

# DRAFT PROPOSAL FOR A NEW IEA IMPLEMENTING AGREEMENT ON EFFICIENT ELECTRICAL END-USE EQUIPMENT

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## PROPOSED ANNEX: STANDBY POWER

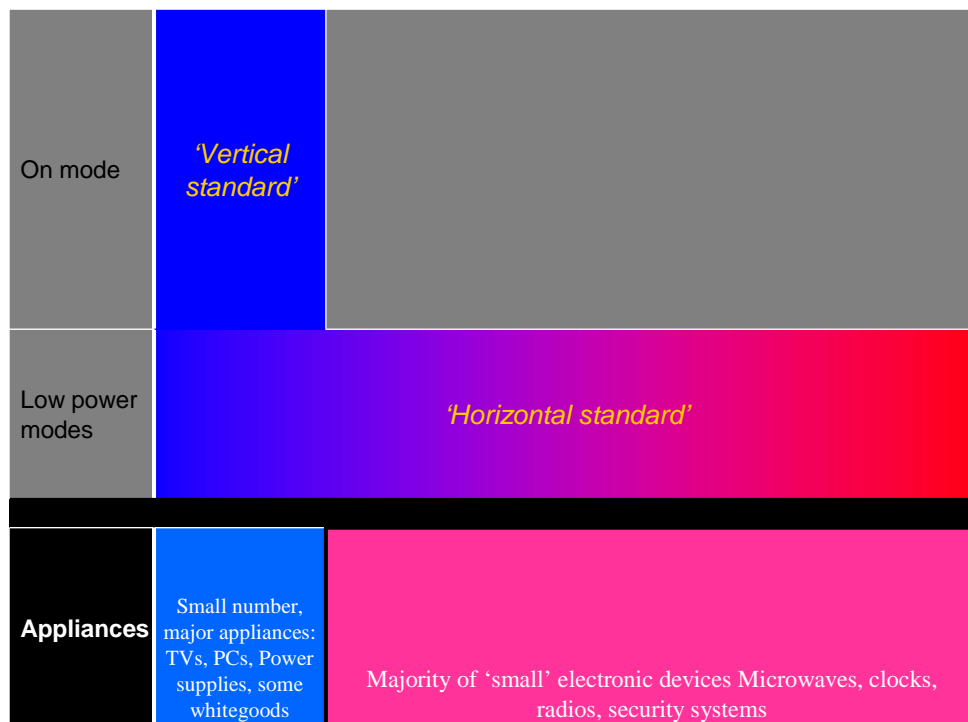
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The purpose of this text is to propose the activities to be undertaken under this Annex over an initial 3 year period. Background material to the Implementing Agreement and the Annex on standby are available from: [http://www.iea.org/Textbase/work/workshopdetail.asp?WS\\_ID=315](http://www.iea.org/Textbase/work/workshopdetail.asp?WS_ID=315)

Over recent years, the issue of Standby Power has gained a high profile in many countries, however implementation of policy measures to date has covered only a minority of the products which contribute to standby consumption. The number of products which currently have one or more standby modes is over 90 and likely to grow in forthcoming years.

Traditional approaches to product energy efficiency policy generally require each product to be defined individually. Although this approach works well for major appliances, it is impractical for a large number of products that are covered by standby policies, particularly where the traditional boundaries between devices have become blurred. These issues have slowed down the progress with implementation of policies aimed at tackling standby power.

The solution, which has been advocated by the IEA and is rapidly gaining acceptance, is to apply a standby power specification to all products – the so-called “horizontal approach”. This ensures that all devices are included by default, unless specifically excluded or already included within vertical specifications (see diagram below).



Ultimately the most rational type of horizontal approach may be on the basis of appliance FUNCTIONS. In this case, each function within an appliance would have a power allowance, for each low-power mode of operation.

An example of a function is a remote control facility, as used in TVs and DVDs. The functional allowance in passive standby mode could vary from 0.1 Watts to 0.5 Watts, reflecting 'best achievable' and 'acceptable maximum' power use levels.

An individual device with several functions active in a particular mode would have a power allowance equal to the sum of functional allowances. This approach is not yet ready for implementation because a fair power budget for each relevant function is yet to be developed.

It is proposed that one task for this Annex should involve the exploration of horizontal approaches to limit standby power consumption in consultation with industry, national experts and other stakeholders. It should be noted that this information is policy-neutral and could be used to develop specifications by any type of programme.

The following outlines the major tasks which may be undertaken by this Annex over an initial 3 year period:

**Task 1:**

- Draw on the work undertaken for the European EcoDesign Directive and others to assess practical options for development of horizontal approaches to policy setting. To include options by modes, groups of appliances, functions or clusters of functions
- Identify interim horizontal measures which may be implemented in advance of a functional horizontal approach, for example: allowances for groups of appliances, or for lowest standby power modes;
- Identify key generic functions for electrical/electronic appliances that could be used to define a horizontal approach;
- monitor the development of new functions and their relevance for low power modes;
- Identify a range of acceptable power consumption levels for each function (and any variation in modes);
- Explain the practical application of these allowances for a range of appliances, particularly in relation to vertical specifications, and identify any exceptions which may apply;
- Communicate findings to policy-makers.
- Contribute to further development of relevant measurement methods

**Task 2:**

This Annex could assist the development standby power policies for by maintaining information on national assessment studies, and providing guidance on how such studies should be undertaken. The relevant tasks would be:

- Disseminate the results of national standby power studies via an open access website;
- Research and publish guidelines on methodologies for assessment of standby power consumption;
- Encourage countries to undertake national assessments.

**Task 3:**

- Promote innovative power management and auto power down solutions for individual devices, with reference to product-specific Annexes where appropriate;
- Monitor and promote solutions for power management within networked electronic devices, with reference to product-specific Annexes where appropriate.