ECONOLER

In Collaboration with:

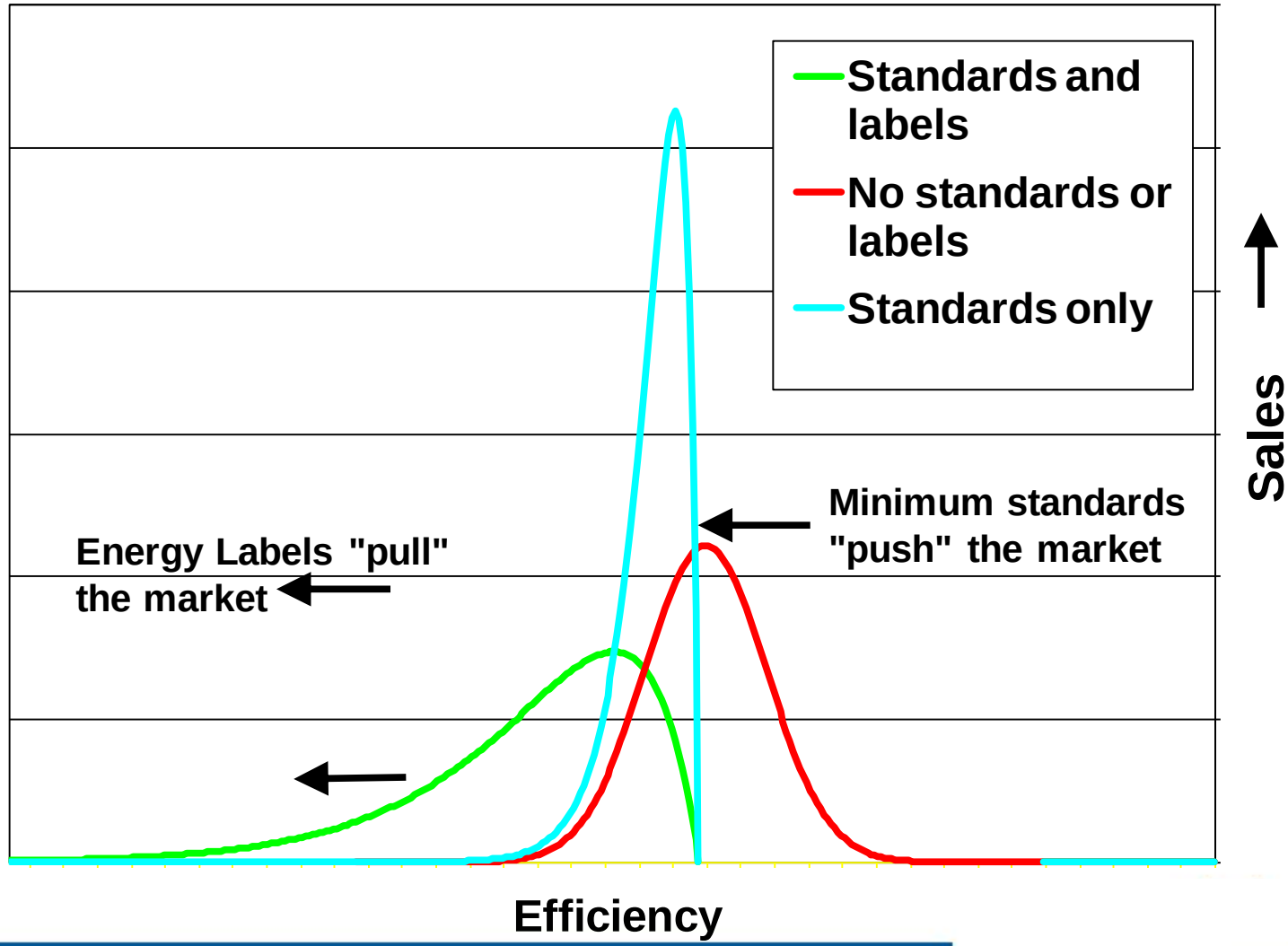
Fraunhofer ISI

DEVELOPING MEPS: BACKGROUND AND GENERAL ISSUES TO CONSIDER

ECREEE / GIZ

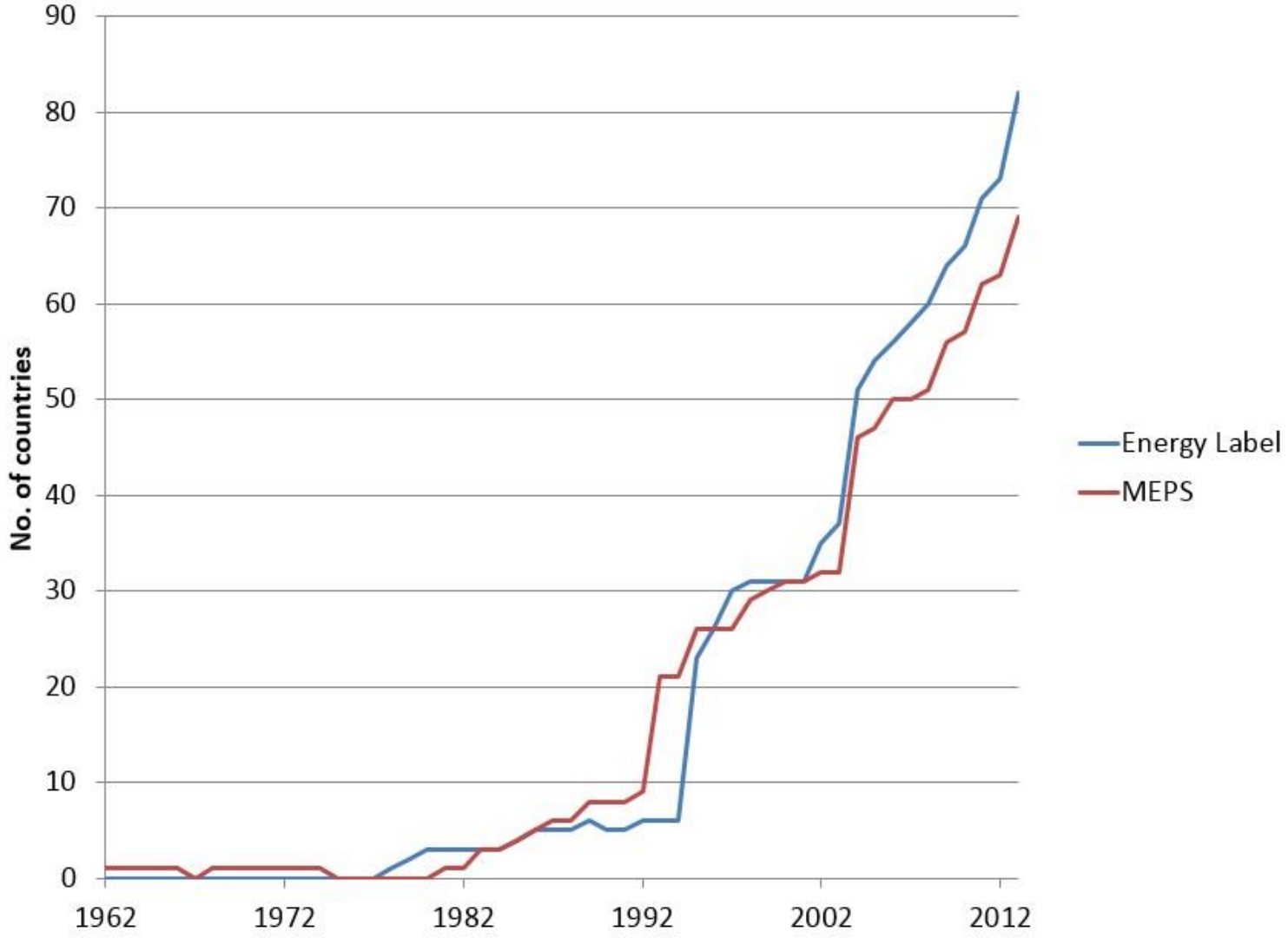
Paul Waide, Dakar, 22 May 2019

MARKET TRANSFORMATION THEORY OF STANDARDS (MEPS) AND LABELLING



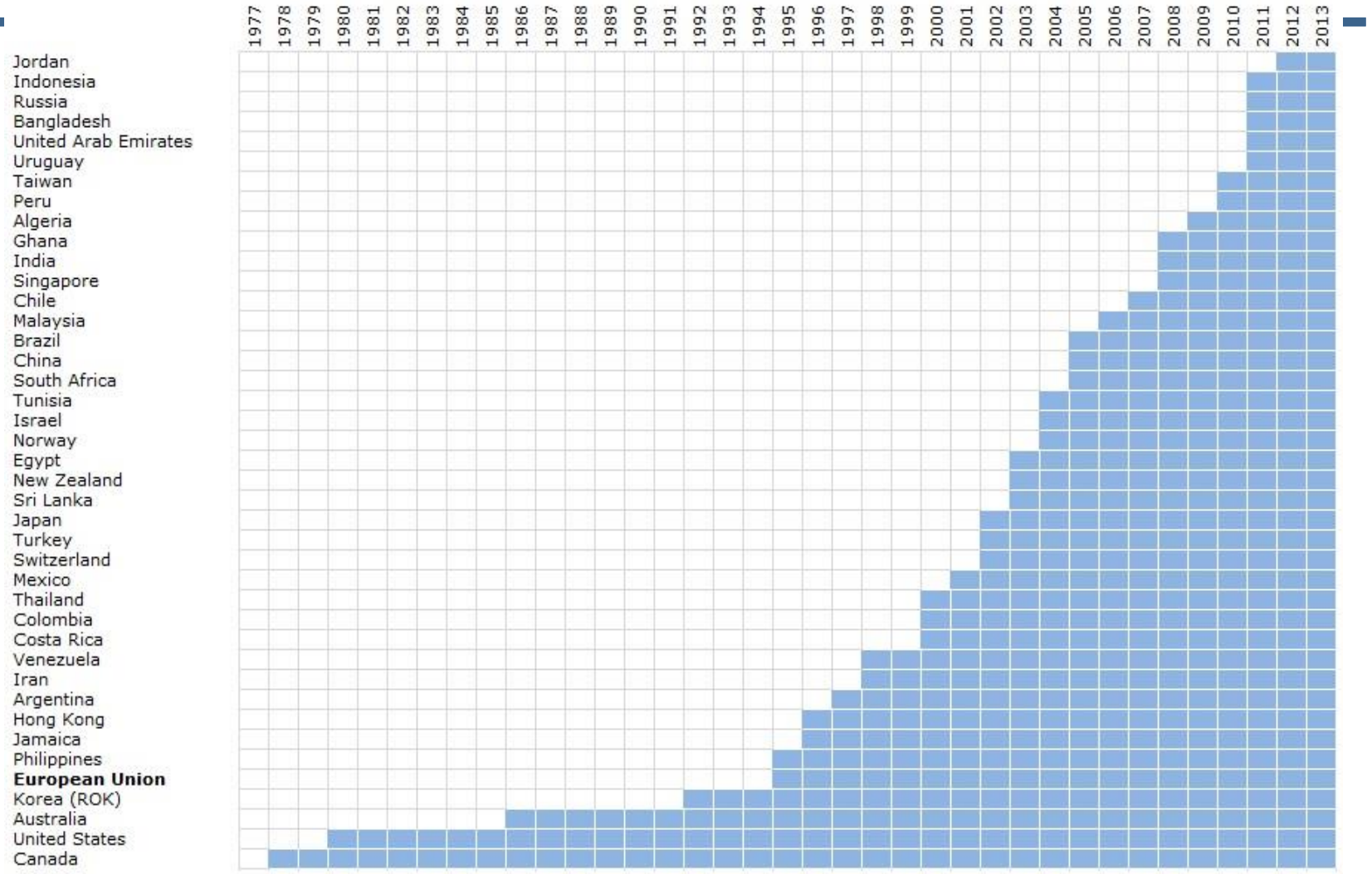
ECONOLER

OVER 80 COUNTRIES AROUND THE WORLD HAD IMPLEMENTED LABELLING AND/OR MEPS CIRCA 2012



