

Training Workshop on Building Energy Efficiency Systems and Labelling

The St.Vincent and Grenadines perspective

Organization of American States (OAS)
National Institute of Standards and Technology
(NIST)

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Gaithersburg U.S.A

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St.Vincent and The Grenadines Bureau of Standards

Objectives

- Provide participants with an overview of;
- St.Vincent and the Grenadines perspective as it relates to Standards and Labelling issues
- Energy policies/Action plan etc.
- Challenges; of implementation/enforcement/compliance/ resources and capacity in SVG
- To present information of current initiatives on public awareness and performances

St.Vincent and the Grenadines (SVG)

Country

- SVG is a multi-island nation consisting of the main island St Vincent, which covers about 85% of the country's territory, and of 32 smaller islands and cays, the Grenadines.
- The island is Volcanic in origin and has an active Volcano.
- The country lies to the north of Venezuela and west of Barbados.

Area

- 389 sq km; 150 sq miles.

Population

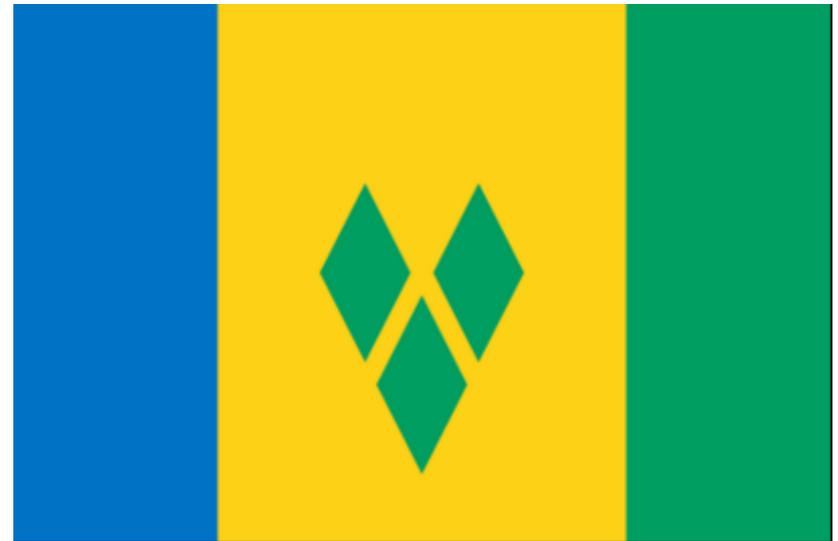
- 110,000 people
- Considered a Small Island Developing State (SIDS) and has/and is experiencing first hand the Impacts of Climate Change

St.Vincent and the Grenadines (SVG)

Location of St.Vincent and the Grenadines



National Flag of SVG



St.Vincent and the Grenadines (SVG)

National Metrology Institute SVG – Overview

- The National Bureau of Standards (SVGBS) was established under the standards Act No.70 of 1992 (amended by Act No.28 of 2001)
- Is the only National Body charged with the responsibility of declaring National Standards
- A National Standards Council (NSC) appointed by the Cabinet of the Government administrates the General Affairs of the Bureau

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St.Vincent and the Grenadines (SVG)

SVG National Standard:

Requirements for Labelling Labelling of Domestic Electrical Appliances

SVGNS 1: Part 4: 2001

(ICS 97.030)

- Declared a National Standard on 17th May 2001 (NSC)
- An adaptation based on IEC publication 69: 1985 – *Safety Requirements for Mains Operated Electronic and related Apparatus for household and similar general use*
- Standard is Implemented and attempts are made to enforce

St.Vincent and the Grenadines (SVG)

SVG National Standard: SCOPE

- Specifies the labelling requirements for domestic electrical appliances
- Shall be read in conjunction with the SGNS 1: 2001
 - *Part 1 General Principles of Labelling*
 - *Part 2 Labelling of Prepackaged Goods*
- The SVGNS 1: Part 4: 2001 addresses basic labelling requirements however, A process of revision to include Energy Efficiency is being initiated

St.Vincent and the Grenadines (SVG)

SVG National Standard: *Short comings /Challenges*

- Compliance regime covers labelling but not Energy Efficiency
- *No testing/No product verification*
- Lack of; (1) Testing equipment
(2) Capacity
- Enforcement not effective due to resource challenges

St.Vincent and the Grenadines (SVG)

SVG National Standard: Regional Initiatives

- One of Six participants in the Eastern Caribbean Energy Labelling Project (ECEL P) where the project seeks to increase energy efficiency in the OECS countries by introducing EE labels and standards for household appliances and lighting equipment
- Financed by the EU ACP Energy Facility
- The German Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation Development (BMZ)
- and the OECS Secretariat
- Is jointly implemented by the OECS Secretariat and Caribbean Renewable Energy Development Programme (CREDP-GIZ).

