



EU legislative instruments for energy efficient residential lighting products

IEA/European Commission/CEN-Star Trend-Analysis workshop on:
Compact Fluorescent Lamp Quality and
Strategies to Phase-out Incandescent Lamps
26 February 2007
International Energy Agency, Paris

Andras Toth
European Commission
DG Energy and Transport
Unit D/3



Energy Labelling – Directive 92/75

Energy		Washing machine
Manufacturer Model		
More efficient		A
A		
B		
C		
D		
E		
F		
G		
Less efficient		
Energy consumption kWh/cycle <small>(based on standard test results for 60°C cotton cycle)</small> <small>Actual energy consumption will depend on how the appliance is used</small>		0.95
Washing performance <small>A: higher G: lower</small>	A B C D E F G	
Spin drying performance <small>A: higher G: lower</small> Spin speed (rpm)	A B C D E F G 1400	
Capacity (cotton) kg		5.0
Water consumption <i>l</i>		55
Noise (dB(A) re 1 pW)	Washing	5.2
	Spinning	7.0
Further information is contained in product brochures		

Directive

- Refrigerators and Freezers 94/2
03/66
- Washing Machines 95/12
- Tumble Driers 95/13
- Washer Driers 96/60
- Dishwashers 97/17
- Lamps 98/11
- Electric Ovens 02/40
- Airconditioners 02/31

Scope: filament lamps, CFLi, CFLni, LFL
main exception: reflector lamps



Ecolabel for light bulbs

Commission Decision 99/568/EC amended by 2002/747/EC



- Scope: single-ended and double-ended light-bulbs (GLS, halogen, CFLi, CFLni, LFL) – **except** CFLs with magnetic ballast, projector lamps, photographic lighting and solarium tubes.
- Ecolabel is awarded on a voluntary basis
- Award criteria: energy efficiency, lifetime, lumen maintenance, mercury content, switch on/off cycles, CRI, flame retardant content, packaging materials, user instructions



Ecodesign of Energy-Using Products (2005/32/EC)

- Minimum requirements applicable to all products placed on the market
- Other environmental aspects addressed as well, life-cycle approach
- Based on Art 95, CE marking
- Framework Directive provides for product specific implementing measures (IM) or voluntary agreements
- 3 IM's so far, one on ballasts for fluorescent lighting (Directive 2000/55/EC) – may be revised soon, including setting other environmental requirements



Scope I.

EuP DOES NOT deal with environmental impacts (e.g. climate change) but with the environmental aspects of the product which can be correlated to those impacts (e.g. energy consumption) and can be substantially influenced by *product design*.



Scope II.

- EuP addresses all environmental aspects (listed in Annex I) throughout the life cycle, from material selection to end-of-life management
- The eco-design requirements of implementing measures will address the significant environmental aspects of the examined product



Eco-design requirements

- Generic, aiming at the improvement of the overall environmental performance, focusing on environmental aspects identified in the implementing measure

and/or

- Specific, in the form of limit values or thresholds for selected environmental aspects with a significant adverse impact on the environment



Adoption of implementing measures

- Product requirements introduced via implementing measures
- Working plan identifying candidate products
- Preparatory studies identifying environmental aspects
- Proposed draft implementing measures or voluntary agreements are first discussed with stakeholders in the Consultation Forum.
- Impact assessment precedes Commission draft measure proposals
- Implementing measures are adopted by the Commission assisted by a regulatory Committee
- Stakeholders participate throughout the whole process

