

ASIA ECO-DESIGN ELECTRONICS (AEDE) PROJECT





Drivers

- Forthcoming legislation e.g. WEEE, RoHS, EuP, REACH, Chinese RoHS
- Existing legislation e.g. National WEEE, HARL, GPL, LPEUR
- Standards and codes e.g. ISO, BSI
- Customers e.g. B2B+, B2R, B2G
- Investors e.g. AsRIA, F&C (ISIS)
- NGOs e.g. SVTC, CAFOD, Christian Aid



Key issues

- Environment and social
- Early warning systems
- Access to accurate information
- National networks
- Building knowledge and competence
- Cooperation



- Higher standards (social + environmental)
 - Competitive necessity
 - Market entry
 - Global trends e.g. EU, Japan



- RoHS is the priority
 - RoHS + Japan 'RoHS' is no. 1
 - WEEE information requirements
 - Future: EuP + REACH
 - Energy efficiency
 - Public procurement
 - CSR e.g. ISO, EICC



- Investment (on-going not one-off)
 - Product re-design
 - Re-tooling
 - New materials
 - New processes
 - Product testing facilities
 - Training
 - Management time (consultants + advisors)
 - Potential write-off of redundant products + materials
 - Investment in integrated management systems



- Marginalisation
 - Monitor the agenda
 - Proactive v reactive
 - Retailer pressure e.g. Walmart going *green*
 - TNCs + Japanese
 - SMEs: risks of being unprepared?
 - SMEs: marginalised due to other factors e.g. ISO9000



- Uncertainty of impacts (on SMEs) depends on:
 - Preparedness + investment
 - No. supplying to EU and/or Japan
 - No. affected by RoHS (and needing to make investment)
 - No. that will lose contracts



- WEEE + RoHS implementation
 - Lack of awareness and confusion
 - Poor communication channels
 - No central point of communications
 - Lack of understanding e.g. RoHS
 - Protracted implementation process
 - Disparate approaches e.g. WEEE
 - Learning effect? e.g. EuP



Study: Potential social, economic and competitiveness implications

- For SMEs
 - Negative in short-term
 - Supplier switches e.g lead-free
 - Required investment reducing competiveness and viability?
 - Export dependant e.g. win or lose (liquidations)
 - Broader quality issue
 - Reduce no. of SMEs?
 - Increase concentration of TNC subsidiaries and contract manufacturers?



Study: Potential social, economic and competitiveness implications

- For employees, dependants and communities
 - Ability to respond
 - Ability to find new jobs e.g. those laid-off
 - Adaptability e.g. new skills
 - SME clusters e.g. closures
 - Gender impacts e.g. women on shop floor
 - Cultural dimensions e.g. discrimination
 - Migrant labour force e.g. nationals and internationals



Study: Potential social, economic and competitiveness implications

- For industry, trade associations and government
 - National, regional, local
 - Foreign earnings e.g. GNP
 - Employment
 - Policy development and support e.g. demand and supply-side



- Management
- Technical



- Management (Systems)
 - Level of sophistication e.g. ZBIA
 - ISO 9001 and ISO 14001



- Management (Information)
 - Monitoring systems
 - Compliance control
 - Internal communication + information systems
 - External communication
 - Subscription services
 - Advisory services



- Management (Planning)
 - Developing and implementing 'phase out'
 - Investment strategies
 - Developing and implementing re-design of products + processes
 - Market data e.g. national WEEE registration
 - New trends e.g. Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)



- Management (Organisation)
 - Structures
 - Resources
 - Training
 - Quality
 - Process integration e.g. eco-design



- Technical (Awareness)
 - Legislation
 - Planning for and managing change
 - Eco-design management
 - Use of design tools
 - Collection and communication of life cycle information e.g. EuP



- Technical (Technology)
 - Hazardous material substitution
 - Testing and analysis methods
 - Training programmes
 - Information systems
 - Good quality data e.g. EuP



