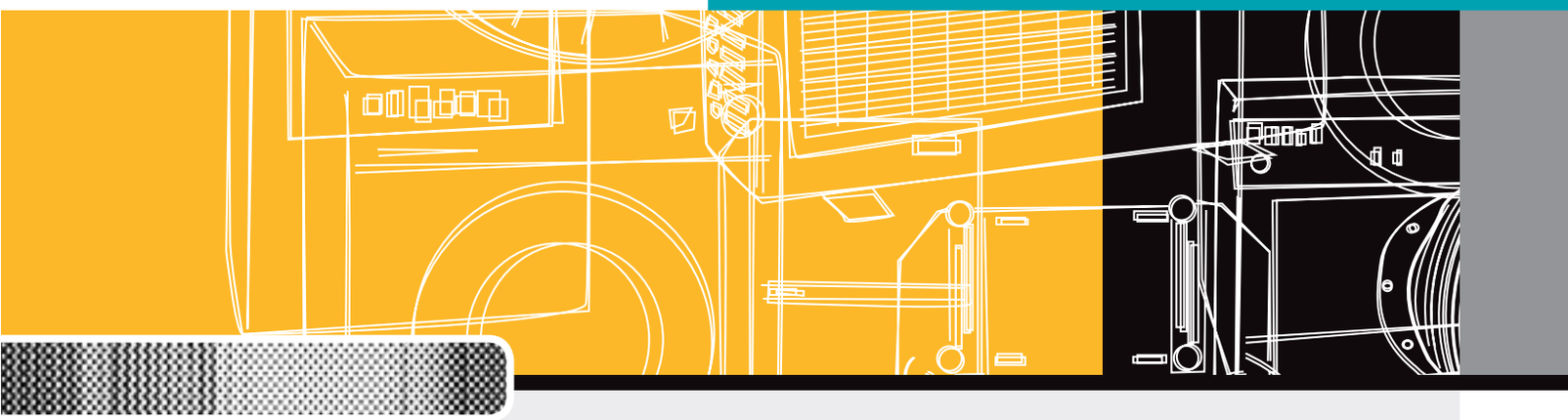
Report No: 2003/01

NATIONAL APPLIANCE AND EQUIPMENT ENERGY EFFICIENCY PROGRAM

ACHIEVEMENTS 2002



AN INITIATIVE OF THE MINISTERIAL COUNCIL
ON ENERGY FORMING PART OF THE
NATIONAL GREENHOUSE STRATEGY

ACHIEVEMENTS 2002

Achievements 2002 is the annual report of the National Appliance and Equipment Energy Efficiency Program. It reports on the progress made in this calendar year against the goals set for the program by the Ministerial Council on Energy over the triennium 2002-2004.

This is the third such annual report about the program. The program commenced in 1992 and was substantially upgraded in 1997.

MINISTERIAL COUNCIL ON ENERGY MEMBERSHIP LIST

As at 30 January 2003

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This publication is also available on the internet on the following address:
www.energyrating.gov.au

February 2003

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BACKGROUND

THE NATIONAL APPLIANCE AND EQUIPMENT ENERGY EFFICIENCY PROGRAM (NAEEEP)

In essence, the National Appliance and Equipment Energy Efficiency Program is a collection of coordinated end-use energy efficiency programs that deliver economic and environmental benefits to the community. It focuses on programs that require a nationally consistent framework to improve energy efficiency and reduce greenhouse emissions from household appliances and equipment, and commercial and industrial equipment.

The main tools are mandatory minimum energy performance standards, energy efficiency labeling enforced by law and voluntary measures including endorsement labelling, training and support to promote the best available products. A more complete description of the program tools used in the program is available at www.energyrating.gov.au.

THE NATIONAL APPLIANCE AND EQUIPMENT ENERGY EFFICIENCY COMMITTEE (NAEEEC)

The National Appliance and Equipment Energy Efficiency Committee, consisting of officials from the Commonwealth, State and Territory government agencies and representatives from New Zealand, is responsible for managing the Australian end-use energy efficiency program. The Committee reports to other government structures and is ultimately directed by the Ministerial Council on Energy (MCE - the Energy Ministers from all jurisdictions).

The NAEEEC Charter provides the terms of reference for the committee and is available at www.energyrating.gov.au. The member organisations of the committee are listed on the inside of the back cover of this report.

PROGRAM TARGETS

Australian Governments have decided that the energy efficiency of appliances and equipment must improve at rates well beyond what the market has delivered in the past. This market intervention program has proved to be an extremely cost-effective mechanism for reducing energy demand and greenhouse gases produced by consumer appliances, commercial and industrial equipment.

The Federal Government has decided that Australia will meet internationally agreed emission reduction targets but not within the Kyoto Protocol. The Federal Government believes it is appropriate to look well beyond the Kyoto first commitment period and to develop a policy framework that will take Australia into the decades ahead.

In 2002, the MCE charged the Working Group on Energy Efficiency and Greenhouse Gas to develop a new national framework for energy efficiency. That working group will report to Ministers in 2003. The National Appliance and Equipment Energy Efficiency Program will remain an important part of that long-term strategy but will change to accommodate new initiatives flowing from this review.

The program does not have fixed targets for those parts of the built environment covered by regulation. Some other nations have established fixed targets but Australia has consciously decided to adopt a flexible, pragmatic approach aimed at maximizing cost-effective abatement. Each product is considered for inclusion within the program on the basis that the community will benefit from its regulation. The individual energy efficiency target is either the equivalent of world-best regulatory target or a more stringent level developed specifically for Australia.

PROJECTED ABATEMENT

While the program does not have an overall target, its impact is regularly audited using some of the most rigorous and sustained monitoring of any program of its type in the world. NAEEEC regularly commissions studies to project the energy saving and greenhouse abatement expected to be saved as a result of regulatory decisions made under the program. This work complies with the Council of Australian Governments' guideline for national rule-making.

The latest holistic projections were completed in November 2002 and will be published under the title: *When you can measure it, you know something about it* (projected impacts 2000-2020). A copy is available at www.energyrating.gov.au.

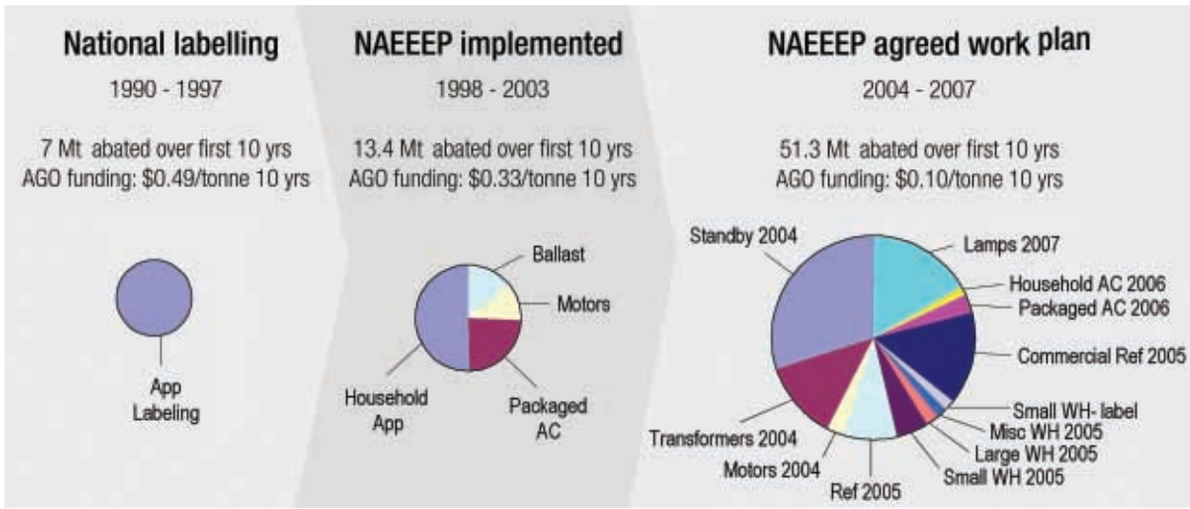
The study covers only those programs that are generally implemented on a mandatory basis: energy labelling and minimum energy performance standards (MEPS). It reviews the likely impacts of labelling and MEPS for a wide range of household, commercial and industrial appliances and equipment. Some of these measures have been implemented, some are at advanced stages of development with target implementation dates, and some are still being developed.

The combined projected greenhouse gas impact of all programs covered in this study is 134 million tonnes carbon dioxide equivalent (Mt CO_2-e) over the period 2003-2018. The average impact during the Kyoto Protocol Commitment period 2008 to 2012 is estimated to be about 8.2 Mt CO_2-e per annum reduction below business-as-usual. The projected impact is about 13.3 Mt CO_2-e per annum by 2015 and 14.9 Mt CO_2-e pa by 2020. To give some perspective to these numbers, stationary energy emissions[1] totaled 264Mt CO_2 in 2000.

The Australian community is expected to save over $4 billion in the next fifteen years after the $2.6 billion of costs (regulatory costs as well as increased product costs) are deducted from the $6.7 billion worth of energy savings. This net present value calculation is at a 10% discount rate with a benefit: cost ratio of 2.6:1.

The following graphic, also from the projection reports, shows the increasing effectiveness of NAEEEP since its very minor presence in 1990.

NAEEEP GAINS EFFECTIVENESS – INCREASING INDUSTRY COMMITMENT ACROSS PRODUCTS



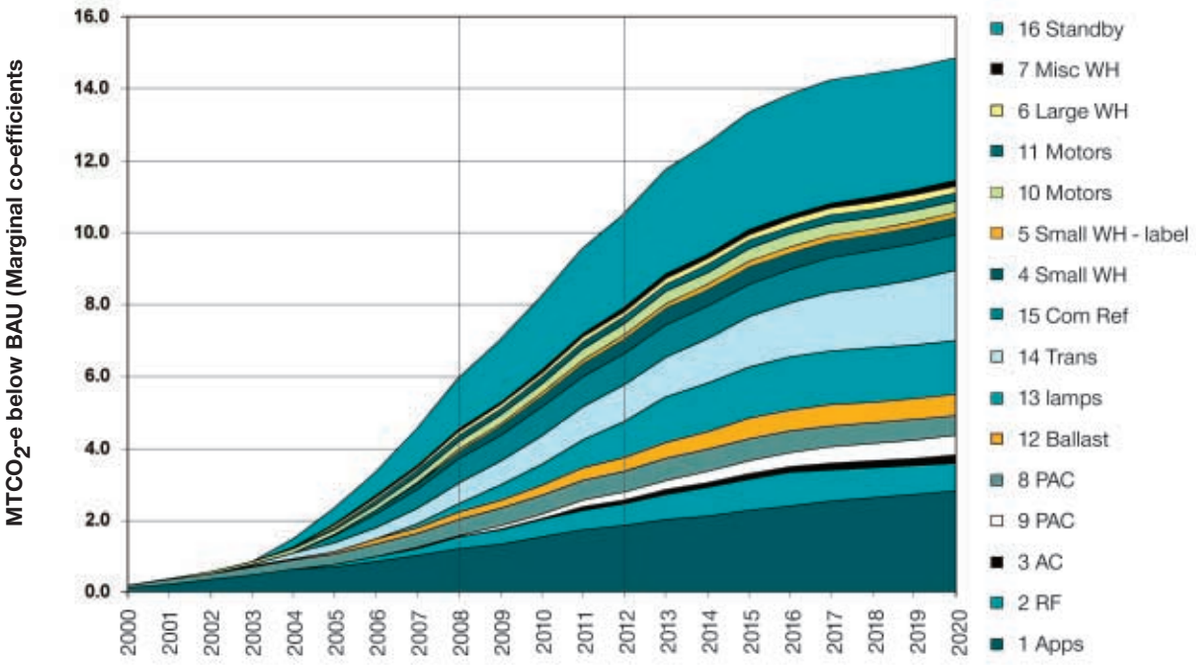
Note: Size of the pie charts are proportional to abated MT CO_2-e

1 *National Greenhouse Gas Inventory 2000 Fact Sheet 1*

COVERAGE

The program increasingly covers the household, commercial and industrial sectors. By 2018, household appliances are projected to contribute about 25% of the greenhouse gas savings, measures targeting standby power about 24%, lighting 12%, electricity distribution transformers 10%, air conditioners 9%, commercial refrigeration 8%, water heaters 7% and electric motors 5%.

PROJECTED GREENHOUSE IMPACTS OF NAEEEP MEASURES



INDUSTRY PARTNERS

NAEEEC acknowledges the crucial contribution of stakeholders outside of government agencies in creating effective standards for Australia. While it is obviously not possible to give recognition to all those who participate in and assist the program each year, this report mentions as examples, two people in the air conditioning industry whose actions have particularly assisted the program and their industry. Their contributions are indicative of the many other industry representatives that work to achieve the program's efficiency and environmental goals.

Mick Albany is the National Marketing Manager of Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Australia and the current President of the Air Conditioning and Refrigeration Equipment Manufacturers Association of Australia Incorporated (AREMA), the industry association that covers most suppliers of three-phase air conditioners. AREMA has been a key partner group in working towards the regulation of packaged air conditioners. As President, Mick has been instrumental in explaining the benefits that can accrue to suppliers with an effective energy efficiency and environmental package of measures. AREMA members have embraced standards proposals to the point where they advocated accelerating implementation at rates faster than initially proposed by government officials.

Jennifer Pelvin is the Chief Executive of the Australian Institute of Refrigeration Air Conditioning and Heating (AIRAH). When NAEEEC was looking to partner with an effective professional body, AIRAH stepped forward with a plan to assist industry professionals and installers come to grips with product efficiency regulation. Jennifer identified the opportunity to assist AIRAH members and the wider industry to understand the opportunities presented by air conditioner regulation.

NAEEEC appreciates the time and effort of all those stakeholders involved in the program in 2002.

MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS

During 2002, NAEEEC sought to consolidate its work under MCE's mandate to develop world-class efficiency standards for products already in the program while expanding the program's coverage. The program includes mandatory minimum energy performance standards for five product types and mandatory labelling for six appliance types.

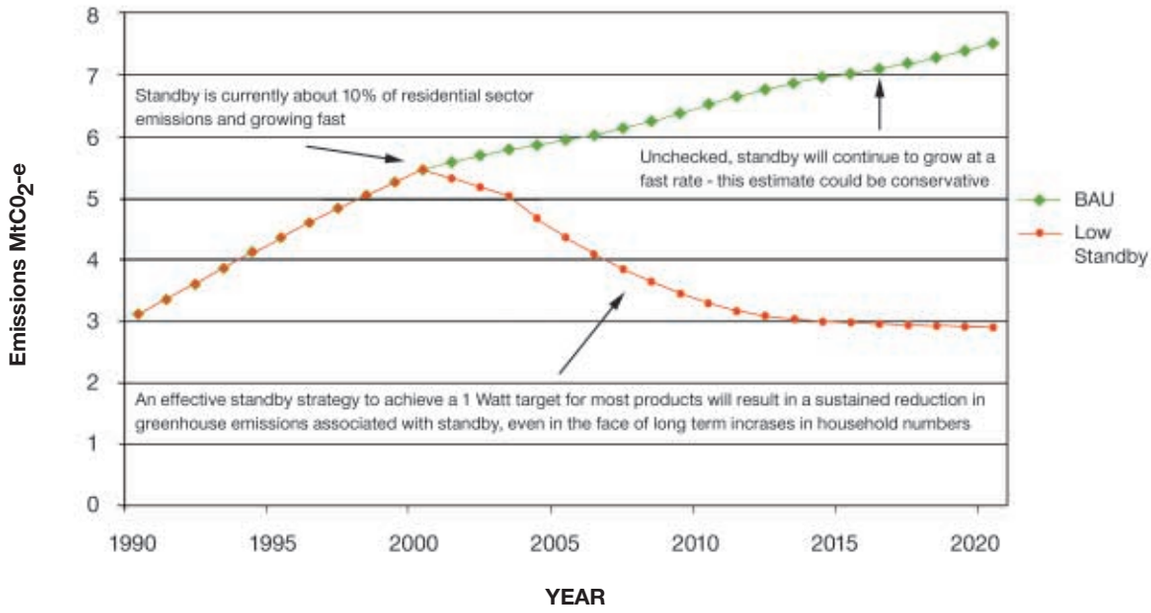
Product	Minimum Standard	Mandatory label
Household		
Refrigerators	Yes	Yes
Freezers	Yes	Yes
Clothes washers		Yes
Clothes dryers		Yes
Dishwashers		Yes
Air conditioners		Yes
Electric water heaters	Yes	
Commercial and industrial		
Electric motors	Yes	
Commercial air conditioners	Yes	

The expansion of the program entails much more than simply increasing the numbers of electrical products under regulation. In 2002, the program announced plans to include standby power for the first time. Also, a number of NAEEEC members commenced work on a strategy to enhance the industry-run MEPS and labelling scheme for domestic gas appliances to improve its effectiveness at driving efficiency improvements to appliances. In 2002, NAEEEC also sought to improve its effectiveness by targeting non-compliance and minimizing any adverse impacts from differences with the counterpart New Zealand program.

STRATEGY TO REDUCE THE GROWTH IN STANDBY POWER

Many consumer products are now designed to draw power all day, every day. This is necessary to power certain core functions or to sense communication while waiting to provide full services. This power is consumed not while the appliance is being used but while it awaits instructions: while it is 'standing by'. However, in some cases, standby power serves no useful function or operates at excessive levels for the background tasks being performed.

PROJECTIONS OF RESIDENTIAL STANDBY POWER EMISSIONS



The International Energy Agency has highlighted the size of this problem in the developed world and, in Australia, experts project that if left unchecked, excessive standby power consumption will exceed the combined in-use power consumption of televisions, video cassette recorders, clothes washers, clothes dryers and freezers in households by 2010.

The International Energy Agency encouraged member nations to address excessive standby power by tackling the problem with concerted action. Australia is the first nation to publicly state that it would pursue a 'one watt' standby target for consumer goods and to develop a national strategy for achieving that target. After considerable industry and community consultation, Australia has released its ten-year plan addressing standby power under the provocative title *Money Isn't All You're Saving*. A copy of the strategy is available at www.energyrating.gov.au. The impact of Australian Governments could reduce standby power intensity by more than half and abate 36 $MtCO_2$-e by 2020.

In 2003, NAEEEC expects to release 20 standby product profiles explaining government's particular targets for these appliances and identifying the measures that will be used over the next 10 years to achieve those targets.

STRATEGY TO ENHANCE GAS APPLIANCE EFFICIENCY SCHEME

In 1998, the National Greenhouse Strategy stated that the labelling and MEPS program for electrical appliances and equipment would be extended by working with industry to include gas appliances.

In 2002, Sustainable Energy Authority Victoria, the Australian Greenhouse Office and the Victorian Office of Gas Safety commissioned a consultant to review the industry-run MEPS and labelling scheme for domestic gas appliances, and to make suggestions for enhancing the effectiveness of this scheme in driving efficiency improvements. A report based on this review was published during the year and distributed to the gas appliance industry for comment.

Following discussions with industry groups, the gas industry has agreed to work cooperatively with government to explore options for enhancing the existing gas appliance efficiency scheme. A joint government-industry group comprising the:

- Australian Gas Association;
- Gas Appliance Manufacturer Association of Australia; and
- Victorian Office of Gas Safety.

have agreed to develop an Action Plan to enhance the overall effectiveness of the gas appliance efficiency scheme. This plan will concentrate on:

- Developing an overall strategic plan for the gas appliance efficiency scheme;
- Improving monitoring of the scheme to evaluate it's effectiveness;
- Improving consumer access to energy labelling information;
- Implementing international best practice for gas water heater MEPS; and
- Improving the energy labelling scheme for gas ducted and room heaters.

The first step will be to develop a joint Discussion Paper which will be used to initiate wider industry and stakeholder consultations in 2003, prior to the development of the Action Plan. The Action Plan will be provided to the Ministerial Council on Energy for consideration.

STRATEGY TO INCREASE COMPLIANCE

NAEEEC has pursued a policy of improving the range of sanctions that can be applied to the worst instances of misleading marketing and for developing a more streamlined process for dealing with unlabelled products in retail outlets.

First, the AGO, on behalf of NAEEEC, has refreshed its cooperation agreement with the federal regulatory body, the Australian Competition and Consumer Commission (ACCC). The agreement sets out the basis on which the ACCC and the AGO work together to address instances of serious misleading energy efficiency claims.

In July 2002, the AGO referred alleged misleading energy efficiency claims associated with the promotion and supply of the Chinese manufactured Haier brand clothes washing machine sold exclusively through the Retravision chain to the ACCC.

Following competitor complaints, examples of Haier top-loading clothes washing machines were tested at NATA accredited facilities. This testing found the clothes washers failed the Australian Standard by some of the worst margins ever recorded. The registering state body deregistered these models making them unlawful to sell anywhere in Australia.

In late 2002, the ACCC was negotiating enforceable undertakings from both Haier and Retravision. If agreed to by the companies, the undertakings may require:

- Haier to:
  - implement an accredited compliance program; and
- Retravision to:
  - offer affected consumers either a refund or an alternative washing machine;
  - in either case to pay for the transport of the machines; and
  - implement an accredited compliance program.

It is normal practice for the ACCC to place undertakings on its web site: www.accc.gov.au as soon as the matter is finalized. NAEEEC will report the out come of the referral in its next annual report.

Secondly, NAEEEC regulatory members agreed to support a pilot to be conducted from 2003 by the Office of Chief Electrical Inspector, Victoria. This regulator will commence using its power to issue infringement notices for unlabelled appliances found on display in stores in that state. The notice, which carries a fine of $500 or one tenth of the maximum penalty in that state, will bolster the range of sanctions already in place to deal with this matter.

Other jurisdictions will monitor the pilot scheme with a view to implementing the notice scheme in the future. For example, Queensland will also consider undertaking its own pilot during 2003.

STRATEGY TO LIMIT UNINTENDED ISSUES WITH NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand commenced a mandatory end-use energy efficiency program for appliances and equipment for the first time in 2001, with regulations taking effect from 1 April 2002. NAEEEC recognised a need to properly manage the Trans-Tasman Mutual Recognition Arrangement (TTMRA) interactions between the two national end-use energy efficiency programs. The TTMRA creates an expectation of 'mutual recognition' between the national programs. This means products with less stringent energy efficiency requirements can be sold in either country despite not meeting the more stringent efficiency rules in that other country.

In 2002, actual differences in proposed electric storage water heater and lighting ballast MEPS levels for introduction in early 2003 gave rise to TTRMA issues for Australian and New Zealand industries affected by the differing standards.

In December, NAEEEC officials agreed with their New Zealand counterparts to the terms of a proposed arrangement to manage TTRMA issues in the future. The formal arrangement will be signed in the New Year. The arrangement should reduce differences in mandatory standards levels, start dates and product coverage between the two national programs.

The closer working relationship between officials on technical and policy issues should also realize economies-of-scale benefits for both programs as a result of sharing technical data and jointly undertaking tasks like regulatory impact assessments.

CONTINUING REGULATORY ACTIVITIES

Mandatory minimum energy performance standards have a dramatic effect in improving the energy efficiency of household appliances and industrial and commercial equipment. These improvements are the cornerstone of the program and represent government intervention in the market to drive improvements more quickly and at larger amounts than if the marketplace was left to its own devices.

To keep the community informed and to help maintain the pace and quantum of these improvements over time, the National Appliance and Equipment Energy Efficiency Program releases information about its targeted products in detailed plans released periodically. During 2002, the review process dealt with a range of products at various stages in that regulatory consideration continuum.

FLUORESCENT LAMP BALLASTS

In March 2002 the Ministerial Council on Energy endorsed the consensus proposal for MEPS to apply to fluorescent lamp ballasts from not earlier than 1 March 2003. Australian Standard AS/NZ 4783 carries the performance requirements for linear fluorescent ballasts used with linear fluorescent lamps:

Part 1: Method of measurement to determine energy consumption and performance of ballast lamp circuits and

Part 2: Energy labelling and minimum energy performance standards requirements.

The community benefit from this measure is projected as:

Net Present Value of Costs – 10% discount	Net Present Value of Benefits	Net Benefits	Benefits/costs
$M	$M	$M	
17	248	231	14.8:1

NAEEEC members report that the regulations giving effect to the Ministerial Council's decision are close to implementation.

DOMESTIC REFRIGERATORS

In March 2002 the Ministerial Council on Energy also endorsed the unanimous proposal for a revised MEPS to increase the stringency of efficiency standards for domestic refrigerators and freezers from not earlier than 1 January 2005. Australian Standard AS/NZ 4474 carries the performance requirements for the improved standards.

The community benefit from this measure is projected as:

Net Present Value of Costs – 10% discount	Net Present Value of Benefits	Net Benefits	Benefits/costs
$M	$M	$M	
187	367	180	2:1

NAEEEC members report that the regulations giving effect to the Ministerial Council's decision will be drafted in 2003.

OTHER PRODUCTS

During 2002, NAEEEC also released plans to increase the stringency of three phase electric motors, three phase air conditioners and single phase air conditioners.

- The MEPS profile for electric motors, Report No: 2002/15 was released in December 2002, with comments from the public sought by the end of February 2003; and
- The MEPS profile for both three phase and single phase air conditioners Report 2002/11 was released in August and public comments were sought by November 2002.

Work also proceeded on MEPS for commercial refrigeration and electric storage water heaters. NAEEEC will spend almost $200,000 on testing product to assist to determine appropriate MEPS levels for these two product types in 2002/03.

HIGH STANDARD OF NAEEEC'S REGULATORY IMPACT STATEMENTS

The Commonwealth agency responsible for monitoring the economic analysis of national rule-making advised the AGO that several of the program's regulatory impact statements produced will be used as examples of best practice for other Commonwealth and State agencies. The Office of Regulation Review monitors compliance with the Council of Australian Governments' guideline and will use the examples to assist other agencies to comply with the process.

ELECTRONIC REGISTRATION PROCESS

In 2002, NAEEEC agreed to provide access to the registration process for prescribed appliances and equipment on a web-based scheme. Through secure access to the website, suppliers are now able to complete electronic application forms and lodge them in Australia with one or other of the four registering state regulators. The web process results in benefits like:

- Each supplier can view a complete listing of all of their current, past and pending registrations;
- Suppliers can copy an existing registration and use it as the basis for making a new registration application;
- As data is inputed into the electronic forms, internal checks issue warnings of omissions or inconsistencies; and
- As soon as an application is approved it appears on the public website listing found at www.energyrating.gov.au

In the first 6 months of operation of the on-line registration system 58% of registrations were done electronically. Details of how to make on-line registrations can be found at www.energyrating.gov.au.

REVIEW OF ADMINISTRATIVE GUIDELINES

This NAEEEC publication acts as a guide to the approaches that relevant State and Territory regulatory agencies should adopt when confronted by similar situations.

Although the National Appliance and Equipment Energy Efficiency Program is a national scheme, it relies on State and Territory legislation where each Act imposes subtly different obligations upon regulatory agencies. When considering any matter, the relevant State and Territory body will take into account all relevant circumstances presented by any party. The Administrative Guidelines provide an insight into the agreed approach and is presented as a guide only (not a commitment to any likely action). Within this context, the Administrative Guidelines strive to document consistent themes useful to all affected parties irrespective of the product or jurisdictional location.

The Guidelines were originally released in March 2000 but with the addition of many new products, especially in the commercial and industrial equipment fields, a complete review was warranted. A copy of the revised Guideline can be found at www.energyrating.gov.au.

STANDARDS DEVELOPMENT AND ENFORCEMENT

During the 2002 calendar year NAEEEC continued to organise and finance its ongoing program of Standards development and enforcement. The program aims to:

1. Maintain and improve the accuracy and relevance of the test standards that underpin the labelling and MEPS programs through development and round robin testing.
2. Undertake enforcement activities by verifying the energy efficiency claims being made by manufacturers/importers of products through the National Checktesting Program.

In 2002 a total of approximately $350,000 was spent on this program. The program included 160 laboratory tests, 126 tests as part of the standards development program and 34 as part of the enforcement program.

STANDARDS DEVELOPMENT

DISHWASHER REFERENCE MACHINES

As a follow on from the testing program conducted on the reference dishwashing machines in the previous financial year, additional tests were conducted on four of the reference machines. The tests were designed to gauge the reproducibility of the new test method and test program in the reference machines. The results from parallel testing of all four machines demonstrated that each of the testing laboratories produced results within the accepted range of reproducibility.

WATER HEATERS

Over the past 3 years, development work undertaken by NAEEEC in collaboration with various water heater manufacturers has lead to the development of a draft joint standard. The purpose of the test program undertaken this year was to refine the test method and determine what differences, if any, exist between the performance results obtained using either the current Australian standard, the current New Zealand standard or the proposed new joint standard. A final report to the Standards Committee is expected in early 2003.

ELECTRIC MOTORS

NAEEEC has been using the only NATA-accredited test facility in Australia to test electric motor compliance. This laboratory is located within the Melbourne premises of motor supplier, CMG. Several competitors of CMG have complained at the prospect of their products being tested in facilities operated by another supplier. NAEEEC has been successful in attracting three other test facilities to explore NATA accreditation with the most advanced likely to be operational in early 2003. Future testing will be at independent NATA accredited laboratories

NAEEEC has had six electric motors tested at the CMG facility and the accuracy of their energy efficiency claims were confirmed.

LIGHTING BALLASTS

A series of tests was conducted on a number of commercially available 36W ballasts at a NATA accredited independent laboratory. The purpose of the tests was to ensure that the test method for ballast efficiency (AS/NZS4783.1) could be practically applied in a laboratory and to review the requirements for ballast MEPS in the draft Part 2 to make sure that these were consistent with both the test method in Part 1 and agreements with industry on MEPS.

The tests uncovered some practical issues regarding the test method and some recommendations have been included to overcome these problems.

CLOTHES WASHERS

Reference Detergent Development - Problems with the supply of the reference detergent for top loading machines necessitated a review of the potential supply options. Development work on a new supply of detergent was commissioned by NAEEEC in 2001. Meeting strict tolerance requirements presented numerous challenges but a final product was released for use in mid 2002.

Swatch Normalisation - The object of this testing program was to develop a method for calibrating various AS 9 swatch batches against a reference batch. Testing of historical swatch batches was undertaken in the first half of 2002. Following testing a calibration method was developed for and approved by EL 15/4. The use of swatch normalisation become mandatory on 1st March 2003.

ENFORCEMENT

During the year, a number of individual tests were conducted on units identified as 'at risk' of failing MEPS or labelling standards. These product types included most of the product types subject to MEPS and labelling.

In 2002, NAEEC found12 instances where the claimed energy efficiency was not supported by testing conducted at NATA accredited laboratories. State regulators have subsequently deregistered six products, negotiated acceptable outcomes including re-labelling of another four products, and action remains pending for the remainder.

Furthermore, four failures were found when testing three-phase air conditioners, suspected of not meeting the MEPS for three-phase air conditioners that came into force after 1 October 2001. In addition, some of the units were not registered with any of the State regulatory agencies. However, because of the delay in passing the appropriate regulation in one jurisdiction, deregistration and other legal action was not possible (due to mutual recognition issues) in respect to these failures. The suppliers subsequently undertook to have their products tested, re-rated and registered, and are on notice that more public sanctions can be expected should their products fail any future check-testing.

DEREGISTRATIONS 2002

Product Type	Brand	Model	Deregistration Date
Clothes Washer	Haier	XQJ-100-96	5 April 02
Clothes Washer	Haier	XQJ50-31	19 August 02
Clothes Washer	Haier	XPB9099GS	19 August 02
Air Conditioner	York	MHC09P17/MOC09P15A	10 July 02
Air Conditioner	Hotpoint	HPS200R1/HPS200-RO	12 December 02
Air Conditioning	APAC	SO18	8 November 02

COMMUNICATIONS

COMMUNITY VIEWS

The Australian Bureau of Statistics released its regular publication *Environmental Issues: People's Views and Practices* in December 2002. The results continue to accord with program modeling, though the larger than expected increase in the community penetration of refrigerative air conditioners will see this item become an increasing focus from 2003.

