EIGHTY-SIXTH ORDINARY SESSION OF THE ECOWAS COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

ACCRA, 17 JUNE 2021

REGULATION C/REG.1/06/21 ADOPTING THE 2020 AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF TWELVE ECOWAS INSTITUTIONS AND SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS,

MINDFUL of Articles 10, 11 and 12 of the ECOWAS Treaty as amended, establishing the Council of Ministers, and defining its composition and functions.

MINDFUL of Article 75 of the said Treaty on the appointment of the External Auditors of the ECOWAS Institutions.

MINDFUL of the Financial Regulations and Manual of Accounting Procedures of the Institutions of ECOWAS, as amended by Regulation C/REG.13/12/18.

BEARING IN MIND the engagement of the firm of « PWC/Ghana » as the External Auditors of the Community Institutions and Specialized Agencies and the terms of said engagement.

AFTER CONSIDERING the report of the firm, « PWC/Ghana » on the 2020 Financial Statements of ECOWAS Institutions and Specialized Agencies.

ON THE RECOMMENDATION of the forty-third session of the Audit Committee, held in Accra, from 2 – 4 June 2021;

ON THE OPINION of the ECOWAS Parliament at its 2nd Session held on 13th to19th January 2021 at Abuja.

ENACTS:

ARTICLE 1: ADOPTION

1. The audited financial statements of twelve ECOWAS Institutions and Specialised Agencies herein attached as annexes to this **Regulation C/REG.1/06/21** are hereby adopted.

2. The said ECOWAS Institutions and Specialised Agencies are:

    1. The ECOWAS Commission.

2. The ECOWAS Parliament.
3. The Community Court of Justice.
4. The Inter-Governmental Action Group Against Money Laundering in West Africa (GIABA).
5. The West African Health Organization (WAHO).
6. The ECOWAS Centre for Renewable Energy & Energy Efficiency (ECREEE).
7. The ECOWAS Regional Electricity Regulatory Authority (ERERA).
8. The ECOWAS Gender Development Center.
9. The ECOWAS Youth & Sports Development Center.
10. The ECOWAS Water Resources Coordination Centre.
11. The ECOWAS Regional Agency for Agriculture & Food (RAAF).
12. The ECOWAS Projects Preparation and Development Unit (PPDU).

ARTICLE 2: ENTRY INTO FORCE

This **Regulation C/REG.1/06/21** shall enter into force on the date of signature by the Chairperson of the ECOWAS Council of Ministers.

ARTICLE 3: PUBLICATION

1. This **Regulation C/REG.1/06/21** shall be published by the ECOWAS Commission in the official Journal of the Community from the date of signing by the Chairperson of the Council of Ministers.

2. This Regulation shall also be published by each Member State in its National Gazette from the date of notification by the President of the ECOWAS Commission.

DONE IN ACCRA, THIS 17TH DAY OF JUNE 2021

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HON. SHIRLEY AYORKOR BOTCHWEY

THE CHAIRPERSON
FOR THE COUNCIL

EIGHTY-SIXTH ORDINARY SESSION OF THE ECOWAS COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

ACCRA, 17 JUNE 2021

REGULATION C/REG.2/06/21 ADOPTING THE 2016, 2017, 2018 AND 2019 AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ECOWAS COMMUNITY LEVY ACCOUNT

THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS,

MINDFUL of Articles 10, 11 and 12 of the ECOWAS Treaty as amended, establishing the Council of Ministers and defining its composition and functions;

MINDFUL of Article 75 of the said Treaty on the appointment of the External Auditors of the ECOWAS Institutions;

MINDFUL of Article 72 of the aforementioned Treaty instituting a Community levy for the purpose of generating resources for financing Community activities;

MINDFUL of Protocol A/P.1/7/96 on the conditions for the application and utilisation of the Community levy;

BEARING IN MIND the engagement of the firm of « PWC/Ghana » as the External Auditors of the Community Institutions and Specialized Agencies and the terms of said engagement;

AFTER CONSIDERING the report of the firm, « PWC/Ghana » on the 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019 Financial Statements of the Community Levy Account;

ON THE RECOMMENDATION of the forty-third session of the Audit Committee, held in Accra , from 2 – 4 June 2021;

ON THE OPINION of the ECOWAS Parliament at its First Session held on 27th May to June 12, 2021 at Abuja.

ENACTS:

ARTICLE 1: ADOPTION

The 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019 audited Financial Statements of the Community Levy Account herein attached as annexes to this **Regulation C/REG.2/06/21** are hereby adopted.

ARTICLE 2: ENTRY INTO FORCE

This **Regulation C/REG.2/06/21** comes into force on the date of its signature by the Chairperson of the Council of Ministers.

ARTICLE 3: PUBLICATION

1. This **Regulation C/REG.2/06/21** shall be published in the Official Journal of the Community by the Commission from the date of signing by the Chairperson of the Council.

2. This **Regulation C/REG.2/06/21** shall be published by each Member State in its Official Journal from the date of its notification by the Commission.

DONE IN ACCRA, THIS 17TH DAY OF JUNE 2021



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HON. SHIRLEY AYORKOR BOTCHWEY

THE CHAIRPERSON
FOR THE COUNCIL

EIGHTY-SIXTH ORDINARY SESSION OF THE ECOWAS COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Accra, June 16-17, 2021

REGULATION C/REG. 3/6/21 RELATING TO THE REPEAL OF THE ABSORPTION CLAUSE FOR THE PURPOSES OF CONVERSION OF CONTRACT STAFF IN ECOWAS INSTITUTIONS

THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS,

MINDFUL of Articles 10, 11 and 12 of the Revised Treaty establishing the Council of Ministers and defining its composition and functions.

MINDFUL of the provisions of paragraphs (b) and (c) of Article 15 of the ECOWAS Staff Regulations under which contract staff are appointed for a period ranging from six (6) months to three (3) years subject to renewal.

MINDFUL of paragraph 51 of the Report of our eighty-sixth ordinary session held in Accra from June 16 to 17, 2021, repealing the absorption clause and providing for the conversion according to List A to C contained in Report of the staff skills audit of ECOWAS Institutions.

CONSIDERING that within the framework of projects funded by ECOWAS and those funded by Development Partners for ECOWAS, staff were recruited under the conditions provided for by the texts governing the said projects;

AWARE that some contract project staff have already performed satisfactory services essential to the proper functioning of community projects during the time spent within ECOWAS Institutions;

CONSIDERING the logistic challenges observed along with the exorbitant costs for the effective and timely recruitment of staff for ECOWAS Institutions;

TAKING into account the exceptional administrative measure for the conversion of certain contract staff on projects into permanent staff with regard to the criteria fixed in Regulation C/REG.16/12/19 of the ordinary eighty third (83rd) Session of the council of ministers held in Abuja from 17 to 19 of December;

ARTICLE 4: PUBLICATION

1. This **Regulation C/REG.3/06/21** shall be published in the Official Journal of the Community by the Commission from the date of signing by the Chairperson of the Council.

2. This **Regulation C/REG.3/06/21** shall be published by each Member State in its Official Journal from the date of notification by the Commission.

DONE IN ACCRA, JUNE 17, 2021



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HON. SHIRLEY AYORKOR BOTCHWEY

THE CHAIRPERSON

FOR THE COUNCIL

ENACTS:

ARTICLE 1
The revised organisational chart of the Inter-Governmental Action Group against Money Laundering in West Africa (GIABA) attached as an annex to this **Regulation C/REG.4/6/21** is hereby approved.

ARTICLE 2
The revised organisational chart shall incorporate eight (08) new positions at the Evaluation and Compliance Directorate.

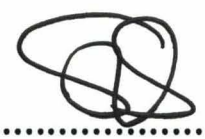
ARTICLE 3
This **Regulation C/REG.4/6/21** shall enter into force upon its signature by the Chairperson of the Council of Ministers.

ARTICLE 4

1. This **Regulation C/REG.4/6/21** shall be published in the Official Journal of the Community by the Commission from the date of its signature by the Chairperson of the Council of Ministers.

2. It shall also be published in the National Gazette of each Member State from the date of notification by the President of the Commission.

DONE AT ACCRA, THIS 17TH DAY OF JUNE 2021



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HON. SHIRLEY AYORKOR BOTCHWEY

CHAIRPERSON
FOR THE COUNCIL

EIGHTY SIXTH ORDINARY SESSION OF THE ECOWAS COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

ACCRA, 17 JUNE 2021

REGULATION C/REG.4/6/21 ADOPTING A REVISED THE ORGANISATIONAL CHART OF THE COMMUNITY INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ACTION GROUP AGAINST MONEY LAUNDERING IN WEST AFRICA (GIABA)

THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS,

MINDFUL of Articles 10, 11 and 12 of the Economic Community of West African States Revised Treaty establishing the Council of Ministers and defining its composition and function;

MINDFUL of Decision A/DEC./12/99 relating to the establishment of the Inter-Governmental Action Group Against Money Laundering in West Africa (GIABA);

MINDFUL of Regulation C/REG.6/07/18 adopting the New Organogram of GIABA under the framework of the Institutional Reform of ECOWAS Institutions;

NOTING that GIABA was granted in 2010, the status of FATF-Style Regional Body (FSRB) associate member of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), a globally recognised intergovernmental body set up by the G-7 countries to combat money laundering;

NOTING ALSO that due to challenges with staff strength, GIABA has been unable to fully discharge its key obligations as a FSRB, leading to the decision of FAFT at its Plenary session of February 2021 to place GIABA on an Effectiveness Improvement Process (EIP);

CONSCIOUS that failure to improve its performance is likely to lead to serious and adverse circumstances for GIABA including suspension from FAFT, a failure to reach the status of full membership of FAFT or a declaration of the GIABA region as high risk;

CONVINCED of the need to adopt a revised organisational chart of GIABA to enable the Institution to fully meet its obligations as an FATF-Style Regional Body (FSRB) associate member;

ON THE RECOMMENDATION of the twenty-ninth session of the Administration and Finance Committee, held in Accra on 8 -12 June 2021;

WHEREAS the criteria defined therein are four (4), namely:

a) Must be recruited into a project;

b) Must have an interview report;

c) Must have the post in the organizational chart of an ECOWAS Institution;

d) Must have an absorption clause in the relevant project document.

TAKING into account the recommendations of the Auditor General for withdrawing or repealing the absorption clause to enable an efficient conversion of contract staff;

NOTING that in the implementation of these criteria listed above, some staff fulfilling three (3) of the four (4) criteria could not be absorbed or converted, because of the absorption clause;

ON THE RECOMMENDATION of the Auditor General in his 2020 annual report and after deliberation on this matter;

ENACTS:

ARTICLE 1: REPEAL OF THE ABSORPTION CLAUSE

The absorption clause in Regulation C/REG.16/12/19 above is hereby repealed;

ARTICLE 2: CONVERSION OF CONTRACT STAFF

The contract staff who meet or fulfill the following four criteria shall be converted into permanent staff :

a) Must be recruited into a project;

b) Shall have an interview report;

c) Must have the post in the organizational chart of an ECOWAS Institution;

d) Must be in List A to C contained in the Report of the staff skills audit of ECOWAS Institutions;

ARTICLE 3: ENTRY INTO FORCE

This **Regulation C/REG.3/06/21** comes into force on the date of its signature by the Chairperson of the Council of Ministers.

EIGHTY-SIXTH ORDINARY SESSION OF THE ECOWAS COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

ACCRA, 17 JUNE 2021

REGULATION C/REG.5/06/21 RELATING TO THE ADOPTION OF THE ECOWAS HYDROMET INITIATIVE

THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS,

MINDFUL of Articles 10, 11 and 12 of the Revised ECOWAS Treaty as amended establishing the Council of Ministers and defining its composition and functions;

MINDFUL of Article 3 paragraphs (a) and (b) of the said Treaty relating to the harmonization and coordination of national policies and the promotion of integration programmes, projects and activities, particularly in agriculture, natural resources, environmental protection, industry, health, science and technology;

MINDFUL of Articles 25, 27, 29, 30 and 31 of the Revised ECOWAS Treaty relating in particular to agricultural development and food security, science and technology, environment, hazardous and toxic wastes and natural resources;

MINDFUL of the Protocol A/P.20/5/80 on ECOWAS transport programme adopted on 28 May 1980;

MINDFUL of Supplementary Act A/SA.11/01/05 adopting the ECOWAS Agricultural Policy;

MINDFUL of Supplementary Act A/SA.4/12/08 adopting an ECOWAS Environmental Policy;

MINDFUL of Supplementary Act A/SA.5/12/08 adopting West Africa's Water Resource Policy;

MINDFUL of Supplementary Act A/SA.2/06/12 adopting an ECOWAS Policy on Science, Technology and Innovation and its Action Plan;

MINDFUL of Decision A/DEC.3/5/82 on ECOWAS Energy Policy;

MINDFUL of the ECOWAS Meteorology Programme adopted in June 2017 by the Council of Ministers;

RECALLING the African Revised Integrated Meteorology Strategy adopted by the African Ministerial Conference on Meteorology in March 2021;

BEARING IN MIND the Convention of the World Meteorological Organization of 23 March 1950, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, adopted on 20 June 1992 and the associated protocols and Agreement, and the Paris Agreement adopted in December 2015;

NOTING the impact of climate change especially in Transport, Energy Agriculture, Environment, and Water Resources through deteriorating Hydrological, Meteorological, and Disaster Risk Reduction services in the ECOWAS region;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the need to strengthen weather, water, climate information and disaster risk management strategies, and improve their services in order to achieve sustainable development and reduce disaster and climate risk in the region;

CONVINCED of the need to strengthen Hydrological and Meteorological Services with qualitative data and human resources to provide accurate and timely information for decision makers in Agriculture, Disaster Risk Reduction, Transportation, Energy and Water Resources;

DESIROUS to mitigate the impact of climate change, ameliorate the quality of the living environment, improve Agricultural activities and Transportation by providing accurate and timely weather and climate services;

ON THE RECOMMENDATION of the Sectoral Ministers in charge of Hydrology, Meteorology, Gender, and Disaster Risk Reduction held on 22 April 2021 in Banjul;

ON THE OPINION of the First session of the ECOWAS Parliament held in Abuja from 27 May to 12 June 2021;

ENACTS:

ARTICLE 1: ADOPTION

The ECOWAS Hydromet Initiative herein attached as an annex to this **Regulation C/REG.5/06/21** is hereby adopted.

ARTICLE 2: ENTRY INTO FORCE

This **Regulation C/REG.5/06/21** shall enter into force on the date of signature by the Chairperson of the ECOWAS Council of Ministers.

ARTICLE 3 : PUBLICATION

1. This Regulation shall be published by the ECOWAS Commission in the official Journal of the Community from the date of its signing by the Chairperson of the Council of Ministers.

2. This Regulation shall also be published by each Member State in its National Gazette from the date of notification by the President of the Commission.

