

# Middle East Lighting Association

The Newsletter  
of the Middle East  
Lighting Association  
Number 1709



## A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

Dear colleagues and friends of MELA,

You may be aware by now that MELA has this year had a change in President due to the departure of Paolo Cervini from Philips Lighting. I would like to thank Paolo for his invaluable contribution over the years in helping to set up the organisation, a first of its kind in the region and guide it in its first few years of activity. I am more than happy to accept a request to act as interim President of MELA until the forthcoming elections later this year, and look forward to working closely with the existing MELA members on pending and future strategic lighting regulatory issues for the ME region.

We continue in this second half of the year to have numerous lighting related regulatory developments in many of the countries we support. In Jordan the Environmental Protection Law No. 6/2017 addresses the management of hazardous substances and the overall protection of the environment. In Kuwait Regulation KW 71 acts to phase out the importation and sales of various light sources as of 1st August 2017 and in UAE Restrictions on the Use of Hazardous Materials in Electronic and Electrical Devices Control Scheme, Regulation No. 17, 2017 will formally enter into force in 2018. Last month the Egyptian Minister for Trade and Industry issued a decision regarding Compulsory Energy Efficiency Labelling of Certain Electrical Appliances and Lighting Modules.

In addition to these developments, MELA members have been fully engaged in supporting efforts of the Saudi Arabian Standards Organisation (SASO) in the drafting of the regulation for Commercial and Professional Lighting (also known as Part 2). This is due to be submitted to the World Trade Organisation in the coming weeks pending its entry into force in 2018.

Many of these developments have been in the pipeline but some have a tendency to surface without warning due to a lack of communication from the relevant ministries. We are therefore constantly working to provide information as the relevant regulatory initiatives arise. A more detailed view can be seen in our Lighting Policy Forecast where as in previous issues we provide information on the most prominent mover countries starting to emerge in the lighting regulatory field, and we provide an idea of the scope of the various regulations and dates of entry into force, in order to anticipate the necessary business decisions.

We are continually looking to bring new lighting companies on board, particularly those representative of the new lighting revolution and those with an interest in the Middle East region. In July 2017 we published an informative new brochure aimed at attracting prospective members to join the association! Feel free to make yourselves known to us during the forthcoming lighting conference season in what remains of this year, details of which are on our website.

I hope you find this edition of the newsletter useful. Please feel free to reach out to our Director Gerald Strickland [gerald.strickland@middleeastlighting.ae](mailto:gerald.strickland@middleeastlighting.ae) if you have any suggestions.

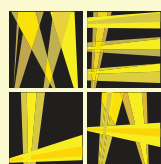
Anissa Abbou  
Head of Professional Specification & Lighting  
Applications MET





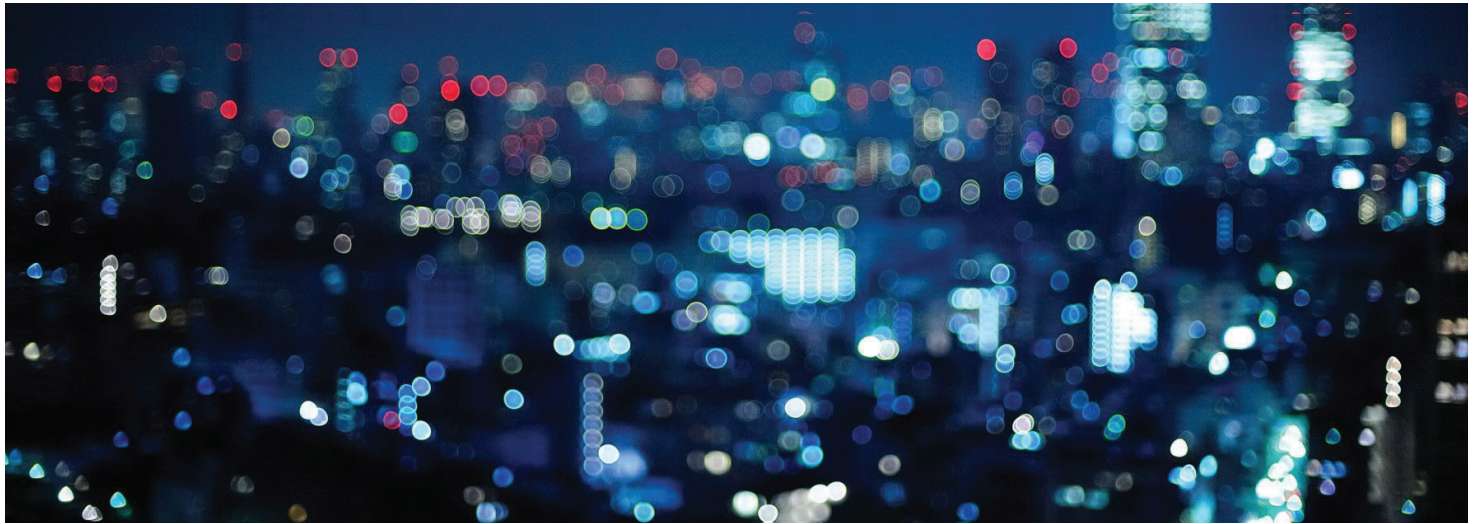
# Middle East Lighting Policy Forecast<sup>5</sup>

