



*Supplementary Consultation
Regulatory Impact Statement:*

*Introducing measured EER and
COP levels for Air Conditioners in
Australia on 1 October 2009*

Report 2009/04

Issued by the Equipment Energy Efficiency Committee under
the auspices of the Ministerial Council on Energy.

March 2009

This supplementary Regulatory Impact Statement (RIS) was prepared by EnergyConsult Pty Ltd for the Equipment Energy Efficiency Committee, which reports to the Ministerial Council on Energy. The MCE determines end-use equipment energy efficiency regulatory proposals involving all Australian Governments (Commonwealth, State and Territory).

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With the assistance of the South Australian Department for Transport, Energy and Infrastructure (DTEI)

Contents

1	Scope	2
2	Problem	3
3	The Objective	4
4	Costs, Benefits and Other Impacts	5
5	Market Impact Assessment	7
6	Industry Implementation and Capacity Issues	11
	6.1 Proposed Administrative Arrangements	12
7	Evaluation and Recommendations	13
	7.1 Recommendations	15
	Appendix 1: References	16
	List of Tables	
	Table 1: Additional Benefits and Costs of Oct 2009 MEPS Commencement Date	5
	Table 2: Approved Registered Models – Number Complying with New MEPS Levels – AU and NZ	7
	Table 3: MEPS Compliant Models by Type and Configuration – Current Registrations AU & NZ	9
	Table 4: EER and COP levels (W/W) for air conditioners	12
	List of Figures	
	Figure 1: Proportion of Models Registered that Comply with New MEPS Levels by Month	8

Stakeholder Consultation

Written stakeholder comment is invited on aspects of this document and the proposal. Stakeholders are invited to comment on each of the proposals in this report, including aspects of the market impacts, compliance costs, timelines and related issues. The South Australian Department for Transport, Energy and Infrastructure (DTEI) are managing the process of obtaining stakeholder views and comments on the regulatory proposal.

In particular, stakeholder comment is sought on the following:

- 1) Will the proposal outlined in this Supplementary RIS have any cost or other impacts on your business, bearing in mind further requirements scheduled for 1 April 2010?
- 2) Would this proposal change arrangements to shipping and warehousing as compared to introduction of MEPS in 2010?
- 3) How likely is it that compliant products can be sourced by 1 October 2009?
- 4) Are there any differences in price and features between complying and non-complying models?
- 5) How would the Administrative Arrangements outlined in Section 4 impact upon your business or organisation?

DTEI will accept written submissions from stakeholders until the close of business Friday 3 April 2009 on any of the issues raised in the document. This supplementary Consultation RIS and any further stakeholder responses will then be used to prepare the Decision RIS for consideration by the Ministerial Council on Energy.

Please address your written submissions to:

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Submissions are due by close of business Friday 3 April 2009

1 Scope

Prior to the 2 October 2008 Council of Australian Governments (COAG) meeting, the South Australian Premier wrote to the Prime Minister and other first ministers calling for:

- (a) the commencement date of the Minimum Energy Performance Standards (MEPS) to be brought forward from April 2010 to October 2009; and
- (b) that a MEPS level that is 10 per cent more stringent be introduced in 2012.

This was reported in the Adelaide Advertiser on 1 October 2008.

This Supplementary Consultation Regulatory Impact Statement (RIS) has been prepared to assess the impact of the South Australian Premier's proposal. It considers the impact of introducing measured¹ heating and cooling levels (referred to as the Energy Efficiency Ratio (EER) and Coefficient of Performance (COP) levels in this document) for air conditioners, on 1 October 2009. This date is six months ahead of the recommended introduction for new annual² MEPS, which incorporates non-operational power³, and calculated based on an assumed number of operational hours.

The requirements for the proposed annualised MEPS for air conditioners, new Energy Labelling Algorithms and other requirements for air conditioners were published in a consultation RIS in September 2008, titled *Equipment Energy Efficiency Committee, Regulatory Impact Statement, Consultation Draft, Revision to the Energy Labelling Algorithms and Revised MEPS levels and Other Requirements for Air Conditioners* (E3 2008). This document will be referred to subsequently as the 2008 RIS.

The 2008 RIS recommended a commencement date of 1 April 2010 for the proposed new annual EER and COP MEPS levels for air conditioners. Incorporating a non-operational power element into EER and COP levels is, as far as can be determined, a world first, and is essentially more difficult to comply with than just the measured heating and cooling EER and COP levels.

The proposal contained in this Supplementary RIS is considered an interim measure to the introduction of the annualised MEPS levels, anticipated for 2010. The measured EER and COP levels proposed can be found in Table 33 of the 2008 RIS, and Table 4 (in Section 6.1) of this Supplementary RIS.

¹ Measured heating and cooling levels or EER/COP is the operating component of an air conditioning unit which is measured under a single test condition.

² Annualised MEPS refers to the new approach for specifying the EER and COP of air conditioners that is scheduled to come in April 2010. Under this arrangement, MEPS levels are based on estimates of annual energy use.

³ crankcase heater energy and any standby power used by the machine.

2 The Problem

This supplementary RIS addresses the same problems as those detailed in the 2008 RIS. In summary:

The Problem:

- **Increasing total energy and greenhouse gas emissions.** The generation of electricity makes the greatest contribution to Australia's emissions and has seen the greatest growth in emissions.
- **Air conditioning energy use is increasing.** The absolute electricity consumption of air conditioners is expected to increase rapidly as a result of rapidly increasing ownership and larger house sizes.
- **Air conditioner contribution to peak electricity demand:** Recent heat wave events in late January throughout South Australia and Victoria saw high levels of electrical demand driven by high levels of air conditioner usage. This highlights the need for improved energy efficiency of air conditioning as an important element of managing peak electrical demand. The National Electricity Market Management Company (NEMMCO) shed approximately 340MW of electricity load during this peak demand period in order to maintain inter-connectors in a secure state. This resulted in rolling blackouts to thousands of households and businesses, the costs of which are difficult to quantify.
- **Market Failure.** In some cases the purchasing decision is not made by the eventual owner/user of an air conditioner. In such cases there may be little incentive for the purchaser to take account of the operating costs of the equipment. This problem is referred to as a split incentive.
- **Information failure** As referred to in the 2008 Consultation RIS, even where good information is available, processing this data to determine an optimal life cycle cost is complex and is possibly beyond the capability of many customers. As a result many air conditioner purchasers do not consider the efficiency when making a purchase.

The Energy Rating label changes and other requirements will remain unchanged in the Supplementary RIS, and therefore the major issues which will be addressed include:

- Changes to the impacts, costs and benefits from the proposed early introduction of EER and COP levels
- Market and supplier impacts of the changed commencement date; and
- Capacity of the industry to implement changes by 1 October 2009

This supplementary RIS does not address comments made on the 2008 RIS, they will be addressed through a separate process.

3 *The Objective*

- The primary objectives of the proposal contained in the 2008 RIS are to minimise the social costs (economic and environmental) associated with the supply and use of air conditioning services and to bring about reductions in Australia's greenhouse gas emissions below what they are otherwise projected to be (i.e. the "business as usual" case), in a manner that is in the community's best interests.
- The objectives and rationale for this supplementary RIS are as follows:
 - To maximise the potential of energy and emissions savings and the net present value (NPV) of the annualised MEPS program, which is planned for introduction in April 2010.
 - To contribute to better management of peak electrical demand as outlined in the *The Problem* section above.
 - In May 2007, the Chair of Equipment Energy Efficiency Committee (E3) provided industry with at least two years notice that MEPS for air conditioners and the energy labelling algorithm was intending to be revised anytime from 1 October 2009. This Supplementary RIS recommendation is within the timeframe that industry was alerted to.

This Supplementary RIS addresses the COAG requirements for regulatory proposals where significant changes are proposed (compared to the original proposal) which will impact on the analysis and conclusions formed in the 2008 RIS.

4 Costs, Benefits and Other Impacts

The proposed introduction of the measured EER and COP levels on 1 October 2009 will alter the estimated impacts of the MEPS proposed in the 2008 RIS as some of the energy and greenhouse savings that would have potentially begun in 2010 will begin on 1 October 2009. These energy savings would translate into consumer benefits compared to Business as Usual (BAU).⁴ This would also bring forward the estimated costs, such as the incremental equipment costs noted in the 2008 RIS.

Based on the modelling undertaken in the 2008 RIS, the estimated annual energy savings of a full year of MEPS is 43 GWh, and \$21M (one-off cost) in Australia. Considering that this Supplementary RIS is proposing to restrict the importation and manufacture of air conditioners in Australia which do not meet measured EER/COP levels on 1 October 2009, the estimated energy savings and costs will be around 33 per cent of the full year impacts (or 14.4 GWh/yr savings and \$7M additional costs).

The benefits of these additional energy savings of 14.4 GWh pa are estimated to be \$2.3M in Australia, equating to a present value increase of \$19.8M (7.5 per cent discount rate) in benefits of the program. These benefits and costs are summarised in Table 1 and compare well to the overall estimated BCR of 2.8 for Australia in the 2008 RIS.

These figures do not take into account the continued sale of existing registered models which were manufactured or imported into Australia by suppliers prior to 1 October 2009. These models are not required to comply as they will be grandfathered. Noting this, these figures also do not take into account any products which have been registered to the more stringent 2010 MEPS prior to October 2009. From 1 October 2009, new products can only be registered to the new April 2010 MEPS levels as specified in AS/NZS 3823.2-2009. These standards are likely to be published around mid 2009, enabling product registrations to occur at any time following this. In effect, this will serve to bring forward further benefits which would be additional to that outlined Table 1 below.

Table 1: Additional Benefits and Costs of Oct 2009 MEPS Commencement Date

Energy Savings (GWh/yr)	Energy Savings Value (\$/yr)	Incremental Equipments Costs	PV Savings	Additional NPV
Australia				
14.4	\$2.3M	\$7.0M	\$19.8M	\$12.7M

The proposed introduction of measured EER and COP levels on 1 October 2009 has also been estimated to reduce greenhouse gas reductions from air conditioner electricity usage by around 13.3 kt CO₂-e. This will increase the annual emission reductions from the proposed MEPS in 2015 from 273 to 286 kt CO₂-e pa in Australia. The additional

⁴ Sales of air conditioners are typically greater in Australia from October to February. By introducing more stringent measured EER and COP levels for imported and manufactured product from 1 October it will increase the likelihood of more efficient air conditioners reaching the market place prior to the high sales period, and in time for the 2009-10 summer.

emission reductions will also provide benefits for Australia in meeting emissions targets or reducing the price of emissions following the introduction of the Carbon Pollution Reduction Scheme in 2010. These benefits have not been explicitly quantified in this analysis.

5 Market Impact Assessment

As noted the 2008 RIS, the proportion of models that are currently registered and are expected to be excluded by the proposed MEPS levels ranges from 13 to 67 per cent (Table 47, E3 2008) depending on the product category. The proportion of 2008 brands registered and expected to be excluded by the MEPS⁵ ranges from 0 to 45 per cent of all brands depending on the product category. The 2008 RIS used a total of 2687 models registered for to the current MEPS and Energy Labelling requirements.

The analysis conducted in the 2008 RIS was based on the MEPS registrations for air conditioning units up to mid 2008. This Supplementary RIS utilises data from the registrations of air conditioners up to the 23 December 2008 (Energy Rating 2008).

Table 2 shows that as of the end of 2008, approximately 70 per cent of all models approved since 2004 will meet the measured EER/COP levels proposed for introduction on 1 October 2009.

Table 2: Approved Registered Models – Number Complying with New MEPS Levels – AU and NZ

Year	MEPS	Non MEPS	Total	% New MEPS
Prior to 2004	2	8	10	20%
2004	153	121	274	56%
2005	341	130	471	72%
2006	495	323	818	61%
2007	690	244	934	74%
2008	450	153	603	75%
Grand Total	2131	979	3110	69%

Nb – While Table 2 refers to registrations in Australia and New Zealand, 97% of these are registered in Australia.

Table 2 and Figure 1 demonstrate that the number of new registrations that meet the new MEPS levels has increased each year. Over all years, 69% of models either manufactured locally or imported have met the required MEPS levels.

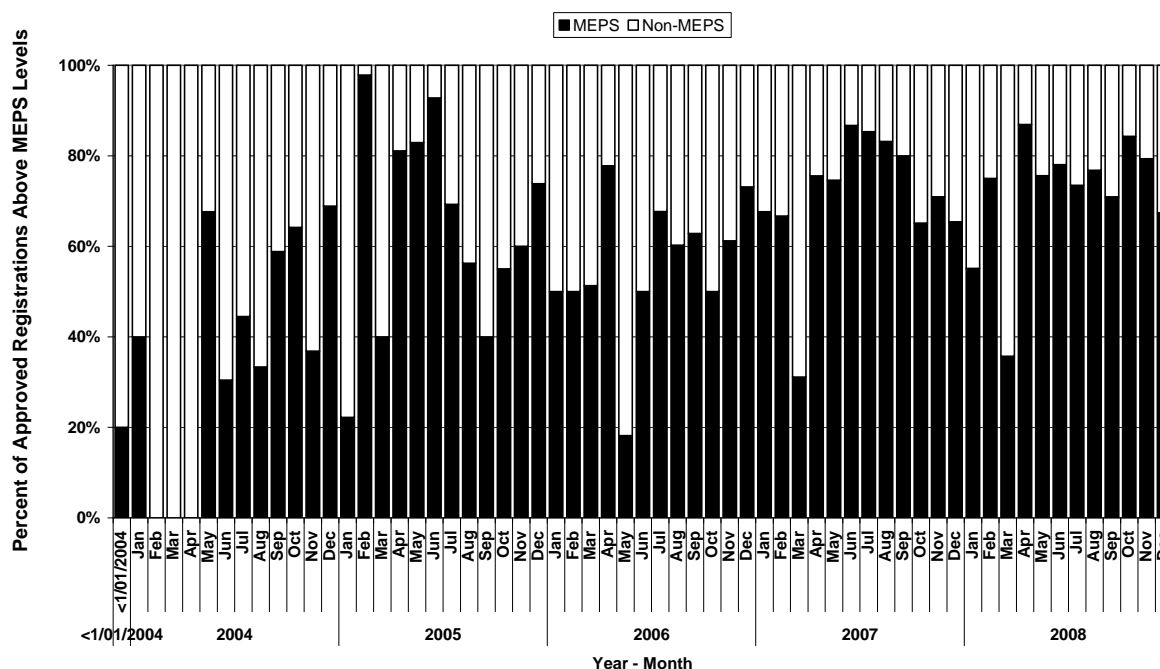
It is expected that this trend will continue, with the number of models meeting the measured EER/COP levels on 1 October 2009 likely to increase to well over 70 per cent (a subsequent removal of 20-30% of models).

The 2008 Consultation RIS suggests that while many of these will be split systems, more than 80 brands and 750 models will remain in the market, which is considered adequate to maintain competition⁶.

⁵ Excluding crankcase heaters, standby power and power factor, demand response markings, part load allowances and a new Star Rating and Energy label.

⁶ Section 6.12.1, page 124-126 2008 Consultation RIS

Figure 1: Proportion of Models Registered that Comply with New MEPS Levels by Month



Nb – While Figure 1 refers to registrations in Australia and New Zealand, 97% of these are registered in Australia.

Table 3 demonstrates the models, by type and configuration, which will either comply with or be excluded from the air conditioner market as a result of introducing the measured EER and COP levels as specified in the last column of Table 4. Single phase split system air conditioners would be the greatest affected, with a total of 42 per cent non-ducted and 36 per cent ducted models excluded from the market. Although this is a large percentage, the total number of models still available that meet the proposed EER/COP levels total over 1000 for non-ducted types and over 300 ducted types.

Many of the models excluded are related to brands that only have one or two models available, and are likely to have been imported by bulk retailers to sell at a discount. For instance, closer examination of the non-ducted split system market shows that there are 142 brands and over 1700 models. The breakdown of this segment for the measured EER/COP levels is as follows:

- Brands that have over 5 models = 63 brands with a total of 1507 models
 - 61 out of 63 brands have compliant models
 - 59 per cent of models are compliant (889)
- Brands that have 5 or less models = 79 brands with a total of 220 models
 - 54 out of 79 brands have compliant models
 - 51 per cent of models are compliant (112)

The data also shows that only six out of 27 brands which have two or less models registered will have models which will meet measured EER/COP levels. In other words,

the vast majority of brands that have two or less models in the market will not have any complying models which will comply.

Table 3: MEPS Compliant Models by Type and Configuration – Current Registrations AU & NZ

Phase	Type	Configuration	MEPS Models	Non-MEPS Models	Total Models	Excluded Percent	
Single	Ducted	Double/Triple Split		1	1	100%	
		Packaged	35	5	40	13%	
		Single Split System	328	182	510	36%	
		Window Wall		1	1	100%	
	<i>Ducted Total</i>			363	189	552	34%
	Non Ducted	Double/Triple Split	4	1	5	20%	
		Single Split System	1010	732	1742	42%	
		Window Wall	164	30	194	15%	
		<i>Non Ducted Total</i>			1178	763	1941
	Single Phase Total			1541	952	2493	38%
Three	Ducted	Double/Triple Split	7		7	0%	
		Packaged	193		193	0%	
		Single Split System	345	24	369	7%	
	<i>Ducted Total</i>			545	24	569	4%
	Non Ducted	Single Split System	44	3	47	6%	
		Window Wall	1		1	0%	
<i>Non Ducted Total</i>			45	3	48	6%	
Three Phase Total			590	27	617	4%	
Grand Total			2131	979	3110	31%	

Nb – While Table 3 refers to registrations in Australia and New Zealand 97% are registered in Australia..

A vast majority of air conditioners are imported into Australia (98 per cent). The analysis of the impact of introducing measured EER/COP levels on locally manufactured units shows that only 10 per cent of all types of currently approved units will not comply. Hence the impact of these levels on the small share of Australian manufactured product is significantly lower than imported product.

For non ducted single split systems (the largest category of air conditioners), 41 per cent of reverse cycle units are excluded, while 49 percent of cooling only models are excluded. While this may seem a large percentage, this still leaves at least 1000 models which are compliant and available in the market.

In summary, approximately 30 per cent of all air conditioner models identified in Table 3 would be removed from the market under the worst case scenario as they do not comply with the measured EER/COP levels from 1 October 2009. In practice, many of the suppliers will source complying models and it is expected that approximately 20 per cent of the models available on 1 October 2009 would be removed from the market. Of the suppliers that may not have product that will meet these levels, almost all are single model or “one-off” suppliers into the Australian market.

The range of 20 to 30 per cent of models excluded from sale following the introduction of measured EER/COP levels is within the expected range for previous market impacts from MEPS for other appliances. This market impact has not affected competition in the past for similar appliances and is not expected to impact on the level of competition or availability of models for consumers. Therefore the market impact of the proposal in this supplementary RIS is assessed as low.

The most stringent MEPS levels currently in force are those in Korea. Australia's current 2007 MEPS level is approximately 5% less than the Korean 2004 MEPS level⁷.

Product Price Impacts

As stated in the 2008 RIS, for a program measure such as MEPS to be effective in reducing the lowest efficiency models from the market, some market impact must be sustained. The 2008 RIS concluded that based on current registration data, a large number of models and brands will remain on the market, and therefore adequate competition will continue.

The impact on the market will depend on the supplier's preparedness and capacity to source alternative models of higher efficiency to meet the new MEPS requirements. Analysis in the 2008 RIS of 600 air conditioner models sold in 2006 found that in all but one of the 15 most common air conditioner groups, products which meet the proposed MEPS levels are amongst the lowest priced products on the market. This includes split systems with an inverter. Only one low efficiency model in the category of split systems above 7.5kW with inverter had a price significantly lower than all other products, and accounted for 1% of sales in this category.

⁷ Source: <http://www.energyrating.gov.au/library/pubs/200503-acmeps-internat.pdf>

6 Industry Implementation and Capacity Issues

Placing an import and manufacturing restriction on models which do not meet the measured EER/COP levels proposed would have some impact on the air conditioner supply industry.

In normal circumstances, suppliers would have to re-register their models to the new MEPS requirements, even though they are already MEPS compliant. This would mean that hundreds of models would need to be re-registered over the period leading up to 1 October 2009, creating considerable administration overheads and potentially re-testing requirements.

To simplify implementation of this proposal, the administrative arrangements in Section 4 outline a combined process of grandfathering *existing* models and restricting import or manufacture of new products which do not meet the specified EER/COP levels, until 1 April 2010.

