Lighting Global Quality Assurance
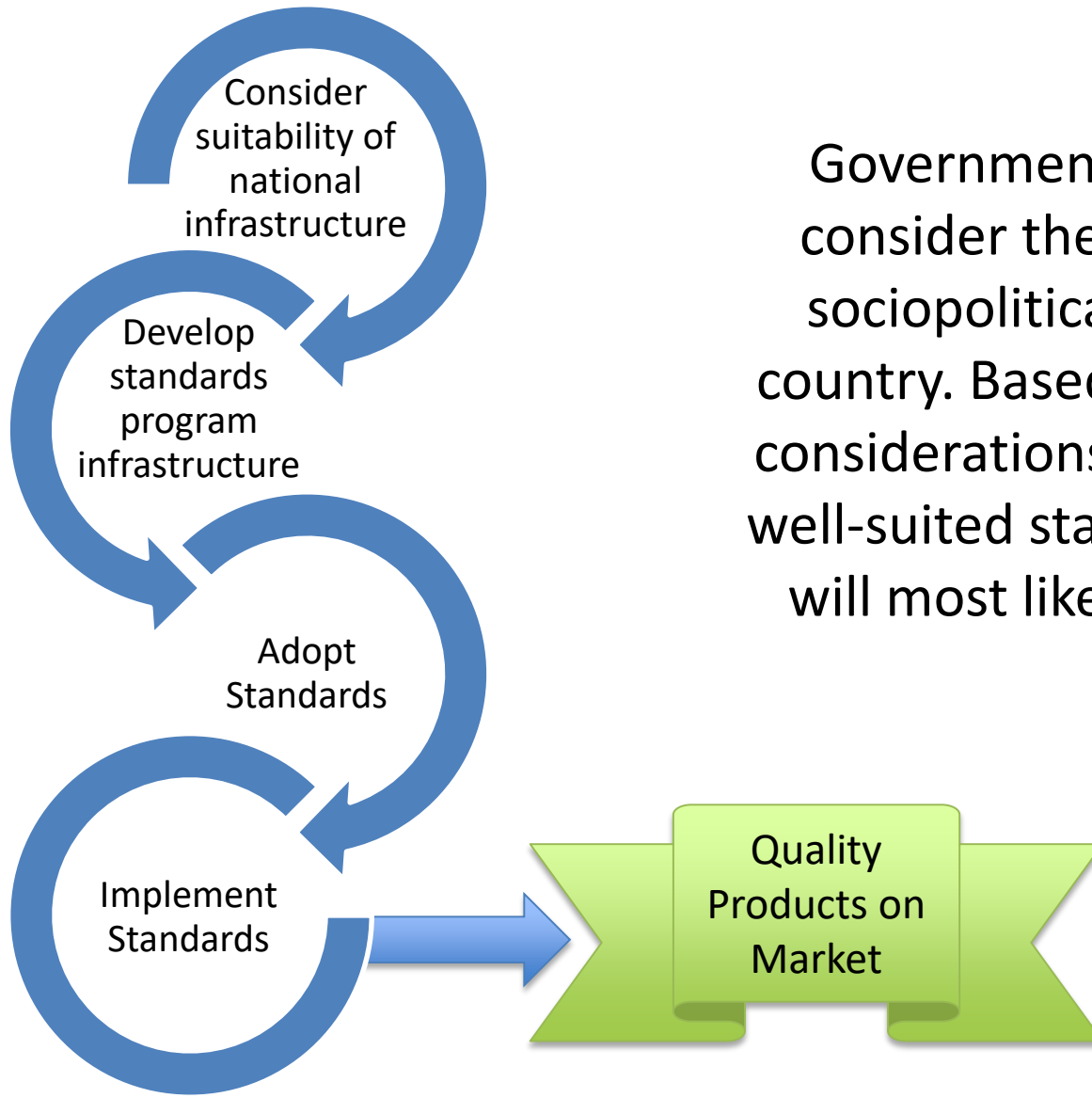
Steps to Adopting, Implementing and Revising National Standards