DONE IN ACCRA, THIS 17TH DAY OF JUNE 2021



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HON. SHIRLEY AYORKOR BOTCHWEY

THE CHAIRPERSON
FOR THE COUNCIL

EIGHTY-SIXTH ORDINARY SESSION OF THE ECOWAS COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

ACCRA, 17 JUNE 2021

REGULATION C/REG.6/06/21 RELATING TO THE ADOPTION OF THE ECOWAS REGIONAL FLOOD RISK MANAGEMENT STRATEGY (2020-2025)

MINDFUL of Articles 10, 11 and 12 of the ECOWAS Revised Treaty relating to the establishment of the Council of Ministers and defining its composition and functions;

MINDFUL of the Article 4 of the ECOWAS Revised Treaty wherein Member States undertake to guarantee social justice, human security, civil protection, a peaceful environment as well as stability in the region as prerequisites for economic development;

MINDFUL of Article 29 of the said Treaty relating to the environment, which also commits Member States to cooperate in the event of natural disasters, adopt policies, strategies and programmes at national and regional levels and establish appropriate institutions to protect and enhance the environment;

RECALLING Article 3, paragraphs (f) and (j) of the Protocol relating to the Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution, Peacekeeping and Security, which sets for ECOWAS the objective, among others, of creating institutions for implementing appropriate policies which can facilitate the coordination of humanitarian and rescue missions as well as adopting environmental protection and rehabilitation measures;

CONSIDERING the Supplementary Act A/SA.8/01/07 adopting the ECOWAS Policy on Disaster Risk Reduction;

NOTING that the region's vulnerability to floods may be heightened due to several factors including the inadequate availability of hydro-meteorological information making it difficult to forecast floods and issue warnings;

NOTING ALSO that ECOWAS has developed and adopted a new Disaster Risk Reduction Plan of Action aligned with Sendai Framework (2015-2030) with indicators on gathering hydro-meteorological information to forecast flood and issue warnings;

DESIROUS to harness resources at global and continental levels to develop regional flood risk management strategy in response to the gaps in knowledge management and governance in flood risk reduction and disaster risk management at national and regional levels;

ON THE RECOMMENDATION of the Sectoral Ministers in charge of Hydrology, Meteorology, Gender, and Disaster Risk Reduction held on 22 April 2021 in Banjul;

ON THE OPINION of the First session of the ECOWAS Parliament held in Abuja from 27 May to 12 June 2021.

ENACTS:

ARTICLE 1: ADOPTION

The ECOWAS Regional Flood Risk Management Strategy (20202 – 2025) attached as an annex to this **Regulation C/REG.6/06/21** is hereby adopted.

ARTICLE 2: ENTRY INTO FORCE

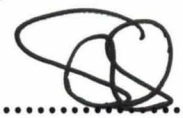
This **Regulation C/REG.6/06/21** comes into force on the date of its signature by the Chairperson of the Council of Ministers.

ARTICLE 3: PUBLICATION

1. This **Regulation C/REG.6/06/21** shall be published in the Official Journal of the Community by the Commission from the date of signature by the Chairperson of the Council.

2. This **Regulation C/REG.6/06/21** shall be published by each Member State in its Official Journal from the date of its notification by the Commission.

DONE IN ACCRA, THIS 17TH DAY OF JUNE 2021



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HON. SHIRLEY AYORKOR BOTCHWEY

THE CHAIRPERSON
FOR THE COUNCIL

EIGHTY-SIXTH ORDINARY SESSION OF THE ECOWAS COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

ACCRA, 17 JUNE, 2021

REGULATION C/REG.7/06/21 RELATING TO THE ECOWAS GENDER STRATEGY AND ACTION PLAN FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION-GSAP (2020-2030)

THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS,

MINDFUL of Articles 10, 11 and 12 of the ECOWAS Revised Treaty as amended establishing the Council of Ministers and defining its composition and functions;

MINDFUL of Article 4 of the said Treaty which provides wherein Member States undertake to guarantee social justice, human security, civil protection, a peaceful environment as well as stability in the region as prerequisites for economic development;

MINDFUL of Article 29 of the said Treaty which also commits Member States to cooperate in the event of natural disasters, adopt policies, strategies and programmes at national and regional levels and establish appropriate institutions to protect and enhance the environment;

MINDFUL of Article 3, paragraphs (f) and (j) of the Protocol relating to the Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution, Peacekeeping and Security, which sets for ECOWAS the objective, among others, of creating implementing institutions for appropriate policies which can facilitate the coordination of humanitarian and rescue missions as well as adopting environmental protection and rehabilitation measures;

MINDFUL of Supplementary Act A/SA.8/01/07 adopting the ECOWAS Policy on Disaster Risk Reduction and the Revised Plan of Action (2015-2030) which encapsulate preventive strategies for Disaster Risk Reduction and Management in the ECOWAS region;

CONSIDERING that ECOWAS Member States are parties to the adoption of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015-2030) and have developed national strategy documents on Disaster Risk Reduction;

NOTING that ECOWAS has developed and adopted a new Disaster Risk Reduction Plan of Action aligned with the Sendai Framework (2015-2030) with very strong indicators for gender mainstreaming in disaster risk reduction;

ACKNOWLEDGING Decision, A/DEC. 01/01/05 adopting the ECOWAS Gender Policy and all the tools necessary for its implementation and the commitment of all Member States to the Policy;

MINDFUL of Articles 38 and 42 of Supplementary Act A/SA.3/05/15 Relating to Equality of Rights between Women and Men for Sustainable Development in the ECOWAS Region which commit Member States to implement policies and programmes to reduce the negative impacts of climate change on citizens and women in particular;

CONSIDERING that the Development of a Disaster Risk Reduction Gender Strategy and Action Plan is a clear attempt to respond to Articles 38 and 42 of the said Supplementary Act on Gender Equality;

AWARE that women, youths, children, and persons with disabilities are more impacted by disasters and thus constitute the most vulnerable persons;

DESIROUS to address through robust policy interventions the mainstreaming of gender perspectives critically and effectively into Disaster and Climate risk management, the Gender Strategy and Action Plan provides a framework to guide the mainstreaming process at regional and national levels;

ON THE RECOMMENDATION of the Sectoral Ministers in charge of Hydrology, Meteorology, Gender, and Disaster Risk Reduction held on 22 April 2021 in Banjul;

ON THE OPINION of the First session of the ECOWAS Parliament held in Abuja from 27 May to 12 June 2021;

ENACTS:

Article 1

The ECOWAS Gender Strategy and Action Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction (2020 – 2030) herein attached as an annex to this **Regulation C/REG.6/07/21** is hereby adopted.

Article 2

This **Regulation C/REG.6/07/21** shall enter into force on the date of the signature by the Chairperson of the ECOWAS Council of Ministers.

Article 3

1. This **Regulation C/REG.07/06/21** shall be published by the ECOWAS Commission in the official Journal of the Community from the date of its signing by the Chairperson of the Council of Ministers.

2. This Regulation shall also be published by each Member State in its National Gazette from the date of notification by the President of the Commission.

DONE IN ACCRA, THIS 17TH DAY OF JUNE 2021



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HON. SHIRLEY AYORKOR BOTCHWEY

THE CHAIRPERSON
FOR THE COUNCIL

EIGHTY-SIXTH ORDINARY SESSION OF THE ECOWAS COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

ACCRA, 17 JUNE 2021

REGULATION C/REG.13/06/21 ADOPTING THE ECOSTAND 084: 2020 STANDARD - MINIMUM ENERGY PERFORMANCE STANDARD FOR TELEVISIONS

THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS,

MINDFUL of Articles 10, 11 and 12 of the Revised Treaty as amended, establishing the Council of Ministers and defining its composition and functions;

MINDFUL of Article 26 Paragraph 1 of the said Revised Treaty wherein Member States agree to harmonize and coordinate their industrialization policies with a view to promoting industrial development and the integration of economies;

MINDFUL of the provisions of Article 26 paragraph 3(l), which commits the Member States to adopt common standards and adequate quality control systems, in order to create a solid basis for industrialization and promote collective autonomy;

MINDFUL of Supplementary act A/SA.07/02/10 adopting the West African Common Industrial Policy (WACIP);

MINDFUL of Supplementary act A/SA.02/01/13 adopting the ECOWAS Quality Policy (ECOQUAL) and its implementation framework;

MINDFUL of Regulation C/REG.12/14/12 approving procedures for harmonization of ECOWAS standards;

CONSIDERING that one of the important missions of ECOWAS within the framework of the harmonization of regional integration policies is to promote the development and harmonization of standards, procedures and conformity assessment measures, in order to reduce the technical barriers to trade and encourage intra-regional and international trade while strengthening the industrialization of the region;

CONSIDERING that in accordance with the provisions of Regulation C/ REG.12/14/12 approving procedures for the harmonization of ECOWAS standards, it is necessary to proceed with the approval of norms and standards of products;

NOTING that under the framework of the ECOSHAM Technical Committee for the Harmonization of Electrotechnical Products held in 2019, 2020 and 2021, the Minimum Energy Performance Standard for electric comfort fans has been chosen to be subject to standardization in order to facilitate trade not only within ECOWAS, but also in international trade;

EMPHASIZING that this ECOWAS regional standard is applicable to all televisions assembled, imported or sold in all ECOWAS Member States;

DESIROUS of the adopting the harmonized ECOSTAND 084: 2020 standard on television sets in order to facilitate trade not only within ECOWAS, but also in international trade;

ON THE RECOMMENDATION of the Meeting of Ministers in charge of standardization of ECOWAS Member States which was held by videoconference, on June 3, 2021;

ON THE OPINION of the First session of the ECOWAS Parliament held in Abuja from 27 May to 12 June 2021.

ENACTS:

ARTICLE 1 : ADOPTION

The harmonized standard ECOSTAND 084: 2020 - Minimum Energy Performance Standard for Televisions, attached as an annex to this **Regulation C/REG.12/06/21**, is hereby adopted.

ARTICLE 2 : OBJECTIVE

The standard harmonization procedures in the harmonized standard ECOSTAND 084: 2020 - Minimum Energy Performance Standard for Televisions adopted in Article 1 are intended to define the methodologies for the harmonization of standards within ECOWAS and are only applicable upon adoption of the appropriate regional technical regulations.

ARTICLE 3: ENTRY INTO FORCE

This **Regulation C/REG.12/06/21** shall enter into force on the date of the signature by the Chairperson of the ECOWAS Council of Ministers.

ARTICLE 4 : PUBLICATION

1. This **Regulation C/REG.13/06/21** shall be published by the ECOWAS Commission in the official Journal of the Community from the date of its signing by the Chairperson of the Council of Ministers.

2. This Regulation shall also be published by each Member State from the date of its notification by the President of the Commission.

DONE IN ACCRA, THIS 17TH DAY OF JUNE 2021



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HON. SHIRLEY AYORKOR BOTCHWEY

THE CHAIRPERSON
FOR THE COUNCIL

EIGHTY-SIXTH ORDINARY SESSION OF THE ECOWAS COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

ACCRA, 17 JUNE, 2021

REGULATION C/REG. 14/06/21 ADOPTING THE 085: 2020 STANDARD - MINIMUM ENERGY PERFORMANCE STANDARD FOR ELECTRIC STORAGE WATER HEATERS

THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS,

MINDFUL of Articles 10, 11 and 12 of the Revised Treaty as amended, establishing the Council of Ministers and defining its composition and functions;

MINDFUL of Article 26 Paragraph 1 of the said Revised Treaty wherein Member States agree to harmonize and coordinate their industrialization policies with a view to promoting industrial development and the integration of economies;

MINDFUL of the provisions of Article 26 paragraph 3(l), which commits the Member States to adopt common standards and adequate quality control systems, in order to create a solid basis for industrialization and promote collective autonomy;

MINDFUL of Supplementary act A/SA.07/02/10 adopting West African Common Industrial Policy (WACIP);

MINDFUL of Supplementary act A/SA.02/01/13 adopting the ECOWAS Quality Policy (ECOQUAL) and its implementation framework;

MINDFUL of Regulation C/REG.12/14/12 approving procedures for harmonization of ECOWAS standards;

CONSIDERING that one of the important missions of ECOWAS within the framework of the harmonization of regional integration policies is to promote the development and harmonization of standards, procedures and conformity assessment measures, in order to reduce the technical barriers to trade and encourage intra-regional and international trade while strengthening the industrialization of the region;

CONSIDERING that in accordance with the provisions of Regulation C/ REG.12/14/12 approving procedures for the harmonization of ECOWAS standards, it is necessary to proceed with the approval of norms and standards of products;

NOTING that under the framework of the ECOSHAM Technical Committee for the Harmonization of Electrotechnical Products held in 2019, 2020 and 2021, the Minimum Energy Performance Standard for electric storage water heaters has been chosen to be subject to standardization in order to facilitate trade not only within ECOWAS, but also in international trade;

EMPHASIZING that the ECOWAS regional standard is applicable to all electric storage water heaters assembled, imported or sold in all ECOWAS Member States;

DESIROUS of adopting the harmonized ECOSTAND 085: 2020 standard on electric storage water heaters in order to facilitate trade not only within ECOWAS, but also in international trade;

ON THE RECOMMENDATION of the Meeting of Ministers in charge of standardization of ECOWAS Member States which was held by videoconference, on June 3, 2021;

ON THE OPINION of the First session of the ECOWAS Parliament held in Abuja from 27 May to 12 June 2021.

ENACTS:

ARTICLE 1: ADOPTION

The harmonized standard ECOSTAND 081: 2020 - Minimum Energy Performance Standard for Electric Storage Water Heaters, attached as an annex to this Regulation C/REG. 14/06/21, is hereby adopted.

ARTICLE 2: OBJECTIVE

The standards harmonization procedures referred to in the harmonized standard ECOSTAND 085: 2020 - Minimum Energy Performance Standard for Electric Storage Water Heaters adopted in Article 1 are intended to define the methodologies for the harmonization of standards within ECOWAS and are only applicable upon adoption of the appropriate regional technical regulations.

ARTICLE 3 : ENTRY INTO FORCE

This Regulation C/REG.14/06/21 shall enter into force on the date of the signature by the Chairperson of the ECOWAS Council of Ministers.

ARTICLE 4: PUBLICATION

1. This Regulation C/REG.14/06/21 shall be published by the ECOWAS Commission in the official Journal of the Community from the date of its signing by the Chairman of the Council of Ministers.

2. This Regulation shall also be published by each Member State from the date of its notification by the President of the Commission.

DONE IN ACCRA, THIS 17TH DAY OF JUNE 2021



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HON. SHIRLEY AYORKOR BOTCHWEY

THE CHAIRPERSON
FOR THE COUNCIL

EIGHTY-SIXTH ORDINARY SESSION OF THE ECOWAS COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

ACCRA, 17 JUNE 2021

REGULATION C/REG.15/06/21 ADOPTING THE GROUP OF ECOSTAND STANDARDS: ECOSTAND 086:2021 (ISO 24521) ACTIVITIES RELATING TO DRINKING WATER AND WASTEWATER SERVICES – GUIDELINES FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF BASIC ON-SITE DOMESTIC WASTEWATER SERVICES AND 087:2021 (ISO 30500) NON-SEWERED SANITATION SYSTEMS – PREFABRICATED INTEGRATED TREATMENT UNITS - GENERAL SAFETY AND PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS FOR DESIGN AND TESTING

THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS,

MINDFUL of Articles 10, 11 and 12 of the ECOWAS Revised Treaty establishing the Council of Ministers and defining its composition and functions;

MINDFUL of Article 26 paragraph 3(l) of the said Treaty on the adoption of common standards and appropriate quality systems by Member States;

MINDFUL of Article 28 of the aforementioned Treaty on coordination and harmonisation of energy policies in Member States;

MINDFUL of Supplementary Act SA.2/07/10 on the adoption of the West African Common Industrial Policy (WACIP) and its action plan;

MINDFUL of Supplementary Act SA.1/02/13 on adoption of the ECOWAS Quality Policy (ECOQUAL) and its implementation framework;

MINDFUL of Regulation C/REG.12/14/12 on the adoption of the ECOWAS Standards Harmonization Model and Procedures (ECOSHAM);

CONSIDERING that in order to achieve the objectives of the ECOWAS Regional Strategic Plan, several flagship initiatives have been established, including the ECOWAS Initiative on Sanitation Systems Standards;

BEARING IN MIND ISO/IEC Directive Part 2 defining principles and rules for the structure and drafting of ISO and IEC documents;

CONSIDERING that market surveillance aimed at protecting consumers can only be achieved with an appropriate technical community regulatory policy;

DETERMINED to strengthen the Common Market through harmonized standards, conformity assessment procedures and measures to reduce Technical Barriers to Trade in Member States;

DESIROUS to adopt the said group of ECOSTAND standards: ECOSTAND 086:2021 (ISO 24521) and 087:2021 (ISO 30500);

ON THE RECOMMENDATION of the Meeting of Ministers in charge of quality of the ECOWAS held by Videoconference on 3 June 2021;

ON THE OPINION of Parliament at its First Ordinary Session held from 27 May to 12 June 2021.

ENACTS

ARTICLE 1: ADOPTION

The following ECOWAS Harmonized Standards attached as annexes to this Regulation C/REG.15/06/21 are hereby adopted:

i. ECOSTAND 086:2021 (ISO 24521) Activities relating to drinking water and wastewater services — Guidelines for the management of basic on-site domestic wastewater services;

ii. ECOSTAND 087:2021 (ISO 30500) Non-Sewered Sanitation Systems — prefabricated integrated treatment units — general safety and performance requirements for design and testing.

ARTICLE 2: ENTRY INTO FORCE

This Regulation C/REG.15/06/21 shall enter into force on the date of its signature by the Chairperson of the ECOWAS Council of Ministers.

ARTICLE 3: PUBLICATION

1. This Regulation C/REG.15/06/21 shall be published by the ECOWAS Commission in the Official Journal of the Community from the date of its signature by the Chairperson of the Council of Ministers.
2. It shall equally be published by each Member State from the date of its notification by the President of the Commission.

DONE IN ACCRA, THIS 17TH DAY OF JUNE 2021

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HON. SHIRLEY AYORKOR BOTCHWEY

THE CHAIRPERSON
FOR THE COUNCIL

EIGHTY-SIXTH ORDINARY SESSION OF THE ECOWAS COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

ACCRA, 17 JUNE 2021

REGULATION C/REG. 16/06/21 FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ECOSTAND 053: 2016 STANDARD RELATING TO NETWORK LIGHTING SERVICE LAMPS IN MEMBER STATES

THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS,

MINDFUL of Articles 9, 10, 11 and 12 of the ECOWAS Revised Treaty as amended establishing the Council of Ministers and defining its composition and functions;

MINDFUL of Article 26 of the said Treaty wherein Member States agree to harmonize and coordinate their industrialization policies with a view to promoting industrial development and integrating their economies;

MINDFUL of Article 26, paragraph 3 (l) of the aforementioned Treaty which commits Member States to adopt common standards and adequate quality control systems, to create a solid basis for industrialisation and to promote collective autonomy;

MINDFUL of Regulation C/REG.14/12/12 adopting procedures for the harmonisation of ECOWAS standards;

MINDFUL of Supplementary Act A/SA.2/07/13 on the Energy Efficiency Policy of ECOWAS;

CONSIDERING that in order to achieve the objectives of the ECOWAS Energy Efficiency Policy, several flagship initiatives have been established, including the ECOWAS Standardization and Labelling Initiative to adopt regional standards and labels for the majority of electrical devices;

BEARING IN MIND the ISO/IEC Part 2 Guidelines on the basic procedures to be followed in the development of International Standards and other international publications;

DETERMINED to strengthen the Common Market through harmonized standards, conformity assessment procedures and measures to reduce Technical Barriers to Trade in Member States;

DESIROUS to implement 053: 2016 Standard relating to Network Lighting Service Lamps in Member States;

ON THE RECOMMENDATION of the Meeting of Ministers in charge of standardization of ECOWAS Member States which was held by videoconference, on June 3, 2021;

ON THE OPINION of the First session of the ECOWAS Parliament held in Abuja from 27 May to 12 June 2021.

ENACTS:

CHAPTER 1: GENERAL PROVISIONS

ARTICLE 1: OBJECTIVE

1. This **Regulation C/REG.15/06/21** makes mandatory, the provisions of ECOSTAND 053:2016 relating to networked lamps.

2. Subsequent amendments to the said standard apply.

ARTICLE 2: SCOPE OF APPLICATION

This Regulation deals with the technical requirements for network lamps.

It applies to all networked lighting lamps. It is non-exhaustive:

- Tungsten-halogen incandescent lamps;
- Compact fluorescent lamps and LED; - Except for special purpose lamps listed in Annex 1 to this Regulation.

It applies to network lighting lamps manufactured, assembled, imported or sold in all ECOWAS Member States.

ARTICLE 3: DEFINITIONS

For the purposes of this Technical Regulation, the following terms and definitions shall apply:

IEC: International Electrotechnical Commission;

CIE: International Commission on Lighting;

Ballast: A device connected between the power supply and one or more discharge lamps, which is mainly used to limit the current of the lamp(s) to the required value; A ballast may also include means of transformation of the supply voltage, of correction of the power factor and, when used alone or in combination with a priming device, of providing the conditions required to prime the lamp.

Chromaticity: Attribute of a color stimulus defined by its chromaticity coordinates, or by its dominant or complementary wavelength and purity taken together;

Color Rendering Index (Ra): A measure of the degree to which the psychophysical colour of an object illuminated by the test illuminant conforms to that of the same object illuminated by the reference illuminant, the state of chromatic adaptation having been correctly taken into account;

Lamp: Light source designed to emit primarily visible optical radiation; Compact fluorescent lamp:
Lamp which cannot be disassembled without being permanently damaged, equipped with a lamp base and containing a fluorescent lamp, and all the components necessary for its ignition and stable operation;

Fluorescent lamp: Low-pressure mercury vapour lamp in which most of the light is emitted by one or more layers of luminescent substances excited by the ultraviolet radiation of the discharge;

Directed lamp: Lamp of which at least 80% of the light emitted is in a solid angle of π sr (corresponding to a 120° angle cone);

Discharge lamp: Lamp in which the light is produced, directly or indirectly, by electric discharge into a gas, a metallic vapour or a mixture of several gases and vapours;

Filament lamp: Lamp in which the light is produced by a filament conductor heated to incandescent by the passage of an electric current; the lamp may contain gases having an effect on the incandescent process;

Fluorescent lamp: Low pressure mercury vapor lamp in which most of the light is emitted by one or more layers of luminescent substances excited by the ultraviolet radiation of the discharge;

Fluorescent lamp without integrated ballast: Single or double-ended fluorescent lamp without integrated ballast;

High intensity discharge lamp: Electric discharge lamp in which the arc which produces the light is stabilised by the thermal effect of its enclosure whose surface power is greater than 3 Watts per square centimetre;

Incandescent lamp: Lamp in which light is produced by an element heated to incandescent by the passage of an electric current;

Light emitting diode lamp or LED lamp: Lamp having one or more Leds;

Tungsten halogen lamp: Tungsten filament lamp, filled with gas containing halogens or halogen compounds.

Lamp for special use: Lamp not intended for lighting a room in a household because of its technical parameters or because the product information indicates that it is not suitable for lighting a room in a household (see Appendix A);

Base of lamp: Part of the lamp that allows the connection to the power supply via a lamp socket or connector and that, in most cases, is also used to hold the lamp in the lamp socket;

Efficiency of the lamp: Quotient of the luminous flux emitted (Φ) divided by the power consumed by the lamp
(Plamp): ηlamp= Φ/ Plamp (units: lm/W);

Lamp operating time: Operating time after which the share of the total number of lamps that continue to operate corresponds to the lamp survival factor under defined switching conditions and frequency;

Lighting a room in a household: Full or partial illumination of a room in a household, replacing or complementing natural light with artificial light, in order to improve the visibility inside this space; Incandescent lamp:
Lamp in which the light is produced by means of an element heated to incandescent by the passage of an electric current;

Proximal color temperature (Tc [K]): Temperature of a Planck radiator (black body) whose perceived color most closely resembles, under specified observation conditions, that of a given stimulus of the same brightness;

Luminous flux retention factor: The ratio of the luminous flux emitted by a lamp at a given point in its life cycle to the initial luminous flux (100 hours), the lamp being used under specified conditions;

Mercury content of the lamp: Quantity of mercury present in the lamp measured according to IEC 62554;

Lamp ignition time: Time required, after the power is turned on, for the lamp to turn on completely and remain on;

Lamp survival factor: Fixed share of the total number of lamps that continue to operate at a given time under defined switching conditions and frequency;

Lamp warm-up time: Time required for the lamp, when lit, emitting a given fraction of its steady light flux;

Light emitting diode (LED): A light source consisting of a solid state device with a p-n junction that emits optical radiation when excited by an electric current;

Luminous flux" (Φ): Quantity derived from the energy flux (radiant power) by the evaluation of the radiation as a function of the spectral sensitivity of the human eye, measured after 100 hours of lamp operation.

For photopic vision (diurnal), $\Phi v = Km \int_0^\infty \frac{d\Phi(\lambda)}{d\lambda} . V(\lambda) d\lambda$ où $\frac{d\Phi(\lambda)}{d\lambda}$
is the spectral distribution of the radiation flux and V (λ) is the spectral light efficiency;

Power factor: The ratio between the absolute value of active power P and the apparent power at periodic speed;

Lifetime of the lamps: Lifetime indicated on the lamp or declared by the responsible manufacturer/supplier;

Nominal power of the lamp: Power indicated on the bulb or declared by the responsible manufacturer/supplier;

Switching cycle: Sequence of turning on and off the lamp at defined intervals;

CHAPTER II: RESPONSIBILITIES OF SUPPLIERS AND DISTRIBUTORS

ARTICLE 4: OBLIGATIONS OF PERFORMANCE OF THE SUPPLIERS

All network lights shall meet the following requirements:

1. **Lamp effectiveness:**
Lamps shall have a minimum efficiency, measured in lumens per watt (lm/W) according to the values defined in annex 2 to this technical regulation.

2. **Lamp life:**
Lamps must have a minimum service life of 6000 hours or more, in accordance with the appropriate IEC standard.

3. **Switching cycles:**
The number of switching cycles before failure shall be greater than or equal to the lamp life expressed in hours.

4. **Tolerance to voltage fluctuations:**
The lamps must be capable of operating in a voltage range of 160-260V.

5. **Power factor:**
The lamp power factor shall not be less than the values indicated for the rated powers listed in annex 3 to this regulation.

6. **Retention of luminous flux:**
Lamps shall retain their luminous flux over time according to the values defined in Annex 4 to this Regulation.

7. **Quality of light:**
The lamps must achieve a colour rendering index (Ra) of 0.80.

8. **Mercury content:**
Lamps must not contain more than 2.5 mg of mercury.

9. **Lamp ignition time:**
The lamp ignition time shall be less than or equal to 1,5 seconds.

10. **Lamp warm-up time:**
The lamps must reach 60% of the total luminous flux in less than 90 seconds.

ARTICLE 5: OBLIGATION OF THE DISTRIBUTOR TO MARK AND LABEL THE PRODUCT

1. The packaging or information provided with the network lighting lamp must provide accurate information about the product and its performance.

2. The information must include the following:
i. Manufacturer;
ii. Product name and model number;
iii. Warranty period;
iv. Light output - precisely specified in lumens, at each available level;
vi. Type of lamp;
vii. Duration of operation.

CHAPTER III: PROVISIONS RELATING TO DISPUTES

ARTICLE 6: GENERAL OFFENCES

Any natural or legal person acting as a manufacturer, importer, supplier or distributor who:

i. imports a lamp that does not meet a minimum energy efficiency standard or safety requirement;
ii. does not comply with a labelling or re-labelling requirement;
iii. does not provide technical documentation for the technical characteristics and use of the lamp;
iv. provides inaccurate and/or misleading information;
v. obstructs the competent authorities and authorized officers in the exercise of their powers; commits an offence in contravention of the provisions of this regulation.

ARTICLE 7: ADDITIONAL OFFENCES

1. Each Member State may define additional infringements where necessary subject to requiring the opinion of the Technical Committee on Energy Efficiency.

2. To this end, the Member State concerned shall ensure that these infringements and the reasons for them are communicated to the Technical Committee on Energy Efficiency three months before their implementation.

ARTICLE 8: SANCTIONS

Each Member State shall lay down the penalties for contravention of this Regulation.

ARTICLE 9: EXONERATION OF LIABILITY

Persons found guilty of contravention of this Regulation may be exonerated from his liability if he proves that the offense results from circumstances which are not attributable to him.

ARTICLE 10: PROCEDURE

Infringements of the provisions of this Regulation shall be established by means of minutes by the authorised officials of each Member State in accordance with its own criminal procedure.

ARTICLE 11: RIGHT OF APPEAL

Each Member State shall guarantee, to any person whose product is detained or seized pursuant to this Regulation, a right of appeal against that decision in accordance with its own criminal procedure.

ARTICLE 12: COMPENSATION

Where an executing authority exercises its power under this Regulation for the purpose of seizing any device, it shall pay compensation to any person who records any loss or damage caused by the exercise of that power if:

I. it finally turns out that there has been no violation of this Regulation with respect to the device seized; and
II. the exercise of authority is not the result of the person's negligence or default.

CHAPTER IV: FINAL PROVISIONS

ARTICLE 13: ENTRY INTO FORCE

This **Regulation C/REG.16/06/21** shall enter into force on the date of the signature by the Chairperson of the ECOWAS Council of Ministers.

ARTICLE 14: PUBLICATION

1. This **Regulation C/REG.16/06/21** shall be published by the ECOWAS Commission in the official Journal of the Community from the date of its signing by the Chairperson of the Council of Ministers.

2. This Regulation shall also be published by each Member State from the date of its notification by the President of the Commission.

DONE IN ACCRA, THIS 17TH DAY OF JUNE 2021



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HON. SHIRLEY AYORKOR BOTCHWEY

THE CHAIRPERSON
FOR THE COUNCIL

Appendix 1: Types of lamps not covered by the standard (special purpose lamps) (Normative Annex)

The objective of the standard is to cover lamps that are generally used in the general lighting service, including home lighting. The standard is intended to exempt "special purpose lamps" that are not intended for general lighting so that no lighting service is disadvantaged. Accordingly, the requirements of this standard do not apply to the following special purpose lamps:

(a) lamps having the following chromatic coordinates x and y:
• x0,200oux>0,600
• y–2,3172x2+2,3653x–0,2800 or y>–2,3172x2+2,3653x–0,1000; (b) directed lamps; c) lamps with a luminous flux of less than 60 lumens or more than 12 000 lumens; (d) lamps having the following:
• 6% or more total radiation in the 250-780 nm range in the 250-400 nm range,
• a radiation peak between 315 and 400 nm (UVA) or between 280 and 315 nm (UVB); e) fluorescent lamps without integrated ballast; f) high intensity discharge lamps; and g) 'special purpose lamps', which refer to a lamp not intended for the illumination of a household room, because of its technical parameters or because the product information indicates that it is not suitable for the illumination of a household room. Special purpose lamps include, for example, furnace lamps which are often designed to operate in extreme conditions (high temperatures).

Appendix 2: Lamp Energy Efficiency

Chart 1: Energy efficiency of lamps

NOMINAL LAMP POWER P(W)	MINIMUM OUTPUT (lm/W)
P ⊠ 5	40
5 ≤ P < 9	45
9 ≤P<15	50
15 ≤P25	55
P≥25	60

Appendix 3: Power Factor

Chart 2: *Nominal power values*

NOMINAL POWER OF THE LAMP	LAMP RATING MINIMUM POWER FACTOR
⊠ 25W	≥0.50
≥25W	≥0.90

Appendix 4: Retention of Luminous Flux

Chart 3: *Luminous flux values*

OPERATING HOURS	LULMINOR FLUX AS A PERCENTAGE OF INITIAL LUMINOUS FLUX
1000 hours	99%
2000 hours	88%

EIGHTY-SIXTH ORDINARY SESSION OF THE ECOWAS COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

ACCRA, 17 JUNE, 2021

REGULATION C/REG. 17/06/21 FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ECOSTAND 053: 2016 STANDARD 054 RELATING TO OFF-GRID LIGHTING PRODUCTS

THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS,

MINDFUL of Articles 9, 10, 11 and 12 of the ECOWAS Revised Treaty as amended establishing the Council of Ministers and defining its composition and functions;

MINDFUL of Article 26 of the said Treaty wherein Member States agree to harmonize and coordinate their industrialization policies with a view to promoting industrial development and integrating their economies;

MINDFUL of Article 26, paragraph 3 (l) of the aforementioned Treaty which commits Member States to adopt common standards and adequate quality control systems, to create a solid basis for industrialisation and to promote collective autonomy;

MINDFUL of Regulation C/REG.14/12/12 adopting procedures for the harmonisation of ECOWAS standards;

MINDFUL of Supplementary Act A/SA.2/07/13 on the Energy Efficiency Policy of ECOWAS;

CONSIDERING that in order to achieve the objectives of the ECOWAS Energy Efficiency Policy, several flagship initiatives have been established, including the ECOWAS Standardization and Labelling Initiative to adopt regional standards and labels for the majority of electrical devices;

BEARING IN MIND the ISO/IEC Part 2 Guidelines on the basic procedures to be followed in the development of International Standards and other international publications;

DETERMINED to strengthen the Common Market through harmonized standards, conformity assessment procedures and measures to reduce Technical Barriers to Trade in Member States;

DESIROUS to implement 054:2016 Standard relating to Off-Grid Lighting Products in Member States;

ON THE RECOMMENDATION of the Meeting of Ministers in charge of standardization of ECOWAS Member States which was held by videoconference, on June 3, 2021;

ON THE OPINION of the First session of the ECOWAS Parliament held in Abuja from 27 May to 12 June 2021.

ENACTS:

CHAPTER 1: GENERAL PROVISIONS

ARTICLE 1: OBJECT

1. This Regulation C/REG.17/06/21 makes mandatory, the provisions of ECOSTAND 054:2016 relating to Off-Grid Lighting Products.

2. Subsequent amendments to the said standard apply.

ARTICLE 2: SCOPE OF APPLICATION

This Regulation applies to off-grid lighting products manufactured, assembled, imported or sold in one of the ECOWAS Member States shall include:

i. Separate stationary lighting systems (inside)
ii. Separate portable lighting systems
iii. Portable integrated systems
iv. Fixed integrated systems (outside).

ARTICLE 3: DEFINITIONS

For the purposes of this Regulation the following definitions shall apply:

Ammeter: Instrument to measure the value of a current;

Ampere (A): SI unit of electric current, equal to the direct current which, if kept constant in two parallel conductors, straight, of infinite length, of negligible circular cross-section and one metre away in the void, produces between these conductors a linear force equal to 2 10–7 N/m;

Accumulator capacity or battery or battery capacity: Amount of electricity (electric charge), usually expressed in amperes-hours (Ah), that a fully charged battery can provide under specified conditions;

Compact fluorescent lamp (CFL): Low-pressure mercury vapour discharge lamp in which most of the light is emitted by one or more layers of luminescent substances excited by the ultraviolet radiation of the discharge; generally ballast integrated with a tube that is coiled in spiral or arc to make it "compact", as opposed to linear fluorescent lamps;

Device under test" (DST): Refers to a particular sample that is measured or being observed;

Subsystems or fixed products: When the main components (energy source, energy storage and light source) are designed for permanent or semi-permanent installation and for use on site;

Width at half height (LHM): Amplitude of a function, for which a given variable is greater than half of its maximum value. LHM can be applied to features such as radiation diagrams, spectral widths, etc. and the variable can be wavelength, spatial or angular properties, etc., if applicable;

Goniophotometer: Photometer that measures the directional light distribution characteristics of sources, luminaires or surfaces;

GS or General Specifications of the electrification project;

Illumination of an elementary surface (symbol E): Luminous flux received by an elementary surface divided by the area of that surface. In the SI unit system, illumination is expressed in lux (lx) or lumen per square metre (lm/m2);

Luxmeter: Instrument for the measurement of illumination;

Integrated products: When the solar module is integrated into the same housing as the other components or the solar module is connected to other components via a cable that is too short to allow the solar module to capture energy externally while the others Product components remain inside;

Integral sphere: Hollow sphere whose interior is a diffuse reflector, as little selective as possible. Used to determine the total luminous flux (lumens) of a lighting device. An integral sphere is often used with a radiometer or photometer;

IP class or IP value: Protection rating, the degree of protection provided by an enclosure of electrical equipment against foreign body penetration and dust/water;

Lifetime of a lamp: The total time a lamp has been in operation before it becomes unnecessary or is considered unnecessary according to specific criteria. The lamp life is usually expressed in hours;

Life test: Consists of putting the lamps into operation under specific conditions for a specified time or at the end of life, during which photometric and electrical measurements can be made at specified intervals;

Light emitting diode (LED): A solid-state device with a p-n junction that emits optical radiation when excited by an electric current;

Lighting apparatus: Assembly in a housing of all components, such as lamps, optical devices, colored lenses, terminals, necessary to show an aspect of light;

Low Voltage Disconnect (LVD): Voltage at which a charge regulator disconnects the battery circuit to avoid its deep discharge;

Lux: SI unit of luminous illumination: illumination produced by a luminous flux of 1 lumen uniformly distributed over a surface of 1 square meter;

Metadata: Information reported by the results of a test of a specific sample, which provides context for the result (for example, the specific test method used);

Multimeter: Multifunctional measuring instrument for measuring voltage, current and sometimes other electrical measures such as resistance;

Protection against overvoltages: Protection intended to operate when the power supply voltage is greater than a predetermined value;

Photometer: Instrument for measuring light. Portable products or subsystems are portable when two or more main components (energy source, energy storage and light source) are connected in a way that makes the product or subsystem easy to carry by a person;

Power supply: Converter of electric energy which draws electric energy from a source and provides it in a form determined at a charge;

Pyranometer: Instrument for measuring global solar radiation (direct and diffuse). Separate products are separated when no solar module is present or the solar module is connected to other components via a sufficiently long cable allowing the solar module to capture energy outside while the other components of the product stay inside;

Battery life or life: Useful life of a battery under specified conditions;

Losses in standby mode: Amount of electricity (electric charge), expressed in ampere-hour (Ah), discharged from the battery of an extinguished product, over a specific period of time.

Protection against sub-voltages or low voltages: Protective means for operation when the supply system voltage is less than a predetermined value;

Voltmeter: Instrument to measure the value of a voltage;

Outside the network: Mode of operation in which the loads are electrified only by the PV system and not in parallel with an electrical network;

Dangerous failures: Anything that may expose the user to physical damage, such as harmful chemicals, heat (e.g., from an electrical short circuit or fire) or sharp materials (e.g., broken glass);

Manufacturer: Any natural or legal person responsible for design, manufacture and marketing of a product on its behalf.

Importer: Any natural or legal person who, in the course of these professional activities, buys products or services abroad in order to offer them on this national market.

Supplier: Any natural or legal person whose activity is to provide a service or product to an individual or business.

Distributor: Any natural or legal person who buys the products from a supplier with a view to reselling them in his name and on his own account, with a margin, on a specific market (geographical territory or customer sector).

CHAPTER II – RESPONSIBILITIES OF MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS, SUPPLIERS AND DISTRIBUTORS

ARTICLE 4: SUPPLIER PERFORMANCE OBLIGATIONS

All off-grid lighting products shall comply with the requirements of Articles 5 to 12 of this regulation.

ARTICLE 5: CONSERVATION OF LUMINOUS FLUX

The luminous flux of the product must be 85% of the luminous flux specified at 2000 hours or 95% of the luminous flux specified at 1000 hours of operation (depreciated at the highest setting).

ARTICLE 6: STORAGE BATTERY

1. A storage battery must be protected by an appropriate charge regulator that extends the life of the battery and protects the safety of the user.

2. For battery durability, 5 out of 6 samples must pass the battery storage durability test according to IEC 62257-9-5.

3. No battery should contain cadmium or mercury above trace levels.

ARTICLE 7: CERTIFICATION OF CHARGERS

Any AC-DC charger included must be approved by an accredited general public electronic product safety organization.

ARTICLE 8: FOREIGN BODY PENETRATION AND VOLTAGE DROP TEST

1. In order to prevent penetration of foreign solids, stationary (external) integrated systems must reach at least IP x 5. All other systems must reach at least IP x 2.
2. To prevent water penetration and possible adverse effects, product systems must be:
   i. Separate portable systems: IP x1;
   ii. Portable integrated systems: IP x3;
   iii. Fixed Integrated Systems (Outdoor) – Permanent Outdoor Exposure: IP x3
   iv. All PV modules - permanent outdoor exposure: Ipx3
3. All other products must be subjected to a 1 meter drop test on concrete. The test is conclusive if 5 out of 6 samples are functional after the drop test and that no fall

causes dangerous failures to ensure the quality of the welding and electronics, an inspection must be carried out to avoid the wrong joints, pinched wires, etc.

ARTICLE 9: SUSTAINABILITY OF COMPONENTS

1. To ensure sustainability of the switch, flexible gooseneck, connectors and voltage reducer, durability tests are performed.
2. The tests are declared conclusive if there are no dangerous failures and:
   i. 5 out of 6 samples are functional after 1000 cycles (tests of switches, connectors, gooseneck);
   ii. 5 out of 6 samples are functional (voltage reducer tests).

ARTICLE 10: PRESCRIPTION OF LUMINOUS ILLUMINATION

The producer shall ensure that the light source included in the product has a minimum efficiency of 80 lumens per watt, measured in accordance with the international test standard IES LM-79 or CIE S025/E-2015.

ARTICLE 11: OPERATIONAL AUTONOMY

1. The operating range must be greater than 4 hours per day for solar products charged or 8 hours of operation with the full battery for products that do not contain an individual solar module and are intended for centralized charging.
2. Other requirements may apply in cases where products use other charging methods.

ARTICLE 12: WARRANTY

The warranty:

1. must be clearly and accurately written to the consumer prior to purchase.
2. must be specified in the appropriate regional language.
3. must indicate the conditions for its implementation.
4. concerns the following non-exhaustive conditions:
   i. Point of purchase return condition
   ii. Conditions of distribution
   iii. Conditions for performance of the guarantee
5. must cover a minimum period of one year, from purchase, manufacturing defects in normal use, including the battery.

ARTICLE 13: MANDATORY STATEMENTS AND THE OBLIGATION TO PACKAGE AND LABEL SUPPLIERS AND DISTRIBUTORS

1. The packaging or label supplied with the off-grid lighting product must provide accurate information about the product and its performance.
2. The information must be presented in an appropriate national language and include the following:

i. Manufacturer

ii. Product name and model number

iii. Warranty period

iv. Light output - accurately indicated at the highest lumen setting

vii. Type of lamp

viii. Daily solar autonomy time in hours per day

iX. Charger rating - must be specified (e.g. PV power or mechanical load time)

X. Battery capacity.

CHAPTER III: PROVISIONS RELATING TO DISPUTES

ARTICLE 14: GENERAL OFFENCES

Any natural or legal person acting as a manufacturer, importer, supplier or distributor who:

i. imports an off-grid lighting product that does not meet a minimum energy efficiency standard or safety requirement;

ii. does not comply with a labelling or re-labelling requirement;

iii. does not provide technical documentation for the technical characteristics and use of an off-grid lighting product;

iv. provides inaccurate and/or misleading information;

v. obstructs the competent authorities and authorized officers in the exercise of their powers; commits an offence in contravention of the provisions of this regulation.

ARTICLE 15: ADDITIONAL OFFENCES

1. Each Member State may define additional infringements where necessary subject to requiring the opinion of the Technical Committee on Energy Efficiency.
2. To this end, the Member State concerned shall ensure that these infringements and the reasons for them are communicated to the Technical Committee on

Energy Efficiency three months before their implementation.

ARTICLE 16: SANCTIONS

Each Member State shall lay down the penalties for contravention of this Regulation.

