Comments from SEA

How will these approaches benefit policy and programme development and how they can be used?

Peter Bennich

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Swedish
Energy Agency

Three topics:

1. Policy *evaluation*

2. Market *enforcement*

3. *Improved* policy design

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Three topics:

1. Policy *evaluation*

How everything is related...

Regulations

Behavioural studies

Data

MEPS → Producers ← *Technical data*

How do the producers reason?

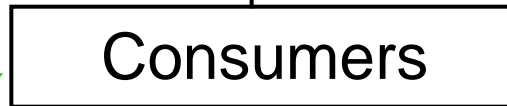*Energy labels* → Market ← *Sales data*

How do the retailers reason?

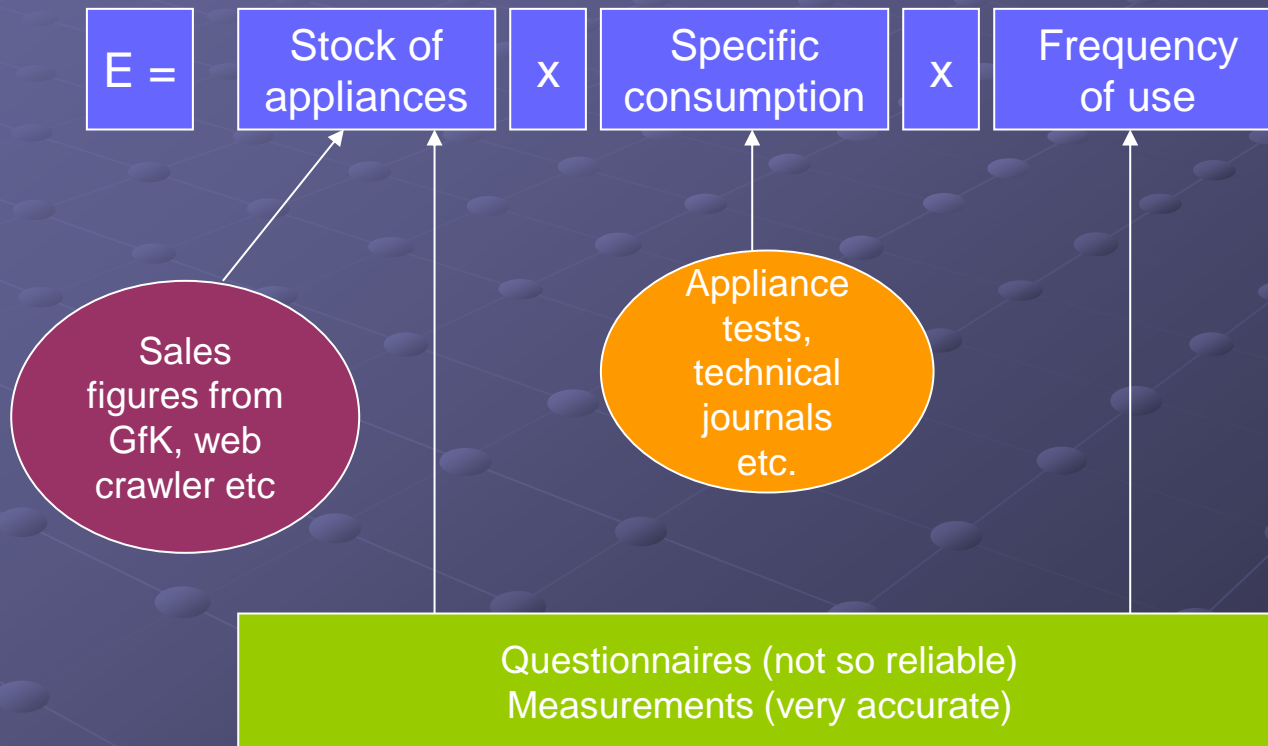*What govern the consumers at the moment of purchase?*

Consumers ← *User data*

What govern the consumers when they use the appliances?

Procurement incentives etc…

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Bottom-up model from DK

$$E = \text{Stock of appliances} \times \text{Specific consumption} \times \text{Frequency of use}$$

Sales figures from GfK, web crawler etc

Appliance tests, technical journals etc.

