

行政院及所屬各機關出國報告

(出國類別：其他)

出席 APEC 電機電子相互承認協議聯合諮詢委員會 (EEMRA/JAC)
第 10 次會議報告

服務機關：經濟部標準檢驗局

出國人：科長 李秀真

技士 許景庭

出國地點：越南河內

出國期間：96 年 4 月 22 至 25 日

報告日期：96 年 5 月

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一、前言

本次 APEC 電機電子相互承認協議聯合諮詢委員會 (APEC EEMRA/JAC) 第 10 次會議於今 (2007) 年 4 月 23 至 24 日假越南河內 Horison 飯店會議廳舉行，主辦國為越南，由越南標準品質局 (STAMEQ) 負責籌劃，並由新加坡標準、生產力暨創新局 (SPRING) 消費者產品安全及量測處處長 Mr. Michael Ong 擔任會議主席。參加成員包括汶萊、中國、印尼、日本、馬來西亞、紐西蘭、新加坡、越南、我國等 9 個會員體，共 24 位代表與會。

本次會議主要內容包含：

- (一) ASEAN 與 APEC EEMRA 聯合研討會。
 - (二) 主席報告上次 JAC 會議報告與 SCSC 會議決議。
 - (三) 討論 APEC EEMRA 之加入與進展現況。
 - (四) 討論如何促進加入 APEC EEMRA 第 1、2 及 3 階段。
 - (五) 討論 APEC EEMRA 之執行表格。
 - (六) 討論「瞭解與執行 APEC EEMRA 研討會」申辦案。
 - (七) 討論「產品安全警示資訊交換系統」概念。
 - (八) 討論 JAC 工作計畫。
- (議程如附件 1)

二、行程及紀要

日期	紀要
4 月 22 日	啟程抵達越南河內
4 月 23 日	參加議程： <ul style="list-style-type: none">• ASEAN 與 APEC EEMRA 聯合研討會• 主席報告上次 JAC 會議報告與 SCSC 會議決議• 討論 APEC EEMRA 之加入與進展現況• 討論如何促進加入 APEC EEMRA 第 1、2 及 3 階段
4 月 24 日	參加議程： <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 討論 APEC EEMRA 之執行表格• 討論「瞭解與執行 APEC EEMRA 研討會」申辦案• 討論「產品安全警示資訊交換系統」概念• 討論 JAC 工作計畫
4 月 25 日	回程抵達台北

三、會議內容

本次會議主要內容如下：

(一) ASEAN 與 APEC EEMRA 聯合研討會

本研討會係為促進 ASEAN 與 APEC 發展資訊交流，並加強對於 MRA 的瞭解而舉行，研討主題包含：

1. 由 ASEAN JSC EEE 主席 Mr. Sunyoto 簡報「ASEAN 經濟整合的提倡與電機電子部分對貿易所造成之作用」(簡報資料如附件 2)，主要內容為：

(1) ASEAN 經濟整合的主要提倡：

- ASEAN 自由貿易區 (ASEAN Free Trade Area)
- ASEAN 經濟共同體 (ASEAN Economic Community)

(2) ASEAN 支持經濟提倡之貿易便捷化措施：

- ASEAN 內部零稅率
- 關稅流程之調和
- 降低非技術性與技術性貿易障礙

(3) ASEAN 標準與符合性的行動計畫：

- 標準、技術法規及符合性評鑑程序之調和
- 符合性評鑑程序之相互承認協議
- 技術基礎建設之增強
- 公開與透明化

(4) 電機電子部分對貿易所造成之作用：

ASEAN 會員體間相互出口值相對於 ASEAN 總出口值，由 1993 年的 21.14 % 增加至 2005 年的 22.40 %，其中會員體間的稅率降低與 ASEAN EEMRA 皆為重要之影響因素。

2. 由 TÜV SÜD PSB 驗證與檢驗部門副總裁 Mr. Richard Hong

簡報「國際電工委員會電氣設備符合性測試及驗證體系 (IECEE CB SCHEME) 與 EEMRA 之關聯性」(簡報資料如附件 3)，主要內容為：

- (1) 簡介 IECEE CB Scheme 之目標、特點及現況。
- (2) 簡介國家驗證機構 (National Certification Bodies)。
- (3) 簡介驗證機構與測試實驗室之認證 (Accreditation)。
- (4) 探討 IECEE CB Scheme 與 Accreditation 之不足：
 - 一般只接受測試報告
 - 不保證不被要求重新測試
 - 法規制定者雖被鼓勵但不必定要接受測試報告
 - 對於已經接受測試報告的法規制定者而言，並無保證其繼續接受測試報告的期限
 - 法規制定者不須對電機電子設備法規異動提供通知
- (5) 簡介 EEMRA。
- (6) 探討 EEMRA 與 IECEE CB Scheme 之關聯性：
 - EEMRA 為政府間簽署接受測試報告或驗證證書之協議，法規制定者無權再要求重新測試或驗證，此種方式提供市場最低成本之必然性
 - 然在缺乏 EEMRA 時，IECEE CB Scheme 與 Accreditation 提供次佳之機制

3. 由紐西蘭經濟發展部競爭、貿易暨投資部門首席技術顧問 Mr. Peter Morfee 簡報「法規制定者藉由 MRA 與 WTO 目標結合所產生之益處」(簡報資料如附件 4)，主要內容為：

- (1) 簡介法規合作協議 (Regulatory Co-operative Arrangement) 原則：
 - 法規系統資訊交換
 - 事件資料交換

- 危害警示、產品禁令與召回之資訊交換
- 市場監督活動之協調與資訊之交換
- 標準發展之協調
- 產品驗證與核可資訊之交換
- 協議之發展與施行
- 市場資訊之協調
- 法規檢視與施行之合作

(2) 簡介 WTO 降低技術性貿易障礙之原則：

- 使用國際標準
- 推行 MRAs
- 使用對等方法
- 採用良好的法規實例
- 應用風險管理原則
- 使用供應商符合性聲明 (SDoC) 系統

(3) 探討如何上述原則轉換為法規內涵。

(4) 探討紐西蘭施行實例：

- 危害警示系統
- 風險管理模型
- 標準之結合
- 使用對等方法

(二) 主席報告上次 JAC 會議報告與 APEC 標準與符合性次委員會 (SCSC) 會議決議

(參考資料如附件 5)

1. 主席報告第 9 次 JAC 會議報告，主要內容為：

(1) 新加坡當選為 2007 至 2009 年 JAC 主席。

- (2) 接受馬來西亞申請加入 EEMRA 第 2 階段。
- (3) 採行下列措施以促進加入 EEMRA 第 1、2、3 階段：
 - 建置資料庫以供更佳之第 1 階段資訊交換。
 - 鼓勵法規制定者的參與。
 - 增進與 SRBs 之關聯性。
 - 同儕檢視指定試驗室與認證機構。
 - 尋求 APEC 的財務支持。

2. 主席報告 2006 第 2 次 SCSC 會議決議與第 9 次 JAC 會議有關之部分，主要內容為：

- (1) 2006 SCSC II 會議贊同第 9 次 JAC 會議報告。
- (2) 日本要求應明確指出各項提案如何促使會員體參與開路者倡議。
- (3) APEC 秘書處指出將會對於開路者倡議有所討論。
- (4) 日本與澳洲指出，若 EEMRA 不能適度地推展，則此專案應依正常程序維持為一般工作項目。

3. 主席報告 2007 第 1 次 SCSC 會議決議與第 9 次 JAC 會議有關之部份，主要內容為：

- (1) JAC 提報 2007 至 2009 年工作計畫，包含向 TILF 專案基金申請於 2008 年舉辦研討會，此工作計畫獲 SCSC 會議贊同。
- (2) 汶萊報告將可能申請加入 EEMRA 第 2、3 階段。
- (3) 日本提議 JAC 會議應連接 APEC SCSC 會議，以鼓勵出席。

- (4) 紐西蘭與中國提議 APEC JAC 會議與 ASEAN JSC EEE 會議結合，並與 APEC SCSC 會議區隔，以鼓勵更多法規制定者出席。
 - (5) 秘書處指出 APEC 領導者贊同 APEC 與 ASEAN 密切合作。
4. 主席表示為使電機電子產品相互承認更有效益，應推行 APEC EEMRA，且可經由列出指定試驗室與驗證機構來實施。此外主席更補充 EEMRA 並非取代，而是補強 IECEE CB Scheme / Full Certification Scheme (FCS)、Asia Pacific Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation (APLAC) / Pacific Accreditation Cooperation (PAC) 等組織在雙邊及多邊相互承認協議應用上之不足。

(三) 討論 APEC EEMRA 之加入與進展現況

1. 第 1 階段

- (1) 主席報告目前第 1 階段共有 16 個會員體加入，加入會員體及時間如下：
澳洲 (1999)、汶萊 (2003)、智利 (2000)、中國 (1999)、香港 (2000)、印尼 (1999)、日本 (1999)、韓國 (1999)、馬來西亞 (1999)、紐西蘭 (1999)、菲律賓 (1999)、蘇聯 (2000)、新加坡 (1999)、我國 (1999)、泰國 (1999)、越南 (2000)
- (2) 主席詢問各會員體有關第 1 階段資訊交換之更新及加入第 2、3 階段之意願，我國代表答復我國已於 2006 年 5 月將相關更新資料傳送 APEC 秘書處，另目前尚未決定加入第 2、3 階段。
- (3) 主席指出目前第 1 階段之資訊只可於密碼保護的 AIMP

