



EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Directorate-General for Energy and Transport
Directorate-General for Enterprise and Industry

Ecodesign Directive Workshop – 21 November 2006

Synergies with other EU policies



Synergies with other EU policies

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Policies covered in this presentation

- Product Labelling
- RoHS and WEEE
- Environmental Management and Audit Scheme



Product Labelling

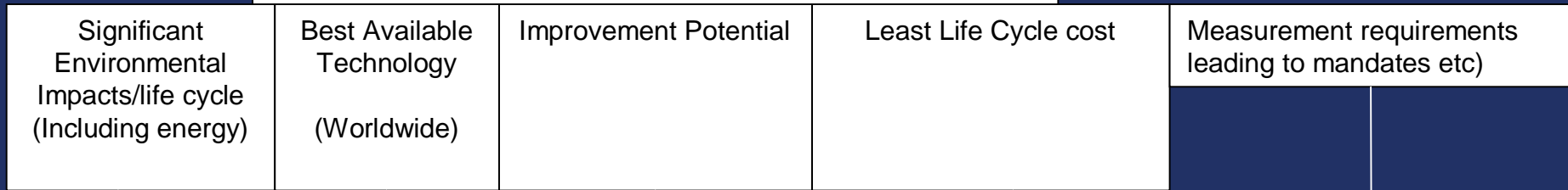
Main EU labelling schemes:

- EU Energy Label for household equipment
- Energy Star for office equipment
- Ecolabel for products and services




Integration of product labelling and ecodesign

Preparatory Study



Specific Eco-Design Requirements

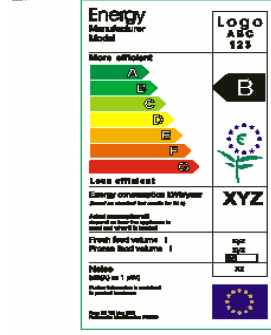


Maximum levels tolerated for "CE" marking

Eco-Label
top of the class



Energy Label



Voluntary Agreements
when ambitious compared with Business as usual and significant share of the market

EN Measurement Standards

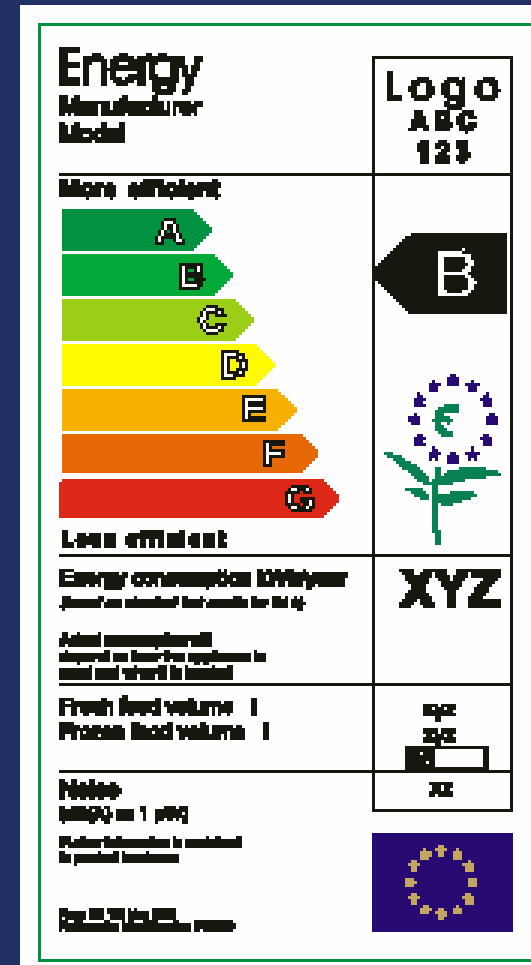
Revision

- § **5-10** years depending on product group and progress of technology but staged requirements possible
- § **Dynamic** but predictable to encourage improvement products while providing clarity on investments for Industry
- § **Consistent**
 - Thresholds to be maintained (A becomes D etc.)
 - Reward Development of 'good' products, compatibility of incentives