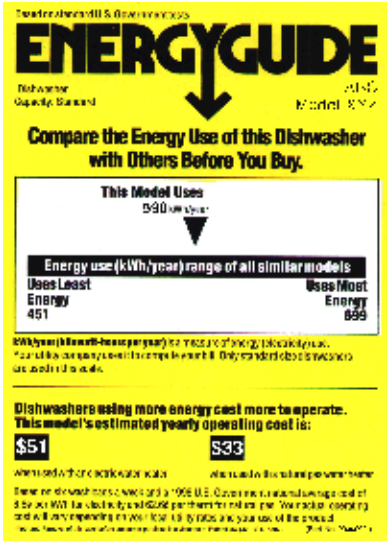
ECONOLER

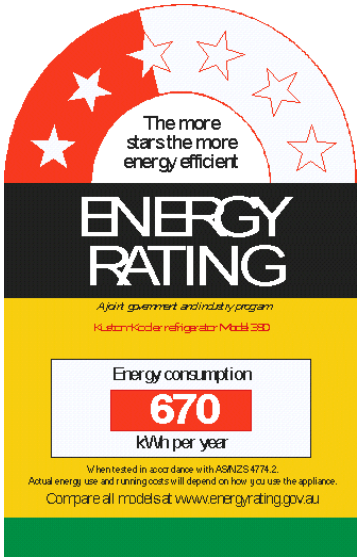
OVER 80 COUNTRIES AROUND THE WORLD HAD IMPLEMENTED LABELLING AND/OR MEPS CIRCA 2012

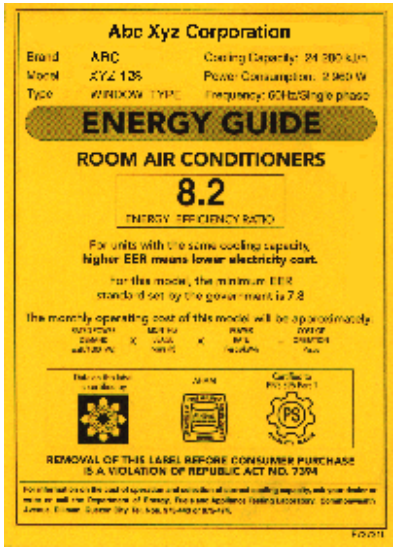


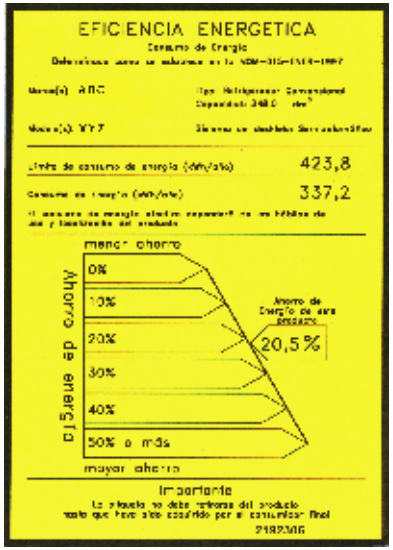
ECONOLER

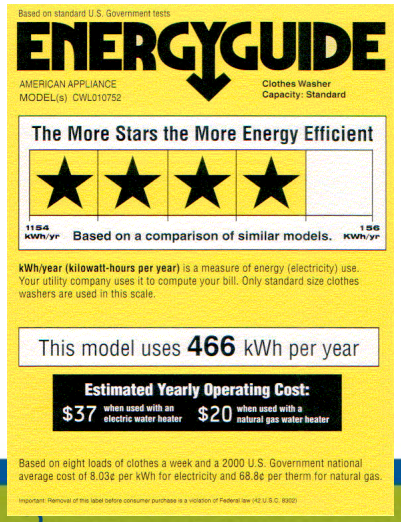
THERE ARE MANY TYPES OF ENERGY LABEL IN USE

