



Alignment of Standards & Labels: Opportunities and Challenges

Presented by:

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Why Align?

- Makes results comparable
- Reduces policy development costs
- Allows for faster and less expensive testing
- Simplifies customs procedures among countries
- Facilitates the development of Mutual Recognition Agreements
- Reduces costs and compliance burden for manufacturers



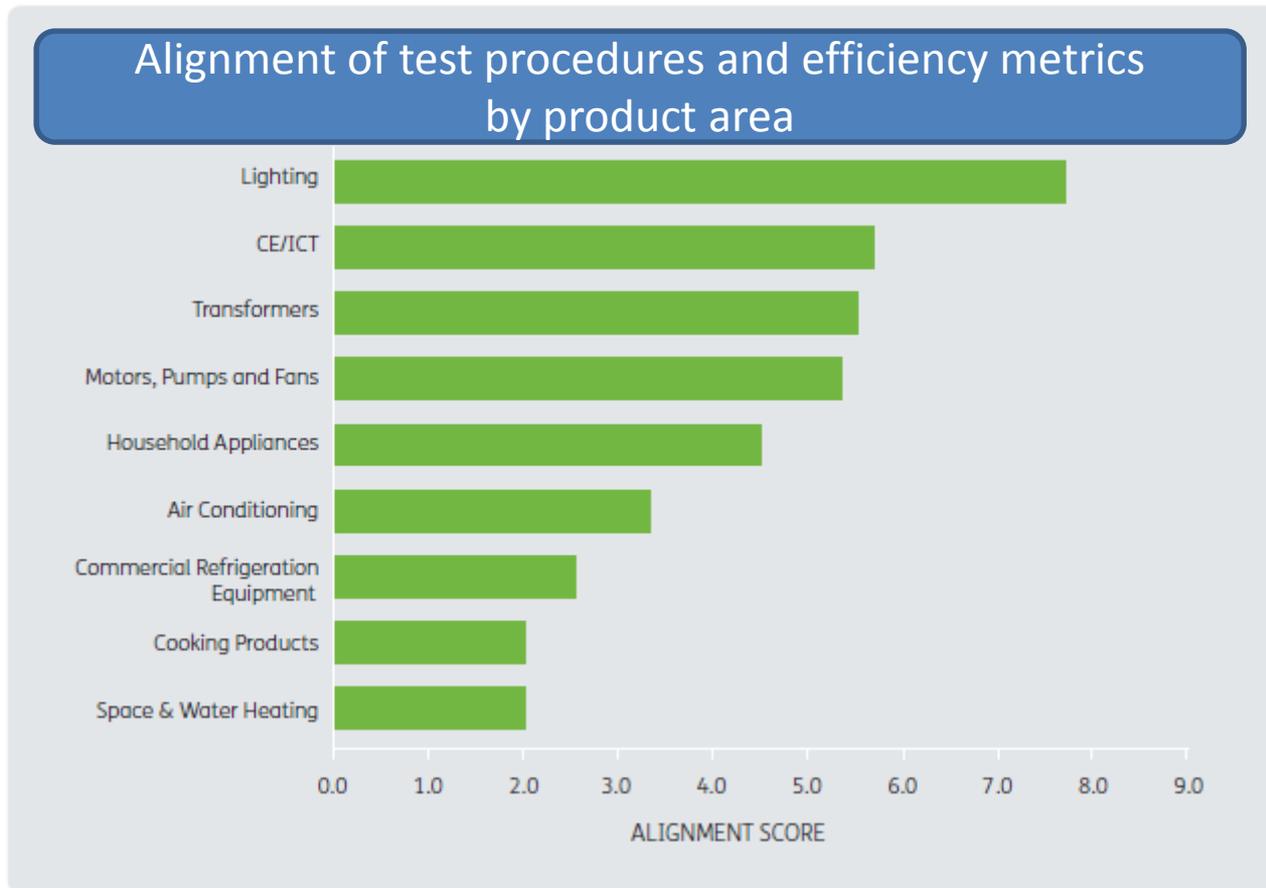
Energy efficiency policies are aligned when test procedures used to measure the energy use of a product reference an internationally recognized test method.

