

PARTNERSHIP INITIATIVES INFORMATION SHEET

Name of the Partnership/Initiative

Collaborative Labeling and Appliance Standards Program (CLASP)

Expected date of initiation: August 2002 with announcement at Johannesburg Summit

Expected date of completion: December 2010

Partners Involved: CLASP is designed to facilitate South-South and South-North exchanges among governments, industry, inter-governmental organizations, and technical support groups to transform the manufacture and sale of appliances, equipment and lighting worldwide. It is based on the concept of linking assistance providers and assistance recipients in partnerships with shared responsibilities. It facilitates the participation of North and South stakeholders with experience and expertise in energy efficiency standard-setting and labeling. CLASP participation is open to all stakeholders involved in energy efficiency standard-setting and labeling worldwide who can usefully contribute to the CLASP mission.

There are three broad categories of participants in CLASP: 1) recipients, 2) funders, and technical support providers. Within these three categories are six types of stakeholders, including:

Governments:

Approximately three dozen governments have already adopted an energy efficiency standard or label for at least one product. Several dozen more are in the process or actively considering doing so. Over three dozen countries have expressed an interest in a collaboration as proposed by the partnership, including: Argentina, Australia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Ecuador, Egypt, the European Union, Ghana, Honduras, Israel, India, Japan, Korea, Maldives, Mexico, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Poland, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Syria, Tunisia, Ukraine, and the United States.

Industry:

Appliance, equipment and lighting product manufacturers and their trade associations are invited and will likely participate in areas of competitive interest. Other parties in the production-distribution path are also invited. The International Copper Association has been actively engaged in the process of establishing energy efficiency standards for motors in several countries because those motors require greater use of copper windings; the Association of Home Appliance Manufacturers participated in the preparation of the CLASP Guidebook on Energy Efficiency Labels and Standards; many industrial associations and equipment manufacturers are key stakeholders who participate in the standard setting process.

Intergovernmental organizations:

The United Nations and UN agencies (UNDESA, UNDP and UNIDO) are key partners in supporting energy standards and labeling programs around the world. DESA has been the lead UN implementing agency supporting pilot activities of the CLASP initiative and serves on the Board of Directors. DESA has recently supported energy efficiency standards training in six Arab countries and is currently supporting the development of standards and labelling programs in China for lighting, refrigerators and solar collectors.

Other organizations collaborating in this initiative are the International Energy Agency of the

OECD and the Climate Technology Initiative (CTI).

Non-governmental organizations:

NGOs involved in energy efficiency standard-setting and labeling are generally environmentally oriented. In the U.S., the Natural Resources Defense Council, the American Council for an Energy Efficiency Economy, and the Alliance to Save Energy are involved in the related national regulatory procedures. NGO counterparts in all other countries are invited to participate.

Technical support groups:

The Collaborative Labeling and Appliance Standards Program (CLASP) is a partnership with the sole purpose of providing technical assistance to developing countries in their development of energy efficiency standard-setting and labeling programs. It has joined in partnership with the Climate Technology Initiative (CTI) for this mission. Other support organizations have participated and all are invited. For example, Mexico's Comision Nacional para el Ahorro de Energia (CONAE), China's National Institute for Standardization (CNIS), and technical support groups in Europe, Australia, Korea and Japan are teaming to provide national, regional and global support for this initiative.

Funders:

Several donors are already committed to funding energy efficiency standards and labeling programmes in developing countries. These include USAID, UNDP, the GEF, the UN Foundation, the Energy Foundation, the Clean Technology Initiative the International Copper Association, US EPA, US DOE and others. Total funding to date is approximately \$4 million.

Leading Partner: The CLASP Secretariat is the leading partner for this initiative. The Secretariat is comprised of an Executive Director and small support staff. It has access to the resources of all partner organizations in order to effectively manage the broad scope of partnership activities. Since February 2001 the Secretariat has implemented a pilot phase of this collaboration including:

- Mobilizing funds
- Negotiating agreements with new partners
- Assisting countries in the formulation and implementation of joint activities
- Managing core activities related to outreach, research, tool development and website.

