

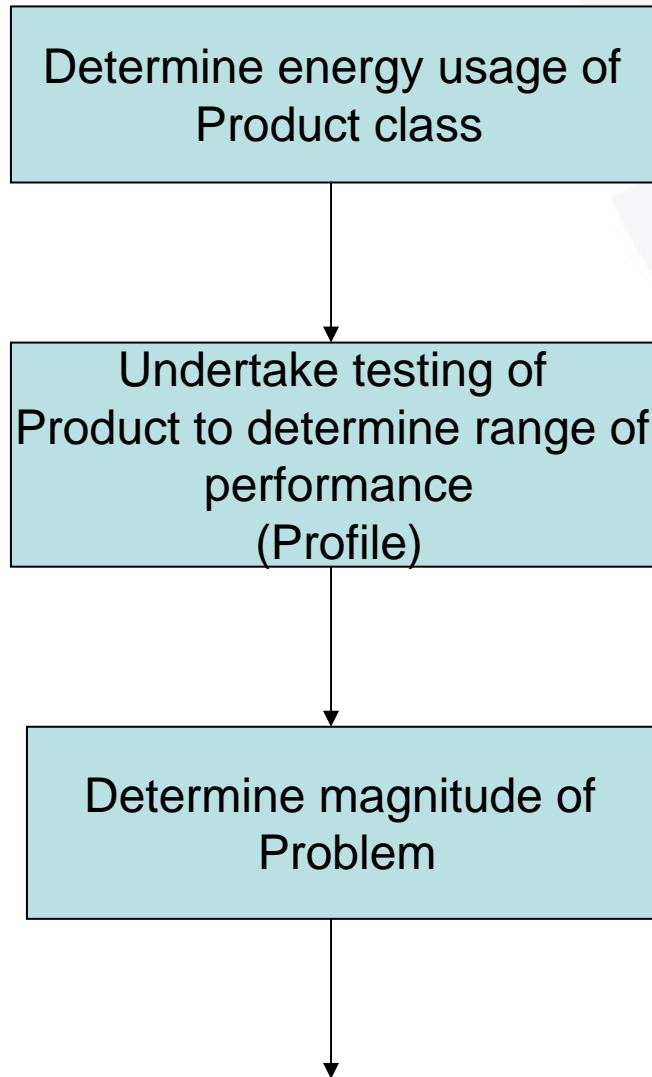
EECA

Energy Efficiency and
Conservation Authority
Te Tari Tiaki Pūngao

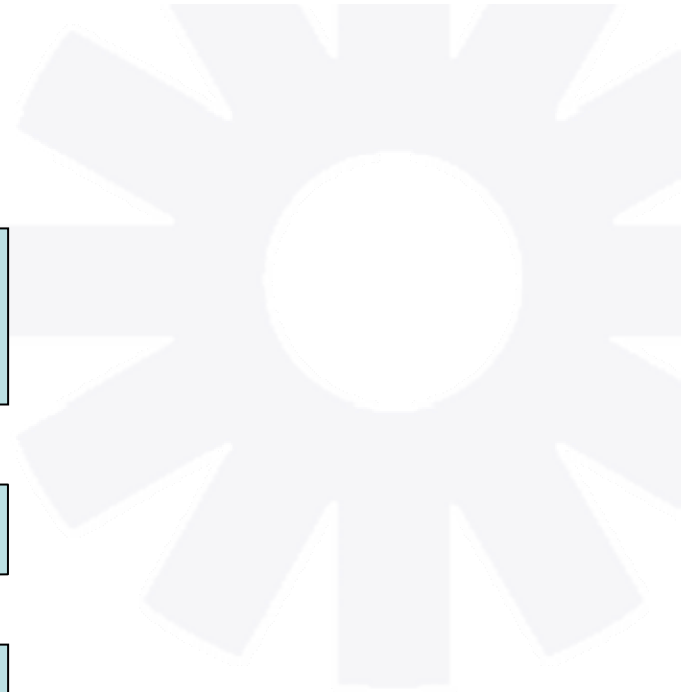
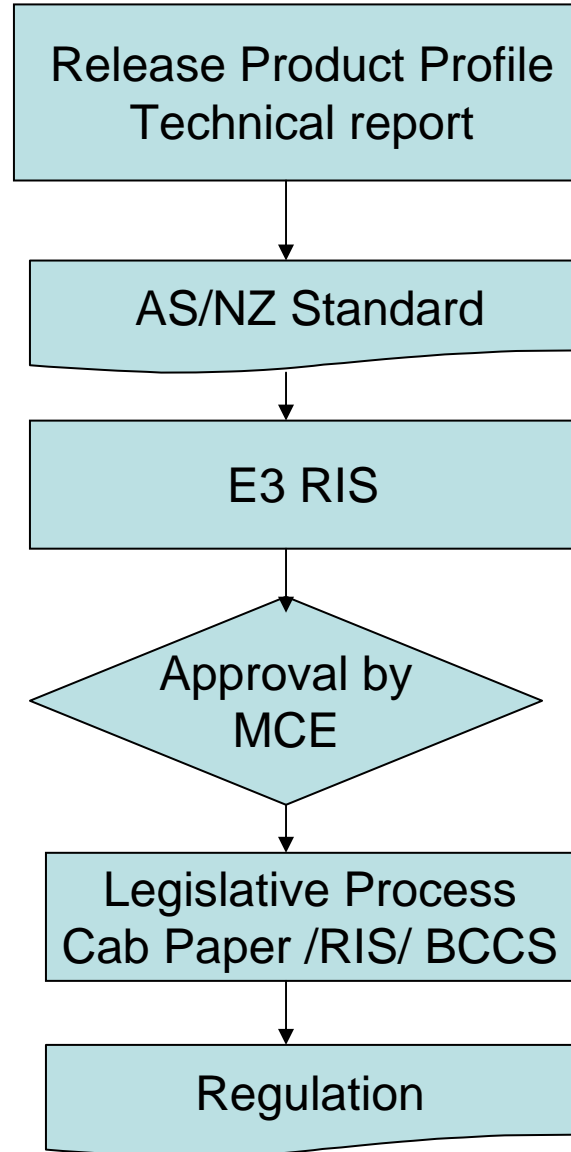
New Zealand Evaluation Methodology Products Programme

