

SESSION 3

EXPLORING THE IMPACTS AND EFFECTIVENESS OF MEPS AND LABELLING SCHEMES

Moderator: To be Announced

PAPERS:

Estimation Tool for National Effects of MEPS and Energy Labeling

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China's Practices on Evaluating the Energy Savings of Mandatory Energy Efficiency Standards

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Liu Meng, China National Institute of Standardization

Haihong Chen, China National Institute of Standardization

Li Yan, China National Institute of Standardization

Evaluation of Local Enforcement of Energy Efficiency Standards and Labeling Program in China

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SESSION SUMMARY:

For the national energy agencies in Denmark and Sweden, it is very valuable to be able to estimate the national effect of the MEPS and labeling schemes that are being introduced. For example, these estimations can be used in national energy consumption prognoses and national policy evaluations. It can also be used to simulate the national effect of stricter MEPS, more ambitious labeling scales, including best available technology (BAT). These evaluations can be used when formulating the national positions in the European negotiations. In addition, when it comes to market surveillance, it can also be useful to have national sales data for different product groups in order to make the necessary priorities.

However, while the labeling gives the consumers information about energy efficiency and thereby gives the consumer the possibility to make an energy efficient choice there are costs. It is necessary to try to estimate the saving effects, in order to justify the costs. The estimates can also be used to optimize the activities as well as compare different saving measures. This paper offers an approach to do so.

Of all the countries in the world, currently China is a country with enough size and political clout to make a real difference in the adoption of "energy efficiency" as an assumed goal for all energy related activities. Since 1989 they have been pursuing many mandatory strategies, but "mandatory" in China is different from mandatory from the World Trade Organization's Technical Barriers to Trade agreement. These two paper look at the progress made and how they are going about evaluating efforts of both the mandatory standards and some new labeling initiatives? Are these strategies working?

In the second paper from the China National Institute of Standardization (CNIS) you will read about 46 mandatory efficiency standards for appliances, industrial equipment, lighting products, office and commercial equipment and vehicles that have been in place since 1989. The central government of China considers these standards to be an effective tool in achieving energy efficiency

targets. This paper describes efforts to evaluate the energy savings from the implementation of these standards. China has also developed a national standard to guide this evaluation of energy savings and this paper will summarize the methodologies and results of a number of evaluations conducted on this process by other agencies. They will highlight the biggest challenge as being the ability to distinguish the energy savings resulting from established standards and savings that occur due to other measures such as labeling.

In our third paper we will look at a new initiative on China's part. As part of China's commitment to promoting and improving the local enforcement of appliance energy efficiency standards and labeling, the China National Institute of Standardization launched a local enforcement of efficiency standards and labeling project on August 14, 2009. For this project, Jiangsu, Shandong, Sichuan and Shanghai were selected as pilot locations. This paper provides information on the local enforcement project's recent background, activities and results as well as comparison to previous rounds of check-testing in 2006 and 2007. In addition, the paper also offers evaluation on the achievement and weaknesses in the local enforcement scheme and recommendations based on international experience.