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Main Objectives of the Partnership/Initiative

This partnership will promote the cost-effective adoption of efficiency standards and labels in developing countries. The overall development objective of CLASP is to transform the manufacture and sale of appliances, equipment and lighting worldwide by the application of energy efficiency standards and labels so that countries develop in a more environmentally sustainable and economically efficient manner. This application engenders several steps including: 1) deciding whether and how to implement energy efficiency standards and labels, 2) developing a testing capability, 3) designing and implementing a labelling program and analysing and setting standards, 4) maintaining and enforcing compliance, and 5) evaluating the labelling and standards-setting

program.

Worldwide, the use of energy in human activities related to buildings (including use of appliances, equipment and lighting) accounts for 34 percent of total energy consumption. Throughout the developing world, growth in the demand for power is straining an already inadequate energy infrastructure. World demand for major appliances and equipment—ranging from refrigerators and clothes washers in homes to copiers and lighting equipment in office buildings—is expected to continue its steady growth. Fossil fuel based power causes significant urban pollution and contributes to climate change, in both North and South countries. At the global level, studies of climate change strongly suggest that large reductions of global greenhouse gas emissions are needed to stabilize the climate. Emissions of greenhouse gases, which mostly originate from the use of fossil fuels, will have to be reduced by perhaps a factor of ten below projected emissions over the next century, if the global climate is to be stabilised. This poses a considerable challenge as presently 80 percent of the world's primary energy is from fossil fuels.

Without focused efforts to better utilise technology to reduce the energy consumption by appliances and equipment, electricity demand in the residential and commercial sectors will continue to outstrip supply in the developing world with serious resulting environmental and economic problems.

Energy standards and labels for appliances, equipment and lighting are the most cost-effective means to help countries limit energy demand while stimulating economic growth. The overall result of energy efficiency standards and labels is to reduce required investments in power plants and reduce fuel consumption for their operation with powerful economic gains (e.g., freeing up capital for investments in non-energy social infrastructure like schools, roads or hospitals) and environmental benefits (e.g., avoiding carbon emissions).

In any country, benefits of standards and labeling programs can start to accrue in as little as six years. However, ten years is a more likely timeframe, allowing for institutional capacity building and the required investments in manufacturing and regulatory infrastructure. Benefits will accrue over the following 10-30 years depending on product stock and rates of replacement. Thus, standards and labeling programs require a mid- to long-term perspective on energy policy. Over 35 countries, have implemented at least one voluntary or mandatory label or standard. The challenge for the international energy efficiency and donor community is to highlight the successes of long-term investments in standards and labeling to better assist developing countries in the adoption of these programs as cornerstones of energy policy.

Relationship of the Partnership/Initiative with the objectives of Agenda 21 as well as relevant goals and objectives of the United Nation Millennium Declaration:

CLASP supports all three components of sustainable development -- economic growth, social development, and environmental protection -- as described in Agenda 21. It responds directly to key elements of the WSSD Programme of Action as follows:

1. . Changing Unsustainable Patterns of Consumption and Production -- CLASP directly satisfies the recommendations of CSD-9 and the mandates of the Chairman's text to "Establish domestic programmes for energy efficiency" and, through energy labeling, to "Develop ... consumer information tools, such as eco-labeling" and "provide information for both men and women about available energy sources and technologies". It also encourages industry to improve social and environmental performance through voluntary initiatives; provides training for relevant

government authorities; improves the functioning of national markets; facilitates regional cooperation; and enhances international cooperation.

2. Protecting and managing the natural resource base of economic and social development -- CLASP strengthens the capacities of developing countries to conserve their natural resource base and to reduce air pollution resulting from energy consumption.
3. Means of Implementation -- It will facilitate access to markets by removing and avoiding the creation of new non-tariff trade barriers. It will also assist countries to achieve accurate, long-term, consistent and reliable data on energy use patterns and will strengthen that country's ability to conduct relevant analyses. In general, CLASP will help establish regulatory frameworks and stimulate the diffusion of environmentally sound and cost-effective energy efficiency policies to and among developing countries. In doing so it will provide technical and financial assistance to foster participation by civil society in the process and build national capacities for carrying out effective implementation of Agenda 21.

