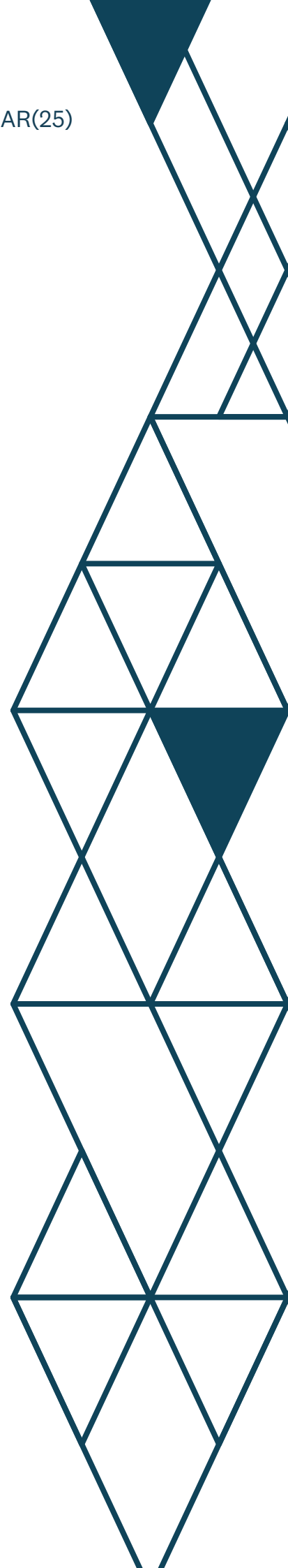


Annual Report

For the year ended 30 June 2025





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Terms outlined in this document are defined in the glossary on page 108.

Foreword from the Board

We are pleased to present the 2024/25 Annual Report for the Energy Efficiency and Conservation Authority (EECA) Te Tari Tiaki Pūngao.

Clean and clever energy use is the foundation of a resilient and affordable energy system that supports a competitive, productive economy. It helps households, businesses, and New Zealand to navigate immediate energy challenges including increasing energy demand, affordability issues, and vulnerability to extreme weather events and other disasters.

Energy efficiency and demand management are some of the lowest-cost ways to make significant energy savings across all types of energy. Local energy sources are abundant in New Zealand, and we are well positioned to make the most of the renewable energy solutions we have at our fingertips.

EECA's work helps New Zealanders by keeping energy bills down, the lights on, and the economy growing. Our work programme is closely aligned with New Zealand's changing energy mix, focused on affordability and security of supply. As the energy system evolves, so must we. In 2025/26, we will deliver a refreshed work programme that puts us in the best position to support New Zealanders' energy needs.

Our programme makes the most of our three levers. We ensure New Zealanders and businesses have access to the most energy-efficient products and technologies available globally through clear standards and regulation. We have a strong focus on encouraging active participation, supporting informed decision making, and enabling more choice and control for energy users. We also play an important role in overcoming market barriers to unlock progress in emerging efficient technologies and practices, smart flexible systems, and future clean fuel integration. All of these activities contribute to a more secure, affordable, and sustainable energy future.

As we reflect on our achievements in 2024/25, the Board would like to extend its sincere thanks to former governance members, Albert Brantley and Karen Sherry, for their valuable contributions. We also warmly welcome John Carnegie and Vijay Goel to the Board and look forward to their insights as we continue to build on our success in 2025/26.

New Zealand has the opportunity to lead in energy efficiency and renewable energy on the global stage, and we are excited about what is ahead. We look forward to continuing to work collaboratively across New Zealand to achieve an energy system that is fit for today's needs and those of the future.

Statement of responsibility

The Board is responsible for the preparation of EECA's financial statements and the statement of performance. This includes the end-of-year performance information and judgements made in them. The Board is also responsible for establishing and maintaining a system of internal control to provide reasonable assurance about the integrity and reliability of financial and performance reporting.

In the Board's opinion, the following performance information and financial statements fairly reflect EECA's operations and financial position for the year ended 30 June 2025 and have been prepared in accordance with PBE Standards. Note the Board is responsible for any end-of-year performance information provided by the Crown under Section 19A of the Public Finance Act 1989 (whether or not that information is included in EECA's Annual Report).

Signed on behalf of the Board



Elena Trout **Board Chair**
31 October 2025



John Carnegie **Board Member**
31 October 2025

Progress on strategic intentions

Why we exist
and how we are
progressing towards
our long-term goals.

This section explains our purpose as a delivery agency and the progress we are making towards the long-term strategic goals we set in our [Statement of Intent 2024–2028](#).

Our purpose as a delivery agency

Performing our legislative function

The Energy Efficiency and Conservation Authority (EECA) is government’s lead delivery agency and expert voice on energy use.

We were established as a Crown Agent (a type of Crown Entity) through the Energy Efficiency and Conservation Act 2000. Under the Act, our function is to encourage, promote and support energy efficiency, energy conservation, and the use of renewable sources of energy.



Energy comes from resources like the sun, wind, and fossil fuels. The most common understanding of energy use is at home. However, the energy system is complex and most energy use happens in the transport and business sectors where it powers vehicles, runs equipment, and produces process heat.



Energy efficiency is using less energy to perform the same task, usually with the help of efficient technologies. For example, an efficient LED light bulb still lights up the room – but it uses less energy in doing so.



Energy conservation is reducing energy use if it is not needed. For example, turning the lights off when no one is in the room. The cheapest and cleanest source of energy is the energy we do not use.



Renewable sources of energy come from natural resources that can be replenished and will not run out – like solar, hydro, geothermal, biomass, wind, and marine.

Supporting the Government’s energy priorities from the demand side

As an operational agency, we support the current Government’s energy priorities. The Government has set two key priorities for New Zealand’s energy system: security of supply and affordability.

You can read more on page 24 about how our work on efficient, renewable energy use supports the Government’s energy priorities.



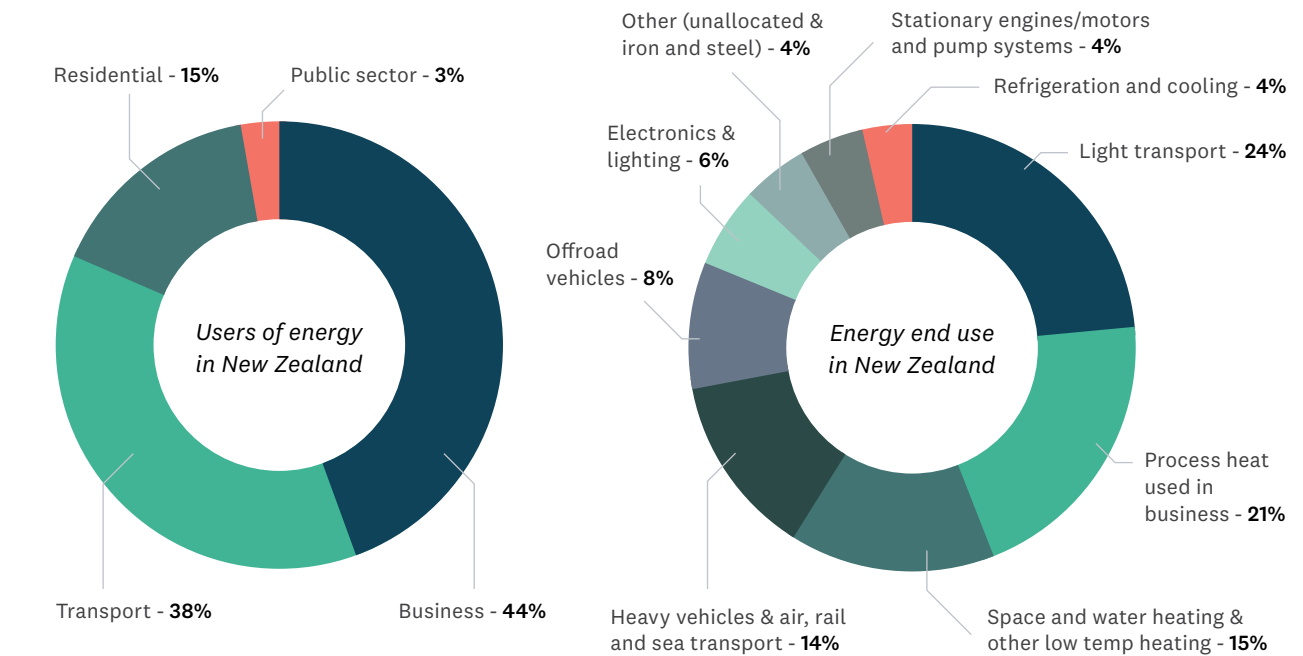
Energy security is a having a resilient energy system that can provide uninterrupted availability of energy to households, businesses and other users when and where it is needed. It also means capacity margins (at a system level) can manage sudden spikes or disruptions.



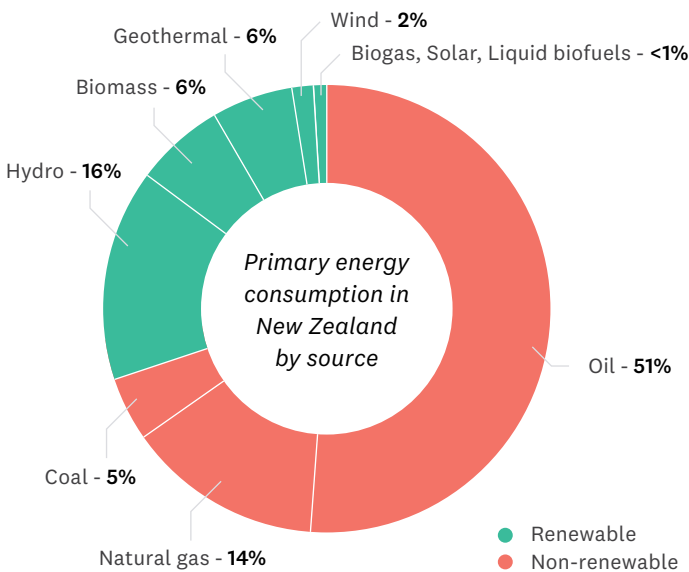
Energy affordability is the ability of a consumer to afford the cost of energy without it disproportionately impacting their overall income and financial stability.

New Zealand’s energy system is complex. Our role is on the demand side of energy where we help energy users have more choice and control so they can make smart, efficient energy decisions – whether as individuals, whānau, communities, businesses, or large companies. We also support energy system planning and resilience.

While it is common to think of energy use in the home, residential energy use is just a small part of the picture. Most of New Zealand’s energy use happens in the transport and business sectors where many different energy sources are used to power vehicles, run equipment, and produce heat for industrial processes.



Source: 2023 data from EECA’s Energy End Use Database (2025).



Source: 2023 data from the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment’s (MBIE) Energy Balance Tables (2025) and Electricity Statistics (2025).

Using our delivery levers

We want New Zealanders to be world leaders in clean and clever energy use. Our programmes use three levers to help overcome market barriers to an efficient, secure and affordable energy system that supports our economic growth. We deliver short-term interventions that address today’s energy challenges, alongside longer-term opportunities that support a modern, sustainable and productive energy system.

Regulation



Regulation is an important tool to guide the market to have a stronger focus on clean and clever energy use. Energy efficiency regulations and standards give New Zealanders and businesses access to the most energy-efficient products and technologies available internationally – helping them make purchasing decisions that will save money on their energy bills and lower the demand on our energy systems.

Information and motivation



A lack of **information and motivation** is a common barrier to consumers making smart energy choices. Our evidenced-based information and tools give New Zealanders and businesses the awareness and confidence they need to make clean and clever energy choices and investments – lowering their energy bills, improving business productivity, and creating benefits for the wider energy system.

Targeted investment and support



We use our expertise to deliver **targeted investment and support** where there are significant and evidenced market barriers to the adoption of clean and clever energy technologies and fuels. We are committed to investing in a way that provides value for money and delivers strong outcomes for New Zealanders.

Progress against our strategic intentions

Why report on strategic intentions?

Annual Reports tend to focus on operational performance during the financial year. While this is important, we also have a responsibility to report progress being made against our multi-year strategic intentions (goals) to show the difference we are making over time.

This new section provides an assessment of progress against the strategic goals we set in our Statement of Intent 2024–2028¹. We describe the shifts we are seeing, how we have contributed, and our reflections on the future. We also report the results of our trend indicators:

Desired trend achieved

Desired trend not achieved

Trend data not yet available

Our three strategic goals

We set three strategic goals in our Statement of Intent 2024–2028 to help us focus our efforts in areas that will deliver on our legislative function and support the Government’s priorities for the energy system. The following pages in this section assess progress against each goal.