網站取得，而基於此類資訊應透明化，會議通過第 1 階段之資訊應對大眾公開並要求 APEC 秘書處予以追蹤完成。

- (4) 會議亦通過加入第 1 階段會員體之更新資訊與所有法規皆應該提供以供取得。

2. 第 2 階段

- (1) 主席報告目前第 2 階段共有 4 個會員體加入，加入會員體及時間如下：

澳洲（2002）、馬來西亞（2006）、紐西蘭（2003）、新加坡（2002）

- (2) 汶萊於會議中提出加入第 2 階段之相關文件。

3. 第 3 階段

- (1) 主席報告目前第 3 階段共有 3 個會員體加入，加入會員體及時間如下：

澳洲（2002）、紐西蘭（2003）、新加坡（2002）

- (2) 汶萊於會議中提出加入第 3 階段之相關文件。

（四）討論如何促進加入 APEC EEMRA 第 1、2 及 3 階段

1. 主席說明 APEC EEMRA 之第 2、3 階段，係提供一多邊相互承認平台，至於加入後與其他加入之會員體間之相互承認及相關運作，仍需以雙邊方式個別進行洽談，其並鼓勵各會員體考慮加入第 2、3 階段。
2. 主席說明於巴里島研討會中曾有部分會員體關心 EEMRA 的非約束本質可能引起難以明確界定法律責任，並造成加入第 2、3 階段之阻礙。主席鼓勵關心此問題之會員體詳細說明此考量因素，以便 JAC 能更有效率的回應。

3. 主席詢問各會員體是否已施行產品責任法，以及發生事故時，其處罰對象為何？

我國代表答復我國目前尚未實施產品責任法；而當產品發生事故時，若產品為國內產製者，其處罰對象為製造商；若為進口產品者，其處罰對象為代理商。

發言之會員體中，汶萊、中國、新加坡等亦答復尚未實施產品責任法。

4. 紐西蘭表示該國現正與中國洽談相互承認協議，並考慮直接認可中國貼有 CCC 標誌之產品。且於洽談完成後，可能將單方開放（不強制要求相對國比照開放）直接認可貼有新加坡 SPRING 與我國 BSMI 標誌之產品。

（五）討論 APEC EEMRA 之執行表格

1. 討論新加坡所提案「指定測試實驗室與驗證機構列表」（Proposal for Listing of Designated Testing Laboratory and Certification Body）格式，獲會議贊同。
2. 討論新加坡所提案與「符合性證書」(Certificate of Conformity) 格式，於新加坡補充說明當申請第 5 類驗證 (ISO Certification System 5) 時，製造商名稱應含於此格式後，獲會議贊同。

（六）討論「瞭解與執行 APEC EEMRA 研討會」申辦案

討論新加坡所提向 TILF 基金申請舉辦「瞭解與執行 APEC EEMRA 研討會」(Seminar on Understanding and Implementing APEC EE MRA)，本提案之目的係為促進 EEMRA 之加入與推行，討論後獲出席會員體贊同，主席並邀請汶萊考慮主辦此研討會。

（七）討論「產品安全警示資訊交換系統」概念

1. 紐西蘭簡報「危害警示系統」(Hazard Alert System，如附件

6)，並以澳洲、紐西蘭為例說明危害警示系統之資料庫欄位，並提供資訊交換格式草稿供各會員體參考。

2. 會議贊同此概念，並指出是否參與交換資訊及資訊交換內容應不具強制性，由各會員體自行決定。

(八) 討論 JAC 工作計畫

1. 主席提報 2007 至 2009 年工作計畫(如附件 7)，主要內容為：

(1) 2007 年：

- 向 TILF 基金申請舉辦「瞭解與執行 APEC EEMRA 研討會」
- 結合 ASEAN JSC EEE 於 2007 年 4 月召開 JAC 會議

(2) 2008 年：

- 結合 TILF 基金支持之研討會，召開 JAC 會議
- 推行 APEC EEMRA
- 推行指定試驗室與驗證機構之通告程序
- 推行符合性驗證格式

(3) 2009 年：

- 新加坡主辦召開 JAC 會議
- 推行 APEC EEMRA
- 推行指定試驗室列表
- 推行驗證機構列表

上述工作計畫，經討論並獲會議同意。另針對 2008 與 2009 年工作計畫，紐西蘭建議如同巴里島會議中所提出，應以更

多的會談以增加法規制定者間互動與合作，亦獲會議贊同。

2. 會議並同意下次 JAC 會議預定 2007 年 11 月於馬來西亞舉行。

(九) 其他事項

主席確定結論報告書（如附件 8），並感謝主辦籌劃單位越南標準品質局（STAMEQ）之完善安排。

四、心得與建議

- (一) 由於目前 APEC EEMRA 推行不甚順遂，近來雖有馬來西亞加入第 2 階段及汶萊申請加入第 2、3 階段，惟部分會員體於 SCSC 會議表達加入 EEMRA 之實質效益不佳，建議將 EEMRA 回復納入 SCSC 之一般討論程序，此次 2007 至 2009 年工作計畫雖獲支持使 JAC 運作得以延續，然此 3 年工作計畫結束後是否得以延續，仍待觀察。
- (二) 此次會議主席說明，EEMRA 第 2、3 階段係提供一多邊相互承認平台，至於加入後與其他加入之會員體間之相互承認及相關運作，仍需以雙邊方式個別進行洽談，此說明應可列入我國未來分析評估是否加入第 2、3 階段之參考。
- (三) 我國於簽署雙邊相互承認協議時，除考量產業需求外，亦謹慎將可能對於試驗室業者所造成之衝擊列入考量要素。而目前已加入 EEMRA 第 2 階段之 4 個會員體中，我國已與澳洲簽署協議並持續運行中，與新加坡、紐西蘭亦已完成簽署且即將運行，僅餘馬來西亞未與我國簽署相互承認協議。我國可進一步量化分析與澳洲簽署協議後對試驗室業者所造成之實際衝擊，以做為考量我國是否加入第 2 階段之參考因素。
- (四) 我國目前限於國際政治現況，於申請參加其他國際多邊驗證體系及洽談雙邊相互承認協議上皆多受阻礙，而此時 APEC EEMRA/JAC 尚仍運作且鼓勵各會員體加入之狀態下，是否將 APEC EEMRA 列為我國開拓洽談相互承認協議之另一管道，亦應值得列入考量。
- (五) 目前 ASEAN EEMRA 推展迅速，JAC 除持續結合 ASEAN JSC 召開會議外，APEC 領導者亦贊同 APEC 與 ASEAN 密切合作。至於後續 APEC EEMRA 與 ASEAN EEMRA 之合作發展，值得

我國注意。

- (六) 我國代表於會議期間曾與紐西蘭代表 Mr. Peter Morfee 就風險評估管理交換意見，M 氏表示紐國風險管理系統係由其完成及更新，且正協助東南亞國協（ASEAN）組織建置中，並表示希望有機會與我方交流，M 氏並提供相關資料電子檔予我國參考。我國檢驗制度之規劃目前雖已納採安全風險評估因素，惟利用資訊系統加以評估及管理方式，國外經驗亦應有值得我國參酌之處。

五、附件：與會資料

1. Agenda for the 10th APEC JAC Meeting
2. ASEAN Economic Initiative and Its Impact on Electrical and Electronic Sector
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4. Benefits for Regulators that accrue from MRAs and the WTO Objectives
5. JAC Meeting Report and SCSC Meeting Decision
6. Hazard Alert System
7. APEC EE MRA Pathfinder Initiative Workplan
8. Report of the 10th APEC JAC Meeting

Agenda for the 10th APEC JAC Meeting

1. Opening- Welcome Address by Host
2. Adoption of the Agenda
3. JAC Chair to report on the 9th JAC Meeting- The JAC to note the report of the 9th JAC Meeting held on 20 February 2006 in Ha Noi, Vietnam
4. JAC Chair to report on the 2006 SCSC II's decision concerning the report of the 9th JAC Meeting
5. JAC Chair to report on the 2007 SCSC I's decision concerning the report by the JAC Chair
6. Status of participation in APEC EE MRA:
 - The JAC Chair to take stock of the progress in implementing the EE MRA
 - Member Economies to report on their progress in participating in Part I, II and III
 - Member Economies to report on any change to Part I, or for those not taking part in Part I to report on their regulatory regime
 - Member Economies to report on any significant safety issues involving EEE in their economies
7. Discussion on "How to progress on participation of Part I, II and III".
Member Economies to share their ideas on how to promote the participation of APEC EE MRA and any impediments facing their participation
8. Discussion on implementation of APEC EE MRA:
 - Notification procedure for designation of testing lab and certification body
 - Format for certification
9. Discussion on application for TILF funding, "Seminar on Understanding and Implementing APEC EE MRA"
10. Product Safety Alert Information Interchange System- a discussion on necessary information fields to support co-operative Regulatory enforcement
11. Discussion on JAC's Workplan for 2007
12. The next JAC meeting.
The JAC to set the date and venue for the next meeting
13. Other Business
14. Meeting Documents
The JAC to consider the public release of documents tabled
15. End of Meeting.