A Holistic Approach To Standards Adoption And Implementation
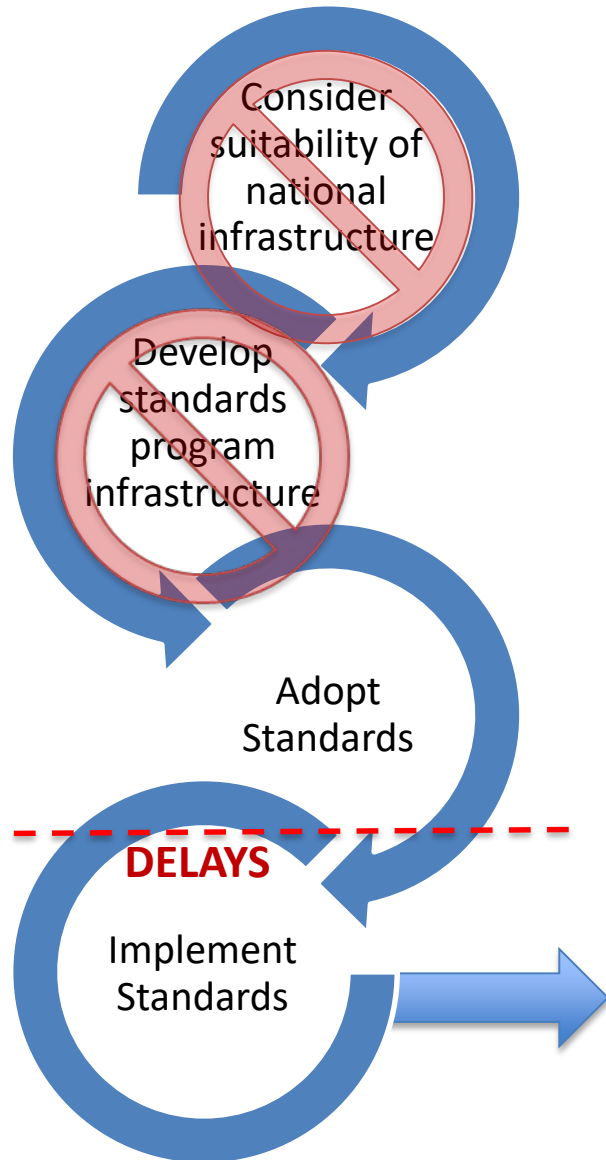

GOAL-SETTING

Engage all relevant government agencies to agree to goals and formulate a shared vision for the future.

PLANNING

Formulate a plan for adopting and implementing standards (includes assessing existing institutional capacity and regulatory framework, establish market baseline conditions)

COMMUNICATIONS

Engage and communicate with stakeholders from the private sector and civil society

STANDARDS

Adopt internationally recognized test methods and quality standards

TESTING

Develop product testing capacity, as required

COMPLIANCE

Develop monitoring, verification, and enforcement framework

CAPACITY BUILDING

Build capacity of implementing agencies

IMPLEMENTATION

Transition to mandatory standards once the above elements are in place and begin enforcement

EVALUATION

Evaluate program success periodically and refine program elements as appropriate

The Ideal Process

Consider suitability of national infrastructure

Develop standards program infrastructure

Adopt Standards

Implement Standards

Quality Products on Market

Governments should carefully consider their markets and the sociopolitical situation in their country. Based on these individual considerations, they can prepare a well-suited standards program that will most likely to be successful.

What Often Happens Instead…

Consider suitability of national infrastructure

Develop standards program infrastructure

Adopt Standards

DELAYS

Implement Standards

Program integrity at risk

Governments decide to adopt standards, without initially considering how they will implement them or if they have capacity to implement them. Program stakeholders are impacted, implementation is delayed, and the integrity of the program is compromised.
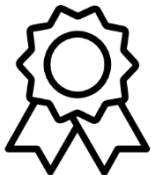
Different Program Options to Consider
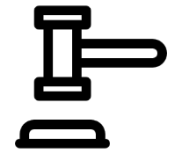
Voluntary	**vs**	Mandatory
Self Certification or Declaration	**vs**	Third-Party Certification
Endorsement style & label	**vs**	Comparative style & label

Initial Program Considerations: Prerequisites – Technology

Is the technology ready to be regulated? Consider…

- *Availability* – does the technology exist?