Energy efficiency first

Efficient energy use is the first option users adopt.

Empower energy users

Users are empowered to control their energy.

Accelerate renewable energy

Users transition to low-emissions energy.

The outcomes we seek

+ Users accept and adopt energy efficient products and practices.

+ Proven energy efficient technologies are identified and widely available.

+ Users understand, manage, and conserve their energy use.

+ Users get value from responsive and flexible energy systems.

+ Users plan for and adopt low-emission energy and technologies.

+ Fuel options for energy transition are identified and widely available.

¹ Note we are required to renew our Statement of Intent at least every three years. The next renewal is expected to occur in July 2027 for the period of 2027-2031.

Energy efficiency first

Efficient energy use is the first option users adopt.

The outcomes we seek

- › Users accept and adopt energy efficient products and practices.
- › Proven energy efficient technologies are identified and widely available.

Why energy efficiency first?

Energy efficiency is using less energy to perform the same task or service, usually with the help of efficient technologies and measures. For example, an efficient heat pump warms the room – but it uses less energy in doing so.

When you use energy efficiently, you pay for less energy and free up capacity in our supply systems. As one of the easiest ways to make savings across all types of energy, energy efficiency is the foundation of energy affordability and security of supply. It directly reduces energy bills, improves business productivity, and offsets or defers costly investment in infrastructure. For example, our analysis shows that investment in electricity efficiency could deliver around 4,000 GWh of extra renewable electricity capacity at a lower price than investment in new renewable generation alone².

Assessment of progress

Shifts in energy efficiency

In recent years, we have seen an important growth in the global value and implementation of energy efficiency. In the face of challenges like security of supply and affordability, energy efficiency has emerged as one of the most immediate, impactful, and cost-effective tools available to support households, businesses, and the wider energy system.

Strong progress has been made in embedding energy efficiency in New Zealand, unlocking long-term energy, cost, and emissions savings. Technological advancements in recent years have grown the availability and performance of efficient solutions. At the same time, rising and volatile energy prices have sharpened awareness of how energy use – and the choice of technologies and fuels – affects energy bills and productivity. In the industrial sector, there has been strong uptake of high-efficiency boilers, heat recovery systems, motor upgrades, and process optimisation. Similarly, households are increasingly adopting more energy-efficient appliances, lighting, and vehicles.

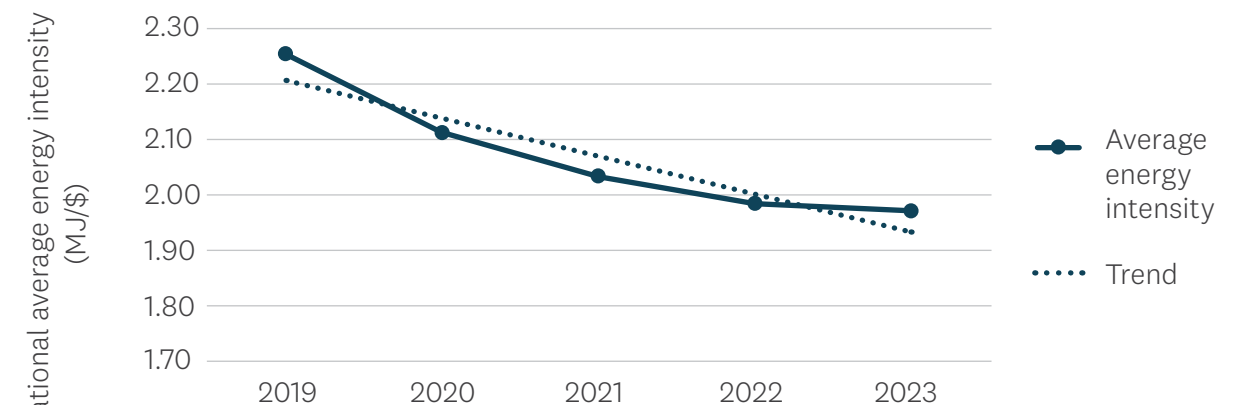
Energy intensity is a core indicator of whether energy is being used efficiently. It shows how much energy a country uses to produce each dollar of economic output (GDP). New Zealand's national energy intensity has steadily declined over recent years, meaning we are consistently using less energy to produce each dollar of economic output.

² Estimates are based on the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment's (MBIE) Levelised Cost of Electricity (LCOE, 2021) with adjustments for inflation to present day and EECA's New Zealand Energy Scenarios TIMES-NZ 2.0 (2021) with costs updated based on data from EECA programmes.

Performance measure (SOI)	Desired trend	2024/25 result
New Zealand energy intensity (MJ/\$)	Decreasing trend	Decreasing trend 
The graph below shows national average energy intensity has been trending downwards over the last five years of available data.		

Notes to the measure:

- Energy intensity is calculated as energy use divided by gross domestic product (GDP) and tells us the amount of energy (in megajoules) required to produce each dollar of GDP. GDP data is sourced from Statistics New Zealand and energy data is sourced from the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment (MBIE).



Source: Energy Indicators, Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment (MBIE) 2025.

Our contribution

Our programmes have played a central role in overcoming market barriers to energy efficiency by providing expert advice and tools, enabling the demonstration and diffusion of early energy-efficient technologies, and regulating the energy efficiency of residential and commercial products in the market. Energy efficiency is now seen not just as a technical fix, but as a key enabler of cost savings, business productivity, and system resilience. The following sections of this report provide more detail about our specific programmes and their impact.

Future opportunities

There remains a significant opportunity to further implement energy efficiency, particularly across the business and residential sectors. Despite the benefits of energy efficiency, many businesses and households do not adopt nor prioritise energy efficient alternatives, even when it makes economic sense to do so. As the government's expert voice on energy use, we must continue to identify and promote opportunities – from emerging technologies to proven best practices – with a particular focus on practical steps households and businesses can take right now to make immediate savings. We are also guiding the wider market to value energy efficiency. Recently approved regulatory changes for 2026 will make it simpler to update and introduce energy efficiency requirements, helping to unlock further energy savings and ensure New Zealand keeps pace internationally.



Empower energy users

Users are empowered to control their energy.

The outcomes we seek

- › Users understand, manage and conserve their energy use.
- › Users get value from responsive and flexible energy systems.

Why empower energy users?

As New Zealand’s energy system becomes smarter and more dynamic, users have access to a growing number of innovative ways to manage their energy use. Empowering energy users with knowledge, choice and control is central to an efficient and flexible energy system that supports New Zealand’s energy security, resilience, and affordability.

Significant savings can be achieved when users are empowered to seize opportunities to use energy efficiently, flexibly shift their energy use, and produce their own energy. To fully unlock these savings, users need the right information, tools, and settings in place.

At the system level, a smart, responsive energy network will help New Zealand manage fluctuations in supply and demand, support the integration of renewable generation, and reduce the need for costly infrastructure upgrades.

Assessment of progress

Shifts in energy user control and system smartness

The role of the energy user is beginning to shift from a passive consumer to an active participant in the energy system. Tools like smart meters, demand response platforms, and real-time energy monitoring are enabling households and businesses to better understand their consumption patterns and shift usage to times when energy is more abundant, affordable, and renewable. Meanwhile, distributed energy resources – such as rooftop solar, fixed storage batteries, and on-site bioenergy systems – are giving users greater control and allowing them to generate, store, and manage their own energy.

New Zealanders and businesses are becoming more conscious of how energy use impacts their bills. Our research shows households are concerned about their energy costs. While there is strong awareness of energy efficiency actions among many households, there is room to strengthen actual implementation of the actions. We also know more than 60% of businesses believe that energy security and supply is an important risk, however, finances and the economy are consistently the main concern. Overall, around half of New Zealanders and businesses feel confident in their ability to understand and manage their energy use, and there is a significant opportunity to grow this.

Performance measure (SOI)	Desired trend	Baseline	2024/25 result
User perception of ability to understand and manage energy use	Increasing	N/A – new survey	57% of consumers feel confident or very confident they can understand and manage their energy use 48% of businesses feel confident or very confident they can understand and manage their energy use
Notes to the measure: - Data is sourced from Consumer and Business Monitor surveys run by an independent research agency. The Consumer Monitor surveys approximately 750 consumers every quarter and the Business Monitor surveys approximately 650 business decision-makers every six months. Each survey asks participants to rate their confidence in their ability to understand and manage their energy use from 1 (not at all confident) to 5 (very confident). The quarterly result is calculated as the percentage of survey participants who rate their confidence as a 4 or a 5 out of 5. The final score for the year is taken as an average of the results across the financial year. - Trend data is not yet available because the survey questions were introduced in 2024/25 to report on this new measure.			

Our contribution

The programmes we deliver are playing a vital role in New Zealand’s transition to a smart, distributed energy system that gives users greater choice and control over how and when they use energy. Our authoritative information, tools, and evidence are filling a critical gap to help users make well-informed energy decisions that save them money. We have also worked alongside industry to support some of the country’s first pilots demonstrating the value of demand flexibility and distributed energy, paving the way for wider adoption and system benefits. The following sections of this report provide more detail about our specific programmes and their impact.

Future opportunities

As both energy needs and renewable generation grow, smart energy use will be essential to maintaining system stability and affordability. Looking ahead, we are strengthening our focus on providing energy users with the tools and trusted information they need to feel empowered to easily make energy decisions that reduce their bills. We are also working across the energy system to guide the market towards offering smart, high-performing technologies and solutions that can support a more flexible energy system. Importantly, from 2026, regulatory changes will make it easier to roll out demand flexibility at scale by enabling us to regulate the smartness of products and systems in New Zealand.



Accelerate renewable energy

Users transition to low-emissions energy.

The outcomes we seek

- › Users plan for and adopt low-emissions energy and technologies.
- › Fuel options for energy transition are identified and widely available.

Why accelerate renewable energy?

Renewable energy comes from natural resources that can be replenished and will not run out, such as solar, hydro, biomass, wind, and marine. With diverse local renewable energy options, New Zealand is well-positioned to leverage a highly renewable energy system. While our electricity system is significantly renewable, we rely on non-renewable energy sources for around 70% of our energy needs.

Reliance on imported fossil fuels can expose us to price fluctuations and supply disruptions. Renewable energy is often abundant and less vulnerable to external factors, helping our energy supply and prices to be more secure and stable. In addition, the rapidly dropping price of renewable generation and energy storage represents a significant economic opportunity for New Zealand.

Assessment of progress

Shifts in renewable energy use

We are seeing an important shift in the industrial and transport sectors toward renewable fuel options like electricity, biomass, and biofuels. The growing availability of proven, scalable technologies – such as high-temperature heat pumps, biomass boilers, and electric vehicles – is making this more viable.

Rapidly shifting fossil fuel costs have created stronger economic and reputational drivers for renewable energy uptake across many sectors. These trends are beginning to unlock new investment in energy switching – especially where renewable alternatives are now cost-competitive or offer greater long-term certainty.

Energy consumption data shows a steady increase in the share of New Zealand's energy use that is renewable.

Performance measure (SOI)

Desired trend

2024/25 result

Proportion of New Zealand energy consumption that is renewable

Increasing trend

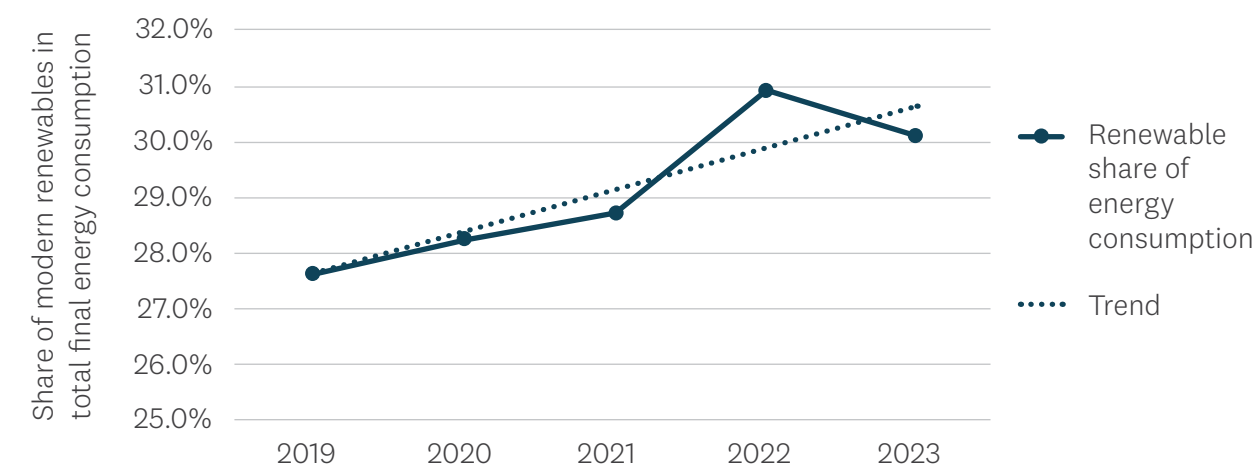
Increasing trend



The graph below shows the share of renewable energy consumption has been trending upwards over the last five years of available data. While the latest data from 2023 shows a slight decrease from the previous year, this reflects the strong post-Covid rebound in energy consumption from sectors like transport and industry which are reliant on non-renewable fossil fuels, and a drip in hydro generation in 2023 (where fossil fuels often fill the gap).

Notes to the measure:

- The proportion is calculated as renewable energy consumption divided by total energy consumption. Energy consumption data is sourced from the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment (MBIE).



Source: Energy Indicators, Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment (MBIE) 2025.

Our contribution

Our programmes have been essential in growing renewable energy use in New Zealand by providing trusted information, tools, and evidence that support informed energy decisions across the economy. We have worked alongside businesses, government, and communities to identify and coordinate opportunities and reduce barriers to adopting clean energy use. Through our partnerships and programmes, we have helped build capability and confidence in electric and other renewable technologies, while shaping the policy and market conditions needed to accelerate their uptake. We have also played an important role in enabling markets for clean fuel alternatives to support the availability and choices for energy users, including biomass and biogas. By supporting innovation and sharing insights, we are helping create the conditions for New Zealand to make the most of its renewable energy use opportunities. The following sections of this report provide more detail about our specific programmes and their impact.

Future opportunities

Renewable energy use offers New Zealand a powerful opportunity to improve energy affordability, reduce emissions, and strengthen energy security. There is a role for government on the demand side to overcome information asymmetry, early adoption risk, and coordination failures. Looking ahead, accelerating renewable energy use means more than just installing equipment. We are also focused on enabling supply chains, supporting market-readiness, and building confidence in newer technologies and fuels, including opportunities in electrification, biomass, and biogas. Long-term success will rely on a coordinated effort between government, industry, and energy users – with a strong focus on systems that are future-ready, flexible, and resilient.

Assessment of operations and performance

A summary of what we delivered this year.

This section provides an overview of what our programmes achieved this year, how we contributed to the Government's energy priorities, and Budget decisions that are relevant to our programmes.

You can find more detailed information on each programme in the next section, *Statement of Performance*.

Summary of key programmes we delivered and what they achieved

This table provides a summary of the key programmes we delivered this year, what they achieved, and where you can find more detailed performance information in the next section, *Statement of Performance*.

Programme and description	Programme expenditure in 2024/25 (including the cost of administration)	Summary of what was achieved in 2024/25	More detail
Standards and Regulations Enforcing energy efficiency and labelling requirements and developing guidance to help households and businesses reduce their power bills and lower demand on our energy systems.	\$6.364 million Energy Efficiency and Conservation (Baseline)	- Saved 1.53 PJ of energy – equivalent to the yearly energy use of 36,600 homes and \$37.2 million in national benefit. - Regulated 21 product types and completed 100 compliance inspections. - Received approval for legislative amendments that will boost the programme’s impact in future.	Page 30
Public Engagement and Research Providing access to practical energy-saving advice, research and tools to help households and businesses use energy more efficiently and save on energy bills. Note the programme has been refreshed as the Practical Consumer Information Programme for 2025/26.	\$10.720 million Energy Efficiency and Conservation (Baseline) <i>Note some other expenditure is recognised as an overhead and allocated across programmes accordingly (e.g. website costs).</i>	- Delivered a <i>Switch On Efficiency</i> public information campaign sharing practical energy savings tips – generating a \$2.52 return for every dollar of government investment. - Launched a new <i>Home Energy Savings Calculator</i> with over 100,000 uses in the first six months. - Published 18 new research and insights publications. - Achieved almost 2 million visits to our websites.	Page 33
Sector Decarbonisation Delivering simple, sector-specific resources that enable energy-intensive sectors to increase their energy efficiency and use of renewables. Note the programme has come to a natural close following the completion of key sectors.	\$1.381 million Energy Efficiency and Conservation (Baseline)	- Published 6 energy pathways for energy-intensive sectors, with a total of 18 pathways now available. - Saw over 1,300 businesses sign up to receive the pathways directly with the set viewed over 30,000 times on our website.	Page 35
Regional Energy Transition Accelerator (RETA) Enabling a coordinated market approach to energy efficiency and renewable energy use by identifying region-specific opportunities and barriers and connecting process heat users with fuel suppliers. Note RETA has come to a natural close following the completion of all regions.	\$2.330 million Energy Efficiency and Conservation (Baseline)	- Published 7 regional energy reports, bringing the total to 15 reports. - Fed RETA insights into wider energy work including the Government’s interagency woody biomass taskforce, critical gas user support, and organic waste to energy availability.	Page 35

Programme and description	Programme expenditure in 2024/25 (including the cost of administration)	Summary of what was achieved in 2024/25	More detail
Direct Engagement Enabling targeted businesses to increase their energy efficiency and use of renewable energy through information, capability, or technical solutions. Note the programme has closed as we pivot our engagement approach to focus on more targeted market barriers and needs.	\$3.497 million Energy Efficiency and Conservation (Baseline)	Supported 93 new projects including energy audits, feasibility studies, energy transition plans, and energy graduates.	Page 35
Flex Talk Seed Pilots Partnering with industry to pilot the installation of standardised ‘smart’ connectivity and interoperability on existing devices in New Zealand homes to enable demand flexibility.	\$1.788 million Energy Efficiency and Conservation (Baseline)	Completed 102 in-home demand flexibility demonstrations across 8 regions, providing valuable data on the effectiveness of retrofitting smartness on existing residential technologies.	Page 36
Scaled Demand Flexibility Pilots Partnering with Electricity Distribution Businesses to deliver pilots that evidence demand flexibility as a solution to defer, delay or avoid network upgrades and to unlock consumer savings.	\$0.250 million Energy Efficiency and Conservation (Baseline)	Contracted 4 pilots with Powerco, Vector, Orion, Counties Energy, and Alpine Energy – each expected to demonstrate a minimum of 1 megawatt reduction of peak demand to defer investment in distribution network assets.	Page 36
Residential Hot Water Efficiency Pilot Piloting the real-world performance of heat pump water heaters, the opportunities for demand flexibility, and the market for them in New Zealand.	\$1.213 million Energy Efficiency and Conservation (Baseline)	Completed 52 hot water heat pump demonstrations across New Zealand climate zones and household types	Page 37
Supporting Energy Education in Communities (SEEC) Providing targeted households with tailored energy advice and resources to generate energy cost savings and help lift them out of energy hardship.	\$0.769 million Assisting Households in Energy Hardship <i>Note the figure only represents EECA spend since receiving the programme in early 2025.</i>	- Successfully transferred the fund from MBIE to EECA in early 2025. - Delivered in-home energy advice to almost 6,500 households. - Supported the distribution of over 33,000 energy saving devices like LED lightbulbs, low-flow showerheads, draught stoppers, and curtains.	Page 38

Programme and description	Programme expenditure in 2024/25 (including the cost of administration)	Summary of what was achieved in 2024/25	More detail
Warmer Kiwi Homes Enabling low-income households to access insulation and efficient heating technologies that help reduce power bills and improve health outcomes.	\$83.593 million Grant Scheme for Warm, Dry, and Energy Efficient Homes 2023-2028 Implementation of the Grant Scheme for Warm, Dry, and Energy Efficient Homes 2023-2028	- Delivered 24,868 installations made up of 17,755 insulation retrofits and 7,113 efficient heating retrofits. - A new ‘enabling measures’ offering launched with low-cost options to help bring homes up to the standard required for heating or insulation.	Page 40
Community Renewable Energy Fund (CREF) Enabling solar photovoltaic (PV) and battery systems to be installed on targeted community buildings to increase community resilience and decrease day-to-day energy costs.	\$1.188 million Community Renewable Energy 2025-2028 (previously Renewable Energy in Communities and Public and Māori housing) <i>Note the figure only represents EECA spend since receiving the programme in early 2025.</i>	- Successfully transferred the fund from MBIE to EECA in early 2025. - Supported 41 new resilience sites across New Zealand. - Completed sites have reported a reduction in their energy costs, with some already used during recent evacuations or mild emergencies until power is restored.	Page 42
Low Emissions Heavy Vehicle Fund (LEHVF) Overcoming barriers to businesses purchasing zero and low-emissions heavy vehicles by contributing to the purchase or conversion cost.	\$2.011 million Clean Heavy Vehicles Grants 2023-2028	- Successfully launched the new programme in September 2024. - Supported the purchase or conversion of 30 heavy vehicles. - Completed a six-month review of the programme and implemented subsequent improvements.	Page 42
Public Electric Vehicle (EV) Charging Leveraging private sector investment to help accelerate the roll-out of a comprehensive, nationwide network of public EV chargers (now transferred to another agency).	\$9.437 million Public Electric Vehicle Charging Hubs and Infrastructure 2023-2028	- Delivered an urban public charging funding round which approved funding for 341 new high-speed public charging points. - Developed new loan funding delivery model and successfully transferred the programme to National Infrastructure Funding and Financing Limited (NIFFCo) for future delivery.	Page 43
Low Emission Transport Fund (LETF) Supporting the demonstration and adoption of innovative, efficient and low-emissions vehicles and technologies in the transport sector. Following declining market uptake, the programme has come to a natural close.	\$10.384 million Energy Efficiency and Conservation (Baseline)	Supported 34 new projects including an aquaculture boat, an electric oyster barge, an electric forklift attachment alternative, an excavator with trailer charging, and a marine vessel conversion.	Page 44
Technology Demonstration Fund Supporting New Zealand businesses in the early adoption of energy efficient and renewable technologies and solutions. Following declining market uptake, the programme has come to a natural close.	\$1.831 million Energy Efficiency and Conservation (Baseline)	Supported 14 new demonstration projects including on-farm sprayers, steam heat pumps, battery energy storage systems, and new milk chillers.	Page 44

Programme and description	Programme expenditure in 2024/25 (including the cost of administration)	Summary of what was achieved in 2024/25	More detail
Infrastructure Reference Group (IRG) ‘Shovel-Ready’ Projects Overseeing the delivery of energy-related infrastructure projects supported in the response to COVID-19.	\$3.313 million Investment in Infrastructure Projects	Supported the ongoing delivery of the final project demonstrating a minimum viable hydrogen refuelling network and fleet. It is expected to conclude in 2025/26.	Page 45
Government Investment in Decarbonising Industry (GIDI) Fund Closed in 2023, GIDI supported the reduction of energy-related emissions in industry with a focus on projects that would not have happened at speed or scale without government support.	\$94.118 million Accelerating Energy Efficiency and Fuel Switching in Industry 2022-2027	A further 28 GIDI projects became operational, with 96 out of the 111 active projects now operational.	Page 46
State Sector Decarbonisation Supporting energy efficiency and renewable projects to reduce carbon emissions in the state sector, including the fully allocated State Sector Decarbonisation Fund (SSDF), fleet-related funding through the Carbon Neutral Government Programme (CNGP), and other funding for information, capability, or technical solutions.	\$7.765 million Energy Efficiency and Conservation (Baseline) <i>Note SSDF capital funding is not recognised in our financial statements as it is managed separately by the Ministry of Innovation, Business and Employment.</i>	- A further 23 SSDF projects became operational, with 248 out of the 320 active projects now operational. - A further 13 CNGP fleet projects become operational, with 440 EV chargers installed and 404 electric vehicles leased (replacing 481 internal combustion engines in the government fleet).	Page 47
Other programmes We also delivered a number of small programmes that are not material to this Annual Report (e.g. the National Australian Built Environment Rating System New Zealand and the Industry Development Programme).	\$3.386 million Energy Efficiency and Conservation (Baseline)		
Total operational expenditure	\$245.338 million		
Crown Loans Scheme Providing zero-interest loans in the public sector to fully or partially fund projects that increase energy efficiency and or the use of renewable energy. It has now closed as there is no longer a clear justification for a government-provided scheme.	\$2.000 million Crown Energy Efficiency (Capital Appropriation)	Supported 17 energy efficient lighting projects, predominantly in schools. The projects are expected to save 1,347 MWh per year.	Page 48
Total capital expenditure	\$2.000 million		

How we implemented the Government’s priorities and budget decisions

Security of supply and resilience

The Government is committed to ensuring all energy users across New Zealand have access to reliable energy when they need it. The Minister for Energy has set energy security of supply and system resilience as a specific energy priority.

How our programmes support security of supply and resilience

- Energy efficiency is at the core of security of supply. It is the most simple, cost-effective way to help energy users save money and the cheapest way to manage overall energy demand.
- With the ability to respond to energy signals in real time, smart technologies and systems are a crucial opportunity to help manage and shift energy demand, including during peak periods of pressure on our supply systems.
- Use of local renewable energy lowers our vulnerability to external supply disruptions, making it an essential component of energy security and resilience.

In the next section, *Statement of Performance*, we have used the following symbol to indicate the specific programmes that strongly support security of supply and resilience:



Affordability and economic growth

The Government is committed to ensuring energy is affordable for New Zealanders. The Minister for Energy has set energy affordability and economic growth as a specific energy priority.

How our programmes support energy affordability

- When you use less energy, you pay for less energy. Efficient technologies and measures directly unlock savings on energy bills, increase business productivity, and lower system infrastructure costs.
- Smart products and demand-flexible systems allows consumers to manage their own energy usage and shift their energy use to off-peak times when it is cheapest, unlocking energy bill savings and reducing the need for energy infrastructure investment.
- Increasing use of local renewable energy systems will leave us less exposed to global energy price fluctuations and increase our competition in the local energy market, resulting in lower rates for consumers. Furthermore, distributed energy resources create opportunities for consumers to generate and manage their own energy and make savings on their bills.

In the next section, *Statement of Performance*, we have used the following symbol to indicate the specific programmes that strongly support energy affordability:



Budget 2024 decisions

Budget 2024 was the current Government’s first budget. Our baseline funding was reduced to generate savings and funding was discontinued for initiatives that did not align with government priorities.

Appropriation	Budget initiative	Description
Energy Efficiency and Conservation	Return of funding for the Energy Efficiency and Conservation Authority	Returning \$61.4 million of EECA baseline funding across 2024/25, 2025/26, 2026/27 and 2027/28 as part of the Budget 2024 baseline reduction exercise. Scaled down programmes were largely related to supporting energy projects in public sector agencies.
Accelerating Energy Efficiency and Fuel Switching in Industry 2022-2027	Return Funding - Government Investment in Decarbonising Industry Fund	Returning \$646.7 million of grant funding for the Government Investment in Decarbonising Industry (GIDI) Fund from 2024/25 to 2026/27 and subsequently closing the programme to new projects. GIDI reporting can be found on page 46.
Grant Scheme for Warm, Dry, and Energy Efficient Homes 2023-2028	Return of Funding for the Energy Efficiency and Conservation Authority	Returning \$85.1 million of grant funding for the Warmer Kiwi Homes programme from 2024/25 to 2026/27 to discontinue planned new elements added in Budget 2023 (hot water heating, low-cost energy efficiency measures, and community outreach). Warmer Kiwi Homes reporting can be found on page 40.
Support for Household Access to Efficient Lighting 2023-2028	Return of Funding for the Energy Efficiency and Conservation Authority	Returning \$15 million of future grant funding for the Warmer Kiwi Homes programme across 2024/25, 2025/26 and 2026/27 to discontinue the efficient lighting element added in Budget 2023. Warmer Kiwi Homes reporting can be found on page 40.
Implementation of the Grant Scheme for Warm, Dry Homes	Return of Funding for the Energy Efficiency and Conservation Authority	Returning \$3 million of future operating funding for the Warmer Kiwi Homes programme across 2024/25, 2025/26 and 2026/27 in relation to the discontinued elements outlined above. Warmer Kiwi Homes reporting can be found on page 40.
Low Emission Transport Fund Freight Decarbonisation Grants 2022-2027	Return of Funding for the Energy Efficiency and Conservation Authority	Returning \$14 million of future grant funding for a new Freight Decarbonisation Fund across 2024/25 and 2025/26 and subsequently closing the programme.

Budget 2025 decisions

Budget 2025 saw a reduction to our baseline funding to help generate Crown savings and refresh our work programme to better deliver on the Government’s priorities of energy security and affordability.

Appropriation	Budget initiative	Description
Energy Efficiency and Conservation	Energy Efficiency and Conservation Authority – Reduction of Crown Funding	Returning \$53.6 million of EECA baseline funding across 2025/26 to 2028/29 as part of the Budget 2025 savings exercise. The savings were generated by closing programmes at their natural end or no longer aligned with government priorities: Regional Energy Transition Accelerator (RETA), Sector Decarbonisation, Business Engagement, Public Sector, and Crown Loans.

Statement of performance

How we performed against our targets and how much funding we spent.

We deliver targeted programmes to help achieve our strategic goals and support the Government’s priorities for the energy system.

This section outlines the key programmes we delivered in 2024/25, the results of our performance measures, and how much funding we spent.

Programme performance information

How to read this section

In this section you will find performance information for the key programmes we delivered in 2024/25, including performance measure results and how much funding was spent.

Our annual performance measures and targets are published in two documents: the Statement of Performance Expectations and the Estimates of Appropriations. There are four possible results.

Annual output measures from the Statement of Performance Expectations (SPE)

These measures are presented in navy tables and track progress against the annual delivery targets in our SPE.

Annual output measures from the Estimates of Appropriations

These measures are presented in light green tables and track progress against the annual delivery targets in the Estimates of Appropriations. Note some are the same as our SPE measures.

✓
Target achieved or exceeded

◆
Over 90% of target achieved

✗
Less than 90% of target achieved

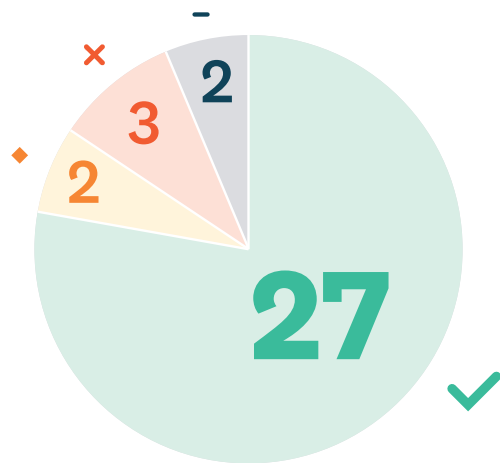
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Target not applicable

The format of this section reflects our Statement of Performance Expectations 2024/25, where programmes are set out under the three levers we use to deliver on our strategic objectives.

Summary of performance measure results

We are pleased to report we achieved 27 out of 34 performance targets this year. We also achieved over 90% of another two performance targets.

The targets we did not achieve were largely related to the difficult economic and market conditions throughout the year. We are proud of our ability to deliver even in challenging conditions, and we look forward to continuing this into 2025/26.



Performance reporting standard PBE FRS 48

Our service performance information for the period of 1 July 2024 to 30 June 2025 has been prepared in accordance with Public Benefit Entity Standards. Public Benefit Entity Financial Reporting Standard 48 Service Performance Reporting (PBE FRS 48) outlines requirements for selecting and presenting service performance information so that it is appropriate and meaningful to users.

The *Statement of Performance* section on pages 27–56 constitutes the service performance information presented in accordance with PBE FRS 48. Relevant contextual information can be found in the *Progress Towards our Strategic Intentions* section from pages 7–14.

Under reporting standard PBE FRS 48, we must disclose the judgements that had the most significant effect on the selection, measurement, aggregation, and presentation of our performance information. The disclosures can be found on page 54-55.

Regulation programmes

Programmes focused on regulating energy-related products, processes, and systems.



Standards and Regulations Programme



Regulation is an important tool to shift the market towards a stronger focus on clean and clever energy. By developing guidance and introducing requirements for energy-using products and systems, the Standards and Regulations Programme keeps energy bills down and reduces demand on our wider energy systems. Collaborating with Australia means we share some of the costs of regulation, making it easier and cheaper for both countries.

- Minimum Energy Performance Standards (MEPS) require certain energy-using products to meet minimum energy efficiency standards in order to be sold in New Zealand.
- Labelling regulations give consumers easy-to-understand energy performance information at the point of sale so they can make efficient choices when buying a new product or vehicle. We do this through Mandatory Energy Performance Labelling (MEPL) – commonly known as the ‘energy star’ rating labels – and Vehicle Emissions and Energy Economy Labelling (VEEEL).
- Voluntary guidance, such as Publicly Available Specifications (PAS) and product whitelists, provides a source of best practice information to help the market overcome knowledge barriers to the adoption of smart, energy efficient technologies and systems.

This year, the Government approved regulatory legislation changes that will unlock further energy savings and help New Zealand to keep pace internationally. The changes, expected to come into effect in 2026, will make it easier and faster to introduce and update regulations and enable the regulation of smart devices and systems. Smart products and systems (e.g. smart electric vehicle chargers and home energy management systems) are demand response capable, meaning they can adjust their energy consumption in response to external signals.

Since 2002, over 102 million regulated products have been sold. The regulations have saved more than **108 PJ of energy use** – equivalent to the yearly energy use of 2.5 million homes and **\$2.6 billion in national benefit**.

Programme performance measures

Measure (SPE)	2023/24 result	2024/25 result	
Number of product classes regulated for MEPS, MEPL and VEEL.	Target: 21 product classes Result: 21 product classes	Target: 21 product classes Result: 21 product classes We regulated all required product classes.	✓
Notes to the measure: • Product classes are specified in the Energy Efficiency (Energy Using Products) Regulations 2002 and the Energy Efficiency (Vehicle Energy Economy Labelling) Regulations 2007.			
Number of product classes tested to assess performance against MEPS/MEPL regulatory requirements.	Target: N/A (new measure) Result: 4 product classes	Target: 3 product classes Result: 3 product classes We completed product testing for electric hot water storage heaters, gas water heaters and external power supplies.	✓
Notes to the measure: • Product performance testing is undertaken by an independent accredited laboratory. A product class test programme is considered completed at the conclusion of Stage One testing (further testing is only triggered if non-compliance is detected).			
Number of retail and vehicle dealer inspections undertaken by EECA Compliance Officers to assess compliance with mandatory labelling requirement.	Target: N/A (new measure) Result: 69 inspections	Target: 100 inspections Result: 105 inspections We completed 105 compliance inspections at retail and vehicle dealer locations across New Zealand.	✓
Notes to the measure: • Regular market surveys are completed by an independent party, with further targeted compliance inspections completed by EECA Compliance Officers.			
Energy saved annually by consumers and businesses as a result of purchasing new energy efficient appliances subject to MEPS/MEPL.	Target: 1.70 PJ Result: 1.59 PJ	Target: 1.50 PJ Result: 1.53 PJ The energy savings equate to the yearly energy use of over 36,600 homes and \$37.2 million in national benefit.	✓
Notes to the measure: • The energy savings figure is the difference between a product’s calculated baseline energy consumption (assuming regulation did not exist) and energy consumption from sales data and registration information collected by EECA. Sales data is collected from New Zealand importers and manufacturers and relates to the 12-month period ending 31 March in the previous financial year (due to the timing of the data collection process) as per section 9[3] of the Energy Efficiency Using Products) Regulations 2002. • The decreased target for 2024/25 reflects the current New Zealand regulatory and economic context. Energy savings are calculated from products sold, which decreases in tough economic conditions. Energy savings also steadily decline without regular updates to New Zealand’s energy efficiency regulations (which will become easier following the regulatory changes in 2026). • This SPE measure is also in the Estimates of Appropriations.			

How much our regulation activities cost

	Actual 2024/25 \$000	Budget 2024/25 \$000
Operating revenue		
Energy Efficiency and Conservation		
Funding from the Crown	4,792	3,130
Electricity levy funding	2,147	2,995
Gas levy funding	142	274
	7,081	6,399
Other revenue	141	66
Total operating revenue	7,222	6,465
Operating Expenses		
Other operating expenses	6,364	6,608
Total operating expenses	6,364	6,608
Surplus/deficit	858	(143)

Note we changed our output structure in the current year. It is not comparable with the previous output structure and therefore no 2023/24 actual costs are included (as there is no meaningful way to do this). The notes to the financial statements include comparative information on operational and industry support.