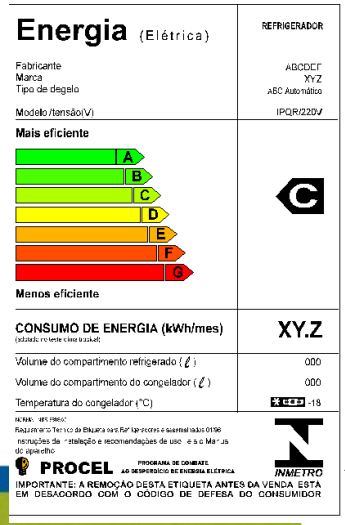






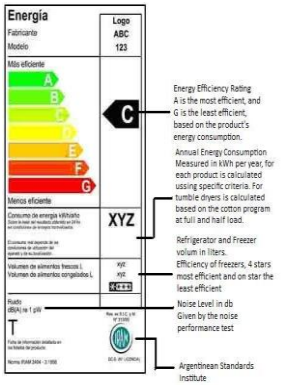




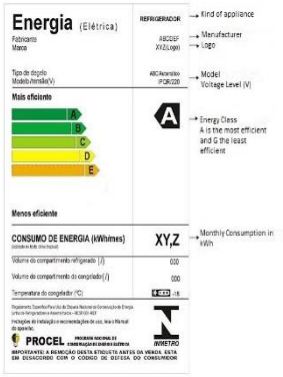


ECONOLER

THE EU'S ENERGY LABEL HAS BEEN AN INSPIRATION TO A GREAT MANY PROGRAMMES



Argentina

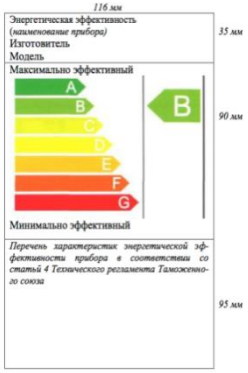


Brasil

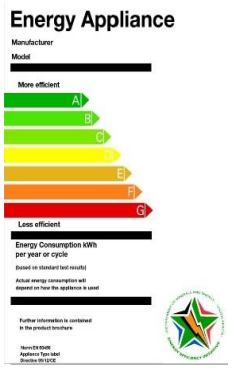
China

Egypt

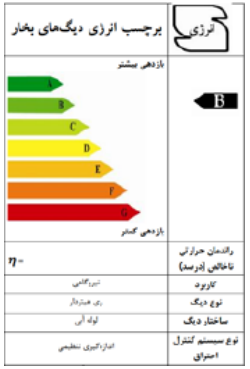
Korea



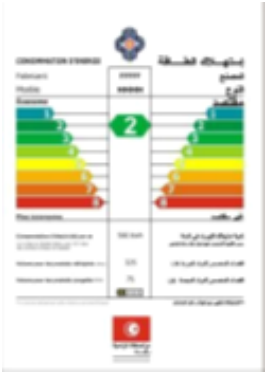
Russia



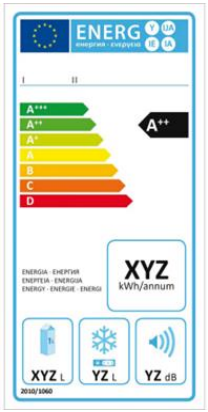
South Africa



Iran



Tunisia

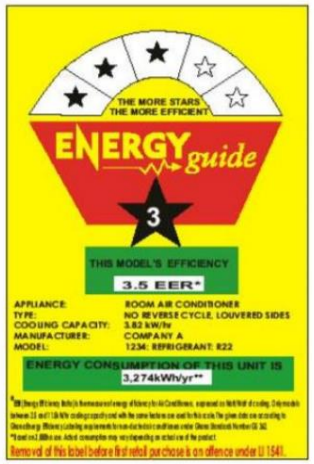


Turkey

ECONOLER

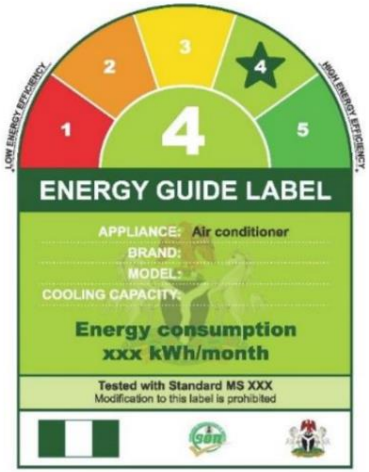
ENERGY LABELS IN SUB-SAHARAN/WEST/SOUTH/EAST AFRICA

Ghana

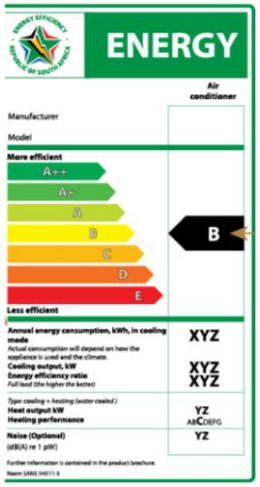


Kenya

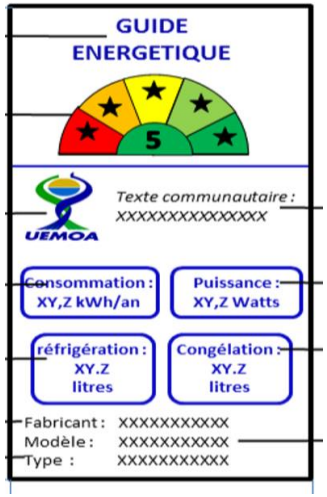
Nigeria



South Africa

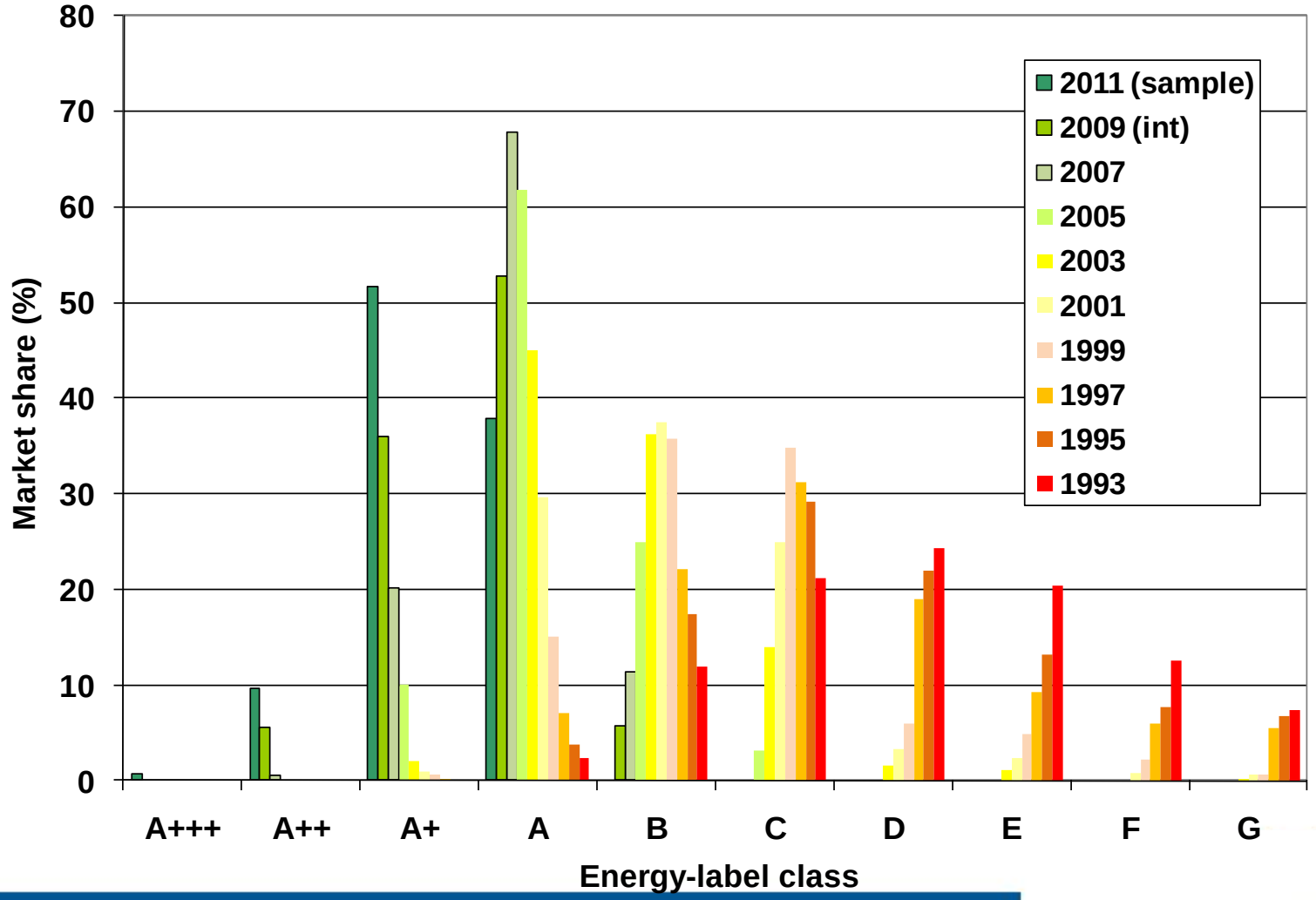


UOEMA proposal



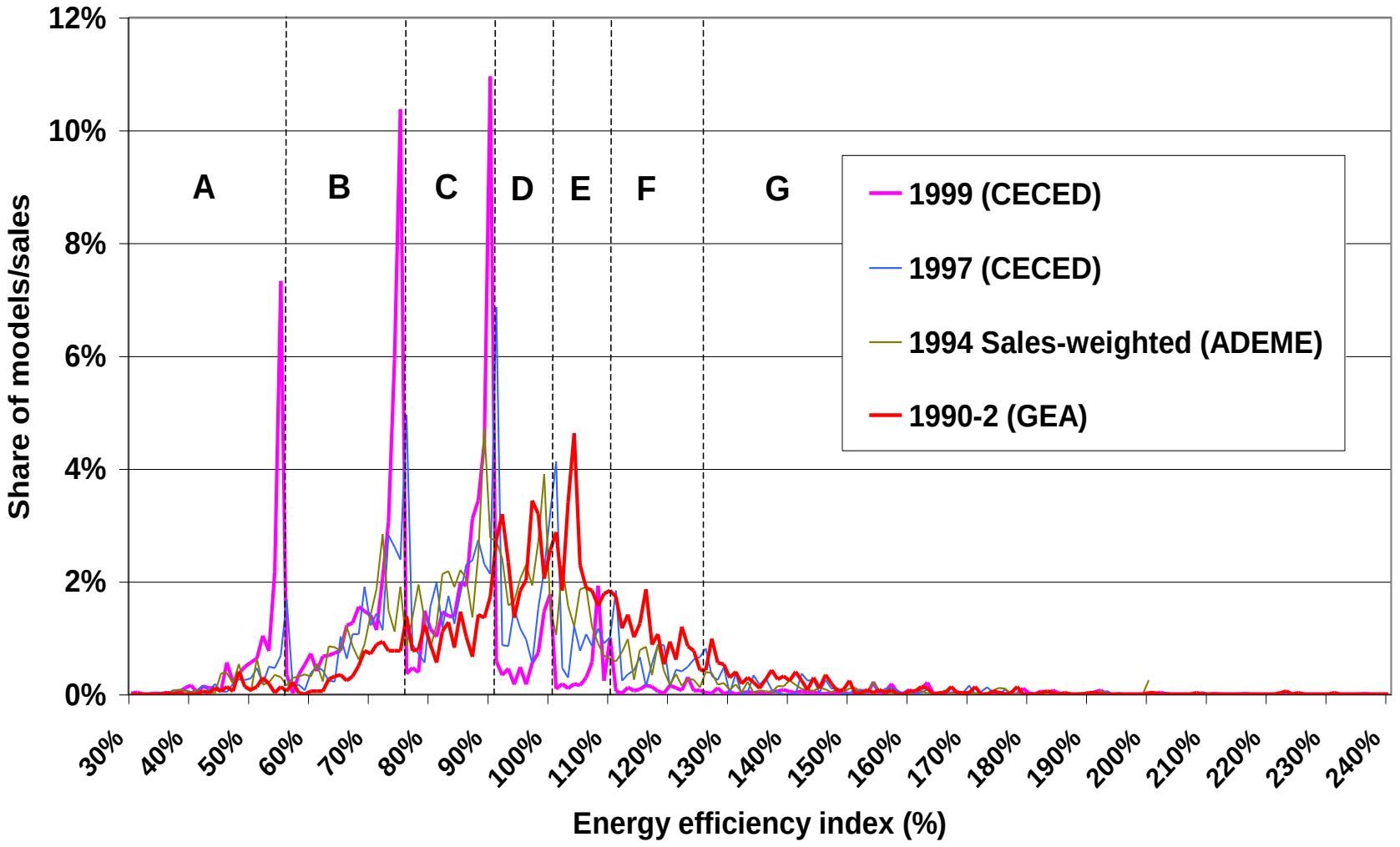
ECONOLER

TYPICAL IMPACTS – EU REFRIGERATOR EFFICIENCY SALES BY LABEL CLASS FROM 1993 TO 2011



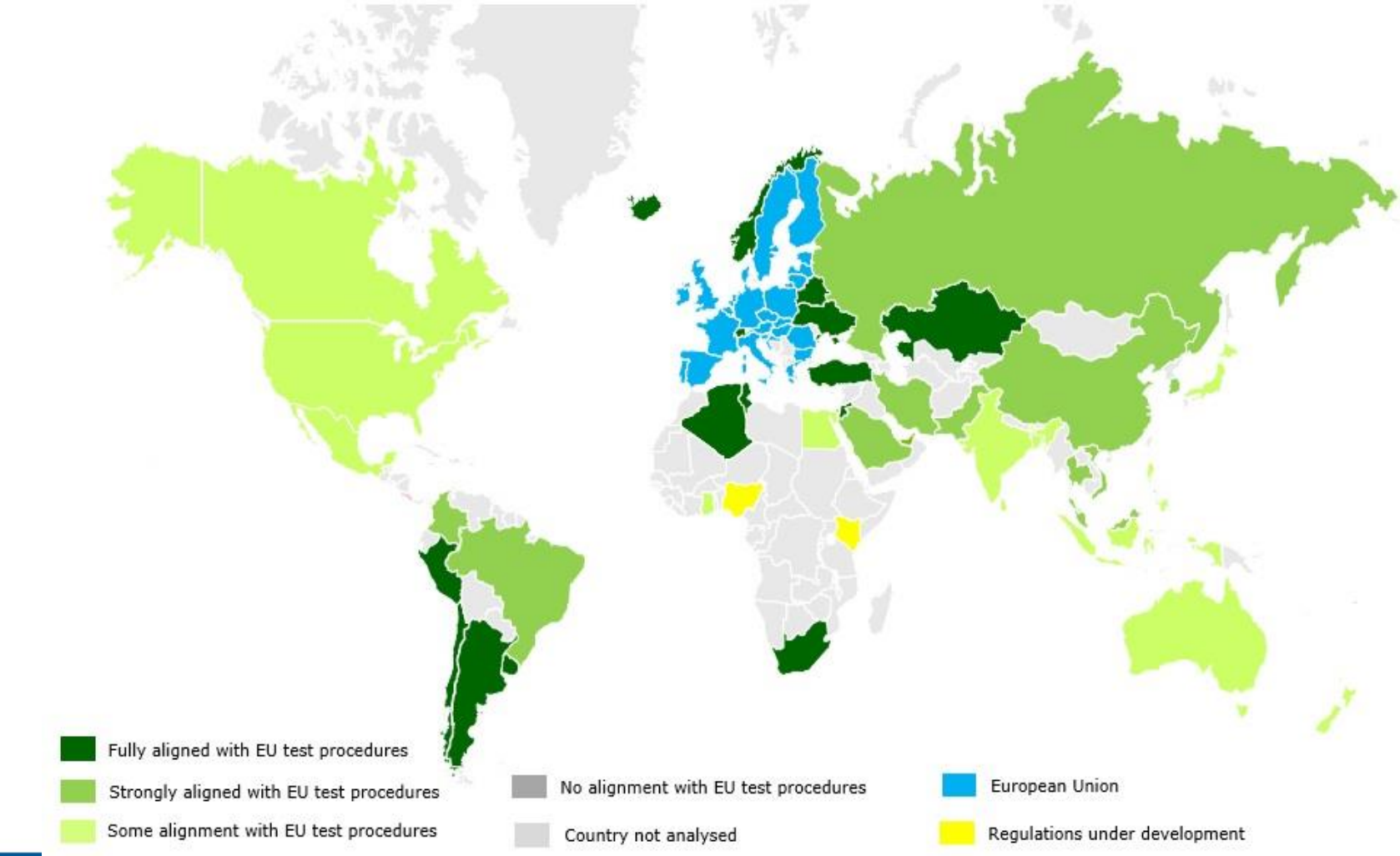
ECONOLER

BEHIND THE LABEL CLASS IS AN ENERGY EFFICIENCY METRIC (ENERGY EFFICIENCY INDEX - EEI) – EU REFRIGERATOR SALES BY EEI FROM 1993 TO 2011



