

Fraunhofer Institute for Systems and Innovation Research ISI

Sino-German Expert Workshop on Regulation and Implementation of Standards for Product Energy Efficiency 14 November 2023, hybrid

### Status quo of product standards in Germany

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### Short biography

#### Position

Project manager and researcher at Fraunhofer ISI (Germany) in the Energy Efficiency business unit

#### Work

Energy efficiency (products & enterprises), Circular Economy, Energy Sufficiency

Ecodesign Preparatory Studies, Impact Assessments and Evaluations:

- various products: solid fuel boilers, lifts, batteries, smartphones/tablets...

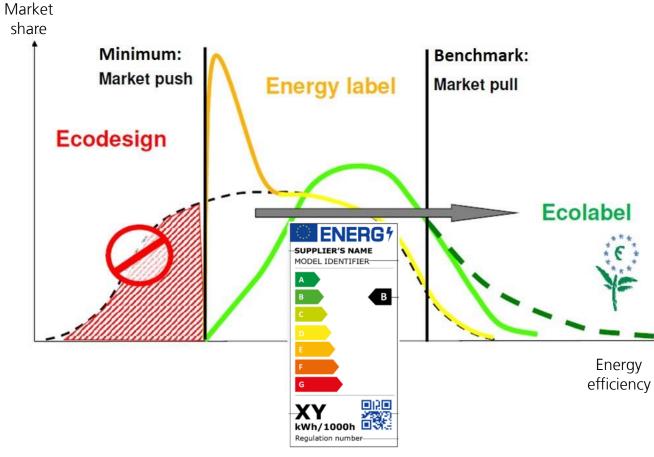
- as well as the review of the Ecodesign Directive (ESPR)

Focus regions: EU and Africa





Framework



https://www.agoria.be/en/Help-I-cannot-see-the-wood-in-the-Ecodesign-regulation

**Ecodesign Directive 2009/125/EC** establishing a framework for the setting of ecodesign requirements for energy-related products

→ set minimum product performance and quality

#### **Energy Labelling Regulation (EU) 2017/1369**

setting a framework for energy labelling→ inform consumers, stimulate demand for efficiency

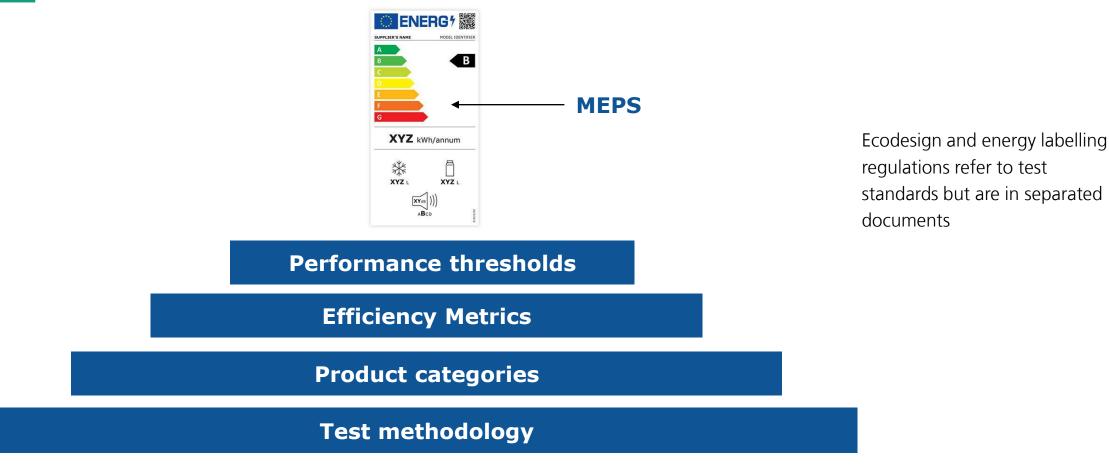
#### ➔ For both: product-specific regulations are elaborated by the European Commission

#### One of the pillar of the European Energy Efficiency policies:

- Energy savings of 230 Mtoe by 2030
- For consumers: up to €285 saved per year on their household energy bills



Hierarchy of technical needs

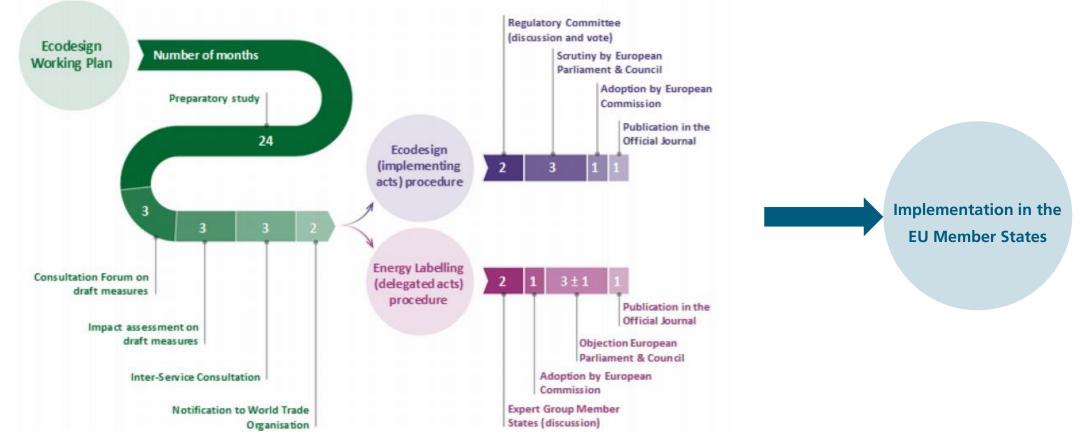


Based on Waide Strategic Efficiency Europe



The process to design and adopt ecodesign and labelling requirements in Europe

#### Theoretical regulatory process for adopting implementing measures

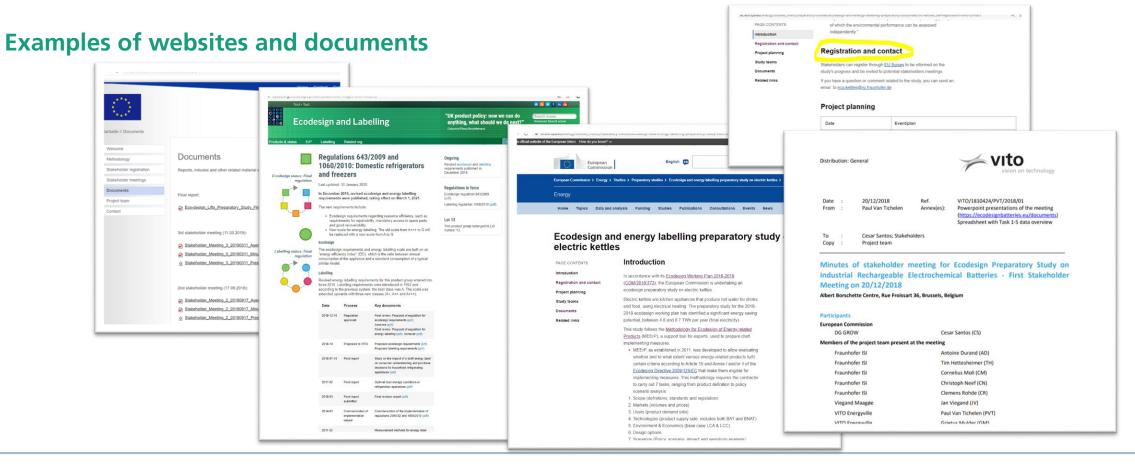


Source: based on ECA, https://www.eca.europa.eu/Lists/ECADocuments/SR20\_01/SR\_Ecodesign\_and\_energy\_labels\_EN.pdf



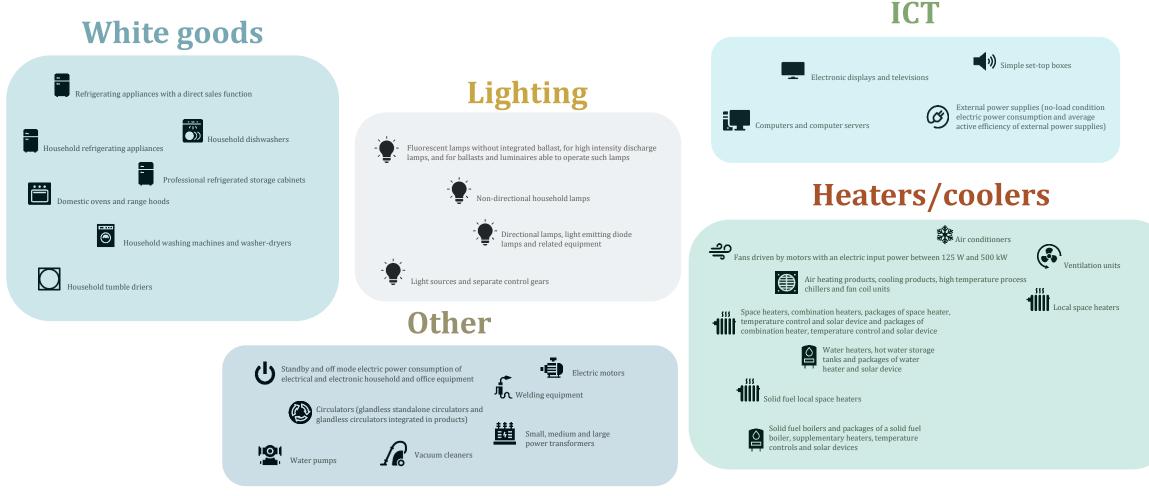
Transparency, role and involvement of the stakeholders

