Middle East Lighting Association

The Newsletter of the Middle East Lighting Association: Number 1507

''There is a growing, conscious behaviour of turning to energy-efficient products. Financial affordability is not generally an issue, and LED has developed so much in the UAE that consumers no longer see a disadvantage when comparing it with halogen.''[1]

[1] http://www.luxreview.com/article/2015/06/has-the-ban-on-incandescent-in-the-uae-changed-our-lighting-habits

Message from The President

Dear friends of MELA,
It is with a great sense of pride that we publish our third newsletter which showcases policy developments in now – six - MELA focus countries.

We have seen a raft of new regulatory initiatives targeting the lighting sector enter or about to enter into force in the coming months. These initiatives aim to prohibit inefficient and low-quality light sources, control gear & luminaires from entering the GCC markets and effectively set a new criteria for manufacturers & marketers of lighting products.

These developments dovetail nicely with the MELA vision to play an active role in supporting the development of efficient lighting policy in the Middle East region. As you may now be aware, MELA's principle objective is to represent the interests of the leading lighting product manufacturers, in their support to legislators across the Middle East region in drafting and implementing policy (standards and regulations) for lighting related products and services.

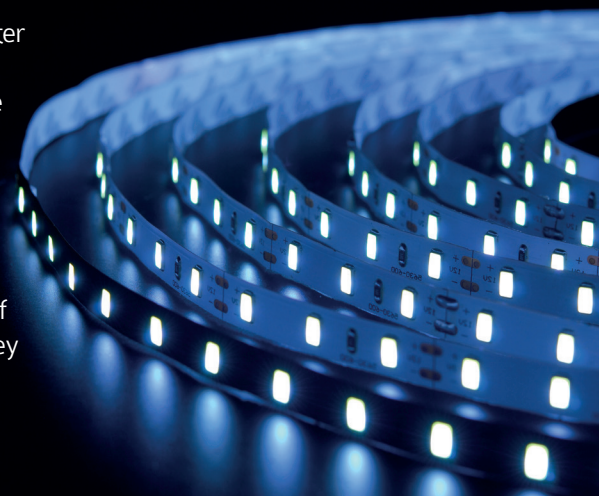
In this issue you will get a feel for the most prominent mover countries starting to emerge in the lighting regulatory field, and get an idea of the scope of the various regulations and dates of entry into force, in order to anticipate the necessary business decisions.

I reconfirm that with MELA still in its infancy, the founding members are 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. Feel free to make yourselves known to us during the forthcoming lighting conference season later this year. At the beginning of the year we had the opportunity to welcome five new members whose representatives have provided strong and sustained input to make MELA a more effective association. We look forward to welcome more companies before the end of this year to build a stronger representative of the lighting industry interests in the region.

I hope you find this edition of the newsletter useful. Please feel free to reach out to our Managing Director Gerald Strickland gerald.strickland@middleeastlighting.org if you have any suggestions for improvement or other information of interest to convey in future editions.

- Assist governments to develop lighting policy that allows for the 'uniqueness of lighting'.
- Provide solutions to help deliver energy efficiency improvements in practice.
- Help identify barriers to using energy efficient lighting and assist end users to overcome them.
- Develop & communicate user friendly information to end consumers on how to realise savings.

Paolo Cervini
President MELA



The lighting landscape in the region

Between 2011 and 2015, a number of cities across the GCC have started transition to LED which appears to be a rapidly adopted standard specification for most public lighting projects in the region as a whole but particularly in the UAE. In fact the UAE government's plan to upgrade all public lighting into LED has been underway since 2011. Incandescent light sources have already been banned for indoor use in the Emirates, and many authorities across the region are aware of the benefits of being able to dim or switch off streetlights. [2]Dubai is turning to energy performance contracts in a bid to slash its carbon emissions, as a raft of organisations sign deals with the new government-owned energy services company. Etihad Esco, set up by the Dubai government two years ago, has agreed to audit energy use and install more efficient technologies including LED lighting at hundreds of buildings.

Indeed many countries in the region have launched a number of initiatives involving the integration of smart lighting technology into their roadmaps for the next five to ten years. A case in point is Doha which has drafted a similar growth plan for Qatar.

Egypt for example, has more than 10 million streetlights, which use up around six per cent of the country's electricity, with a load of around 1,600MW, according to the Ministry of Housing. These typically use sodium, mercury vapour, and incandescent lamps. Replacing all of these lights is estimated to cost nearly $725 million. The country has also recently taken the classical phase out route by passing legislation that regulates light sources used in residential lighting applications as have Bahrain, Saudi Arabia, Jordan and Qatar. See the lighting policy forecast table below.

Now that LEDs appear to have been widely accepted and specified, the next phase of the growth plan in most GCC countries looks to focus on the installation of smart controls and integrated solutions to further reduce energy consumption and integrate it as part of their Smart Cities development.

	Responsible Regulatory Authority	Regulatory Scope	Entry Into Force Date
	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
	Jordanian Standards & Metrology Organisation	Non-directional household light sources initially - followed by directional light sources	1 January 2016
	Qatar Ministry of Environment	Non-directional light sources used in residential lighting	Not yet known
	Saudi Arabia Standards Organisation & Saudi Energy Efficiency Program	Non-directional & directional light sources used in residential lighting	1 May 2016 - Phase 1 1 May 2017 - Phase 2 1 May 2018 - Phase 3 tbc
	Emirates Standards & Metrology Authority	Non-directional light sources used in residential lighting	1 January 2015

[2] http://www.luxreview.com/article/2015/07/5-signs-the-next-smart-city-will-be-in-the-gcc
[3] Source G. Strickland MELA – July 2015

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Country policy readiness

Bahrain

- The regulation on requirements for non-directional household lamps will enter into force by 5th of September 2015.
- The Bahrain Standards & Metrology Directorate will start receiving requests for registration of products by July 12th.
- Products need to be pre-approved and registered before they are allowed to be imported. BSDM is currently working with the Customs' authorities to streamline the process and encode it within their online system (http://www.ofoq.gov.bh).
- Registration cannot be completed without the explicit consent of the manufacturer.

For more details about your area:
www.middleeastlighting.ae/mena-regional-facts/

Egypt

- ES 7823/2014 is based on Ministerial decree no. 975/2014 dated 28/1/2015. It is mandatory standard.
- ES 7823/2014 energy efficiency requirements for electrical lamps will enter into force officially on 28th Jul 2015.
- Harmonised with 874/2012/EC, 1194/2012/EC & 244/2009/EC.
- Display of the Egyptian Energy label is mandatory.

Jordan

See Jordanian equivalent EU regulation.

- 2089 equivalent to Energy Labelling framework EU 2010/30/EU
- 2092 equivalent to EU 98/11/EC (implementing 92/75/EEC) directive energy labelling of household electric lamps
- 2090 equivalent to EU 2009/125/EC framework for setting eco-design requirements
- 2091 equivalent to EU/244/2009 eco design requirements for non-directional household lamps
- 2093 equivalent to EU/245/2009 amended by 347/2010/EC eco-design requirements for fluorescent lamps without integrated ballast, for high intensity discharge lamps, and for ballasts and luminaires able to operate such lamps.
  - 98/11/EC ('Old' EU Energy label) has not yet been updated in Jordanian regulation but products displaying old EU energy label are currently permitted.
  - 2091 to be updated according to the recent changes in the EU vis a vis halogen en-try into force date.
  - In Jordanian regulation 2091, recently the six stages are implemented in four dates, starting January 2016. The intention of JSMO is to merge all phase out stag-es in to one by 2016.
  - Jordanian equivalents of EU/1194 and EU/874 will probably be transposed later in 2015. (6 months needed for transposition.)

Calendar of ME lighting related events 2015

Light Middle East
6-8 October in WTC, Dubai

ME Smart Lighting & Energy Summit
23-24 November Jumeirah at Etihad Towers Abu Dhabi

Lighting Tech Egypt 2015
9-10 December 2015 in Cairo
(Gathers key government officials, lighting industry experts, construction professionals and solution providers to learn about the upcoming projects, regulations, standards, discuss the needs and requirements for the lighting industry to achieve energy efficiency and ease the electricity load in Egypt.)

Qatar

See table above

Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

The Saudi Standards, Metrology & Quality Organisation (SASO) used the occasion presented by a joint workshop in Riyadh with MELA on 27 May 2015, to introduce the newly drafted regulation on Residential Lighting.

The Regulation, which covers a range of light sources used in residential lighting applications, is due to enter into force in the second quarter of 2016. Information on the detailed scope, performance, functionality requirements and expected benefits of the regu-lation was provided by the Saudi National Electrotechnical Committee (SNEC) and the Saudi Energy Efficiency Center (SEEC).

An overview of the regional and global trends in lighting policy was presented by MELA including an outline of the 4 component parts of effective lighting policy namely:

- Minimum Safety, Performance & Quality Requirements (MEPs)
- Supporting Policy – financing/tax programs in support of efficient lighting, bulk procurement programs, education and awareness campaigns etc.
- Market surveillance programs structure, organisation and why they are necessary + labelling
- Elements of the policy requirement for effective Environmentally Sound Management of lighting products

Following the formal presentations, a question and answer session was held with a panel of speakers. This addressed issues raised by participants such as compliance and registration requirements in advance of the entry into force, market surveillance, plans for commercial lighting and issues relevent to the local market. For more information please see the following link: http://middleeastlighting.ae/melasaso-workshop-riyadh/.

UAE

It's been one year since the UAE's indoor lighting regulation came into effect, prohibiting inefficient and low-quality lamps from entering the market and setting a new list of obligations for producers and importers. Originally announced by the Emirates Authority for Standardisation and Meteorology (ESMA), the legislation imposed an import ban on incan-descent lamps from 1 July 2014, and a sales ban from 1 January 2015. ESMA's requirements cover electrical safety, energy efficiency and energy labelling, as well as function-ality, hazardous substances and safe disposal.

All lighting products (within the scope of the regulation) entering the UAE or manufac-tured locally, must meet the Minimum Energy Performance Standard (MEPS) and comply with the Emirates Conformity Assessment Scheme for low-voltage equipment. In addition, an energy label is required on the packaging, the presence of which is being monitored by ESMA's market surveillance teams.

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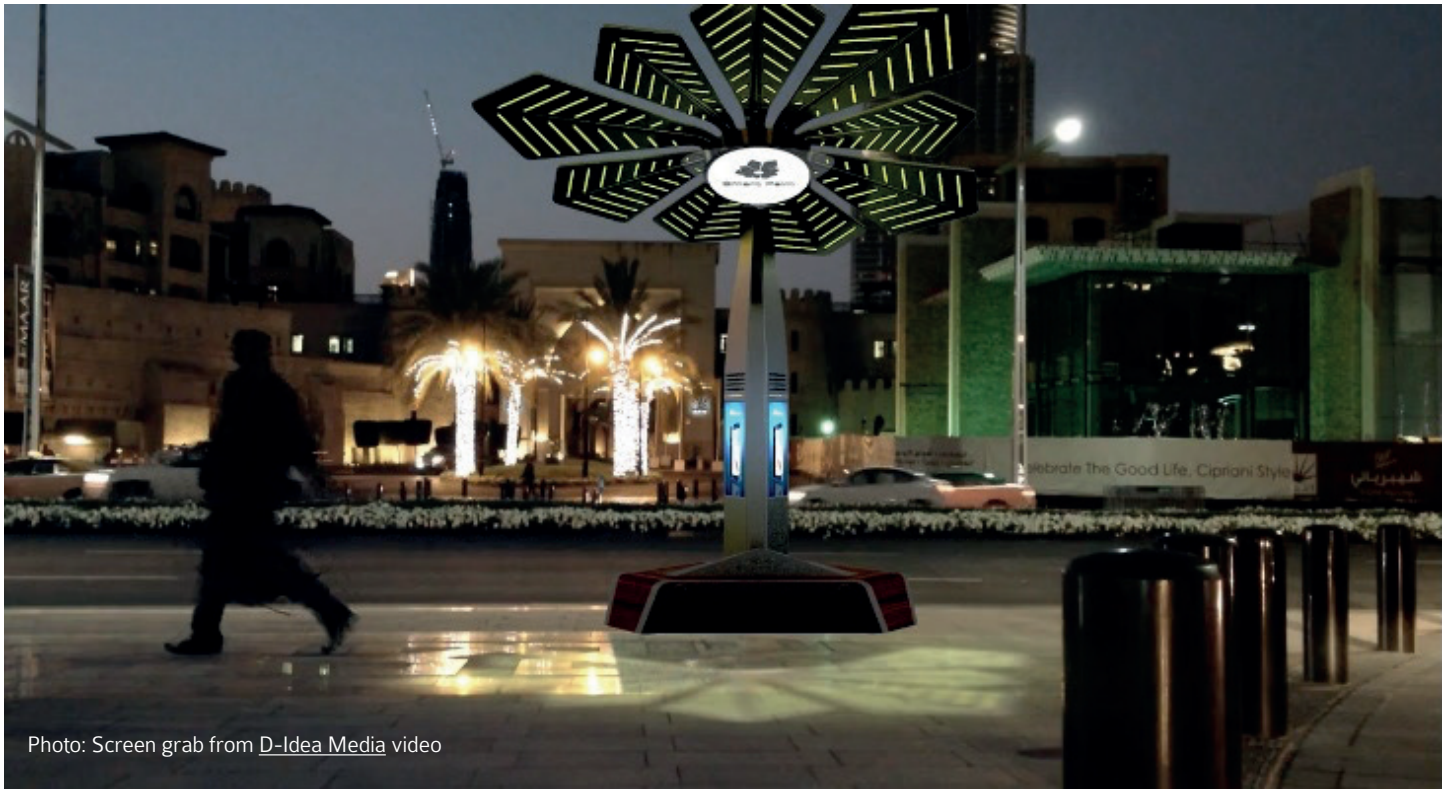

Photo: Screen grab from D-Idea Media video