Update on the *lites.asia* Collaborative Labelling Survey Project

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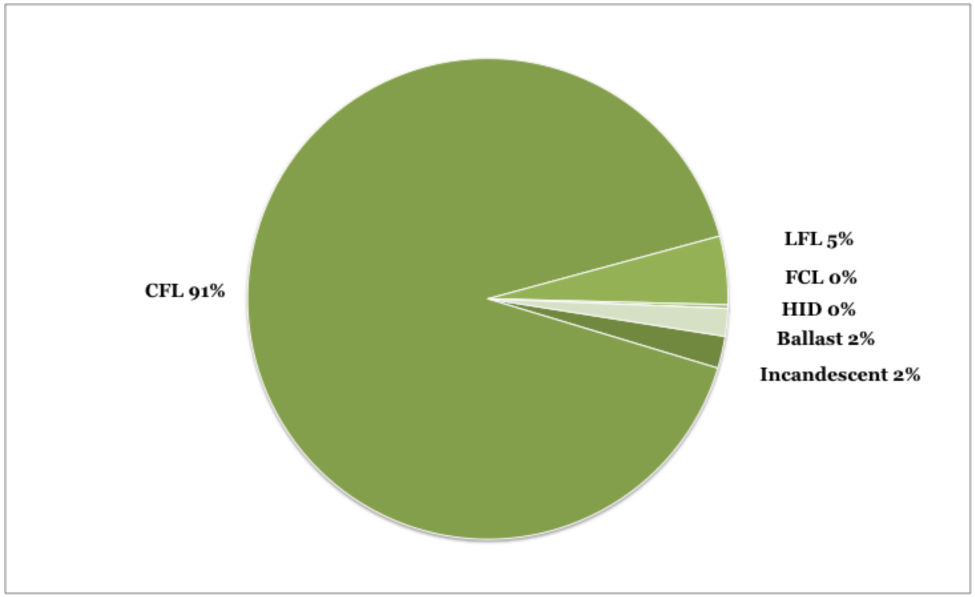
Overview

- January 2013-June 2014
- Surveys in six countries
  - Australia
  - India
  - Philippines
  - Sri Lanka
  - Thailand
  - Vietnam
- 22,405 lighting products
- Six product categories



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Overview of Survey Status

Country	Status of Surveys	Next Steps
Australia	First and second surveys completed	Considering further action following second survey
India	First survey completed	No further action planned
Philippines	First survey completed	Repeat visits to first survey stores in 2014 to see if corrective action taken
Sri Lanka	First survey completed	Further survey under consideration
Thailand	First survey completed	Follow up with manufacturers and retailers during label application process
Vietnam	First survey completed	Results and further action under consideration

Note: Pakistan and Indonesia: delayed start to S&L Program

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Project Achievements

- Several of these countries have undertaken surveys for the first time
- May not have been conducted without this joint project and the opportunity to leverage the guidance offered through this *lites.asia* project

Better understanding of compliance rates & issues?

- All surveys shown:
  - Levels of uptake of labels for lighting products
  - Rates of compliance (where relevant)
- Also helped to:
  - Pinpoint where problems exist, i.e. geographical regions, lamp types, etc.
  - Pinpoint what type of issues exist, i.e. no label or incorrect label
  - Identify potential solutions, i.e. need for more communication with suppliers, etc.
- *Large variety in scope of the surveys but each have provided useful information – not available otherwise*

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What have you learnt?

- Very high compliance rates in Thailand, India and Sri Lanka provide great confidence to the relevant authorities.
  - Thailand and India: results have enabled a decision that no further surveys are warranted in the near future.
- The results from Vietnam provide the first indication in this new program of the level of uptake of the endorsement label
  - Confirmed suspicions that it is time to upgrade the performance thresholds for CFL labels.
- Levels of compliance similar in Australia and the Philippines.
  - Too many suppliers are either unaware of their obligations, or willing to risk potential sanctions
  - In Australia, the high rate of non-registered products suggests further education is warranted.

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Experience in undertaking labelling surveys

- All participants have been through a process of organising their national survey:
  - Identifying surveys aims and objectives;
  - Determining the locations, size and sampling procedure;
  - Organising staff or contractors to undertake the survey;
  - Providing information required to train survey inspectors;
  - Organising the data collection methodology;
  - Receiving the survey data and analysing results;
  - Consideration of the conclusions and potential next steps, often in conjunction with other staff.
- *The experience gained will be valuable for further monitoring activities (national & international)*

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Identify the key areas of similarity or variation

Country	Program Type	Start Date	Rate correctly labelled
Australia	Mandatory display of information	2009 (CFL)	57%
India	Mandatory comparison label	2010 (LFL) 2012 (CFL)	100%
Philippines	Mandatory comparison label	2001 (CFL) 2009 (LFL, FCL)	67%
Sri Lanka	Mandatory comparison label	2009 (CFL)	94%
Thailand	Voluntary comparison label	2006 (CFL)	99%
Vietnam	Endorsement label for high efficiency	2013 (CFL, LFL, ballasts)	Av. 28% (5% ballasts; 54% CFLs)*

* note that this figure represents the participation rates

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Discussion of Findings

- Factors that impact on compliance rates:
  - Program type:
    - MEPS/labels; voluntary or mandatory
    - Mandatory programs = higher participation rates; voluntary programs = high rates of compliance
  - Program duration:
    - Longer running programs expect higher compliance rates
    - Particularly with on-going monitoring and enforcement
  - Survey sample:
    - Size of the survey sample
    - Random sample or targeted
- Too many variations amongst our programs to make direct comparison of compliance rates meaningful!
- But what have we learnt………

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Lessons learnt

- Non-labelling of eligible lighting products is by far the largest cause of non-compliance
  - No instances of the use of fake labels were reported
- A large number of suppliers or brands, each supply small quantities of products
  - Presents some unique communication and enforcement challenges
  - Greater efforts may be needed to ensure that labelling requirements are communicated to all suppliers
  - Due to the turnover of suppliers, efforts needed to target new entrants
  - Obligations on lighting retailers likely to be extremely important
- Inspectors in several countries experienced problems in gaining access to stores
  - Letters of authority from government departments may not be sufficient

Improvement through increased market surveillance and communication

- Only Australia has completed 2 surveys, 12 months apart
- Results inconclusive:
  - Compliance rates lifted from 21%-35% in worst 16 stores
  - Small sample, highly influenced by change in stocks in one store
- Inconsistent with results for TVs
  - Rate lifted from 73%-93% over 12 months
- *Why?*
- Is the lighting industry different from appliance markets?
- We need experience from other repeated surveys…….

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Conclusion

- Several countries have undertaken surveys for the first time
- May not have been conducted without this joint project
- Everyone has leant something as a result!
- Major benefit to national programs
- The joint project has revealed communication issues for lighting
- May require different MV&E approach to other technologies?

- What have I got wrong?