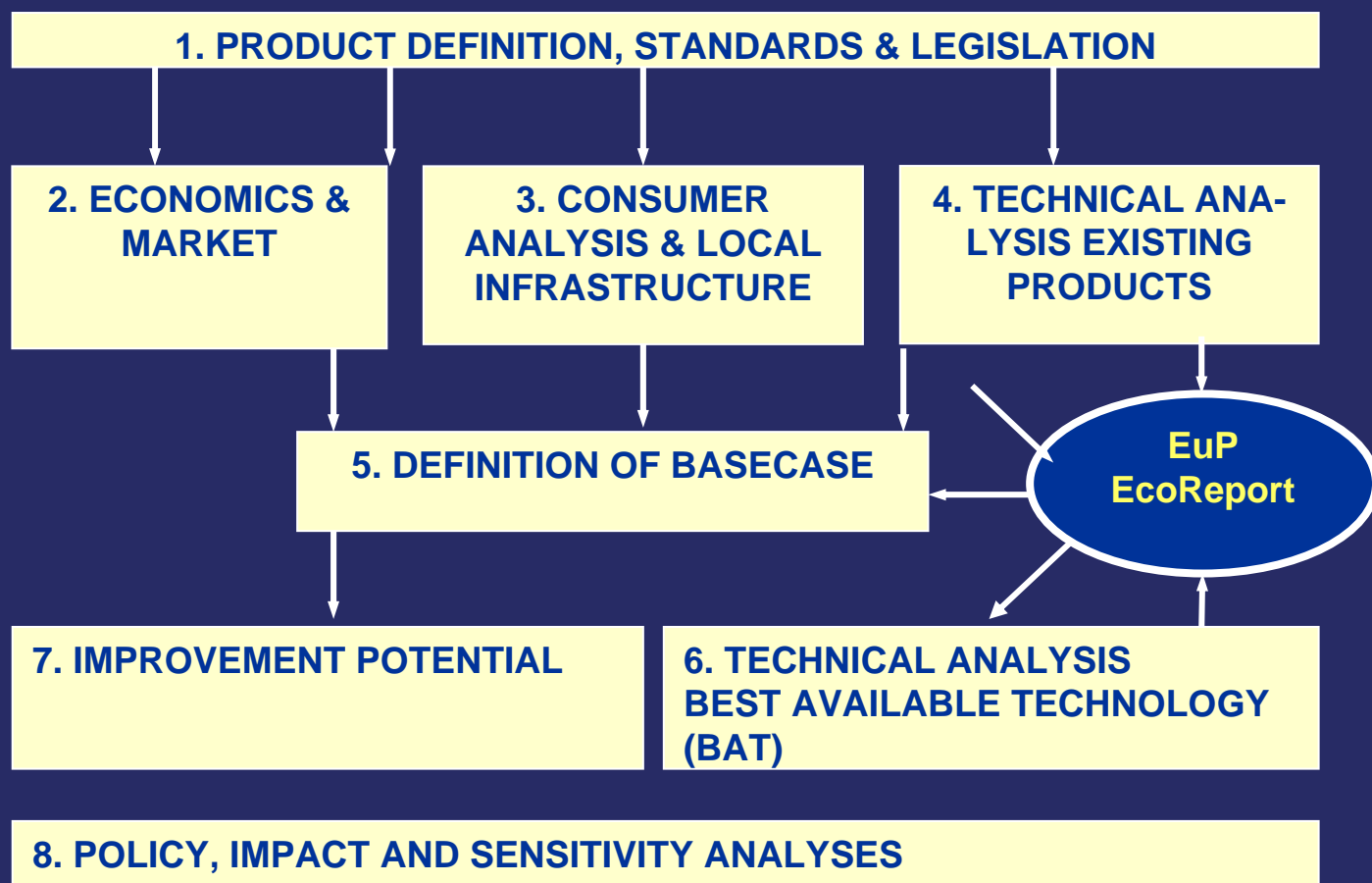


Priority products in the Directive

- Article 16 of the Directive lists priority product groups to be addressed before the adoption of the Working Plan in July 2007
- Product groups identified in ECCP for high potential in greenhouse gas emission reduction
- List more or less specific: e.g. consumer electronics, but also electric motor systems
- Domestic and tertiary sectors equally addressed
- Standby losses explicitly mentioned
- Preparatory studies among these product groups and stand-by were launched in first half of 2006
- All these studies are based on the Methodology for Ecodesign of Energy Using Products (MEEuP)



Structure of the Methodology for Ecodesign Preparatory Studies





Further product preparatory studies

Studies to be launched in May 2007 for product groups identified by Article 16 of the Directive as having significant greenhouse gas emission reduction potential:

- solid fuel small combustion installations
- laundry driers
- vacuum cleaners
- set-top boxes (possible split into «simple converter boxes» for free-to-air broadcast/TV, and complex boxes for pay content)
- domestic lighting