Questionnaires (not so reliable)
Measurements (very accurate)

Policy evaluation

- Track the development of energy use

  - Aggregated level

    - Residential sector, Public sector, etc

  - Detailed level

  - Per household, Per appliance type, etc

- Attribute changes/improvements to policies

  - What is the *base* level? BAU

  - A true Bottom-up model is best… but cumbersome

  - Tracking the market is second best (or?)… sales, price and performance.
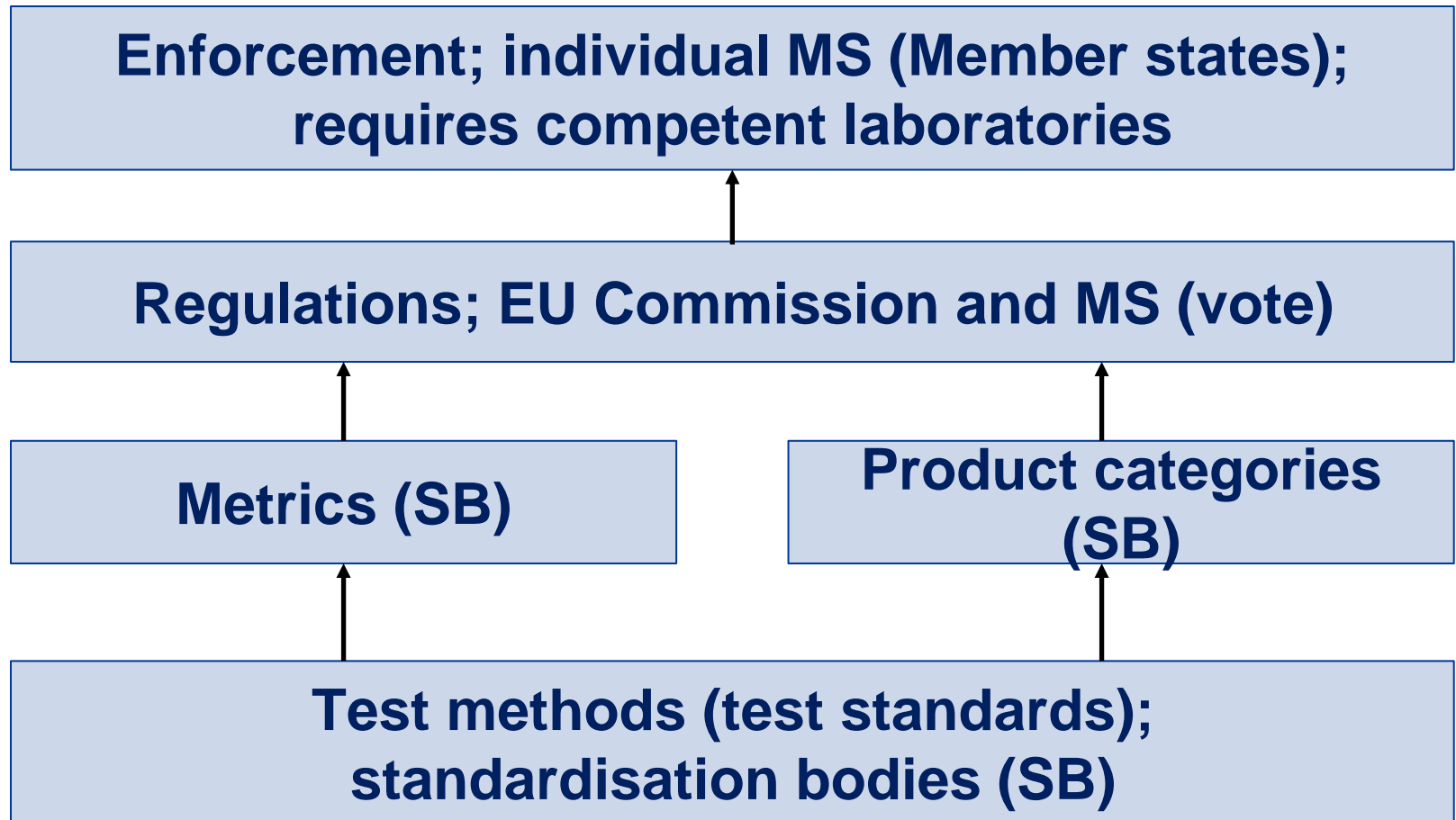
Policy evaluation cont

- The data source doesn´t matter…or does it?

  - Market coverage

  - Degree of details

  - Time resolution

  - Recent or old data

- What kind of policy?

  - MEPS and labels: doesn´t matter...?

  - Incentive or procurement programs; campaigns (think SEAD, GLC etc): matter!

