



NATIONAL APPLIANCE & EQUIPMENT ENERGY EFFICIENCY PROGRAM

Work plan and policies for 2002 to 2004



April
2002





Abbreviations

AGO	Australian Greenhouse Office
MCE	Ministerial Council on Energy
CO₂-e	Carbon dioxide equivalent
EMTF	Energy Management Task Force
GHG	Greenhouse gas
MEPS	Minimum Energy Performance Standards (also called minimum energy efficiency standards)
NAEEEC	National Appliance and Equipment Energy Efficiency Committee
NAEEEP	National Appliance and Equipment Energy Efficiency Program
NGRS	<i>National Greenhouse Response Strategy 1992</i>
NGS	<i>National Greenhouse Strategy 1998</i>
OECD	Organisation of Economic Co-operation and Development
RIS	Regulatory Impact Statement

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April 2002

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Foreword

Energy is fundamental to our standard of living and to Australia's economic performance. Improving the efficiency of energy use will play an important contribution to Australia's future economic, social and environmental goals.

Recognising that the energy sector affects the lives of all Australians and that it underpins international competitiveness, economic growth and sustainable development, the Council of Australian Governments, in June 2001, established the Ministerial Council on Energy, comprising Commonwealth, State and Territory governments, to provide leadership and coordination of energy policy. One of the Council's key priorities is to enhance cooperative energy efficiency activities.

The National Appliance and Equipment Energy Efficiency Program's (NAEEEP) nationally consistent approach to both regulatory and voluntary demand side energy efficiency, is testament to the benefits of effective inter-jurisdictional cooperation.

Appliances and equipment are responsible for a major component of energy consumed by industrial, commercial and residential sectors. NAEEEP provides a stimulus to develop world-class products, reducing costs to all classes of consumers, improving international competitiveness, enhancing export potential and benefiting the environment by abating tonnes of potential greenhouse emissions.

The Program results in substantial energy savings over the lifetime of products, which I am pleased to say, outweighs any additional development and production costs for the more energy efficient products.

The essence of 2002-2004 work plan is to outline the future direction of the Program. It builds on the achievements of the previous three years, lists products targeted for potential regulation in the future, refines the policies to further reduce greenhouse emissions and confirms the transparency that has marked this program since its launch.

On behalf of the Ministerial Council on Energy, I am pleased to commend to you the second triennial work plan for the National Appliance and Equipment Energy Efficiency Program (NAEEEP) for 2002 to 2004.



The Hon Ian Macfarlane, MP
Chair
Ministerial Council on Energy





Statement from the Chair of NAEEEC

In developing this second triennial work plan, the National Appliance and Equipment Energy Efficiency Committee has built on the strong stakeholder support that comes from the undoubted benefits of this Program.

The current Program had its genesis in 1986 when the first Australian state imposed mandatory laws to label appliances. By 1999, the national labelling scheme had saved in the order of a total of 5 million tonnes of greenhouse emissions beyond business-as-usual (BAU) in the residential sector.

To quantify the potential of its first triennial work plan, NAEEEC commissioned a study to project the greenhouse impacts of the 1999 – 2001 plan's proposals to expand into commercial and industrial equipment and to accelerate the rate of energy efficiency improvements for domestic appliances. In 2000, the first plan was projected to save more than 80 million tonnes of greenhouse emissions below BAU projections (or on average, over 7 million tonnes below BAU each year, during the Kyoto period) by 2015. Purchases of efficient products benefit by more than A\$ 30 for each tonne of CO₂e.

In less technical terms, the program is good for appliance and equipment purchasers, good for suppliers and good for the environment (achieving the triple bottom line).

The challenge in developing the plan for the second triennial has been to identify targets and initiatives that will allow us to build on this success.

In March 2001, a paper entitled Future Directions 2002 – 2004: A Discussion Paper was released proposing a range of proposals to enhance and refine the policies first published in 1999, and suggesting a new list of products for possible regulation. With the completion of consultations, most stakeholders appear to support the discussion paper proposals and that support translates into this work plan.

NAEEEC will continue to strive to meet the challenge of delivering greenhouse savings and energy efficiencies in a framework of least cost to Australian industry.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Tony Marker".

Dr Tony Marker

Chair National Appliance and Equipment Energy Efficiency Committee

The Government bodies involved

The National Appliance and Equipment Energy Efficiency Committee (NAEEEC) comprises officials from the Commonwealth, State and Territory government agencies, together with representatives from New Zealand, responsible for implementing product energy efficiency initiatives in those jurisdictions. NAEEEC reports through other committees to the Ministerial Council on Energy (MCE), which is made up of the energy Ministers from all jurisdictions.