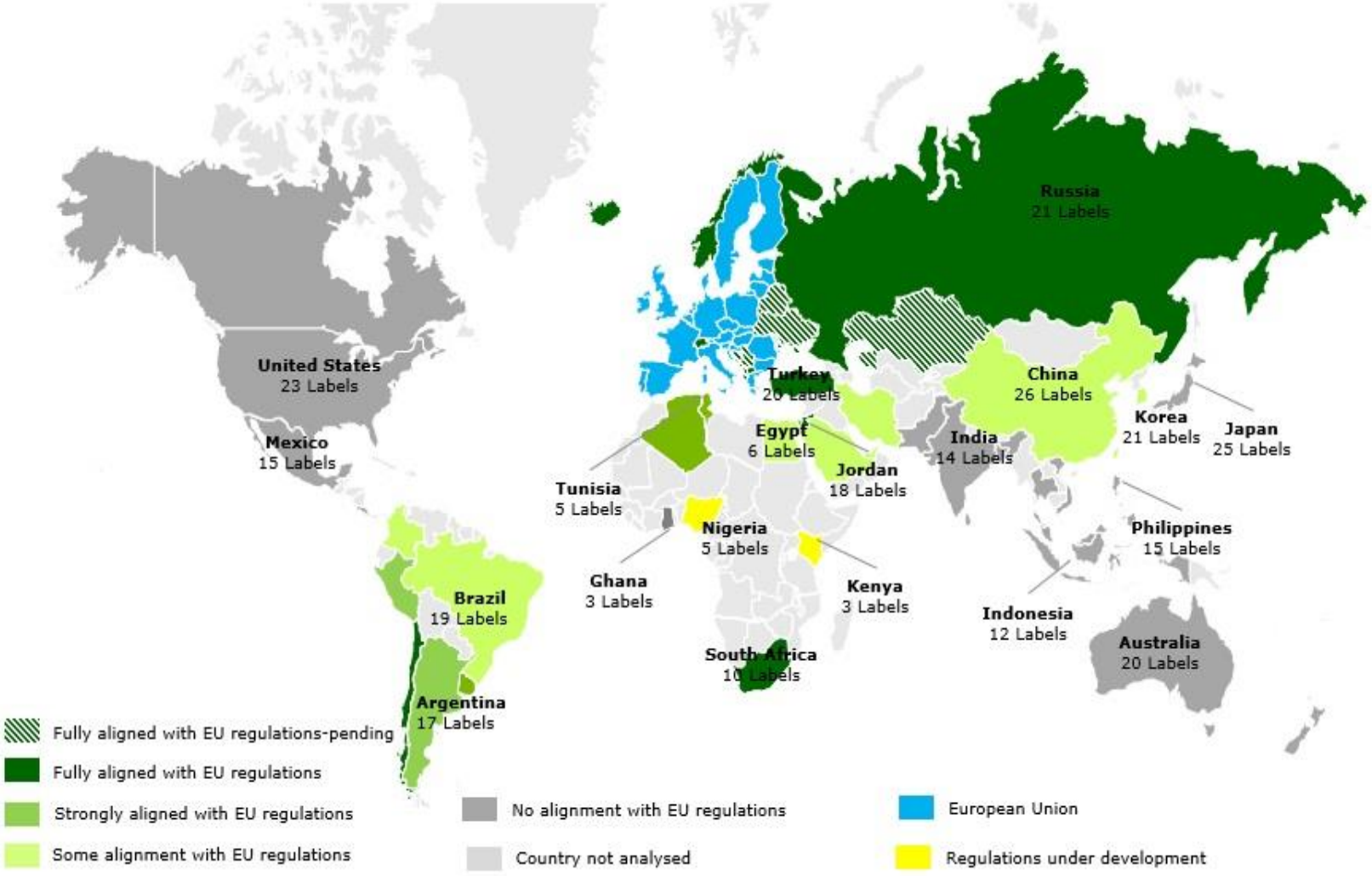
ECONOLER

DEGREE OF ALIGNMENT OF PRODUCT ENERGY PERFORMANCE TEST PROCEDURES WITH EUROPE – CIRCA 2014



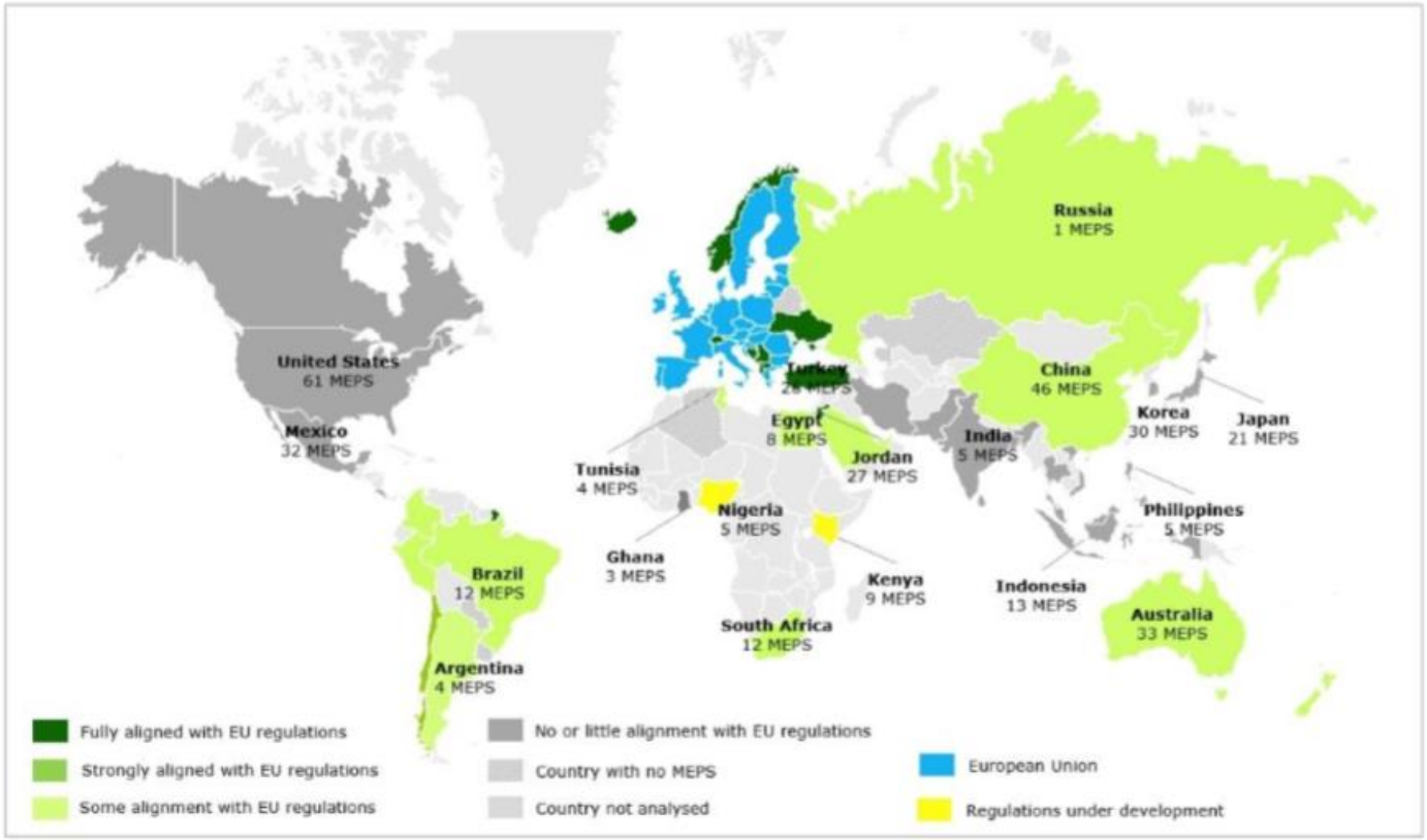
ECONOLER

DEGREE OF INTERNATIONAL ALIGNMENT TO THE EU'S ENERGY LABELLING SCHEME – CIRCA 2014



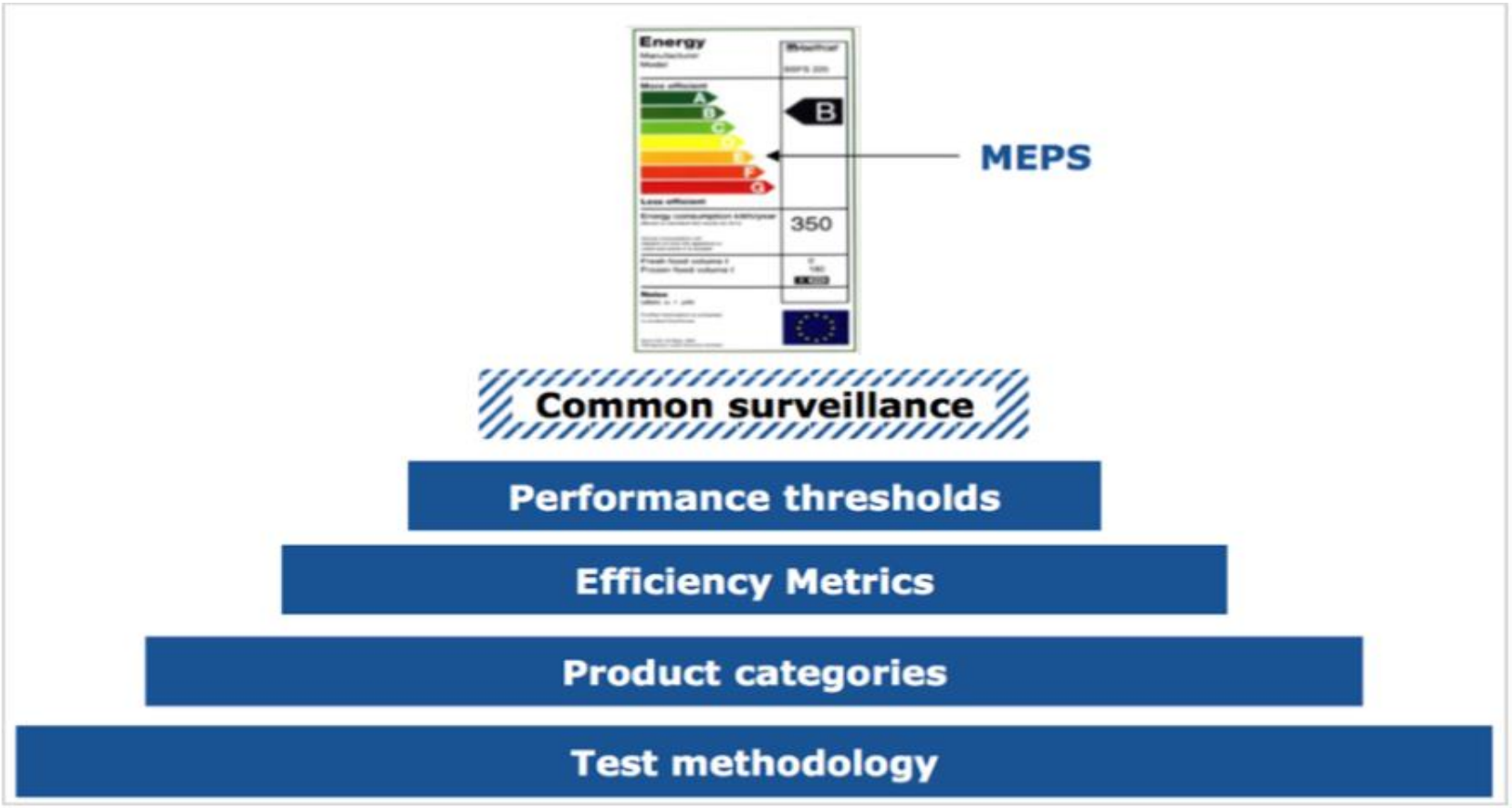
ECONOLER

DEGREE OF INTERNATIONAL ALIGNMENT TO THE EU'S MEPS – CIRCA 2014



ECONOLER

THERE IS A HIERARCHY OF TECHNICAL STEPS THAT HAVE TO BE ADDRESSED TO DEVELOP MEPS AND LABELLING

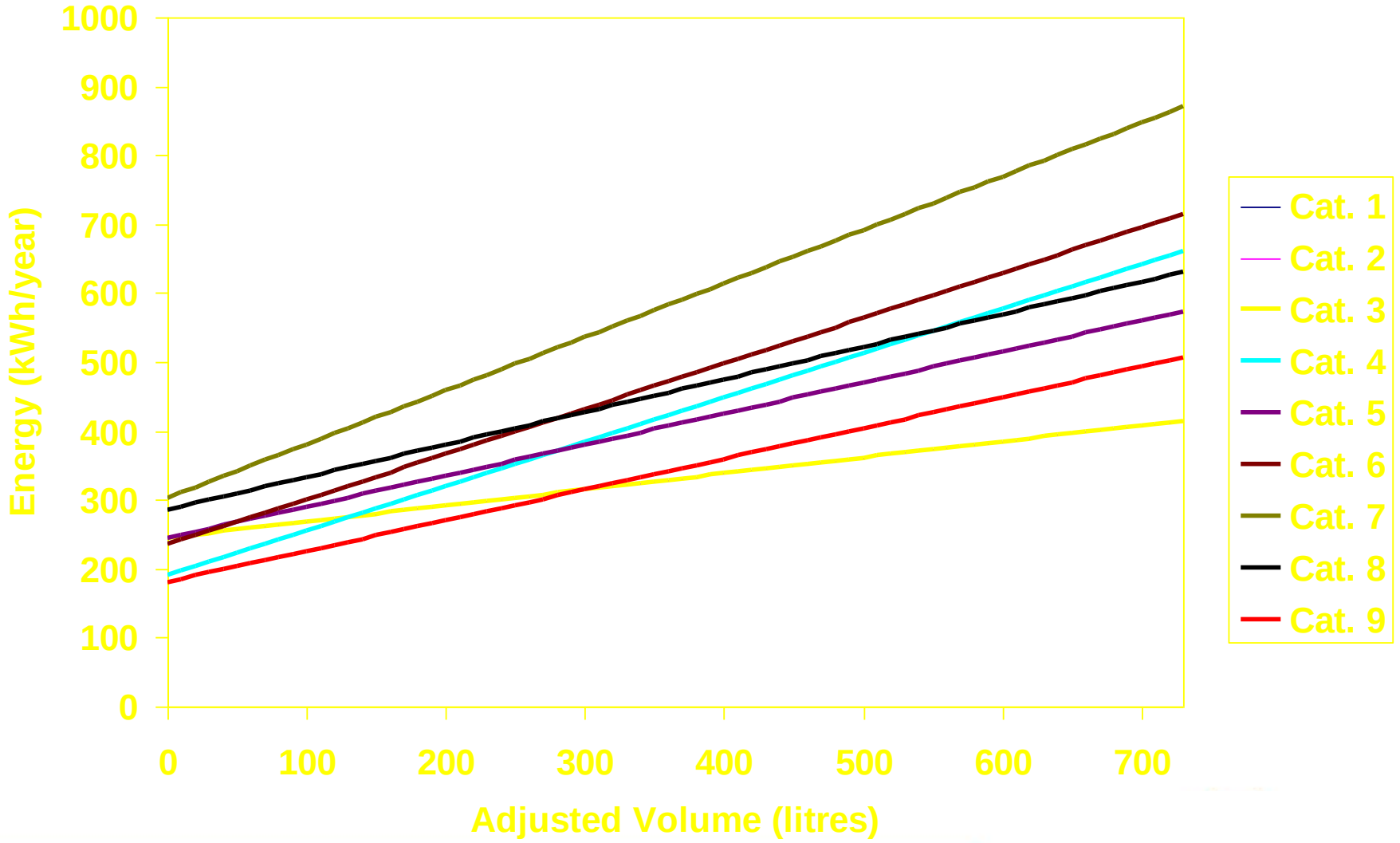


ECONOLER

TEST PROCEDURES, CATEGORISATION AND EFFICIENCY METRICS

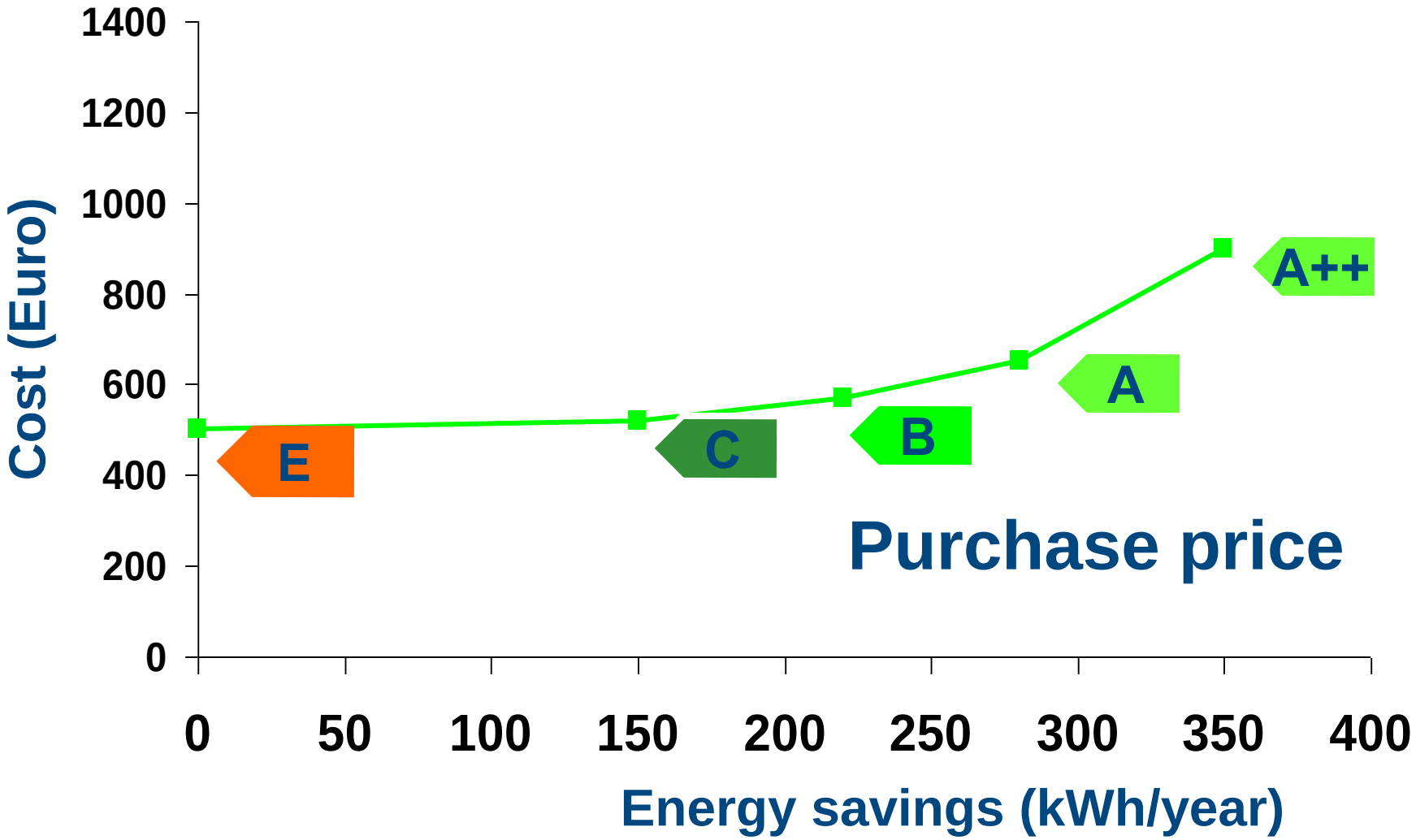
- Test procedures measure energy consumption and the service provided by the product e.g. light output for lamps, or cold storage capacity for refrigrators
- Efficiency metrics measure the ratio of the energy consumed to the service provided – when energy varies consistently with the service they can apply a simple ratio to take account of this e.g. kWh consumed per kilogram of clothes washed (for washing machines), but sometimes energy use varies non-linearly with the service and then formulae to express the way it varies are needed
- Categorisation (splitting product groups into sub-groups) is used a) when the product sub-types have to be tested in a different way, b) when the service they provide is different

