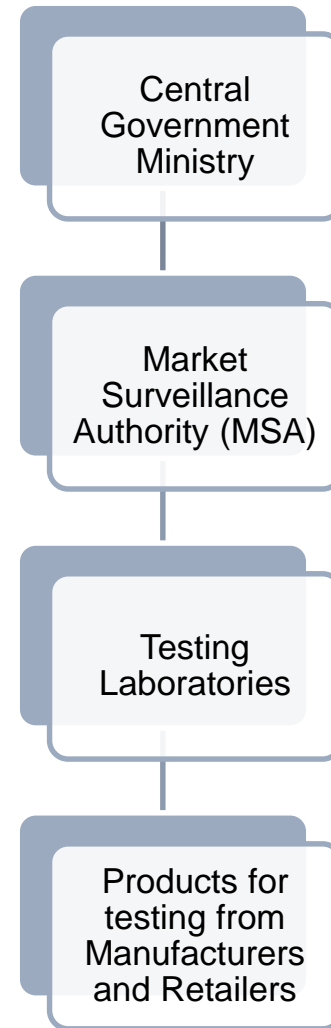


Ecodesign market surveillance

▶ Responsibility of each Member State

- Penalties set by each Member State
- Level of activity varies
- Usually combines Ecodesign and Energy Labelling for relevant products

Typical institutional linkages



Co-ordination on market surveillance

- ▶ Co-ordination at EU level via the ADCO (Administration Co-operation Group)
- ▶ Several collaborative projects addressing market surveillance funded under IEE and H2020.
 - Co-ordinate MS activity
 - Develop and spread best practice
 - Address testing of 'new' products
 - Assist MS's with limited experience and resources





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