Improving energy choices

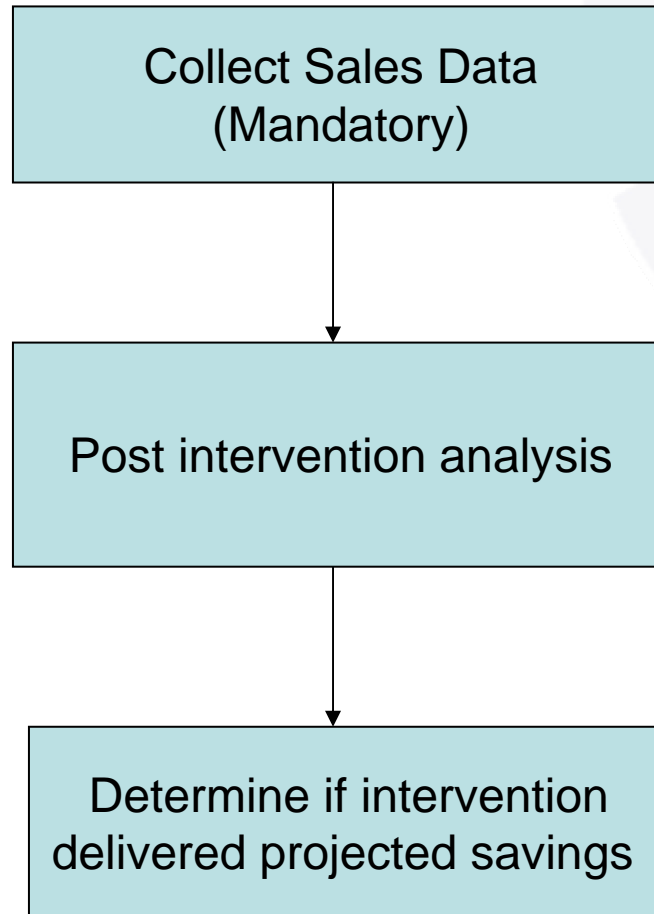
Evaluation



Evaluation



Evaluation



Equipment Energy Efficiency Committee (E3)

- The E3 Committee, consisting of officials from New Zealand and Australian energy efficiency agencies
- Objective: MEPS
- To remove from the market the worst energy performing products
- Bottom 10-20%

Equipment Energy Efficiency Committee (E3)