#### Stakeholders: Member States, Manufacturers (individual & associations), NGOs, scientists





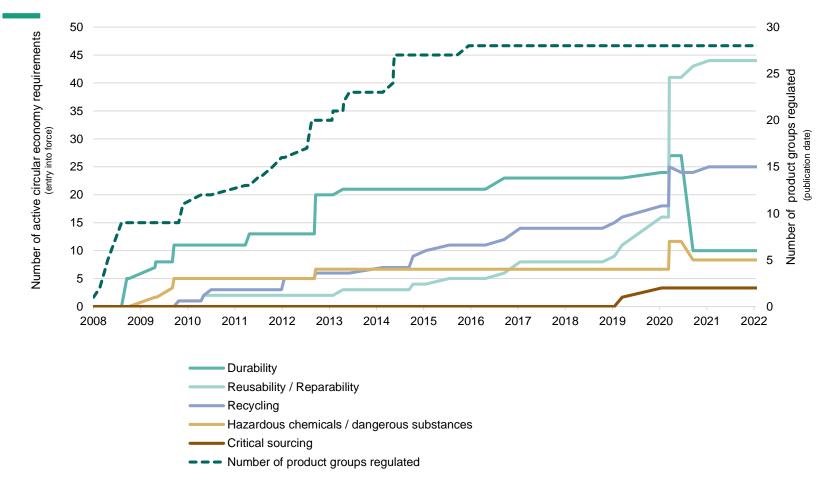
More than 40 ecodesign and energy labelling regulations have been adopted since 2005



(product groups covered in 2022)



Trend to Circular Economy requirements



- Strong focus on durability (reduce) in the early ecodesign regulations
- Steady increase of recycling requirements (but mainly informational)
- Sharp increase in 2019, especially for repairability

Barkhausen, R.; Durand, A.; Fick, K. Review and Analysis of Ecodesign Directive Implementing Measures: Product Regulations Shifting from Energy Efficiency

towards a Circular Economy. Sustainability 2022, 14, 10318. https://doi.org/10.3390/su141610318

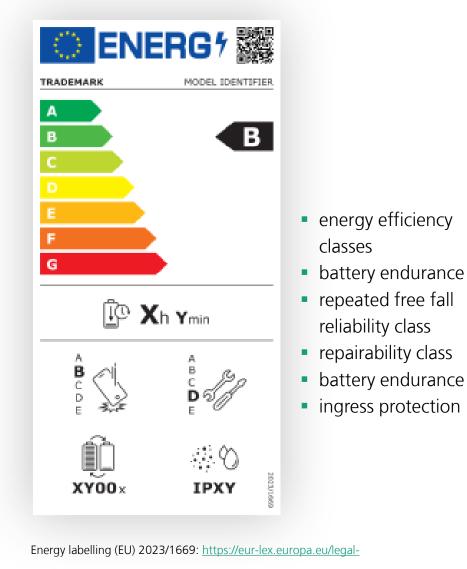


Smartphones and tablets (2023): durability and repairability

#### Ecodesign requirements will apply to mobile phones and tablets put on the EU market from 20 June 2025 onwards, including:

- **resistance** to accidental drops or scratches, protection from dust and water
- sufficiently durable batteries which can withstand at least 800 cycles of charge and discharge while retaining at least 80% of their initial capacity
- rules on disassembly and repair, including obligations for producers to make critical spare parts available within 5-10 working days, and for 7 years after the end of sales of the product model on the EU market
- availability of operating system upgrades for longer periods (at least 5 years after the product has been placed on the market)
- non-discriminatory access for professional repairers to any software or firmware needed for the replacement

Ecodesign (EU) 2023/1670: <u>https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32023R1670</u>



content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32023R1669



### **EU battery regulation**

Background

#### **Drivers of policy change:**

- EU Goal of **carbon neutrality** (Green Deal)
- **Decarbonisation** of road transport
- **Technological progress** of battery technology
- EU import dependencies on **materials** (Co, Li, Ni, graphite) and technologies
- Circular economy as common denominator for environmental coalition and industry coalition
- → need to review the Battery Directive 2006/66/EC
- → Regulation (EU) 2023/1542

Scope: all batteries, incl. portable, industrial, EV, light means of transport

Europain	28.7.2023 IN Official Journal of the European Union L 11
Commission	1
	(Legislative acts)
	REGULATIONS
	REGULATION (EU) 2023/1542 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL
Preparatory Study on Ecoc	of 12 July 2023 concerning batteries and waste batteries, amending Directive 2008/98/EC and Regulation (EU) 2019/1020 and repealing Directive 2006/66/EC
Energy Labelling of rech	(Text with EEA relevance)
electrochemical batteries w	THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,
storage under FWC ENER/C	Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 114 thereof and Article 192(1) thereof in relation to Articles 54 to 76 of this Regulation,
Lot 1	Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,
	After transmission of the draft legislative act to the national parliaments,
	Having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee (1).
TASK 7 Report	After consulting the Committee of the Regions,
Policy Scenario Analysis	Acting in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure (7),
	Whereas:
VITO, Fraunhofer, Viegand Ma	(i) The Communication of the Commission of 11 December 2019 on 'The European Green Deal' (the 'European Green Deal') is Europe's growth strategy that aims to transform the Union into a fair and prosperous society, with
🗡 vito 🛛 Fraunhofer	a modern, resource-efficient and competitive economy where here are no net greenhouse gas emissions in 2010 and where economic growth is decoupled from resource use. A shift from the use of focal facts in wholes to electromobility is one of the perceptistes for reaching the climate neutrality goal in 2010. In order for the Union's product policies to contribute to lowering carbon emissions on a global level, it needs to be ensured that products marketed and sold in the Union are sourced and manufactured in a sustainable manner.
August 2019	(2) Batteries are thus an important source of energy and one of the key enablers for sustainable development, preen mobility, clean energy and climate neutrality. It is expected that the demand for batteries will grow rapidly in the coming years, notably for electric roat transport which scan all blut means of transport single states for transport single states of the states in the state of the state states in the state of the state state state state state states and disording on the market for butteries, it is necessary to set out rule on the stateshold, preformance, usingly, collection, operators. It is necessary to set at regulatory framework for dealing with the entire life cycle of butteries that are placed on the market in the Union.
	(i) OJ C 220, 9.6.2021, p. 128. (i) Position of the European Parliament of 14 June 2023 (not yet published in the Official Journal) and decision of the Council of

https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32023R1542



### **EU battery regulation**

Main requirements (focus on EV batteries)

#### CO<sub>2</sub> footprint:

- 2025: Documentation of the CO<sub>2</sub> footprint of batteries
- 2027: Definition of upper limits for the CO<sub>2</sub> footprint

#### Labelling and information:

- 2026: Labelling and CE (EU conformity marking)
- 2027: Digital battery passport

#### End of Life Management: Minimum requirements on

Recycling efficiency (Battery weight		
2025	2030	
75	80	
65	70	
80		
50		
	2025 75 65 80	

Recovery of materials (%)		
	2027	2031
Со	90	95
Cu	90	95
Pb	90	95
Li	50	80
Ni	90	95



#### https://thebatterypass.eu/

#### Recycled content (share, in %)

	2031	2036
Со	16	26
Co Cu	85	85
Li	6	12
NI	6	15

#### Supply Chain Management: 2025 Due Diligence requirements for compliance with environmental and social standards



#### **Ecodesign for Sustainable Products Regulation (ESPR)** History

	• Ecodesign Directive 2005/32/EC	
2005	energy using products	
	• Review: Ecodesign Directive 2009/125/EC	
2009	energy related products	
	• Battery regulation: Adopted in 2023: (EU) 2023/1542	
2023	only battery	_ <b>_</b>
	• Ecodesign for Sustainable Products Regulation" (ESPR)	
Draft 30.03.2022	almost any product	

Strong focus on energy efficiency requirements in the use phase...

... but the number of requirements relevant to the circular economy is increasing

Holistic approach but <u>not</u> in the ecodesign framework



### **Ecodesign for Sustainable Products Regulation (ESPR)**

Making sustainable products the norm !



https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/api/files/attachment/872167/Sustai

nable%20products%20Factsheet.pdf.pdf

#### Broader range of requirements and products covered

• **Scope**: almost all physical products on the EU market (except food and medical devices)

#### Requirements:

- Energy and resource efficiency
- Product durability, reusability, upgradability and reparability
- Presence of substances that hinder the circular economy
- Use of **recycled material**
- Reprocessing and recycling
- Carbon and environmental footprint
- Information requirements, including a **digital product passport**

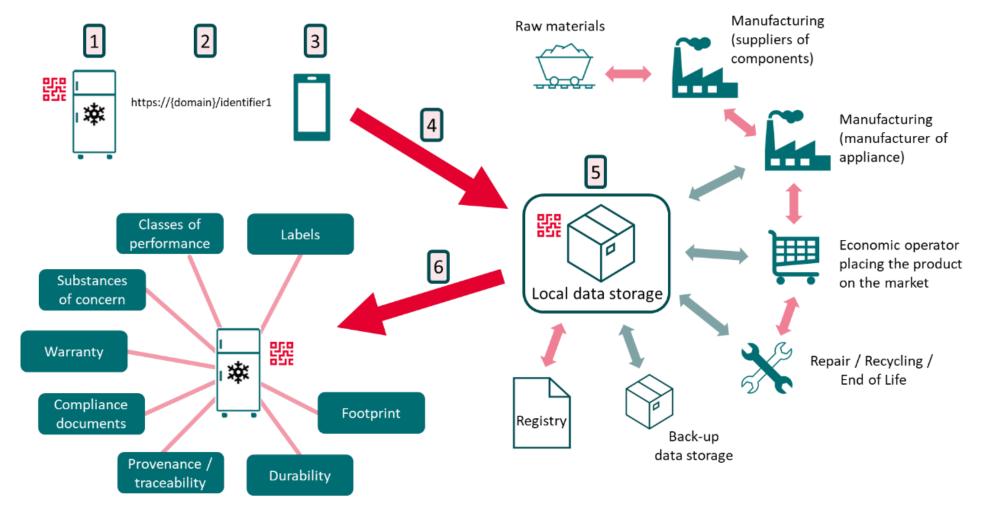
In addition:

- Ban on the destruction of unsold consumer goods
- Green public procurement and
- Incentives for sustainable products



### **Ecodesign for Sustainable Products Regulation (ESPR)**

The Digital Product Passport: Background and operationalisation



Source: A. Durand, T. Goetz, T. Hettesheimer, L. Tholen, S. Hirzel, T. Adisorn (2022): Enhancing evaluations of future energy-related product policies with the Digital Product Passport



### The DPP in the new Batteries Regulation

A blueprint for other policy area

#### Information captured by the DPP (non exhaustive list):

#### Information about <u>the battery model</u>:

- Material composition of the battery
- Carbon footprint information
- Information on responsible sourcing
- Recycled content information
- Expected battery lifetime
- The labelling requirements
- The EU declaration of conformity
- Initial round trip energy efficiency and at 50% of cycle-life;

#### Information about the individual battery:

- about the values for **performance and durability** parameters
- Information on the **status** of the battery, defined as ['original', 'repurposed', 'reused'], or 'waste';
- Information and data as a result of its use, including the number of charging and discharging cycles and negative events, such as accidents, as well as periodically recorded information on the operating environmental conditions, including temperature, and on the state of charge;



### Sustainable products initiative

A holistic package

- ESPR
- Green claims: Proposal for a Directive on substantiation and communication of explicit environmental claims (Green Claims Directive)

https://environment.ec.europa.eu/document/download/0514afe4-6b0e-43f0-9154-86972db19495\_en

- Proposal for a Directive on common rules promoting the repair of goods https://commission.europa.eu/document/afb20917-5a6c-4d87-9d89-666b2b775aa1\_en
- EU strategy for sustainable and circular textiles https://environment.ec.europa.eu/publications/textiles-strategy\_en

More on the Sustainable products initiative: <u>https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip\_22\_2013</u>

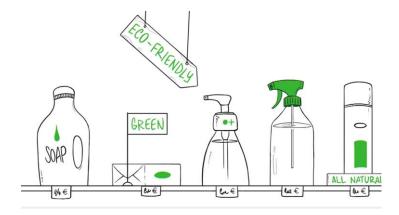
In addition:

- Product Environmental Footprint (PEF): LCA methodology, revised in Dec. 2021 https://environment.ec.europa.eu/publications/recommendation-use-environmental-footprint-methods\_en



#### **Green Claims Directive Proposal**







misleading or unfounded

information



e, 40% of claims have no supporting evidence

o supporting Half of all gre or non-existe

40%

Half of all green labels offer weak or non-existent verification



There are 230 sustainability labels and 100 green energy labels in the EU, with vastly different levels of transparency

https://environment.ec.europa.eu/topics/circular-economy/green-claims\_en

#### To ensure consumers receive reliable, comparable and verifiable environmental information on products:

- clear criteria on how companies should prove their environmental claims and labels
- requirements for these claims and labels to be checked by an independent and accredited verifier and
- new rules on governance of environmental labelling schemes to ensure they are solid, transparent and reliable

Proposal of the Directive: https://environment.ec.europa.eu/document/download/0514afe4-6b0e-43f0-9154-86972db19495\_en



#### Conclusions

- Ecodesign and Energy Label: successful policy framework in the EU, delivering large energy savings since 20 years
- **Circular Economy** as one of the major drivers for the recent and future product regulations
- The Battery Regulation as a blueprint for forthcoming product policies in the EU
- ESPR (current proposal):
  - holistic
  - ambitious
  - innovative (DPP)
- To follow in the coming months and years:
  - final version of the ESPR regulation and how the product specific delegated acts will be
  - role of digitalization in product policies
  - will this new generation of regulations be also inspiring for other economies (e.g. China)?





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# Thanks for your attention

### Contact

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#### **Useful links** Ecodesign related websites

Main websites of the EC:

- Process and methods: https://ec.europa.eu/growth/industry/sustainability/product-policy-and-ecodesign\_en
- Products: <u>https://susproc.jrc.ec.europa.eu/product-bureau/product-groups</u> and <u>https://ec.europa.eu/energy/studies\_main\_en</u>
- Harmonized standards: <u>https://ec.europa.eu/growth/single-market/european-standards/harmonised-standards/ecodesign\_en</u>
- List of energy efficient products regulations: by product group <u>https://energy.ec.europa.eu/topics/energy-efficiency/energy-label-and-ecodesign/list-energy-efficient-products-regulations-product-group\_en</u>



#### **Useful links** EU Regulations

Main EU texts and proposals:

- Energy labelling regulation: <u>https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=uriserv%3AOJ.L\_.2017.198.01.0001.01.ENG</u>
- Ecodesign Directive 2009/125/EC : <u>https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ%3AL%3A2009%3A285%3A0010%3A0035%3Aen%3APDF</u>
- Ecodesign and energy labelling regulations by product: <u>https://ec.europa.eu/energy/topics/energy-efficiency/energy-efficient-products/list-regulations-product-groups-energy-efficient-products\_en?redir=1</u>
- ESPR proposal:

https://eur-lex.europa.eu/resource.html?uri=cellar:bb8539b7-b1b5-11ec-9d96-01aa75ed71a1.0001.02/DOC\_1&format=PDF and

https://eur-lex.europa.eu/resource.html?uri=cellar:bb8539b7-b1b5-11ec-9d96-01aa75ed71a1.0001.02/DOC\_2&format=PDF

- Batteries Regulation (EU) 2023/1542: <u>https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32023R1542</u>



### **Useful links**

Publications

- Barkhausen, Robin; Durand, Antoine (2022): Review and analysis of Ecodesign Directive Implementing Measures: product regulations shifting from energy efficiency towards circular economy. Edited by 11th International Conference on Energy Efficiency in Domestic Appliances and Lighting (EEDAL'22)
- Antoine Durand, Thomas Goetz, Tim Hettesheimer, Lena Tholen, Simon Hirzel, Thomas Adisorn (2022): Enhancing evaluations of future energyrelated product policies with the Digital Product Passport
- Galatola (2022): Sustainable Products and Digital Product Passports. Keynote from Michele Galatola. Virtual Event, 2022. Available online at <a href="https://orgalim.eu/sites/default/files/2022-06/Orgalim%20Policy%20exchange%20on%20SPI%20and%20DPP">https://orgalim.eu/sites/default/files/2022-06/Orgalim%20Policy%20exchange%20on%20SPI%20and%20DPP</a> %201%20June2022 Presentations.pdf, checked on 7/4/2022.
- Adisorn, Thomas; Tholen, Lena; Götz, Thomas (2021): Towards a Digital Product Passport Fit for Contributing to a Circular Economy. In Energies 14 (8), p. 2289. DOI: 10.3390/en14082289.
- Spherity (2022): Podcast. Product Passport Pioneers #5 with Michele Galatola, European Commission. <u>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ktl21qRh2yA</u>

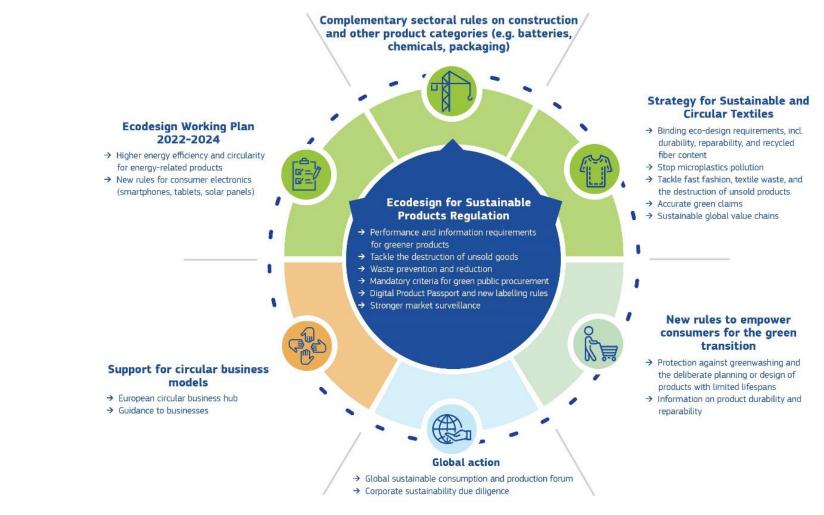


### **Backup slides**



### **Circular Economy package**

#### Overview of initiative





#### **Ecodesign for Sustainable Products Regulation (ESPR)** Aims



Making sustainable products the norm !





#### Longer life cycle



**Reducing the carbon and environmental** footprint of products throughout their life cycle



climate-neutral circular economy

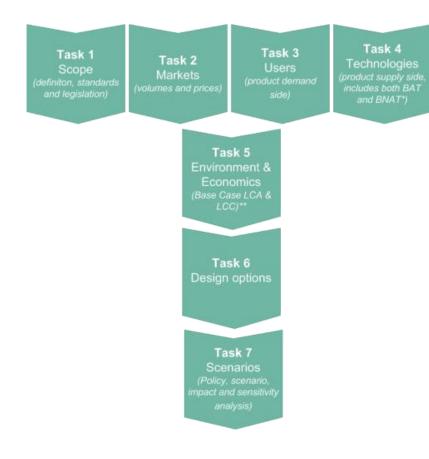
Preventing waste and increasing material recovery

Ensuring that products are suitable for a

Minimum use of recycled materials



Methodology for ecodesign of energy-related products (MEErP)



- Task 1 Scope (definitions, standards and legislation, first screening)
- Task 2 Markets (volumes and prices)
- Task 3 User (product demand side)
- Task 4 Technologies (product supply side, includes both Best Available Technology (BAT) and Best Not Yet Available Technology (BNAT)
- Task 5 Environment & Economics (Life Cycle Analysis (LCA) & Life Cycle Costing (LCC) of the Base Cases)
- Task 6 Design options to improve LCA + LCC;
- Task 7 Scenarios (Policy, scenario, impact and sensitivity analysis)

MEErP: https://op.europa.eu/en/publication-detail/-/publication/b7650397-32f1-436c-82c4-df39aef297a3 (currently under review)



### The Digital Product Passport: Background and operationalisation

History and definition

2014	The European Resource Efficiency Platform initiated the current demand for a Europe-wide PP
2019 2020	The European Green Deal The Circular Economy Action Plan Both introduced the idea of a so-called 'electronic' or 'digital' product passport (PP) as essential instrument for more product- focused policies → The EU has started a new area of EU product policies
2020	DPP has been first introduced in 2020 in proposal for a new Batteries Regulation
2022	DPP is an integral part of EU's 2022 ESPR proposal (Ecodesign for Sustainable Product Regulation: New Ecodesign Directive)

A DPP can be described as a **structured collection of product related datasets**:

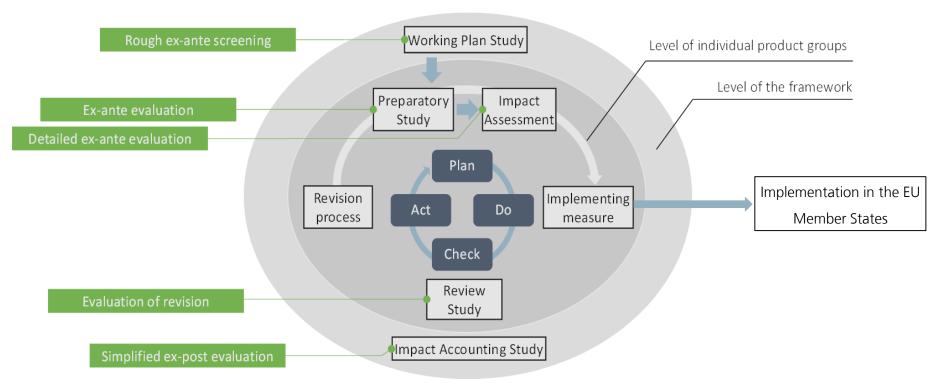
- with predefined scope and agreed data ownership
- with specific access rights for different target groups (such as consumers, policy makers, recyclers or market surveillance authorities)
- accessible through a unique identifier (number or code) present also on the product.