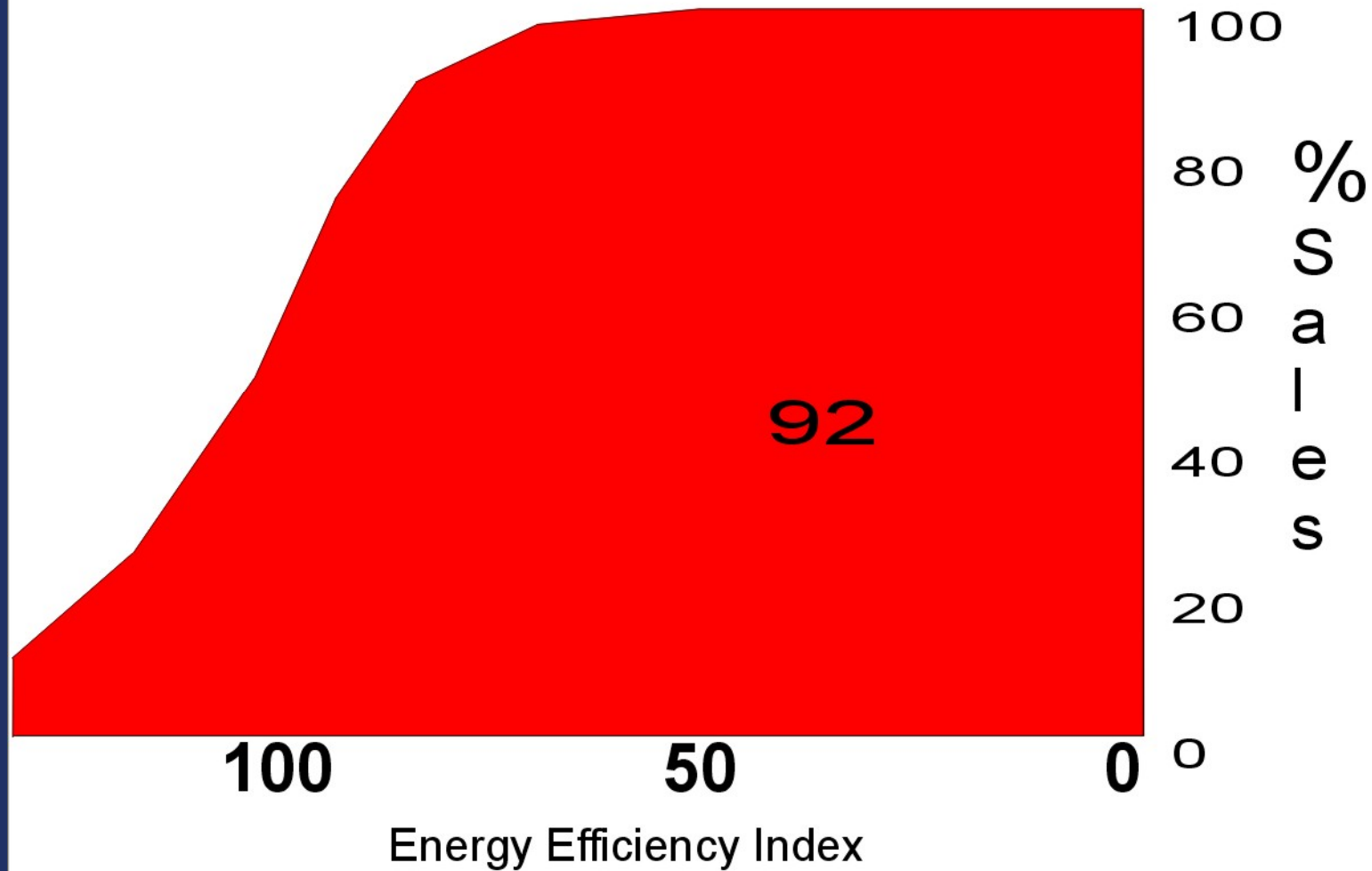
Energy Labelling

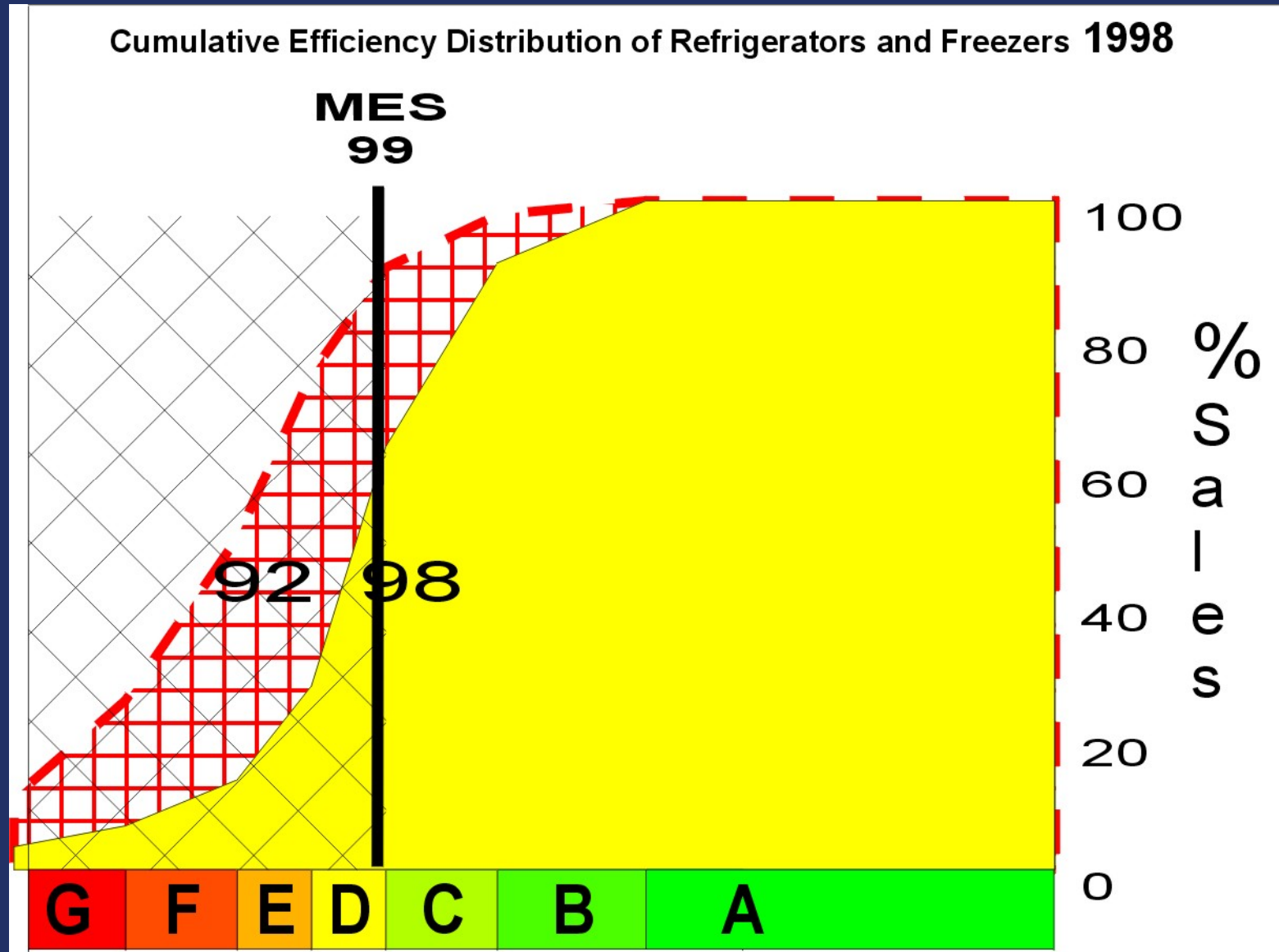
- Label - **Keep It Simple Stupid**
 - Comparative energy performance information to the consumer
 - energy efficient products are identified
- à design labelling and ecodesign coherently such that:
 - Ø Pull the market promoting good/best performers by label
 - Ø Push the market by banning bad/worst performers by ecodesign

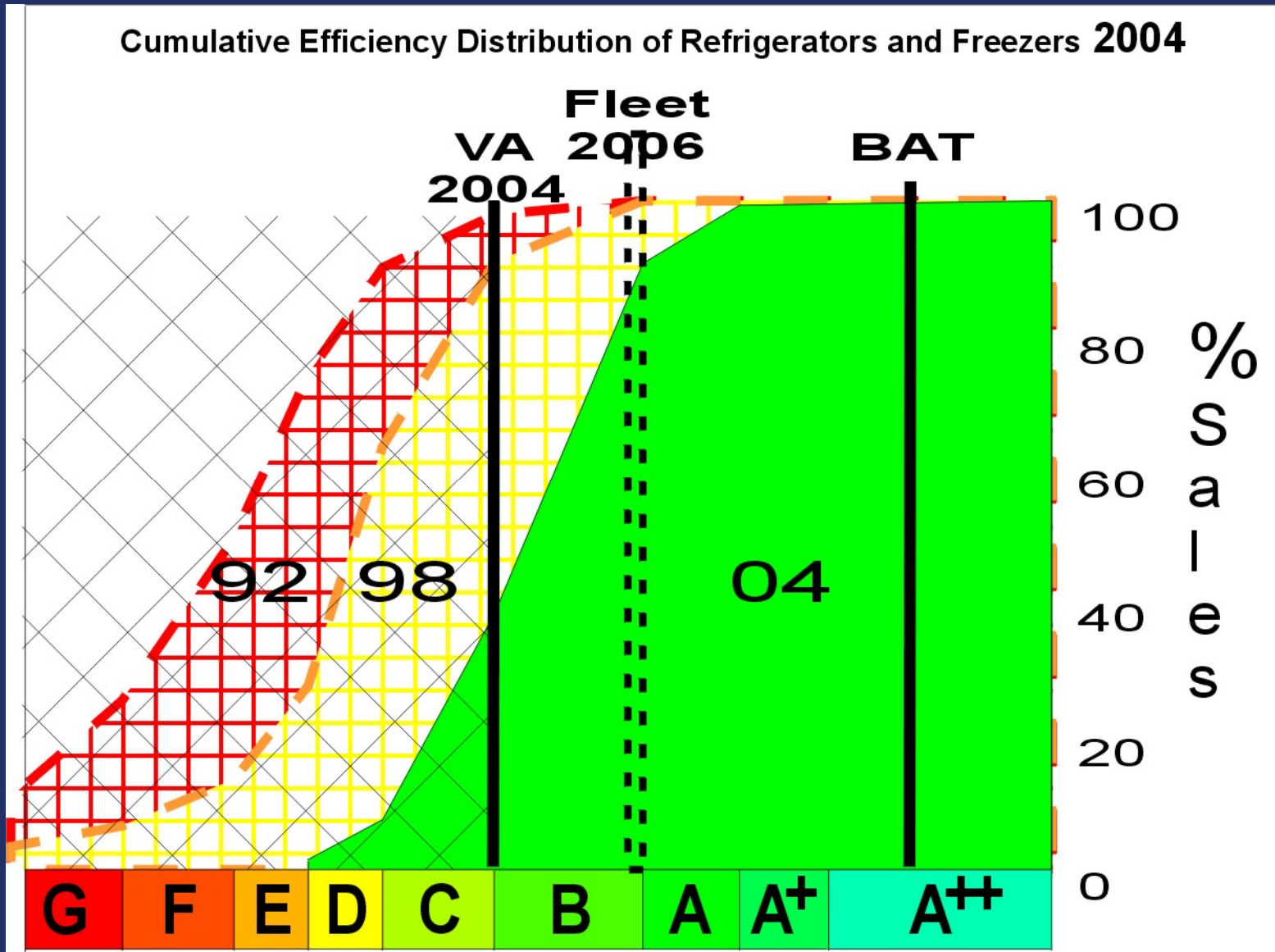




Cumulative Efficiency Distribution of Refrigerators and Freezers 1992









Labelling: next steps EU Energy Label

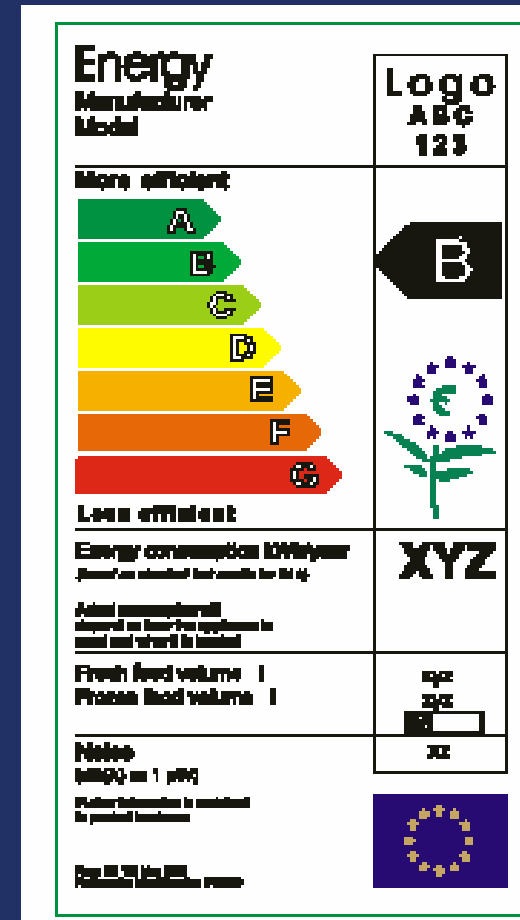
- EU Energy Label to be upgraded for several products (e.g. washing machines)
- technical Basis: results of ecodesign preparatory study (link ecodesign process and labelling)
- staged levels for dynamization
- under discussion: extend scope to products other than household equipment



Labelling: EU Energy Label

EU-Energy Label currently in place for

cooling equipment, washing mashines, tumble driers, combined washer-driers, dishwashers, lamps, ovens, air conditioners





Labelling: ENERGY STAR



- is a voluntary labelling programme for products complying with certain energy efficiency criteria
- covers office equipment, i.e. computers, computer monitors and imaging equipment (printers, copiers, fax machines)
- is carried out jointly by the EC and the USA since 2001
- is also implemented by other main trading partners worldwide (e.g. Japan, Canada, Australia, South Korea)
- aims at fostering the energy efficiency of office equipment being traded worldwide – without introducing trade barriers
- is widely accepted by manufacturers, and is important in procurement



Labelling: ENERGY STAR

New Energy Star Agreement with the USA

- new EU-US Energy Star Agreement for another five years will be signed soon
- contains explicit requirement that efficiency criteria are demanding: approx. 25% of the models on the market may qualify at the time of criteria setting
- contains innovative and demanding efficiency criteria for imaging equipment (in force as of 1 April 2007), for computers (in force as of 20 July 2007) and monitors (in force since January 2006) in line with the «25%» requirement
- efficiency criteria will be continued to be updated



ENERGY STAR

- à ENERGY STAR pulls the office equipment market towards improved energy efficiency
