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External Power Supplies
an Australian perspective

Beijing
June 2004

introduction

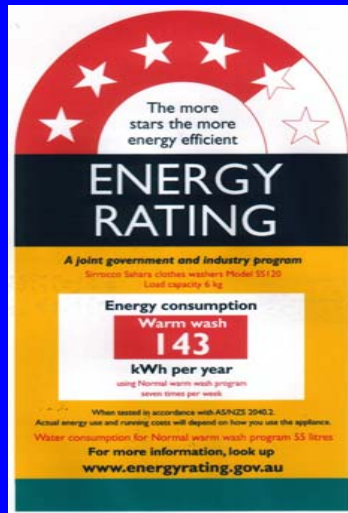
- **The Australian Greenhouse Office (AGO)** is the lead federal government agency on greenhouse matters.
- The AGO coordinates the National Appliance and Equipment Energy Efficiency Program (**NAEEEP**) for household appliances, and industrial and commercial equipment.
- **Mark Ellis & Associates** are one of several consultants used by the AGO.

Government policy

All Australian governments are committed to a national energy efficiency program for electrical and gas products by:

- using international methods of testing where available;
- fixing performance standards at the most stringent regulatory levels imposed by our international trading partners;
- mandating the requirements in standards using state laws.

Energy rating labels



Australia has a comparative energy level

Australia is also an international ENERGY STAR partner for:

- office equipment
- home entertainment equipment



minimum energy performance levels

- MEPS are contained in a 'regulatory' standard published by Standards Australia.
- Usually Standards have 2 parts:
 - part 1 contained Test Method
 - part2 contains MEPS requirements
- Each State in Australia has legislation which requires all products to meet the same standard.

MEPS

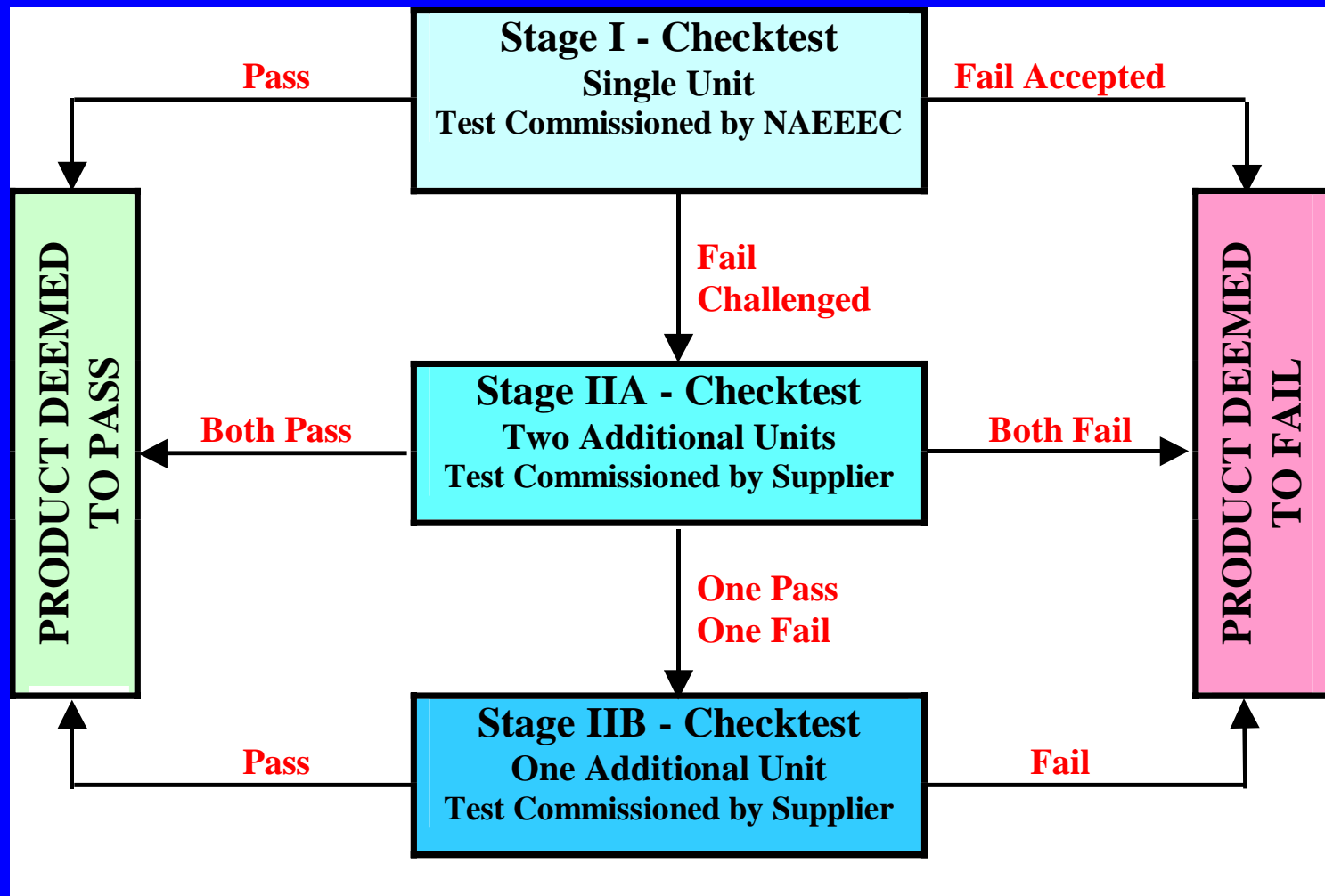
MEPS are supported by industry because:

