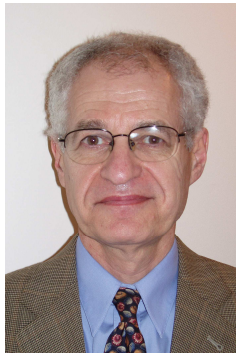

Evaluation of a lighting market transformation program in Australia: Outcomes and Attributions

Dr George Wilkenfeld, George Wilkenfeld & Associates

Paper for IEPEC 2012



Presented by Charles Michaelis

The policy

- Phase out from 2009
- Seen as a ban on incandescent lamps
- But:
 - » Mains voltage halogen (mvh) could pass
 - » Standards for CFLs
 - » Standards for extra low-voltage converters (ELVCs) for low voltage halogen

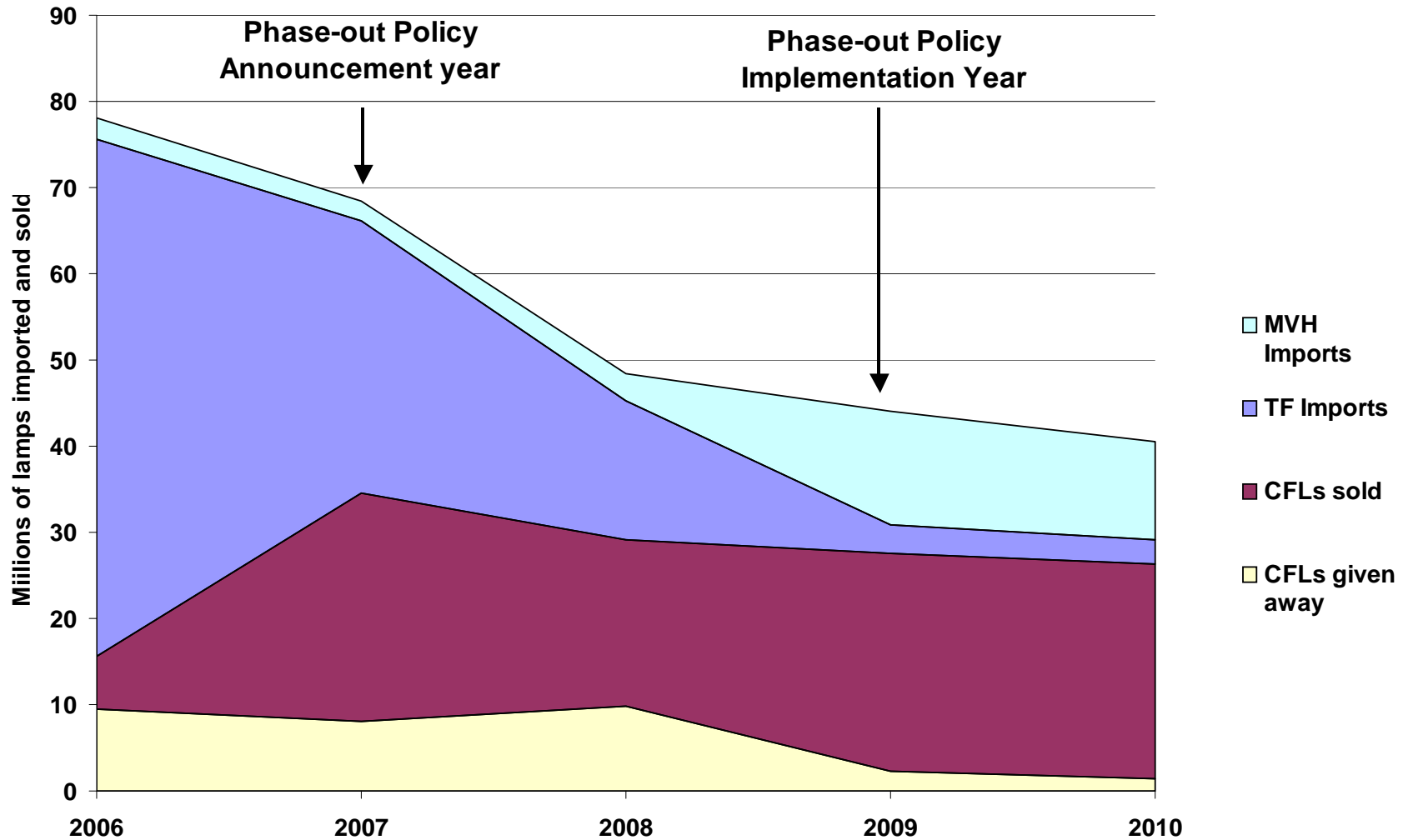
Intended effects

- Force out tungsten filament (TF) lamps
- Increase share of CFLs compared to MVH
- Reduce energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions
- Reduce costs for lamp buyers