- à Is complementary to minimum performance requirements
- à synergies between ENERGY STAR and ecodesign will be exploited where possible, e.g. measurement methods for energy consumption, categorization of products ...



Labelling: Ecolabel



- is awarded on a voluntary basis to 21 products (e.g. computers, refrigerators, textiles, paints/varnishes ...) and services (tourist accomodation, camp sites)
- award criteria cover environmentally relevant aspects, including energy efficiency where relevant (computers: Energy Star criteria)



Labelling: Ecolabel

- Ecolabel scheme currently under revision
- planned: closer link between ecodesign and ecolabel (where product overlap)
- ecolabel could/should address environmental aspects covered by ecodesign
- Design criteria such that ecolabel is awarded to « good/best » products
- complementary to ecodesign



WEEE (2002/96/EC) and RoHS (2002/95/EC)

Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment

Restriction of the use of certain Hazardous Substances (in EEE)

- EuP has a wider scope (not only EEE)
- Data underlying both directives are taken into account in the preparatory studies for potential EuP implementing measures

WEEE

- EuP is about product design, WEEE is about management of waste
- EuP will contribute to avoiding market fragmentation when implementing WEEE

RoHS

- RoHS regulates the presence of certain hazardous substances in the product
- EuP considers hazardous substances in general with a view to improving the overall environmental performance



Eco-Management and Audit Scheme (EMAS)

- EU voluntary instrument for organisations that improve their environmental performance on a continuous basis
- EMAS registered organisations:
 - are legally compliant
 - run an environment management system
 - publish an independently verified environmental statement

Relevance for Ecodesign:

- for EuP conformity assessment through management systems, EMAS including product design is presumed to conform to the requirements of Annex V of EuP