

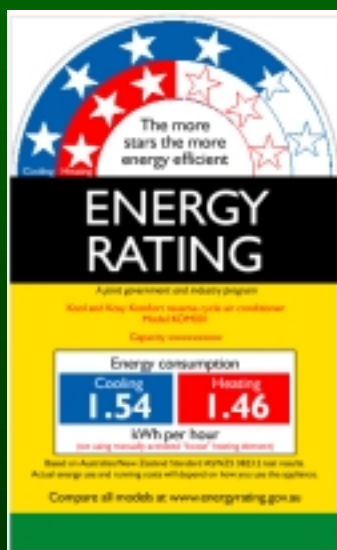


Harmonization of Standards

The Australian and New Zealand Experience

David Cogan
Standards Engineer
Energy Efficiency and Conservation Authority
New Zealand

May 2001



Definitions for this paper

“A ruler must be able to say what he means; otherwise he will be unable to mean what he says.”

- **Standard** — a DOCUMENT written to help achieve consistency
- **standard** — one of the other meanings of the word
- **MEPS** — minimum energy performance standard
- **harmonization** — bringing the Standards of two (or more) economies close enough together to make the complying products of each economy acceptable to the others

The Rôle of Standards

Writing Standards:

is fun

makes the writers rich and famous

is exciting

lets you meet interesting, artistic people

is useful, and brings real economic and trade benefits.

Tick one only

Confusion without standards — Pound weights in 18th century Europe

| | |
|---------------|------|
| • England | 1.00 |
| • France | 1.08 |
| • Netherlands | 0.93 |
| • Austria | 0.83 |
| • Denmark | 0.94 |
| • Mantua | 1.43 |
| • Cologne | 0.97 |
| • Danzig | 1.19 |
| • Frankfurt | 0.93 |
| • Nuremburg | 0.94 |

Increasing need for co-operation

- The optimum size for economies is becoming larger than New Zealand, and larger even than Australia
- E.G. plant for manufacturing tubular fluorescent lamps
 - ✍ 1950's technology — plant produces enough lamps for NZ
 - ✍ 1970's technology — plant produces enough lamps for Australia
 - ✍ 1990's technology — plant needs 100 million population to take its output
- Hence co-operation on Standards

Another Definition

- Co-operation agreement —
an agreement to pretend to
co-operate

Rules for Co-operation

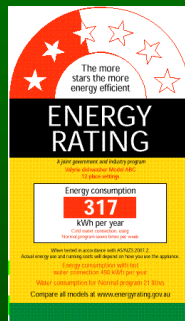
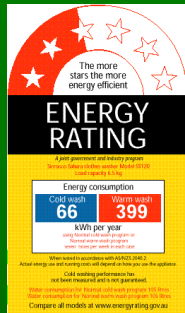
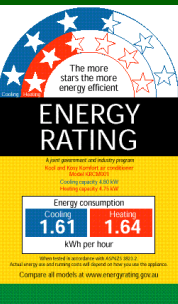
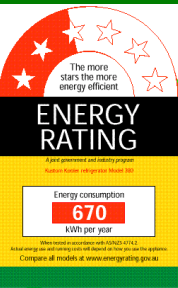
- Make rules, and apply them when there is a potential disagreement
- Define what projects are to be joint
- Define voting weighting
- Allow variations from the preferred or ideal way only with full explanation
- Define preferred source documents
- Decide on meeting places and procedures
- Agree on development processes

Shopping list

- Websites are:
www.standards.com.au
www.standards.co.nz
- AS/NZS 2007.1:1998; AS/NZS 2007.2:2000;
AS/NZS 2040.1:1998; AS/NZS 2040.2:2000;
AS/NZS 2442.1:1996; AS/NZS 2442.2:2000;
AS/NZS 3823.1.1:1998; AS/NZS
3823.1.2:2001; AS/NZS 3823.2:2001; AS/NZS
3823.3:2001; AS/NZS 4474.1:1997; AS/NZS
2007.2:2000; NZS 4602:1988; NZS 4606; AS
1056; AS/NZS 4783.1:2001; AS/NZS
4783.2:200?; AS/NZS 1359.102.3:2000;
AS/NZS 1359.5:2000; AS/NZS 3598:2000;
NZS 6703:1984; AS 1680; AS/NZS 1680

Products Covered

- Domestic refrigeration appliances
 - Clothes washers
 - Clothes dryers
 - Dishwashers
 - Airconditioners
 - Electric storage water heaters
 - Ballasts for fluorescent lamps
 - Three-phase cage induction motors
- Plus:
- Energy audits, lighting design, etc.



Features

- International Standards will specify tests, but not energy performance limits.
- Therefore AS/NZS have two parts: Parts 1 (generally) reflect an international testing Standard; Parts 2 specify limits or labelling grades.
- Parts 2 are written to be suitable for referencing by regulations
- Test method Standards can be used for different labelling or MEPS regimes

Advantages of Joint Standards

- Wider pool of expertise
(makes best use of Australian money and New Zealand expertise)
- Forces consideration of other situations and thus increases flexibility
- Reduces costs — not just of Standards development but of subsequent testing, publicity material etc.
- Easier for manufacturers — only one set of requirements to comply with
- More likely to be acceptable elsewhere

Disadvantages of Joint Standards

Disadvantages are minor, but include:

- Development time longer
- Reduction of control by individual governments
- Language differences

Conclusions

- Co-operation is worthwhile and results in technical and economic advantages
- Regional co-operation gives insights that lead to strong input to international Standards
- But each product / project has its own characteristics and its own solutions

Where to from here?

- Structured information exchange?
- Regional co-operation on Standards development?
- International action?

Personal Opinion

Ideal process would be:

- Identify a need for a Standard
- Seek interest and information from other economies
- Hold a single technical session with all interested economies to define the key elements and factors
- The two or three most interested economies produce a joint Standard with input from and feedback to others
- The Standard is adopted by others and proposed to ISO / IEC

The End

See the show

Energy Efficiency Standard
Harmonisation:
Role of APEC working group

Starring *Lloyd Harrington*

Coming after lunch to a theatre near you!