Three topics:

2. Market *enforcement*

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From Test Methods to Enforcement
(using the EU as an example)

Enforcement; individual MS (Member states); requires competent laboratories

↑

Regulations; EU Commission and MS (vote)

↑ ↑

Metrics (SB)

Product categories (SB)

↑ ↑

Test methods (test standards); standardisation bodies (SB)

Market enforcement

Compliance:

- Testing (very expensive)

- Documents

- Labels

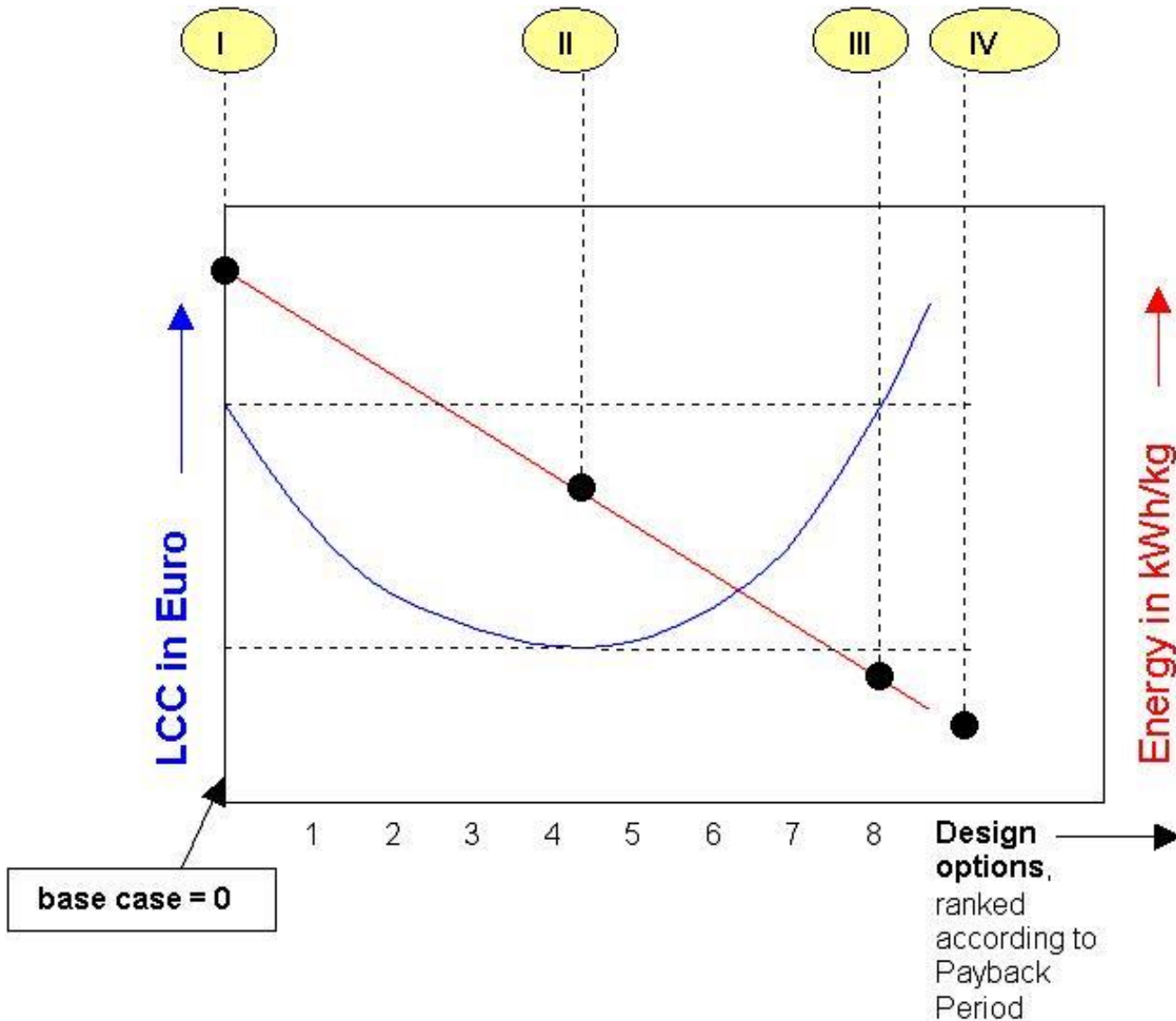- In stores and at the Internet

Two main principles of sampling:

- Random selection

- Targeted selection

… but requires knowledge about what´s on the market!

Three topics:

3. *Improved* policy design

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LLCC (Least Life Cycle Cost)

Improved policy design

- MEPS:

  - In EU: MEErP (Methodology for the Ecodesign of Energy-related Products)

  - Seek the Least Life Cycle Cost (LLCC)

  - Problems:

    - Purchase price almost always over-estimated

    - Difficult to project energy prices

- Campaigns:

  - Launch a prize, track the sales and impact in real time…