

Energy  
Efficiency  
Policy

W. I. N.

End-Use Equipment Energy Efficiency Programmes

# How Australia uses MVE in its equipment energy efficiency programme

Shane Holt, London, September 2010

# MVE Policy Basis

- When considering market surveillance and enforcement activities, it is essential the authority has a full suite of enforcement actions available to it: not only criminal or civil sanctions, but a wider range of administrative provisions which can be used to encourage any business to become compliant and to discourage business to be non-compliant.
- The authority can then choose either a partnership or adversarial approach depending on the circumstances. The first option builds a relationship with the company, helping them comply with the legislation and getting them to accept social responsibility for their products. The second approach should be used when the partnership approach does not result in compliance. In this case, a full suite of legal powers, formal procedures, administrative notices, and a capacity to litigate need to be available, and used proportionally.
- Enforcement effectiveness can be measured in terms of compliance by local, national, international and global companies all of which should comply with the legislation.

Hans-Paul Siderius, Chair, IEA Efficient Electrical End-use Equipment Implementing Agreement – quoted in a forthcoming IEA publication

# Australian enforcement policy

- Enforcement policy examines sanctions proportional to four interrelated issues:
  1. Recompense to the consumer for the additional and unexpected lifetime energy cost, in the form of a payment;
  2. Recompense to the environment for damage caused by the additional lifetime greenhouse impact, in the form of offsetting;
  3. Recompense to the programme in the form of a recovery of the testing costs;
  4. Protect the programme from future non-compliance by raising the requirements for companies and test facilities with an established record of non-compliance