ARTICLE 17: EXONERATION OF LIABILITY

Persons found guilty of contravention of this Regulation may be exonerated from his liability if he proves that the offense results from circumstances which are not attributable to him.

ARTICLE 18: PROCEDURE

Infringements of the provisions of this Regulation shall be established by means of minutes by the authorised officials of each Member State in accordance with its own criminal procedure.

ARTICLE 19: RIGHT OF APPEAL

Each Member State shall guarantee, to any person whose product is detained or seized pursuant to this Regulation, a right of appeal against that decision in accordance with its own criminal procedure.

ARTICLE 20: COMPENSATION

Where an executing authority exercises its power under this Regulation for the purpose of seizing any device, it shall pay compensation to any person who records any loss or damage caused by the exercise of that power if:

i. it finally turns out that there has been no violation of this Regulation with respect to the device seized; and
ii. the exercise of authority is not the result of the person's negligence or default.

CHAPTER IV: FINAL PROVISIONS

ARTICLE 21: ENTRY INTO FORCE

This Regulation C/REG.17/06/21 shall enter into force on the date of the signature by the Chairperson of the ECOWAS Council of Ministers.

ARTICLE 22: PUBLICATION

1. This Regulation C/REG.17/06/21 shall be published by the ECOWAS Commission in the official Journal of the Community from the date of its signing by the Chairperson of the Council of Ministers.

2. This Regulation shall also be published by each Member State in its National Gazette from the date of its notification by the President of the Commission.

DONE IN ACCRA, THIS 17TH DAY OF JUNE 2021



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HON. SHIRLEY AYORKOR BOTCHWEY

THE CHAIRPERSON
FOR THE COUNCIL

ANNEX:

DESCRIPTION AND ILLUSTRATION OF THE FOUR OFF-GRID SOLAR LIGHTING SYSTEMS COVERED BY THIS STANDARD

(Informational Annex)

The four types of off-grid lighting systems covered by this standard are:

(1) separate stationary lighting systems (indoors);

(2) separate portable lighting systems;

(3) portable and integrated systems;

(4) fixed integrated systems (outside).

The text and figures describing these four systems are copied with the permission of the International Electrotechnical Commission, IEC 62257-9-5 Ed.2.0.2

a) Stationary (indoor) separate lighting systems: products that are not designed to be portable and are used indoors. The light source is separated from the battery by cables and cannot be easily used beyond the reach of the cables. If the product is charged by solar energy, the solar module is also separated from the battery and connected by a cable long enough to place the solar module outside in a place with good solar access while the battery stays inside (see Figure 1.1).

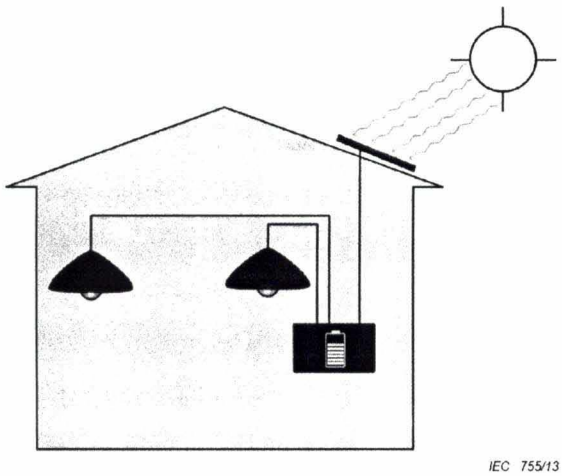


Figure 1.1 – Example of a Separate Stationary (Interior) Lighting System

b) Separate portable lighting systems: products that are portable, with a battery and light source permanently or temporarily attached. If the product is charged with solar energy, the solar module is also separated from the battery and connected by a cable

long enough to place the solar module outside in a place with good solar access while the battery stays inside (see Figure 1.2).

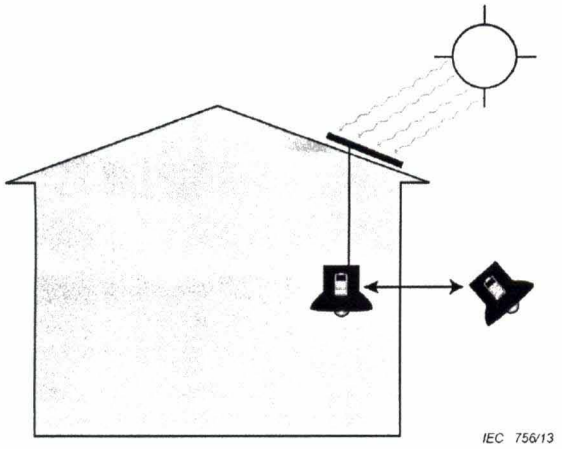


Figure 1.2 – Example of a Portable Separate Lighting System

c) Portable integrated lighting systems: Products that are portable and loaded with a solar module that is integrated into the housing or is designed so that the entire product is left outside to charge

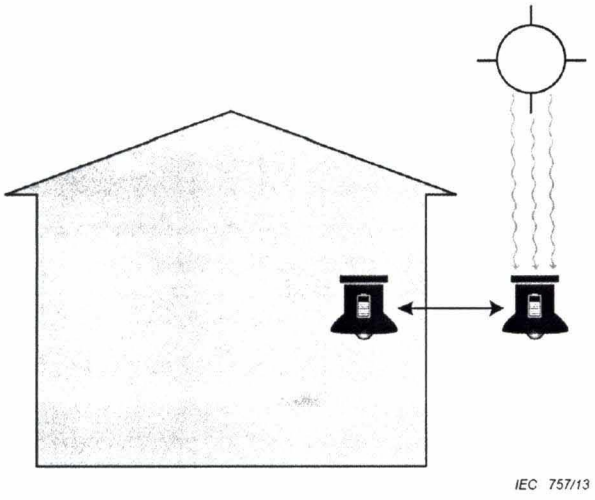


Figure 1.3 – Example of a portable integrated lighting system

d) Fixed (outdoor) integrated lighting systems : products that are not designed to be portable and are loaded with a solar module that is integrated into the housing or that is designed so that the entire product is left outside to be charged via the solar module. These may also include lighting points that can be placed indoors (see Figure 1.4).

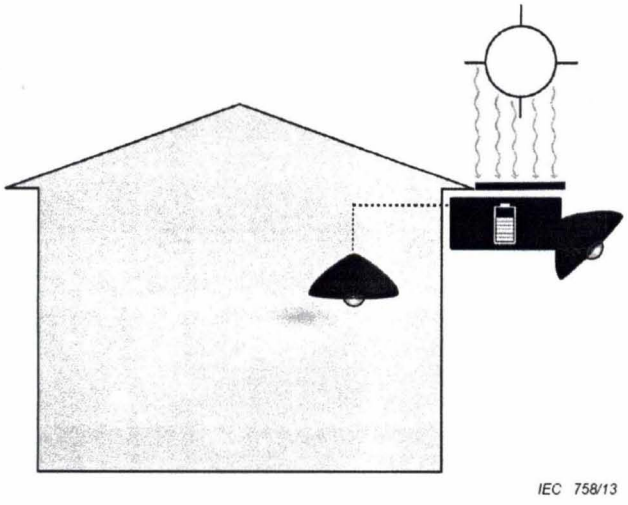


Figure 1.4 – Example of a portable integrated lighting system

SUR RECOMMANDATION de la Réunion des Ministres en charge de la normalisation des Etats Membres de la CEDEAO qui s'est tenue par visioconférence, le 03 juin 2021 ;

SUR AVIS du Parlement de la CEDEAO lors de sa première Session ordinaire tenue à Abuja du 27 mai au 12 juin 2021 ;

EDICTE :

CHAPITRE I : DISPOSITIONS GENERALES

ARTICLE 1 : OBJET

1. Le présent règlement **C/REG.17/6/21** rend obligatoire dans les Etats membres de la CEDEAO la norme ECOSTAND 054 : 2016 relative aux produits d'éclairage hors réseau.
2. Ce règlement s'appliquera à tout amendement de la norme susvisée.

ARTICLE 2 : CHAMP D'APPLICATION

Le présent Règlement s'applique aux produits d'éclairage hors réseau fabriqués, assemblés, importés ou vendus dans l'un des pays de la CEDEAO, incluant les:

i. systèmes d'éclairage fixes séparés (à l'intérieur) ;
ii. systèmes d'éclairage séparés portables ;
iii. systèmes intégrés portables ;
iv. systèmes intégrés fixes (à l'extérieur).

ARTICLE 3 : DEFINITIONS

Pour la mise en œuvre du présent Règlement, les définitions suivantes s'appliquent :

Ampèremètre : Instrument destiné à mesurer la valeur d'un courant ;

Ampère(A) : Unité SI du courant électrique, égale au courant continu qui, s'il est maintenu constant dans deux conducteurs parallèles, rectilignes, de longueur infinie, de section circulaire négligeable et distant d'un mètre dans le vide, produit entre ces conducteurs une force linéaire égale à 2×10^{-7} N/m ;

Capacité de l'accumulateur ou capacité d'une pile ou d'une batterie : Quantité d'électricité (la charge électrique), généralement exprimée en ampères-heures (Ah), qu'une batterie complètement chargée peut fournir dans des conditions spécifiées ;

Lampe fluorescente compacte (LFC) : Lampe à décharge à vapeur de mercure à basse pression dans laquelle la plus grande partie de la lumière est émise par une ou plusieurs couches de substances luminescentes excitées par le rayonnement ultraviolet de la décharge ; généralement à ballast intégré avec un tube qui est enroulé en spirale ou en forme d'arc pour la rendre "compacte", par opposition aux lampes fluorescentes linéaires ;

Dispositif sous test » (DST) : Désigne un échantillon particulier qui est mesuré ou observé ;

Sous-systèmes ou produits fixes : Lorsque les composants principaux (source d'énergie, stockage d'énergie et source de lumière) sont conçus pour le montage permanent ou semi-permanent et à utiliser sur place ;

Largeur à mi-hauteur (LHM) : Amplitude d'une fonction, pour laquelle une variable donnée est supérieure à la moitié de sa valeur maximale. LHM peut être appliquée à des caractéristiques telles que les diagrammes de rayonnement, les largeurs spectrales, etc. et la variable peut être la longueur d'onde, les propriétés spatiales ou angulaires, etc., le cas échéant ;

Goniophotomètre : Photomètre qui mesure les caractéristiques de distribution lumineuse directionnelle des sources, luminaires ou surfaces ;

SG ou **Spécifications Générales** du projet d'électrification ;

Eclairement ou **éclairement d'une surface élémentaire** (symbole E) : Flux lumineux reçu par une surface élémentaire divisé par l'aire de cette surface. Dans le système d'unités SI, l'éclairement est exprimé en lux (lx) ou lumen par mètre carré (lm/m^2) ;

Luxmètre : Instrument de mesure de l'éclairement lumineux ;

Produits intégrés : lorsque le module solaire est intégré dans le même boîtier que les autres composants ou le module solaire est connecté à d'autres composants par l'intermédiaire d'un câble qui est trop court pour permettre au module solaire de capter l'énergie à l'extérieur tandis que les autres composants du produit restent à l'intérieur ;

Sphère intégrante : Sphère creuse dont l'intérieur est un réflecteur diffus, aussi peu sélectif que possible. Utilisé pour déterminer le flux lumineux total (lumens) d'un dispositif d'éclairage. Une sphère intégrante est souvent utilisée avec un radiomètre ou photomètre ;

Classe IP ou **valeur IP :** Indice de protection, le degré de protection fourni par une enveloppe des équipements électriques contre la pénétration de corps étrangers et la poussière / eau ;

Durée de vie d'une lampe : Durée totale durant laquelle une lampe a fonctionné avant qu'elle ne devienne inutile ou qu'elle soit considérée comme tel selon des critères précis. La durée de vie de la lampe est généralement exprimée en heures ;

Test de vie : Consiste à mettre en fonctionnement les lampes dans des conditions spécifiques pour un temps déterminé ou en fin de la vie, et durant lequel des mesures photométriques et électriques peuvent être réalisées à des intervalles déterminés ;

Diode électroluminescente (LED) : Dispositif à l'état solide comportant une jonction p-n qui émet un rayonnement optique lorsqu'elle est excitée par un courant électrique ;

Appareil d'éclairage : Assemblage dans un boîtier de tous les composants, comme les lampes, les appareils d'optique, les verres colorés, les terminaux, nécessaires pour montrer un aspect de la lumière ;

Déconnexion à basse tension (LVD) : Tension à laquelle un régulateur de charge déconnecte le circuit de la batterie pour éviter sa décharge profonde ;

Lux : Unité SI de l'éclairement lumineux : éclairement produit par un flux lumineux de 1 lumen uniformément réparti sur une surface de 1 mètre carré ;

Métadonnées : Informations rapportées par les résultats d'un test d'un échantillon spécifique, qui fournissent un contexte du résultat (par exemple, la méthode de test spécifique utilisée) ;

Multimètre : Instrument de mesure multifonction destiné à mesurer la tension, l'intensité du courant électrique et parfois d'autres mesures électriques telle que la résistance ;

Protection contre les surtensions : Protection destinée à fonctionner lorsque la tension du système d'alimentation est *supérieure à une valeur prédéterminée ;*

Photomètre : Instrument de mesure de la lumière ;

Des produits ou des sous-systèmes portables : Lorsque deux ou plusieurs composants principaux (source d'énergie, stockage d'énergie et source de lumière) sont reliés d'une manière qui rend le produit ou le sous-système facile à transporter par une personne.

Alimentation électrique : Convertisseur d'énergie électrique qui tire l'énergie électrique d'une source et la fournit sous une forme déterminée à une charge ;

Pyranomètre : Instrument de mesure du rayonnement solaire global (direct et diffus) ;

Des produits séparés : lorsqu'aucun module solaire n'est présent ou le module solaire est connecté à d'autres composants par l'intermédiaire d'un câble suffisamment long permettant au module solaire de capter l'énergie à l'extérieur alors que les autres composants du produit restent à l'intérieur ;

Durée de vie ou **durée de vie d'une batterie :** Période de vie utile d'une batterie dans des conditions spécifiées ;

Pertes en mode veille : Quantité d'électricité (de charge électrique), exprimée en ampère-heure (Ah), déchargée de la batterie d'un produit éteint, sur une période de temps spécifique ;

Protection contre les sous-tensions ou les **tensions basses :** Moyens de protection destinés à fonctionner lorsque la tension du système d'alimentation est inférieure à une valeur prédéterminée ;

Voltmètre : Instrument destiné à mesurer la valeur d'une tension ;

Hors réseau : Mode de fonctionnement dans lequel les charges sont électrifiées uniquement par le système PV et non en parallèle avec un réseau électrique ;

Défaillances dangereuses : Tout ce qui peut exposer l'utilisateur à des dommages physiques, comme les produits chimiques nocifs, à la chaleur (par exemple, à partir d'un court-circuit électrique ou d'une incendie) ou à des matériaux tranchant ;

Fabricant : Toute personne physique ou morale responsable de la conception, de la fabrication d'un produit en vue de sa mise sur le marché en son nom ;

Importateur : Toute personne physique ou morale qui, dans le cadre de ses activités professionnelles, achète des produits ou services à l'étranger pour les proposer sur son marché national ;

Fournisseur : Toute personne physique ou morale dont l'activité consiste à fournir un service ou un produit à un particulier ou à une entreprise ;

Distributeur : Toute personne physique ou morale qui achète les produits d'un fournisseur en vue de les revendre en son nom et pour son propre compte, avec une marge, sur un marché déterminé (territoire géographique ou secteur de clientèle) ;

CHAPITRE II : RESPONSABILITÉS DES FABRICANTS, DES IMPORTATEURS, DES FOURNISSEURS ET DES DISTRIBUTEURS

ARTICLE 4 : OBLIGATION DE PERFORMANCE

Tous les produits d'éclairage hors réseau doivent répondre aux prescriptions des articles 5 à 12 du présent règlement.