	Responsible Regulatory Authority	Regulatory Scope	Entry Into Force Date
	GCC Standards Organisation	GSO Low Voltage Technical Regulation	1 July 2016
		General product safety requirements for electrical & electronic products.	Not yet known
	Bahrain Standards & Metrology Directorate	Non-directional light sources used in residential lighting	5 September 2015
	Egyptian Standards Organisation	Non-directional light sources used in residential lighting	28 July 2015
		Decision No. 912 regarding Compulsory Energy Efficiency Labeling of Certain Electrical Appliances and Lighting Modules.	12 July 2017
	Jordanian Standards & Metrology Organisation	Non-directional household light sources initially - followed by directional light sources	1 January 2016
		Environmental Protection Law No. 6/2017.	16 Apr 2017
	Qatar Ministry of Environment and Municipality	Non-directional light sources used in residential lighting	1 May 2016 1st Nov 2016 for 40-60W INC Stage 1 (1 May 2016 for 75-100W IL) Stage 2 (1 Nov 2016 for 40-60W IL)
	Saudi Arabia Standards Organisation & Saudi Energy Efficiency Program	Non-directional & directional light sources used in residential lighting	Stage 1 (1 May 2016)
		Part 1 LS 2870 Non-directional & directional light sources used in residential lighting.	Stage 2 (1 May 2017)
	Emirates Standards & Metrology Authority	Part 2 Professional & Commercial lighting standard.	Stage 3 (1 Jan 2019)
		Not yet known	
	Kuwaiti Public Authority for Industry (PAI)	Non-directional light sources used in residential lighting	1 Jan 2015
		Restriction of Hazardous Substances Regulation	1 May 2017
	Kuwaiti Public Authority for Industry (PAI)	Restrictions on the Use of Hazardous Materials in Electronic and Electrical Devices Control Scheme, Regulation No. 17, 2017	1 January 2018
		Kuwait Conformity Assessment Scheme Regulated products - Group 2 Household & Commercial Electrical & Gas Appliances	Ongoing
	Kuwaiti Public Authority for Industry (PAI)	Regulation KW 71 Incandescent tungsten filament lamps and equivalent halogen bulbs for general lighting purposes.	1 August 2017
		Start of market surveillance effort for products restricted on 1 August 2017.	1 August 2018
		Phase out of other halogen lamps.	1 September 2018
		Start of market surveillance effort for products restricted on 1 September 2018.	1 September 2019



Middle East  
Lighting  
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**Egypt** - Decision No. 9 12 June 2017

On 19 June 2017, the Egyptian Minister for Trade and Industry issued Decision No. 912 regarding Compulsory Energy Efficiency Labelling of Certain Electrical Appliances and Lighting Modules. Manufacturers and importers of certain electrical appliances and lighting modules must mark the products with the energy efficiency label in accordance with the relevant standards. The electrical appliances listed include:

✦ air conditioners, refrigerators, freezers, washing machines, water heaters, electric fans, dishwashers, televisions, electric lamps and light bulbs.

The Egyptian Standards Organisation is the authority responsible for testing the energy efficiency levels of the products. Manufacturers and importers have a 3 month transitional periods to comply with the requirements of this Decision.

Entry into force on **12th July 2017** (the day after its publication).

**MELA will be present at the following lighting related events in the GCC region in 2017/2018. Please check our website for more information as it is regularly updated.**

- ✦ LightingTech Abu Dhabi Summit on 11 – 12 December 2017 in Abu Dhabi
  - ✦ Energy Efficiency Expo 2018 on 15 – 18 January 2018 in Abu Dhabi
  - ✦ Middle East Electricity 2018 on 6 - 8 March 2018 in Dubai
- 'Other dates to be communicated in next issue.'