Information and motivation programmes



Programmes focused on promoting clean and clever energy choices.

Public Engagement and Research Programme



A lack of awareness and evidence-based information is a common barrier to consumers making smart energy choices that save money, increase business productivity, and benefit New Zealand’s wider energy system.

Our *Switch On Efficiency* campaign generated a **\$2.52 return** for every dollar of government investment.

- Our energy-saving information campaigns share practical advice to help Kiwis save money on their energy bills and reduce pressure on New Zealand’s energy systems. This is particularly important in winter when residential energy use and bills increase to help keep our homes warm and dry.
- We also provide year-round resources, tools, and research that make it easy to access the latest evidence and advice on how to use energy efficiently and make the most of clean and clever technologies and fuels. A highlight this year was releasing a Home Energy Savings Calculator to help New Zealanders understand the impact efficient appliances can have on energy bills.

The programme has been refreshed as the Practical Consumer Information Programme for 2025/26. It will have an even stronger focus on practical information and tools, using energy data and insights to promote smart, evidence-based decision-making across New Zealand and support energy security and affordability.

Programme performance measures

Measure (SPE)	2023/24 result	2024/25 result	
Businesses’ knowledge of ways to increase their energy efficiency and use of renewable energy.	Target: N/A (new survey) Result: N/A (new survey)	Target: Knowledge is higher in businesses that are aware of EECA or have engaged with EECA Result: Knowledge is 13% higher in businesses that are aware of EECA or have engaged with EECA.	✓
Notes to the measure: • Data is sourced from two six-monthly Business Monitor surveys run by an independent research agency. Each survey asks a representative sample of approximately 650 business decision makers to select which of 19 listed actions they were aware of prior to taking the survey that could make their business energy use more efficient or increase their use of renewable energy. Participants are also asked if they are aware of EECA or Gen Less (an EECA platform) and if they have engaged with us previously. • The total survey population across the two surveys in 2024/25 was 1,351, with a completion rate of 95%. To ensure adequate representation of New Zealand businesses, the survey has quotas for business size (FTE) and industry (covering primary, secondary, wholesale/retail, professional services, public services, and other industry groupings). Quota levels are set based on December 2023 Statistics New Zealand data. • The final result for the year is the average across the two six-monthly results. Each six-monthly result is calculated by finding the difference between the average knowledge score for those who are aware of either EECA or Gen Less (an EECA platform) and for those who are unaware.			

Measure (SPE)	2023/24 result	2024/25 result	
Individuals' knowledge of ways to increase their energy efficiency and use of renewable energy.	Target: N/A (new survey) Result: N/A (new survey)	Target: Knowledge is higher in individuals that are aware of EECA or have engaged with EECA Result: Knowledge is 12% higher in individuals that are aware of EECA or have engaged with EECA.	✓
	Notes to the measure: - Data is sourced from four quarterly Consumer Monitor surveys run by an independent research agency. Each survey asks a representative sample of approximately 750 individuals to select which of 26 listed actions they were aware of prior to taking the survey that could make their household energy use more efficient or increase their use of renewable energy. Participants are also asked if they are aware of EECA or Gen Less (an EECA platform) and if they have engaged with us previously. - The total survey population across the four surveys in 2024/25 was 3,085, with a completion rate of 83%. To ensure adequate representation of the New Zealand population (aged 18 years and over), the survey has quotas for age, gender, and region. Quota levels are set based on 2023 Census data. - The final result for the year is the average across the four quarterly results. Each quarterly result is calculated by finding the difference between the average knowledge score for those who are aware of either EECA or Gen Less (an EECA platform) and for those who are unaware.		
Return on investment for significant information provision activities.	Target: N/A (new measure) Result: \$3.06 of benefit for each dollar invested	Target: At least \$1 of benefit for each dollar invested Result: \$2.52 of benefit for each dollar invested Our significant information provision activity this year was <i>Switch On Efficiency</i> , a residential energy efficiency campaign. It helped consumers make informed energy choices by sharing useful information on energy efficient appliances that can save money in the long run.	✓
	Notes to the measure: Significant information provision activities are those that cost more than \$1 million of government funding during the financial year. The quantified value of the activity is divided by the cost of the activity to determine the return on investment. The Switch On Efficiency campaign's social return on investment was derived in three steps: quantify the change in purchase intentions attributable to Switch On Efficiency, adjusting for demographic factors; translate that change into projected future appliance choices using conservative assumptions; and discount the lifetime cost differences of those projected purchases to determine their net present value.		
Number of visits to EECA websites.	Target: 1.50 million visits Result: 1.75 million visits	Target: 1.50 million visits Result: 1.96 million visits More than 55% of visitors met the criteria for meaningful engagement with our website content.	✓
	Notes to the measure: Our websites are www.eeca.govt.nz and www.genless.govt.nz.		
Number of research and insights publications produced.	Target: N/A (new measure) Result: 12 publications	Target: 15 publications Result: 18 publications We published 11 insights publications (i.e. case studies and discussion pieces) and 7 research publications (i.e. reports and modelling).	✓

Energy User Engagement and Coordination Programmes



Information and coordination barriers slow the uptake of proven, energy-efficient and renewable solutions. We work with targeted sectors, regions, and organisations to provide evidence-based information and support to help them better understand their energy use and identify opportunities to implement energy efficiency and renewable energy use.

- The Sector Decarbonisation Programme** has delivered sector-specific pathway resources that enable businesses in energy-intensive sectors to easily understand how to use their existing equipment and processes as efficiently as possible. The pathways also inform them about new technologies and renewable energy sources available in their sector. We developed six new sector pathways this year. Over 1,300 businesses signed up to receive the pathways directly and the set of pathways has been viewed on our website over 30,000 times. With pathways delivered for 18 identified sectors, the programme has come to a natural close.
- The Regional Energy Transition Accelerator** (RETA) Programme has supported a coordinated approach to energy efficiency and renewable energy use by identifying region-specific opportunities and barriers and connecting process heat users with fuel suppliers. With seven regional workshops and reports delivered this year, almost all regions are complete. The programme came to a natural close in early 2025/26 after the Wellington and all-of-New Zealand reports were finished. RETA insights and data will continue to feed into our future activities.
- The Direct Engagement Programme** enables targeted businesses to increase their energy efficiency and use of renewable energy through the provision of information, capability, or technical solutions for their processes. Ninety-three projects were supported in 2024/25, including energy audits, feasibility studies, energy transition plans and projects, and energy graduates. The programme has closed for 2025/26 as we pivot our engagement approach to focus on more targeted market barriers and needs.

RETA helps identify opportunities that are often economic to implement now. For example, **investment in energy efficiency could reduce North Canterbury’s industrial process heat needs by 24%**. This would avoid an estimated investment of \$113–170 million in electricity and biomass infrastructure.

Programme performance measures

Measure (SPE)	2023/24 result	2024/25 result	
Number of sector decarbonisation pathways produced.	Target: N/A (new measure) Result: 7 pathways	Target: 6 pathways Result: 6 pathways We produced pathways for the following sectors: heavy freight, packhouse and cool stores, poultry, food and beverage, orchard, and wood processing and manufacturing.	✓
Number of regional energy transition accelerator reports produced.	Target: N/A (new measure) Result: 6 reports	Target: 7 reports Result: 7 reports We produced reports for the following areas: South Island, Tairāwhiti, Taranaki, Hawke's Bay, Waikato, Manawātū-Whanganui and Auckland.	

Measure (estimate of appropriations)	2023/24 result	2024/25 result	
Business co-funding is committed to projects that increase business energy efficiency and the use of renewable energy, and reduce emissions	Target: 95% committed Result: 100% committed	Target: 95% committed Result: 100% committed We committed the full Direct Engagement business co-funding budget to 93 efficient, renewable business projects including energy audits, feasibility studies, energy graduates, and monitoring and targeting.	✓
Notes to the measure: A co-funding amount is committed through a signed unconditional agreement between EECA and a project recipient.			

Distributed Flexibility Pilots

Distributed flexibility is the baseline connectivity of a ‘smart grid’ that enables electricity supply and demand to be balanced by communication with connected, interoperable technologies. Smart technologies and systems are a valuable tool to reduce and shift peak demand on the electricity grid, lower consumer costs, and optimise renewable energy consumption. New Zealand lacks real-world examples of distributed flexibility. Our pilots aim to provide the evidence needed to drive large-scale adoption of distributed flexibility and demonstrate the potential to reduce infrastructure investment, lower electricity costs, and improve grid efficiency.

- Innovative technology has enabled communication capability to be retrofitted onto existing devices like hot water products and heat pumps. In collaboration with the Electricity Engineers’ Association (EEA), the **Flex Talk Seed Pilots** have installed standardised ‘smart’ connectivity and interoperability in over 100 homes across New Zealand. Smart home energy management systems were also installed, connecting devices into a smart home network and enabling device orchestration to provide flexible demand. Data collected from the projects will be crucial in showcasing how this approach can unlock cost-effective, data-driven energy efficiency and distributed flexibility and deliver consumer savings.
- In partnership with Electricity Distribution Businesses (EDBs) and other industry stakeholders, we have commenced **Scaled Distributed Flexibility Pilots** to demonstrate distributed flexibility as a solution to defer, delay or avoid network upgrades and to unlock consumer savings. The pilots are targeting parts of EDB networks that are supply constrained and will require upgrading in the next 3-5 years. Residential pilots will target around 500 homes each and involve retrofitting smart connectivity to existing devices, installing a range of smart devices and systems, and installing distributed energy resources like solar and storage. Industrial pilots will focus on managing load at a substation or grid exit point level with interventions including demand-flexible systems in industrial sites, demand reduction, battery storage, and distributed energy resources generation. Four pilots were funded this year, with an additional two pilots expected to be supported in 2025/26.

A more flexible electricity system could **save New Zealand \$10 billion by 2050**, primarily by deferring or avoiding network investments, and **cut electricity costs by up to 50%**.

Climate Change In New Zealand | The Future Is Electric, Boston Consulting Group (2022).

Each residential pilot is expected to demonstrate a **minimum of 1 megawatt reduction of peak demand** to defer investment in distribution network assets.

Programme performance measures

Measure (SPE)	2023/24 result	2024/25 result	
Number of in-home retrofit demonstrations completed on existing residential technologies to enable smart two-way communication with the electricity grid.	Target: N/A (new measure) Result: N/A (new activity)	Target: 100 in-home demonstrations Result: 102 in-home demonstrations The demonstrations were completed across eight regions, providing valuable data on the effectiveness of retrofitting smartness on existing residential technologies.	✓

Residential Hot Water Efficiency Pilot

Hot water heating makes up around a third of residential energy bills. Heat pump water heaters are an energy-efficient and low-emissions alternative to traditional water heaters. They have the potential to significantly reduce household energy costs, however, uptake in New Zealand is low. There are only an estimated 12,000 installed out of a total of around 2 million systems overall (including electric storage, solar, and gas instantaneous or storage systems).

- Heat pump water heater performance varies based on the climate, the type of heat pump selected, and the quality of the installation. We are undertaking research to understand more about the real-world performance of heat pump water heaters, opportunities for demand flexibility, and the market for them in New Zealand. The project will see heat pump water heaters installed and monitored in around 70 homes across New Zealand climate zones and household types. We have completed installations in 52 homes this year and commenced data collection. The remaining installations will be completed in early in 2025/26. The heat pump water heaters will be monitored for at least 12 months, with a final report to be published in 2026.

Programme performance measures

Measure (SPE)	2023/24 result	2024/25 result	
Number of in-home demonstrations completed to test improvements in energy efficiency performance for heat pump water heaters in residential situations.	Target: N/A (new measure) Result: N/A (new activity)	Target: 50 in-home demonstrations Result: 52 in-home demonstrations Data from the in-home demonstrations will help us better understand the real-world performance of heat pump water heaters in New Zealand.	✓

Supporting Energy Education in Communities (SEEC)



A lack of knowledge and tools can prevent New Zealanders struggling with energy hardship from making savings on their energy bills. The Supporting Energy Education in Communities programme provides targeted households with tailored energy advice and resources to generate energy cost savings and help lift them out of energy hardship. This programme was transferred to EECA from the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment (MBIE) in early 2025.