These proposed administrative arrangements result from discussions with Government stakeholders and the author of the 2008 RIS.

The transition arrangements that were detailed in the 2008 RIS for 2010 MEPS would still apply, along with the commencement dates for the other changes to the MEPS and energy labelling program for air conditioners proposed in the 2008 RIS.

Discussions between the South Australian Department of Transport, Energy and Infrastructure (DTEI) and members of the air conditioning supply industry during November 2008 revealed that industry had some concerns with a proposal to 'bring forward the MEPS commencement date'.

Suppliers stated that manufacturers generally require a two year lead time for product development, and have already fixed the production quantities and delivery schedules for 2009. Orders for more energy efficient products are not put in train by overseas manufacturers until a signed letter had been received from an authorised party, notifying them of the introduction of new standards.

It was raised that there may not be enough time for manufacturers to amend their current production line and deliver the new MEPS compliant products by 1 October 2009. In this instance, suppliers would need to source and import compliant models from other manufacturers.

The decision to only implement measured heating and cooling levels were made to accommodate industry's concerns about bringing forward all the requirements for annualised MEPS, which are planned to start on 1 April 2010⁸. The Administrative Arrangements outlined in section 6.1 have also been designed to minimise the impacts of

⁸ Namely minimum standards for crankcase heaters, standby power and power factor, demand response markings and part load allowances.

introducing this proposal. Industry's views are sought on this. The requirements for standby, energy labelling, power factor, part load allowances and DRM markings would be implemented as proposed under the 2008 RIS, following confirmation from MCE.

6.1 Proposed Administrative Arrangements

The following arrangements are designed to simplify the transition from the measured EER/COP levels proposed for 1 October 2009 to the annualised MEPS levels proposed for 1 April 2010.

Products which are registered and approved to AS/NZS3823.2-2009 are not affected by this proposal.

Products which are registered to an edition of AS/NZS3823.2 which is previous to the 2009 edition will have their registrations grandfathered as follows:

- a. Products which have an *existing* registration that indicates a measured and rated EER and COP *greater than or equal to* the values in the last column of Table 4 below will have their registrations **grandfathered on 1 April 2010**; and
- b. Products which have an *existing* registration that indicates a measured or rated EER or COP *less than* the values in the last column of Table 4 below will have their registrations **grandfathered on 1 October 2009**.

Suppliers will not be permitted to manufacture or import products which have a registration status of grandfathered. Grandfathered registrations are only valid for products that were manufactured or imported prior to the grandfathering date. All new registrations from 1 October 2009 must be registered to the 2010 MEPS levels.

Table 4: EER and COP levels (W/W) for air conditioners

(Source: Table 33 from 2008 RIS)

Product Description	Current MEPS – 2006/2007	New MEPS – 2010
Unitary – all types, < 10kW, all phases	2.75	2.84
Unitary – all types, 10kW to <19kW, all phases	2.75	No Change
Split systems – all types, < 4kW, all phases	3.05	3.33
Split systems – all types, 4kW to <10kW, all phases	2.75	2.93
Split systems – all types, 10kW to <19kW, all phases	2.75	No Change
Ducted systems – all types, <19kW, single phase	2.50	2.75
Ducted systems – all types, <10kW, three phase	2.50	2.75
Ducted systems – all types, 10kW to <19kW, three phase	2.75	No Change
All configurations, all types, 19kW to 39kW, all phases	3.05	No Change
All configurations, all types, >39kW to 65kW, all phases	2.75	No Change

Notes: Unitary are mostly window wall units. Types refer to Cooling Only or Reverse Cycle.

7 Evaluation and Recommendations

Restricting the importation and manufacture of products from 1 October 2009 which do not meet the measured EER and COP levels, outlined in Table 4, builds on the same conclusions of the 2008 RIS, Section 8. The case for the new MEPS was clearly set out in the 2008 RIS, in that they will improve the energy efficiency of air conditioning in Australia and reduce greenhouse gas emissions with cost effective benefits.

The proposal contained in this Supplementary RIS can accelerate the improvements in the energy efficiency of air conditioners, resulting in a 14.4 GWh reduction in energy consumption, and also reduce greenhouse gas emissions by up to 13.3kt. As such, it is aligned with COAG's direction on energy and greenhouse.