- All industry must comply –
 - same conditions for all competitors
- Investment in efficiency is protected
- Provides regulatory certainty
 - Industry knows what governments require in the future

enforcement issues

- Regulations apply to all products sold (manufactured or imported)
- All products must 'register' with regulator (online)
- Typically energy test results required
- Regulators 'check test' random samples from the market
- Test are conducted at Independent laboratories accredited to do the test

check test



enforcement actions

- Sanctions against manufacturers/importers:
 - Products which 'fail' are deregulated
 - Can no longer be sold
 - Expensive withdrawal from the market
 - Competitors made aware
 - Loss of face
- Sanctions against retailers
 - On-the-spot fines for incorrect label/markings
 - May be prosecuted for providing false consumer information

- Further detailed information from

<http://www.energyrating.gov.au>

external power supplies



the issues for Australia

- each house in Australia has between 5-10 eps
- numbers and power increasing rapidly!!
- easier to focus on power supply efficiency than regulate all types of end-use appliance
- true globally marketed product
- vast majority of eps imported, either as stand-alone or with end-use appliance
- Australia can only influence eps performance with co-operation of other countries

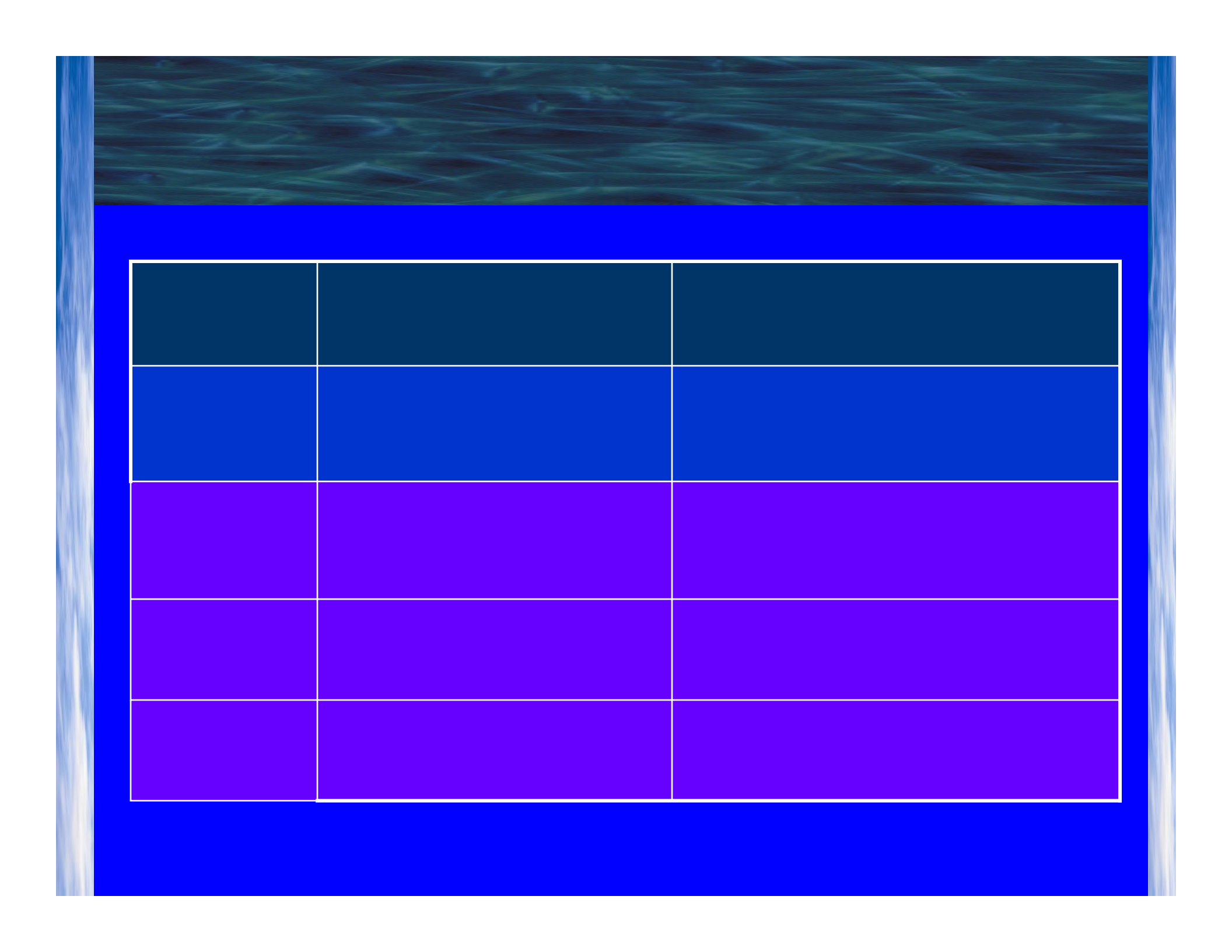
Australian strategy

The Australian Government will introduce regulations for external power supplies (eps)

After 1 April 2006 all eps sold in Australia or New Zealand must meet minimum energy performance levels (MEPS)

A new Australian/New Zealand Standard developed in 2004/5

- Part 1: Test Method
 - Based on ENERGY STAR test method
