

Update on 4E

APEC EGEE&C, November 2011

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IEA IMPLEMENTING AGREEMENT EFFICIENT ELECTRICAL END-USE EQUIPMENT



4E AT A GLANCE

- 4E provides an international forum for governments and other stakeholders to:
 - Share expertise and develop understanding of electrical end-use equipment and policies
 - Facilitate co-ordination of international approaches in the area of efficient electrical end-use equipment
- 4E seeks to meet the challenges for policy makers to maximize energy efficiency on all types of non-transport electrical equipment.
- Launched in March 2008, 4E now has 13 member countries actively participating in collaborative projects.



PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES

MEMBERS

Australia (vice-chair)

Austria

Canada

Denmark

France

Japan

Korea

The Netherlands (chair)

Switzerland

South Africa

Sweden

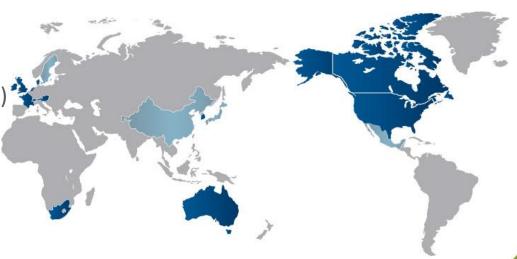
UK (vice-chair)

USA

CONSIDERING MEMBERSHIP

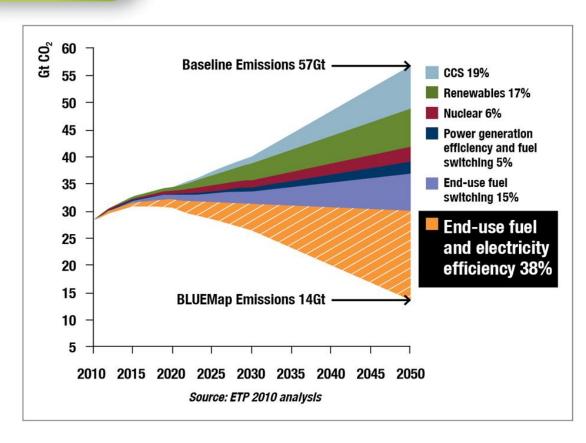
China

Mexico





ENERGY EFFICIENCY – THE LARGEST RESOURCE



- Analysis suggests that energy efficiency has the greatest opportunity to cut CO₂ emissions and one of the quickest
- End-use appliances and equipment are the largest contributor

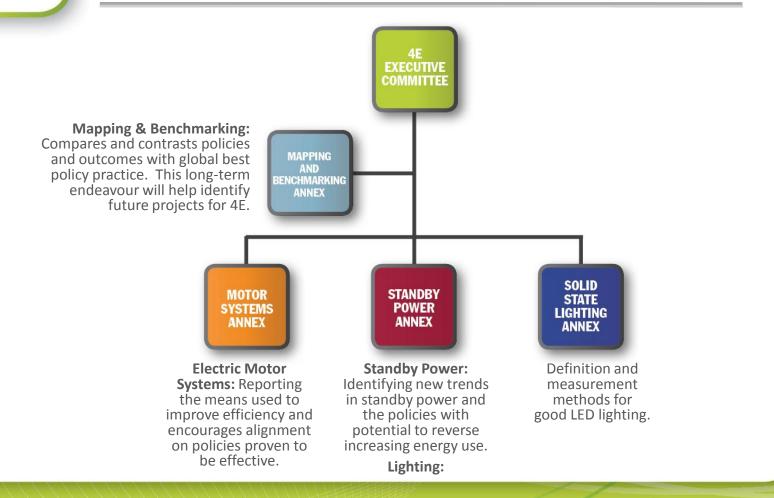


WHY INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IS THE WAY FORWARD

- Many policy makers are seeking answers to similar questions:
 - How do appliances compare in different countries?
 - What have been the most effective policies?
 - What targets could we use?
- New challenges regarding appliances:
 - Proliferation of types of electrical equipment
 - Growing complexity
 - Increased international trade
- Opportunities in international co-operation:
 - Clear goals and road maps: policies better predictable for industry,
 - Shared costs make policies cheaper to develop and implement (by countries and industry),
 - and more effective



STRUCTURE OF 4E



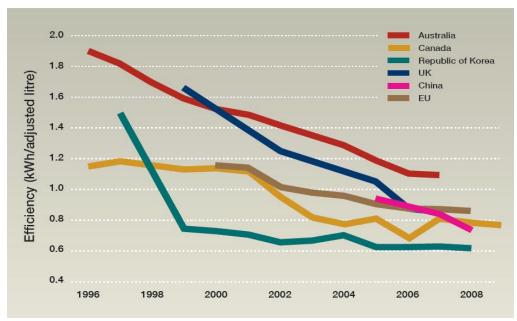


BENCHMARKING ACROSS COUNTRIES TO INFORM NATIONAL POLICY DEVELOPMENT

Policies to improve the efficiency of refrigerators and freezers have been in force in most

economies for many years.

- These have focused on reducing the energy used per unit volume, and have been highly effective.
- The rate of improvement varies significantly between countries.
- Some of this efficiency improvement is the result of increased product sizes rather than improved product performance.

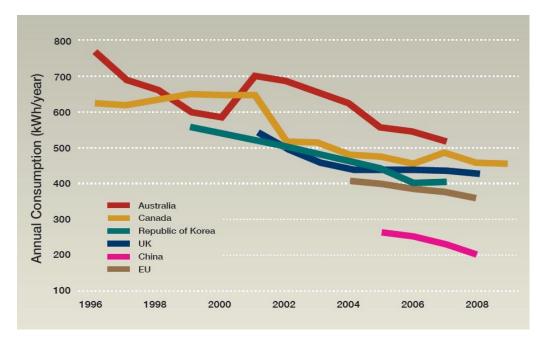


 The combination of minimum performance standards and mandatory labelling appear to have the greatest market impact compared to other interventions, provided they are revised on a regular basis.