E.G. ENERGY PERFORMANCE REFERENCE LINES FOR SUB-CATEGORIES OF REFRIGERATORS IN THE EU MEPS REGULATIONS



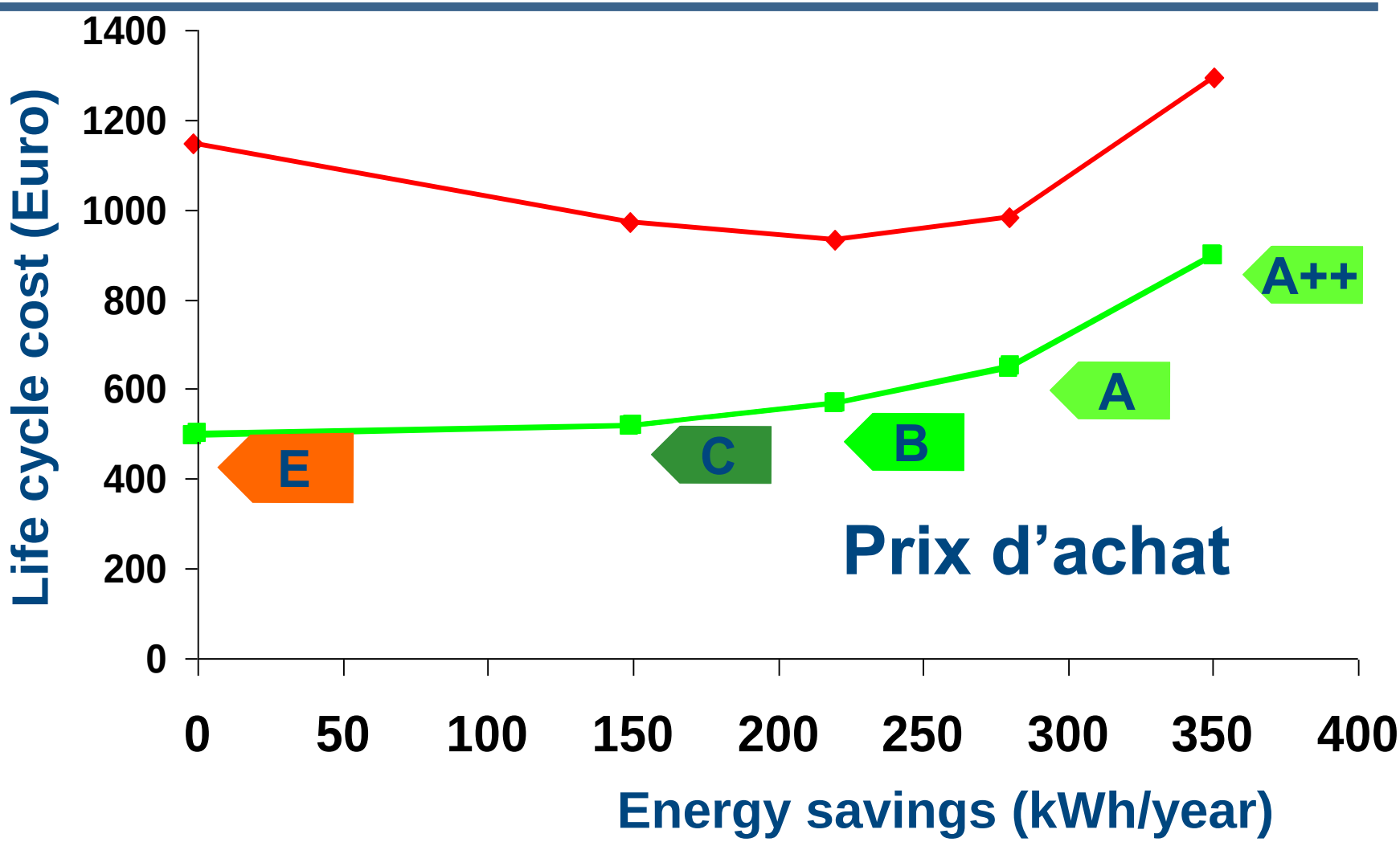
ECONOLER

PRODUCT PRICE WILL VARY WITH EFFICIENCY



ECONOLER

LIFE CYCLE COSTS WILL VARY WITH EFFICIENCY



ECONOLER

NECESSARY ANALYTICAL STEPS TO DEVELOP MEPS

- Clarification of measurement standards for energy and functionality
- Categorisation of the products to ensure a level playing field
- Development of an energy efficiency metric (index)
- Determination of energy efficiency thresholds while taking into account:

➢ the local context – local industry, usage, ownership and purchasing patterns; affordability constraints; energy prices; importation, distribution & retail networks; conformity infrastructure and market surveillance

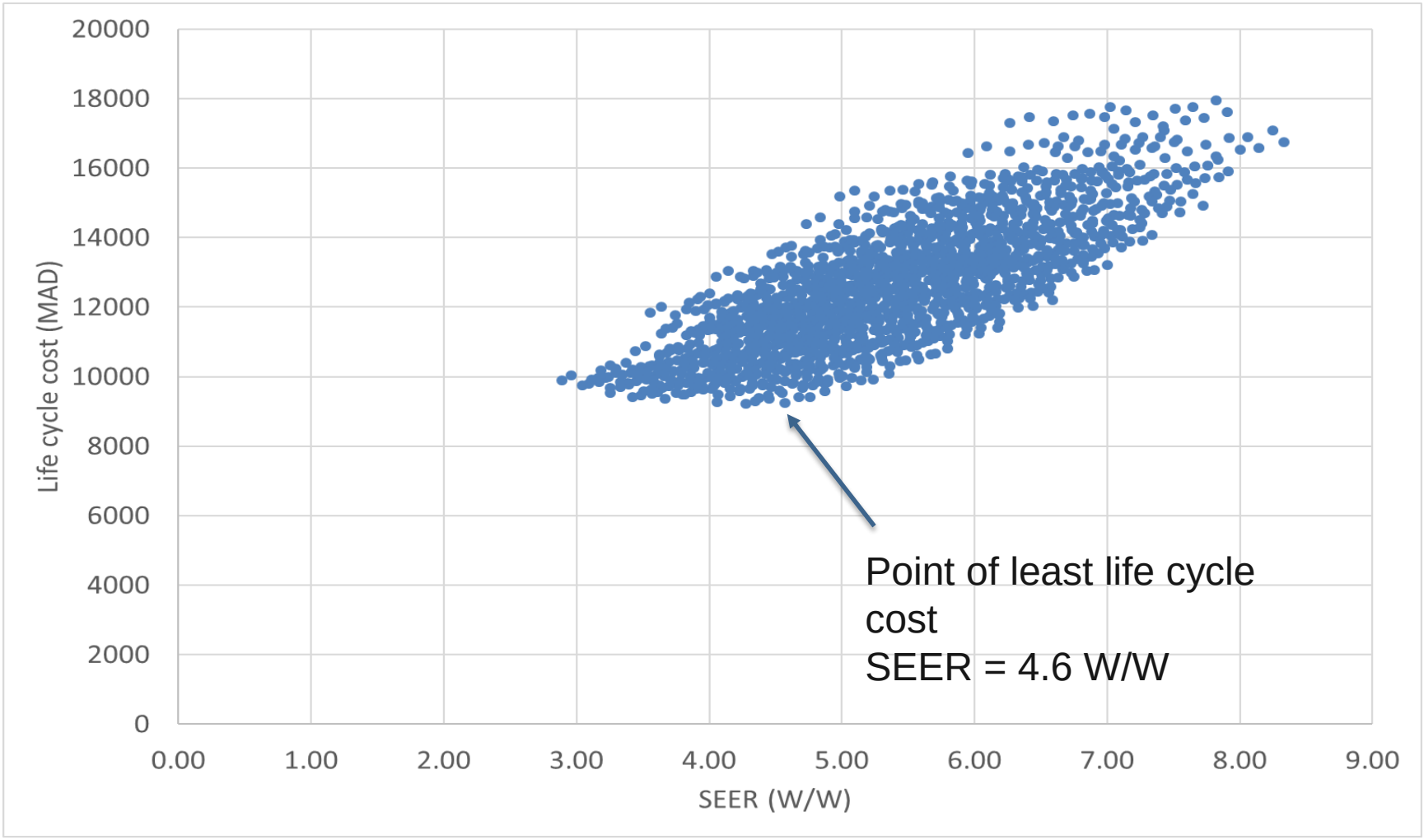
➢ national, regional and international markets and trade agreements

➢ the ease and viability of local regulations being adopted and respected by imported products