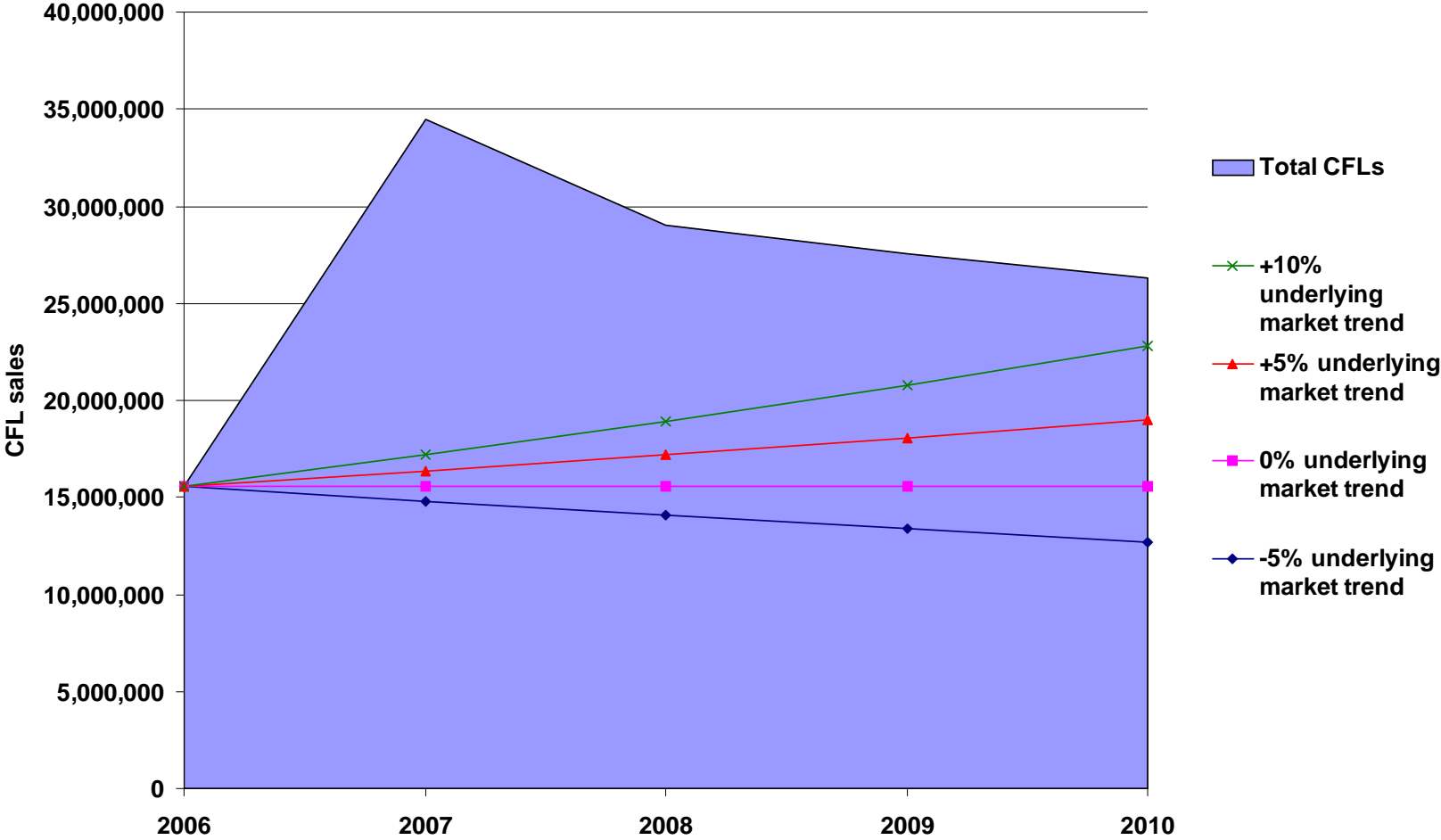
Designing the evaluation

Challenges	Looking for pre-existing trends	Sources of information
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Policy misunderstood• Possible stockpiling• MVH new• No baseline research• Already strong growth in CFLs• Free distribution of CFLs	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Obscured by growth of MVH<ul style="list-style-type: none">• MVH more expensive than TF• MVH marketed as energy efficient• Wattage?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Customs• Free CFL volumes• Interviews with suppliers and retailers• Regulation Impact Assessment (ex ante view)• Consultants

