Improving Global Comparability:

How do Europe's S&L Policies Stack Up?

June 2, 2015

Improving Global Comparability (2014): Key Findings

S&L policy aspects:

- Efficiency metrics, product definitions, and requirement scope are as important as test procedures in alignment of S&L
- S&L components are less aligned when further along in the S&L development process

Coverage:

- The number of products covered by S&L has grown significantly

Alignment:

- Test procedures and efficiency metrics show a wide range of alignment
- All products have some potential for increased alignment

General:

- Data is not always accessible about S&L policy aspects, even to professionals active in the field

More information at: www.clasponline.org/igc

S&L policy has many elements

- **MEPS & Labels (S&L)**: Regulations include all components described below
- **Energy performance levels**: Thresholds that a product's efficiency metric must meet
- **Efficiency metrics**: Translation of test procedure results into an energy performance indicator
- **Test procedures**: How to determine the energy consumption of a product
- **Product definitions**: Define what is included in regulations for a specific product

Across comparable products, the EU leads in S&L development

Products covered by MEPS and/or labels for all products analysed:

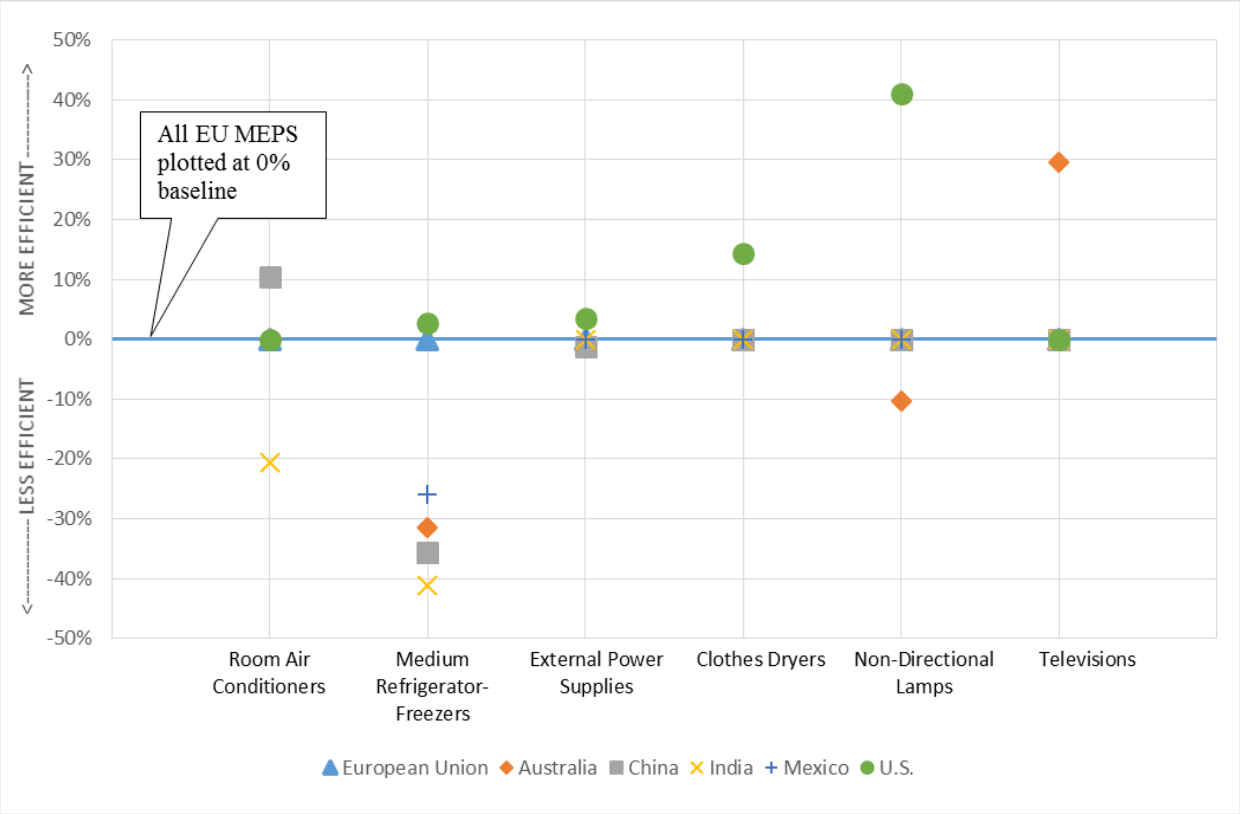
Country	MEPS	Labels	MEPS or Labels
US	47	40	70
European Union	62	35	67
China (PRC)	39	42	51
Australia	35	18	41
Mexico	23	23	33
India	5	14	16
Russia	8	9	14
Indonesia	7	8	10
South Africa	2	8	9

