Ecodesign & Energy labelling legislation - major instruments to improve energy efficiency in the EU

EUFORES Parliamentary Dinner Debate
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1. Ecodesign and Energy Label measures result in significant energy savings and other benefits.

2. Ecodesign and Energy Label measures are the result of a collaborative effort.

3. Further improvements in Ecodesign and Energy Labelling are necessary and possible.
Ecodesign and Energy Label - introduction

• Implementation through (delegated) regulations for specific products.
• Scope: energy-related products, excluding means of transport.
• Currently: 24 ecodesign and 12 energy label regulations.
Significant energy savings and other benefits*

Energy consumption in 2010 (Mtoe)

- Other products: 899 Mtoe (51%)
- Covered products: 860 Mtoe (49%)

- € 110 billion net savings for consumers: € 465 per EU hhd per year
- € 54 billion extra revenue for industry, wholesale and retail
- 0.8 million extra direct jobs for industry, wholesale and retail

* source: Ecodesign impact accounting, VHK, Delft 30 May 2014
Collaborative effort

Process driven by the Commission

Member State experts

Industry and NGO experts

Average duration: 5.9 years

1 Ecodesign Working Plan
2 Contract preparatory study
3 Preparatory study
4 Consultation Forum + WD
5 Impact assessment + draft IM
6 Cabinet approval for ISC and ISC
7 WTO notification
8 RC + final draft IM
9 Scrutiny by EP and Council
10 Adoption by EC
11 Publication in OJ

Ecodesign
Energy Label
Criteria for Ecodesign and Energy labelling

• Scope (which products):
  - > 200,000 units/year on the EU market (indicative)
  - Significant environmental impact and saving potential
  - Not covered by other measures or BAU

• Requirements:
  - At least life cycle cost level
  - Health, safety and environment shall not be adversely affected
  - No *significant* negative impact on the functionality, the affordability and life cycle costs
  - No *significant* negative impact on competitiveness
  - No excessive administrative burden
Improvements in the Energy Label

- Remove confusion:
  - Different classes are the best.
  - Label shows classes that are not allowed on the market.

- Reduced effectiveness of A+++: need to rescale

- Take advantage of the internet:
  - Electronic labelling.
  - App to calculate running costs.

“A is the most efficient”

“A is not allowed”
Improvements in Ecodesign

• Ecodesign should at least keep up with MEPS in other parts of the world.

• Simplify measures at review, combine measures for the same product group (e.g. lighting).

• Address resource efficiency.

• Market surveillance:
  - Unambiguous (electronic) product identification
  - Mandatory product registration
  - Increased coordination and cooperation of MSA
Concluding

• Ecodesign and Energy Labelling deliver large savings: in 2020, 9% of 2010 consumption.

• Measures are drafted by a collaborative effort which includes Member State, industry and NGO experts.

• Modernising Energy Label and Ecodesign is necessary and possible.
Thank you!

Any questions?