ASEAN ECONOMIC INITIATIVE AND ITS IMPACT ON ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC SECTOR

*ASEAN- APEC Seminar on EEE
23 April 2007, Ha Noi, Viet Nam*

OUTLINE

- Main Initiatives of ASEAN Economic Integration: AFTA and AEC
- ASEAN Strategy for reducing Technical Barriers to Trade
- Update on FTAs/CEPs with Dialogue Partners.
- Trade Impact on EE Sector

ASEAN FREE TRADE AREA (AFTA)

- The 4th ASEAN Summit originally targeted AFTA to be realised by 2008. But the 6th ASEAN Summit (held in 1998) accelerated the timeframe to 2002.
- All manufactured and agricultural products (processed or unprocessed) are included.
- Products must have 40% ASEAN content to enjoy tariff preferences.

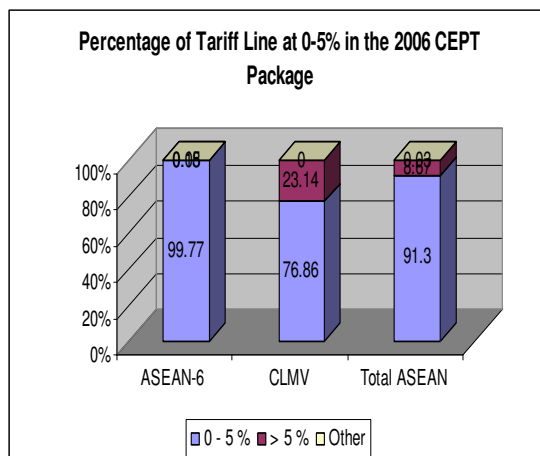
MAIN FEATURES OF AFTA

- Reduce Intra-ASEAN Tariffs to 0-5% within 10 Years:
 - For Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore & Thailand, the deadline is 2002.
 - For Vietnam, the deadline is 2006.
 - For Laos and Myanmar, the deadline is 2008.
 - For Cambodia, the deadline is 2010.
- Eliminate Quantitative Restrictions Immediately After Enjoyment of CEPT Concessions.
- Eliminate Other Non-Tariff Barriers Within 5 Years of Enjoying CEPT.

AVERAGE CEPT TARIFFS

- As of July 2006, tariffs on 99.77% (66,084 tariff lines out of total 66,234 tariff lines) of products in the 2006 IL of the ASEAN-6 were reduced to 0-5%.
- The average tariff for ASEAN-6 is now down to 1.74% from 12.76% when the tariff-cutting exercise started in 1993.

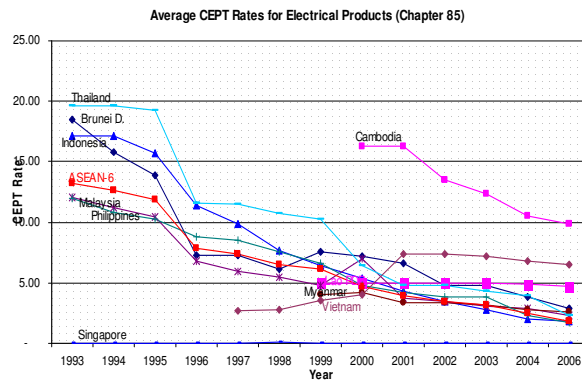
Average CEPT Tariffs



In 2006, ASEAN Countries have 91.30% of products in the IL with tariffs at 0-5%

Impact of Tariff Reduction on Electrical and Electronic Sector

- The tariff rate for EE Products has been brought down to 1.84% in 2006



ASEAN Economic Community (AEC)

- 9th ASEAN Summit in October 2003 in Bali, Indonesia adopted ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) as the end goal of ASEAN economic integration as outlined in the ASEAN Vision 2020. Then this timeframe was brought forward to 2015 by the ASEAN Leaders at their Summit in January 2007 in the Philippines.
- A concept of the AEC is to establish ASEAN as **a single market and production base**, characterized by the free flow of goods, services, investment and skilled labour, and freer flow of capital.

ASEAN Economic Community (AEC)

- AEC will be realised by strengthening existing initiatives and building new initiatives to enhance economic integration on a progressive basis but with clear timelines Recommendations by HLTF on ASEAN Economic Integration.

FAST-TRACK INTEGRATION OF 11 PRIORITY SECTORS TOWARDS AEC

- Wood-based products
- Automotives
- Healthcare
- E- ASEAN
- **Electronics**
- Agro-based
- Fishery
- Textiles and apparels
- Rubber-based
- Air Travel
- Tourism

Trade Facilitation Activities To Support ASEAN Economic Initiatives

- Zero internal tariffs;
- Harmonization of customs procedures; and
- Elimination of other NBTs including technical barriers to trade.

Action Plan on Standards and Conformance

- *Harmonization of standards, technical regulations and conformity assessment procedures;*
- *Mutual Recognition Arrangements on Conformity Assessment*
- *Enhancement of Technical Infrastructure*
- *Transparency*

Measures on S & CA for EE Sector

- *Development and Implementation of Mutual Recognition Arrangement on Conformity Assessment;*
- *Harmonization of Standards for EE Sector;*
- *Harmonization of EE Regulatory Regime amongst Member Countries by 2011; and*
- *Strengthening technical infrastructure and transparency in EE regulatory regimes in ASEAN*

Progress Made (1)

ASEAN EE MRA:

- Modeled after the APEC EE MRA and signed by ASEAN Economic Minister in April 2002;
- 10 member countries have participated in the MRAs since 2004;
- 11 Testing Laboratories and 1 Certification Body have been listed under the ASEAN EE MRA.

Progress Made (2)

Harmonization of Standards:

- 20 priority product groups including standards for EE sector was harmonized in ASEAN. 82 additional standards on safety and EMC for EE were also harmonized in 2004
- Another 72 safety standards were identified and will be harmonized by end of 2007.

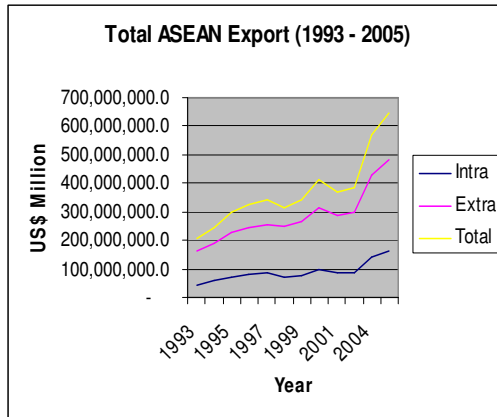
Progress made (3)

- **ASEAN Harmonized EEE Regulatory Regime**

The Agreement was signed in December 2005, aiming at establishing a harmonized regulatory regime for ASEAN region by 2011;

Steps are being undertaken to facilitate the implementation of the Agreement such as identification of standards to be listed; harmonization of conformity assessment scheme based on risk assessment.

TRADE IMPACT ON EE SECTOR (1993-2005)



Since 1993, total ASEAN exports have been on an increasing trend. The share of intra-ASEAN export vis-à-vis total ASEAN exports is about 21.14% in 1993 and 22.40% in 2005. This resulted by the implementation of various trade facilitation measures, amongst others, tariff reduction and implementation of the ASEAN EE MRA.



Thank You!



Perspective of TÜV SÜD PSB: Are EE MRAs relevant?

Richard Hong
Vice-President
Certification & Inspection





Highlights

- **IECEE CB Scheme**
- **Accreditation Scheme**
- **EE MRAs**
- **TÜV SÜD CAB Services**
- **Summary**



The IECEE CB Scheme



Aim of the IECEE CB Scheme



To provide Manufacturers seeking worldwide third party certification marks, the most cost effective procedure within the best certification time frame.



Objectives of the IECEE CB Scheme

- **Provision of a framework for global conformity assessment**
- **Partners with standards in facilitating international trade**
- **Elimination of multiple testing, except for national differences**
- **Elimination of multiple quality audits**
- **Increased access to market**
- **Reduced time to market**
- **Increased confidence**
- **Reduced costs – increased trade**



Highlights of IECEE CB Scheme

- **Reciprocal recognition of test results among all participating Certification Bodies, to simplify granting of certification or approval at national levels**
- **CB Test Certificates and associated Test Reports facilitates obtaining secondary certifications**
- **The CB Scheme is the only internationally recognized scheme for the safety of electrical equipment**
- **Products are tested to IEC standards with provision for supplementary testing for national differences.**





Advantages of IECEE CB Scheme

- **More rapid testing and certification**
- **More universal product recognition**
- **Acceleration of Product Acceptance**
- **Direct acceptance by the Retailers and Buyers**
- **Expanded markets**
- **Faster product movement from plants to markets**



IECEE CB Scheme Facts

- **45 participating countries**
- **58 National Certification Bodies - NCBs**
- **200 Testing Laboratories – CB TLs**
- **40,817 certificates issued in 2005**
- **Over 170, 000 current certificates**
- **More than 5,000 manufacturers**