S&L Policy Components



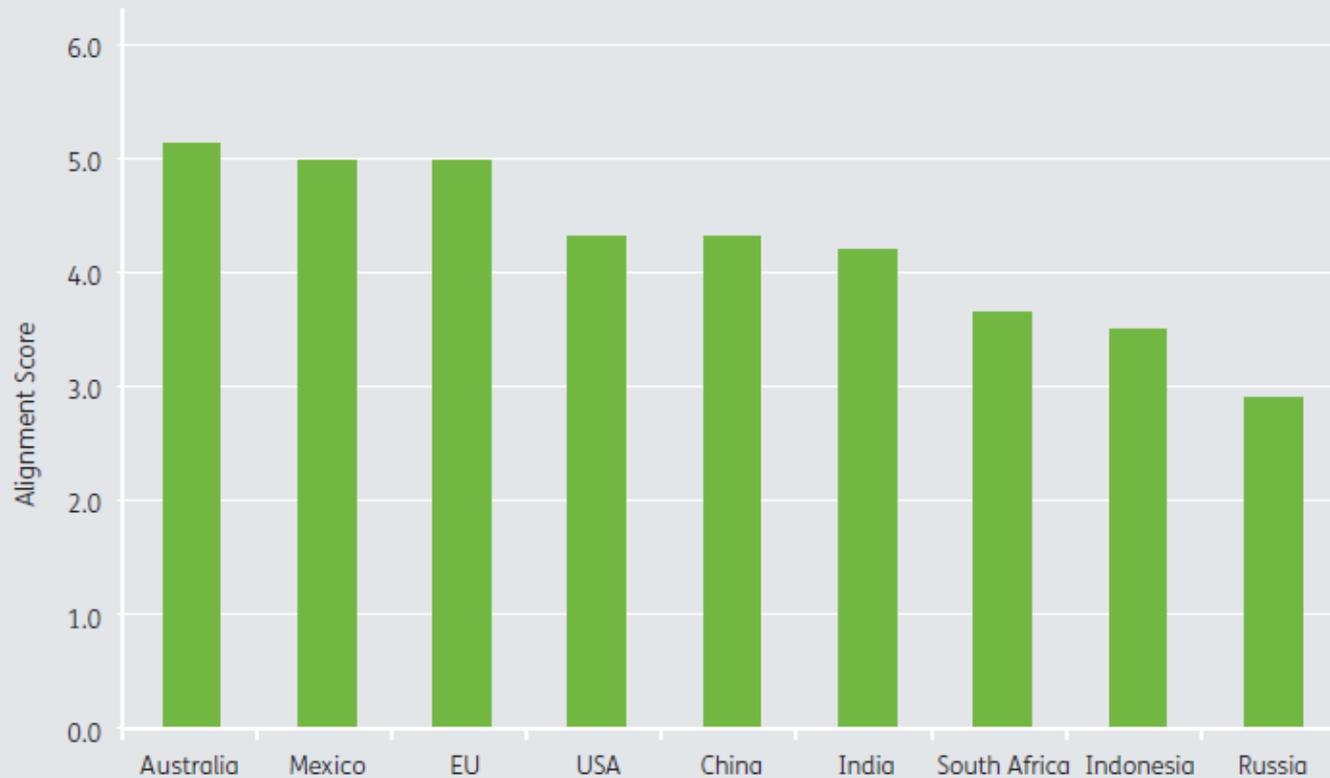
- **MEPS & Labels (S&L)**: Regulations include all components described below.
- **Energy performance levels**: Thresholds that a product's efficiency metric must meet
- **Efficiency metrics**: Translation of test procedure results into an energy performance indicator
- **Test procedures**: How to determine the energy consumption of a product
- **Product definitions**: Define what is included in regulations for a specific product.

Alignment and comparability vary by product area



Alignment also varies by economy

Alignment of test procedures and efficiency metrics
by economy



Alignment in Latin America

- S&L programs in Latin America
 - Mexico
 - Focus is on minimum energy performance standards
 - Standards, test procedures, and label design are well aligned with the US
 - Model for Central American programs
 - South American countries
 - Started with voluntary /mandatory labelling schemes
 - MEPS have been introduced more recently
 - Most countries' label designs are similar to the EU categorical label
 - Most national standards are well aligned with ISO and IEC

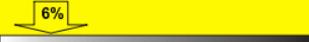


Alignment in Latin America

- Test standards used in the region include:
 - Normas Brasileiras (NBR);
 - US Department of Energy;
 - Normas Oficiais Mexicanas (NOM);
 - Pan American Standards Commission (COPANT);
 - Other international, regional and national standards

Energia (Combustível)		2009 <small>Ano de aplicação</small>	
Categoria do veículo	Compacto		
Marca	(Nome/Logo)		
Modelo	Samba Flex		
Versão	LXP ou nome		
Motor	XYZ		
Transmissão	Manual		
	5 Velocidades		
Menor consumo na categoria			
			
Mayor consumo na categoria			
COMBUSTÍVEL	Álcool	Gasolina	
Quilometragem por litro *	km/l	km/l	
Cidade (ciclo urbano)	8,7	9,8	
Estrada (ciclo rodoviário)	10,1	11,3	
 			
<small>Etiqueta Nacional de Conservação de Energia, de acordo com o Regulamento de Avaliação da Conformidade para Veículos Leves de Passageiros e Comerciais Leves, com Motores de Ciclo Otto.</small> <small>ESTA ETIQUETA NÃO PODE SER REMOVIDA ANTES DA VENDA DO VEÍCULO.</small> IMPORTANTE: <small>* Valores de referência medidos em laboratório, conforme norma NBR 7024, com ciclos de condução e combustível padrão, podendo não corresponder ao consumo verificado com o uso do veículo, que depende das condições de trânsito, do combustível, do veículo e dos hábitos do motorista.</small> <small>Instruções e recomendações de uso, veja o Manual do Proprietário.</small>			

Energía	
Más eficiente	
	
Menos eficiente	
XY00	lúmenes
XYZ	watt
XY00	h
IRAM 62404-2	

EFICIENCIA ENERGÉTICA	
<small>Relación de Eficiencia Energética (REE) determinada como se establece en la NOM-021-ENER/SCFI/ECOL-2000</small>	
$REE = \frac{\text{Efecto neto de enfriamiento (W)}}{\text{Potencia eléctrica (W)}}$	
Marca: SUPER-IRIS	Modelo: TGV024R200B
Potencia eléctrica: 1325 W	Efecto neto de enfriamiento: 3 500 W
REE establecida en la norma en (WW)	2,49
REE de este aparato en (WW)	2,64
Ahorro de energía de este aparato 	
Menor Ahorro	Mayor Ahorro
<small>El ahorro de energía efectivo dependerá de los hábitos de uso y localización del aparato</small>	
IMPORTANTE <small>Este aparato cumple con los requisitos de seguridad al usuario y no daña la capa de ozono</small> <small>La etiqueta no debe retirarse del aparato hasta que haya sido adquirido por el consumidor final</small>	

EFICIENCIA ENERGÉTICA	
Consumo de energía <small>Determinado como se establece en la INTE 28-01-05</small>	
Marca(s): PRENAC	Tipo: Refrigerador - congelador
Modelo (s): ZX-34A	Volumen útil: 425 L
	Sistema de deshielo: Automático
Límite de Consumo de Energía (kWh/año)	659
Consumo de Energía de este equipo (kWh/año)	560
Ahorro de Energía de este equipo <small>Ahorro de energía de este producto</small> 	
Menor Ahorro	Mayor Ahorro
IMPORTANTE <small>El consumo de energía efectivo dependerá de los hábitos de uso y localización del producto.</small> <small>La etiqueta no debe retirarse del producto hasta que haya sido adquirida por el consumidor final</small>	

Why not align?

Alignment is not always practical or feasible. Some important differences among economies contribute to variations in policy coverage and stringency, such as:

- ✓ Climate conditions
- ✓ Energy prices
- ✓ Product ownership
- ✓ Product usage patterns



The performance of air conditioners varies across climatic conditions. Test procedures may diverge to reflect local or regional conditions.

Examples of International Alignment

- **Motors**

- IEC 60034-30 standard establishes efficiency tiers
- Countries can easily increase stringency to accommodate changes in market and technologies
- Standards are comparable across economies



- **ENERGY STAR**

- A voluntary endorsement label established by the US EPA and has been adopted by Australia, Canada, the EU, Japan, New Zealand, Switzerland, and Taiwan.
- Reduces burden for private sector participation



Regional Energy Efficiency Standards (RTCA) in Central America

- The USAID Clean Energy Regional Initiative prepared a roadmap towards regional harmonization of EE standards, for:
 - specifications,
 - labeling, and
 - conformity assessment procedures
- Workplan
 - **Phase 1: Request to elaborate a RTCA**
responsibility of a Technical Group to be assigned by the Energy Directors with the approval of the Council of Ministers of Energy under the Central American Integration System (SICA)
 - **Phase 2: Preparation and promulgation of the RTCA**
responsibility of the Council of Ministers of the Secretariat for Central American Economic Integration (SIECA, in Spanish, *Secretaría de Integración Económica Centroamericana*)



Strategic Framework for the Harmonization of EE Standards for ACs in ASEAN

Action Plan



WP1: Establishment of the EU-ASEAN Energy Efficiency Standards Harmonization Initiative

WP2: Harmonize standards for testing methods (Co-funding by APEC)

WP3: Recommend MEPS and HEPS and develop regional policy roadmap

WP4: Develop national policy roadmaps for MEPS and HEPS

WP5: Capacity building for testing laboratories

WP6: Capacity building for AC manufacturers

WP7: Consumer awareness

Lighting products are generally globally traded, including general service lamps, high-intensity discharge lamps, linear fluorescent lamps, and LEDs. This makes them a good candidate for global harmonization.



Alignment Opportunities

- Align generic performance levels as part of an international standard
- Create aligned quality characteristics to ensure customer satisfaction in the transition to energy efficient lighting technologies
- Leverage international partnerships (i.e. en.lighten)

Key Takeaways

- Harmonization reduces trade barriers and can lower the costs of implementing an S&L program
- Harmonization is not always feasible or desirable due to differences in climate conditions, culture, or energy prices
- Regional harmonization can help address barriers such as small markets and limited institutional capacity.



Discussion Questions

- How do you choose what test procedures to align national standards to?
- What challenges have you faced when trying to align local test procedures to international test procedures?
- How do you engage with international standards bodies? How is this engagement relevant to energy efficiency policy?
- How can you integrate more countries in alignment efforts?
- Would the CARICOM or other regions consider using a regional approach to alignment S&L policies?
- How do you prioritize products for alignment?





Thank you!

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Mutual Recognition Agreements (MRAs)

- MRAs simplify cross-border trade in products that must be tested and inspected.
- Intergovernmental MRAs
 - Cover products regulated by the government sector
 - Can be bilateral or multilateral
 - Example: APEC Electrical Mutual Recognition Agreement
- Technical MRAs
 - Establish technical equivalency among bodies in different countries
 - The agreements can cover laboratory accreditation, inspection accreditation, and testing certification.
 - Technical MRAs eliminate the need for retesting a product in a foreign country.
 - Example: EU and US