 - May also cover AC-AC
- Part 2: MEPS requirements
 - AC-DC only



- These MEPS levels are slightly less stringent than those proposed by California
- The standard will also identify a 'High Efficiency' level from 1 April 2004 – equal to Californian MEPS levels.
- These 'High Efficiency' levels will become the new Australian MEPS levels in 2008/9.

2006

Australian
MEPS 1

Australian
High Efficiency
1

||

Californian
MEPS
1

2008/9

Australian
MEPS 2

Australian
High Efficiency
2

Californian
MEPS
2



time frame

2004	Draft Australian Standard to include test method (part 1) and energy performance requirements (part 2)
2005	Publish Australian Standard
2006	MEPS & High Efficiency levels into force
2008/9	High Efficiency levels become new MEPS levels

enforcement issues

- **How do we check models comply?**
 - Because of quantity normal procedures may not apply
- **How do we measure impacts?**
 - Current shipment data doesn't track average efficiency
- **How do we minimise testing costs?**
 - Danger of duplication to satisfy different national requirements

nameplate mark

- Several products (eg. Lighting ballasts) carry a mark on nameplate to show efficiency
- **NOT** a consumer label
 - therefore very small – overcomes problem of lack of space on eps
- Australia looking for support for simple product 'mark'
- Eg. roman numerals I – V

- Each band to represent a given no-load and active mode requirement eg:
 - Current ENERGY STAR proposal – band VI
 - Californian proposal – band III
 - Australian proposal – band II
- Can be expanded to accommodate further bands if required

Nikon MH-53

BATTERY CHARGER for use with
Information Technology Equipment.

⚠WARNING

For use with NIKON rechargeable
Li-ion Battery Pack EN-EL1.
Non serviceable parts inside.