Energy efficiency rating remains the second most important consideration behind price in terms of factors considered when buying or replacing appliances. Interestingly, efficiency and environmental issues together exceed price in motivating almost half of the community when considering an appliance purchase.

COMMUNITY VISITS

In 2002, there were around 220,000 hits on the program's various websites. By far the greatest number (around 184,000) of hits were on www.energyrating.gov.au, the energy rating website. This represented approximately 8% of customers purchasing over 2.4 million labelled consumer appliances

These website hits generated nearly 250 individual email enquiries for the AGO to respond to on behalf of NAEEEC.

In 2003, the program will rationalize its web addresses to improve the communication with stakeholders. The website www.energyrating.gov.au will become the principal portal for those interested in the program.

ANNUAL STAKEHOLDERS' FORUM

The fourth annual Stakeholders Forum was held at the Millennium Hotel Sydney on 9 April 2002. This forum is one of the more important ways NAEEEC communicates with industry and other stakeholders about topical issues.

In 2002, almost 100 participants took part in the forum, including industry representatives, regulators, commonwealth and state government officers, representatives from testing laboratories and consultants. The majority of participants evaluated the forum as above average as a means for ascertaining government's plans and for influencing that process.

SWITCHED ON ELECTRONIC NEWS SHEET

Switched On is the communication bulletin of the program and was issued twice in 2002. All future issues of this 4 to 6 page newsletter will be in electronic format only. Anyone interested in being placed on the emailing list should contact john.primrose@ea.gov.au.


Switched on

THE LATEST NEWS ON ENERGY EFFICIENT APPLIANCES AND ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

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Greenhouse abatement still on track

Energy efficiency: Solutions for business and greenhouse

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED DURING 2002

Copies of the following reports are available on www.energyrating.gov.au from the NAEEEC electronic library

Report number or description	Title
2002/01	NAEEEP Work Plan and Policies 2002-2004
2002/02	NAEEEP Achievements 2001
2002/03	MEPS/Labelling options for stoves & cook-tops
2002/04	Scope for Application of MEPS to Additional Household Appliances
2002/05	Voluntary Energy Labelling Possibilities for Evaporative & Refrigerative Air Conditioners
2002/06	Report on the Success of Compressed Air Programs
2002/07	Greening Whitegoods 2000
2002/08	Appliance Standby Power Consumption: Store Survey 2002 - Executive Summary and main report
2002/09	Standby Power Consumption - Discussion Paper - A long-term strategy to achieve Australia's One-Watt Goal 2002 to 2012
2002/10	Minimum Energy Performance Standards Profile - LAMPS
2002/11	Minimum Energy Performance Standards Profile – Air Conditioners (single & three phase)
2002/12	Money Isn't All You're Saving – Australia's Standby Power Strategy 2002-2012
2002/13	Energy Labelling of Domestic Electronic Storage Water Heater Options
2002/14	A Review of the Stringency Levels for the Mandatory Minimum Efficiency of Three-Phase Cage Induction Motors in Australia*
2002/15	Minimum Energy Performance Standards Profile – Three Phase Electric Motors
2002/16	International Review of Minimum Energy Performance Standards for Air Conditioners.
2002/17	Energy Labelling & Minimum Energy Performance Standards for Domestic Gas Appliances
2002/18	Regulatory Impact Statement: MEPS for Electricity Distribution Transformers.
2002/19	MEPS for Lamps Addendum to "The Ellis Report" - July 2002. Technical review of the Ellis technical report on lamps.
2002/20	Draft Framework for Evaluation of the Australian Energy Efficiency Standards and Labelling Program.
2002/21	Current activities of the Energy Savings Trust, UK.
Conference Paper	Matching World's Best Regulated Efficiency Standards: Australia's success in adopting new refrigerator MEPS.
AGO report	Appliance Electricity End-Use: Weather & Climate Sensitivity
Fact Sheet 01	Fact Sheet 1: MEPS for fluorescent lamp ballasts.
Fact Sheet 02	Fact Sheet 2: MEPS for three phase electric motors
Fact Sheet 03	Fact Sheet 3: MEPS and Labelling for Air Conditioners

* *Available from by request only from the Australian Greenhouse Office*

BUDGET

The national program operates with contributions from all Australian jurisdictions. The funding formula is based on a system of 50% from the Commonwealth with the remainder funded on a per-head of population from each state and territory. In addition to agency staff resources, NAEEEC received funding from MCE in the financial year 2001/02 of $1.21 million and in 2002/03 of $1.24 million. In the past ten years, the program has managed almost $8 million of program funds.

Based on just program allocation, this national scheme is the most cost effective abatement and energy efficiency program operated by government.

NAEEEC MEMBER ORGANISATIONS

The Commonwealth, New Zealand, each State and each Territory are represented on NAEEEC and participate in its deliberations. Representatives are drawn from officials within Government departments, agencies and statutory authorities or from persons appointed to represent those bodies. Representatives are usually a senior officer directly responsible for energy efficiency. The membership is currently under review and may expand to include other agencies working in these fields.

