
Prioritising Products and Assessing Impacts of S&L Programmes: Determining Product Coverage & Prioritisation

SPEX Call Summary
7 May 2015, 11:00–13:00 GMT

Highlights of the discussion:

- Policymakers from 10 countries participated in the second SEAD Policy Exchange Forum call.
- The call featured an introductory presentation by Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory on the different metrics that can be used for prioritisation, as well as three presentations on the product prioritisation process in Australia, India and the European Commission.
- Participants shared information regarding methodologies, metrics and tools that can be used to identify the products in the market that can provide the greatest energy and cost savings once standards and labelling policies are in place.
- Several countries expressed interest in the Product Prioritization and Analysis Tool (PPAT) used by India. This tool has been developed for India's specific market conditions, but can be adapted for other countries' purposes and needs.
- Ensuring data is accurate and up to date is a key challenge faced by policymakers, as it is often difficult to obtain. It is, however, necessary to ensure that accurate analyses inform the prioritisation of products.

Summary of Country Presentations:

- **Australia:** To prioritise products, Australia reviews and analyses the impacts of current and future policies using economic tools and by calculating the costs and benefits of a certain policy and its impacts on businesses. Strengths of this process include: greater confidence in the S&L policy being developed; and strengthening of co-operation between government and business. Collecting and sharing data can, however, be challenging. Australia encourages collaboration between regions and sees value in sharing data and prioritisation methodologies.

India: The Product Prioritization and Analysis Tool (PPAT) estimates potential energy savings and greenhouse gas abatement in different scenarios, based on current and forecasted market data and policy circumstances. The tool informs India's policy



development process. Strengths of the PPAT include flexible data entry, ability to compare impact of different policy scenarios, analysis of monetary savings over the lifetime of a product, and the visualisation of data and generation of automatic reports. Ensuring the quality of the data and updating the data and the tool can be challenging.

- **European Commission:** When prioritising products for coverage under the scope of the Ecodesign Directive, a Preparatory study is carried out to determine the volume of sales and trade, energy consumption and savings potential, and the environmental impact of different products. As part of the process, an Ecodesign Consultation Forum is organised to receive necessary feedback and support from stakeholders. The new Working Plan for 2015-2017 will include, for the first time, information on impacts beyond energy efficiency such as recyclability, noise, emissions, industrial competitiveness, etc. The study to establish the Working Plan can be accessed at <http://www.ecodesign-wp3.eu/>

Other Relevant Activities:

- During eceee 2015 Sumer Study taken place in June in France there will be a solutions workshop hosted by CLASP and eceee on the future of Ecodesign.
- The IEA 4E Mapping and Benchmarking activities offer an interesting resource for comparing market data and standards in different economies – see <http://www.iea-4e.org/>

Questions and Answers:

What do countries do to analyse products that are at the end of their life cycle? When is the S&L policy process complete for a product?

Australia focuses on when regulatory costs might become too high. A risk assessment analysis is performed to track the potential savings and variations in the data, as different aspects of the products change during their life cycle.

In the US, decisions about coverage and setting standards for new products are different to updating standards. The government is committed to review and update standards every six years.

If you have any questions to the presenters or to other country representatives, or would like further information, please contact Nicole Kearney, the SPEX Coordinator at nkearney@clasp.ngo.