<https://www.ecelp.org>

St.Vincent and the Grenadines (SVG)

National Energy Policy/Action Plan

- Peak demand in St. Vincent alone has risen from less than 14 MW in 1998, to 20 MW in 2008 – a 40% increase in 10 years.
- In March 2009 The National Energy Policy (NEP) was approved.
- The Government recognized the role that Energy played in the efforts of diversification of the Economy of the Country and its effort in Poverty reduction.
- Several guiding principles were ascertained and a framework of Policies and Goals were established under Six (6) headings:
- **Energy Efficiency** was one of the policies articulated

St. Vincent and the Grenadines (SVG)

National Energy Policy/Action Plan

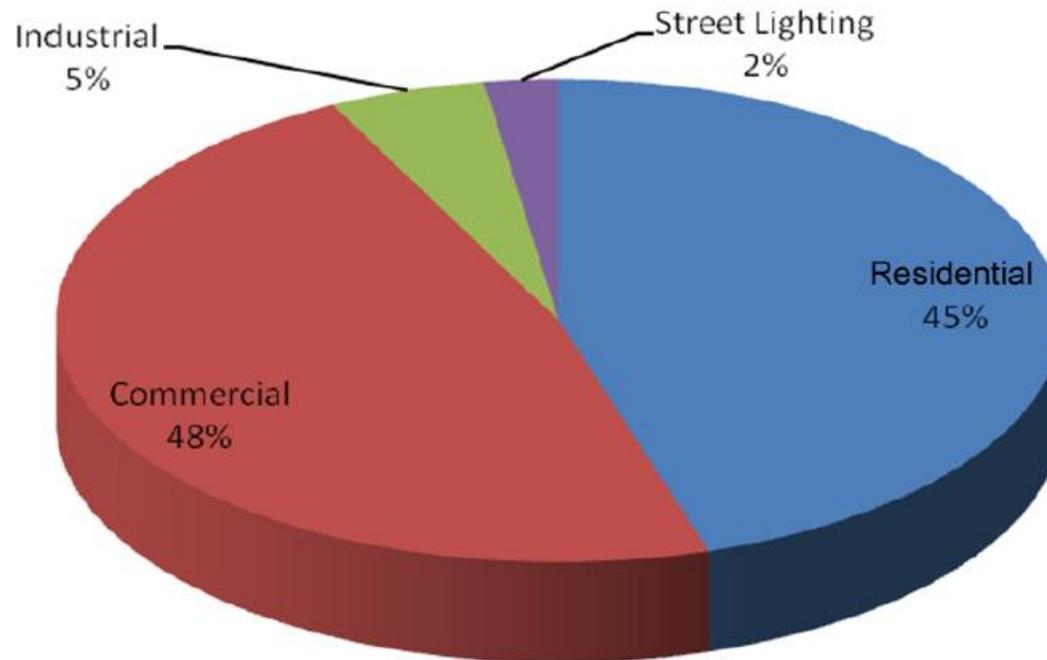
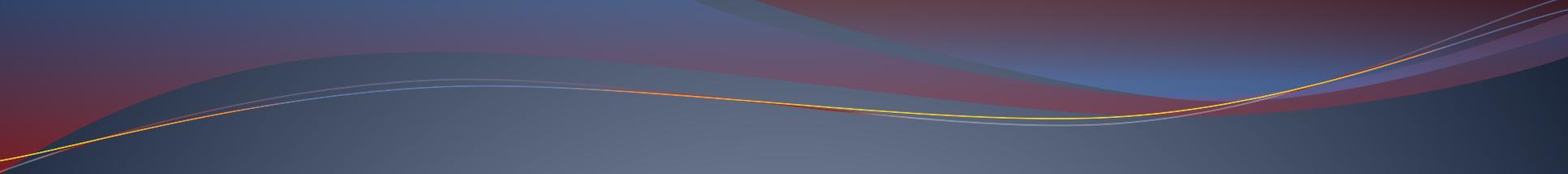


Figure 14. Electricity consumption in St. Vincent and the Grenadines by sector in 2008 (Source: VINLEC, 2009)

St.Vincent and the Grenadines (SVG)

National Energy Policy/Action Plan

- Policy 4.6 of the NAP speaks to Energy Efficiency
- Articulates the goal to “Reduce projected electricity generation by 5% by 2015 and 15% by 2020
- This is to be achieved via the use of Energy Efficient appliances
- The use of Hydrocarbon based Refrigerators and Domestic Air Conditioning devices are recommended in the domestic sector due to their comparatively higher efficiencies and lower kWh consumption
- Action proposed is that all major domestic appliances carry a label stating their energy consumption or compliance with defined minimum energy performance standards



Thank You !