# Mercury in Lamps

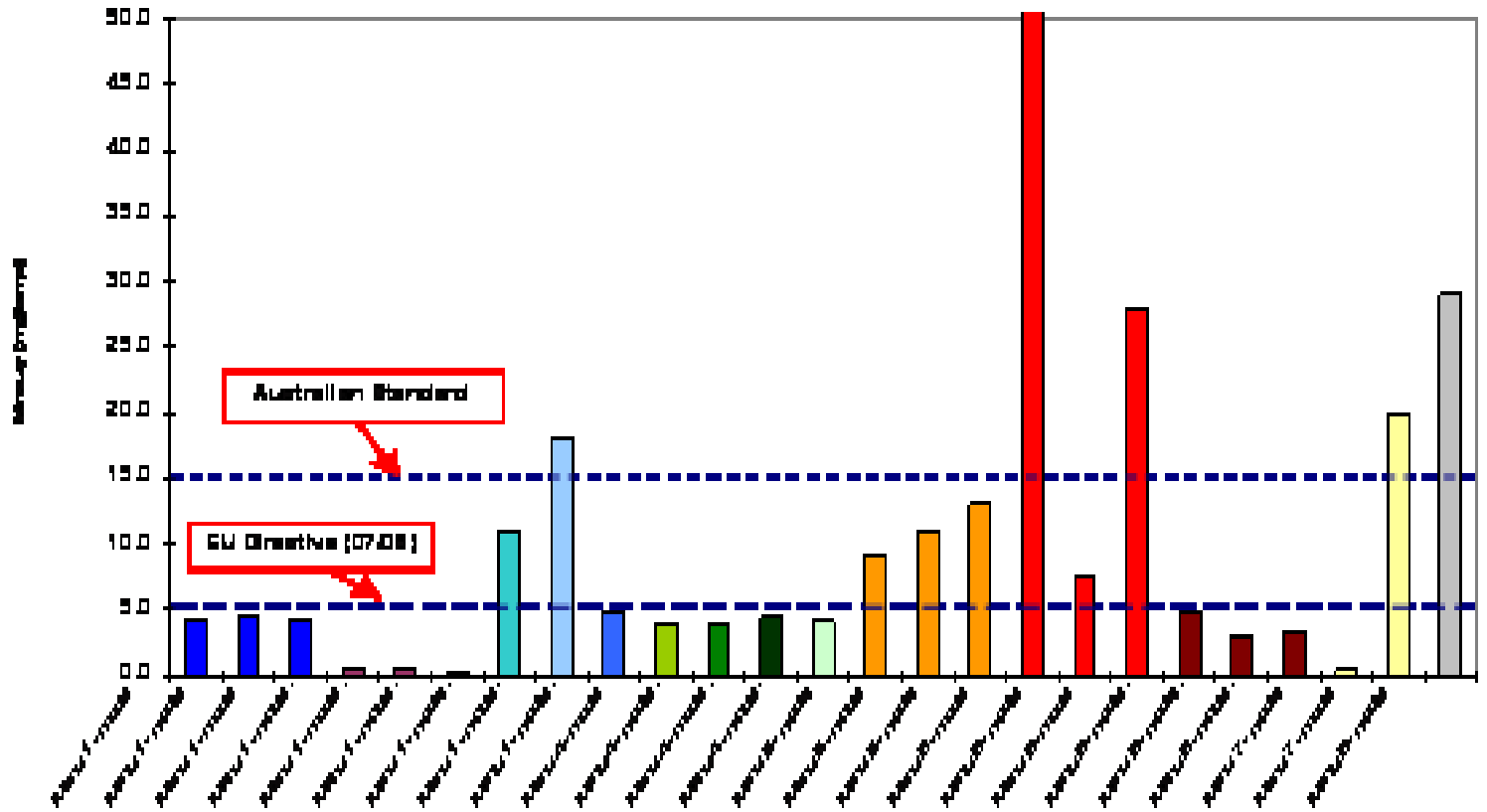
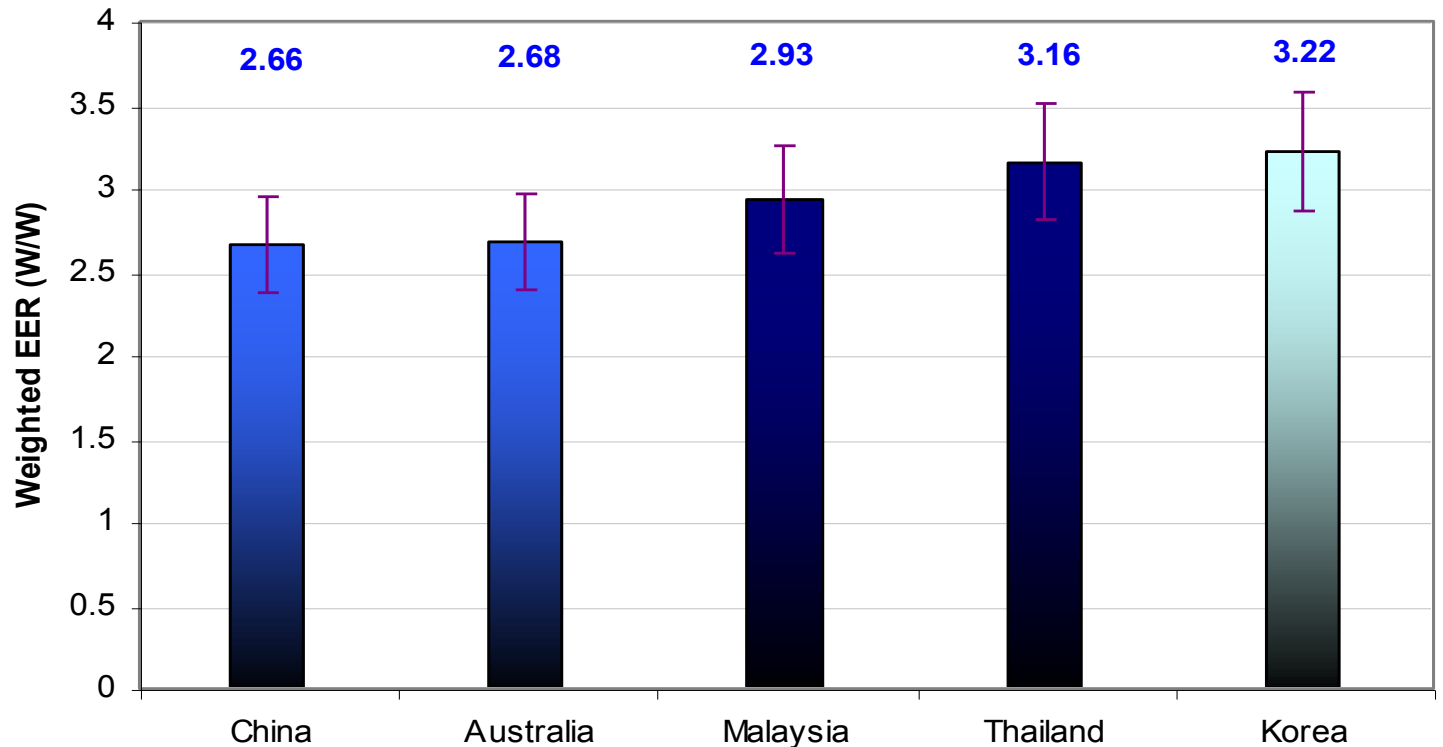