Most ambitious S&L identified by economy (for comparable products):

Country	Most Ambitious		Unique Most Ambitious	
	MEPS	High Label	MEPS	High Label
European Union	9	9	8	8
Australia	3	5	2	3
United States	5	1	5	-
China (PRC)	2	3	1	1
Mexico	2	2	1	-
India	-	1	-	-

Note: In some instances, multiple countries share a “most ambitious” MEPS or High Label

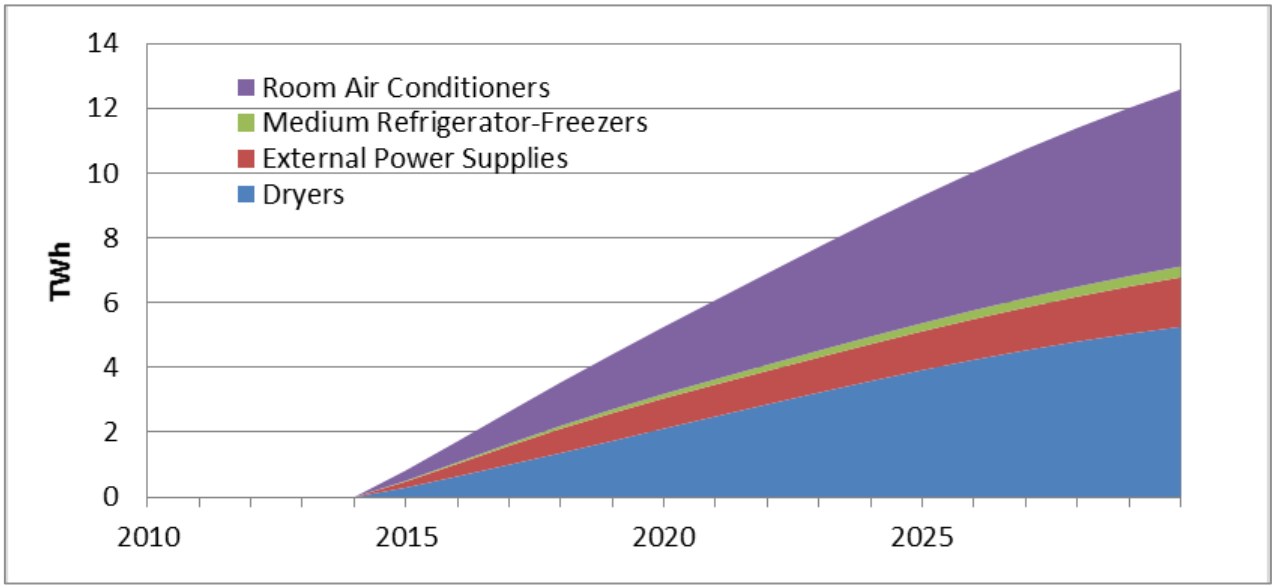
Comparing EU MEPS with selected countries for selected products



Most stringent MEPS and % improvement over EU MEPS (among selected countries):

Room Air Conditioners	China – 10% (2013)
Medium Refrigerator-Freezers	US – 3% (2014)
External Power Supplies	US – 4% (2016)
Clothes Dryers	US – 14% (2015)
Non-Directional Lamps	US – 41% (2013)
Televisions	Australia – 30% (2013)

Potential benefits of implementing best identified MEPS in Europe (*Indicative approximations*)



For four selected products – clothes dryers, external power supplies, medium refrigerator-freezers, and room air conditioners – potential benefits add up to **almost 13 TWh in energy savings annually in 2030**, if S&L performance levels were aligned with the best identified policies in place today.

*Results of BUENAS analysis carried out by Michael McNeil, Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory

Alignment by economy is complicated.

Some important differences among economies contribute to variations in policy coverage and stringency, such as:

- ✓ Energy prices
- ✓ Product ownership
- ✓ Product usage patterns

These factors and others lead to different economic assessments from country to country.

Policy opportunities for increased alignment

- **Directional lighting**: Align cone shape
- **All lighting**: Agree generic performance levels for efficacy and quality characteristics
- **Televisions**: Agree on test patterns and automatic brightness control testing
- **External Power Supplies**: Agree generic performance levels
- **Refrigerated cabinets & display cabinets**: Agree common test conditions and efficiency metrics

Thank you!

Questions??

Debbie (Karpay) Weyl
dweyl@clasp.ngo

Co-authors:
Ari Reeves (CLASP)
Frank Klinckenberg (The Policy Partners)
Mia Forbes Pirie (The Policy Partners)

Contributor:
Michael McNeil (Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory)