# Need for Compliance – an Industry Perspective

GLOBAL LIGHTING ASSOCIATION

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# What is the Global Lighting Association?

- The **Global Lighting Association** is a grouping of peak national and regional lighting associations representing over 5,000 lighting manufacturers and US$75 billion annual sales.

# Our mission

- **The Global Lighting Association**

    supports the creation of **new opportunities** for lighting in addressing **socio-economic and demographic trends** and requirements, given **the paradigm shift towards intelligent LED lighting systems** and the role new lighting technology will play in moving **towards a sustainable society.**

# GLA's position on product compliance and fair competition

- Lighting products must meet minimum safety requirements in all markets.

- GLA supports reasonable regulatory limits for energy performance of lighting products - established by governments based on consultation with all stakeholders from the respective region - in order to permit product availability in the mass market.

- GLA members oppose regulations and standards not based on scientific or other non-discriminatory justification.

- Markets should be open and applicable standards and regulations enforced by government.

- GLA members have zero tolerance for counterfeit products, for products having counterfeit certification marks, and for products not complying with applicable national and regional regulations.

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# The role of regulators

Regulators need to ensure that:

- Unsafe and low quality/poor performing products are kept from the market.

- A minimum level of quality is guaranteed, so that above that level, individual vendors may choose to compete on various quality aspects and quality levels; and that price differentiation is possible.

- Adequate product surveillance/enforcement in place to ensure that vendors are kept to their promise ("*what is on the box is in the box*").

# The role of standards

Standardisation bodies should ensure that:

- Interoperability of products is guaranteed, *so that customers have freedom to choose between individual brands*
- Standards follow technological development and innovation
- Standards are globally harmonized
- Standards are set by involving all (willing and able) stakeholders

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# The Framework for Innovation
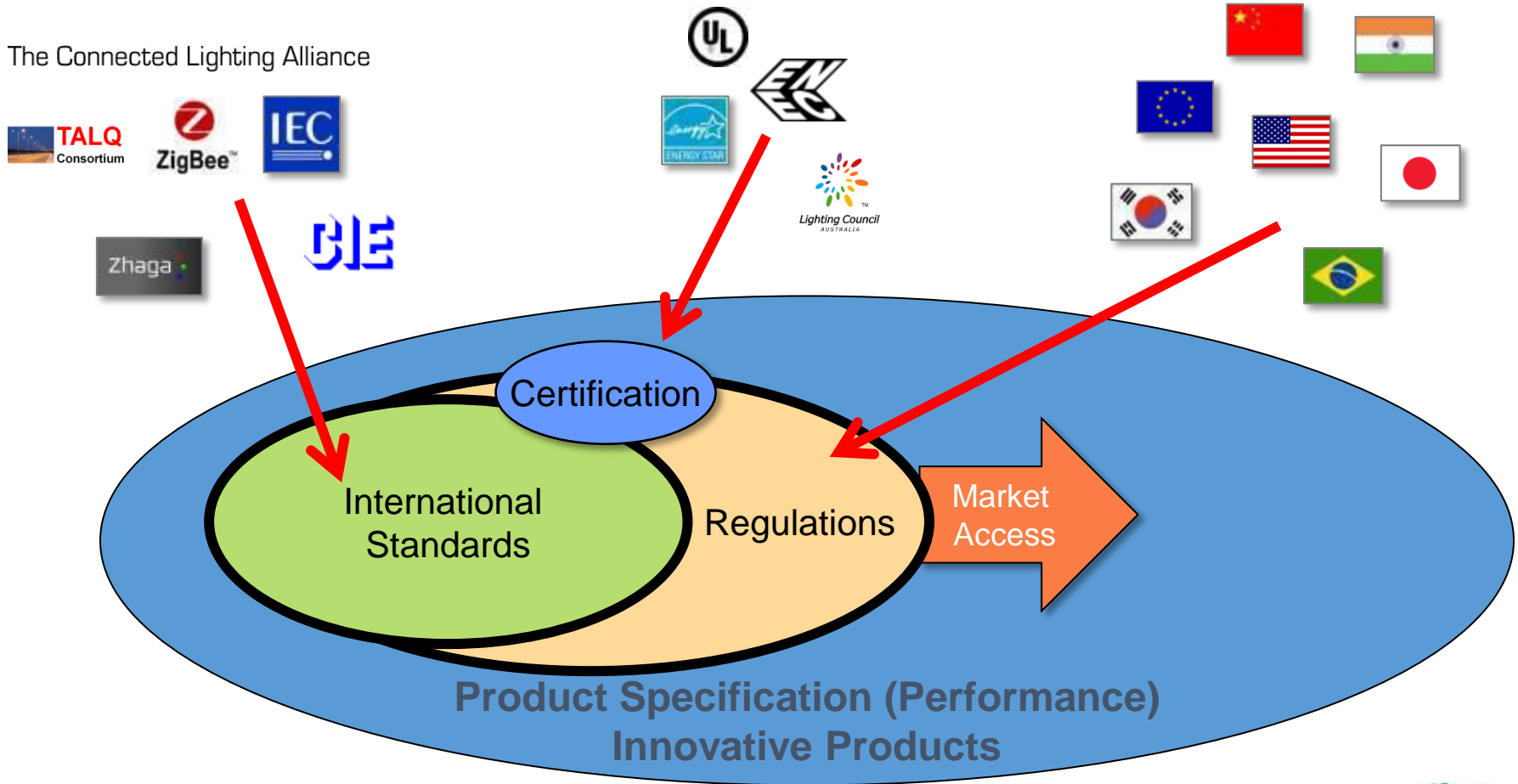
# The problem

