How Mepsy Can Transform Your Energy Efficiency Policy Development – Q&A

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The following questions were received during the Q&A portion of Mepsy's 2022 webinar. A recording of the event is available on YouTube. The presentation is available on the CLASP website, as well as the Multiple Tier tool and other Mepsy resources. To receive invitations to future webinars, subscribe to our newsletter.

Is Mepsy free to use or does it require credentials?
Mepsy is completely free to use for anyone, no login required.

What is the difference between the policy effective year and analysis start year?
The policy effective year is the year a given policy's impacts will be implemented, whereas the analysis start year is the year Mepsy will begin its analysis. It is best to begin with the earliest possible year for the analysis start year, to have the most accurate calculated results.

Is shipment data same as stock data or sales data?
The stock of installed units (products in use) is calculated by Mepsy based on shipments data (that is, based on sales, in units, of a given product). Shipments data can either be uniquely inputted by users, or users can use Mepsy's default market shipments data.

Is there any efficiency improvement in normal BAU case (no revision scenario)?
A BAU efficiency improvement rate is a feature coming soon to Mepsy.

In the Thailand example, does the analysis indicate whether fixed speed ACs drop out of the market at one of the tiers?
The policy roadmap was designed to retire less efficient products. Since the fixed speed ACs are less efficient, Tier 1 retires most of the fixed speed ACs.

Can the end date be extended beyond 2030?
The team is working on the extension model to 2050, and we plan to publish very soon. Stay tuned to our newsletter to get updated as soon as possible.

How can MEPSY used to verify policies in the policy design phase? / When we design the policy, can we use MEPSY to differentiate between different policies?
As shown in the Brazil case, comparing the differences between several different scenarios of differing efficiency levels and resultant average unit energy consumption under each level can be done very quickly. The line charts show energy reductions in the BAU case and the MEPs case, or Scenario 1 and then Scenario 2. It was also shown that how to overwrite the Scenario 2 with a new Scenario 3 to see how that one would compare.

So yes, as long as you know or can estimate the resultant average unit energy consumption from the policy. The way we typically do it is we have a data set of products and their efficiency level and their unit energy consumption according to a test method and a usage profile. Once you try

out different levels, you can see which products get eliminated and what the resultant energy consumption of the remaining models is.

Can Mepsy be used to evaluate the savings from comparative energy efficiency standards?
In the case of comparative labels (when a label shows a grade like A B C D E), it is possible, but will require an intermediate step for visualizing the progression of how the labels will inform consumer choices and how the average UEC will change as users maybe preference the more efficient label levels. For that, our multiple tier tool would be helpful.

For example, in year one, the products are evenly distributed between the label classes, so you have an average UEC somewhere in the middle there. That would be considered Tier 1. Then in year two, the least efficient products are excluded from the lowest label grade, so the average UEC decreases. So now that becomes the UEC for Tier 2. In year three, the appliances from the bottom two classes are excluded, so that would be Tier 3.

Do you provide guidance on how to undertake the market assessment to know average UEC?
In the Research section of the CLASP website later this year, there will be an updated guidebook on energy efficiency and analysis that has instructions on how to conduct that analysis. We are also happy to share an older version.

How often are the datasets updated?
Minor updates to the tool (e.g., including new data for individual appliance markets) will be made quarterly. Major updates (e.g., to add new features and functions, or to update some of the primary assumptions such as grid emission factors, population, and GDP) will be made annually, at the end of each calendar year. All updates will be detailed on the Mepsy webpage and in the tool change log. You can keep up to date by subscribing to the CLASP newsletter.