**Jordan** - Environmental Protection Law No. 6/2017. The Law is composed of 32 Articles as follows:

- ✦ Article 1 cites the name of this Law, and its date of entry into force
- ✦ Article 2 describes the terms used.
- ✦ Articles 3, 4, 5, 14, 15, 16 and 28 appoint the competent authority (Ministry of Environment), in collaboration with other Ministries, and set out its tasks and responsibilities, etc.
- ✦ Articles 6-10 ban the import, storage or use of hazardous substances. They also regulate the management of hazardous substances, waste and hazardous waste, etc.
- ✦ Articles 11 and 12 determine the obligations of involved parties, and their role in the protection of the environment.
- ✦ Article 13 establishes a special fund for the protection of the environment.
- ✦ Articles 17-27 outline the sanctions and administrative fines applicable for non-compliance.
- ✦ Article 31 repeals Law No. 52/2006 regarding Environmental Protection, it states that there is a transition period whereby the Regulations and Instructions made under Law No. 52/2006 and Law No. 1/2003 still apply until new Regulations and Instructions are made under Law No. 6/2017.
- ✦ Entry into force date as of **16th Apr 2017**.

**Kuwait**–Regulation KW 71. A ban on the importation of the following products as of 1st August 2017:

The Public Authority for Industry (PAI) has issued a directive to phase out all incandescent tungsten filament Lamps and equivalent halogen lamp for general lighting purposes in all forms, sizes and bases operating on domestic and commercial voltage 230-240 volts and in particular the bulbs with bases E27, E14, B22. It's also includes halogen bulbs operating with a voltage of 12 volts working through an adapter from 230/240 to 12 volts.

The phase out entry into force dates are the following:

Implementation	
August 1, 2017	Phase out all incandescent tungsten filament lamps and equivalent halogen bulbs for general lighting purposes in all of their forms, sizes and bases operating on domestic and commercial voltage 230-240 volts and in particular the bulbs with bases E27, E14, B22. This also includes halogen bulbs operating with a voltage of 12 volts working through an adapter from 230/240 to 12 volts.
August 1, 2018	Start of market surveillance effort to ensure lamps for which import has been restricted on August 1, 2017 are no longer traded (if legally imported before the ban).
September 1, 2018	Phase out of other halogen lamps (which are not included above)
September 1, 2019	Start of market surveillance effort to ensure lamps for which import has been restricted on September 1, 2018

Automotive and industrial light bulbs are excluded from this directive.

**United Arab Emirates** - Regulation No. 17, 2017

- ✦ Restrictions on the Use of Hazardous Materials in Electronic and Electrical Devices Control Scheme, Regulation No. 17, 2017
- ✦ Emirates Authority for Standardisation & Metrology (ESMA) has informed the market that United Arab Emirates RoHS regulation was finalised on 10 April 2017.
- ✦ ESMA has shared the adopted text, which has been signed and numbered, but as yet is only available in Arabic. The scheme will apply to the products falling under the categories as mentioned in Annex 1. Restricted substances and maximum concentration values tolerated by weight in homogeneous materials are set out in Annex 2 and mirror those established in EU RoHS. Annexes 3 and 4 specify applications exempted from restrictions.
- ✦ Entry into force date as of 1st January 2018.





## MELA & ESMA Launch Compliant Lighting Product Requirements Guide for UAE

In June 2017 MELA & The Emirates Standards & Metrology Authority (ESMA) launched the first edition of the Compliant Lighting Product Requirements Guide for UAE. Gerald Strickland Director MELA explained that 'the guide was introduced to provide support to local market surveillance authorities including the Public Safety Authority of Dubai and others, as to which lighting products fall within the scope of Cabinet Decision Number 34 and which are not part of the scope'.

Cabinet Decision Number 34 regulates lighting products (light sources) used in residential lighting applications. Both English and Arabic versions of the document can be found via the following link on the MELA website: <http://middleeastlighting.ae/industry-positions/>



## MELA presents plans for regional lighting application guide

In the Middle East region, MELA members have seen a raft- of new regulatory initiatives targeting the lighting sector that have entered or about to enter into force in the coming months. As with other regions around the globe these lighting policy initiatives aim to prohibit inefficient and low-quality light sources, control gear & luminaires from entering the GCC markets and effectively set new criteria for manufacturers & marketers of lighting products. These initiatives have successfully regulated the energy efficiency of individual products like lamps and control gear resulting in significant energy savings in various countries in the region such as UAE and Saudi Arabia. However, as a result of the recent paradigm shift in lighting, many lighting products supplied in the region today are put on the market in the form of integrated, intelligent luminaires or ledinares where product components making a lighting system are indistinguishable from one another in the overall system.

Therefore, as the industry moves from component based to integrated solutions for luminaires, energy efficiency regulations are rather useless. This is because the energy use of a luminaire is determined by the lighting design and the way the product is applied in its application and not simply by the efficiency of its component parts.

To help regulators meet this challenge, the Middle East Lighting Association, is working on a Lighting System Legislation (LSL) approach that focuses on lighting systems put into service. The initial details of this were presented by Kay Rauwerdink from Philips Lighting at the Lighting Summit in Dubai.







# REGIONAL NEWS

Reports indicate that projects worth US\$2.87 trillion are in the design and bid phase in the GCC, with **US\$ 1.53 trillion worth of real estate projects under construction. Fuelled by increased demand from the fully revived construction sector and increase in government spending, the Gulf lighting fixtures market is expected to grow between 8% - 10% annually between 2014 - 2018**

Benefits offered by LED lights over incandescent and fluorescent lamps is the major factor that appears to be driving the LED lighting market growth. In addition, the energy efficiency of LED light sources, higher brightness, and longer life span offer tremendous market opportunities for LED lighting. Increasing use of LED lighting for outdoor application such as roadways, traffic lights, tunnels, parking lots, and garages is expected to provide significant growth opportunities in the region in coming years and this in addition to architectural applications that include both functional and decorative lighting.

In the region notably, Abu Dhabi has taken a strong stance on integrating its infrastructure through a smart city integration pilot and subsequently continues to retrofit existing buildings to deliver on its promises to reduce energy consumption by 20%. (1) Lighting forms a key aspect of this drive, as it is one of the 'lowest hanging fruit' where energy savings can be immediately realised, but also has significant implications for new projects, as reduced energy consumption can lead to lower capacity of transformers needed to run buildings and outdoor space lighting projects. But the Emirate is not alone in this drive for energy efficient lighting. Initiatives such as the Estidama Pearl rating for new sustainable buildings have had a positive impact on the future creation of multiple standards for energy efficient technologies.

The pace of project implementation in Kuwait (2) cooled somewhat in the second quarter (Q2) of this year as bidding on major projects faced some delays. Contracts worth KD600 million (\$1.989 billion) were awarded in Q2, according to Meed Projects. This is half the 2016 quarterly average. Award activity in the quarter was dominated by the power and transport sectors. National Bank of Kuwait said it expected implementation to improve in the remainder of the year as more delayed projects move ahead. The second half of 2017 could see KD3.5 billion (\$11.6 billion) in new contracts.

# IN THE SPOTLIGHT

## MELA Publishes Informative Brochure for Prospective Members

In July 2017 MELA published an informative new brochure aimed at attracting prospective members to join the association. The brochure contains details of the objectives of the association, its mission and how it is fulfilled, i.e. by connecting policy-makers and industry, providing expertise on Middle East lighting policy, legislation and organisation, educating for higher standards and facilitating working groups with national authorities throughout the region on various issues connected with lighting policy and regulation. Information on lighting policy forecasts (covering seven countries in the region and the GCC Standards organisation), trends in the lighting industry and MELA's policy priorities can also be easily viewed.

For any membership enquiries, please contact MELA Director Gerald Strickland on [gerald.strickland@middleeastlighting.ae](mailto:gerald.strickland@middleeastlighting.ae).

1. Source <http://www.lightingtechabudhabi.com/Sponsorship%20Opportunities-1343>  
 2. [http://www.tradearabia.com/news/CONS\\_328379.html](http://www.tradearabia.com/news/CONS_328379.html)



### THE MIDDLE EAST LIGHTING ASSOCIATION (MELA)



#### Our Mission?

- Defend the interests of our Members.
- Create optimum market conditions and a level playing field.
- Secure that MELA companies remain leaders in lighting.
- MELA is the one-stop-shop for industry input on lighting issues for the regulatory & standards authorities in the Middle East region.

#### What is the Middle East Lighting Association?

- Set up as an international non-profit association in 2014.
- Producers of light sources, luminaires & lighting control gear.
- Code of Conduct.
- Supply major share of lighting products of Middle East market today.
- Scope - Middle East region.
- 9 lighting companies.
- 5000 employees in the Middle East region.
- 1.5\$bnn turnover.

