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Ecodesign Directive 2009/125/EC: a powerful instrument to achieve EU energy efficiency targets

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BUILDING PARTNERSHIPS FOR ENERGY SECURITY

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What is Ecodesign?

- A mandatory legal framework under which manufacturers are **obliged** to reduce the lifetime energy consumption and negative environmental impacts of their products
- Applies at design stage, **before** products are manufactured and brought to market
- Applies to manufacturers and importers
- Sets *generic* and *specific* Ecodesign requirements
- Progressively removes worst performers from the market

Ecodesign requirements

Generic:

- Applies requirements to the overall environmental profile of the product, without set limits for particular aspects

Specific:

- Quantified and measurable
- Minimum energy/environmental performance requirements per unit output
- Expressed in Tiers, to allow phased introduction and supply chain adjustment

Information requirements

Links to Labelling

- While Ecodesign sets minimum requirements, energy labelling provides information to purchasers about energy/environmental performance
- The combination of Ecodesign and energy labelling is a powerful tool for improving energy efficiency

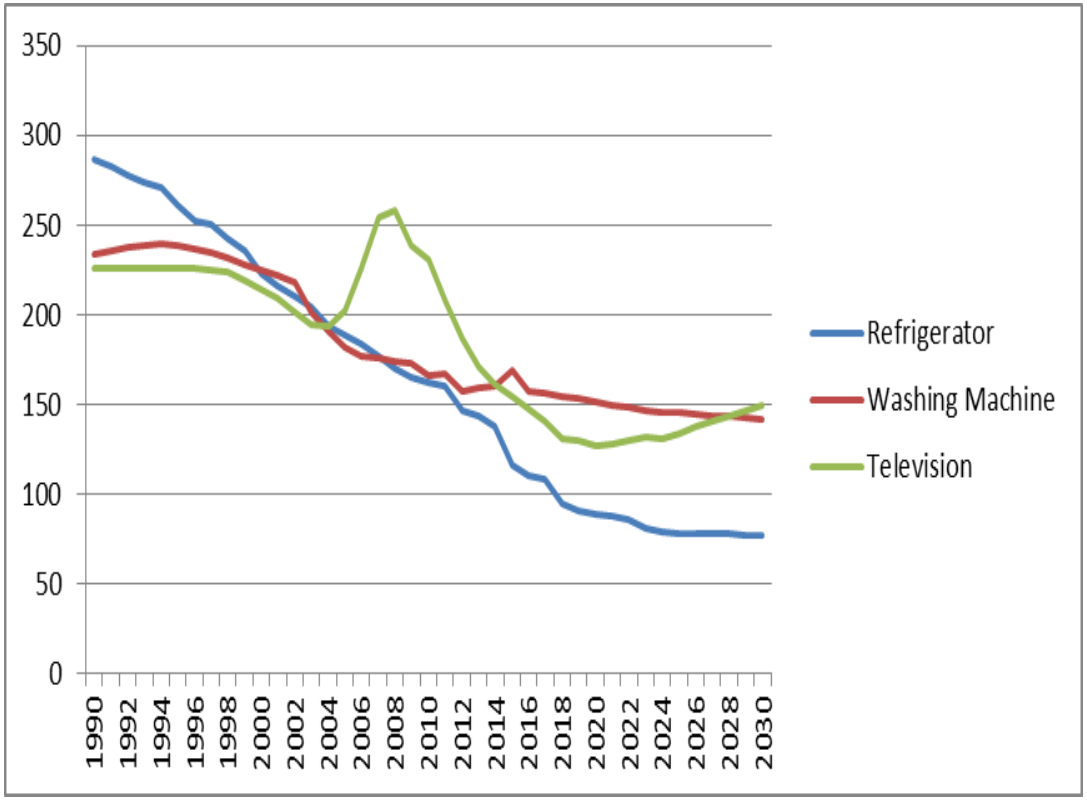
Why is Ecodesign valuable?

- Mandatory and so forces change
- Broad reach: can cover any product-related environmental impact
- Relatively cheap to implement: no subsidies, grants or loans are needed
- Encourages manufacturers to innovate
- Because it works! Ecodesign and labelling will:
  - save >1,900TWh by 2020 (which is roughly Italy's annual primary energy consumption)
  - reduce EU household energy bills by €465/year
  - create €55bn additional revenue for EU companies

http://ec.europa.eu/energy/en/topics/energy-efficiency/energy-efficient-products

Ecodesign works!

Annual electricity consumption (kWh) by household appliance, UK, 1990 – 2030, source DECC/ICF



- 1992: EU Directive (92/75/EEC) Mandatory Energy Labelling Framework
- 1994: EU Directive (94/2/EC) on energy labelling of refrigerators and freezers
- 1999: EU Minimum Energy Performance Standards (MEPS) and Ecodesign
- 2002: UK Energy Efficiency Commitment and Carbon Emissions Reduction Target
- 2003: UK Government Buying Standards
- 2009: EU – New MEPS for refrigerators and freezers agreed
- 2010: EU Energy labelling framework revised
- 2010: EU Tier 1 MEPS in Ecodesign regulation for televisions come into effect
- 2011: EU Tier 1 MEPS in Ecodesign regulation for washing machines come into effect
- 2011: EU Energy labelling regulations for televisions and washing machines come into effect
- 2012: EU Tier 2 MEPS in Ecodesign regulation for televisions come into effect
- 2012: EU revision to refrigerator MEPS
- 2013: EU Tier 2 MEPS in Ecodesign regulation for washing machines come into effect

What products are in scope?

- **Energy *using* products** e.g. space heaters, washing machines, refrigerators, lighting
- **Energy *related* products** e.g. windows, taps and showers
- Must be >200,000 units traded per year in EU
- Must have significant environmental impact in EU
- Must present significant environmental improvement potential without excessive cost
- Products that conform to requirements display the mark CE

How is Ecodesign implemented?

- Products are grouped into ‘Lots’
- The technology and market for each Lot is studied and recommendations made
- Consultation is conducted
- Implementing measures/regulations are drafted, debated, approved and enacted
- Regulations have direct, legal effect in all EU Member States

Example regulation: Transformers 548/2014

1. Scope: >1kVA, specialist exemptions
2. Definitions, e.g. of transformer types
3. Ecodesign requirements
   - Two tiers: 1 July 2015, 1 July 2021
   - Maximum load and no-load losses for 16 rated power increments between 1 and 3150kVA for two transformer types
   - Minimum Peak Efficiency Index parameters for transformers 3,150 - 100,000kVA
   - Information requirements
4. Conformity assessment – measurement method
5. Verification procedure for market surveillance (tolerances)
6. Indicative benchmarks (Best Available Technology)
7. Review: no later than 3 years, with defined scope
8. Entry into force: 1 July 2014

Non-directional lighting technology

			
200 lumen	200 lumen	200 lumen	200 lumen
40 W	28 W	11 W	2 W
1,500 hrs	2,500 hrs	15,000 hrs	25,000 hrs
Banned	£1.44 Phase out 2017	£3.50	£3.20

Ecodesign in practice

- Regulations apply to products *placed on the market or put into service*
- Going beyond MEPS
- Product to systems
- Voluntary agreements
- Industry challenges

INOGATE Technical Secretariat

Thank you for listening
Any questions?

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