BENCHMARKING ACROSS COUNTRIES TO INFORM NATIONAL POLICY DEVELOPMENT

- Differences in cold appliance energy consumption between countries are relatively small and less than expected given the variation in appliance sizes.
- Total energy consumption will naturally increase with the growth in household numbers and/or second appliance ownership.

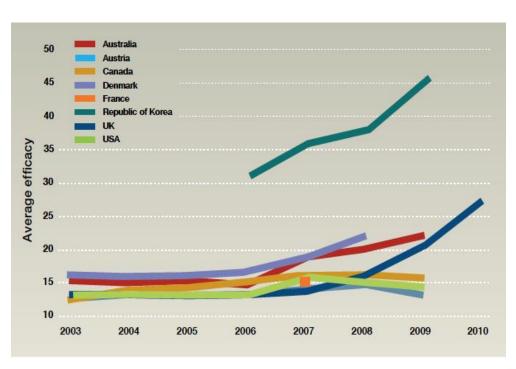


- Strong policy intervention is required to further reduce new product consumption to minimise or reverse this increase.
- If reduced energy consumption is the goal rather than efficiency, consideration should be given to setting maximum product energy consumption limits.



BENCHMARKING TO TRACK IMPACTS OF POLICY IMPLEMENTATION

- Analysis of the impact of regulations to phase-out inefficient lighting in eight countries gives policy makers an insight into the effects on the market during the implementation phase.
- Significant differences in approach are apparent.
- There is significant opportunity for harmonisation across countries and regions.
- Policies proving successful in Australia, Korea and the UK (the three countries with the most advanced phase-out programs).





INFORMED POLICY GUIDANCE



- It appears that regular and well signposted regulatory revision of the lighting market is highly successful.
- Significant delays between the date of announcement and the date at which regulations come into force may result in a short to medium term market effect completely at odds with the intention of the policy action.
- Contrary to popular belief, at the time or preparation of the benchmarking there
 was little actual penetration of LEDs into the domestic lamp sector.
- As a result of the phase-out of inefficient lighting, the total number of lighting products sold will fall dramatically.
- Market monitoring is needed to quickly identify if:
 - Consumers are switching to smaller or larger lamps that may be outside the scope of the regulations.
 - Suppliers are bringing 'new' products to market that are simply modifications
 of existing products that in some way exempt them from the regulation and
 enable their sale, thereby confounding the intent of the policy.



WHAT PRODUCTS ARE COVERED?

- The focus of the Annex is on household and commercial products that consume significant quantities of electricity, now or in the future.
- Member Governments periodically select a priority list of products for analysis

PRODUCT	RELEASE DATE
Domestic Cold Appliances	August 2010
Televisions	October 2010
Air Conditioners	February 2011
Laundry Dryers	June 2011
Domestic Lighting	July 2011
Washing Machines	November 2011
Notebook Computers	December 2011
Retail Display Cabinets	January 2012
Vending Machines	January 2012
Desk Top PCs	August 2012
Dishwashers	December 2012
Set-top Boxes	January 2013
Water Heaters	April 2013

EFFICIENT ELECTRICAL END-USE EQUIPMENT



SSL ANNEX

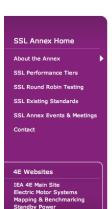
- 8 funding economies
 - France, Australia, The Netherlands, UK, Sweden, Denmark, Japan, USA
- 20 experts from 9 economies
 - As above plus China
- Task 1: Develop SSL Quality Assurance
 - Identify performance tiers
 - Disseminate data on LCA & health issues
- Task 2: SSL Testing
 - Improve testing protocols (CIE, IEC, ANSI)
 - Round Robin #1 to calibrate 4 Nucleus labs.
 - Round Robin #2 to calibrate participating labs.
- Task 3: Assist development of International Accreditation procedures





SSL ANNEX RELEASES DRAFT PERFORMANCE TIERS FOR COMMENT

- 1st drafts released 1 November 2011 as part of industry consultation.
- APEC and APEC economies are invited to submit written comments no later than February 1, 2012





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SSL Annex Home

November 1, 2011 : The SSL Annex releases draft of performance tiers

The International Energy Agency Efficient Electrical End-Use Equipment Solid State Lighting (IEA 4E SSL) Annex will make available the first draft of its performance tiers for solid state lighting products on November 1, 2011. In the interest of ensuring these are developed to represent the best available knowledge, we welcome written comments from interested stakeholders.

The following draft documents have been issued for comment on November 1st 2011:

- IEA 4E SSL Performance Tiers Cover Letter
- 2. Definitions of the 4 SSL performance tiers
- 3. Performance tiers for SSL Omnidirectional replacement
- lamps
- Performance tiers for SSL Directional replacement lamps
 Performance tiers for SSL Downlight fixtures
- 6. Performance tiers for Linear LED fluorescent replacemen

The Annex is not a standards-making organization and these proposals for Performance tiers should not be considered a proposed "Performance Standard". The creation of "Performance Standards" is the responsibility of organizations

SSL Management Committee

Australia Denmark France

Japan The Netherlands

Sweden The United Kingdom The United States of America

SSL Experts' Participating Countries

Australia China Denmark

France Japan

The Netherlands

The United Kingdom
The United States of Ameri

Download from:

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THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION