

Title of the measure:	GER8	Energy-related Products Act (Energieverbrauchsrelevante-Produkte-Gesetz EVPG)
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General description

The EU-Directive on Eco-Design of Energy-using Products (EuP Directive) from 6 July 2005 (2005/32/EC) establishes a framework for the setting of eco-design requirements for energy-using products. The "Law on eco-design requirements for energy-using products" (EBPG) of 27 February 2008 (BGBl. I S. 258) transposes the EuP Directive into German law. The law became effective on 7 March 2008.

In 2009, the EU-Directive on Eco-Design of Energy-using Products (EuP Directive, 2005/32/EC) was revised and extended to all energy-related products. The revised version (2009/125/EC) became effective on 20 November 2009. The transposition into German law by a revision of the "Law on eco-design requirements for energy-using products" (EBPG) was conducted through the Energy-related Products Act enacted on 25 November 2011 (BGBl I S. 2224, BMWi 2011a).

Main points of the act are:

- Energy-relevant products covered by the eco-design requirements due to an implementing measure may only be placed on the market if they comply with the relevant requirements. Furthermore they need to obtain the CE-Label. This is valid for all products regardless of their origin.
- The implementing measures usually intend that manufacturers themselves verify compliance. In case, that compliance is requested to be verified by a third party, the Länder (German Federal States) designate the responsible authorities.
- Market surveillance shall be incumbent upon the competent Länder authorities and penalties are raised .
- Market surveillance measures shall be reported to the Federal Institute for Materials Research and Testing (BAM), an agency of the Federal Ministry of Economics and Technology.

The primary responsibility for the legal enforcement of the implementing measures shall be designated by the Federal government on a case-by case basis depending on which area of competence is mainly affected by the measure concerned. The Federal Ministry of Economics and Technology (BMWi) or the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU) shall usually be responsible.

Impact assessment

In Germany's 2nd NEEAP the impact of the measure is quantified as in the following table:

M28: Energy-using Products Act (EBPG): Implementation measures for electrical appliances in private households				
Regulatory law	In force since: 2009	End: not planned		
Saving in energy	In total (1995-2016)	Early Action (1995-2017)	Current period (2008-2010)	Forecast (2008-2016)
Power coefficient = 1	16.4 PJ	-	3.5 PJ	16.4 PJ
Power coefficient = 2.5	41.0 PJ	-	8.8 PJ	41.0 PJ
Orientation of the measure:				
Activities associated with the measure				
Sector:	Private households	Region:	Germany (total)	
Target group:	Manufacturers	Application:	Electrical appliances	
Promoter of the measure:	Federal Institute for Materials Research and Testing (BAM)	Activity:		
Methodological details:				
Method:	As-built model	Evaluation:		
Sources/references:	Calculations: Fraunhofer ISI2011, based on Schmidt-Sercander 2010. Methodological procedure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➔ As-built model, which shows electricity consumption at the level of individual product groups. ➔ Model parameters: Number of households, penetration rates of the appliances, proportions of label classes, mean product lifetime, specific power consumption per appliance, frequency of use. ➔ Impact assessment on the basis of the following scenarios: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Business as usual (BAU) scenario: no change in the political measures after 2007, although continuing impact of the previous effect of these measures or autonomous technical progress. - LABEL scenario: consideration of the effects of the revised EU Energy Labelling Directive (2010/30/EC). - ECO DESIGN scenario: LABEL scenario initially included in the calculation. In addition, account is taken of minimum standards according to the ECO DESIGN Directive from existing implementation measures (LLCC variant). ➔ The annual saving in the LABEL and ECO DESIGN scenario is calculated as the difference to the BAU scenario. The isolated effect of the ECO DESIGN Directive can be found as the difference between the LABEL and the ECO DESIGN scenario. 			

BMWi 2011

References

BMWi 2011 (Federal Ministry of Economics and Technology) 2nd. National Energy Efficiency Action Plan (NEEAP) of the Federal Republic of Germany - Methodological Accompanying Document - in accordance with the EU Directive on Energy End-use Efficiency and Energy Services (2006/32/EC) and the Act on Energy Services and other Energy Efficiency Measures (Energiedienstleistungsgesetz, EDL-G). July 2011 (<http://www.bmwi.de/Dateien/BMWi/PDF/zweiter-nationaler-energieeffizienz-aktionsplan-der-brd.pdf>)

BMWi 2011a Press release Energy-related Products Act entered into force
<http://www.bmwi.de/English/Navigation/Press/press-releases,did=460020.html> (en);
<http://www.bmwi.de/BMWi/Navigation/Service/gesetze,did=212540.html> (de)

Further links:

Federal Institute for Materials Research and Testing: <http://www.bam.de/>, <http://www.ebpg.bam.de/de/>

Federal Environment Agency: <http://www.umweltbundesamt.de/produkte/oekodesign/index.htm>

Federal Ministry of Economics and Technology: www.bmwi.de

Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety: <http://www.bmu.de>