The *Australian Greenhouse Office* is the lead Commonwealth agency for greenhouse matters. The Australian Greenhouse Office (AGO) is responsible for monitoring the National Greenhouse Strategy in a cooperative effort with States and Territories and with the input of local Government, industry and the community. An AGO officer is the chair of NAEEEC and others provide support for its activities.

The NSW *Ministry of Energy and Utilities* provides policy advice to the NSW Government and operates a regulatory framework aimed at facilitating environmentally responsible appliance and equipment energy use. The Ministry is represented on the Energy Efficiency and Greenhouse Gas working group through which the appliance and equipment related elements of the National Greenhouse Strategy will be progressed.

The NSW *Sustainable Energy Development Authority* was established in February 1996 with a mission to reduce the level of greenhouse emissions in New South Wales by investing in the commercialisation and use of sustainable energy technologies.

The *Office of the Chief Electrical Inspector* is the Victorian technical regulator responsible for electrical safety and equipment efficiency. Its mission is to ensure the safety of electricity supply and use throughout the State. The corporate vision of the Office is to demonstrate national leadership in electrical safety matters and to improve the superior electrical safety record in Victoria. The Office's strategic focus is to ensure a high level of compliance is sustained by industry with equipment efficiency labelling and associated regulations.

The *Sustainable Energy Authority* was established in 2000 by the Victorian Government to provide a focus for sustainable energy in Victoria. The Authority's objective is to accelerate progress towards a sustainable energy future by bringing together the best available knowledge and expertise to stimulate innovation and provide Victorians with greater choice in how they can take action to significantly improve energy sustainability.

The *Electrical Safety Office, Department of Industrial Relations*, is the Queensland technical regulator responsible for electrical safety and appliance and equipment energy efficiency. The office ensures compliance with electrical safety and efficiency regulations throughout Queensland.

The *Environmental Protection Agency*, a Division of Sustainable Industries, is Queensland's lead agency in the promotion of energy efficiency, renewable power, and other initiatives that reduce greenhouse gas emissions throughout the State. The key aim of the unit is to achieve increased investment in sustainable energy systems, technology and practice.

Energy Safety WA seeks to promote conditions that enable the energy needs of the Western Australian Community to be met safely, efficiently and economically.

The Western Australian *Sustainable Energy Development Office* promotes more efficient energy use and increased use of renewable energy to reduce greenhouse gas emissions while increasing jobs in related industries.

The *Office of the Technical Regulator* seeks to ensure the coordinated development and implementation of policies and regulatory responsibilities for the safe, efficient and responsible provision and use of energy for the benefit of the South Australian community.

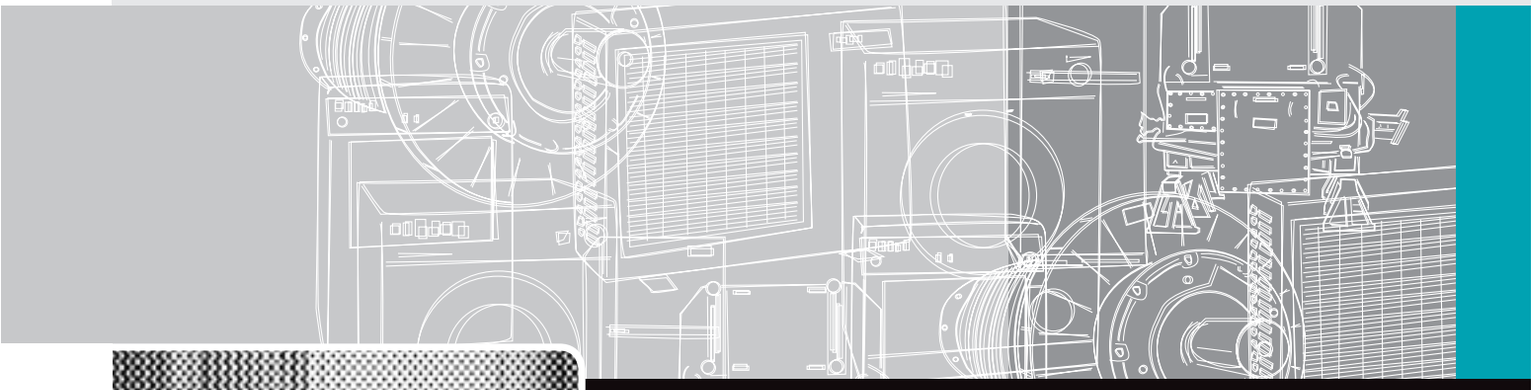
The Tasmanian Government's interest is managed by the *Office of Energy, Planning and Conservation.*

The Australian Capital Territory's interest is managed by the *Energy Policy Unit, Economic Management Branch, ACT Department of Treasury.* (http://www.treasury.act.gov.au/energypolicy)

The *Department of Employment, Education and Training* is responsible for the administration of regulations in the Northern Territory regarding various aspects of safety, performance and licensing for goods and services including electrical appliances.

The *Energy Efficiency and Conservation Authority (EECA)* is the principal body responsible for helping to deliver the New Zealand Government's extensive sustainable energy future. EECA's function is to encourage, promote and support energy efficiency, energy conservation and the use of renewable energy sources.

The *Ministry for the Environment* (MfE) is the lead environmental policy agency in New Zealand and is the government policy agency which advises the Minister of Energy on energy efficiency and renewables policy. MfE administers the Energy Efficiency and Conservation Act 2000, and energy efficiency regulations made under the Act.



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or any member organisation working
on the National Appliance and Equipment
Energy Efficiency Program.