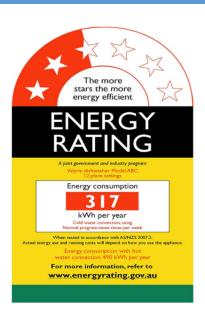




EECA - Current State

- EECA is responsible for NZ's energy efficiency products regulations (in force since 2002)
- Minimum energy performance standards (MEPS) of appliances, plus any labelling requirements
- Product regulations are grounded in standards
- Historically, both test and MEPS and labelling standards were developed trans-Tasman, but both the NZ and Australian Governments have started the transition to international test standards and embedding MEPS and labelling requirements directly into regulation.







EECA – Future State

- In July 2021 MBIE consulted on amendments to EECAs legislative and regulatory framework
- In early 2024 Cabinet will consider proposed changes to how EECA regulates technology such as:
 - Regulating systems an end-to-end process approach
 - Including GHG emissions
 - Including connectivity and demand flexibility in both device and systems regulation
 - Regulation will be grounded in International standards





EECA – Future State

- International test standards are starting to be used in EECA regulation now, and this situation will
 increase as we extend into new regulatory areas like demand flexibility and take GHG emissions into
 account
- Technology that NZ imports is built to international standards
- Technology that NZ exports is built to international standards
- Enabling local versions of international standards can create trade barriers and drive-up compliance costs for business, government and consumers.





EECA – Future State

- This is not to say local conditions might dictate the need to minor variations to international standards, but these can easily be incorporated directly into regulation
- We need the level playing field of international test standards to ensure that the NZ market is open to low emission new technologies and that our technology exports are easy to sell offshore
- International standards reduce cost, complexity and the compliance burden on importers and exporters.



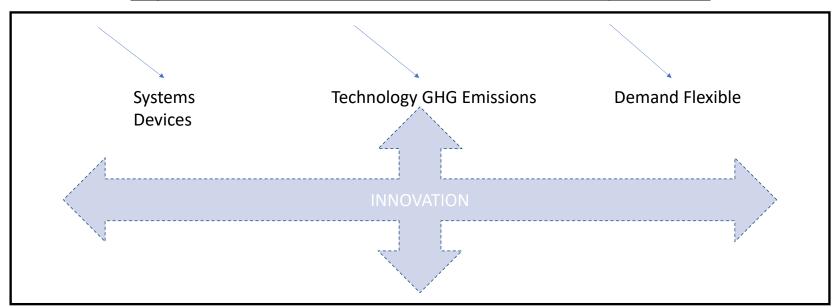






EECA – Future State

Regulation/International Standards based minimum specification



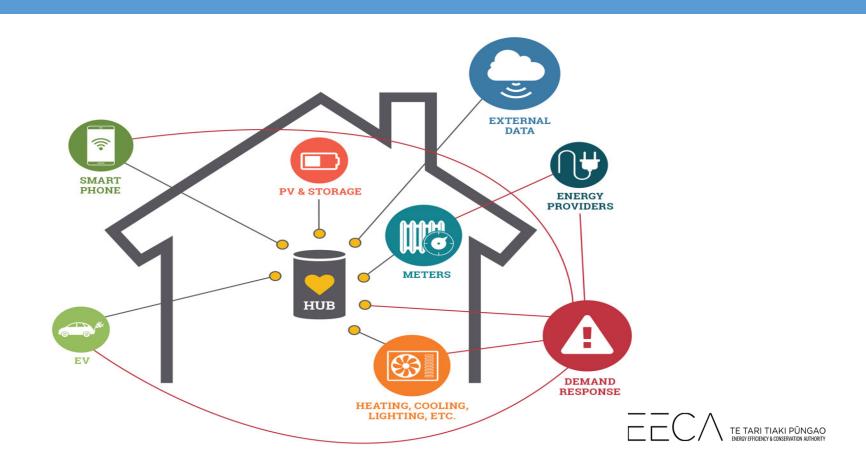














Residential Demand Flexibility based on International Standards:

- Helps to shift demand peaks and reduce infrastructure overinvestment
- Conserves electricity by ensuring products only draw on grid electricity when they need it
- Saves consumers money and allows them to make smarter choices about how and when they use energy.



Set and forget, then sit back and save the planet





FlexTalk Project (OpenADR)

Demand Flexible Devices/International Standards

