



**Asia-Pacific
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Overview: A Roadmap Toward Alignment of Minimum Energy Efficiency Performance Requirements

Submitted by: Information Technology Industry Council (ITI)



**Aligning Energy Efficiency Regulations for
ICT Products: Developing a Strategic
Approach
Seoul, Korea
18 July 2012**

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**Overview: A Roadmap toward Alignment of
Minimum Energy Efficiency Performance
Requirements**

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The Information Technology Industry Council (ITI)

- Washington, DC based trade association representing leading global ICT hardware, software, and service companies
- Address energy efficiency issues domestically and globally
- Work together with governments
- Engaged in various APEC activities
- For more visit: www.itic.org



ITI Member Companies 2012



Issue: No Global Alignment of MEPS

Economies are ramping up Minimum Energy Performance Standards (MEPS).* The core concepts are much the same, but many differences in implementation.

Problems likely to worsen

- No common product categories (e.g., “computers” = PC, notebooks, servers)
- No international system for transportable test results
- No reference dataset of actual energy performances

* Products covered by MEPS regulation must meet or exceed set levels for energy performance before they can be sold in an economy.

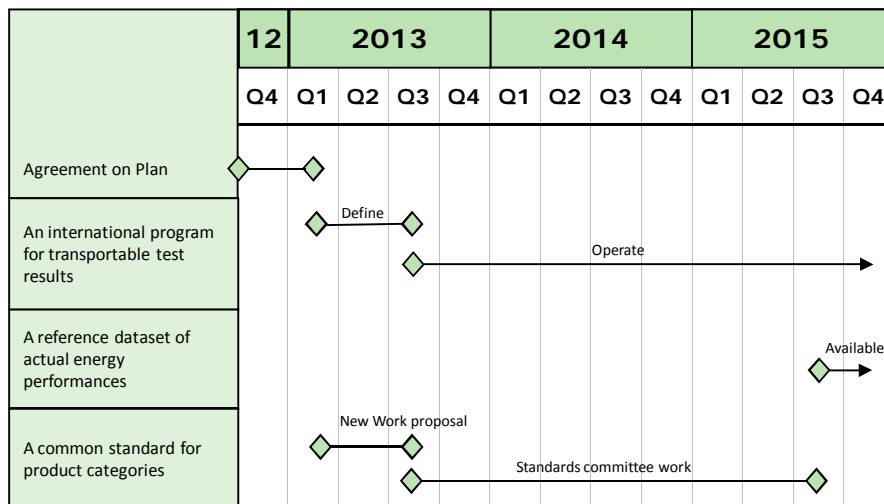


A Plan to Align MEPS

- Adopt a common test methodology standard for PCs
- Develop new test methods for other product categories
- Implement an international program for transportable test results
- Establish a reference dataset of actual energy performances



Timeline



Test Methods for PCs: a Single Standard?

Alignment of key components of test methods, for example:

- Terms and Definitions
- Power Modes
- Test conditions...

Q: Can MEPS in APEC member economies reference a single standard as the basis for their technical regulations?

For example: IEC FDIS 62623 Test Method Standard (for Desktops, Notebooks and All-in-one) - expected to be published in 2012



Test Methods for Other Product Categories

MEPS regulation must define its scope of impacted products.

Problem:

- No international agreement on product categories (e.g., “computers” covers PC’s and high-end servers with very different performance environments)
- No guidance on justifiable exemptions

Implication: Without commonly agreed definitions and guidance, MEPS regulations can fragment the market



A New Standard?

Do APEC member economies support efforts to develop and publish global test method standards for other IT product categories?

- Servers
- Monitors
- Printers
- Other?

Example sections:

- Normative references
- Definition of IT product types
- Guidance on use environments of IT product types appropriate/inappropriate for MEPS
- Guidance on justifiable exemptions



An International Program for Transportable Test Results: Evaluating Possible Models

Quick and
easy
(recommend)



Long time
and difficult
(do not
recommend)

Regulators recognize EE tests to IEC 62623 performed by:

- ✓ Any lab in conformance to ISO/IEC 17025
- ✓ Any lab accredited to ISO/IEC 17025
- ✓ Any third-party lab accredited to ISO/IEC 17025 and operating under the IECEE E3 Program
- Any third-party labs accredited by national accreditation bodies operating under the ILAC program
- Designated labs and foreign labs under government-to-government bilateral and multi-lateral recognition agreements



One Model: IECEE E3 Program

- What is the IECEE E3 Program?
- How can the IECEE E3 Program help test report transportability



A Reference Dataset

- Situation: A regulator needs to set the right limits such that target products can enter the market and the worst performers are disallowed.
- Problem: There is no reference data set of actual energy performances across all products to assist a regulator in setting the right limits
- Implication: Regulators may set limits too high or too low based on an incomplete or inappropriate data set.



A Possible Solution

The IECEE E3 program can compile actual performance levels of products from member NCBs and CBTLs

- Easy to setup: Manufacturers can grant permission to the NCB/CBTL to use the data of its tested product. Cost is none/minimal.
- Data set is real-world and global.
- Can be compiled on a planned cycle.



Some questions to think about during the day...

What are the challenges and benefits for both economies and for industry in taking these next steps toward alignment of MEPS?

Is alignment in **all** of these areas (test methods/product categorization, international program for conformity assessment, common data set) necessary? Other areas to consider?

How can obstacles be overcome?

Are you willing to participate in the process?



Thank you for your participation!

