

BATF-06-07—Standby Power

Project number: <i>BATF-06-07</i>		Date: <i>31 August 2006</i>
Title of project: <i>Alignment of national standby power approaches</i>		
Leading member & co-leading member: Australia and Korea		
Participants: United States and China		
Project Overseer: Charles Edlington, Assistant Director, Equipment and Appliances Team Department of the Environment & Heritage		
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Financial information	Total cost of proposal: US\$4.4 million	
Type of project: <input type="checkbox"/> Demonstration/pilot <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> national policy, law, regulation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> appliance testing/labeling <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Seminar/symposium <input type="checkbox"/> training & technical assistance <input type="checkbox"/> public/consumer information <input type="checkbox"/> Database/website <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> survey, analysis, research <input type="checkbox"/> others		
Project start date: 1 Nov 2006		Project end date: 2015
Project summary: To develop a common approach that all Partner countries can endorse that delivers the lowest feasible standby power for agreed appliance types by 2015.		
Signature of Project Overseer: Charles Edlington Date: 25 August 2006		
Signature of Task Force Chair: Hakdo Kim Date: 31 August 2006		
Remark:		

Goals and Objectives

- To reduce energy consumed by products which decreases the demand for primary energy and is a key to delivering better economic performance, increasing energy security and reducing greenhouse gas and air pollutant emissions.

- To seek a common cost effective approach to address standby power for agreed product types by 2015, while understanding that each Partner may flexibly determine the application of the approach in their respective economy.

To encourage the understanding and acceptance of standard definitions for standby power as set out in IEC 62301

To develop a process for countries to gain an understanding of the impacts of standby power in their markets.

Determine appropriate product sectors and performance levels

- To provide a marketplace in which global equipment manufacturers can compete fairly and responsibly.

Please note it is at the discretion of each Partner to determine the level of their involvement in this project. A common platform will be pursued, however individual targets and products are to be determined by each Partner.

Performance Indicators

- A reduction in standby power consumption across Partner countries.
- A common platform to deal with standby power across Partner countries.
- The introduction of this approach to a list of agreed products.

The project is consistent with the objectives of the Policy and Implementation Committee, particularly that articulated through the Buildings and Appliances Task Force objective to “use cooperative mechanisms to support the further uptake of increasingly more energy-efficient appliances.”

Addressing standby power is amongst the most cost-effective measures to increase the efficiency of products.

Background

The Partners recognize that standby power is a growing concern in their respective countries, however no two Partner countries approach standby power management using similar approaches. Even Australia and Korea, which have the most similar schemes, yet operate with uncoordinated appliance types, performance levels and implementation dates.

Past studies suggest standby power may account for as much as 10% of household energy use in developed countries. It is reasonable to expect, in time, the same numbers for those Partner countries with quickly developing economies. The IEA has produced reports postulating the impact excessive standby could have upon the world were all countries to go down the same product development path.

Methodology

The project would involve four stages:

Stage 1 (2006–08)—Publish action plan/s laying out an agreed common approach to achieve goals by 2015.

- Step 1: Process to identify products and sectors to be studied

Establish working group/s (WG) to include all stakeholders

Conduct workshops on measurement

Analyze proposed products to ensure there are no significant barriers to adoption of low standby.

- Step 2: Standby data gathering

Data gathering for regular country report.

Review current standby standard and future road map of each Partner country.

Undertake benchmarking activities based on the reports.

Set 2015 performance levels for agreed product types.

Stage 2 (2009–11)—Maintain a reporting function measuring the standby of new products entering the multinational market

- Process to measure progress by product types and by sectors.

Continue benchmarking activities, including data gathering.

Establish and/or enhance testing capabilities.

Identify products not meeting the standby challenge.

Stage 3 (2012)—Review progress against 2015 performance levels

- Analyze data to determine whether available products are trending toward performance levels.
- Establish and/or enhance mechanisms to achieve 2015 performance levels.
- Implement measures to achieve agreed levels, noting that not all member countries may reach agreed levels at the same time.
- Continue benchmarking activities in 2013–14.

Stage 4 (2015)—Report on compliance with 2015 performance levels

- Determine whether nominated products met performance levels.
- Report project outcome noting areas where member countries have reached agreed levels.

Milestones

The project would involve four stages:

- **Stage 1 (2006-08)**—Publish action plan/s laying out common targets for 2015.
- **Stage 2 (2009-11)**—Maintain an annual reporting function measuring the standby of new products entering Partner marketplaces.
- **Stage 3 (2012)**—Review progress against 2015 targets.
- **Stage 4 (2015)**—Report on compliance with 2015 targets.

Dissemination of Project Results

- A website will be established to disseminate information to government, industry and other stakeholders within Partner countries.
- Periodic reporting to government and interested parties will demonstrate progress toward the targets set for products
- A secure site may also be considered to enable structured electronic communication within, and between, working groups.

Assessment of Project

- Without any significant policy action, standby power could account for around 375 TWh/year of household electricity consumption in 2030 in Partner countries (based on IEA projections and data). Experts have demonstrated across a wide range of products that waste standby power can be significantly and cost-effectively reduced without affecting product functionality and performance.
- Initial estimates are that standby could be reduced to as little as 100 TWh/year in 2030 with coordinated policy actions on standby. This reduction would save more than 140 Mt/year of greenhouse gas emissions in 2030. The saving represents more than the total projected electricity consumption for Australia in 2030 (for all sectors).
- Experts suggest that addressing waste standby power is very cost effective, if dealt with during the design phase of product development. Manufacturers need a clear signal from governments that the product should be designed using the lowest power possible to deliver the desired consumer service by the product.

Data Collection, Analysis, and Project Evaluation

- Data collection is currently undertaken by some Partner countries and the IEA.

Estimated Budget and Funding Sources

Sub-Project/Task	2007 Funding \$'000	2008 Funding \$'000	2009 Funding \$'000	2010 Funding \$'000	Total \$'000
Secretariat and communications services	200	200	200	200	800
Working groups (x3) & workshops (x2/yr/WG)	300	300	300	300	1,200
Expert analysis (inc data collection/ analysis, testing procedures)	600	600	600	600	2,400
Project total					US\$4.4 million