- Lack of awareness of which products are for which purpose
- Difficulty for consumers to make informed purchasing decisions
- Too many low quality products in the international market
- Too many false claims about LED performance
- Absence of market surveillance/enforcement structures

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# What is enforcement?

Enforcement in the context of non-compliant lighting products implies:

- applying **appropriate measures**, including financial penalties, to manufacturers, importers, re-sellers and installers as appropriate

- with the object of **discouraging illegal behaviour**

- applied in a **fair and objective** manner

- according to **reasonable** and **published regulations** based on **sound technical principles** and **accepted international standards processes**

- and according to **the rule of law** operating in the country/region

*Note: This is a definition proposed by the presentation's author for the sake of addressing the agenda and promoting debate and is not necessarily the policy of the Global Lighting Association.*

## What are the consequences of non-compliance for industry?

- Distorts competition by providing an unfair advantage to those who fail to comply with regulations

- Compromises consumer/user/public health and safety (e.g. electrically unsafe products, use or misuse of banned/controlled substances in manufacturing processes, electromagnetic interference)

- Encourages non-conforming behaviour in others

  - *'I can't compete against illegal products, so I too will supply non-conforming products'*

  - *'My competitor is getting away with illegal behaviour, so I can too'*

- Discourages innovation by encouraging lowest cost options and damaging the business of innovators

- Damages the reputation of the entire industry

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## How can manufacturers and suppliers support compliance ?

1.  Provide data to regulators
    - Market data assists regulators make informed decisions


2.  Notify regulators of non-compliant product
    - competitors often best-placed to identify non-compliance
    - enables regulators to make best use of scarce resources


3.  Campaign collectively through their trade association against non-compliant product
    -  Targets can include public, consumers, media, installers, purchasing groups

# Global Conference on Monitoring, Verification and Enforcement?

- Many regions/countries lack adequate market surveillance and enforcement

- A LightingEurope assessment shows significant quantity of lighting products in Europe and elsewhere do not conform to applicable legislation and regulations.

- GLA congratulates lites.asia and UNEP for this workshop and suggests a global conference on Monitoring, Verification & Enforcement may also be appropriate

    - Share best practices
    - Learn about regional differences and requirements
    - Reinforce message **'no regulation without surveillance & enforcement'**
    - Strive for common global approaches

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# www.globallightingassociation.org

## Regional associations

- Abilux, Brazil
- China Association of Lighting Industry (CALI)
- Electric Lamp and Component Manufacturers Association (ELCOMA), India
- LightingEurope
- Lighting Council Australia (LCA)
- National Electrical Manufacturers Association(NEMA), US
- Taiwan Lighting Fixture Export Association (TLFEA)
- Korea Institute of Lighting Technology (KILT)
- Japan Lighting Manufacturers Association (JLMA)
- Middle East Lighting Association (MELA) (Observer)