Stakeholders have been aware of the details of the new MEPS levels for air conditioners since 2005, which were deferred from the original implementation date of October 2008 by 12 to 24 months (AGO 2007). This proposal is within the boundary of this notice to stakeholders by deferring the implementation date to 1 October 2009.

Based on the modelling of the new MEPS contained in the 2008 RIS and the proposal in this supplementary RIS, significant energy and greenhouse gas emission reductions are possible. However, if suppliers import or manufacture non-compliant models before 1 October 2009, they will still be able to sell these products after the compliance date. While this may reduce the estimated emissions savings, it does not take into account the sale of AS/NZS 3823.2-2009 compliant product after 1 October 2009, which would effectively increase the energy and emissions savings reported in this RIS.

By requiring the removal of the lowest efficiency products from the market which are mostly sourced from overseas, the proposals contained in the 2008 RIS and this supplementary RIS will effectively address market failures, and reduce the average lifetime costs of products. The MEPS would clearly require importers and suppliers of air conditioners to provide complying equipment.

Restricting the import and manufacture of non-compliant products are unlikely to significantly impact upon suppliers, as there is already sufficient availability of compliant models on the market. As a result, the effects on sales volumes or compliance costs are not expected to be substantial. Analysis indicated that those brands which were most impacted by the new standards (ie the poorest performing models) were those with two or less models, and sourced by bulk importers at discount prices. These models account for a small proportion of air conditioners available on the market, and were therefore not considered to have a material impact on competition or product choice.

After consideration of the policy options in the 2008 RIS and this supplementary RIS it is concluded that:

- The introduction of measured EER/COP levels from 1 October are likely to be effective in meeting all the stated objectives of this RIS and the 2008 RIS;
- It is anticipated that between 20 and 30 per cent of the models already registered to the current standard will not meet the measured EER/COP levels proposed by

this Supplementary RIS. These models would effectively be grandfathered such that they could continue to be sold, but restricted from manufacture or import from 1 October. This percentage is within the expected range for previous market impacts from MEPS for other appliances;

- The Present Value savings anticipated by this proposal is \$19.8m for Australia. Total emissions savings as a result of starting the standards six months earlier are expected to be in the order of 13.3 K;
- It is likely that importers of low efficiency products will be more adversely impacted as compared to local manufacturers; and
- Given that the proposal for MEPS has been in the public domain since 2005 and was deferred in early 2007 by 12 to 24 months, these levels could be implemented by 1 October 2009.

7.1 Recommendations

It is recommended that the Ministerial Council on Energy (MCE) agree:

1. To introduce a requirement that from 1 October 2009, products which do not meet the measured EER/COP levels outlined in the last column of Table 4 (in Section 6.1) will not be able to be imported into or manufactured in Australia.
2. To register and grandfather products in accordance with the guidelines outlined in Section 4 - Administrative Arrangements.
3. To include capacity within the revised 2010 standard, AS/NZS 3823.2-2009 which allows for the introduction of measured EER/COP minimum levels by 1 October 2009.
4. That the amendments take effect not earlier than 1 October 2009.
5. To have all jurisdictions take the necessary administrative actions to ensure that the suite of regulations can take effect from not earlier than 1 October 2009.

Appendix 1: References

AGO 2007, *Postponement of the Proposed Minimum Energy Performance Standards (MEPS) Levels for Air Conditioners*, Ref: 2007/PM/EL/AC/AC/MEPS, Australian Greenhouse Office, Department of the Environment and Water Resources, Canberra, Australia, 16 May 2007

E3 2008, *Regulatory Impact Statement, Consultation Draft, Revision to the Energy Labelling Algorithms and Revised MEPS levels and Other Requirements for Air Conditioners*, Equipment Energy Efficiency Committee, Discussion draft for stakeholder comment issued under the auspices of the Ministerial Council on Energy, Released by the Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts as Report No 2008/09, September 2008, Prepared by Energy Efficient Strategies.

Energy Rating 2008, Downloaded file of registered air conditioners from <http://www.energyrating.gov.au/appsearch/download.asp> on 18 December 2008.