



Best Practice for Efficient Lighting MV&E

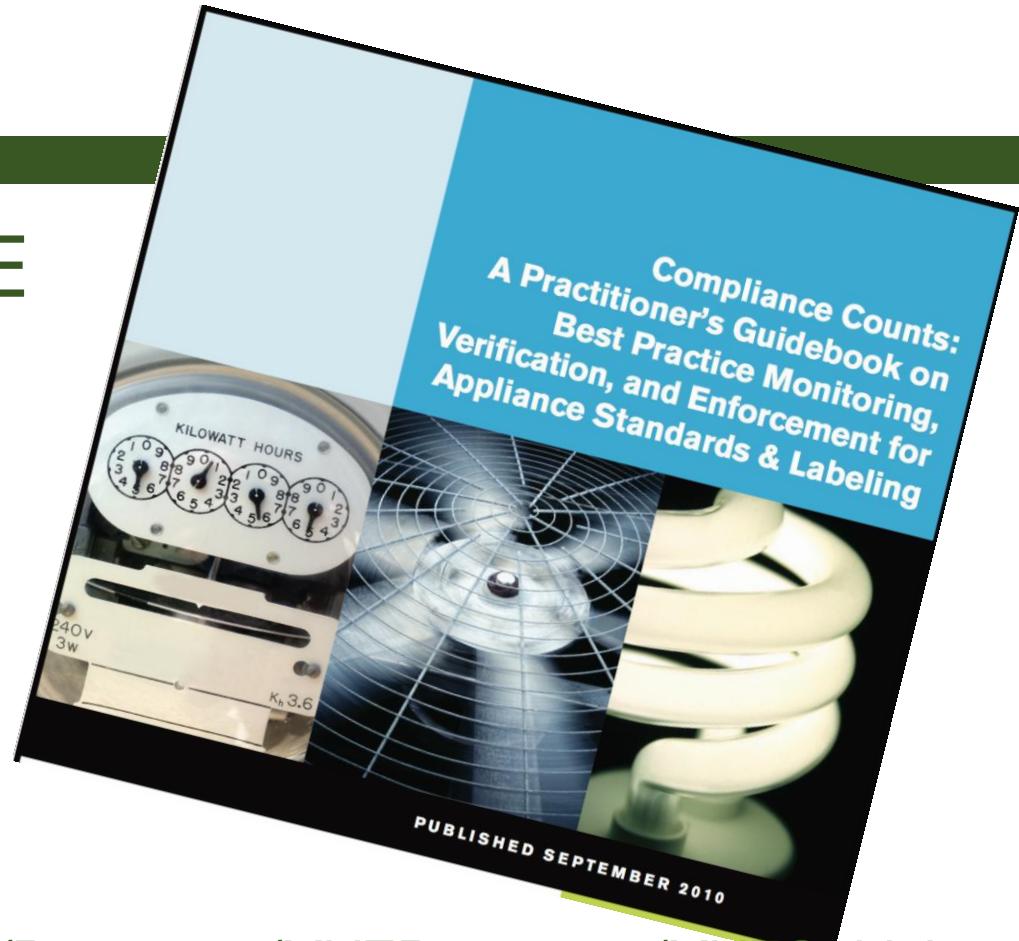
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MV&E Best Practice

THE CLASP MV&E GUIDEBOOK



Free download:

<http://www.clasponline.org/en/Resources/MVEResources/MVEGuidebook>

Why we need an MV&E System

“20% of the regulated population will automatically comply with any regulation

5% will attempt to evade it

and the remaining 75% will comply as long as they think that the 5% will be caught and punished.”

Key principles to build a compliance culture

- Make it easy to comply
 - Ensure all stakeholders know their obligations
- MV&E activities need to be visible to deter others
- There must be a credible likelihood of detecting violations
 - Increase the risk that instances of non-compliance will be discovered
- Swift, certain, and appropriate sanctions upon detection
 - Take corrective action quickly to minimise damage (to all)
 - Make penalties proportional to the extent of transgression but sufficient to be an effective deterrent

Carrots and sticks!



