



Taps and showers Preparatory Study Political framework and potential outcomes/policy options

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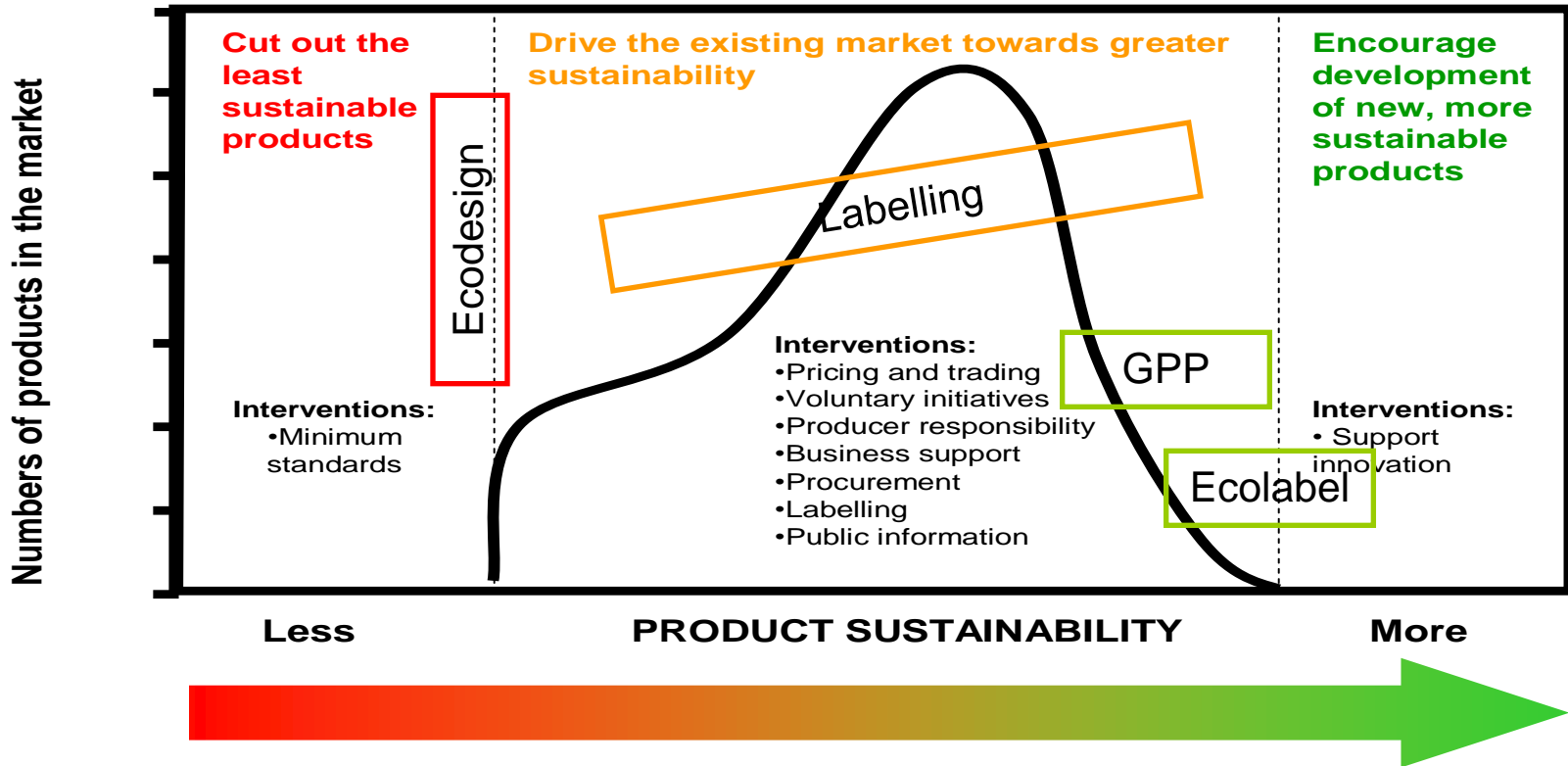
**Taps & Showers Preparatory Study,
1st Technical Working Group meeting, Seville, 29/10/2013**



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Key policies on "water-related products"

Product policy: approach & examples



Key policies on "water-related products"

Why do we look at them?