- *Awareness* – does the market know about the technology?

- *Accessibility* – does the market have easy access to the technology?

- *Affordability* – is the technology affordable?

- *Acceptance* – are the form, fit and function of the technology acceptable?

LIGHTING GLOBAL
Catalyzing markets for modern off-grid energy

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Initial Program Considerations: Prerequisites - Sociopolitical

Is the country ready to regulate? Consider…

- *Political will* – is there high level political support?

- *Institutional, financial & human resources* – are there sufficient resources to run a program?

- *Legislative frameworks* – are there existing legal and authoritative resources to build on or use?

- *Physical / facilities resources* – does the program have access to quality testing labs, or other necessary facilities?

- *Well-organized consumer / advocacy groups* – are there organizations in place to support the program and represent consumer needs?

- *Thriving manufacturing sector / distributors / retailers* – are there business to business relationships in place, and can they represent the industry in the rulemaking process?

S&L Programs Require Resources

Identify and agree upfront how to resource the program

- **Legal and Authoritative Resources**
  - Clear mandates and lines of responsibility from framework legislation and/or implementing regulation
- **Financial**
  - A regular and consistent source of operational budgets; annual allocations? Fees from testing and/or labeling?
- **Human Resources**
  - Qualified staff to manage implementation as well as conduct market analysis; some outsourcing possible but base management requires dedicated staff
- **Physical/Facilities**
  - Central offices, field facilities for monitoring/enforcement and/or laboratories for testing
- **Institutional**
  - All of the above should culminate in a managing institution with program responsibility

Establish Political and Legal Legitimacy for Standards

- Examine existing legislation to determine what authority the government has to establish an S&L program

- Two Stages to develop legal authority:
  - *Framework legislation* authorizes an agency to implement S&L
  - *Regulations* are promulgated by an implementing agency. These are tailored to specific product types.

- Once legislation is passed:
  - Education may be required for key stakeholders
  - Assign authority and responsibility for implementation
  - Maintain political support for program development and operation through an open dialogue with manufacturers and policy makers.

Identify and Clarify
Key Roles and Responsibilities

| Responsibility Area	Potential Authorities
Strategy & Policy	Ministry
Standards Development	Standards Bureau
Regulations	Ministry, Energy Agency
S&L Program Administrator	Ministry, Standards Bureau, Energy Agency
S&L Program Communication	Ministry, Standards Bureau, Energy Agency, Enforcement Agency
Compliance	Energy Agency, Standards Bureau, Enforcement Agency, Standards Bureau, etc
Testing & Research Centre	National or International Test Labs or Universities

