

# Legislating for MEPS and Energy Labelling







# Options for implementing MEPS and energy labelling include:

- Voluntary schemes, possibly supported by industry codes of practice.
- Voluntary certification programs
- Levies and financial instruments
- Disendorsement labels
- Mandatory requirements, legislated by individual jurisdictions or at a 'national' or 'macro' level









## Why regulate?

- Concerns with the effectiveness and enforceability of voluntary schemes
  - Industry schemes require a strong industry body to deliver high compliance
  - Only the best performing products tend to participate in voluntary schemes
- Early mover costs may be higher when voluntary
- Ensures greater consistency between competitors







## Regulating at a jurisdictional level

- For example, by individual EU member countries, provincial or state governments
- Shortcomings:
  - Different standards may be adopted
  - Implementation timetables may vary
  - May be difficult to enforce due to trade agreements
  - Inconsistent offences and penalties, applied inconsistently, are detrimental to overall compliance rates
  - As it is likely that different heads of power will be used in each jurisdiction, product coverage may vary
  - Unless all jurisdictions implement identical reporting requirements, data set will be compromised
- Benefits
  - Local knowledge of market and climatic differences
  - Relationships with industry
- Even with effective coordination between jurisdictions, these issues often arise







## Regulating at a 'national' or 'macro' level

- For example, by a national government, such as Australian federal government, or the European Parliament
- Shortcomings
  - The powers to legislate at this level may be limited
  - May require agreement from all jurisdictional governments

#### Benefits

- Recognising appliances as widely traded products, consistent test methods, performance standards and labelling requirements implemented in all jurisdictions at the same time
- Consistent approach to non-compliance by a single regulator, ensuring a level playing field for industry
- Higher and more diverse penalties may be available (as in Australia)
- Can address regional or climatic differences
- Easier harmonisation with international standards
- More comprehensive data obtained through ongoing monitoring and reporting







## What goes where?

#### THE BILL

Central, high-level aspects of the legislation:

- Coverage of products and standards.
- Core registration requirements.
- Governance arrangements of the Regulator.
- Offences and Penalties
- Review of decisions.
- Collection/disclosure of information.

#### **REGULATIONS**

- Elements common to ALL product types.
- Fees and processes, e.g. internal review processes, registration processes, etc

#### **DETERMINATIONS**

(one for EACH product type)

- Elements specific to each product type.
- Specifications that identify product types.
- Standard will specify:
  - Test method
  - Label and registration requirements
  - Performance thresholds [Definitional characteristics; MEPS levels]
  - Other environmental impacts.

### ADMINISTRATIVE RULES

- Content of current standards that does not need to be legislated.
- Industry's obligations in regard to the program.

REGISTRATION FORM

These

may be

into

incorporated

TEST METHOD

REQUIREMENTS

LABEL

#### **PUBLIC COMMS MATERIALS**

- To inform the general public.
- To encourage cooperative compliance. [e.g. Compliance and Enforcement policy guidelines.]
- · Not enforceable.





calls up



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## **Deterring Non-compliance**

- For many suppliers, publicising instances of non-compliance will act as a deterrent to non-compliance, but is not a sufficient penalty on its own
- Penalties need to be sufficiently high to discourage non-compliance, but not so high that regulators will not impose them
- Access to a variety of penalties ensures that the remedy is appropriate to the offence
- Penalties can include
  - Administrative measures such as deregistering products
  - Infringement notices
  - Injunctions (e.g. to stop the sale of products)
  - Enforceable undertakings to remedy consumer and environmental detriment
  - Civil and criminal penalties







## The compliance pyramid

#### CRIMINAL PENALTIES Criminal prosecution

#### **COURT ORDERS**

- · Civil prosecution
- Injunctions

#### ADMINISTRATIVE PENALTY AND MAKE GOOD

- · Cancellation or suspension of registration
- Infringement notices
- · Enforceable undertakings

#### **INSPECTION AND AUDITS**

- · Store audits
- Check-testing

#### **COOPERATIVE COMPLIANCE**

Education, advice, persuasion, seminars, website, "Reach for the Stars"







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# Why is an effective compliance and enforcement program so important?

- Faster identification and removal of non-compliance products from the market results in significant energy savings
- Increasing energy savings from the Equipment Energy Efficiency Program, by just 1% in 2009 and 3% each subsequent year would result in
  - 5 Mt CO<sub>2</sub>-e emissions avoided from 2011 to 2020
  - Nearly \$1.5 billion savings in energy costs over the same period
- This indicates the high value of implementing a program which enhances compliance, and conversely the high cost of aspects which may compromise or reduce compliance rates









## Thank You

Any Questions