The evidence supporting the case for action:

- *large potential for water savings;*
- *large potential for energy savings (e.g. 2nd Ecodesign Work Plan);*
- *market/information/policy failures; and*
- *stakeholders and public support.*



EU Ecolabel/GPP criteria for taps and showers

Ecolabel:

- published in Official Journal on 31/05/2013: <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:32013D0250:EN:NOT>
- criteria include: min & max water flow, temperature mgt, time control, quality and lifetime

GPP:

- published on Commission website: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/gpp/pdf/criteria/sanitary_en.pdf
- criteria include: min & max water flow, temperature mgt, time control, quality and lifetime



Ecodesign & Labelling of energy and other resources

Water-using products in Ecodesign Working Plan:

- *"preparatory studies" are started to see options to improve environmental performance (e.g. energy efficiency and water efficiency);*
- *studies collect evidence, explore policy options and **recommend the best policy mix (ecodesign and/or labelling and/or self-regulation/voluntary measures), if any, to be deployed;***
- *studies are open to participation by all interested parties, citizens, businesses, NGOs and others;*
- ***political decision on which further policies to deploy, if any, will be taken by the Commission at the end of the preparatory study and following further consultation with stakeholders on the specific proposal.***

Labelling Directive (2010/30/EU)

- *"the indication by labelling and standard product information of the consumption of energy and other resources by energy-related products"*
- Obligation to label how product perform, can continue to sell whatever you produce/procure;
- Only "in use phase" consumption of resources can be labelled;
- No possibility to label other "embedded" environmental impact;
- No possibility of Voluntary Agreement (even if their existence will be in Commission's mind in deciding whether or not to have mandatory label).



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Examples of recent Labels

The image displays four energy labels. The first three are standard labels with energy efficiency classes A, A++, and A+++ respectively. The fourth is a 'New Energy Label' for a Fujitsu air conditioner, featuring SEER and SCOP efficiency metrics, a noise level of 00 dB, and a map of Europe.

Label 1 (Standard): Energy class A. Includes fields for energy consumption (XYZ kWh/annum), power (XYZ Watt), and dimensions (XYZ cm / XYZ inch).

Label 2 (Standard): Energy class A++. Includes fields for energy consumption (XYZ kWh/annum), water consumption (VWXYZ L/annum), weight (Y,Z kg), and noise level (YZ dB).

Label 3 (Standard): Energy class A++. Includes fields for energy consumption (XYZ kWh/annum), water consumption (WXYZ L/annum), and noise level (YZ dB).

Label 4 (New Energy Label): Energy class A. Features SEER and SCOP efficiency metrics, a noise level of 00 dB, and a map of Europe. The label is for a Fujitsu air conditioner.



Ecodesign Directive (2009/125/EC)

- *"establishing a framework for the setting of ecodesign requirements for energy-related products"*
- Need to meet the requirement(s) set in Ecodesign in order to be allowed access to single market (CE based)
- Do not need to label the products (just include CE marking)
- Can impose requirement on all significant impacts of a product over the life cycles (include "embedded" impacts) provided they are verifiable/enforceable
- Voluntary Agreement should be preferred if industry come forward with such agreement that meet specific requirements (Annex VIII "Self-Regulation")



Possible future timetable

Subject to the results of the Preparatory study and further political decisions, the ***process for adoption of measures take roughly a further 1 year*** (from July 2014 end of prep study).

Key steps:

- Commission produces "***working document(s)***" for possible proposal(s);
- Official Ecodesign/Labelling "***Consultation Forum meeting***" consider working documents and provides comments;
- Commission draft ***Impact Assessment*** and successfully completes Impact Assessment Board;
- ***WTO*** notification (3 months, Ecodesign only);
- Commission adopts ***Delegated Act (Labelling)*** or call vote in ***Regulatory Committee (Ecodesign)***;
- European Parliament & Council have ***3 months to scrutinise*** (support or oppose) the measure(s);
- Final ***publication*** of measures in Official Journal (e.g. summer/end 2015);
- ***Lead time*** for requirements: usually 12 months from publication (e.g. summer/end 2016).



***Thank you
for your attention***

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