UL LISTED ITE Battery Charger E220418 TMA3
CE N150
V02094

INPUT :100-240V~50/60Hz
0.15A-0.1A 13-18VA

ROSCOMP
PS E JOA

OUTPUT:8.4V=0.8A

EFFICIENCY LEVEL: **IV**

NIKON CORP., JAPAN

MADE IN CHINA

02H31



alternatives

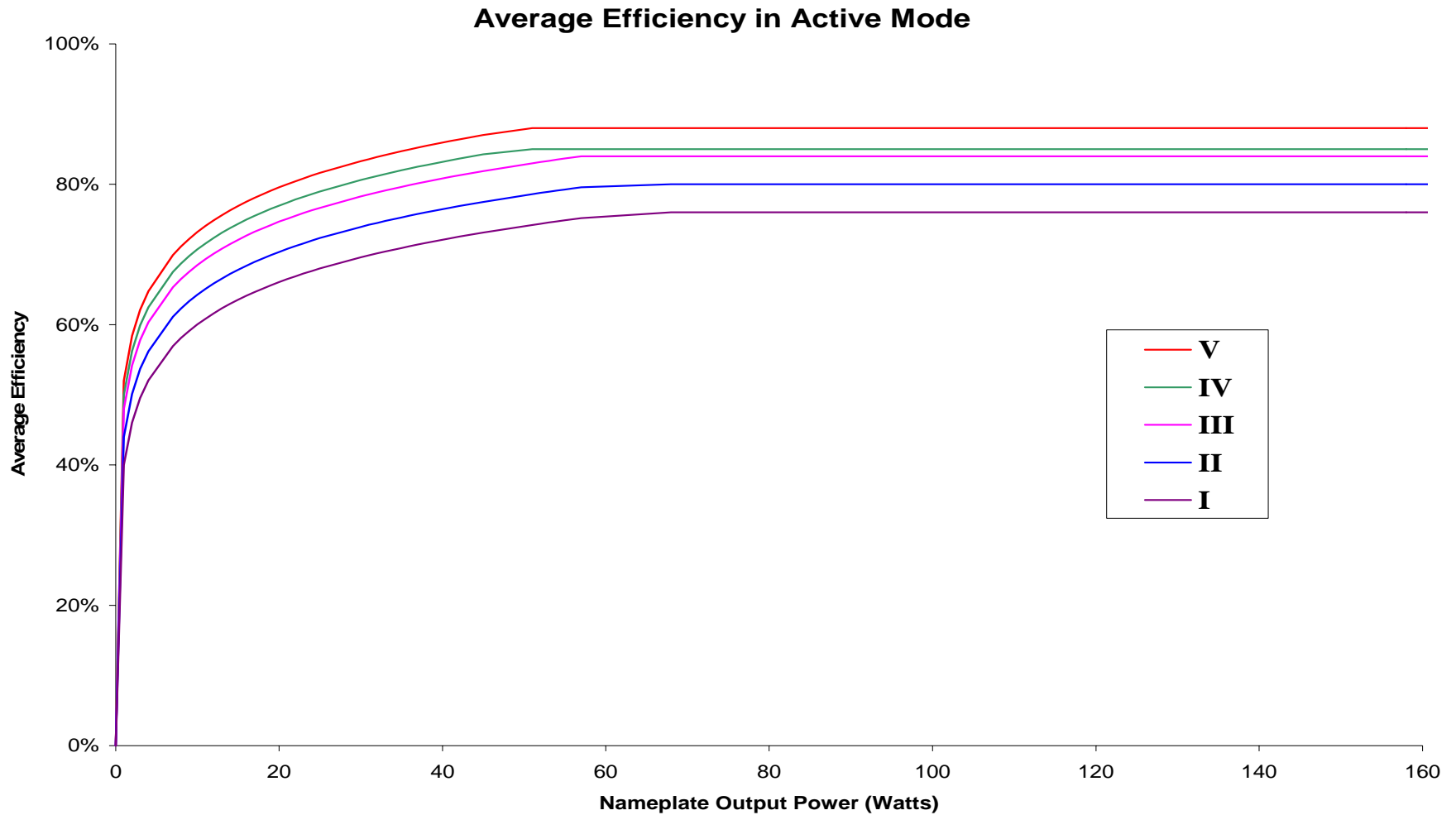


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example of marking scale (active mode)



further steps

- Australia would like to hear response from Chinese Govt and industry on this proposal
- Australia will take eps test method to IEC to gain international status
- Nameplate mark could be included in international (IEC) test method



Thankyou

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