Expected results:

The direct outputs of the partnership are designed to lead to the adoption of energy efficiency standards and labels in the partner countries. In the process of achieving these outputs the project will build:

- institutional capability for developing, maintaining, and continuously upgrading efficiency standards and labels by providing direct technical assistance in at least 35 developing countries; and
- a network of collaborators around the world with a common mission, bringing attention and high priority to efficiency standards and labels within key development institutions.

Specific Outcomes

Through the establishment of energy efficiency standards and labels over the next twenty years, CLASP is targeting a 5% reduction in residential and commercial energy use at the time of peak impact, compared to the base case. Related outcomes will include:

- lower overall energy intensity (energy consumed per unit of GNP) in the partner countries;
- lower energy-related emissions of GHGs and other pollutants;
- increased production and distribution of energy-efficient products by manufacturers;
- lower utility bills for households, businesses, and government agencies in the partner countries.

Specific targets of the Partnership/Initiative and timeframe for their achievement:

CLASP intends to foster regional initiatives in Latin America (including three sub-regional initiatives), Asia (with another three sub-regional initiatives), Africa (with two sub-regional initiatives), the Middle East and North Africa, Eastern Europe and the countries of the former Soviet Union. CLASP intends to provide bilateral technical assistance to at least three dozen developing countries and, more likely, twice that number. All this is in addition to provision of general information, tools and training to all the nations of the world. As CLASP receives additional funding, it will develop specific targets and timelines for the number of regional and bilateral partnerships it will help create. As importantly, CLASP will, at the same time, develop targets and timelines for the number of additional products covered by standards and labels in each country. The bottom line, of course, is the reduction in energy use, peak power, and pollutant emissions and the cost-effectiveness of these reductions. Corresponding targets will be set for these parameters, as well.

Coordination and Implementation mechanism

Partnership management structure:

Governing Board. CLASP has a Governing Board which is responsible for all aspects of the operation of the partnership. The Governing Board conducts strategic planning and supervises the Executive Director.

Executive Director. CLASP's full-time Executive Director (ED) is responsible for managing the daily operations of the partnership and its activities and maintains a small support staff for this purpose.

Technical Advisory Committee. CLASP's Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) consists of fifteen leading international experts on energy efficiency standards and labeling. The CLASP TAC provides guidance and support to CLASP on all technical aspects of its work.

Program Advisory Committee. CLASP's Program Advisory Committee (PAC) is comprised of representatives of the primary CLASP partners (including country partners and funders). The CLASP PAC provides assistance in the formulation, implementation and evaluation of country programs, regional initiatives, and core support needs.

Partnership activity structure:

CLASP has two main areas of work:

- 1) Global activities, composed of global networking and technical support to promote energy efficiency standards and labels worldwide.
- 2) Regional and country programs brokered by the Partnership, each with a designated CLASP country coordinator with overall responsibility for partnership activities.

These two areas of work include the following tasks:

AREA 1 – Global Activities

Task 1.1: Overall CLASP Management

Task 1.2: Partner Development and Maintenance (country missions, MOU negotiations, training workshops)

Task 1.3: Research (S&L tracking, product flow tracking, energy use tracking, S&L impact assessment, project impact assessment)

Task 1.4: Tool Development (universal impact calculator, impact assessment methodology, data survey protocols, guidebook update and translation, presentation and training materials)

Task 1.5: Outreach (Website maintenance, newsletter, general training, conference participation and papers, journal articles, media communications)

AREA 2 – Regional And Bilateral Assistance

Task 2.1: Regional Initiatives (regional workshops, regional harmonization projects, regional training)

Task 2.2: Limited Bilateral Assistance (response to requests for information, workshop participation)

Task 2.3: Negotiated Country Program Workshops

Task 2.4: Negotiated Country Program Training at Supporting-Partner Facility

Task 2.5: Negotiated Country Program In-situ Training

Task 2.6: Negotiated Country Program Special Request Response

Arrangements for funding

Several donors are already committed to funding energy efficiency standards and labeling programmes in developing countries. These include USAID, UNDP, the GEF, the UN Foundation, the Energy Foundation, the Clean Technology Initiative the International Copper Association, US EPA, US DOE and partner countries. Total funding of the pilot phase of the initiative to date is approximately \$4 million.

