

中国 WTO/TBT 国家通报咨询中心

China WTO/TBT National Notification & Enquiry Center

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Subject: Comments from P. R. China on United States of America Notification G/TBT/N/USA/1191 Energy Labeling Rule	

Comments from P. R. China on United States of America

Notification G/TBT/N/USA/1191

Energy Labeling Rule

Dear Sir or Madam,

We appreciate the opportunity to submit comments on the notified regulation proposed by Federal Trade Commission (FTC) of United States of America.

Enclosed please find comments in English and Chinese.

Please acknowledge receipt of the comments by e-mail to Pengdy@aqsiq.gov.cn.

Thank you very much in advance for Federal Trade Commission (FTC) of United States of America taking into account comments from P. R. China. Your formal reply will be appreciated.

Best regards,

Wang lizhou

Deputy Director General

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Notification G/TBT/N/USA/1191

Energy Labeling Rule

China government appreciates USA government's effort in protection of the environment and energy saving, and also appreciates USA for giving other WTO members the opportunity to comment on the USA No.1191 TBT Notification.

In accordance with Article 2.9.4 of Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade that "without discrimination, allow reasonable time for other Members to make comments in writing, discuss these comments upon request, and take these written comments and the results of these discussions into account", we sincerely request USA to consider the following review comment of China.

1. DOE has not specified final test method of portable air conditioner, and energy efficiency requirements of portable air conditioner provided by DOE are based on the CEER of ANSI/AHAM PAC-1 standard test, while FTC bases it on EER of the standard ANSI/ASHRAE 128, inconsistent with the above mentioned criteria. Therefore we'd like to suggest FTC issue energy label of portable air conditioner until final test method has been determined by DOE.

2. The regulation requires that both portable air conditioner and room air conditioner use the same energy label, but their division principle and test method for cooling capacity (btu) are completely different. The portable air conditioner is tested according to ANSI/AHAM PAC-1 standards, but the room air conditioner is tested according to ANSI/AHAM RAC-1 standards. We suggest that DOE distinguish energy labels for portable air conditioner and room air conditioner.

3. The draft notification standard has no clear definition on for large-diameter and high-speed small diameter ceiling fans respectively, therefore we'd like to suggest US provide clear definition for above mentioned product..

4. The draft notification standard states that FTC estimates that there are approximately 2,700,000 ceiling fan units (of the type relevant here), 1,000,000 portable air conditioner units, and 100,000 electric instantaneous water heaters shipped each year in the U.S., therefore we'd like to suggest US provide the basis for assessing energy efficiency data or the sampling principles.

5. The draft notification standard states that Manufacturers will require approximately 3 hours to test each new basic

ceiling fan model, 24 hours for each water heater, and 36

hours for portable air conditioners, the test cycle of which we consider to be too short, therefore we'd like to suggest US extend assess time of the test cycles.

Comments in Chinese are in below:

中国政府赞赏美国政府在环境保护和节能方面所做的努力，同时感谢给予其他WTO成员评议通报的机会，中方经过审慎研究，对美方下列通报提出评议

意见，根据 TBT 协定第 2.9.4 条“无歧视地给予其他成员合理的时间以提出书面意见，应请求讨论这些意见，并对这些书面意见和讨论的结果予以考虑”的规定，请贵方对中方的评议意见予以考虑，中方评议意见的具体内容如下：

1. DOE 对于移动空调的最终测试方法还没有明确，并且 DOE 对于移动空调的能效要求是根据 ANSI/AHAM PAC-1 标准测试的 CEER，而 FTC 是根据 ANSI/ASHRAE 128 标准的 EER，两者不统一，建议 FTC 等待 DOE 的最终测试方法确定之后再颁布移动空调的能源标签。

2. 本法规规定移动空调和房间空调用同一个能源标签，但两者的制冷量（btu）的划分原则和测试方法完全不一样，移动空调根据 ANSI/AHAM PAC-1 测试，房间空调根据 ANSI/AHAM RAC-1 标准测试。建议美方区分移动空调和房间空调的能源标签。

3. 大直径和高速小直径吊扇缺少明确的定义，请美方明确定义范围。

4. FTC 评估美国每年大约有 2,700,000 台吊扇、1,000,000 台移动空调和 100,000 台快热式热水器的装船量，请美方提供评估能效数据的依据或抽样原则。

5. FTC 评估的吊扇的测试周期为 3 个小时，热水器为 24 个小时，移动空调为 36 个小时，我方认为测试周期过短，建议美方延长对测试周期的评估时间。