Objective: Labelling

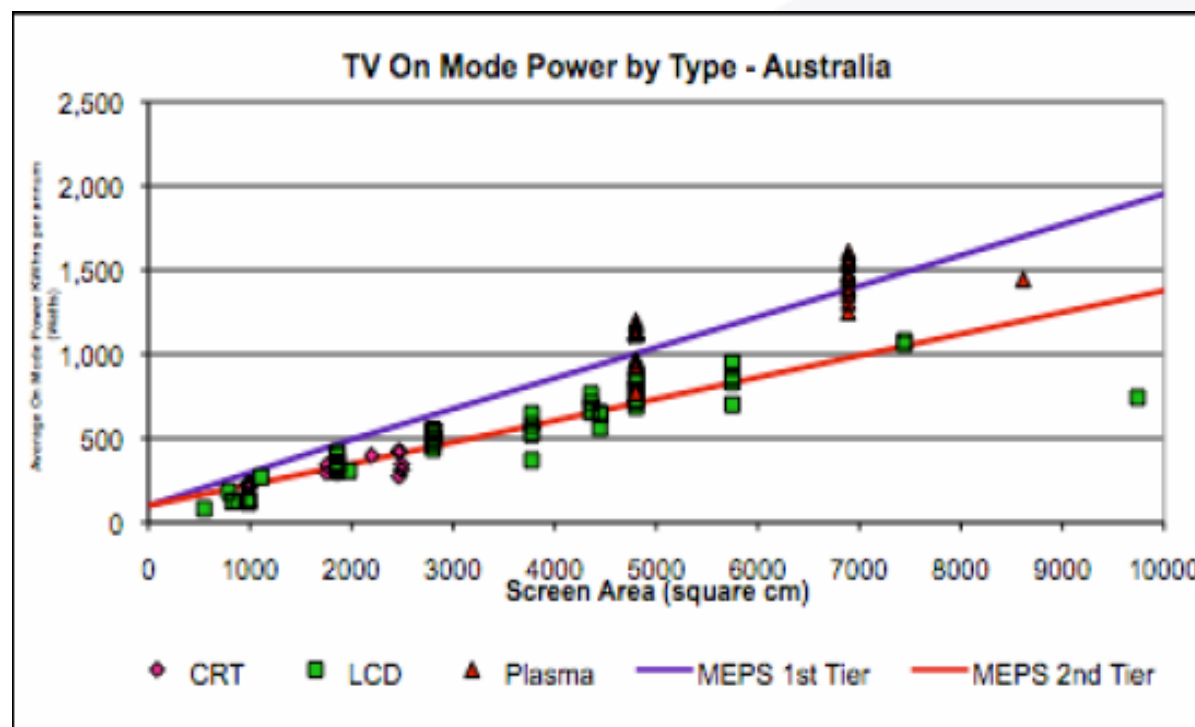
- To provide potential purchasers with the information on which they can make informed energy choices

Determine Energy Usage of Product Class Televisions

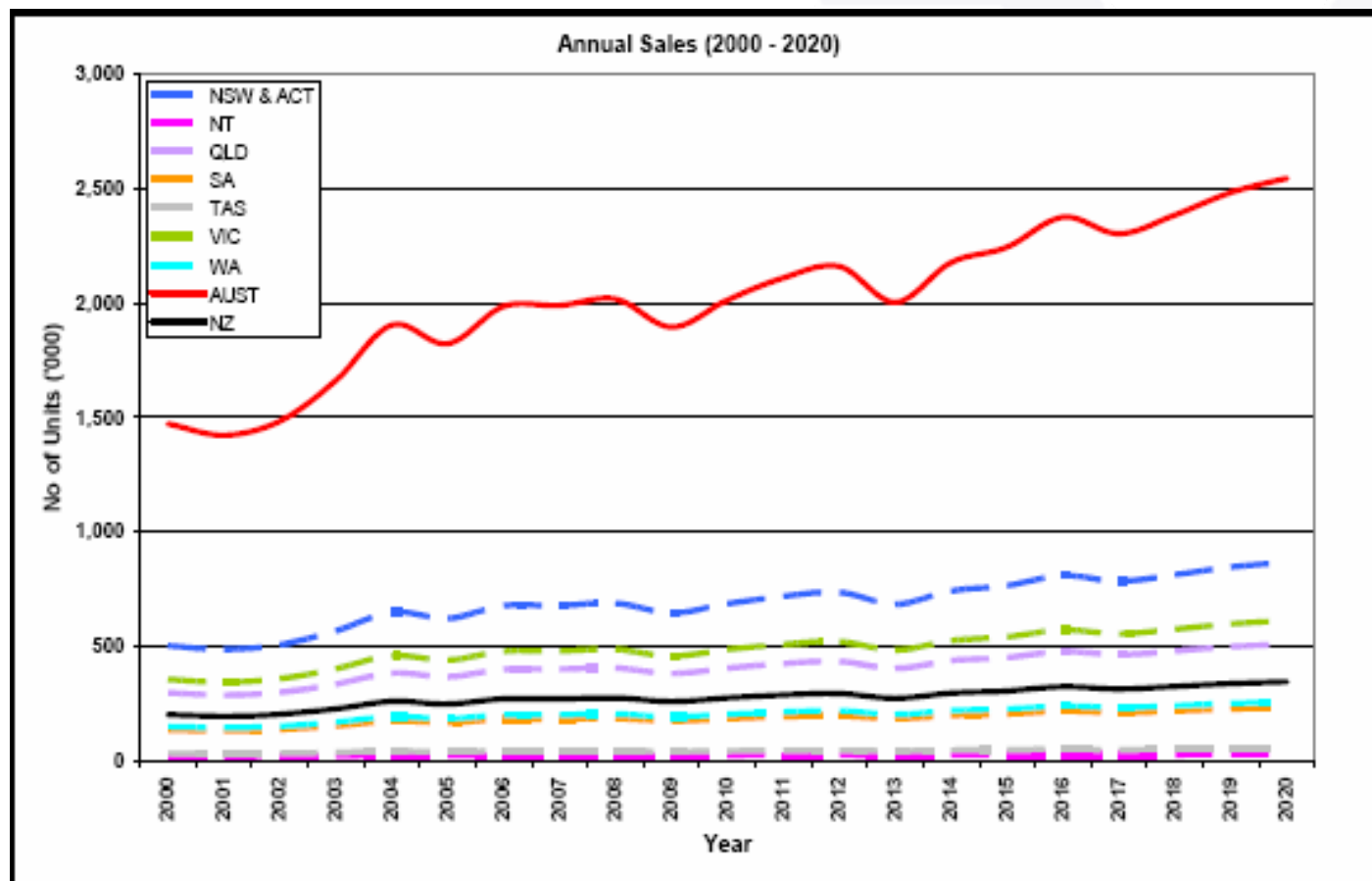
- **Summary Data for Alternative BAU Sales New Zealand – 7.5% Discount Rate**