Key elements of compliance regimes

★ Mechanism to facilitate compliance

★ Market surveillance

- Verification testing

★ Enforcement

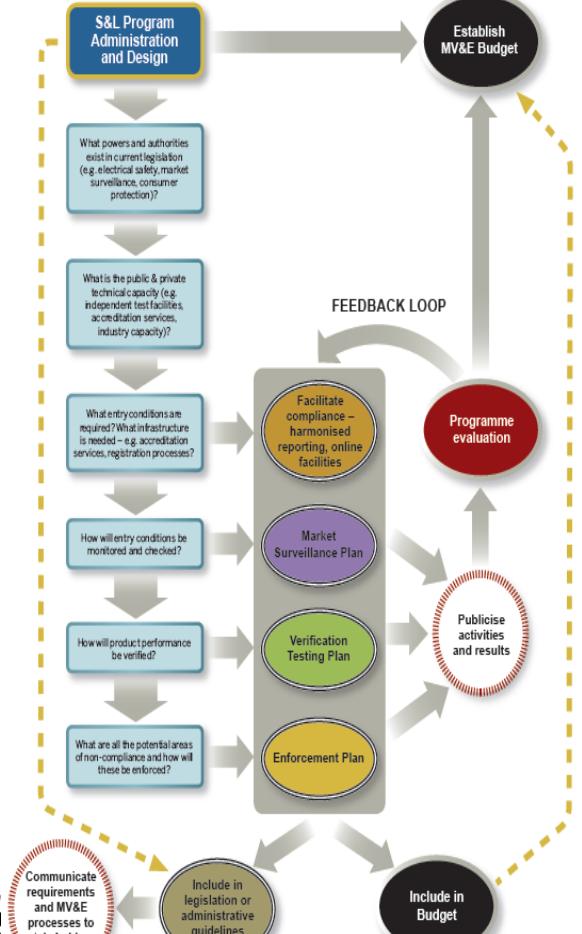
- Communication, reporting, feedback

★ Legal and administrative framework

- Budget and resource allocation
- Evaluation processes

Effective compliance regimes include all of these related elements

Planning and Reviewing a MV&E regime



Facilitating compliance

■ Aim:

- All requirements should be clear and accessible to all
 - Make it easy to comply
 - Avoid time-consuming questions for staff
- Raise the perceived risks of non-compliance by publishing information on the activities taken to monitor, verify and enforce compliance

■ Assessment:

- Are the requirements for suppliers and retailers clear?
- Are all the relevant documents relating to MV&E clearly identified on the website?
- Are all documents up-to-date and consistent?
- Are enforcement procedures and sanctions obvious?

Clarify procedures

- **Aim:**
 - MV&E is a system – all staff & contractors should know what are the rules and what their role is:
 - Avoids ambiguities, time wasting, unresolved issues
- **Assessment:**
 - Are all procedures clear?
 - Is there a staff ‘operations manual’ covering procedures, tasks and responsibilities relating to the MV&E process?

Registration database

- **Aim:**

- A registration database is a valuable tool to help:
 - Track changes product performance
 - Publish information for consumers
 - Record compliance histories
 - Share information amongst compliance staff

- **Assessment:**

- Is the registration database up-to-date?
- Does it include products no longer available?
- If so, the introduction of a fixed registration period might help.
- Are all product records stored on a single electronic database?

Enforcement

- **Aim:**
 - To pose a credible threat, enforcement needs to be seen
 - A few, well publicised actions have a large impact!
 - A range of sanctions available - scaled appropriate to transgression
 - Advice, warnings, public identification, administrative proceedings, financial penalties
- **Assessment:**
 - Is it clear what the range of enforcement options are?
 - Is there a public enforcement policy that explains the ramifications of non-compliance to suppliers and retailers?
 - Should some staff be responsible for enforcement?

Which is the best deterrent?



Requirements for retailers

■ Aim:

- Remove any ambiguities on the role of retailers
- Remove any loopholes to enforcement
 - E.g. responsibility for faults for incorrect labels
- Retailers are the interface with consumers
 - They are often easier to deal with than overseas suppliers

■ Assessment:

- Are the roles, responsibilities and enforcement options relevant to retailers clear?
- Should there be outreach activities that bring these issues to the attention of product retailers?

Why are retailers important?

- Changes in retailer purchasing decisions have immediate impact on suppliers
- Retailers have fixed locations – often easier for regulators to reach than overseas suppliers
- If retailers are not obliged to display products with labels in place, suppliers can claim they were removed
 - Regulators have to trace who is at fault!
- How to ensure retailers are included.....

Legislation

- “A person must not supply, or offer to supply, a (product category) that does not display the a label”
- Unless:
 - the product is a second-hand product at the time of the supply or offer; or
 - the model of the product is exempt;
 - the product is imported into, or manufactured, before these regulations come into force;
 - the supply or offer occurs before the end any specified grandfathering period;
 - all transitional labelling requirements are complied with;

Summary

- S&L Programs need MV&E processes to address all of the 8 key elements
- Some elements are quite easy to address, some more complex
- There is no one solution for the ideal MV&E system
 - Depends on legislation, organisational structure, cultural issues, political will, etc.
 - Many options for how to organise each element
- Remember – its about deterrence!
 - Does the industry consider the threat of enforcement action is real?