- The programme supports existing community education organisations that people trust. Through these organisations, households in energy hardship can access personalised, specialist advice about how to use energy efficiently, alongside some low-cost energy-saving equipment. This year, we delivered in-home energy advice to almost 6,500 homes and supported the distribution of over 33,000 energy saving devices like LED lightbulbs, low-flow showerheads, draught stoppers, and curtains.

To date, the programme has reached almost **14,500 households** across New Zealand and delivered 197,000 low-cost energy-saving devices. According to an independent evaluation, every dollar spent on the programme returns **\$2.21 in benefits**.

How much our information and motivation activities cost

	Actual 2024/25 \$000	Budget 2024/25 \$000
Operating revenue		
Energy Efficiency and Conservation		
Funding from the Crown	25,027	20,629
Electricity levy funding	1,264	1,464
Gas levy funding	552	896
Petroleum levy funding	1,190	1,101
	28,033	24,090
Other revenue	531	246
Total operating revenue	28,564	24,336
Operating Expenses		
Financial and industry support expenses	5,216	6,927
Other operating expenses	18,793	17,689
Total operating expenses	24,009	24,616
Surplus/deficit	4,555	(280)

Note we changed our output structure in the current year. It is not comparable with the previous output structure and therefore no 2023/24 actual costs are included (as there is no meaningful way to do this). The notes to the financial statements include comparative information on operational and industry support.

Targeted investment programmes



Programmes focused on demonstrating and scaling up energy efficient technologies and renewable energy use.

Warmer Kiwi Homes Programme

Targeted government investment helps to bridge the financial gaps that prevent households from adopting energy efficient technologies and practices. The Warmer Kiwi Homes programme enables low-income households to access insulation and efficient heating technologies that help reduce their power bills. This also achieves other major co-benefits like improved health outcomes, saving New Zealand money in the long run.

- The programme covers 80–90% of the cost of retrofitting ceiling and underfloor insulation, heat pumps, and efficient wood or pellet burners in low-income homes. It has successfully reached a significant portion of eligible households across New Zealand. The remaining pool of eligible homes has become smaller and harder to reach. We work with targeted community organisations to help us identify and engage with these households.
- In early 2025, the programme began offering low-cost ‘enabling measures’ to help remove some of the common barriers that prevent insulation and efficient heating being installed or the full benefits being delivered to the home. Our service providers create access to underfloor and attic spaces, repair minor roof and underfloor leaks, repair or upgrade earthing systems, and install downlights that allow for better insulation coverage.

Since 2018, our contracted service providers have completed over **175,000 insulation and heating installs**. According to an independent evaluation, every dollar spent on the programme unlocks **\$4.36 of wellbeing and energy benefits**.

Programme performance measures

Measure (SPE)	2023/24 result	2024/25 result	
Number of insulation and heating retrofits installed.	Target: 26,500 retrofits Result: 29,626 retrofits	Target: 26,500 retrofits Result: 24,868 retrofits The result is made up of 17,755 insulation and 7,113 heating retrofits. While the overall result was over 90% of the target, the result was lower than expected due to 30% reduced demand for heating retrofits. Despite increased effort in generating leads, sufficient demand was not available to meet the target. The shortfall reflects the high proportion of eligible houses already having a heating retrofit, a general decrease in heat pump sales, and lower levels of disposable income. We are working on improvements to the programme settings within the existing funding envelope to maximise its impact in 2025/26.	◆
Notes to the measure: • Low-income homeowner eligibility is determined by meeting one of three criteria: health referral, deprivation index or community services card. The applicant must also be an owner occupier of a house built before 2008. • There can be a delay of several weeks between an installation occurring and when the documentation and claim is submitted by service providers and accepted through our system. We run the report of installs around 2 months after 30 June to allow time for the installs to be captured in the system. • This measure is also in the Estimates of Appropriations.			

Measure (SPE)	2023/24 result	2024/25 result	
Percentage of sampled insulation and heating retrofits that comply with the installation standard.	Target: 95% compliance Result: 96.9 % compliance	Target: 95% compliance Result: 98.3% compliance 1,253 out of 1,275 audited installs met the compliance standard. All non-compliance is actioned once identified.	✓
Notes to the measure: • Audits are completed by an independent auditor. They audit a percentage (~5%) of the total number of retrofits during the financial year. Audits are based on individual service provider risk ratings; those with historical compliance issues are audited at a higher rate. Wood and pellet burners are excluded from auditing as installations are controlled by the Building Consent process and must be installed to the building code to receive a Code of Compliance. • A four-stage auditing model applies for heat pump and insulation retrofits where each audited retrofit receives a pass, conditional pass, fail, or critical fail result. A pass or a conditional pass result counts as compliance. • This measure is also in the Estimates of Appropriations.			
Percentage of insulation and heating recipients who report their home is easier/quicker to heat.	Target: N/A (new measure) Result: 52% of surveyed recipients	Target: 50% of surveyed recipients Result: 55.8% of surveyed recipients 2,056 out of 3,686 survey respondents reported their home is easier/quicker to heat after receiving a Warmer Kiwi Homes retrofit.	✓
Notes to the measure: • Data is sourced from EECA's post-installation recipient surveys carried out every two months.			
Number of homes that have basic home repairs completed.	Target: N/A (new measure) Result: N/A (new activity)	Target: 1,300 homes Result: 172 homes The new component of the programme went live in late January, providing low-cost measures to remove common barriers that prevent installs or the full benefits from being delivered. The design and implementation were slower than expected with larger service providers more focused on delivering the core insulation and heating retrofits. In addition, the number of homes requiring the measures has been lower than expected. The offering will remain in 2025/26 with a stronger requirement for service providers to offer the low-cost measures, which should see an increase in uptake.	✗

Measure (estimate of appropriations)	2023/24 result	2024/25 result	
A programme to provide grants for home repairs has been established and deployed.	Target: N/A (new measure) Result: N/A (new activity)	Target: By 30 June 2025 Result: Achieved January 2025 The new component of the Warmer Kiwi Homes programme was successfully launched in January 2025.	✓

Community Renewable Energy Fund (CREF)

Financial and coordination barriers are slowing the adoption of renewable energy systems that can help increase community resilience in the event of a disaster or severe weather event and reduce day-to-day energy costs. The Community Renewable Energy Fund enables solar photovoltaic (PV) and battery systems to be installed on targeted community buildings like marae, places of worship, schools, and community halls. This programme was transferred to EECA from the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment (MBIE) in early 2025.

- Suitable community buildings are identified and prioritised in collaboration with government agencies, local authorities, Civil Defence Emergency Management, and community and Māori organisations involved in emergency planning and energy resilience. This year, we supported solar and battery system installations at 41 new resilience sites. We also signed agreements with 22 regional partners who are expected to support over 150 new resilience sites. From 2025/26, the fund will have a stronger focus on schools.

Sites supported by the fund include those affected by the severe weather events in 2023. Completed sites have reported a **reduction in their energy costs**, with some already used during **recent evacuations or mild emergencies**.

Low Emissions Heavy Vehicle Fund (LEHVF)

High upfront costs and the unknown total cost of ownership are barriers to businesses purchasing zero and low-emissions heavy vehicles. To address this, the Low Emissions Heavy Vehicle Fund contributes to the purchase or conversion cost for low or zero-emissions heavy vehicles, allowing businesses to reduce their day-to-day operating costs and increase their business productivity.

- Working with approved suppliers and converters, the programme offers up to 25% of the cost of new zero and low-emissions heavy vehicles and up to 25% of the cost to convert existing higher-emitting heavy vehicles to be powered by low-emissions technology.
- Offsetting the upfront costs enables businesses to increase their productivity with vehicles that are cheaper to operate. It also provides market signals to manufacturers to encourage future supply.

Our modelling estimates around 450 diesel-only vehicles are likely be replaced by zero and low-emissions vehicles by 2028 through the fund.

Initial estimates indicate that switching about 450 diesel-only vehicles will prevent about **350,000 tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent emissions** across the lifecycle of the vehicles.

Programme performance measures

Measure (SPE)	2023/24 result	2024/25 result	
Number of low-emissions heavy vehicles ordered.	Target: N/A (new measure) Result: N/A (new activity)	Target: 50 vehicles Result: 30 vehicles The heavy vehicle market is constrained. Industry has reported that current market conditions are very tough. New commercial heavy vehicle registrations are down by 40% and those who are purchasing heavy vehicles are mainly doing so out of necessity, opting for diesel to avoid any extra risk. We continue to work with industry to understand the barriers and encourage demand, including the programme improvements announced in June 2025.	✗

Measure (estimate of appropriations)	2023/24 result	2024/25 result	
A programme to provide grants to support organisations in purchasing low emissions heavy vehicles or to convert heavy vehicles to low emissions technology.	Target: By 30 June 2024 Result: Not achieved	Target: By 30 June 2025 Result: Achieved September 2024 The Low Emission Heavy Vehicle fund was successfully launched in September 2024.	✓

Public Electric Vehicle (EV) Charging Programme

New Zealanders and businesses will not make the switch to efficient, low-emissions vehicles unless they are confident they can charge them when and where they need to. The Public Electric Vehicle Charging Programme leverages private sector investment to help roll out a comprehensive, nationwide network of public electric vehicle charging infrastructure – supporting the electrification of transport and futureproofing New Zealand’s charging network for increased demand.

To date, we have supported more than **1,300 new public charging points**. Chargers are now found at least every 75km on most of the state highway network.

- This year, we delivered an urban public charging funding round which approved funding for 341 new high-speed public charging points. The programme was then paused so it could be refreshed to deliver better value for money. The refresh was completed in April 2025, and the programme was transferred to National Infrastructure Funding and Financing Limited (NIFFCo) for future projects to be loan-based. EECA remains responsible for managing the delivery and payment of the existing project contracts.

Programme performance measures

Measure (SPE)	2023/24 result	2024/25 result	
Total number of public charging points in New Zealand.	Target: N/A (new measure) Result: 1,230 charging points	Target: 1,800 charging points Result: 1,356 charging points This measure was not applicable because the programme was refreshed to deliver better value of money and then transferred to NIFFCo. Note installation of chargers independent of the government also slowed due to slower electric vehicle uptake and uncertainty around future demand, and a number of older low-capacity AC chargers were removed from the network.	—
Notes to the measure: - Data is sourced from EECA’s EV Charger Tool which combines information from EV Roam and charge point operators. A single public charger can have multiple charging points, so the number of public charging points is equivalent to the number of vehicles that can be simultaneously charged. This measure captures chargers delivered by EECA co-funding but also those that EECA has supported in other ways, such as with modelling, data, or information. - This measure is also in the Estimates of Appropriations (with a target of 1,400 charging points).			

Demonstration and Diffusion Programmes



The transport and business sectors represent over 80% of New Zealand’s energy use. Before widespread adoption of clean and clever technologies and processes can take place, the market needs evidence that they can perform and achieve the potential benefits. Co-funding and loan models help overcome barriers to the demonstration and diffusion of efficient, renewable technologies and processes that are yet to be widely deployed in New Zealand.

- The **Low Emission Transport Fund** (LETF) has supported projects that enable the demonstration and adoption of innovative, efficient and low-emissions vehicles and technologies in the transport sector. Funding this year supported a wide variety of transport technologies including an aquaculture boat, an electric oyster barge, an electric forklift attachment alternative, an excavator with trailer charging, and a marine vessel conversion.
- The **Technology Demonstration Fund** has helped New Zealand businesses lead the way in the early adoption of energy efficient and renewable technologies and solutions. Technologies supported this year included on-farm sprayers, steam heat pumps, battery energy storage systems, and new milk chillers.

Our demonstration programmes have seen declining market uptake, signalling they are no longer fit-for-purpose. Both programmes have come to a natural close. Our refreshed work programme for 2025/26 will deliver a new programme that better meets market needs and enables the adoption of targeted efficient, renewable solutions that support energy security and affordability.

The Low Emission Transport Fund has supported over 320 projects since 2016. Its demonstrations are responsible for the **wider adoption of key technologies like electric buses and postal vans.**

The Technology Demonstration Fund has supported over 100 projects, saving more than **60 million kWh of energy.**

Programme performance measures

Measure (SPE)	2023/24 result	2024/25 result	
Number of highly replicable energy projects supported.	Target: N/A (new measure) Result: 15 projects	Target: 15 projects Result: 25 projects We supported 25 highly replicable energy projects across the Low Emission Transport Fund and Technology Demonstration Fund this year. These projects will help prove the benefits of efficient, renewable technologies where there is a significant opportunity for wider uptake.	✓
Notes to the measure: • A highly-replicable project meets our set criteria for significant further replication potential in the market.			