MCE, amongst other things, is the body responsible for monitoring the implementation the *National Greenhouse Strategy* in the field of consumer appliances and industrial and commercial equipment.

The charter of NAEEEC encompasses the following functions:

- › to provide assistance to all States and Territories, as required, in the development and regulatory implementation of technical, legal, and administrative aspects of national appliance and equipment energy efficiency initiatives;
- › to coordinate the national development and implementation of energy efficiency programs of a non-regulatory nature and enhance existing regulator programs. These may include voluntary labelling initiatives, market transformation projects, and similar voluntary actions;
- › to coordinate national marketing and communication projects to support new, and enhance existing, energy efficiency programs;

- › to review existing appliance energy consumption and improve standards and test procedures;
- › to monitor program performance and achievements;
- › to provide a forum to exchange information on enforcement/compliance issues and community information and marketing initiatives;
- › to administer an effective, coordinated testing regime of the energy efficiency claims of suppliers;
- › to coordinate broad consultative processes with industry and other interested parties in the development and implementation of energy labelling and associated programs.

The current member organisations of NAEEEC are listed on the back cover of this paper.

This charter recognises the maturity of the program and the need for a “holistic” approach to government policies for greenhouse gas abatement in the appliance and equipment field. The focus of the program continues to be the delivery of nationally consistent regulation. The implementation of most voluntary programs remains an individual jurisdictional responsibility although voluntary programs that assist the regulatory program to maximise benefits are being added to NAEEEC’s work plans.



The National Greenhouse Strategy

The world's climate scientists continue to provide a clear message – that the balance of evidence suggests humans are having a discernible influence on global climate.

Energy consumed by equipment and appliances continues to be a major source of greenhouse emissions attributable to the industrial, commercial and residential sectors. While changes in behaviour can play a part in reducing energy use, improvements in energy efficiency of the equipment have a key role, especially in the short term. Government support can provide an important stimulus for the commercial development of energy efficiency products.

Although Australia only contributes just over 1 per cent of total greenhouse gas emissions, our per capita emissions are amongst the highest in the world. This program represents one of the most cost-effective ways to combat emissions from products.

Australian Governments recognise the importance of climate change and are committed to making a responsible contribution to international efforts to respond to this environmental threat. Like 26 of

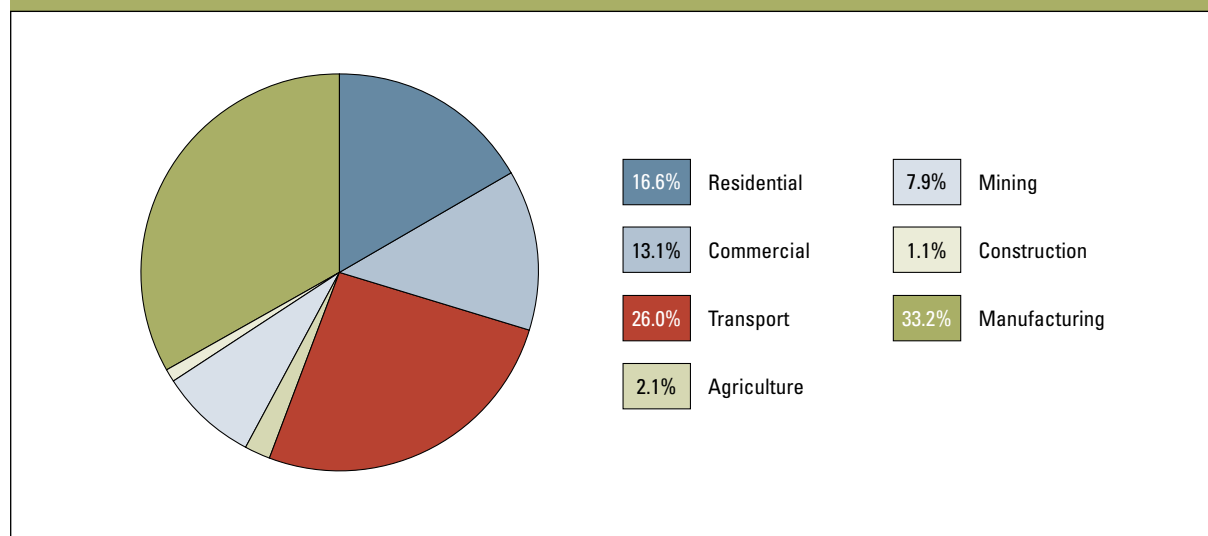
the 29 OECD countries in 2001, Australia includes a “codes and standards” energy efficiency program, as part of that response.

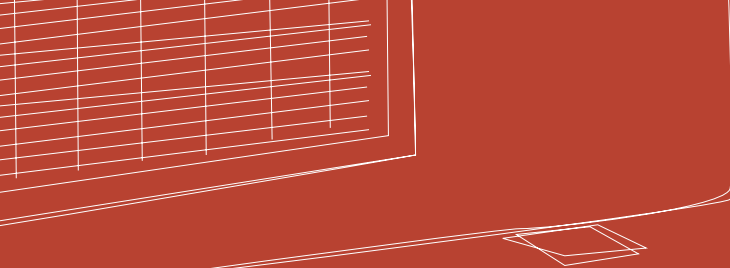
The *National Greenhouse Strategy* provides the strategic framework for Australia's greenhouse response and is the primary mechanism to meet our international commitments. It extends the appliance program launched in 1992 by all Governments.

The *National Greenhouse Strategy* sets the goal of a broader, more effective energy efficiency program for appliances and equipment. In 2001, the Council of Australian Governments assigned responsibility for cooperative energy efficiency activities to MCE. This includes implementing the coordinated national program for end-use product energy efficiency.

With its first Work Plan, NAEEEC achieved that immediate goal but this work plan goes further to capture additional greenhouse abatement opportunities associated with appliances and equipment.

Share of Greenhouse Gas Emissions by Sector in Australia, 1998





The history of Australian product energy efficiency programs operating since 1992

The original appliance program was created under the 1992 *National Greenhouse Response Strategy*.

The 1998 *National Greenhouse Strategy* sought to expand and enhance the original program in accord with the Prime Minister's Climate Change Statement released in November 1997.

The *National Greenhouse Strategy* gives effect to that vision in the following terms:

Improvements in the energy efficiency of domestic appliances and commercial and industrial equipment will be promoted by extending and enhancing the effectiveness of existing energy labelling and minimum energy performance standards.

The original program was based on mandatory energy labelling for six types of domestic appliances in most Australian states. By 2002, the program will have secured government commitments to introduce minimum energy performance standards (MEPS) for five products. MEPS was applied to three domestic appliance types in October 1999 and to two types of industrial equipment from October 2001. MEPS legislation has the effect of removing from the market products that do not meet these minimum energy performance levels, as specified in the relevant Australian Standards.

In the residential sector, labelling and MEPS will cover appliances responsible for 65% of emissions by 2005 (up from 35% in 1999).

In the commercial sector the only significant program in force in 1999 was Energy Star for office equipment with some secondary flow on effects from the residential MEPS program (mainly refrigerators and water heaters). The commercial sector program coverage for MEPS is expected to increase to more than 40% of greenhouse emissions by 2005 (including lighting, refrigeration, water heating, air conditioning, and electric motors). About 55% of industrial greenhouse emissions are covered by electric motor systems.

More detail on how the appliance regulatory scheme operates can be found at the website maintained by the Australian Greenhouse Office: www.energyrating.gov.au. NAEEEC uses this website to promote its appliance and equipment regulatory schemes.

The website www.energystar.gov.au is used to promote the voluntary program currently targeted at office equipment and home entertainment products.



New regulatory policies

MEPS and mandatory labelling

In 1999, Commonwealth and State Governments agreed in-principle that NAEEEC could consider including in the mandatory program any type of consumer appliance, industrial and commercial equipment identified as a likely contributor to growth in energy demand or greenhouse gas emissions.

NAEEEC must ensure the product under consideration for regulation:

- satisfies the regulatory strategy published with respect to the product;
- meets the community cost benefit analysis required under the National Competition Principles when governments contemplate national regulation; and
- reflects community expectations.

Upon agreeing to the 1999 proposal, Commonwealth and State Governments instructed NAEEEC to provide three-year work plans, which identify products potentially subject to the program. These plans must be the subject of consultation with stakeholders and provide a transparent method of communicating potential areas for program expansion.

MCE will consider regulation for a product in a two-stage process; initially, within a NAEEEC work plan identifying that product as a potential candidate and, finally, at the conclusion of the regulatory development process.

This process ensures regulation is only contemplated after expert technical development of regulatory options and formal community consultation.

From 2002, the scope of the policy of matching the best MEPS and mandatory labelling levels of our trading partners will expand. In some economies (or in some economies for particular products), the regulatory tool of minimum energy performance standards is not used (or is not the only tool used) to drive energy efficiency. The culture in those economies is to use voluntary schemes to encourage improved energy efficiency rather than use mandatory MEPS levels contained in law.

In particular, the Japanese “Top Runner” program establishes voluntary performance levels that are followed without exception. It is in effect a quasi-regulatory standard. In the USA, the voluntary program operated by the US Environment Protection Agency results in “defacto” standards for certain products.

From 2002, NAEEEC will assess whether matching the voluntary levels overseas will result in net benefit to the Australian community sufficient to warrant regulating that product under the MEPS or mandatory labelling program.

New policy tools

During the next work period, NAEEEC will make an assessment of the effectiveness of existing policy tools and possible alternatives.

By 2004, NAEEEC will have completed the process of examining all those products currently regulated overseas.

In an environment where MEPS and mandatory labelling may no longer provide the expansion required of the program, NAEEEC will explore the benefits that could be obtained using these new tools alone or in combination with other initiatives.

Expanding voluntary initiatives

NAEEEC supports a number of voluntary programs, originally as support for its regulatory program but increasingly as stand alone projects delivering significant greenhouse abatement. The first such program was *ENERGY STAR*® from which has grown a wider standby power program. Arising from voluntary initiatives supporting better appliances, the Reach-for-the-Stars program is supported by the existing energy labelling schemes (both electric and gas) and seeks to add value to these schemes by increasing the level of influence of the energy rating labels in consumer purchase decisions.



Energy Star

The National *ENERGY STAR*® Program is a cooperative energy efficiency program between State, Territory and Federal government agencies in Australia to promote the use and purchase of *ENERGY STAR*® office equipment. It aims to work with private industry, federal and state government bodies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and unnecessary energy consumption associated with office equipment (PCs, printers, faxes, photocopiers) by ensuring that such equipment is *ENERGY STAR*® enabled.

The program is funded by the Commonwealth and States and managed by NAEEEC using the services of the Sustainable Energy Development Authority (SEDA) in NSW on behalf of all participating jurisdictions. Developed from the existing NSW Program, the national program utilises a range of promotional and policy activities to encourage the use and purchase of *ENERGY STAR*® complying products. State, Territory and Federal jurisdictions have cooperated to establish a program for each jurisdiction, and also to facilitate Government Purchasing Policies to include *ENERGY STAR*® complying equipment.

Voluntary partnerships have been forged between product manufacturers and retailers (which have been authorised to use the logo on behalf of the Australian Government). Partners help to promote efficient products by manufacturing and selling complying merchandise, to label product with the logo and to educate consumers about the benefits of energy efficiency.

The program is being extended to include home entertainment equipment (such as television including digital, video cassette recorders, stereo equipment and similar products).

Standby power

Standby power is the energy used by an appliance while plugged in but not performing its central function. Recent research has revealed that standby power consumption accounts for almost 12% of Australia's household electricity usage, costing Australian households more than \$500 million and generating more than 5 million tonnes of carbon dioxide in 2000.

Reduction in standby power losses results in a win-win situation - greenhouse gases are reduced, consumers reduce their electricity bills while the cost to manufacturers is minimal in most cases. The amount of electricity consumed by some appliances in standby mode is often startling. For example, the average home stereo uses 11.7 watts in operation and 9.5W in standby.

Tackling the issue of standby power consumption necessarily involves a wide range of responses, as an extraordinary range of appliances consume power when in standby mode. All Australian governments have agreed to the long-term goal that all electronic appliances should consume less than one watt whilst in standby mode.

Consumers may identify computers, printers, faxes, and photocopiers by looking for the blue and green *ENERGY STAR*® logo. NAEEEC recently agreed to expand the National *ENERGY STAR*® program to include home entertainment equipment.

In the future, the energy used by refrigerators, freezers, dishwashers, washing machines, clothes dryers and air conditioners whilst in standby power will be incorporated into the mandatory Energy Rating label.

In 2002, NAEEEC will release a discussion paper followed by a comprehensive plan to deal with standby power through to 2012 in accord with the International Energy Agency proposals and those of our major trading partners.

Products in the program

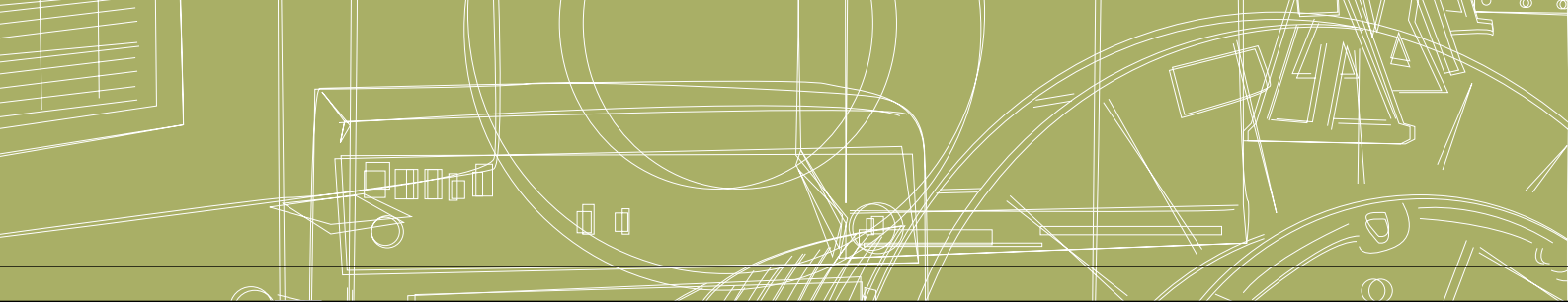
The following table lists the products that were incorporated in the plan in 1999 – 2001. These products remain continuing priorities and NAEEEC will continue to review and strengthen the MEPS and labelling requirements as well as expand the coverage of voluntary schemes:

End Use Group	Appliance or equipment type	Energy Type	Current Status
Household refrigeration	Refrigerator, refrigerator-freezer	Electric	Mandatory labelling in place, MEPS implemented in 1999, revised MEPS scheduled for 2005 (equivalent to US 2001)
	Freezer	Electric	Mandatory labelling in place, MEPS implemented in 1999, revised MEPS scheduled for 2005 (equivalent to US 2001)
Commercial refrigeration	Remote refrigeration (compressor not located with cabinet)	Electric	Public plan released in 2001
	Self-contained refrigeration	Electric	Public plan released in 2001
Household cleaning appliances	Dishwasher	Electric	Mandatory labelling in place. MEPS review released in 2001
	Clothes washer	Electric	Mandatory labelling in place. MEPS review released in 2001
	Clothes dryer	Electric	Mandatory labelling in place. MEPS review released in 2001
Household cooking appliances	Stoves and cook tops	Electric	Public plan released in 2001
Other consumer products	Eg swimming pool motors	Electric	Public plan released in 2001
Heating and cooling	Air conditioner (single phase)	Electric	Mandatory labelling in place. Heat pumps (no cooling) covered from 2001
	Air conditioner (three phase to 65kW cooling)	Electric	Voluntary labelling and mandatory MEPS implemented in 2001
	Air conditioner (evaporative)	Electric	Public plan released in 2001
Domestic water heating	Storage water heater (≥ 80 litre, mains pressure)	Electric	MEPS implemented in 1999. Revised MEPS currently under consideration to start not earlier than 2005
	Small water heaters (< 80 litre, mains pressure)	Electric	MEPS implemented in 1999. Revised MEPS scheduled for 2004
	Non-mains pressure water heaters (eg gravity fed and coil)	Electric	MEPS plan released in 2001
Commercial water heating	Commercial water heating	Electric	MEPS plan released in 2001
Lighting	Fluorescent lamp ballast	Electric	MEPS and efficiency marking under development for 2002-3
	Lamps - all types	Electric	MEPS plan due for release in 2002
Office equipment	Personal computer	Electric	Voluntary Energy Star
	Visual display unit	Electric	Voluntary Energy Star
	Printer	Electric	Voluntary Energy Star
	Fax machine (plain paper)	Electric	Voluntary Energy Star
	Photocopier	Electric	Voluntary Energy Star
Home Entertainment	Televisions (including digital)	Electric	Voluntary Energy Star
	Video Cassette Recorders	Electric	Voluntary Energy Star
Standby power	Consumer products	Electric	Range of product specific measures within the umbrella concept of the "One Watt Initiative"
Industrial & commercial equipment	Distribution transformers	Electric	MEPS plan released in 2001
	Motors	Electric	MEPS and voluntary high efficiency marking implemented in 2001

Products to be included during 2002 to 2004

The following table lists the new products that will be considered for inclusion in the program in 2002 to 2004. NAEEEC considers that these products may meet the selection criteria although they have not been subject to detailed analysis, cost benefit justification or community consultation. This table forms the basis for planning expansion of the regulatory program over the next three years. Programs to be considered include mandatory energy labelling, MEPS and endorsement labelling.

End Use Group	Priority	Appliance or equipment type	Energy Type	Current Status
Heating and cooling	3	Space and room heaters	Solid Fuel	Labelling under consideration (NZ)
	4	3 phase air source heat pumps (no cooling)	Electric	Covered by parts of APEC
	5	Dehumidifiers	Electric	MEPS in Canada
	4	Non air source heat pumps	Electric	Covered by parts of APEC
	3	Commercial chillers	Electric	Covered by some OECD countries
	5	Furnaces & boilers	Oil	Covered by some OECD countries
Water heating	2	Storage	Solar	Preliminary studies carried out
	1	Non mains pressure storage	Electric	Preliminary studies carried out, covered by some OECD countries
	5	Storage	Oil	Covered by some OECD countries
	2	Commercial (including unfired)	Various	Covered by some OECD countries, revised US MEPS 2001
Lighting	4	Compact fluorescent lamps	Electric	Covered by some OECD countries and parts of APEC
	4	Outdoor & street lighting	Electric	Covered by parts of APEC
	3	High intensity discharge	Electric	No MEPS in place but may be worth further investigation
Electronics	1	Televisions	Electric	Covered by some OECD countries and parts of APEC
	2	Video Cassette Recorders	Electric	Covered by some OECD countries and parts of APEC
	2	Other home entertainment	Electric	Energy star, MEPS covered by parts of APEC
	2	Computers and computer peripherals	Electric	MEPS and other targets in parts of APEC
	2	Office equipment (photocopiers, fax)	Electric	MEPS and other targets in parts of APEC
	2	Cable set top boxes	Electric	Energy Star in USA
	2	Plug transformers	Electric	High energy growth projected, covered by some OECD countries
Other	3	Small motors	Electric	Covered by parts of APEC
	5	Fans	Electric	MEPS covered by parts of APEC
	4	Pumps	Electric	MEPS covered by parts of APEC
	5	Exit signs, smoke detectors and other related mandatory building signage	Electric	Energy Star in USA



Other commitments

Transparent regulatory process

The nomination of a specific appliance or equipment type within the potential scope of the program is only the first step to improve and expand the program. NAEEEC will only achieve its objectives for each product if the most appropriate measures are used, in optimum sequence, and with support of stakeholders.

NAEEEC will continue to develop individual product plans to explain the detail of the regulatory proposal, the inherent trade-offs, compromises and other decisions taken to ensure widespread support for the final plan for any new product.

Similar plans will be released in 2002 – 2004 for the new products targeted for inclusion in the program. All stakeholders will have an opportunity to comment on each of the proposals. The plan will propose the most appropriate combination of measures available under the program and seek comment from stakeholders.

Program measurement and evaluation

In 2000, NAEEEC published projections of the likely impacts of all of the regulatory projects contained in the first triennial plan over the period 2000 to 2015. The projection study covers only regulatory (not voluntary) measures included in the expanded and enhanced program.

NAEEEC will publish a further study of the projected impact of second triennial program through the period 2002 – 2017. The results will be made public and used to demonstrate to stakeholders the impact of regulatory actions.

In 2002, NAEEEC will publish a major study to show how the proportion of sales of energy efficient domestic appliances has changed over the last 10 years. This report will be used to show the real greenhouse and energy savings that have been achieved since the national appliance program began in 1992. In 2002, NAEEEC will publish an evaluation of the overall impact of the program on industry and commercial equipment in the first triennial period, 1999 – 2001

Measuring consumer understanding

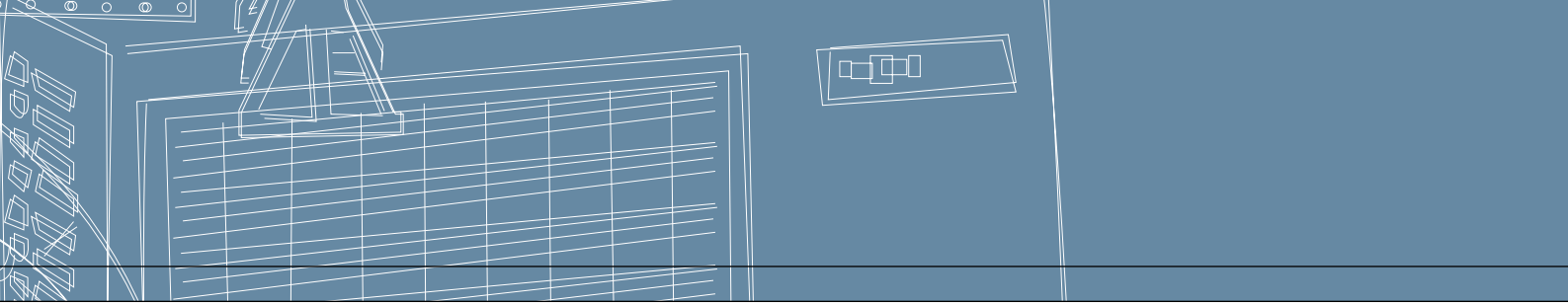
The national appliance and equipment energy efficiency program is one of the longest running and most visible greenhouse reduction programs operated by governments.