Scenario	Base Model MEPS Only	
• Energy Saved (cumulative)	175 GWh	157 GWh
• GHG Emission Reduction (cumulative)	122 kt CO ₂ -e	109 kt CO ₂ -e
• Total Benefit	\$712.4M	\$411.6, M
• Total Cost	\$29.6M	\$29.6
• Benefit Cost Ratio	24.1	13.9

Product Testing for Performance range (TV)



Magnitude of Problem



AS/NZS Standards

- Australia and New Zealand, as a consequence of an MOU, develop 84 per cent of their electrical standards as joint "AS/NZS" standards, with the remainder issued as "AS" standards only.
- Joint AS/NZS ownership does not necessarily mean the requirements are identical in both countries, though this is usually the case.
- Only 8 per cent of the AS or AS/NZS standards have no basis in the IEC standards.
- E3 has a policy of using the strictest standard from a major trading partner.

E3 RIS

- Defines
 - Problem
 - Objectives
 - Proposed regulations
 - Cost benefit analysis
 - Evaluation
 - Recommendations
 - References



Approval and Legislative Process

- Approved by Ministerial Council on Energy
- Executive (Regulation)
- Standards called up in Regulation
- Two parts
 - Testing Method
 - MEPS level
- Products must be listed
 - Must disclose energy usage

Products Proposed for MEPS (By 2010)

Home

Entertainment

- TV
- Set top boxes
- DVDs
- Home entertainment

Heating & Cooling

- Heat pumps
- Dehumidifiers
- Chiller towers
- Close control AC

IT & Office

Equipment

- Computers & monitors
- External power supplies
- Internal power supplies
- Water dispensers

Other Products

- Ice makers
- Swimming pool systems

New Products Targeted Under Joint Work Plan 2005-2008

Heating & Cooling

- Water coolers
- Ceiling fans

Lighting

- CFLs
- Street lighting
- Halogen lamps and transformers
- HID lamps and ballasts
- Luminaires

Industrial & Commercial

- Industrial fans
- Industrial pumps
- Vending machines

Gas

- Water & Space heaters
- Commercial water and space heaters
- Stoves and cooktops
- Industrial equipment (boilers & kilns)

Post Intervention New Zealand

- Sales data must be provided by manufacturers and importers
- Only aggregate data can be disclosed
- Information that identifies individual companies sales can not be disclosed
 - An offence to do so

Post Intervention New Zealand

- Sales data is compared to energy use information
- Sales weighted average determines energy consumption on new entrants compared with BAU
 - BAU is assumed to be if not standard had been set
- Savings attributed to programme

Post Intervention New Zealand

- Sales data analysis used to evaluate accuracy of earlier pre intervention assumptions
- Economic savings and GHG abatement used to justify further investment in Programme

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