Measure (estimate of appropriations)	2023/24 result	2024/25 result	
Transport co-funding is committed to projects that support the demonstration and adoption of low-emissions transport infrastructure, technologies and fuels.	Target: 95% committed Result: 100% committed	Target: 95% committed Result: 25% committed Market uptake of the Low Emission Transport Fund has dropped significantly. Low levels of applications have signalled the programme is no longer meeting a market need. Our technology and fuel demonstration activities are being refreshed for 2025/26 to utilise a range of funding approaches to target specific market barriers to the uptake of efficient and renewable solutions.	✗
Notes to the measure: • A co-funding amount is committed through a signed unconditional agreement between EECA and a project recipient.			

Infrastructure Reference Group ‘Shovel-Ready’ Projects

In the response and recovery from COVID-19, the Government funded over 200 ‘Shovel-Ready’ infrastructure projects. We were given delivery oversight of four energy-related projects. Only one project is still underway and is expected to be completed in 2026. The project will deliver a network of four hydrogen refuelling stations and 20 hydrogen fuel cell trucks.

Programme performance measures

Measure (estimate of appropriations)	2023/24 result	2024/25 result	
Percentage of projects agreed by relevant Ministers that are funded and delivered as per the agreed contract.	Target: 100% Result: 100%	Target: 100% Result: 100% All projects were operating within their agreed contractual obligations with funding delivered accordingly.	✓
Grant funding is delivered to energy sector projects that support the rebuild of the economy following agreement by relevant Ministers as per the agreed contract.	Target: Achieved Result: Achieved	Target: Achieved Result: Achieved \$3.162 million of grant funding was paid out in 2024/25.	✓
Loan funding is delivered to energy sector projects that support the rebuild of the economy following agreement by relevant Ministers as per the agreed contract.	Target: Achieved Result: Achieved	Target: Achieved Result: Achieved \$1.353 million of loan funding was paid out in 2024/25.	✓
Processes and procedures developed to support infrastructure projects.	Target: Achieved Result: Achieved	Target: Achieved Result: Achieved Processes and procedures are in place, including an EECA project manager for each project, monthly project meetings, and monthly and quarterly project reporting.	✓
Notes to the measure: • Processes and procedures have been defined as regular project management and reporting.			

Government Investment in Decarbonising Industry (GIDI) Fund

The Government Investment in Decarbonising Industry Fund is a programme that focused on the reduction of energy-related emissions in industry by co-investing with the private sector on projects that would not have happened at speed or scale without government support. Over 120 projects were supported before its closure in December 2023. Once operational, these projects are expected to reduce New Zealand’s industrial emissions by an estimated 1.6 million tonnes per year.

Programme performance measures

Measure (SPE)	2023/24 result	2024/25 result	
Number of GIDI Fund projects that become operational during the financial year.	Target: N/A (new measure) Result: 53 projects	Target: 28 projects Result: 28 projects 96 out of the 111 active GIDI projects are now operational.	✓
	Notes to the measure: A project is considered operational once EECA has received formal confirmation from the recipient organisation.		
Expected annual emissions reductions versus actual annual emissions reductions for GIDI Fund projects completed during the financial year.	Target: N/A (new measure) Result: 63% of expected reductions achieved (relating to 2 completed projects)	Target: 80% of expected reductions achieved Result: 87.7% of expected reductions achieved 2024/25 result Thirteen commissioned GIDI projects provided final emission achievement results following an appropriate data collection period. The projects abated a total of 49,782 tCO2e in their first year of operation, achieving 87.7% of the expected abatement in the project contracts (56,728 tCO2e). GIDI programme to date result Across the fund, 15 projects are fully completed. The projects abated 55,858 tCO2e in their first year of operation, achieving 84.3% of the expected abatement in the project contracts (66,275 tCO2e).	✓
	Notes to the measure: - Emissions reductions are measured in tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO2e) as an average annual amount. For each project we contracted, the relevant emissions factors were used to calculate an ‘expected’ annual emissions reductions amount. The ‘actual’ achieved annual emissions reductions are confirmed once the project is fully operational and a satisfactory data collection and reporting period has taken place (approximately 12-18 months but can be longer depending on the nature of the project and the reporting). Once satisfactory ‘actual’ savings information is available to EECA, a project is considered completed and included for reporting. Projects under 100 tCO2e per annum are excluded due to immateriality. Significant emissions reductions are verified by an independent third party in line the with the framework on page 55. - This measure is also in the Estimates of Appropriations.		

State Sector Decarbonisation

We deliver programmes that overcome barriers to energy efficiency and renewable energy use in government organisations. Funding for this activity has closed for 2025/26 as we pivot our engagement approach to focus on more targeted market barriers and needs.

- The State Sector Decarbonisation Fund (SSDF)** is a programme that supported multi-year energy efficiency and renewable projects to reduce carbon emissions in the state sector³. It was established to support the Government’s goals to make public sector organisations carbon neutral from 2025 and has now closed to applicants. Over 125 projects were funded including fossil-fuelled boiler replacements, fleet transitions, energy efficient chillers, and LED lighting.
- Alongside the SSDF, we received **Carbon Neutral Government Programme (CNGP)** funding to support battery electric vehicle leasing, fleet optimisation plans, charging assessments, and fleet audits.
- In addition, we worked directly with government organisations through our **Public Sector Programme** to increase their energy efficiency and use of renewable energy by providing advice, capability, or technical solutions.

Programme performance measures

Measure (SPE)	2023/24 result	2024/25 result	
Number of SSDF projects that become operational during the financial year.	Target: N/A (new measure) Result: 64 projects	Target: 85 projects Result: 23 projects This measure was not applicable because delays and cancellations resulted from reprioritisation of funds that agencies had previously allocated to the projects. To date, 248 out of 320 active projects are operational.	—
	Notes to the measure: - A project is considered operational once EECA has received confirmation from the recipient organisation. - Some ‘umbrella’ projects have been funded which are made up of multiple individual projects. Each individual project is counted as such for this measure.		
Expected annual emissions reductions versus actual annual emissions reductions for SSDF projects completed during the financial year.	Target: N/A (new measure) Result: 56.3% of expected reductions achieved	Target: 80% of expected reductions achieved Result: 113.5% of expected reductions achieved 2024/25 result Forty-three commissioned SSDF projects provided final emission achievement results following an appropriate data collection period. The projects abated a total of 20,486 tCO2e in their first year of operation, achieving 113.5% of the expected abatement in the project contracts (18,057 tCO2e). SSDF programme to date result Across the fund, 53 projects are fully completed. The projects abated 20,528 tCO2e in their first year of operation, achieving 113.2% of the expected abatement in the project contracts (18,132 tCO2e).	✓
	Notes to the measure: - Emissions reductions are measured in tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO2e) as an average annual amount. For each project we contracted, the relevant emissions factors were used to calculate an ‘expected’ annual emissions reductions amount. The ‘actual’ achieved annual emissions reductions are confirmed once the project is fully operational and a satisfactory data collection and reporting period has taken place (approximately 12-18 months but can be longer depending on the nature of the project and the reporting). Once satisfactory ‘actual’ savings information is available to EECA, a project is considered completed and included for reporting. Significant emissions reductions are verified by an independent third party in line the with the framework on page 55. - Some ‘umbrella’ projects have been funded which are made up of multiple individual projects. An umbrella project is not included for reporting against this measure until all of its individual projects have been completed. - This measure is also in the Estimates of Appropriations.		

³ SSDF funding (approximately \$219 million) is managed externally to EECA (including by the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment), so it does not appear in our financial statements.

Measure (SPE)	2023/24 result	2024/25 result	
Number of CNGP projects that become operational during the financial year.	Target: N/A (new measure) Result: 16 projects	Target: 14 projects Result: 13 projects These projects supported the leasing of 404 electric vehicles and 440 electric vehicle chargers to replace 481 internal combustion engines vehicles in the government fleet.	◆
Notes to the measure: A project is considered operational once EECA has received confirmation from the recipient organisation.			

Crown Loans Scheme

The Crown Loans Scheme has supported zero-interest loans in the public sector to address barriers to projects that increase energy efficiency and or the use of renewable energy. As there is no longer a clear justification for a government-provided scheme, the programme has come to a close.

The Crown Loans Scheme has supported **over 400 energy efficiency projects** since 1994, saving an estimated **252 million kWh of energy**.

Programme performance measures

Measure (SPE)	2023/24 result	2024/25 result	
Amount of loan funding provided under the Crown Loans Scheme.	Target: \$2 million Result: \$2 million	Target: \$2 million Result: \$2 million Loan funding was provided for 17 efficient lighting projects.	✓
Notes to the measure: This measure is also in the Estimates of Appropriations.			

How much our targeted investment activities cost

	Actual 2024/25 \$000	Budget 2024/25 \$000
Operating revenue		
Energy Efficiency and Conservation		
Funding from the Crown	13,718	19,526
Electricity levy funding	1,689	642
Gas levy funding	1,006	529
Petroleum levy funding	3,760	12,399
	20,173	33,096
Investment in Infrastructure Projects ('Shovel-Ready' Projects)	3,126	3,944
Accelerating Energy Efficiency and Fuel Switching in Industry 2021-2025 (GIDI 1.0)	2,811	7,733
Accelerating Energy Efficiency and Fuel Switching in Industry 2022-2027 (GIDI 2.0)	90,317	110,158
Grant Scheme for Warm, Dry and Energy Efficient Homes 2023-2028 (Warmer Kiwi Homes)	76,069	83,000
Implementation of Grant Scheme for Warm, Dry and Energy Efficient Homes 2023-2028 (Warmer Kiwi Homes)	6,003	8,496
Clean Heavy Vehicles Grants 2023 - 2028 (Low Emission Heavy Vehicles Fund)	923	2,000
Public Electric Vehicle Charging Hubs and Infrastructure 2023-2028	8,250	13,389
Community Renewable Energy 2025-2028 (CREF)	911	-
Assisting Households in Energy Hardship (SEEC)	3,235	-
	191,645	228,720
Other revenue	6,932	4,938
Total operating revenue	218,750	266,754
Operating Expenses		
Financial and industry support expenses	201,205	251,481
Other operating expenses	13,760	17,759
Total operating expenses	214,965	269,240
Surplus/deficit	3,785	(2,486)

Note we changed our output structure in the current year. It is not comparable with the previous output structure and therefore no 2023/24 actual costs are included (as there is no meaningful way to do this). The notes to the financial statements include comparative information on operational and industry support.

Appropriation funding

The table below shows the Crown funding made available by the Crown through the Estimates and Supplementary Estimates compared with that recognised by the Energy and Efficiency Conservation Authority in the year for each of our appropriations.

