The importance of test standards for the policy maker

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Introducing Defra

• Defra is the UK Government Ministry responsible for implementing energy efficiency policies for products including EuP and Energy Labelling

• Defra works closely with (and funds) the UK Market Surveillance Authority who enforce the UK energy efficiency regulations
Why we need forward-looking policy for motors and motor systems

- Worldwide energy demand by Motors is the largest of all the (commercial) product sectors (circa 35-40% of global electricity use)
- This energy demand is predicted to double 2005 levels by 2030*
- The mitigation potential is estimated to be as much as 150 MtCO₂ annually by 2030*
- Regulators around the world are introducing MEPS and other measures associated with electric motors

*Global Carbon Impacts of Energy Using Products - Market Transformation Programme, Defra, UK
Test standards are essential for policy delivery

- Test standards have to be clear to provide level playing field for business and reduce unfair competition
- Test standards specify how performance is measured in a way that has been agreed by all stakeholders
- Measurement of performance enables classification of performance categories to be established
- We welcome the IEC’s recognition of the importance of standards to support the drive for improved energy efficiency in *Smart Electrification* – *The key to energy efficiency* (http://www.iec.ch/smartenergy/key_areas/)
What makes a good test methodology standard?

- Is unambiguously worded, so it is interpreted by different test laboratories in a consistent way
- Is repeatable, results are consistently replicated at different laboratories
- Is robust enough to form the basis for any legally required verification
- Is technology neutral i.e. doesn’t favour one technology over another
- Has minimised uncertainties, minimised tolerances
- Has some relationship to how products are used in practice
What makes a good classification standard?

• Based on internationally accepted test methodology
• Clear demarcation between performance bands
• Higher grades are a *stretch* beyond current manufacturing standards
• Classification system could potentially be adopted by policy makers in different countries
The policy maker will NOT accept...

- Test methodology standards that undermine the policy intent
- Standards that do not adequately define the product(s)
- Methods that give inconsistent results
- Loopholes that could be exploited by less scrupulous suppliers e.g. over-generous tolerances
Ensuring carbon reduction commitments are delivered...

- The UK and many other governments now have legally binding carbon reduction commitments
- UK has established an national MSA to ensure compliance with regulations
- The UK’s range of sanctions is currently being reviewed

*Consultation on the introduction of Civil Sanctions and Cost Sharing for the Energy Using Products and Energy Labelling Regulations – Defra 2010*
Sanctions in UK

- Criminal sanctions exist for breach of the Regulations
- To enable a flexible and proportionate approach, the UK has consulted on the following civil sanctions:
  - Compliance notice
  - Stop notice
  - Enforcement undertakings
  - Variable monetary penalty
- Criminal sanctions would remain for the most serious cases
- The UK has also consulted on requiring manufacturers to pay for the costs of testing, if it is proven that their product does not comply with the Regulations.