19 Categories of Products

Short Designation	Category	IEC Standards	Short Designation	Category	IEC Standards
BATT	Batteries	60086, 60099, 60254, 61809, 61960, 61982, 62133, 62259, 62281	LITE	Lighting	60064, 60155, 60238, 60360, 60400, 60432, 60570, 60588, 60838, 60901, 60920, 60921, 60922, 60924, 60926, 60927, 60928, 60929, 60968, 60969, 61048, 61047, 61050, 61184, 61195, 61199, 61231, 61347, 62035
CABL	Cables and Cords	60227, 60245, 60702, 60799	MEAS	Measuring instruments	60414, 61010, 61557
CAP	Capacitors as components	60252, 60384, 60939, 61048, 61049	MED	Electrical equipment for medical use	60580, 60601, 60976, 61676
CONT	Switches for appliances and automatic controls for electrical household appliances	60691, 60730, 60934, 61058, 61095, 61508, 61810	MISC	Miscellaneous	60747, 60900, 60938
EMC	Electromagnetic Compatibility	CISPR 11, CISPR 12, CISPR 13, CISPR 14, CISPR 15, CISPR 16, CISPR 20, CISPR22, CISPR 24, 60118, 60204, 60255, 60478, 60533, 60601, 60728, 60870, 60945, 60947, 60974, 61000, 61131, 61204, 61326, 61543, 61547, 61800, 61812, 62040, 62041, 62052, 62053, 62054, 62153, 62236	OFF	IT and office equipment	60825, 60950, 62040
HOUS	Household and similar equipment	60312, 60335, 60342, 60436, 60456, 60530, 60704, 60705, 60967, 61121, 61770, 61817	POW	Low voltage, high power switching equipment	(60158), 60947, 62026, 62271
INST	Installation accessories and connection devices	60083, 60309, 60320, 60423, 60439, 60614, 60669, 60670, 60684, 60807, 60884, 60974, 60998, 60999, 61011, 61076, 61084, 61210, 61238, 61242, 61316, 61386, 61800, 61984, 62094, 62208	PROT	Installation protective equipment	60127, (60257), 60269, 60282, 60529, 60755, 60898, 61008, 61009, 61643
			PV	Photovoltaics	60891, 60904 -1 to 10, 61194, 61215, 61345, 61646, 61702, 61721, 61829, 62093, PVRS11, PVRS11A
			SAFE	Safety transformers and similar equipment	60044, 60742, 61558
			TOOL	Portable tools	60745, 61029, 61939
			TOYS	Electric Toys	62115
			TRON	Electronics, entertainment	60065, 60491, 61965



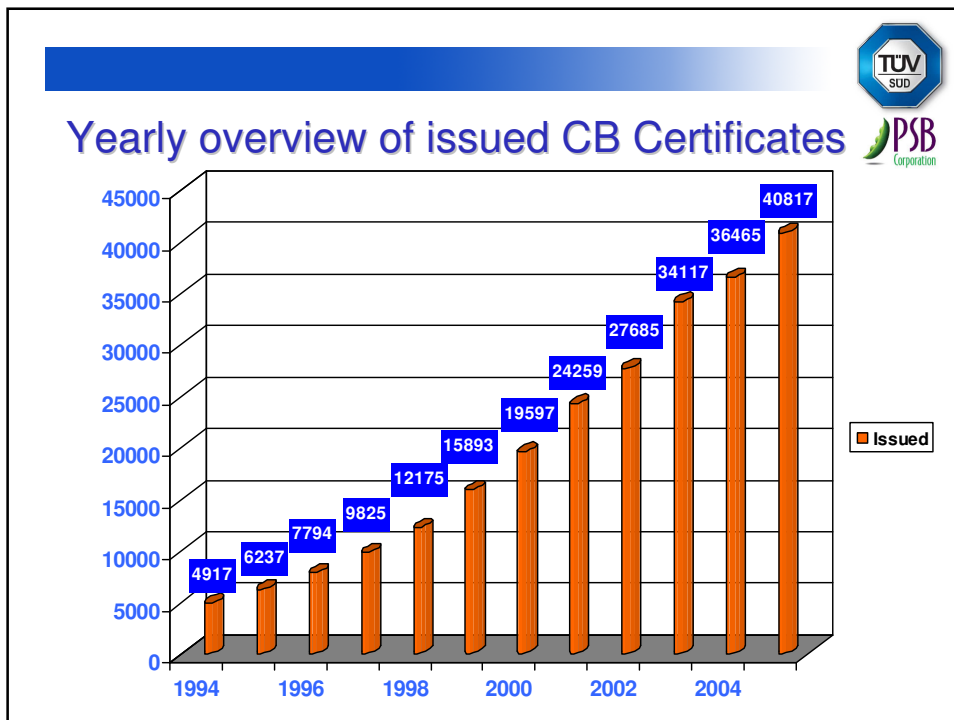

IECEE Participating Countries

 Argentina	 India	 Romania
 Australia	 Indonesia	 Russia
 Austria	 Ireland	 Singapore
 Belgium	 Israel	 Slovakia
 Brazil	 Italy	 Slovenia
 Canada	 Japan	 South Africa
 China	 Kenya	 Spain
 Czech Rep.	 Korea Rep. of	 Sweden
 Denmark	 Malaysia	 Switzerland
 Finland	 Mexico	 Thailand
 France	 Netherlands	 Turkey
 Germany	 New Zealand	 Ukraine
 Greece	 Norway	 United Kingdom
 Hungary	 Poland	 United States
	 Portugal	 Serbia and Montenegro

National Certification Bodies NCBs

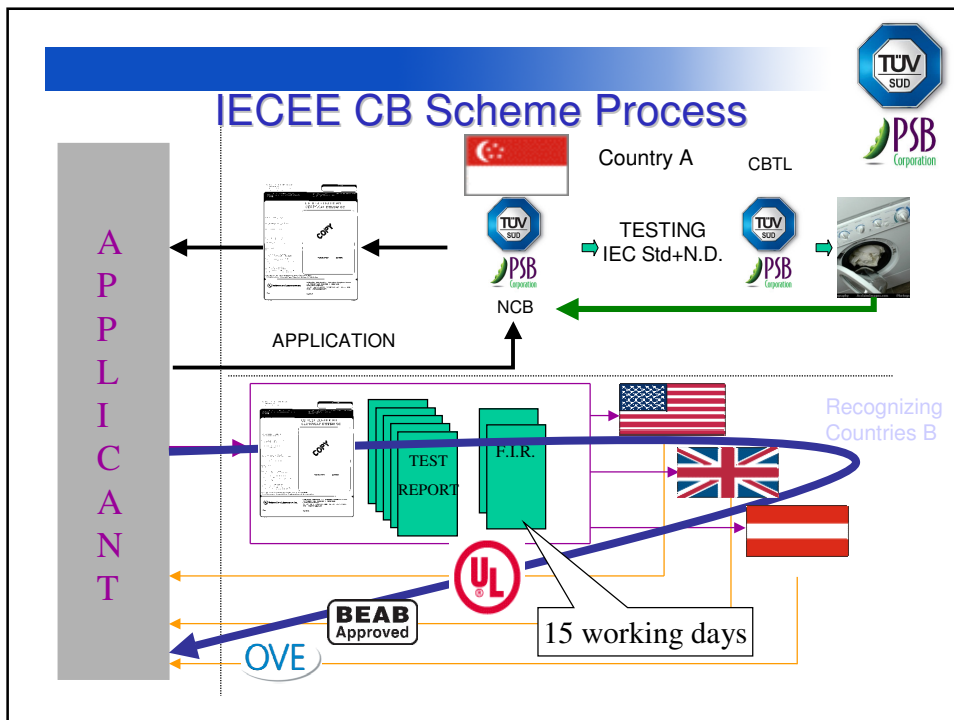
Americas	Europe			Asia/Africa/Far East/Oceania
CSA	OVE	LCIE	IMQ	SAI Global
ITSC	CEBEC	ASTAB	PCBC	CQC
ULC	Electrosuisse	EAB	GOST Re	BIS
UL Inc.	EZU	BSI	EVPU	STQC
MET	VDE	ELOT	UkrTEST	JET
ITS, N.A.	TUV Rh DE	NSAI	MEEI	JQA
TUV Rheinland, NA.	TUV P.S. DE	SII	BBJ-SEP	TUV Rheinland, JP
FMRC	SLG	KEMA	PREDOM	UL APEX
IRAM	LGA	AENOR	CERTIF	KTL
UCIEE	ETS	NEMKO	TSE	KETI
	DEMKO	SEMKO	VINCA	SABS
	FIMKO	SIQ	KVALITET	TUV SUD PSB SIRIM





Global conformity assessment through the CB Scheme

- **CB Test Certificates and associated Test Reports issued by NCB in one country accepted by NCBs in other member countries for purposes of national certification**
- **CB Test Certificates and associated Test Reports directly accepted by Retailers, Buyers, Vendors worldwide**
- **Reduced testing and certification costs**
- **Capacity to eliminate multiple unnecessary national certifications**
- **Portable conformity assessment**





Introduction to Accreditation



Introduction

- Accreditation is an endorsement of a certification body's or test laboratory's independence, integrity and technical competence. Importantly, accreditation provides a certification body and test laboratory with a trust mark and the confidence to offer its services both nationally and worldwide
- Certification bodies and test laboratories are accredited to ISO/IEC Guide 65 and ISO/IEC 17025 respectively to their area of operation (scope)
- APLAC and ILAC multilateral MRA provide mutual recognition of test reports issued by testing labs accredited by signatories
- PAC and IAF multilateral MRA provide mutual recognition of certificates issued by certification bodies accredited by signatories.



Gaps of IECEE CB Scheme and Accreditation

- Acceptance generally at test report level
- No guarantee of no re-testing
- Regulators are encouraged but they are not obliged to accept the test reports
- For those regulators that accept the test reports, there is no guaranteed period committed to accept the reports
- Regulators not required to provide notification when they take action against a regulated EEE.

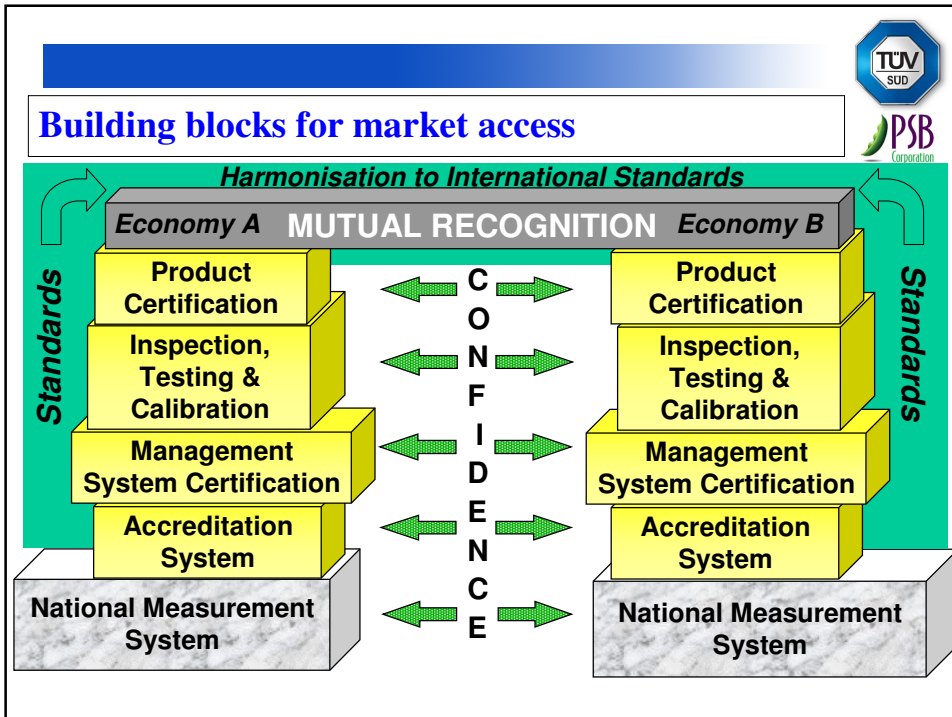
Introduction to MRAs

Introduction

- A Mutual Recognition Agreement (MRA) is an agreement between 2 or more parties to mutually recognise, or accept, each other's conformity assessment results, such as test reports, certificates and inspection results
- Sometimes referred to as Mutual Recognition Arrangement

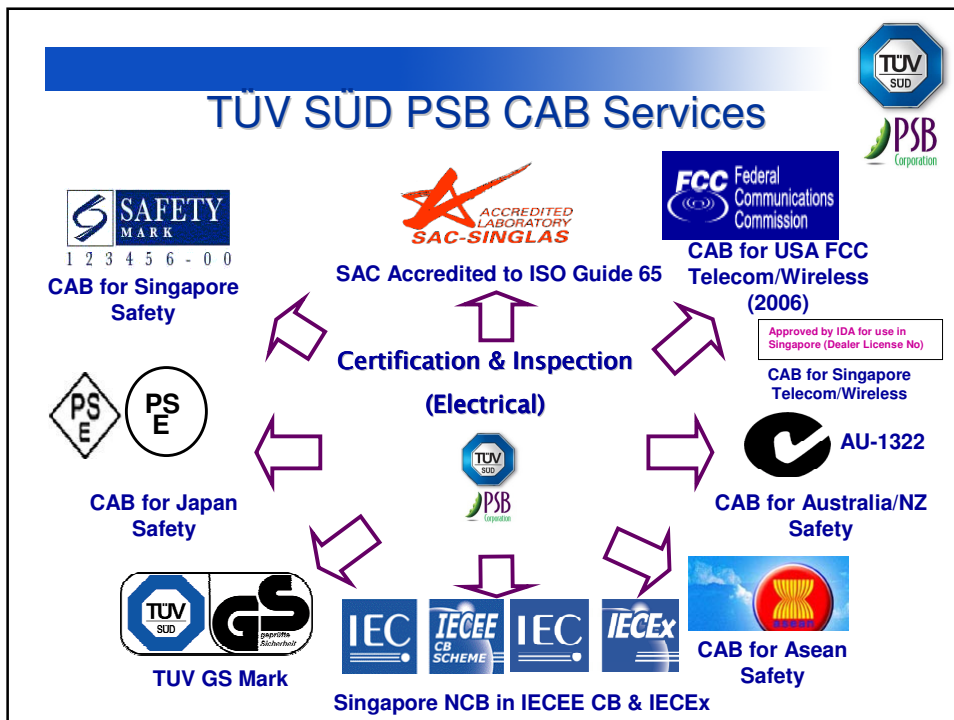

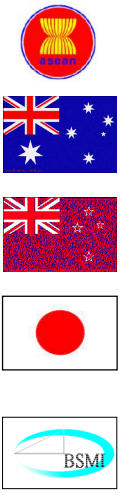
Scope of MRA

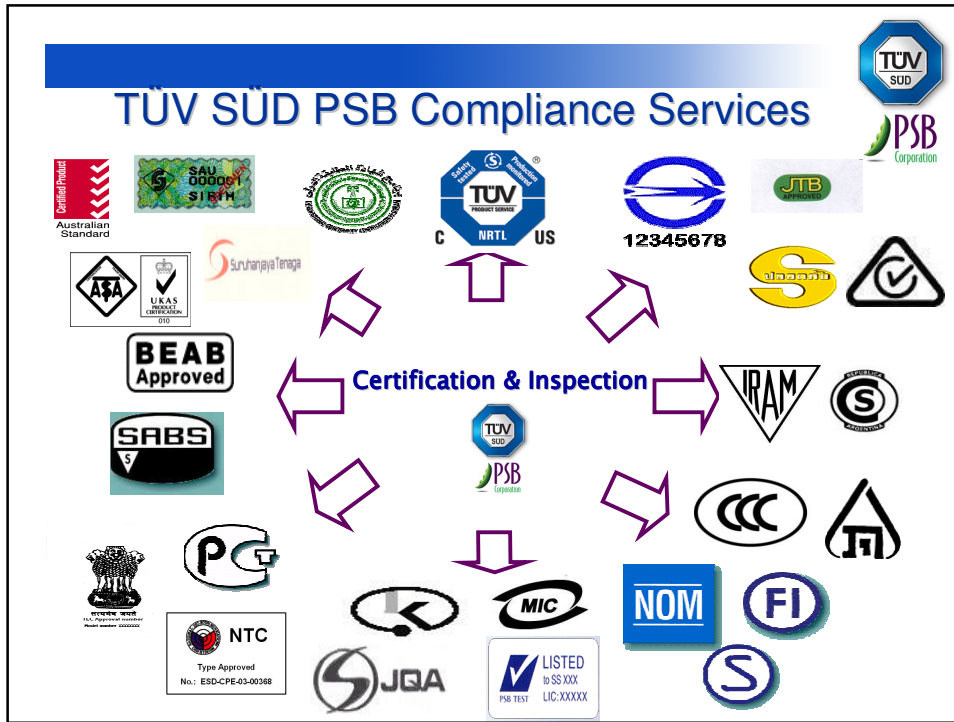
- Goods
- Standards
 - Standards
 - Technical regulations
 - Mandatory requirements
- Safety, energy efficiency and EMC
- Compliance and Conformity assessment procedures
- E.g. electrical and electronic and telecommunication equipment.



TÜV SÜD PSB is a designated CAB of:

- ASEAN EE MRA (signed on 5 April 2002)
- ASMRA Sectoral Annex (signed on 26 Feb 2001)
- ANZSCEP Product Chapter on EE (signed on 14 Nov 2000)
- JSEPA Sectoral Annex on EE (signed on 13 Jan 2002)
- SPRING-BSMI EE MRA (signed on 25 Nov 2005)





Summary

EE MRAs signed between governments or governmental agencies obliged regulators to accept test reports and certifications without the right to re-test/re-certify. They offer market certainty and lower cost of compliance.

In their absence, the IECEE CB Scheme and Accreditation are the next best schemes for market access.



THANK YOU

For more information please contact us at:

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ASIA-PACIFIC ECONOMIC COOPERATION

ASEAN-APEC EEE Seminar

**Benefits for Regulators that accrue from
MRAs and the WTO Objectives**

- Peter Morfee BE (Elect) ME (Mech)
Principal Technical Advisor, Operations
Energy Safety, New Zealand

Introduction

At the APEC workshop in Bali, my paper
(delivered by my colleague Graham Boxall)
identified the role of inter-regulatory co-
operation and co-ordination has in
supporting Regulatory outcomes

Aristophanes' Mirror

In this presentation I will expand on the way in which the functionality of a Regulatory co-operative arrangement translates (reflects) the principles of the WTO and how those reflected principles can benefit a regulatory agency as contributors to technical compliance

The concept of “Aristophanes’ mirror”

Recap of the principles of an RCA.

The elements of an Regulatory Co-operative Arrangement include:

- ◆ Exchange on information of regulatory systems
- ◆ Exchange of incident data
- ◆ Exchange of hazard alerts, product bans, & recalls
- ◆ Co-ordination of surveillance activities and exchange of product surveillance information

A light blue world map is centered in the background of the slide.

RCAs

- ◆ Co-ordination of Standards development activities
- ◆ Exchange of product certification and approval information
- ◆ Development and implementation of enforcement co-ordination protocols
- ◆ Co-ordination of market information material
- ◆ Co-operation with Regulatory review and implementation

A light blue world map is centered in the background of the slide.

WTO Objectives

The WTO seeks to improve trade by reducing the impact of legitimate technical barriers created by health and safety Regulation.

WTO Principles

The WTO principles include:

- ◆ The use of international Standards
- ◆ The implementation of MRAs
- ◆ The use of equivalence approaches
- ◆ The adoption of Good Regulatory Practice
- ◆ The application of Risk management principles
- ◆ The use of SDoC Regulatory systems

Translating the Principles into a Regulatory Context

So how do these principles translate into a Regulatory context?