ARTICLE 5 : CONSERVATION DU FLUX LUMINEUX

Le flux lumineux du produit doit être ≥ 85% du flux lumineux spécifié à 2000 heures OU ≥ 95% du flux lumineux spécifié à 1000 heures de fonctionnement (déprécié au réglage le plus élevé).

ARTICLE 6 : BATTERIE

1. La batterie de stockage doit être protégée par un régulateur de charge approprié qui prolonge la durée de vie de la batterie et protège la sécurité de l'utilisateur.
2. Pour la durabilité de la batterie, 5 sur 6 échantillons doivent passer avec succès le test de durabilité de stockage de la batterie selon la norme CEI 62257-9-5 en vigueur.
3. Aucune batterie ne devrait contenir du cadmium ou du mercure à des niveaux supérieurs à l'état de traces.

ARTICLE 7 : CERTIFICATION DES CHARGEURS

Tout chargeur AC-DC inclus doit porter l'agrément d'un organisme accrédité grand public de sureté des produits électroniques.

ARTICLE 8 : PÉNÉTRATION DE CORPS ÉTRANGERS ET TEST DE CHUTE

1. Afin d'empêcher la pénétration de corps solides étrangers, les systèmes intégrés fixes (à l'extérieur) doivent atteindre au moins IP *x* 5. Tous les autres systèmes doivent atteindre au moins IP *x* 2.

2. éviter la pénétration de l'eau et empêcher d'éventuels effets nuisibles, les systèmes des produits doivent être :
   i. Systèmes séparés portables: IP *x*1 ;
   ii. Systèmes intégrés portables: IP *x*3 ;
   iii. Systèmes intégrés fixes (à l'extérieur) – exposition extérieure permanente : IP *x*3 ;
   iv. Tous les modules PV - exposition extérieure permanente : IPx3
3. Tous les autres produits doivent être soumis au test de chute d'un (1) mètre sur du béton.
   Le test est concluant si 5 échantillons sur 6 sont fonctionnels après le test de chute et qu'aucune chute n'entraine de défaillances dangereuses pour s'assurer de la qualité de la soudure et de l'électronique, une inspection doit être opérer pour éviter les mauvais joints, les fils pincé, etc.

ARTICLE 9 : DURABILITÉ DES COMPOSANTS

1. Pour assurer une durabilité de l'interrupteur, du "col de cygne" flexible ("gooseneck"), des connecteurs et du réducteur de tension, des tests de durabilité sont effectués.
2. Les tests sont déclarés concluant s'il n'y pas de défaillances dangereuses et que :

i. 5 échantillons sur 6 sont fonctionnels après 1.000 cycles (tests des interrupteurs, connecteurs, cols de cygne) ;
ii. 5 échantillons sur 6 sont fonctionnels (tests des réducteurs de tension)

ARTICLE 10 : PRESCRIPTION D'ÉCLAIREMENT LUMINEUX

Le producteur doit s'assurer que la source de lumière incluse dans le produit a une efficacité minimale de 80 lumens par watt, mesurée conformément à la norme d'essai international IES LM-79 ou la CIE S025/E-2015.

ARTICLE 11 : AUTONOMIE DE FONCTIONNEMENT

1. L'autonomie de fonctionnement doit être supérieure à 4 heures par jour pour les produits solaires chargés, ou 8 heures de fonctionnement avec la batterie pleine pour les produits qui ne contiennent pas un module solaire individuel et sont destinés à une recharge centralisée.

2. D'autres exigences peuvent s'appliquer dans les cas où les produits utilisent d'autres méthodes de recharge.

ARTICLE 12 : GARANTIE

La garantie doit :

1. être par écrit d'une manière claire et précise à destination du consommateur avant l'achat.
2. Être spécifiée dans la langue régionale appropriée.
3. indiquer les conditions de sa mise en œuvre.
4. Remplir les conditions suivantes :

I. de retour au point d'achat ;
II. de distribution ;

iii. d'exécution de la garantie.

5. couvrir une durée minimale d'une année, à partir de l'achat, les défauts de fabrication en utilisation normale, y compris la batterie.

ARTICLE 13 : MENTIONS OBLIGATOIRES ET OBLIGATION D'EMBALLAGE ET D'ÉTIQUETAGE DES FABRICANTS, DES IMPORTATEURS, DES FOURNISSEURS ET DES DISTRIBUTEURS

1. L'emballage ou l'étiquette fourni avec le produit de l'éclairage hors réseau doit fournir des renseignements exacts sur le produit et ses performances.
2. L'information doit être présentée dans une langue nationale appropriée et comprendre les éléments suivants :

i. Fabricant ;
ii. Nom du produit et numéro du modèle ;
iii. Période de garantie ;
iv. Rendement lumineux - indiqué avec précision au paramètre le plus haut en lumens ;
v. Type de lampe ;
vi. Temps quotidien d'autonomie solaire en heures par jour ;
vii. Puissance nominale du chargeur - doit être précisée ;
viii. Capacité de la batterie.

CHAPITRE III : DISPOSITIONS RELATIVES AU CONTENTIEUX

ARTICLE 14 : INFRACTIONS COMMUNES

Commet une infraction aux dispositions du présent règlement technique, toute personne physique ou morale faisant profession de fabricant, importateur, fournisseur ou distributeur qui :

i. importe un produit d'éclairage qui ne satisfait pas à une exigence respect de la norme minimale d'efficacité énergétique ou à une exigence de sécurité ;

ii. ne se conforme pas à une exigence d'étiquetage ou de ré-étiquetage ;
iii. ne fournit pas la documentation technique relative aux caractéristiques techniques et à l'utilisation de l'appareil ;
iv. fournit des informations inexactes et/ou trompeuses ;
v. entrave l'action des autorités compétentes et des agents habilités dans l'exercice de leurs pouvoirs.

ARTICLE 15 : INFRACTIONS COMPLEMENTAIRES

1. Chaque Etat membre peut définir des infractions complémentaires en cas de besoin sous réserve de requérir l'avis de non objection du Comité Technique sur l'Efficacité Énergétique en consultation avec les États membres.
2. A cet effet, l'Etat membre concerné veille à ce que ces infractions ainsi que les arguments qui les motivent soient communiqués au Comité Technique sur l'Efficacité Énergétique trois mois avant leur mise en application.

ARTICLE 16 : SANCTIONS

Chaque Etat membre fixe les sanctions réprimant les infractions au présent règlement technique.

ARTICLE 17 : EXONERATION DE RESPONSABILITE

Le présumé coupable d'une infraction peut être exonéré de sa responsabilité s'il apporte la preuve que l'infraction résulte de circonstances qui ne lui sont pas imputables.

ARTICLE 18 : PROCEDURE

Les infractions aux dispositions du présent règlement technique sont constatées au moyen de procès-verbaux par les agents habilités de chaque Etat conformément à sa propre procédure pénale.

ARTICLE 19 : DROIT DE RECOURS

Chaque Etat garantit à toute personne dont l'appareil est détenu ou saisi en application du présent règlement technique un droit de recours contre cette décision conformément sa propre procédure pénale.

ARTICLE 20 : INDEMNISATION

Lorsqu'une autorité d'exécution exerce le pouvoir que lui confère le présent règlement technique aux fins de saisir tout appareil, elle est tenue de paye rune compensation à toute personne qui enregistre pour toute perte ou tout dommage causés par l'exercice de ce pouvoir si :

i.il s'avère finalement qu'il n'y a pas eu de violation du présent règlement technique en ce qui concerne l'appareil saisi ; et

ii. l'exercice du pouvoir ne résulte pas de la négligence ou du manquement de cette personne.

CHAPITRE IV : DISPOSITIONS FINALES

ARTICLE 21 : ENTREE EN VIGUEUR

Le présent Règlement **C/REG.17/6/21** entre en vigueur à compter de la date de sa signature par le Président du Conseil des Ministres de la CEDEAO.

ARTICLE 23 : PUBLICATION

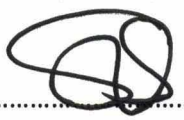
1. Le présent Règlement **C/REG.17/6/21** est publié par Président de la Commission de la CEDEAO au Journal officiel de la Communauté à la date de sa signature par le Président du Conseil des Ministres de la CEDEAO.

2. Le présent Règlement **C/REG.17/6/21** est publié par chaque Etat membre dans son Journal Officiel à compter de la date de sa notification par le Président de la Commission de la CEDEAO.

FAIT À ACCRA LE 17 JUIN 2021

POUR LE CONSEIL,

LA PRÉSIDENTE



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MADAME SHIRLEY AYORKOR BOTCHWEY

ANNEXE :

DESCRIPTION ET ILLUSTRATION DES QUATRE SYSTÈMES D'ÉCLAIRAGE SOLAIRE HORS RÉSEAUCONCERNÉS PAR CETTE NORME

(Annexe d'information)

Les quatre types de système d'éclairage hors réseau vises par la présente norme sont les suivants :

(1) systèmes d'éclairage séparés fixes (à l'intérieur) ;
(2) systèmes d'éclairage séparés portables ;
(3) systèmes intégrés portables et ;
(4) systèmes intégrés fixes (à l'extérieur).

Le texte et les figures qui décrivent ces quatre systèmes sont copiés avec la permission de la Commission électrotechnique internationale, CEI 62257-9-5 Ed.2.0.[2]

a) Systèmes d'éclairage séparés fixes (à l'intérieur) : produits qui ne sont pas conçus pour être portables et sont utilisés à l'intérieur. La source de lumière est séparée de la batterie par des câbles et ne peut pas être facilement utilisée au-delà de la portée des câbles. Si le produit est chargé par l'énergie solaire, le module solaire est également séparé de la batterie et relié par un câble suffisamment long pour placer le module solaire à l'extérieur dans un endroit avec un bon accès solaire alors que la batterie reste à l'intérieur (voir la figure 1.1).

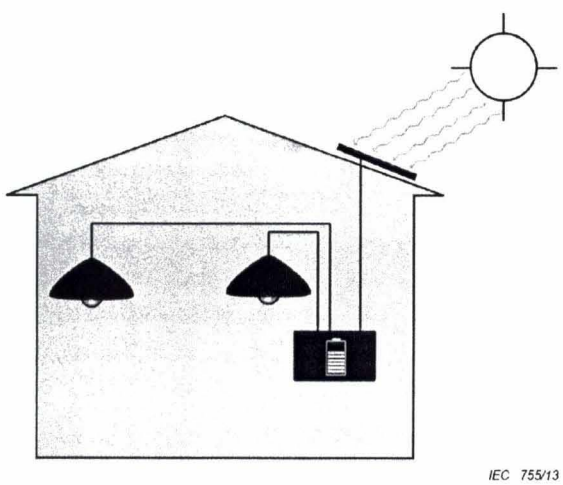

Figure 1.1 – Exemple d'un système d'éclairage séparé fixe (intérieur)

b) Systèmes d'éclairage séparés portables: produits qui sont portables, avec une batterie et une source de lumière jointes de façon permanente ou temporaire. Si le produit est chargé avec l'énergie solaire, le module solaire est également séparé de la batterie et relié par un câble suffisamment long pour placer le module solaire à l'extérieur dans un endroit avec un bon accès solaire alors que la batterie reste à l'intérieur (voir la figure 1.2).

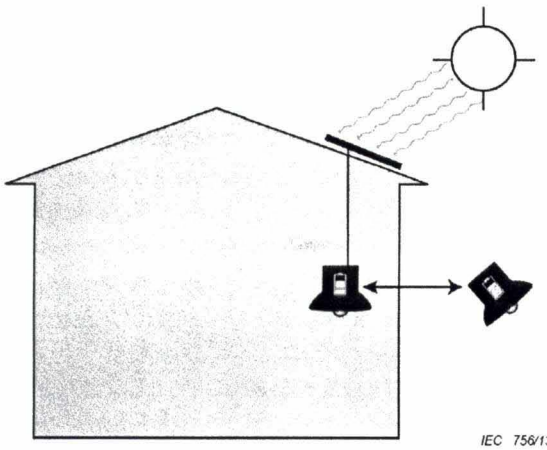

Figure 1.2 – Exemple d'un système d'éclairage séparé portable

c) Systèmes d'éclairage intégrés portables : produits qui sont portables et sont chargés avec un module solaire qui est intégré dans le boîtier ou qui est conçu de sorte que l'ensemble du produit soit laissé à l'extérieur pour le charger via le module solaire (voir Figure 1.3).

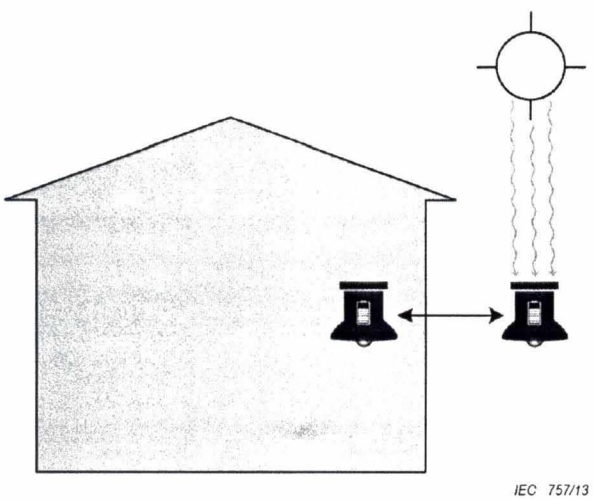

Figure 1.3 – Exemple d'un système d'éclairage intégré portable

d) Systèmes d'éclairage intégrés fixes (à l'extérieur) : produits qui ne sont pas conçus pour être portables et sont chargés avec un module solaire qui est intégré dans le boîtier ou qui est conçu de sorte que l'ensemble du produit soit laissé à l'extérieur pour le charger via le module solaire. Ceux-ci peuvent aussi inclure des points d'éclairage pouvant être placés à l'intérieur (voir la figure 1.4).