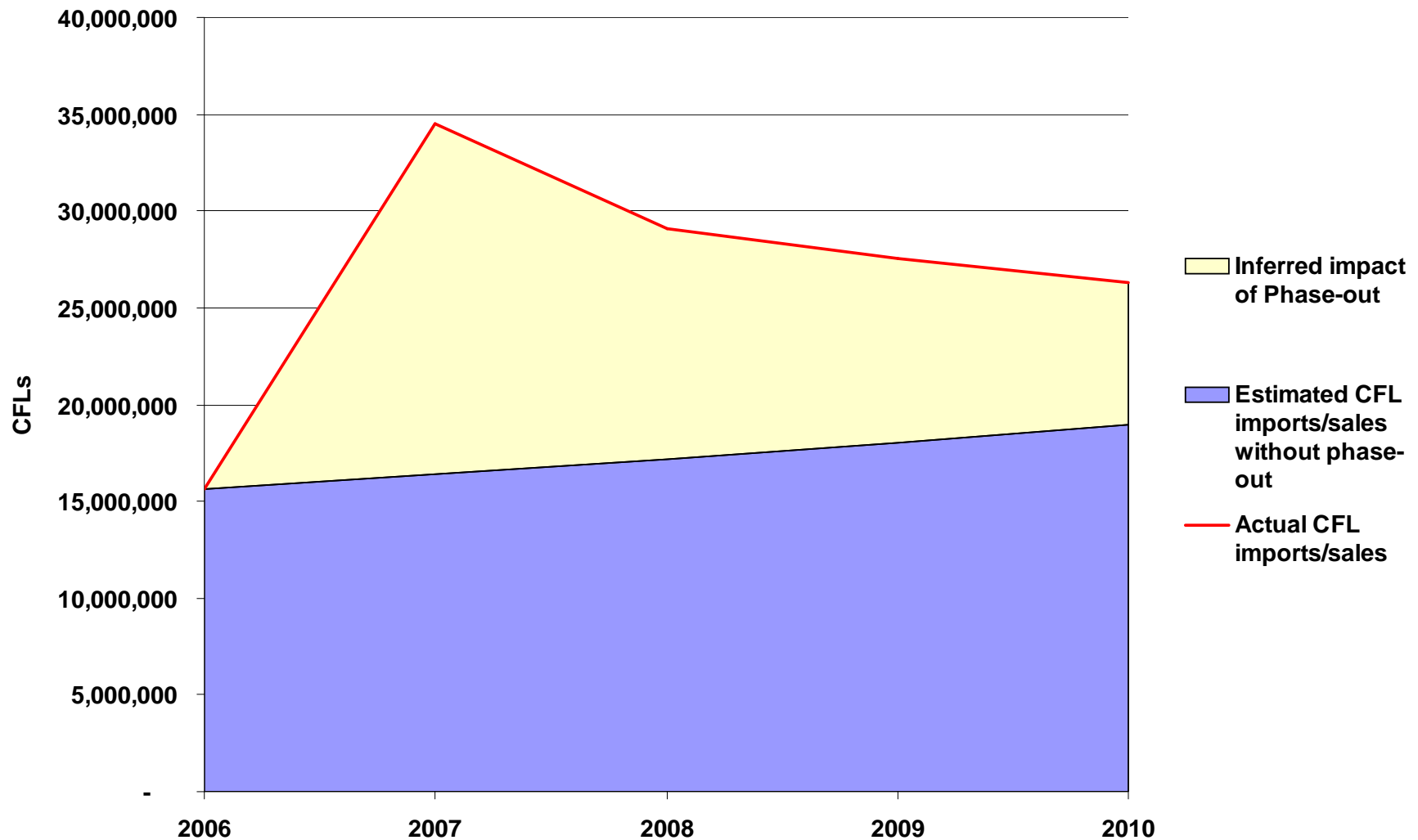
Actual annual GLS lamp sales



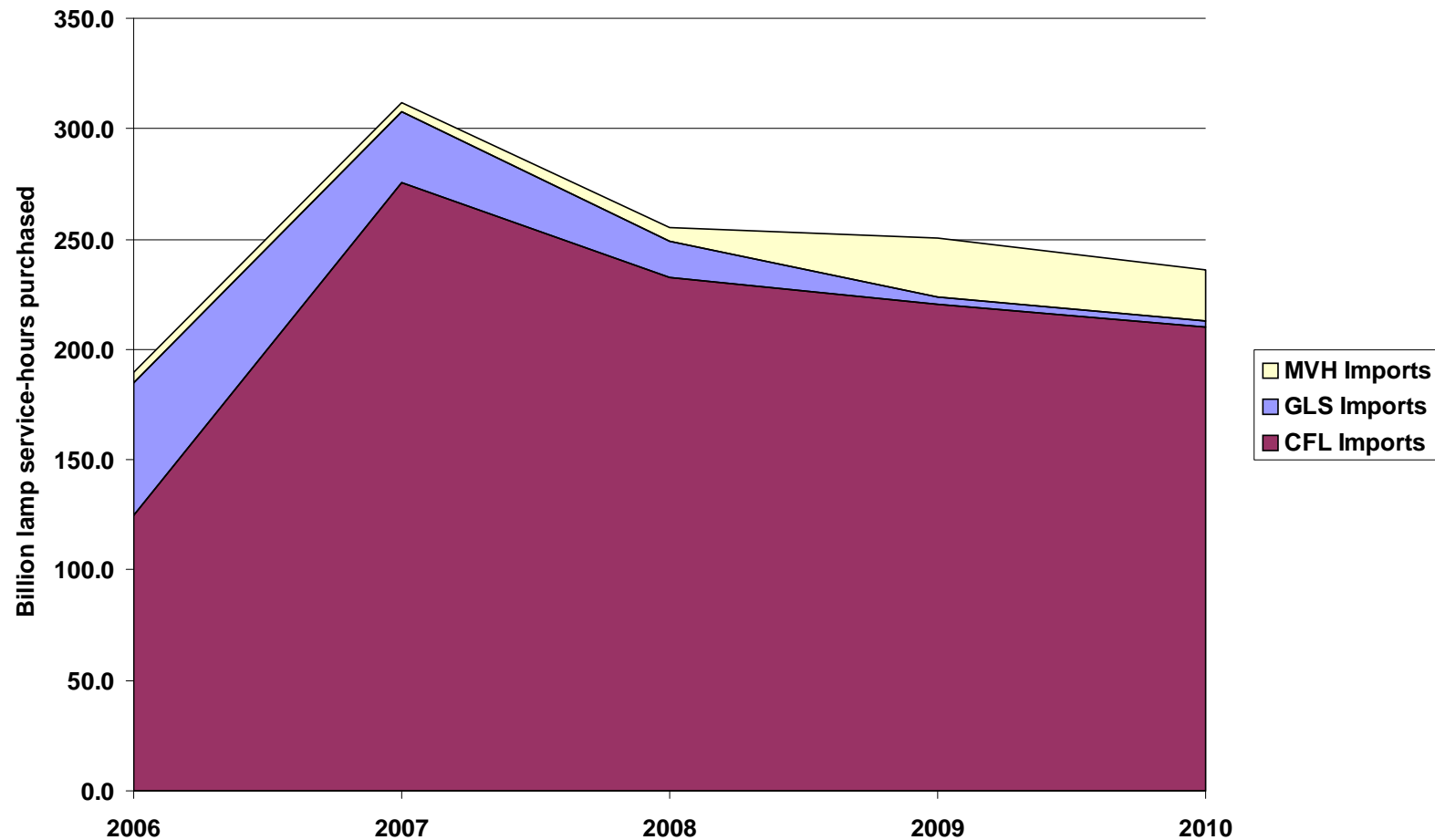
Possible underlying CFL growth rates



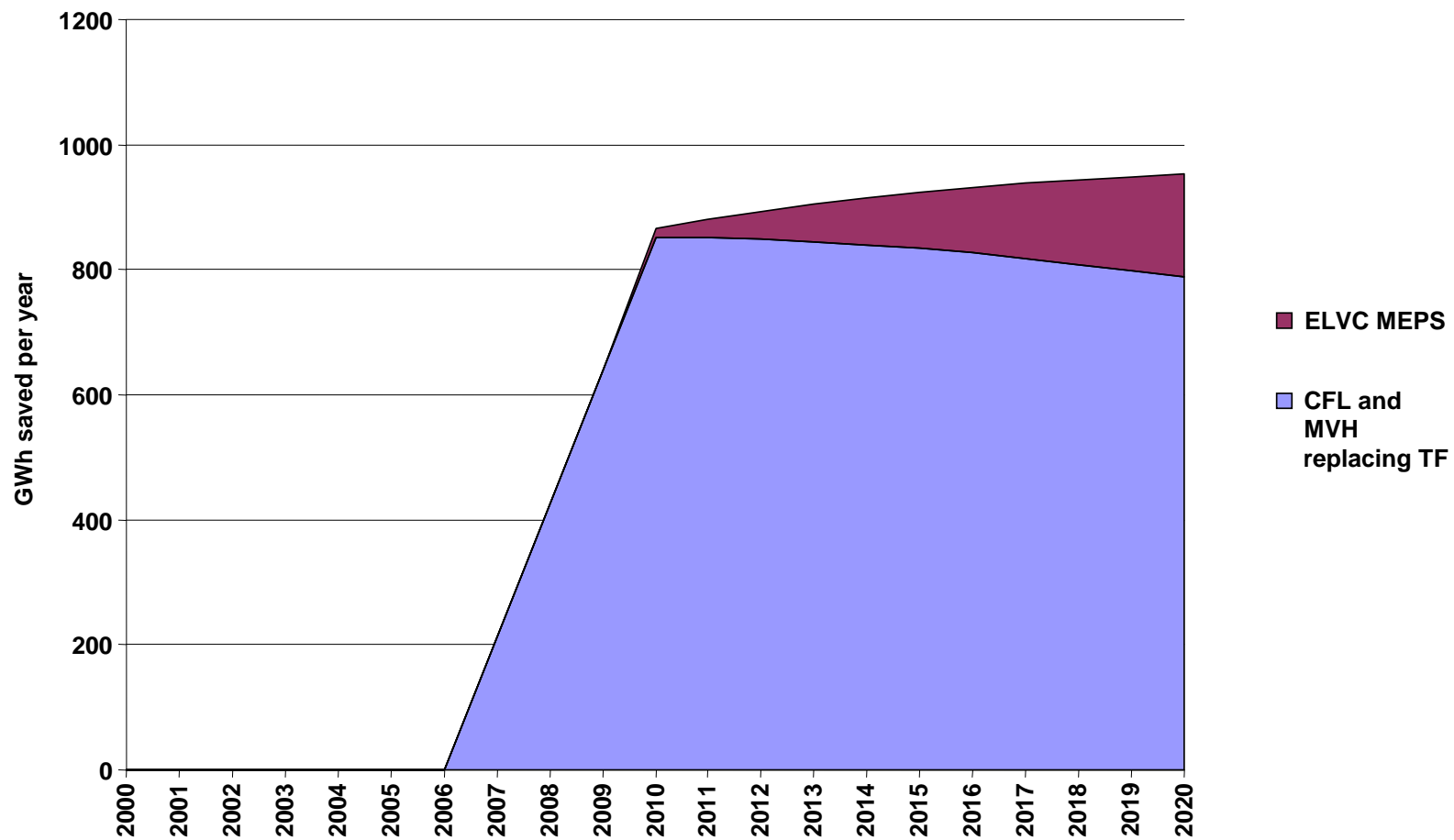
Most probable: 5% underlying



Lamps-hours embodied in sales



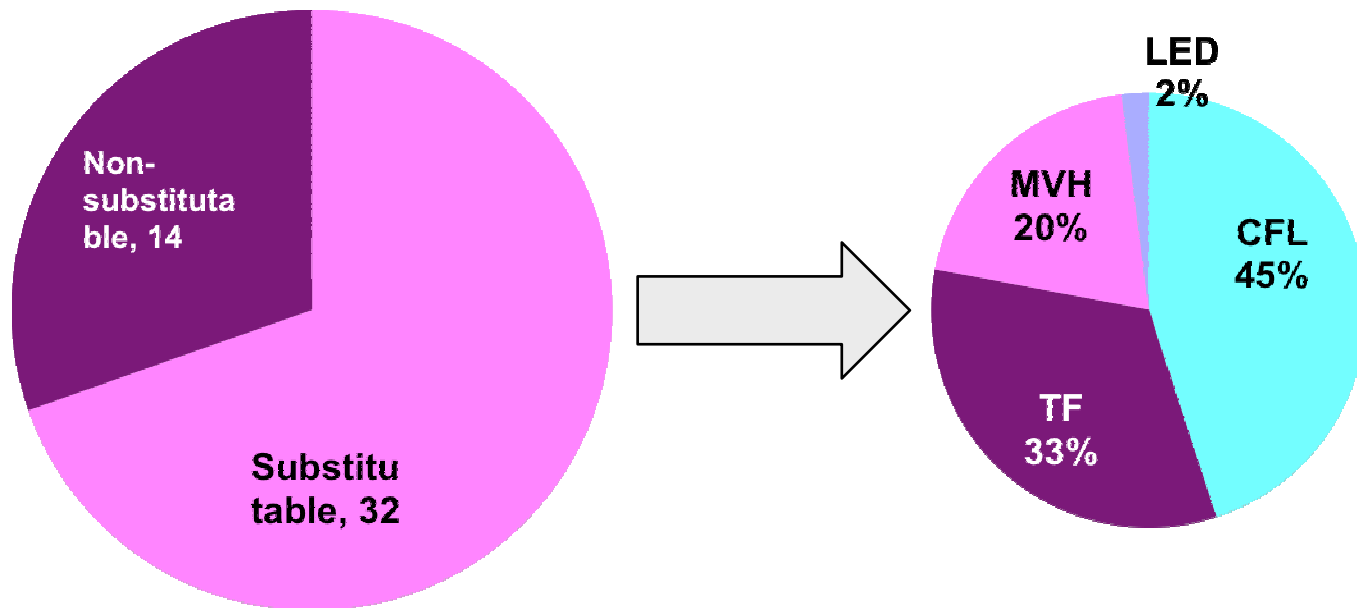
Estimated energy saving from Policy



Is CFL market now saturated?

- Mature technology
- Have gone through falling price, rising quality curves
- All lamp buyers in Australia know about them
- Supplying 88% of lamp-hours in standard-socket GLS lamps since 2007 - not much room for further growth

Other indicators of saturation



Conclusions

- Major shift in GLS lighting market in Australia between 2006 and 2010
 - » Tungsten filament share of the GLS lamp market fell from 77% to 7% of sales
 - » CFL and MVH share of the market increased
- ‘Phase-out of inefficient lamps’ policy contributed to the change; so did other factors
- Saving around 850GWh/year

- CFLs may be reaching saturation
- Time to focus policies on other types, eg LEDs

Last Word

- The author acknowledges assistance of DCCEE with access to data, but analysis and conclusions are author's alone
- For further questions:
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