Start Defining the Program

Voluntary	vs	Mandatory
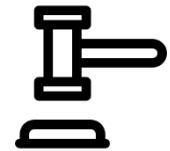
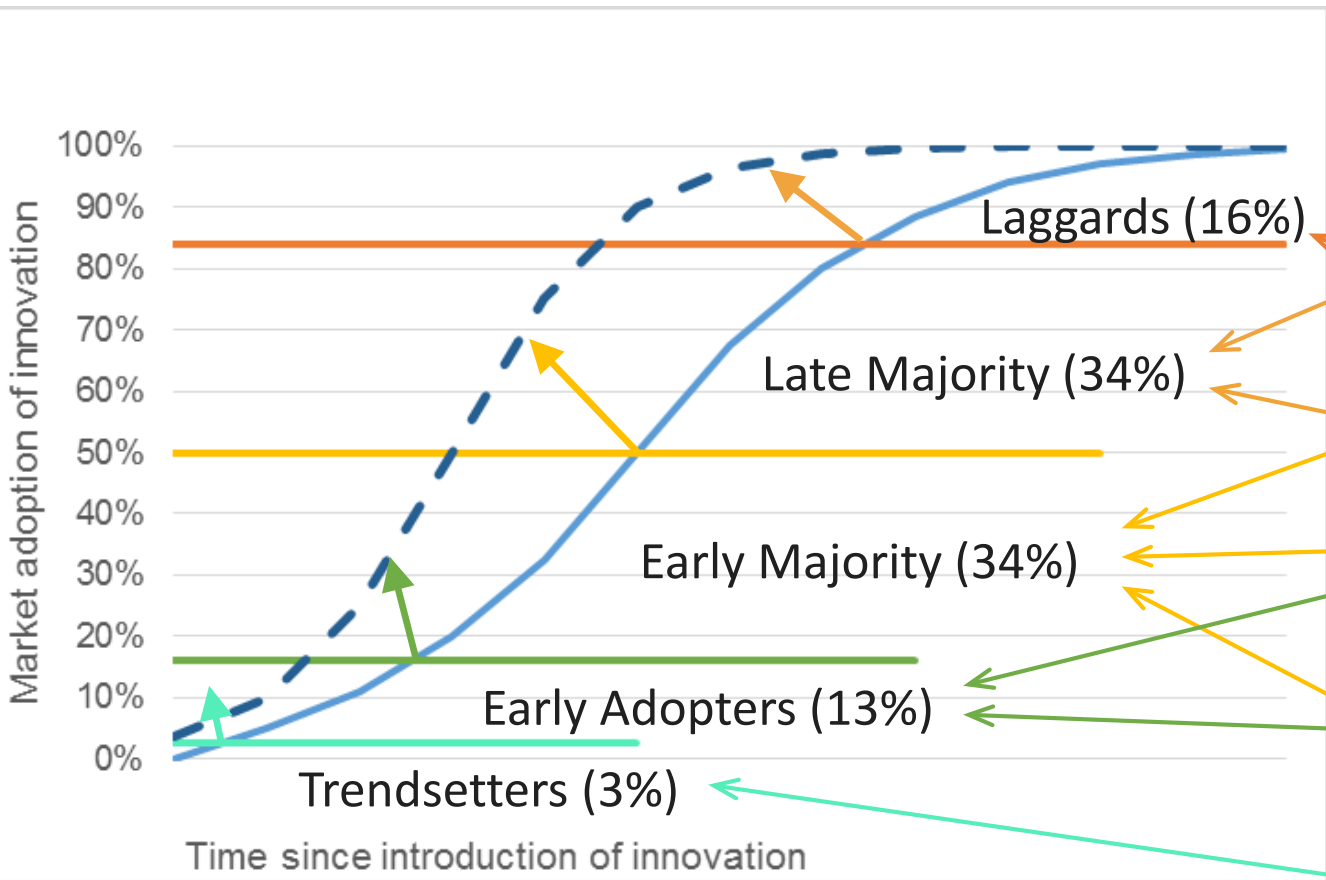|		
Self Certification or Declaration	vs	Third-Party Certification
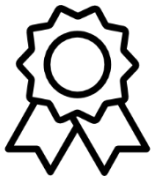
Endorsement style & label	vs	Comparative style & label

Consider Additional Market Transformation Interventions
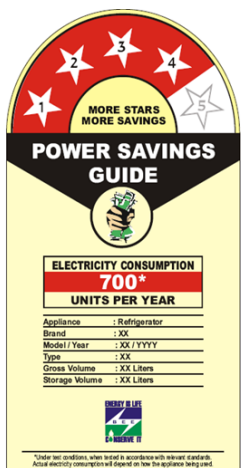
Building a Program Takes Time:
India S&L Program Evolution

2001-2002

Energy Conservation Act and establishment of Bureau of Energy Efficiency

2010

Mandatory Labeling for four products

2006

Voluntary Labeling program launched for refrigerators

2011

Endorsement Label Launched

2015

21 Products labeled & more to come

Group Discussion: The Role of LG QA in the Government Standards Implementation Process

- What is happening in LG QA focus countries?

- What standards adoption / implementation issues are being faced at the national level?

- Have you been involved in these discussions?

- What challenges have you faced?

- What can the LG QA program and its champions do to support national governments?

- How should we interface with different stakeholders?

Thank you!

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