

Integrated Product Policy (IPP)
&
Eco-design of Energy Using
Products Directive (EuP)

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Integrated Product Policy (IPP)

- European Commission published a Communication on Integrated Product Policy (IPP) on 18 June 2003
- Communication outlined Commission's strategy for reducing the environmental impact caused by products.
- The manufacture, use and ultimately disposal of products are the source of many of the environmental challenges we face today.
- Further, the quantity of products is rising.
- IPP seeks reduce the environmental impact of increased consumption.

IPP - principles

The policy is based on five key principles:

- Life cycle thinking
- Working with the market
- Stakeholder involvement
- Continuous improvement
- Various policy instruments

Life cycle thinking

- “Cradle to grave” approach
- Considers cumulative environmental impacts to avoid shifting of environmental burden to other stages in life cycle
- Encourages measures that reduce impacts at points in life cycle that give maximum benefits

Working with the market

Moves market in a more sustainable direction through:

- Encouraging supply & demand of greener products through incentives
- Rewarding innovation & commitment to sustainable development

Stakeholder involvement

- Recognises that all stakeholders have a role in minimising environmental impacts of products
- All need to act on their sphere of influence
- IPP encourages co-operation between stakeholders

Continuous improvement

- Improvements to decrease environmental impact can be made at any point in a product's life cycle
- IPP does not set thresholds or targets
- Companies able to set their own pace & priorities
- More cost effective?

Various policy instruments

- Wide variety of products demands flexible approach
- Voluntary or mandatory measures
- Local or international
- Emphasis on effectiveness of chosen approach

IPP – next steps

Commission to adopt two-pronged approach:

- Improvement of existing environmental management tools (e.g. EMAS) to sharpen product focus
- Action to improve environmental performance of priority products

IPP- Contacts

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Eco-design of Energy Using Products Directive (EuP)

- Proposals published by Commission 1 August 2003
- Being taken forward through the Energy Council in Brussels
- Political agreement reached on 10 June

EuP – next steps

- Political agreement reached on 10 June
- European Parliament 2nd reading due October
- Possible conciliation (early 2005?)
- Member States to implement framework (end 2006?)
- Negotiation of “daughter” Directives starts (2006?)

EuP – introduction

- A proposed “framework” Directive;
- Made under Article 95 of the EU Treaty (Single Market)
- Will lead to “daughter” Directives applying its principles to specific products or product groups

EuP - objectives

- To ensure the free movement of energy-using products within the Single Market
- To improve the overall environmental impact of these products both in use and at final disposal (particularly in regard to their energy consumption)
- To contribute to the security of energy supply, whilst preserving the interests of both industry and consumers.

EuP – key points

- Very wide scope – all products with an energy source, except for forms of transport
- CE mark to demonstrate compliance
- Implementing measures to set out requirements for specific products
- Provision for standards to be used

EuP – implementing measures

To apply to products with:

- Sales volume >200,000 units p.a. in the EC
- Significant environmental impact
- Potential for improvement of environmental impact without entailing excessive costs

EuP – implementing measures

Parameters for application:

- Absence of other relevant Community legislation
- Failure of market forces to address the issue
- Wide disparity of environmental performance among EuPs available on the market with equivalent functionality
- Relevant self regulation methods to be taken into account.

EuP – implementing measures

Commission is to :

- Consider life cycle of product
- Consider impact on environment, consumers & manufacturers, including SMEs
- Consider competitiveness, innovation, market access & costs & benefits

Before proposing implementing measures

EuP – implementing measures

The criteria for the implementing measures is expected to cover:

- Weight of product & materials used
- Emissions to air, water & soil during life cycle
- Consumption of water, energy & other resources during life cycle
- Durability of product

EuP - contacts

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