Energy efficiency labelling is justified because it empowers motivated consumers to purchase more efficient, less greenhouse intensive products. NAEEEC has measured consumer understanding of the program and, in particular, the mandatory label.

Energy efficiency may not be the most important consideration for all consumers buying appliances but it is certainly a key factor for a significant number of consumers. NAEEEC will study consumer behaviour and understanding of the program during this triennial period.

NGS measures not covered by the program

Under the *National Greenhouse Strategy*, MCE is responsible for a number of the sustainable energy use measures including item 4.10, end-use performance codes and standards for products. In this section, NAEEEC explains how this program works to support a number of other important and related measures. While supporting these other measures, NAEEEC is not the prime body responsible for these initiatives.



Energy Efficiency Best Practice

Energy Efficiency Best Practice (EEBP) is a program of the Commonwealth Department of Industry, Tourism and Resources (ITR). It focuses on energy management, innovation, training and voluntary partnerships with Australian industry to improve business competitiveness and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The program is working with a growing list of industry sectors, including aluminium production, beverage and containers manufacturing, bread baking and wine processing, and on cross sector opportunities such as energy performance contracting and electric motors.

Members of NAEDEC and ITR worked cooperatively to establish the Australian Motor Systems Challenge and the Motor Solutions Online website and continue to support that project now managed under EEBP. Motor Solutions Online includes free downloadable motor selection software, an interactive self-assessment tool and a motors reference manual to help organisations improve the reliability and energy efficiency of their motor inventory.

Product stewardship

Product stewardship is an environmental policy approach in which all aspects of the product's life cycle, from production through distribution to consumption and waste, are subject to environmental management and stakeholder responsibility.

Product environmental stewardship is a new form of pollution prevention and management policy that focuses on the product rather than on materials or a single stage of its life cycle. The Commonwealth agency, Environment Australia, is responsible for coordinating this initiative on behalf of all State and Territory conservation agencies and a number of key stakeholder groups. NAEDEC members have agreed to support this initiative and assist wherever possible.

Water and energy efficient showerheads

Commonwealth, State and Territory agencies with responsibility for environmental and natural resource protection, and greenhouse gas abatement programs are committed to progressing the uptake of more efficient showerheads.

A long-term objective is to put in place national regulation to mandate the installation of water and energy efficient showerheads.

Consideration is being given by Government Agencies, the National Plumbing Regulators Forum and the Australian Building Codes Board as to whether this can be accomplished through the proposed National Plumbing Code and Australian Standards. In the short term other non-regulatory options are being explored.

Gas appliances

The NGS encouraged all Commonwealth, State and Territory agencies to work with industry to improve gas appliance MEPS and labelling programs.

Since 1999, the AGO on behalf of NAEDEC has undertaken some gas water heater projects in cooperation with the Australian Gas Association. These projects sought to improve the testing method to reflect improving technologies and verify the impact of the gas water heater label. Progress has been slow as parties have not been able to arrive at a consensus.

In 2001, the Victorian gas regulatory agency announced plans to regulate gas efficiency using a similar regulatory model as that used for electrical appliances. NAEDEC will work with other Commonwealth and State bodies responsible for gas appliance efficiency.