➢ the need to apply the same technical system for energy labelling and MEPS

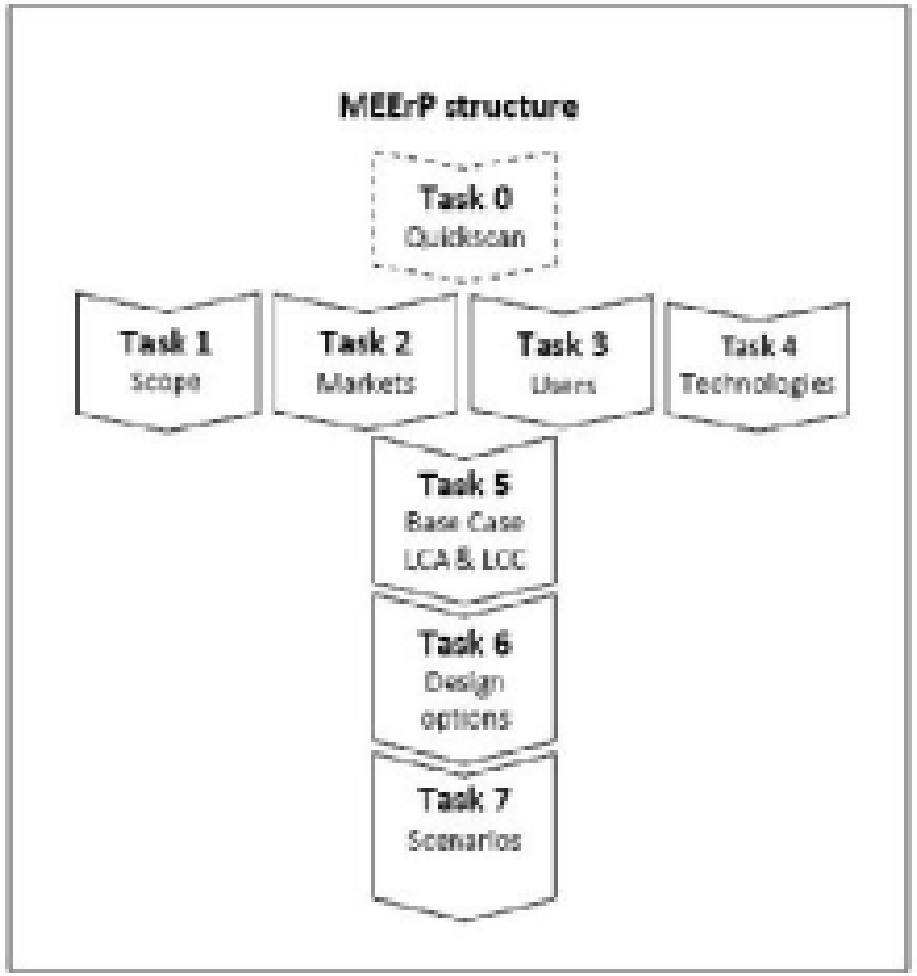
➢

LIFE CYCLE COST AS A FUNCTION OF ENERGY EFFICIENCY – AN EXAMPLE OF ROOM AIR CONDITIONERS IN MOROCCO



ECONOLER

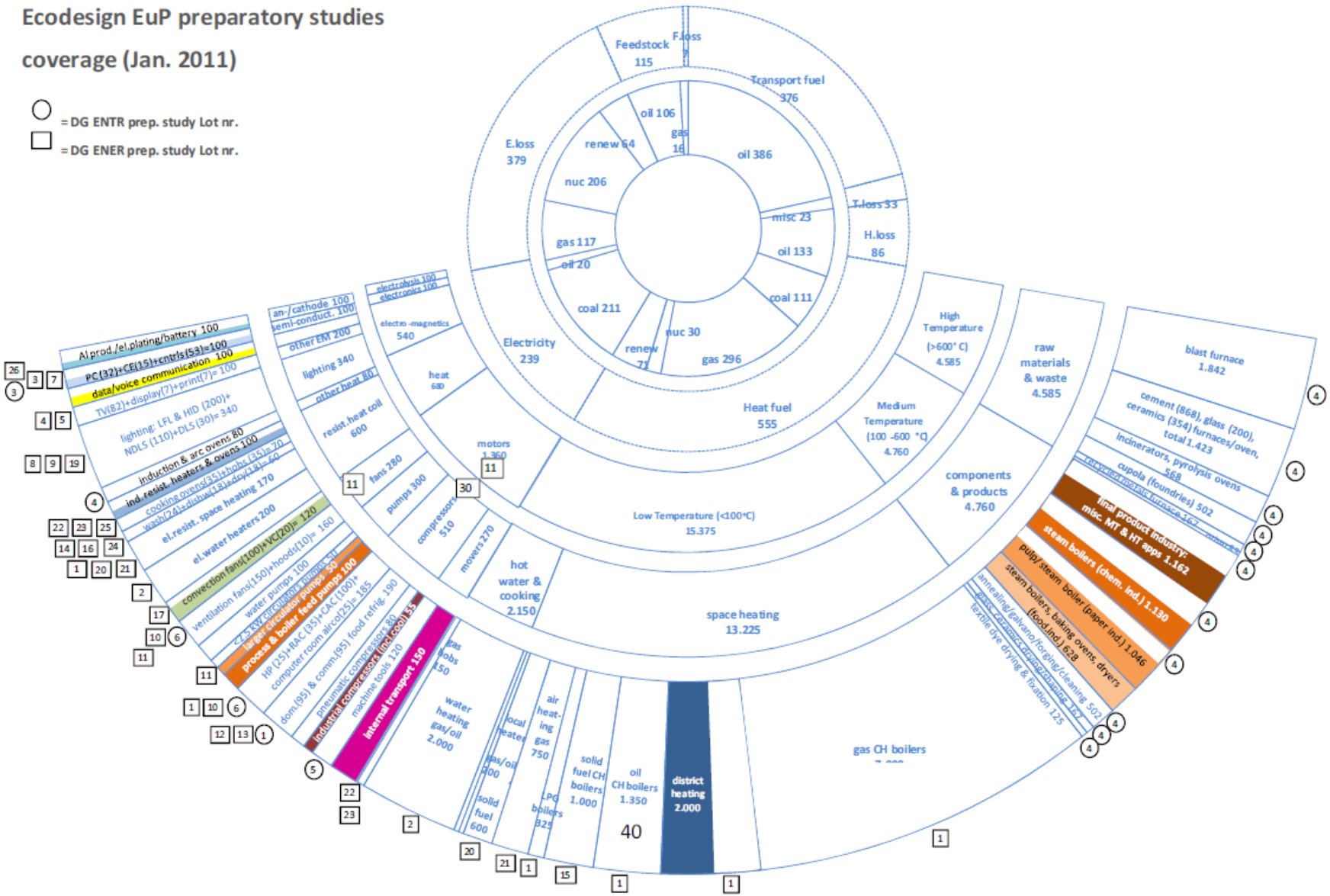
WHAT ANALYTICAL STEPS ARE NECESSARY? THE EXAMPLE OF ECODESIGN STUDIES IN THE EU



ECONOLER

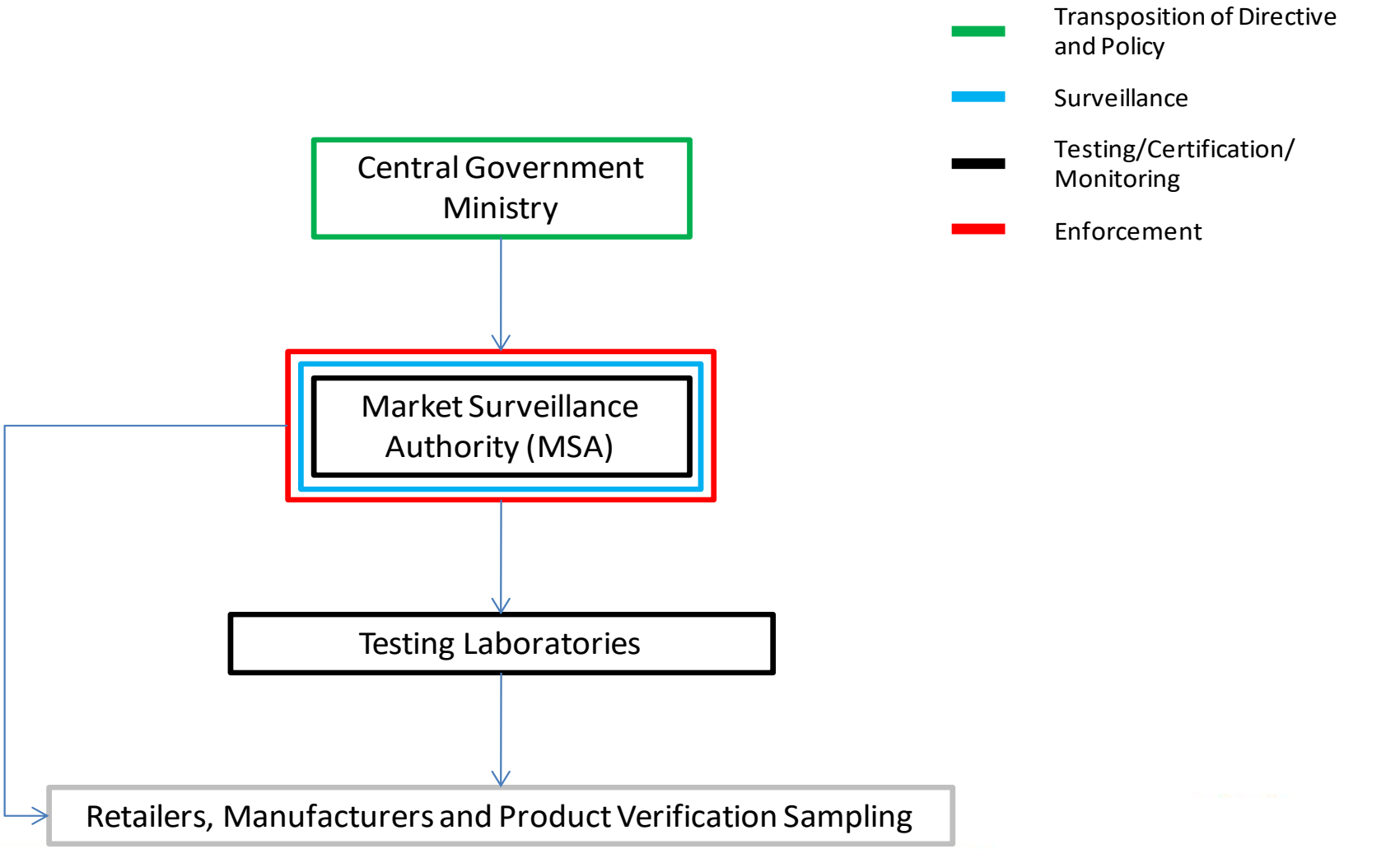
WHAT ABOUT EUROPE?

EU ECODESIGN (MEPS) PRODUCT STUDIES CIRCA 2011



ECONOLER

INSTITUTIONAL LINKAGES: A TYPICAL CASE



ECONOLER

BARRIERS TO COMPLIANCE: TYPICAL ISSUES FOR PRIVATE SECTOR ACTORS

1. Lack of awareness that there are any energy efficiency requirements (MEPS and labelling)
2. Lack of knowledge of the technical aspects of the requirements
3. Lack of transparency about what the private sector needs to do to comply and the steps they need to go through to establish conformity
4. Lack of international harmonisation (especially in performance testing requirements) may require importers to do testing to a unique standard simply to establish conformity with the local requirements – note, this can add to product costs
5. Inconsistent application of the law may reward circumvention and stimulate the illegal goods market

BARRIERS TO COMPLIANCE: TYPICAL ISSUES AMONG PUBLIC SECTOR ACTORS

1. Lack of appreciation of the value proposition from investing in compliance
2. Insufficient staff assigned to equipment energy performance compliance activities
3. Insufficient budgets allocated to compliance
4. Inadequate testing infrastructure or resources/ability to send product for compliance testing elsewhere
5. Lack of centrally administered databases allowing easy comparison of compliance data between compliance officials
6. Lack of training of customs officials and enforcement officers
7. Lack of effective coordination among Member State compliance efforts in a common economic region

Merci!
Questions?