Ecodesign preparatory
study

Lamp technology in
focus

Street lighting

HID

Office lighting

LFL
CFLni

Domestic lighting

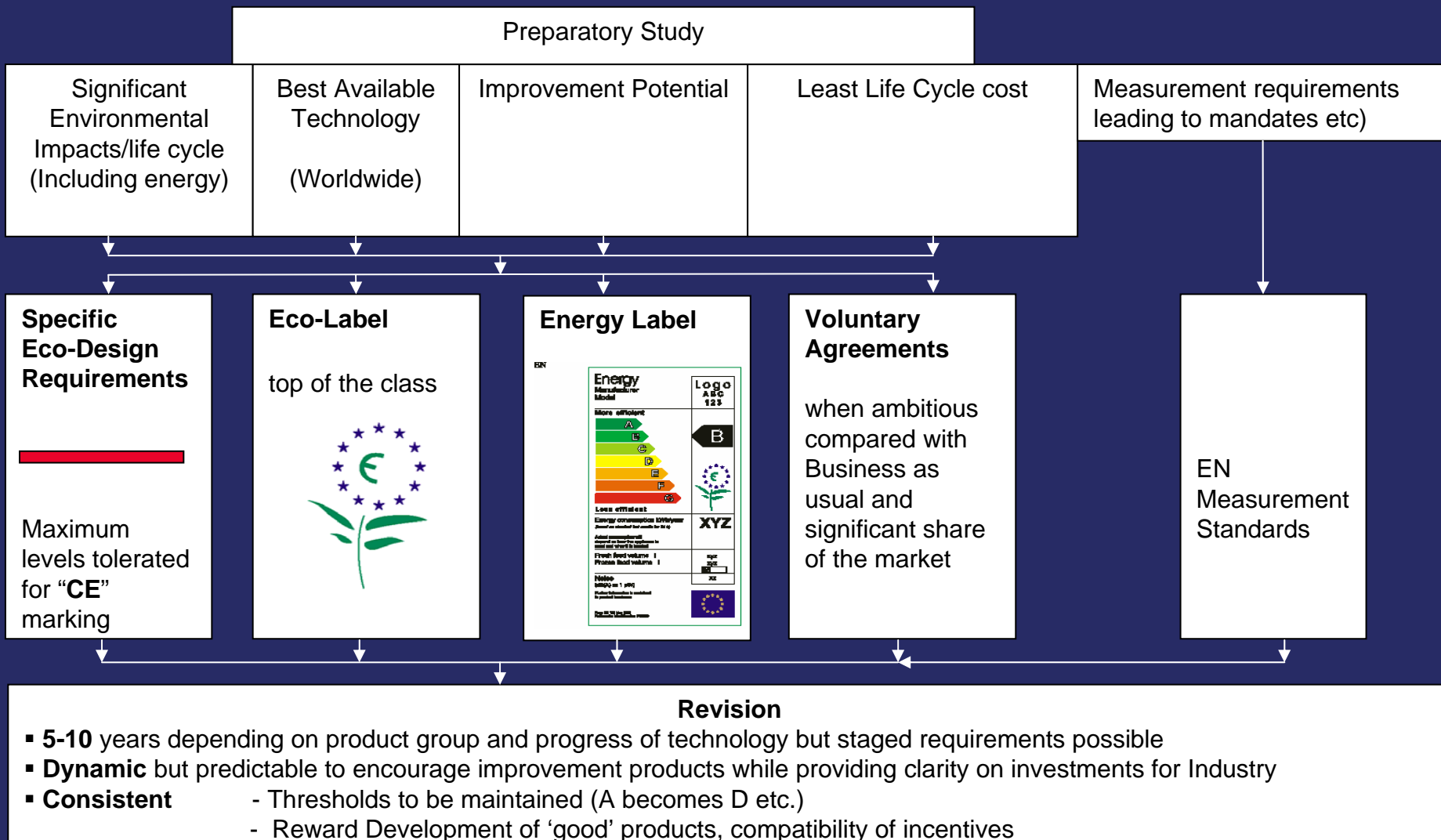
GLS
Halogen
CFLi
LED

Studies will be followed by impact assessment also for application areas outside study scope.

The studies also examine the corresponding ballasts and luminaires.



Integration of product labelling and ecodesign





EuP on Internet

DG Enterprise and Industry

- http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/eco_design/index_en.htm
- Email: entr_ecodesign_eup@ec.europa.eu

DG Energy and Transport

- http://ec.europa.eu/energy/demand/legislation/eco_design_en.htm
- Email: tren-ecodesign@ec.europa.eu



Thank you for your attention!

