



Energy using Products Directive and its implementation

Views from standardisers

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Danish Standards

Where have all the standards gone?

(words and music by Pete Seeger and R. Nielsen)

- The defeat of 'New Approach' principle?
- Lack of knowledge or communication between legislators and standardisers?
- Coherence within Commission DG's?
- Were the expectations from standardisers to support the legislation met?

Europe

- The internal market: Free movement of products, labour, services and capital
- Legislation: Directives
- Official recognition of CEN, CENELEC and ETSI as competent organizations for the production of European standards according to the Commission Directive 98/34
- www.newapproach.org

Where and when did it start?



EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR ELECTROTECHNICAL STANDARDIZATION

CLC(SG)857
March 2001

STANDARDIZATION STRUCTURE IN SUPPORT OF EEE

1 INTRODUCTION

This proposal was prepared by the CENELEC Working Group “Environmental Standardization BTWG 85-3 in response to a specific request from DG Enterprise at a meeting with CENELEC (24 November 2000). The formulation of this proposal was mostly developed before the DG Enterprise Working Paper Version 1.0 (February 2001) became available, but nevertheless is broadly in line with the requirements expressed in that paper.

And then came

- The Directive 2005/32/EC of The European Parliament and of the Council of 6 July 2005 establishing a framework for the setting of ecodesign requirements for energy-using products and amending Council Directive 92/42/EEC and Directives 96/57/EC and 2000/55/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council
- Mandate 341: Mandate To CEN/CENELEC/ETSI for Programming of Standardization Work in the field of Eco-Design of Energy using Products

The Mandate

Standardisation efforts on the following items should be considered in particular regarding:

- use of materials derived from recycling activities
- use of substances classified as hazardous to health and/or the environment according to Directive 67/548/EEC5 and taking into account legislation on the marketing and use of specific substances, such as 76/769/EEC6 or 2002/95/EC.
- use of consumables



The Mandate

- energy consumption throughout the life cycle
- water consumption throughout the life cycle
- Ease for reuse and recycling as expressed through:
number of materials and components used, marking of
plastics according to ISO, use of standard components,
time necessary for disassembly

The Mandate

- Avoidance of technical solutions potentially detrimental to reuse and recycling of components and whole appliances
- Extension of lifetime as expressed through: minimum guaranteed lifetime, minimum time for availability of spare parts
- Amounts of waste generated and amounts of hazardous waste generated



The Mandate

- Emissions to air (greenhouse gases, acidifying agents, volatile organic compounds, ozone depleting substances, persistent organic pollutants, heavy metals, fine particulate and suspended particulate matter)
- Emissions to water (heavy metals, substances with an adverse effect on the oxygen balance, persistent organic pollutants)
- Pollution through physical agents (noise, vibration, radiation, electromagnetic fields)

The Directive

(32) This Directive is in accordance with certain principles for the implementation of the new approach as set out in the Council Resolution of 7 May 1985 on a new approach to technical harmonisation and standards and of making reference to harmonised European standards. The Council Resolution of 28 October 1999 on the role of standardisation in Europe recommended that the Commission should examine whether the New Approach principle could be extended to sectors not yet covered as a means of improving and simplifying legislation wherever possible.

The Directive

Article 10 deals exclusively with standards

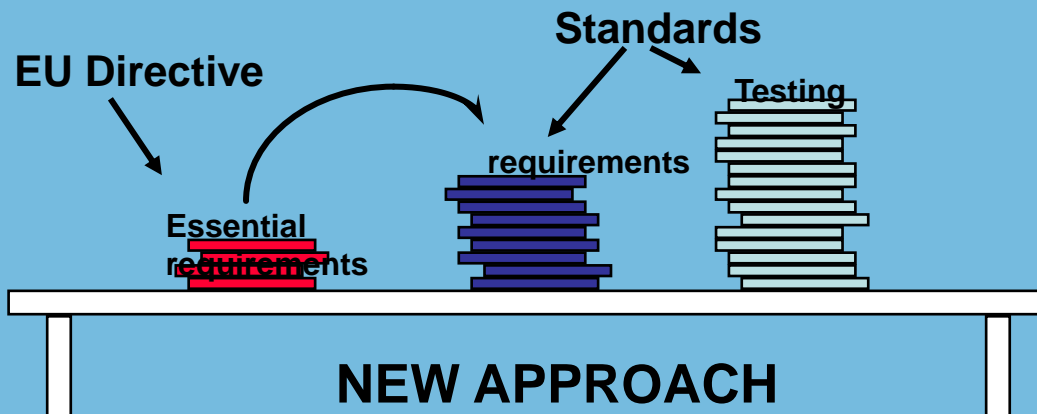
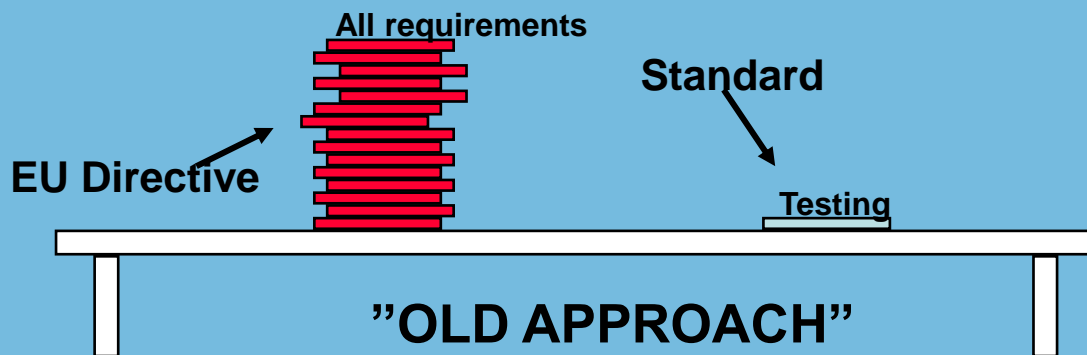
Declaration of conformity deals with the use of standards

Ecodesign parameters in the Annex

CE marking

Internal design control

EU Commission - harmonisation



What did we get

- Product directives with requirement listed in the legislative text
- Ecodesign only focussing on energy consumption and CO₂
- Short time of implementation
- Some standards listed in the legislative text, but often with dated references
- No call for supportive standards



Were the expectations from standardisers to support the legislation met?

- The defeat of 'New Approach' principle?
- Lack of knowledge or communication between legislators and standardisers?
- Coherence within Commission DG's?

What to do in the future?

New Masterplan of CENELEC 2010-2013:

- To enhance the respected partnership with the European Commission, EFTA and other relevant European Institutions, and to promote the advantages of standardization to support regulation, intensifying communication efforts with Services of European Institutions that are less acquainted with European standardization.
- To maintain and improve the recognition of CENELEC as an influential contributor to the development of the European regulatory initiatives aiming at achieving an effective market economy and improving the welfare of European citizens.



Thank you very much