We know that they contribute to improved trade

Can they be used by a Regulator to improve compliance?

Use of International Standards

The use of common (international) Standards for products has the benefit that any product found to be non-compliant in one market has a very high probability of being non-compliant in other markets

This presents two advantages to Regulators sharing information through a Regulatory co-operative arrangement:

Regulatory Translation

Test Reports, or other compliance / non-compliance information obtained in one jurisdiction, can be applied immediately within any other

Regulators can share post market surveillance activities thereby getting increased return for their surveillance investment.

Application of Good Regulatory Practice

The adoption of good Regulatory Practice using consistent analysis's arising from Inter-Regulatory co-operation, leads to much more consistent Regulatory approaches

Regulatory Translation

These consistencies decrease the Regulatory "Gaps" globally, reducing the markets that will accept products not meeting appropriate regulatory criteria, Compliance / non-compliance information becomes relevant from one Regulatory jurisdiction to another, improving enforcement



Umbrella effect

And, very importantly, the enforcement activities of one jurisdiction spill over into other jurisdictions providing an umbrella effect for all co-operating regulators

Through these mechanisms, compliance is improved without significantly increased regulatory investment



MRAs

While MRAs can be seen as reducing market information, when backed up by Regulatory co-operation, they have the potential to improve enforcement

MRAs that include enforcement enhancement provisions are particularly valuable because they allow enforcement to be carried out against manufacturers who operate outside of the jurisdiction of the markets they supply



MRAs

In NZ's case, we now include provisions in MRAs that empower the Regulatory agencies in the manufacturing economy to enforce compliance for exported products which have been found to be defective in our market

In addition, MRAs serve to provide accurate compliance information about participating market requirements within the reach of exporting manufacturers



MRAs

When the same products are marketed in both export and domestic markets the co-operation becomes even more valuable to both Regulators

All these factors add up to improved compliance outcomes



Use of SDoC

In many Regulatory jurisdictions, control is only placed over higher risk products - often by premarket interventions

It is common for the list of controlled items to contain products that are included simply to be conservative, because products not included have significantly reduced controls.



SDoC applied

The use of an SDoC system to supplement a pre-market regime allows the lower end of the risk profile to be controlled lightly but without creating a regulatory “blind spot”.

In this type of regime, the provisions of ISO 61050 identify the responsible suppliers, and their compliance strategies, thereby increasing enforcement capacities without significant compliance costs

Equivalence

The application of the WTO principle of Equivalence is probably the least understood or applied

When applied however across two or more similar, but different regimes, it has three significant advantages:

Equivalence explored

- ◆ Any enforcement / monitoring activities carried out in one jurisdiction are immediately relevant, and applicable, in the other
- ◆ The level of intervention determined as necessary by the regulator for their manufacturers, based on their capacity for compliance, is applied for both domestically sold and exported products
- ◆ The compliance path for manufacturers is familiar to them and is enforced locally on them

A light blue world map is visible in the background of the slide.

Risk Management

NZ has been developing a predictive risk based model to allow the identification of products that should be subject to intensified regulatory activities

We are now moving this work into the determination of intervention approaches and monitoring levels

A light blue world map is visible in the background of the slide.

Developing model

The application of Risk based analysis is relatively new so we are now working with ASEAN to develop the model further

The system is however looking very promising

Smaller and developing economies

The adoption of the WTO principles coupled with Regulatory co-operation has particular advantages for smaller and developing economies

It provides the information needed for effective Regulation without the need to have developed a full compliance infrastructure, particularly for GRP

Smaller economies

- ◆ Smaller economies can combine together to share regulatory burdens, using their individual expertise benefit the whole
- ◆ Smaller economies can co-ordinate with larger ones gaining significant advantages without free-riding, by carrying out a proportional share of the work

A light blue world map is visible in the background of the slide.

Conclusion

When these factors are considered in combination, the benefits of combining the WTO objectives with Regulatory co-operation become clear.

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New Zealand Approaches

As my paper to the Bali workshop noted NZ now applies RCA principles to MRA negotiation seeking improved Regulatory compliance as an outcome of MRA negotiations processes



The NZ context

Hazard alert systems, Risk management models , combined with Standards based on international guidelines aligned across similar domestic infrastructures and the application of equivalence approaches are our approach to being an effective regulator in an increasingly global marketplace



Concluding comments

We are all fortunate as Regulators of Electrical safety

We regulate one of the most globally consistent regimes, one with the most globally consistent Standards, in a market that demands, and achieves, greater safety through innovation, and where the market demands consistent standards for inter-connectivity



Closing comments

We stand alongside Medicines, Personal Protective Equipment, Medical Equipment and Aircraft Airworthiness, in a sector of global maturity

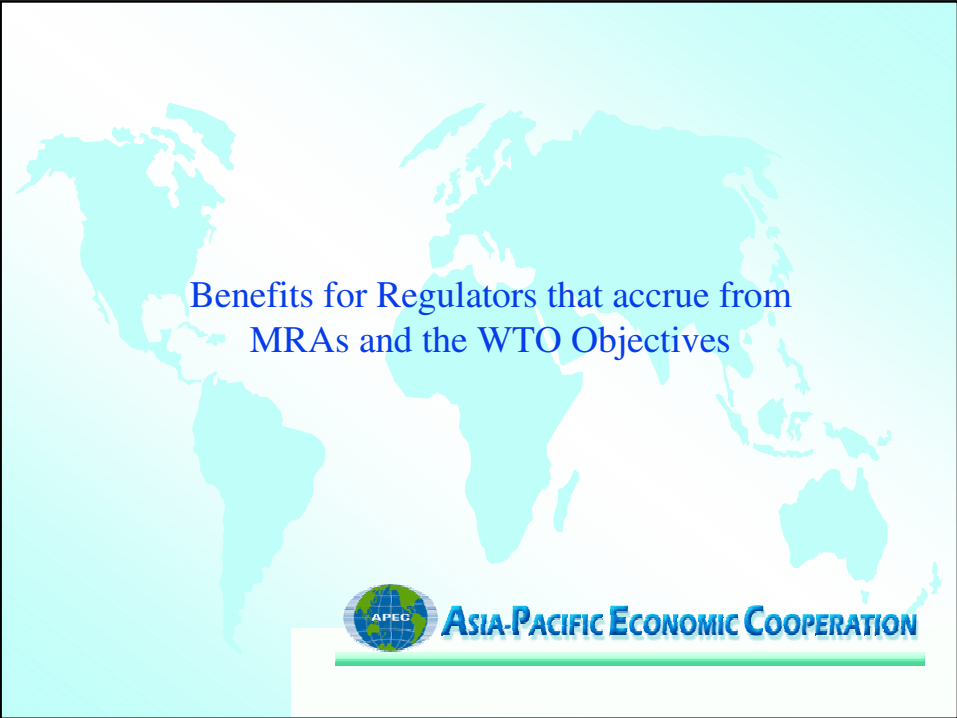
We need only hold hands and share our knowledge to achieve safety for our communities

Let us embrace the WTO objectives and make them our own. Let us use Aristophane's Mirror to see the objectives from our perspective



Aristophane's Mirror

Regulators who use the mirror can develop implementation strategies that embrace globalization objectives so that they improve compliance



Benefits for Regulators that accrue from
MRAs and the WTO Objectives



ASIA-PACIFIC ECONOMIC COOPERATION

9th JAC Meeting report- 20 Feb 2006

1. Singapore elected as JAC Chair from 2007 to 2009
2. JAC clarified the operational procedures of the APEC EE MRA
3. Malaysia's application for participation in Part II of the EE MRA was accepted from 20 Feb 2006
4. Some Member Economies indicated their interest and intent to participate in Part II of the EE MRA
5. Promoting the progress of participation in Part I, II and III:
 - Set up database for better Part I information exchange
 - Regulators involvement
 - Foster closer relations with SRBs
 - Peer evaluation on the Designating Authorities and Designated CABs
 - Seek financial support from APEC

9th JAC Meeting report- 20 Feb 2006

JAC Programme for 2006:

- Set up database for better Part I information exchange
- Develop operational procedures to implement the EE MRA
- Apply for financial support from APEC for a Seminar for EE Regulators and industry in 2006 or 2007
- Organise an expert group to do peer evaluation on the Designating Authorities and Designated CABs

2006 SCSC I's decision concerning the 9th JAC Meeting

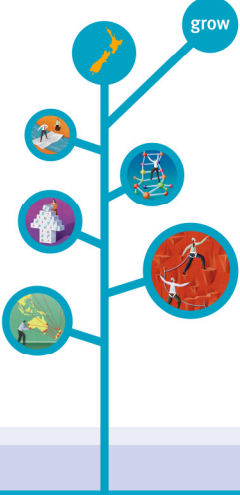
1. The 9th JAC Meeting report and proposed actions were endorsed
2. Japan requested that the report clearly identify how the proposals would promote involvement by more economies in this pathfinder initiative
3. APEC Secretariat indicated that the CTI would be having a discussion on the pathfinder initiatives. However, there were no firm guidelines for assessing pathfinder initiatives
4. Japan and Australia indicated that if the EE MRA was not progressing adequately to maintain pathfinder status, the project would be maintained as an ordinary work item, following the appropriate procedure.