Figure A.2.1: Results of Mercury Content Tests in Linear Fluorescent Lamps

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# Air conditioner comparison

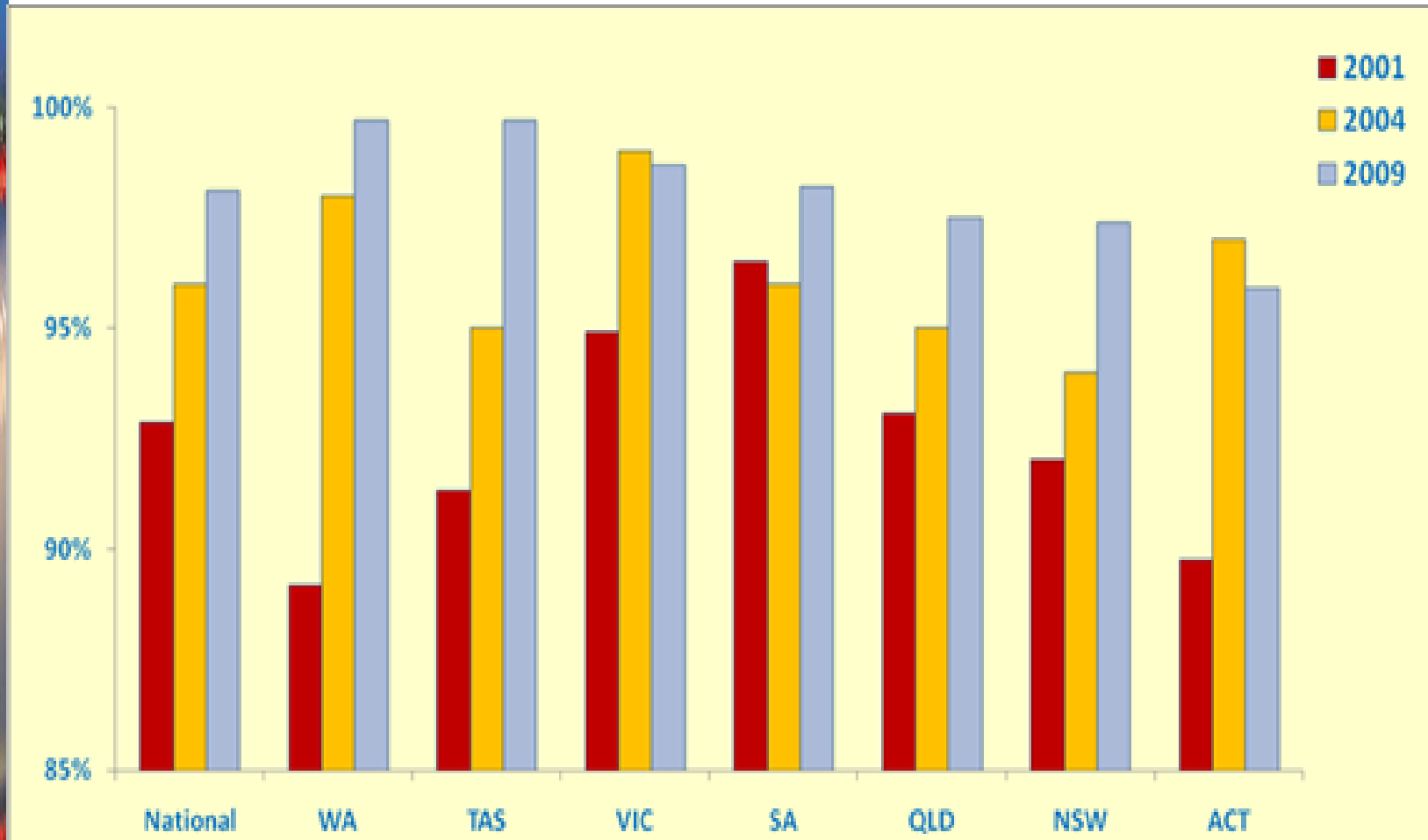
**Indicative sales-weighted EERs**  
Based mainly on catalogue data - all brands  
Error bars correspond to the largest deviation found by using average brand EERs plus or minus one  $\sigma$ , instead of just average brand EERs