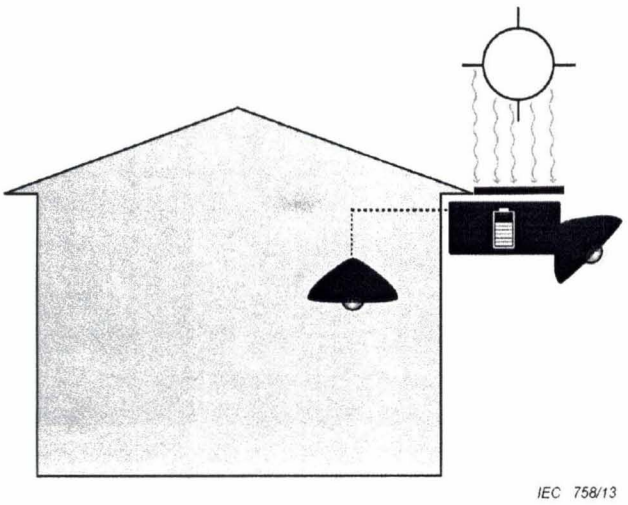

Figure 1.4 – Exemple d'un système d'éclairage intégré portable

EIGHTY-SIXTH ORDINARY SESSION OF THE ECOWAS COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

ACCRA, 17 JUNE 2021

REGULATION C/REG. 18/06/21 FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ECOSTAND 071:2017 RELATING TO AC-POWERED REFRIGERATION APPLIANCES WITH A MAXIMUM STORAGE VOLUME OF 1,500 LITERS, MANUFACTURED, ASSEMBLED, IMPORTED OR SOLD IN ONE OF THE MEMBER STATES

THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS,

MINDFUL of Articles 9, 10, 11 and 12 of the ECOWAS Revised Treaty as amended establishing the Council of Ministers and defining its composition and functions;

MINDFUL of Article 26 of the said Treaty wherein Member States agree to harmonize and coordinate their industrialization policies with a view to promoting industrial development and integrating their economies;

MINDFUL of Article 26, paragraph 3 (l) of the aforementioned Treaty which commits Member States to adopt common standards and adequate quality control systems, to create a solid basis for industrialisation and to promote collective autonomy;

MINDFUL of Regulation C/REG.14/12/12 adopting procedures for the harmonisation of ECOWAS standards;

MINDFUL of Supplementary Act A/SA.2/07/13 on the Energy Efficiency Policy of ECOWAS;

CONSIDERING that in order to achieve the objectives of the ECOWAS Energy Efficiency Policy, several flagship initiatives have been established, including the ECOWAS Standardization and Labelling Initiative to adopt regional standards and labels for the majority of electrical devices;

BEARING IN MIND the ISO/IEC Part 2 Guidelines on the basic procedures to be followed in the development of International Standards and other international publications;

DETERMINED to strengthen the Common Market through harmonized standards, conformity assessment procedures and measures to reduce Technical Barriers to Trade in Member States;

DESIROUS to implement 071:2017 Standard relating to ac-powered refrigeration appliances with a maximum storage volume of 1,500 liters, manufactured, assembled, imported or sold in one of the member states in member states;

ON THE RECOMMENDATION of the Meeting of Ministers in charge of standardization of ECOWAS Member States which was held by videoconference, on June 3, 2021;

ON THE OPINION of the First session of the ECOWAS Parliament held in Abuja from 27 May to 12 June 2021.

ENACTS

CHAPTER 1: GENERAL PROVISIONS

ARTICLE 1: OBJECTIVE

1. This **Regulation C/REG.18/06/21** makes mandatory the provisions of ECOSTAND 071:2017 relating to ac-powered refrigeration appliances with a maximum storage volume of 1,500 litres, manufactured, assembled, imported or sold in one of the member states.

2. Subsequent amendments to the said standard apply.

ARTICLE 2: SCOPE OF APPLICATION

This Regulation applies to the following categories of refrigeration products:

i. Refrigerator with one or more fresh food storage compartments;
ii. Refrigerator with cellar, cellar and wine storage unit;
iii. Refrigerator with highly perishable food compartment and refrigerators with no star compartment;
iv. Refrigerator with "one star" compartment;
v. Refrigerator with two-star compartment;
vi. Refrigerator with three-star compartment;
vii. Refrigerator-freezer;
viii. Upright freezer;
ix. Chest freezer;
x. Multi-purpose and other type refrigeration equipment.

ARTICLE 3: DEFINITIONS

For the purposes of this Technical Regulation, the following definitions shall apply:

Household refrigeration equipment: Heat insulated equipment containing one or more compartments, used for refrigerating or freezing foodstuffs, or for storing refrigerated or frozen foodstuffs, cooled by one or more energy-consuming processes, including equipment sold in construction kits to be assembled by the final user;

Refrigerator: Refrigerating equipment designed to preserve foodstuffs, made up of at least one compartment suitable for the storage of fresh foodstuffs and/or beverages;

Refrigerator-freezer: Refrigeration apparatus comprising at least one compartment for the storage of fresh foodstuffs and at least one other compartment suitable for the freezing of fresh foodstuffs and for the storage of frozen foodstuffs under storage conditions 'three stars' (the food freezing compartment);

Wine storage device: Refrigeration apparatus that does not have a compartment other than one or more wine storage compartments;

Versatile device: Refrigeration apparatus consisting exclusively of one or more compartments of refrigerators and freezers;

Refrigerator with cellar compartment: Refrigeration apparatus that has at least one fresh food storage compartment and one cellar compartment, but does not have a frozen food storage compartment, a compartment for highly perishable goods or an ice-making compartment;

Frozen food storage compartment: Low temperature compartment designed specifically for the storage of frozen food and graded according to its temperature as follows:

"one star" compartment means a frozen food storage compartment in which the temperature does not exceed - 6°C,

"two-star" compartment means a frozen food storage compartment in which the temperature does not exceed - 12°C,

"three-star" compartment means a frozen food storage compartment in which the temperature is not higher than - 18°C,

"food freezing compartment" (or "four-star compartment"): compartment suitable for freezing at least 4,5 kg of food for every 100 l of storage volume - and in no case less than 2 kg - for a temperature range from ambient temperature to - 18°C over a 24-hour period, also suitable for storage of frozen food under 'three-star' storage conditions, which may include 'two-star' areas,

"no star compartment" : frozen food storage compartment in which the temperature is below 0°C and which can also be used for the manufacture and storage of ice but which cannot be used for the storage of highly perishable food;

Chest freezer: Food freezers where the compartment or compartments are accessible from the top of the appliance or where both the top and front opening compartments are provided, but in which the gross volume of the above opening compartment or compartments exceeds 75% of the total gross volume of the appliance;

Opening from the top or trunk: Refrigeration apparatus of which the compartments are accessible from the top of the device;

Annual energy consumption (AEC) in kWh/year: Corresponds to the calculated annual energy consumption taking into account the conditions of use according to the country context;

Annual Reference Energy Consumption (AREC) in kWh/year: Corresponds to the annual energy consumption calculated solely on the basis of the characteristics of the device;

Energy Efficiency Index (EEI): Ratio of the annual AEC energy consumption of a device to the annual SAEC reference energy consumption; both in kWh/year;

Climate class: Refers to the ambient temperature range in which the refrigeration unit must be able to maintain the required storage temperatures in the different compartments simultaneously,

- ST - Subtropical from + 16° C to + 38° C
- T - Tropical from + 16° C to + 43° C;

Frost free (FF): Automatic control to prevent continuous ice formation, where cooling is provided by forced air flow, the evaporator(s) are de-iced by an automatic de-icing system, and de-icing water is automatically removed; Built-In (BI):
A fixed refrigeration appliance intended to be installed in a cabinet, recessed in a wall or similar position, and requiring the finishing of furniture;

Refrigerate compartment (CH): Compartment specifically designed for storage of highly perishable foodstuffs.

Manufacturer: Any natural or legal person responsible for design, manufacture and marketing of a product on its behalf.

Importer: Any natural or legal person who, in the course of these professional activities, buys products or services abroad in order to offer them on this national market.

Supplier: Any natural or legal person whose activity is to provide a service or product to an individual or business.

Distributor: Any natural or legal person who buys the products from a supplier with a view to reselling them in his name and on his own account, with a margin, on a specific market (geographical territory or customer sector).

CHAPTER II: RESPONSIBILITIES OF MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS, SUPPLIERS AND DISTRIBUTORS

ARTICLE 4: PERFORMANCE OBLIGATIONS

1. All refrigeration appliances covered by this Regulation must meet the minimum energy performance requirements.

2. The minimum energy performance of the refrigeration equipment is indicated by the Energy Efficiency Index (EEI) specified according to the climatic classes described in the appendix.

ARTICLE 5: DETERMINATION OF THE ENERGY EFFICIENCY INDEX - EEI

The EEI is the product of the appliance's annual consumption in kilowatt hour per year, based on the reference annual energy consumption for the appliance category in kilowatt hour per year, multiplied by one hundred.

ARTICLE 6: SECURITY REQUIREMENTS

All refrigerators, freezers and ice machines must meet the safety requirements as specified in IEC 60335-2-24:2012.

ARTICLE 7: OBLIGATION OF MARKING

The refrigeration equipment must bear the following mandatory statements in the appropriate national language:

1. Supplier name or mark;
2. Model Reference;
3. Nominal voltage;
4. Rated current;
5. Rated power;
6. Rated frequency;
7. Refrigeration Equipment Category;
8. Climate Class;
9. Annual energy consumption (AEC) in kWh per year;
10. "Freezing power", expressed in kg/24 h;
11. Volume, fresh food (L);
12. Volume, frozen foods (l);
13. Noise emissions to air in dB (A).

CHAPTER III: VERIFICATION FOR MARKET SURVEILLANCE

ARTICLE 8: SAMPLING FOR CONFORMITY ASSESSMENT

1. For the purpose of verifying conformity with the minimum energy performance requirements, Member States shall carry out conformity tests on a single refrigeration appliance.

2. In case of non-conformity of the measurement units with those declared by the manufacturer within the tolerances of variations, a second test shall be carried out on three additional refrigerating appliances.

3. The arithmetic average of the measured values for these three additional refrigerators shall conform with the requirements defined within the limits of the indicated variations. Otherwise, the model in question and all other models of equivalent refrigeration equipment are considered non-conforming.

CHAPTER III: PROVISIONS RELATING TO DISPUTES

ARTICLE 9: GENERAL OFFENCES

Any natural or legal person acting as a manufacturer, importer, supplier or distributor who:

i. imports a lamp that does not meet a minimum energy efficiency standard or safety requirement;
ii. does not comply with a labelling or re-labelling requirement;
iii. does not provide technical documentation for the technical characteristics and use of the lamp;
iv. provides inaccurate and/or misleading information;
v. obstructs the competent authorities and authorized officers in the exercise of their powers; commits an offence in contravention of the provisions of this regulation.

ARTICLE 10: ADDITIONAL OFFENCES

1. Each Member State may define additional infringements where necessary subject to requiring the opinion of the Technical Committee on Energy Efficiency.
2. To this end, the Member State concerned shall ensure that these infringements and the reasons for them are communicated to the Technical Committee on Energy Efficiency three months before their implementation.

ARTICLE 11: SANCTIONS

Each Member State shall lay down the penalties for contravention of this Regulation.

ARTICLE 12: EXONERATION OF LIABILITY

Persons found guilty of contravention of this Regulation may be exonerated from his liability if he proves that the offense results from circumstances which are not attributable to him.

ARTICLE 13: PROCEDURE

Infringements of the provisions of this Regulation shall be established by means of minutes by the authorised officials of each Member State in accordance with its own criminal procedure.

ARTICLE 14: RIGHT OF APPEAL

Each Member State shall guarantee, to any person whose product is detained or seized pursuant to this Regulation, a right of appeal against that decision in accordance with its own criminal procedure.

ARTICLE 15: COMPENSATION

Where an executing authority exercises its power under this Regulation for the purpose of seizing any device, it shall pay compensation to any person who records any loss or damage caused by the exercise of that power if:

i. it finally turns out that there has been no violation of this Regulation with respect to the device seized; and
ii. the exercise of authority is not the result of the person's negligence or default.

CHAPTER IV: FINAL PROVISIONS

ARTICLE 16: ENTRY INTO FORCE

This **Regulation C/REG.18/06/21** shall enter into force on the date of the signature by the Chairperson of the ECOWAS Council of Ministers.

ARTICLE 17: PUBLICATION

1. This **Regulation C/REG.18/06/21** shall be published by the ECOWAS Commission in the official Journal of the Community within thirty (30) days of its signing by the Chairperson of the Council of Ministers.

2. This Regulation shall also be published by each Member State in its National Gazette from the date of its notification by the President of the Commission.

DONE IN ACCRA, THIS 17TH DAY OF JUNE 2021



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HON. SHIRLEY AYORKOR BOTCHWEY

THE CHAIRPERSON
FOR THE COUNCIL

APPENDICES:

Appendix 1: chart of Energy Efficiency Indices Tolerated according to climatic classes:

Climate Class	Ambient Temperature (°C)	Energy Efficiency Index (EEI)
Subtropical (ST)	+ 16 to +38	EEI ⩽70
Tropical (T)	+ 16 to + 43	EEI ⩽ 80

Appendix 2: **Calculation of the Energy Efficiency Index**

The EEI is calculated by the following formula:

EEI =EAC x100

PSAC

Where:

AEC = the annual energy consumption of the appliance, in kWh/year, calculated as the energy consumption of the domestic refrigeration appliance in kWh/24h and rounded to two decimal places (calculated in accordance with IEC 62552-3: 2015) x 365;

SAEC = the reference annual energy consumption for the appliance category, in kWh/year;

"SAEC" is calculated:

$$SAEC = M \times \sum_{compartiments} \left(Vc \frac{25 - Tc}{20} \times FF \times CC \times BI\right) + N + CR$$

Where:

"Vc" = the net volume (in liters) of the compartment (according to IEC 62552:2015);

"Tc" = the nominal temperature (in°C) of the compartment;

The values of M and N are given in Table 2 and the values of FF, CC, BI and CR are given in Table 3.

Annex 3: Values of M and N by appliance category for the calculation of standard annual energy consumption of the appliance

Table 1:

Apparatus category	M	N
1. Refrigerator with one or more fresh food storage compartments 0.233 245		
2. Refrigerator with cellar, cellar and wine storage unit 0.233 245		
3. Refrigerator with highly perishable food compartment and refrigerator with no star compartment 0.233 245		
4. Refrigerator with One Star Compartment 0.643 191		
5. Refrigerator with two-star compartment 0.450 245		
6. Refrigerator with three-star compartment 0.777 303		
7. Refrigerator-freezer 0.777 303		
8. Upright freezer 0.539 315		
9. Chest freezer 0.472 386		
10. Multi-purpose and other type refrigeration equipment	(*)	(*)

(*) : For these devices, the temperature and star rating of the cooling of the coldest compartment determines the values of M and N. Appliances with -18°C "four-star" compartments shall be considered as Refrigerator-Freezer.