Report of the SCSC II's Meeting in Da Nang

1. The Chair summarised the following recommendations:
 - APEC Leaders should encourage more regulators to regulator dialogue
 - More APEC funding should be provided to support to the JAC by appointing a dedicated secretariat
 - The EE MRA should continue as a pathfinder initiative
2. Japan queried the need for a dedicated secretariat
3. Singapore proposed holding a Workshop for regulators in conjunction with a JAC Meeting. New Zealand supported the proposal
4. Japan indicated that if the EE MRA was not progressing adequately to maintain pathfinder status, the project could be maintained as ordinary work item
5. The SCSC noted the report for submission by the lead economy to CTI.

2007 SCSC I's decision concerning the report by the JAC Chair

1. JAC Chair presented the Workplan for the JAC EE MRA for the next three (3) years. The Workplan included putting forward a TILF project proposal for regulator seminar/workshop to be held in 2008
2. Indonesia reminded the SCSC of the Bali Workshop organised two (2) years ago which led to little progress in the EE MRA and urged that future workshops need to be carefully developed to ensure progress
3. Brunei Darussalam supported the Workplan and reported that it would be participating in Part II and III of the EE MRA
4. Japan commented that the meeting should be held in the margins of the APEC SCSC to encourage attendance
5. New Zealand and China expressed support for the Workplan and in particular the proposed joint meeting between APEC JAC and ASEAN JSC EEE and having the meeting away from APEC SCSC might encourage more regulators to attend
6. The Secretariat pointed out that APEC leaders had endorsed close cooperation between APEC and ASEAN.
7. The SCSC endorsed the EE MRA workplan



Hazard Alert System


An introduction to a Hazard Alert System

Presented by
Mr Peter Morfee
Ministry of Economic Development
New Zealand

Ministry of Economic Development
Manatū Ōhanga

Introduction

- Purpose
- Information Collection
- Architecture
- Security
- Summary



Ministry of Economic Development
Manatū Ōhanga

Background

At the APEC workshop in Bali, my paper (delivered by my colleague Graham Boxall) identified the role of inter-regulatory co-operation and co-ordination has in supporting Regulatory outcomes



Background

In that presentation I highlighted the importance of sharing information on hazardous (unsafe) products.



This presentation seeks advise on the specification for such a system.

Purpose

- **Sharing information on unsafe products within the group of user countries**

Initially, countries using the system would be APEC economies, with a requirement to be able to expand the list of countries in the future.

This will allow the sharing of alerts to other using countries on potential issues.



Purpose

- **Placing selected information into the public domain**

This information will include information about using countries details as well as information on product recalls, prohibitions, prosecutions and other general reports.

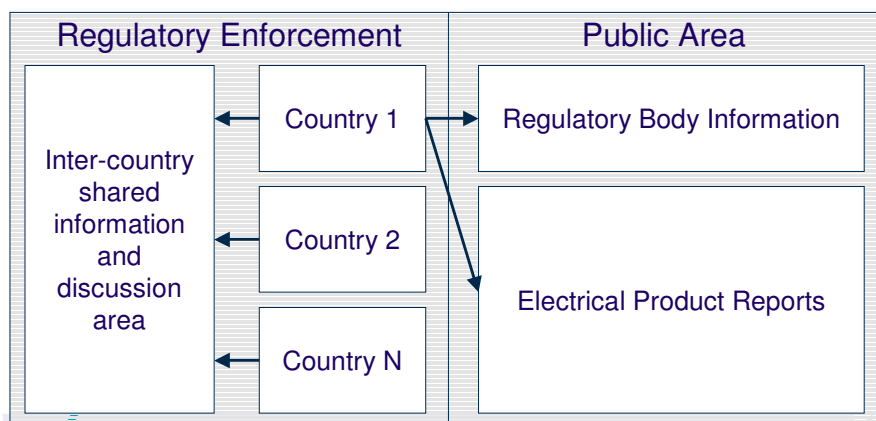


Information Collection

- A description of each country's regulatory regime, including basic electrical details, such as voltage. APEC countries already have much of this information (public access) in place under Part 1 of the EEMRA.
- Detailed information on electrical goods that are being investigated for product safety issues (restricted access).
- Shared discussions between using countries relating to electrical products, investigations and other related topics (restricted access).



Architecture



Security

- Information in the Regulatory Enforcement area would be protected by individual usernames and passwords
- Each user would only have access to their specified country area, and the shared discussion area.
- Data transmission would be protected by the standard “secure HTTP” protocol
- The application would be hosted within a secure managed hosting environment.
- Regular backups would ensure that no data is lost in the event of a failure requiring recovery action
- By default, information would not be shared outside of the country area that the information was added into. Users would be required to explicitly permit sharing of each item of information before it would be placed into the public domain

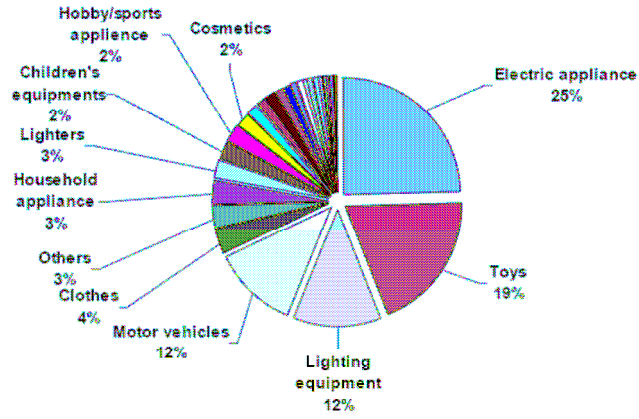


EU RAPEX Information

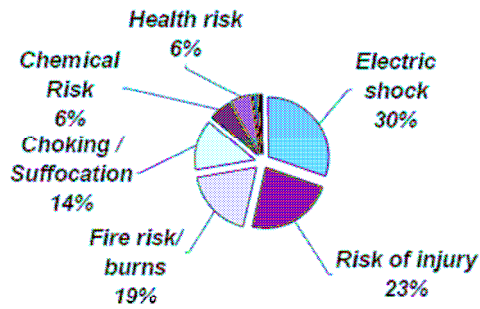
The following graphs were are copied from a recent EU Rapex report.

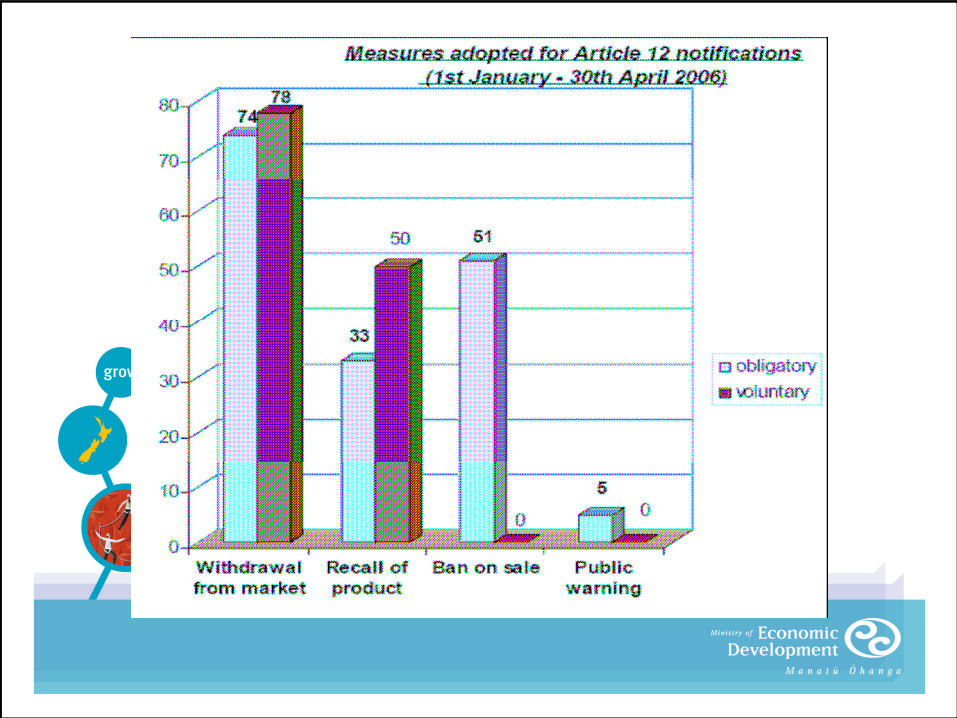


**Categories of products notified under Article 12
(1st January - 30 th April 2006)**



**Products notified under Article 12 by nature the risk
(1st January - 30th April 2006)**





Information Fields

The following fields have been identified for a hazard alert system database:



Hazard Alert data fields

- (a) name of the organisation initiating the alert
- (b) name of the contact point of that organisation
- (c) description of the consumer product
- (d) sufficient information to identify the manufacturer and the place of manufacture
- (e) details of the consumer product
- (f) the hazard
- (g) applicable legislation or technical regulations
- (h) body that undertook the tests (if applicable)
- (i) results of the tests (if applicable)
- (j) measures taken



Australia / NZ incident database

Incident date
Item description
type of equipment
brand name
model number
approval number
manufacture name
state of issue
type of incident
description of incident



Summary



APEC EE MRA Pathfinder Initiative Workplan



Current Situation - Participation

- **Part 1: Information Exchange**
 - **16 Member Economies**
 - Australia (1999), Brunei Darussalam (2003), Chile (2000), PR of China (1999), Hong Kong China (2000), Indonesia (1999), Japan (1999), Korea (1999), Malaysia (1999), New Zealand (1999), Philippines (1999), Russian Federation (2000), Singapore (1999), Chinese Taipei (1999), Thailand (1999), Vietnam (2000)
- **Part 2: Mutual Recognition of Test Reports**
 - **4 Member Economies**
 - Australia (2002), Singapore (2002), New Zealand (2003), Malaysia (2006)
- **Part 3: Mutual Recognition of Certification**
 - **3 Member Economies**
 - Australia (2002), Singapore (2002), New Zealand (2003)



3-year Workplan (1/3)

Plan for 2007

Proposal for TILF-funding (2008) to facilitate participation and implementation of EE MRA.