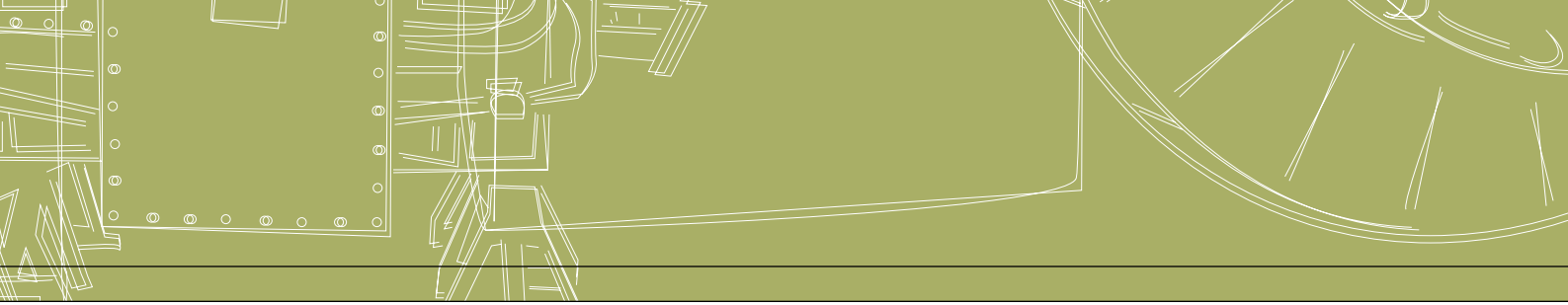
Future priorities

MCE has accepted NAEEEC proposals to expand and improve the program, and instructed NAEEEC to publish its work program commencing in 2002 and continuing through into 2004.

The following list of projects reflects agreed priorities and establishes a challenging NAEEEC program for the next three years. NAEEEC has the resources to commence all identified projects within the triennial period and hopes to have substantially advanced its work program within this period:

Proposed work program

2002	
Regulatory	<p>Consider MEPS for new products:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Completion of the proposals for distribution transformers so that MEPS may start in 2003; ➤ Completion of the proposals for commercial refrigeration so that MEPS may start in 2003; ➤ Publish a MEPS development plan for lamps. ➤ Completion of the proposals for residential electric water heaters (other than mains pressure storage) so that MEPS may start in 2005; <p>Review of MEPS for products already regulated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Completion of the proposals for residential refrigeration so that MEPS may start in 2005; ➤ Completion of the proposals for residential electric mains pressure water heaters (larger than 80 litres and above) so that revised MEPS may start in 2005; ➤ Commence MEPS development of electric motors to broadly align with the best levels of major trading partners; ➤ Commence MEPS development of air conditioners (single and three phase) to broadly align with the best levels of major trading partners; <p>Investigate program options (MEPS, labelling, voluntary measures such as industry targets) for selected office equipment, including computers and computer peripherals and home entertainment equipment.</p> <p>Publish a report using 10 years of sales data estimating the impact of the appliance label program.</p> <p>Monitor international developments in MEPS and labelling for all product types.</p>
Voluntary	<p>Publish a discussion paper to allow the development of the long term plan for Standby Power between 2002 to 2012, incorporating program options for home electronics (including televisions, VCRs, audio systems) office equipment, major appliances and all other products.</p> <p>Review NAEEEC's involvement in the <i>Reach-for-the-Stars</i> initiative.</p> <p>Commission a review evaluating the NAEEEC program to date</p>



2003	
Regulatory	<p>Consider MEPS for new products:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Investigate options for washing machines and clothes dryers › Investigate policy options for selected heating and cooling equipment including heat pumps and chillers. › Investigate policy options for selected space conditioning equipment such as non-air source heat pumps and dehumidifiers. › Investigate policy options for oil fired boiler and water heating systems. › Investigate policy options for compact fluorescent lamps, HID lighting systems and street lighting. <p>Publish a projection of the impacts for the 2002 – 2004 work plan between 2015 to 2020.</p> <p>Monitor international developments in MEPS and labelling for all product types.</p>
Voluntary	<p>Deliver scheduled parts of the long term plan for Standby Power 2002 to 2010.</p>

2004	
Regulatory	<p>Publish a report exploring the advantage of using endorsement labelling to compliment the MEPS and labelling program.</p> <p>Publish a report measuring the impact of the 1999 – 2002 work program.</p> <p>Monitor international developments in MEPS and labelling for all product types.</p> <p>Publish a report on the success or otherwise of voluntary challenge programs instituted in conjunction with MEPS and labelling or as a replacement for those tools.</p>
Voluntary	<p>Deliver scheduled parts of the long term plan for Standby Power 2002 to 2010.</p> <p>Publish a study of the consumer awareness, attitude and influence of energy rating labels and energy star labels.</p>

National Appliance and Equipment Energy Efficiency Committee membership

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 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 Management Task Force 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.

Sustainable Energy Authority Victoria is a state government agency established to contribute to the reduction of greenhouse gases, and support and facilitate the development and use of sustainable energy options to achieve environmental and economic benefits for the Victorian community.

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.

The Western Australian **Office of Energy** 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 ACT **Department of Treasury**.

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.