Appendix 4: Correction Factors for Different Conditions

Table 2:

Correction factors	Values	Conditions
(FF) Frost free	1.2	For frost-free storage compartments of frozen food (broken down)
	1	Other
(CC) Climate Class	1.2	For "tropical" T-class aircraft
	1.1	Other
BI (flush mount)	1.2	For "subtropical" ST class devices
	1	For recessed appliances (1) with a width of less than 58 cm
CC (Cooling compartment)	50 Kwh/year	For devices with cooling compartments of at least 15 liters
	0	Other

(*) An appliance is recessed only if it has been designed exclusively for this purpose and tested as a kitchen space.

Appendix 5: Limitations of Variations in Device verification

Chart 3:

Measured parameter	Permissible tolerance
Nominal gross volume	The measured value must not be less than the nominal value (*) by more than 3 % or 1 l, whichever is greater.
Nominal useful volume	The measured value must not be less than the nominal value by more than 3 % or 1 l, whichever is greater. Where the volumes of the cellar compartment and the fresh food storage compartment can be adjusted by the user in relation to each other, this measurement uncertainty applies when the cellar compartment is adjusted to its minimum volume.
Freezing capacity	The measured value must not be less than the nominal value by more than 10 %.
Energy consumption	The measured value must not exceed the nominal value (E 24h) by more than 10%.

(*) Nominal value is the value declared by the manufacturer

Informational Annex: Comparison of Refrigeration Equipment

In order to compare the energy performance of such devices, it is important to compare devices with the same characteristics. Large capacity refrigerators will need to use more energy on an annual basis than small capacity refrigerators because they need to cool a larger volume. Nevertheless, they can be considered more efficient since they require less energy than for a similar volume. It is therefore necessary to take into account the type of refrigeration apparatus. For example, a refrigerator with a freezer or defrost system will use more energy than a conventional refrigerator. Therefore, it is important to sort them precisely taking into account their features. The different types correspond to the different services that the refrigeration unit offers:

• food storage; • storage of pre-frozen foods; • food freezing and storage; • ice production.

• The T and ST devices have different ambient average temperature ° C for proper use of the device. They are also tested at different temperature levels, when energy consumption is activated.

Chart 4:

Climate class	Ambient temperature (°C) for correct use of the device	Ambient temperature (°C) when measuring the AEC	CC correction factor value, for EEI calculation
Subtropical (ST)	+ 16 to +38	+ 25	1.10
Tropical (T)	+ 16 to + 43	+ 32	1.20

Thanks to the Climate Class correction factor, the temperature difference when measuring AEC is mainly compensated; the EEI requirements are therefore close to ST and T.

But, if a device meets the requirements of ST and T conditions, it will have «better» performance in ST conditions than in T.

EIGHTY-SIXTH ORDINARY SESSION OF THE ECOWAS COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

ACCRA, 17 JUNE 2021

REGULATION C/REG.19/06/21 FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ECOSTAND STANDARD 071-2:2017 RELATING TO RESIDENTIAL AND COMMERCIAL AIR CONDITIONERS

THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS,

MINDFUL of Articles 9, 10, 11 and 12 of the ECOWAS Revised Treaty as amended establishing the Council of Ministers and defining its composition and functions;

MINDFUL of Article 26 of the said Treaty wherein Member States agree to harmonize and coordinate their industrialization policies with a view to promoting industrial development and integrating their economies;

MINDFUL of Article 26, paragraph 3 (l) of the aforementioned Treaty which commits Member States to adopt common standards and adequate quality control systems, to create a solid basis for industrialisation and to promote collective autonomy;

MINDFUL of Regulation C/REG.14/12/12 adopting procedures for the harmonisation of ECOWAS standards;

MINDFUL of Supplementary Act A/SA.2/07/13 on the Energy Efficiency Policy of ECOWAS;

CONSIDERING that in order to achieve the objectives of the ECOWAS Energy Efficiency Policy, several flagship initiatives have been established, including the ECOWAS Standardization and Labelling Initiative to adopt regional standards and labels for the majority of electrical devices;

BEARING IN MIND the ISO/IEC Part 2 Guidelines on the basic procedures to be followed in the development of International Standards and other international publications;

DETERMINED to strengthen the Common Market through harmonized standards, conformity assessment procedures and measures to reduce Technical Barriers to Trade in Member States;

DESIROUS to implement ECOSTAND 071-2: 2017 relating to Residential and Commercial Air Conditioners;

ON THE RECOMMENDATION of the Meeting of Ministers in charge of standardization of ECOWAS Member States which was held by videoconference, on June 3, 2021;

ON THE OPINION of the First session of the ECOWAS Parliament held in Abuja from 27 May to 12 June 2021.

ENACTS:

CHAPTER ONE: GENERAL PROVISIONS

ARTICLE 1: OBJECTIVE

1. This **Regulation C/REG.19/06/21** makes mandatory the provisions of ECOSTAND 071-2: 2017 relating to Residential and Commercial Air Conditioners.

2. Subsequent amendments to the said standard apply.

ARTICLE 2: SCOPE OF APPLICATION

1. These regulations apply to equipments up to 20 kW and covers devices designed to be powered by the electrical network including:
   i. portable air conditioners;
   ii. monoblocs;
   iii. split systems;
   iv. central air conditions.

2. It excludes devices powered by non-electric energy sources.

ARTICLE 3: DEFINITIONS

For the application of these technical regulations, the following definitions apply:

Air conditioner: Any device capable of cooling the indoor air by a vapor compression cycle generated by an electric compressor, including in particular, air conditioners with additional functions so that the dehumidification, the purification of the air or the ventilation and, in the other hand, the devices that can use water (either the water from the condensation in the evaporator, or the water from an external source) for evaporation at the condenser, provided that the device is also capable of working without any external water source, i. e. using air only;

Monobloc system: An air conditioner which is directly installed in a window or opening on a wall. All the elements of the unit are contained in a single box, with a motor which lets the air flow in the air conditioner;

Split system: Air conditioner which is divided into an external unit, which comprises the compressor and the condenser, and an internal unit, which comprises the evaporator;

Multi-split system: An air conditioning system which comprises several internal units, which are all connected to a single external unit. This type of system enables the separate monitoring of air temperature by each internal unit;

Portable air conditioners: Air conditioners that can be moved from one room to another and that are not fixed in the structure;

EER – Energy efficiency ratio: Air conditioner corresponds, for an air conditioning defined need in the conditions reference, to the capacity of cooling (kW) divided by the electric power (kW) required.

$$EER = \frac{capacity\ of\ cooling\ in\ kW}{electric\ power\ in\ kW}$$

SEER – Seasonal energy efficiency ratio: Takes into account the devices real conditions of usage. In fact, depending on the seasons, air conditioners are used or not at full power. In order to reflect with more accuracy the product's performances, different measures of their efficiency, at different levels of charges (and also at different external temperatures), are considered in a single indicator, which integrates different levels of loading or temperature. The **SEER – Seasonal energy efficiency ratio** measures the energy efficiency of a determined air conditioning unit for an annual value, like ratio between the annual cooling demand and the annual cooling consumption;

Nominal cooling capacity: Measures the cooling capacity of the air conditioning seasonal energy efficiency ratio unit in reference conditions;

Normal reference conditions: Specific combination of indoor and outdoor temperatures and of the du degree of humidity, which draws out the functioning conditions to set the nominal power of the air conditioner, as described in article 4 of these regulations.

Power: Maximum power of equipment, indicated by the manufacturer;

Stop mode: Situation in which the air conditioner is connected to the mains and performs no function.

Standby: Situation in which the equipment (is connected to the mains, is dependent on the mains power supply to operate normally and only performs the following functions, which can persist for an definite period of time: a reactivation function, or reactivation function and only an indication showing that the reactivation function is activated, and/either the display of information or a status;

Global warming potential (GWP): Measure aiming at determining the contribution to global warming (in kg eq. CO2), in a period of 100 years, of a kg of refrigerant during the vapor compression cycle.

Manufacturer: Any natural or legal person responsible for design, manufacture and marketing of a product on its behalf.

Importer: Any natural or legal person who, in the course of these professional activities, buys products or services abroad in order to offer them on this national market.

Supplier: Any natural or legal person whose activity is to provide a service or product to an individual or business.

Distributor:

Any natural or legal person who buys the products from a supplier with a view to reselling them in his name and on his own account, with a margin, on a specific market (geographical territory or customer sector).

CHAPTER II: THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS, SUPPLIERS AND DISTRIBUTORS

ARTICLE 4: EFFICIENCY OF AIR CONDITIONERS

1. The cooling efficiency of a room's air conditioning unit is evaluated according to the energy efficiency rate method.

2. All the portable air conditioners, integrated systems (monobloc) and split systems of power inferior or equal to 20 kW must have an energy efficiency rate superior or equal to 2,8.

ARTICLE 5: OFF AND STANDBY MODES

All the air conditioning systems must respect the following specifications for the off and standby modes (the standby powers are given by the manufacturers):

i. Maximal power at stop≤ 0,5 W
ii. Maximal power in standby ≤ 0,5 W (for reactivation function only)
iii. Maximal power in standby ≤ 1 W (reactivation function and only an indication showing that the reactivation function is activated, and/either the display of information or a status; reactivation function and only an indication showing that the reactivation function is activated, and/either the display of information or a status).

ARTICLE 6: SECURITY REQUIREMENTS

All air conditioning systems must respect the requirements relating to security mentioned in the standards IEC 60335-2-40.

ARTICLE 7: OBLIGATION OF MARKING

1. The packaging or the information provided with the air conditioners, via labeling affixed to the equipment and the user manual, must provide the exact information on the product and its performance.

2. The information should include the following:

I- General information (at the top of the label)

1- The manufacturer
2- The reference model
3- The types of air conditioner:

i. The portable air conditioner (vertical, etc.)
ii. The monobloc (Windows, etc.)
iii. The split system (un bloc, multi-blocs)
iv. The centralized system.

II- Values of the MEPS (central position)

1- The minimum EER for this type (portable, monobloc, split, central air conditioning) of device (in trial conditions)
2- The specific EER for the sold device (in trial conditions).

III- Annual energy consumption per year in kWh (in trial conditions).

IV- The technical characteristics (at the bottom of the label)

1- Nominal power (W).
2- Nominal voltage (V).
3- Frequency (Hz).
4- Noise (internal, dB(A)).
5- Noise (external, dB(A)).
6- Refrigerant fluid (and its PRP).

CHAPITRE III: VERIFICATION FOR MARKET SURVEILLANCE PURPOSES

ARTICLE 8: SAMPLING FOR CONFORMITY ASSESSMENT

1. For verification of compliance with requirements laid down in these technical regulations, the Member States shall carry out tests on a single air conditioning unit.

2. If the parameters measured do not correspond to the values declared by the manufacturer, within the limits of the variations indicated below, the measurements are carried out on three additional air conditioning units. The arithmetic the values measured for these three additional refrigeration appliances must comply with the requirements defined within the limits of the following variations:

The EER is not inferior to the value declared minus 10%.

Otherwise, the brand in question and all the other units of equivalent air conditioning devices are considered non-compliant.

ARTICLE 9: TEST METHOD

The recommended method is of ISO 5151. It provides data of tests necessary to define energy efficiency rate (EER) MEPS under the test condition T1, 35°C.

ARTICLE 10: DETERMINATION OF THE ENERGY EFFICIENCY RATIO AND MAXIMUM POWER

EER is the cooling capacity in Watts divided by the necessary electric energy in Watts, under external conditions of temperature of 35°C, of internal temperature of 27°C and of humidity of 50%.

CHAPTER IV: PROVISIONS RELATING TO DISPUTES

ARTICLE 11: GENERAL OFFENCES

Any natural or legal person acting as a manufacturer, importer, supplier or distributor who:

i. imports a lamp that does not meet a minimum energy efficiency standard or safety requirement;
ii. does not comply with a labelling or re-labelling requirement;
iii. does not provide technical documentation for the technical characteristics and use of the lamp;
iv. provides inaccurate and/or misleading information;
v. obstructs the competent authorities and authorized officers in the exercise of their powers; commits an offence in contravention of the provisions of this regulation.

ARTICLE 12: ADDITIONAL OFFENCES

1. Each Member State may define additional infringements where necessary subject to requiring the opinion of the Technical Committee on Energy Efficiency.

2. To this end, the Member State concerned shall ensure that these infringements and the reasons for them are communicated to the Technical Committee on Energy Efficiency three months before their implementation.

ARTICLE 13: SANCTIONS

Each Member State shall lay down the penalties for contravention of this Regulation.

ARTICLE 14: EXONERATION OF LIABILITY

Persons found guilty of contravention of this Regulation may be exonerated from his liability if he proves that the offense results from circumstances which are not attributable to him.

ARTICLE 15: PROCEDURE

Infringements of the provisions of this Regulation shall be established by means of minutes by the authorised officials of each Member State in accordance with its own criminal procedure.

ARTICLE 16: RIGHT OF APPEAL

Each Member State shall guarantee, to any person whose product is detained or seized pursuant to this Regulation, a right of appeal against that decision in accordance with its own criminal procedure.

ARTICLE 17: COMPENSATION

Where an executing authority exercises its power under this Regulation for the purpose of seizing any device, it shall pay compensation to any person who records any loss or damage caused by the exercise of that power if:

i. it finally turns out that there has been no violation of this Regulation with respect to the device seized; and
ii. the exercise of authority is not the result of the person's negligence or default.

CHAPTER IV: FINAL PROVISIONS

ARTICLE 18: ENTRY INTO FORCE

This **Regulation C/REG.19/06/21** shall enter into force on the date of the signature by the Chairperson of the ECOWAS Council of Ministers.

ARTICLE 19: PUBLICATION

1. This **Regulation C/REG.19/06/21** shall be published by the ECOWAS Commission in the official Journal of the Community from the date of its signing by the Chairman of the Council of Ministers.

2. This Regulation shall also be published by each Member State Official Gazette from the date of its notification by the President of the Commission.

DONE IN ACCRA, THIS 17TH DAY OF JUNE 2021



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H.E. SHIRLEY AYORKOR BOTCHWEY

THE CHAIRPERSON
FOR THE COUNCIL

ANNEX

INFORMATION FOR THE AIR CONDITIONERS

The installed capacity as well as the type of air conditioner (monobloc, split system...) are important elements to compare these devices. The figure below describes the different types of air conditioners that the market offers: four types are defined. These different air conditioners offer different services:

- Air conditioner for a room, portable, movable from one room to another;
- A monobloc air conditioner for a room ;
- Air conditioner for many rooms , in several blocs ;
- The centralized systems.