Objectives of training seminar:

- Enhancing confidence in APLAC and PAC process of accreditation
- Creating a better understanding of IEC standards and the IECEE CB and FCS Schemes
- Creating a better understanding of a multilateral EE MRA such as the ASEAN EE MRA
- Increasing transparency in EE regulatory regimes of Member Economies

Member Economies are encouraged to provide inputs and support proposal



3-year Workplan (2/3)

Plan for 2007

▪ **Possible April 2007 Meeting**

- Back to back meeting with the ASEAN Joint Sectoral Committee for Electrical and Electronic Equipment (JSC EEE)
- JSC EEE has successfully implemented ASEAN EE MRA
- Joint seminar with JSC EEE
- Meeting Agenda:
 - Taking stock on the progress in EE MRA
 - Reporting on changes to regulatory regime
 - Moving forward on participation in Part I, II and III
 - Implementing the EE MRA
 - Updating JAC's Workplan
 - Planning for next meeting



3-year Workplan (3/3)

Plan for 2008

- Meeting to be held back to back with 2008 TILF-funded training seminar
- Implementating EE MRA:
- Notification procedure for designating test lab and cert bodies
- Format for certification.

Plan for 2009

- Singapore to host meeting
- Implementating EE MRA:
- Listing of testing lab
- Listing of certification bodies.



Thank you



**Sub-Committee on Standards and Conformance (SCSC)
Joint Advisory Committee for MRA on Conformity Assessment of
Electrical and Electronic Equipment**

**Report of the Tenth Meeting
Ha Noi, Viet Nam
23-24 April 2007**

1. Opening

The Chair opened the meeting and introduced Dr Ngo Quy Viet, Director General of STAMEQ, to the meeting. Dr Viet delivered the opening remarks, encouraging the implementation of EE MRAs to facilitate trade. The list of delegates attending the meeting is given in Annex A of the report.

2. ASEAN-APEC Joint Seminar, 23 April 2007

The seminar was held to facilitate the exchange of information between developments in ASEAN and APEC and enhance understanding on MRAs. The topics covered were:

- a. ASEAN regional economic integration and ASEAN initiatives for EEE and their trade impact
- b. Perspective of TUV SUD PSB: Are EE MRAs relevant?
- c. Benefits for regulators that accrue from MRAs and the WTO objectives

3. Adoption of the Agenda

The draft agenda was adopted without any amendment.

4. Report of the 9th JAC Meeting and 2006 SCSC I and II and 2007 SCSC I Decision on the JAC Chair's Report of the 9th Meeting and the JAC Chair's Report respectively.

The JAC Chair summarized the report of the 9th JAC meeting, the JAC programme for 2006 and 2007, and SCSC's decision on the report. He also highlighted the need for a Deputy Chair and dedicated Secretariat support.

With regard to Japan's study on the effectiveness of MRAs, the Chair expressed that to be effective, the APEC EE MRA must be implemented and this could be progressed by the listing of testing facilities and certification bodies. He added that the EE MRA is not to replace, but to close gaps and strengthen the use of the IECEE CB Scheme and FCS and the APLAC/PAC MRA/MLAs.

5. Status of Participation and Progressing of the APEC EE MRA

The JAC Chair shared on the Pathfinder Workplan that was presented to 2007 SCSC I.

Part I

The JAC noted that information under Part I is currently available only in the password-protected AIMP website. The meeting felt that since the information should be transparent, it was agreed that information on Part I should be made publicly available and requested the APEC Secretariat to follow-up on it.

In addition, the JAC agreed that updated information should be provided and that all regulations for EEE, which in some economies could be from more than one regulator, should be made available.

Part II and III

Brunei Darussalam briefed on its submission to participate in Part II and III. The meeting endorsed the submission in principle, and agreed that if there is no contestation from member economies to the APEC Secretariat and the JAC Chair by 25 May 2007, the participation will be considered as endorsed.

6. Discussion on “How to progress on participation of Part I, II and III”.

The JAC noted that the Bali seminar highlighted that some member economies are concerned that the non-binding nature of the EEMRA may introduce difficulties to clearly identify legal liability and that this could impede participation in Part II and III. Member economies who are concerned with this are encouraged to elaborate on this concern so the JAC may be able to more effectively respond to it. Member economies are requested to respond to the JAC Chair by 25 May 2007 for consideration at the next meeting.

7. Implementation of APEC EE MRA

Proposed form for listing of designated testing facility and certification body
The draft form tabled by Singapore was endorsed at the meeting.

Certificate of Conformity (CoC)

The draft CoC tabled by Singapore was endorsed at the meeting. Singapore clarified that the name of the manufacturer should be included where it applies to applications based on Type 5 certification.

8. Discussion on application for TILF funding, “Seminar on Understanding and Implementing APEC EE MRA”

The meeting approved the application, with editorial changes. Brunei Darussalam, China, Chinese Taipei, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, New Zealand and Viet Nam agreed to act as co-sponsor for the project. The JAC requested Brunei Darussalam to consider hosting the seminar. Brunei Darussalam will confirm subject to approval of the TILF project.

9. Product Safety Alert Information Interchange System

The meeting supported the concept and New Zealand will be circulating the draft form by **25 May 2007** for comment to New Zealand and the JAC Chair by **25 June 2007**. Member economies are to indicate by **25 June 2007** regarding their participation in the hazard alert system for EEE.

10. JAC Plan for 2007

The meeting agreed to the workplan presented by the JAC Chair. For 2008 and 2009, the meeting agreed to New Zealand's suggestion to increase interaction and cooperation among regulators through more frequent meetings as outlined in the Bali seminar. The workplan as presented by the JAC Chair is given in **Annex B** of the report.

11. The next JAC meeting

The meeting agreed in principle to meet in Malaysia in November 2007, subject to confirmation.

12. Any Other Business

None.

13. Meeting Documents

The JAC agreed to classify all documents as restricted, with the exception of the agenda and JAC meeting report.

14. The JAC would like to express its appreciation to the host, STAMEQ, for the excellent arrangements and hospitality provided for the meeting.

Michael Ong
JAC Chair
2007-04-24

ANNEX A – DELEGATION LIST

NO	TITLE	NAME	ORGANIZATION	ECONOMY
1	Ms.	ROSALIND KHAN	EXECUTIVE ENGINEER - MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT	BRUNEI DARUSSALAM
2	Ms.	Du Chunjing	Deputy Director - Certification and Accreditation Administration of the People's Republic of China (CNCA)	China
3	Mr.	Sunyoto	BSN	Indonesia
4	Mr.	Muhammad Nukman Wijaya, ST	Center of standardization cooperation - BSN	Indonesia
5	Mr.	Bambang Hendiswara	CENTER FOR STANDARDIZATION	Indonesia
6	Ms.	Frida Adiati	CENTER FOR STANDARDIZATION	Indonesia
7	Ms.	Nus Nuzulia Ishak	CENTER FOR STANDARDIZATION	Indonesia
8	Ms.	Cut Fahra Hanum	Deprin	Indonesia
9	Mr.	Hasbi Assidiq	Deprin	Indonesia
10	Mr.	Tony Sinambela	Deprind	Indonesia
11	Mr.	Ratna Budi Mulyati	KPI	Indonesia
12	Ms.	Mika Nishimura	Technical Officer - Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry	Japan
13	Mr.	Ismail Bin Anuar	Director, Electrical Safety Department, Energy Commission, Malaysia	Malaysia

14	Mr.	Muhammad Sharul Azam Bin Abdul Rahim	ENERGY COMMISSION	Malaysia
15	Mr.	Peter Morfee	Principal Technical Advisor - Ministry of Economic Development	New Zealand
16	Mr.	Michael Ong	Director - SPRING Singapore	Singapore
17	Mr.	Tan Boon Chong	General Manager - Singapore Electrical Testing Services	Singapore
18	Mr.	Dennis Chew	Senior Manager - SPRING Singapore	Singapore
19	Mr.	Richard Hong	TÜV SÜD PSB Corporation Pte Ltd	Singapore
21	Mr.	Luong Van Phan	STAMEQ	Vietnam
22	Ms.	Le Huong Huong	STAMEQ	Vietnam
23	Ms	Hsiu Chen Lee	Bureau of Standards, Metrology and Inspection, Ministry of Economic Affairs	Chinese Taipei
24	Mr.	Hsu Ching-Ting	Bureau of Standards, Metrology and Inspection	Chinese Taipei

ANNEX B – JAC WORKPLAN

Prepared by JAC Chair

Plan for 2007

- ***Proposal for TILF-funding (2008) to facilitate participation and implementation of EE MRA.***

Objectives of training seminar:

- Enhancing confidence in APLAC and PAC process of accreditation
 - Creating a better understanding of IEC standards and the IECEE CB and FCS Schemes
 - Creating a better understanding of a multilateral EE MRA such as the ASEAN EE MRA
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- Singapore to host meeting
- Implementating EE MRA:
- Listing of testing lab
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