The total funding goal for the partnership is \$8 million per year, allocated as follows: \$5 million from various donors, aid organizations and foundations, and \$3 million in-kind contributions by developing country governments. The total of \$56 million over seven years represents a cumulative cost of 10¢ per beneficiary, which is appropriately 1/20 the investment of the U.S. in its standards program.

Arrangements for capacity building and technology transfer

In a fundamental sense, all the CLASP activities described above can be classified as capacity building and technology transfer.

The basic CLASP approach is to assist stakeholders in developing countries to perform their appropriate roles in the standard-setting and labeling process, rather than performing any of these functions for them. CLASP is taking the information, procedures and tools for energy efficiency standard-setting and labeling developed by the U.S and Europe, adding refinements added by other countries that have more recently undertaken the effort (e.g., China and Mexico), and transferring that capability to other countries. Standards and labeling programs will ensure that only energy efficient technologies can be transferred to developing countries – not old, inefficient and polluting technologies.

Monitoring Arrangements

The CLASP program will include a monitoring component that will not only track the implementation and progress of each bilateral partnership and regional initiative but also will assess the actual reduction in energy use and pollution (and, to the extent possible, the resulting social and economic impacts). The CLASP Technical Advisory Committee (TAC), made up of more than 15 international experts in energy efficiency standards and labels from around the world, will be utilised for peer review of all CLASP activities. Furthermore, the progress reports required by the various funders will be synthesized periodically and published.

Other relevant information:

CLASP is the product of growing international cooperation on energy standards and labeling programs. It also reflects the consensus that energy standards and labels are perhaps the most cost effective energy efficiency policy at the national level. A summary of key CLASP accomplishments to date is presented in Table 1 below.

Web-site:

CLASP's fully functional website on energy efficiency standards and labels can be viewed at www.CLASPOnline.org.

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Table 1: List of Current Energy Standards and Labeling Activities and Accomplishments (during pilot phase of CLASP initiative)

1) DIRECT COUNTRY ASSISTANCE	
CHINA	
Standards	Fluorescent lamp standard completed Small- and medium-size motor standard completed Clothes washer standard initiated and underway Clothes washer standard training for CNIS completed Technical committee for Central AC work organized and initial data gathered Technical committee for Refrigerator standard work organized and initial data gathered
Testing	Training on testing conformity and related issues for Chinese test engineers completed.
Labels	Training on developing label criteria held for CECP Analysis of TV efficiency label criteria completed TV efficiency label criteria completed and implemented Small- and medium-size motor efficiency label criteria completed and implemented Standby energy use household survey completed Preparation work for information label development completed On-going stakeholder research for a mandatory information label
GHANA	
Standards	Technical Committee for AC Standard formed and meetings held Survey of commercial AC organised and statistical analysis completed Draft AC Standard circulated for public review U.S. Study tour for relevant Ghana standards personnel Standard level updated as result of CLASP Policy Analysis Tool Final AC Standard Adopted by Ghana Standards Board On-going Development of RAC standard enforcement plan
Labels	Draft Label circulated with draft standard TOR issued for focus group study on appliance label design Implementation of stakeholder research for information label design ongoing
MEXICO	Impact assessment of four Mexican standards underway
POLAND	Status report of energy labeling & standards and stakeholder involvement in Poland First stakeholder meeting on S&L in Poland. Research and report of S&L status and needs in three other CEE countries underway.
INDIA	Scoping missions to develop S&L technical assistance program Preliminary roadmap for standards and labeling activities in India U.S. Study tour for Indian S&L personnel on refrigerator, room air-conditioner and water heater implementation issues to be completed May 2002.
BRAZIL	Scoping mission to develop S&L technical assistance program
2) Education & Outreach	
	Three regional workshops with close to 300 total participants (Mexico City (August 10-11, 2000), Buenos Aires (March 22-23, 2001) and Bangkok (May 16-18 2001)). The CLASP website has received nearly 500,000 hits from over 100 countries. The Guidebook was distributed in English to over 1000 people in 60 countries. The Guidebook was translated into Spanish and Chinese and distributed to more than 300 representatives from 21 countries. The policy analysis calculator tool was tested in Ghana resulting in an increased room air conditioner standard and returned a benefit/cost ration of about 1250:1 on investment in the tool from this single application.