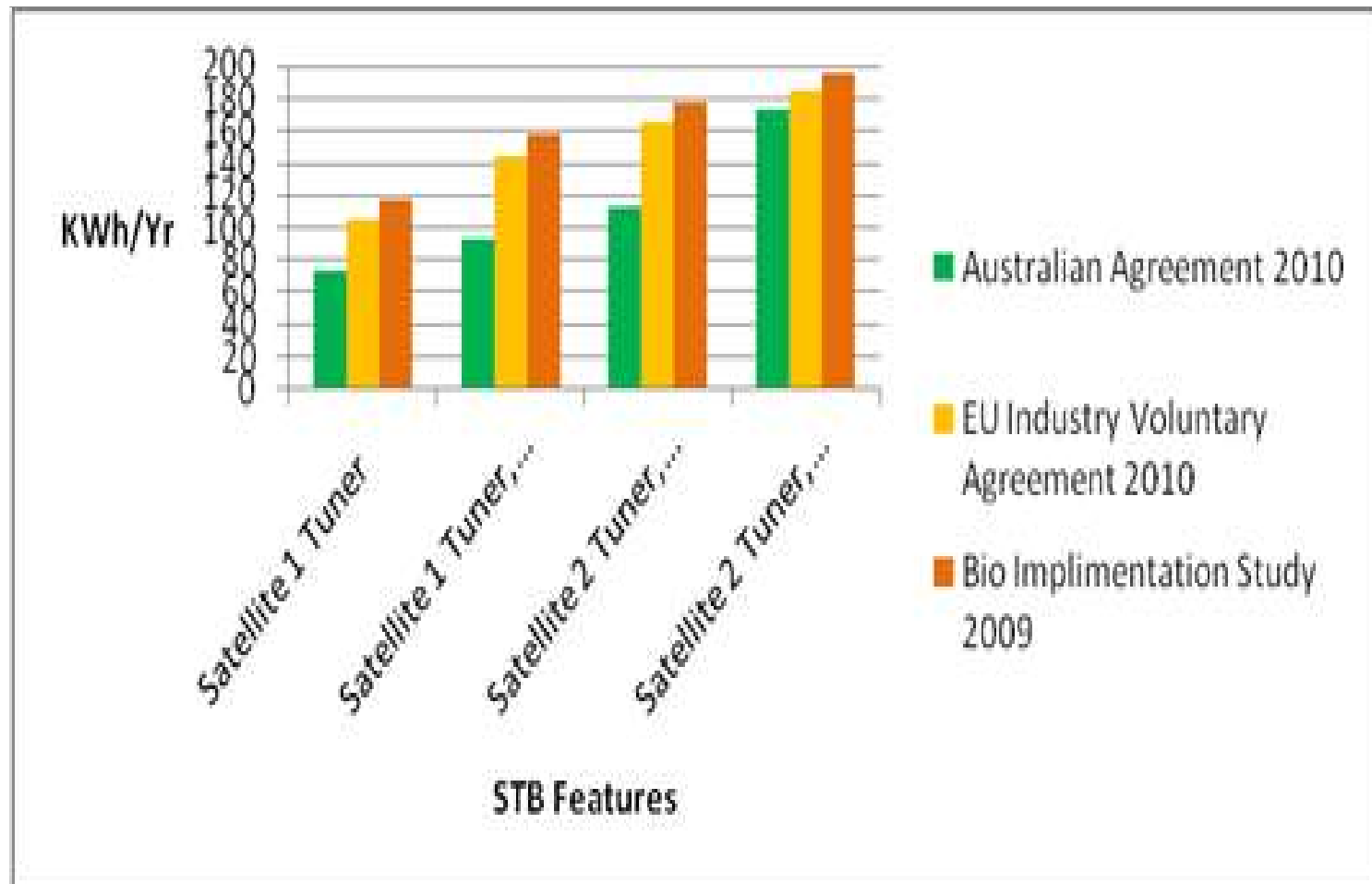
# Three Appliance Labelling studies

Gigatonnes

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# Satellite Settop Box international comparison





# How to improve the Australian programme

- Australian Governments to continue
  - Monitor, Verify and Enforce (MVE) more effectively what they have already in place
  - Cooperate more effectively at regional or global levels
- Australian Governments to use the coordination materials developed by the IEA and CLASP
- MVE in our S&L programme is a process:
  - If we don't know, we measure
  - If we measure, we take informed public decisions
  - By measuring and reporting, we encourage others to measure and share
  - When we know, we take appropriate enforcement action.

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