In the EU, it will be most likely a *decentralised system for data storage* combined with a lean *central registry* by the EU only for selected key parameters



#### **Ecodesign and energy labelling** Policy cycle

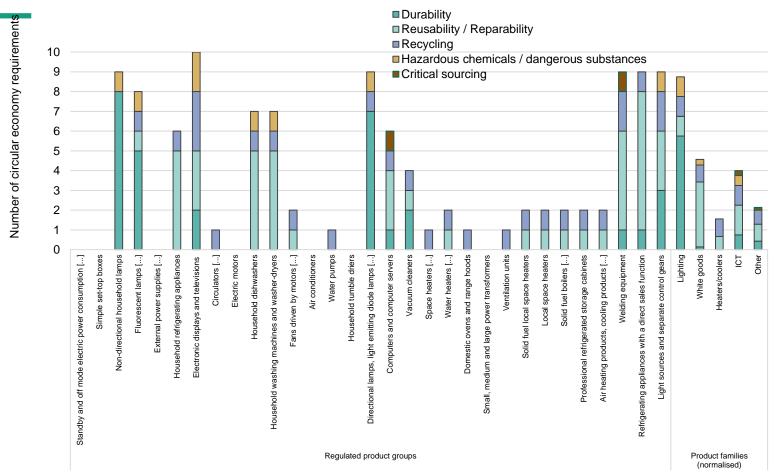
Cornerstones of the EU's product policies: Ecodesign Directive (2009/125/EC) and Energy Labelling Regulation (EU) 2017/1369



Policy cycles in the Ecodesign context. Source: A. Durand, T. Goetz, T. Hettesheimer, L. Tholen, S. Hirzel, T. Adisorn (2022): Enhancing evaluations of future energy-related product policies with the Digital Product Passport



#### Trend to Circular Economy requirements



- High share of durability aspects in the lighting regulations
- Focus on reusability/ reparability in the product family white goods
- Requirements on critical sourcing still

rare

Barkhausen, R.; Durand, A.; Fick, K. Review and Analysis of Ecodesign Directive Implementing Measures: Product Regulations Shifting from Energy Efficiency

towards a Circular Economy. Sustainability 2022, 14, 10318. https://doi.org/10.3390/su141610318

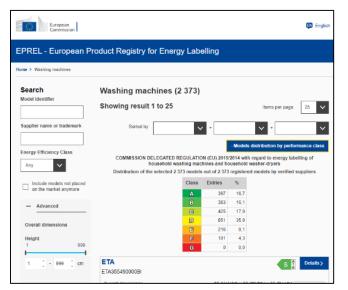
### The current approach of product regulation

Availability of data and.... need for a Product Passport

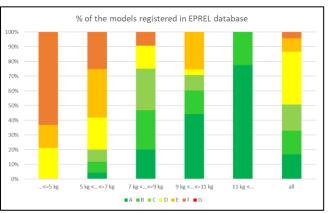
- **Ecodesign**: Data availability is a major problem for policy evaluators as the information should be provided on the product itself
  - $\rightarrow$  There is so far no centralised product database for Ecodesign
- **Energy labelling**: Better situation with the EPREL database (EU Product Registration database for Energy Labelling )

 $\rightarrow$  Suppliers are obliged, before placing on the market a unit of a new model, to enter in the public and compliance parts of the product database the information for that model  $\rightarrow$  no info linked to market volume

- **Challenges related to data:** lack of information, information is fragmented and not harmonized  $\rightarrow$  need to purchase data (e.g. from market institute) to improve the situation
- **Complexity of current regulations and/or framework** (e.g. because of Circular Economy, Better Regulation Guideline) required accordingly more accurate and transparent data
- $\rightarrow$  need for an innovative approach



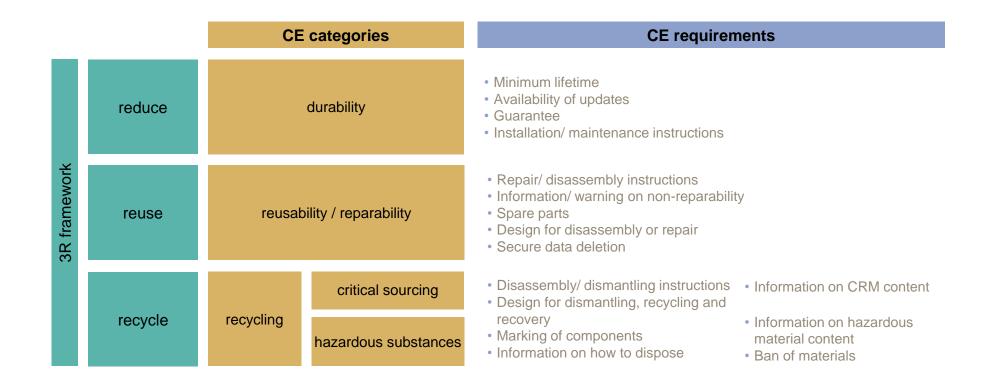




Share by rated capacity of the models registered in EPREL. Source own calculation, based on the EPREL



### **Circular economy: categorisation of requirements**



Source: Barkhausen 2022 (basiert auf https://www.mdpi.com/2071-1050/14/16/10318)

