Assessment of feasibility of extending the Ecodesign Directive to non-energy products and means of transport - Methodology

Evaluation of the Eco-Design Directive (2009/125/EC)

First stakeholder meeting – Session 4

Centre for Strategy & Evaluation Services

OXFORD RESEARCH

Structure of presentation

- Proposed work plan
- Tasks performed so far
- Initial identification of products to be examined
- Methodological approach for case studies and subsequent stages of the analysis

Steps of the analysis

1. Identification of non-energy related products ; selection of 5 products for in depth case studies (to be completed : May 30)
2. Case studies on representative products (first report August)
3. Use of the findings of the cases studies to derive conclusions on the feasibility of extension to broader product groups (September)
4. Assessment the appropriateness of extension of the Directive to non-energy related products - Recommendations for modifications of the Directive (November)

Step 1 – Identification of representative products

- Starting point: all non-Energy related products not covered by transitional period, 1st working plan and 2nd working plan (in progress)
- Selection of one product from five broad product groups
  - agricultural products (e.g. food and beverages including packaging)
  - consumer products (e.g. textiles, clothing and footwear, non-ErP household products including cleaning products, kitchenware,
  - industrial products (e.g. products used in industrial processes e.g. chemicals, non-energy using machinery)
  - housing products (i.e. products used in house construction e.g. do-it yourself products, paints and varnishes, floor coverings)
  - means of transport (e.g. Passenger vehicles, tractors)

Step 1 – Identification of representative products

- Initial analysis of PRODCOM database on the basis of work conducted for 2nd working plan
- 2669 non-Energy related product codes excluding mining and some services (installation, maintenance)
- Initial (rough) classification in 5 product groups and sub-groups
- However, PRODCOM database does not provide an appropriate basis for the selection of representative products
  - Product classification follows sector orientation and does not fit with functional product descriptions
  - Data for greater part of product codes are provided in kgs or lts, m^3 and does not allow for estimating number of units sold

Step 1 – Identification of representative products

- Alternative : products covered by European and/or national eco-labels
- Advantages
  - Reference to functional product categories generally recognised
  - Focus on products with significant environmental impacts and, in most cases, with substantial volumes of sales and trade
  - Initial analysis (usually on the basis of a life cycle approach) and data that can serve as a starting point for our analysis
- Disadvantages
  - Data provided not always up-to-date or detailed enough
  - Mainly cover consumer and housing products
  - Other?
- Additional reference : JRC-IPTS EIPRO study
  - Coverage of agricultural and industrial products and means of transport
  - Classification of products according to broad range of environmental impacts

Step 1 – Identification of representative products

- Initial review of label schemes:
  - European Eco-label, the Nordic Eco-label, the Blaue Engel (DE) and Milieukeur (NL)
  - Many overlaps
  - Not all relevant studies available
- List of 33 product categories identified (see separate table)
  - List still open based on information, suggestions
- Narrowing down to 17 products in the 5 groups on the basis of information on environmental impacts from EIPRO and data availability
  - Choice under each product group still open
  - Expect to use additional input from JRC IES and IPTS work
  - Final selection of 5 products by May 30 in cooperation with the Commission Services

	Product group/category
	Agricultural products
1	Sausages and other prepared meat products
2	Ice cream and frozen desserts
3	Chocolate and cocoa products
4	Bottled and canned soft drinks
	Consumer products
5	Shoes
6	Furniture (wooden, metal)
7	Mattresses
8	Cleaners (sanitary and window cleaners, hand dishwashing detergents)
9	Soaps, shampoos and hair conditioners
	Housing
10	Paints and varnishes (indoor and outdoor)
11	Coverings (wooden, textile, hard floor)
12	Adhesive and sealants
13	Toilets or baths (ceramic, plastic)
	Industrial products
14	Lubricants and greases
15	Industrial cleaning and decreasing agents
	Means of transport
16	Passenger cars
17	Tyres

Step 2-Case studies of representative products

- Assess the scope for using the Ecodesign Directive and its mechanisms for developing the eco-design requirements in relation to each specific product category
- Steps
  1. Review of the existing EU and national legislation and standards.
  2. Economic and Market Analysis
  3. Life Cycle Analysis
  4. Policy Analysis

Step 2-Case studies of representative products

Review of the existing EU and national legislation and standards

- Review legislation that covers environmental impacts and may provide adequate coverage of the key environmental impacts. Identify areas of overlap and synergies.

Economic and Market Analysis

- Data from stakeholders, market studies (if available) and Eurostat PRODCOM Information on consumers and producers behaviours in relation to all phases of the products life will also be collected when applicable.

Life Cycle Analysis

- on the basis of existing information and studies
- assessment of the size of the improvement potential
- comparison of the adopted method against the results from the use of the MEEuP tool to assess the potential for use of the MEEuP
  - Comparison with traditional LCA methods described in the LCA inventory of JRC
  - Identify problematic areas or omissions from the use of MEEuP in the case of non-energy related products.

Step 2-Case studies of representative products

Policy Analysis

- Assessment of the appropriateness of using the Ecodesign Directive as a policy tool against alternative options : no action, self-regulation, labelling , financial instruments
- Proposed criteria:
  - feasibility of setting eco-design requirements for non-ErP based on the current structures and mechanisms of the Directive
  - presence and role of other relevant legislation and standards with similar objectives, (expected) results and possible overlap or synergies of an Ecodesign Directive
  - expected environmental impact
  - costs to industry and to consumers for achieving improvements and administrative costs for enforcement
  - impact on other Community policies
- Preliminary analysis (qualitative or quantitative) on the basis of data/studies available and stakeholders' input - use inputs of IPTS study

Step 3 - Identification of appropriate broader product groups for extending scope

- On the basis of the analysis from the 5 case studies we will assess the feasibility of developing eco-design requirements for each of the five broad product groups and using Ecodesign Directive.
- Extrapolate the results of the case studies to product groups but also rely on the input from other studies (e.g. IPTSs) and the feedback of stakeholders to validate the conclusions
- Rank product groups and product categories in terms of appropriateness, feasibility and level of priority for developing eco-design requirements
- Present conclusions of the analysis for each of the 5 product groups during the second stakeholders meeting (September 2011) for feedback, validation and modifications

Step 4 - Conclusions on the appropriateness of extending the Directive - proposals for modifications

- Draw conclusions on the appropriateness of extending the Directive to non-energy related products against alternative policy tools.
- Recommendations for necessary changes to provisions and mechanisms of the Directive
- Key consideration: avoid any possible negative impact on the effectiveness and efficiency of the current Directive for EuPs and ErPs products
- But, identify possible synergies on the basis of the conclusions of the evaluation

Thank you for your attention

Comments, questions, suggestions?