Study: Capacity Building Plans

- Short-term
- Medium-term
- Long-term



Study: Capacity Building Plans

- Short-term
 - Information + communication e.g. internet
 - Senior management briefings (business + technical issue)
 - Training programmes (management + technical + specialist)
 - Training material e.g. CD-ROMs, etc
 - 'Train the trainers'
 - New knowledge for exporters e.g. WEEE compliance
 - Government regulation + voluntary agreements



Study: Capacity Building Plans

- Medium-term
 - On-going support
 - Knowledge development e.g. ZBIA
 - Institutionalisation e.g. universities, professional training bodies, etc
- Long-term
 - Trends e.g. Europe, US and Japan
 - Eco-design + lifecycle data
 - CSR e.g. working conditions



EuP: Who Will be Hit First?

- Products identified as having a high potential for cost- effective reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. These are:
 - Heating and water heating equipment
 - Electric motor systems
 - Lighting
 - Domestic appliances
 - Office equipment
 - Consumer electronics
 - Heating ventilating air conditioning system (HVAC)
- A separate *implementation measure reducing stand-by energy use* for a range of products not yet specified.



EuP: Research 1

- EuP methodology study was published by VHK (November 2005)
- Studies have been commissioned by DG TREN & DG ENV (March 2006*)
 - Boliers and combi-boilers (gas/oil/electric) [21 months, 400k]
 - Water heaters (gas/oil/electric) [21 months, 400k]
 - Personal computers (desktops and laptops) and computer monitors [16 months, 250k]
 - Imaging equipment: copiers, faxes, printers, scanners, multifunctional devices [21 months, 350k]
 - Consumer electronics: televisions [16 months, 250k]
 - Standby and off-mode losses of EuPs [16 months, 300k]
 - Battery chargers and external power supplies [11 months, 150k]
 - Office lighting [16 months, 250k]
 - Public street lighting [11 months, 150k]
 - Residential room conditioning appliances (air conditioning and ventilation [21 months, 350k]



EuP: Research 2

- Studies have been commissioned by DG TREN & DG ENV (March 2006)- continued
 - Electric motors 1-150 KW, water pumps (commercial buildings, drinking water, food, agriculture), circulators in buildings, ventilation fans (non-residential) [21 months, 400k]
 - Commercial refridgerators and freezers, including chillers, display cabinets and vending machines [21 months, 350k]
 - Domestic refridgerators and freezers [16 months, 150k] * April
 - Domestic dishwashers and washing machines [16 months, 250k] * April



EuP: Category	Timetable
Street lighting	Jan 2007
Battery chargers, etc	Jan 2007
Personal computers, etc	July 2007
Consumer electronics: TVs	July 2007
Standby, etc	July 2007
Office lighting	July 2007
Domestic refridgerator, etc	July/Aug 2007
Domestic dishwashers, etc	July/Aug 2007
Imaging equipment, etc	Dec 2007
Water heaters, etc	Dec 2007
Boliers, etc	Dec 2007
Residential room conditioning appliances	Dec 2007
Electric motors, etc	Dec 2007
Commercial refridgerators, etc	Dec 2007

Note: assumes projects started in March 2006



AEDE Project: Partners

- The Centre for Sustainable Design (UK)
- TERI-Europe (UK/India)
- Linkoping University (Sweden)
- ELCINA Electronic Industries Association of India (India)
- Rajiv Ghandhi Foundation (India)
- Electrical and Electronics Institute (Thailand)
- Renmin University of China [RUC] (China)
- China Household Electrical Appliances Association [CHEAA]
 (China)*



AEDE Project: Outputs

• Reports (EC/Japan, Thailand, China, India)

Website (<u>www.cfsd.org.uk/aede</u>)

• Conferences

- Thailand: 10th April 2006 (102 delegates, 60 from business)

- India: 29th June 2006

- China: September 2006

- Brussels: December 2006

Tools

- Eco-design (management + technical)

- Components

- Green procurement



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