	Estimates \$000	Supplementary estimates \$000	Actual \$000	Difference vs supplementary estimates \$000
Energy: Energy Efficiency and Conservation				
Energy Efficiency and Conservation	43,286	43,537	43,537	-
Electricity levy funding	5,100	5,100	5,100	-
Gas levy funding	1,700	1,700	1,700	-
Petroleum levy funding	13,500	13,500	4,950	8,550
Total appropriation	63,586	63,837	55,287	8,550
Implementation of the Grant Scheme for Warm, Dry, and Energy Efficient Homes (2023-2028) MYA				
Crown Revenue - earlier years	3,549	-	-	-
Crown Revenue - year ended 30 June 2025	8,496	12,045	6,003	6,042
Remaining appropriation	16,792	16,792	22,834	(6,042)
Total appropriation	28,837	28,837	28,837	-
Grant Scheme for Warm, Dry, and Energy Efficient Homes (2023-2028) MYA				
Crown Revenue - earlier years	15,871	531	531	-
Crown Revenue - year ended 30 June 2025	83,000	98,340	76,069	22,271
Remaining appropriation	166,000	166,000	188,271	(22,271)
Total appropriation	264,871	264,871	264,871	-
Accelerating Energy Efficiency and Fuel Switching in Industry (2021-2025) MYA				
Crown Revenue - earlier years	46,519	48,041	48,041	-
Crown Revenue - year ended 30 June 2025	22,481	4,700	2,811	1,889
Remaining appropriation	-	16,259	18,148	(1,889)
Total appropriation	69,000	69,000	69,000	-
Accelerating Energy Efficiency and Fuel Switching in Industry (2022-2027) MYA				
Crown Revenue - earlier years	82,613	44,301	44,301	-
Crown Revenue - year ended 30 June 2025	145,902	125,157	90,316	34,841
Remaining appropriation	97,911	156,968	191,809	(34,841)
Total appropriation	326,426	326,426	326,426	-

	Estimates \$000	Supplementary estimates \$000	Actual \$000	Difference vs supplementary estimates \$000
Investment in Infrastructure Projects MCA				
Crown Revenue - year ended 30 June 2025	39,573	9,945	3,126	6,819
Total appropriation	39,573	9,945	3,126	6,819
Public Electric Vehicle Charging Hubs and Infrastructure (2023-2028) MYA				
Crown Revenue - earlier years	13,000	574	574	-
Crown Revenue - year ended 30 June 2025	34,000	34,000	8,250	25,750
Remaining appropriation	48,000	60,426	86,176	(25,750)
Total appropriation	95,000	95,000	95,000	-
Clean Heavy Vehicles Grants (2023-2028) MYA				
Crown Revenue - earlier years	9,250	-	-	-
Crown Revenue - year ended 30 June 2025	14,250	23,500	923	22,577
Remaining appropriation	4,250	4,250	26,827	(22,577)
Total appropriation	27,750	27,750	27,750	0
Community Renewable Energy (CREF) (2025-2028)				
Crown Revenue - earlier years	-	-	-	-
Crown Revenue - year ended 30 June 2025	-	-	911	(911)
Remaining appropriation	-	-	-	-
Total appropriation	-	-	911	(911)
Assisting Households in Energy Hardship (SEEC)				
Crown Revenue - earlier years	-	-	-	-
Crown Revenue - year ended 30 June 2025	-	-	3,235	(3,235)
Remaining appropriation	-	-	-	-
Total appropriation	-	-	3,235	(3,235)
Energy: Crown Energy Efficiency (Capital Appropriation)				
Crown Revenue - year ended 30 June 2025	2,000	2,000	2,000	-

The appropriations for CREF and SEEC were administered by MBIE, with funding provided to EECA based on expenditure incurred for 2024/25.

Disclosure of judgements regarding annual performance measures

Public Benefit Entity Financial Reporting Standard 48 Service Performance Reporting (PBE FRS 48) outlines requires us to disclose judgements we made regarding the selection, measurement, aggregation and presentation of our performance information.

Judgements on the selection of performance information

We have discretion over the selection of our performance information. We aim to ensure they provide an appropriate and meaningful account of our performance.

Selection process for performance measures

We selected the key activities to report on in 2024/25 based on our assessment of where we expected to invest the most time and resources in the period, informed by budget information. In selecting performance measures for our key activities, we considered the principles of relevance, faithful representation, understandability, timeliness, comparability, and verifiability. We also considered the pervasive constraints of materiality, the cost-benefit, and the balance between the qualitative characteristics.

Selection decisions were made in consultation with our key service personnel, management, and Board. We consider the selected activities for reporting on provide an appropriate and meaningful account of our performance.

Changes to performance measures

In reviewing our performance measures against the required characteristics and constraints, we made changes to improve their appropriateness and meaningfulness. Changes to performance measures are largely driven by the need to ensure a concise set of performance measures that focuses on the most significant areas of spend and activity (which can change year on year). We believe the selected performance measures adequately inform users about what we achieved during the year.

Judgements on the measurement, aggregation, and presentation of performance information

We have discretion over the measurement, aggregation, and presentation of our performance information. Significant disclosures are outlined below, and measure-specific disclosures have been presented alongside each performance measure under ‘notes to the measure’.

Greenhouse gas emissions disclosure

Some of our programmes and activities achieve reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. There is a level of inherent uncertainty in the measurement and reporting of greenhouse gas emissions. The scientific knowledge and methodologies to determine emissions factors and the processes to calculate or estimate quantities of greenhouse gas sources are still evolving, as are greenhouse gas reporting and assurance standards.

The emission factors included in the Measuring Emissions: A guide for organisations published by the Ministry for the Environment (MfE) have been used for the majority of our emissions reporting. Most commonly, the relevant emissions factor is applied to programme or project energy data to calculate emissions reductions. These emissions factors are periodically revised by MfE with changes to those factors occasionally being significant.

The measures listed below are most significantly impacted by the uncertainty disclosed above, with further greenhouse gas disclosure information provided alongside the measures where relevant:

- Expected annual emissions reductions versus actual annual emissions reductions for Government Investment in Decarbonising Industry (GIDI) Fund projects completed during the financial year.
- Expected annual emissions reductions versus actual annual emissions reductions for State Sector Decarbonisation Fund (SSDF) projects completed during the financial year.

There are two types of emissions reductions for GIDI and SSDF projects:

- ‘Expected’ emissions reductions – when each project was approved, we calculated an estimate of the emissions reductions the project was expected to achieve using the information supplied by the project recipient in their application.
- ‘Actual’ emissions reductions – the project recipient provides us with an actual annual emissions reduction figure once the project has become fully operational and they have completed a satisfactory data collection and reporting period (this period is currently around 12-18 months but can be longer depending on the nature of the project and report production).
- The impact of these projects is enduring over multiple years, so project emissions reductions are reported in several financial years.

The performance target for GIDI and SSDF is an 80% achievement of the expected emissions reductions. The 80% target reflects the technical nature of the projects and the reliance on assumptions in estimating emissions reductions. Scope changes, changes in energy demand, operational changes, variation in the carbon intensity of the grid, and technical or design challenges can result in differences between projected and actual outcomes. Setting the target at 80% provides a realistic benchmark that recognises the uncertainties while still driving strong actual emissions reduction performance.

To provide assurance over any significant actual emissions reductions figures we report, we have implemented an abatement verification framework. The framework has criteria to determine whether an independent third party should review and confirm the reasonableness of the emissions reduction data provided by the project recipient. The requirements are based on the scale of the project:

Project scale	Requirement for independent review
Tier one projects (>5,000 tonnes per annum)	• Required if the energy and emissions data report was completed by the recipient business. • Optional if the energy and emissions data report was completed by a consultant that is independent to the recipient business.
Tier two projects (1,000 – 5,000 tonnes per annum)	• Optional depending on the scale and contribution to the overall reported result.
Tier three projects (<1,000 tonnes per annum)	• Not required because it is generally not material.

Surveys disclosure

Some of our performance measures relate to data collected from surveys. Our surveys are run by an independent research agency. We run two different surveys: a six-monthly Business Monitor Survey of approximately 650 decision-makers within businesses, and a quarterly Consumer Monitor Survey of approximately 750 consumers. Businesses and consumers are asked a series of questions to ascertain information about their attitudes, behaviours and knowledge.

For reported results, rolling 12-month averages are used to smooth out short-term fluctuations and highlight longer-term trends or cycles.

Note attitudes and behaviours are subject to external influences (such as economic conditions and external social and political events) so results for the relevant performance measures can be impacted by externalities outside of our control.

Organisational health and capability

Find out more about our governance structure, our people and culture, and our wider commitments.

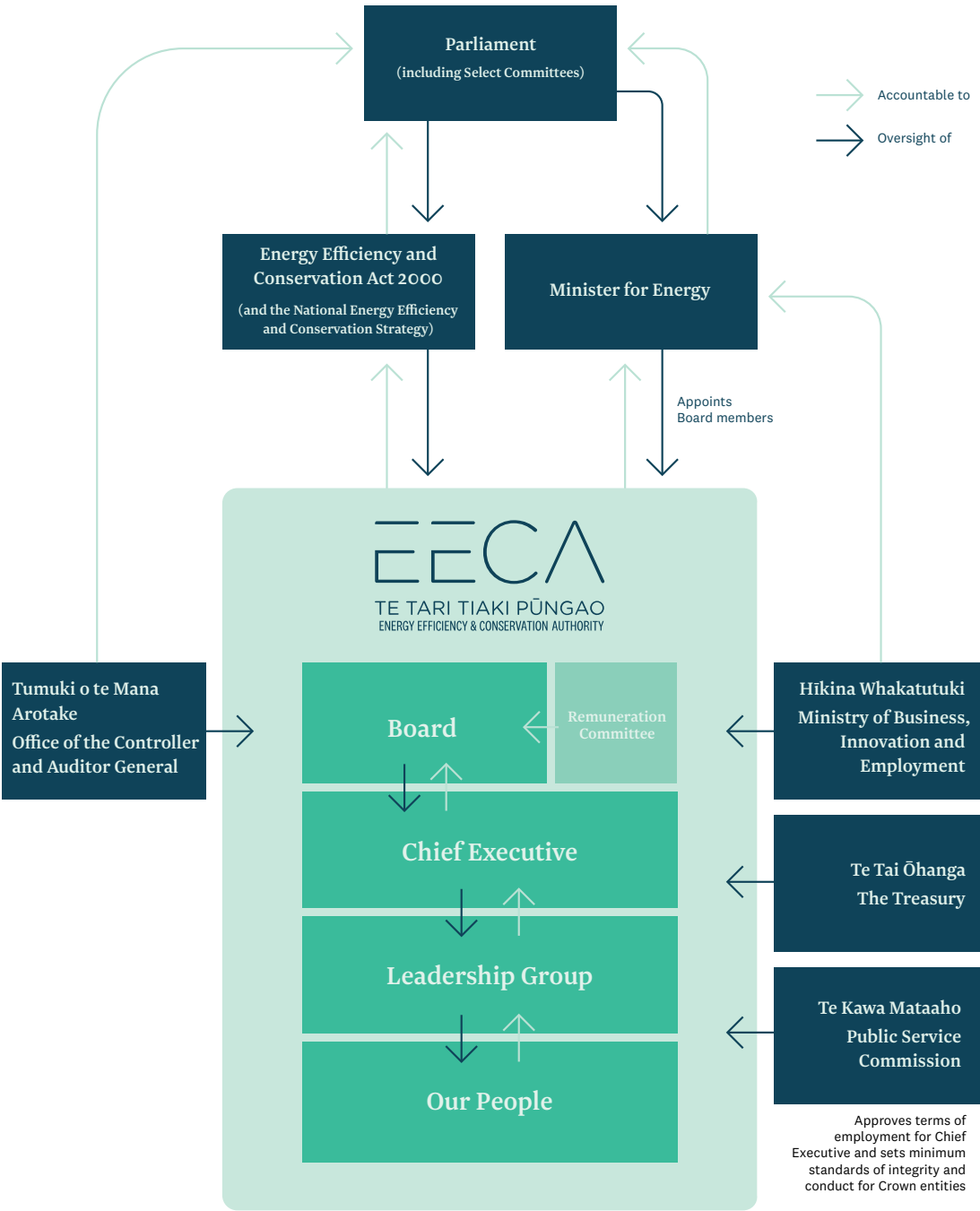
Our governance

We are committed to good governance and continue to seek best practice.

Governance framework

As a Crown Agent we are governed by parliament with the support of other governance structures like a Board and Chief Executive.

Our governance structure is best explained in the diagram below:



A Board of seven members oversees our work

Each Board member is appointed by the Minister for Energy (Minister) for up to three years. The Minister has the power to reappoint a Board member or shorten a Board member’s term.

The Board has the authority to exercise EECA’s statutory powers and perform its functions and may only act for the purpose of performing EECA’s statutory functions. Board members are accountable to the Minister for the performance of their duties. The Board’s governance role is largely determined by the provisions of the following legislation:

- Crown Entities Act 2004
- Energy Efficiency and Conservation Act 2000
- Public Service Act 2020
- Public Finance Act 1989
- Health and Safety at Work Act 2015
- Climate Change Response (Zero Carbon) Amendment Act 2019.

Board members are remunerated at a rate approved by the Minister for Energy

The following table shows the remuneration (under the Cabinet Fees Framework⁴) and attendance at scheduled Board and Committee meetings during 2024/25.

Board members	Appointed	EECA Board meeting attendance ⁵	Remuneration Committee ⁶ attendance	Remuneration 2024/25
Elena Trout (Chair)	September 2019	11/11	2/2	\$54,000
Albert Brantley	July 2021 (finished September 2024)	1/3	N/A	\$6,981
Christopher Boyle	July 2023	8/11	N/A	\$27,000
Judi Jones	July 2023	10/11	2/2	\$27,000
Andrew Knight	July 2023	11/11	N/A	\$27,000
Karen Sherry	February 2017 (finished January 2025)	5/5	N/A	\$15,981
Dr Daniel Tulloch	July 2023	11/11	N/A	\$27,000
John Carnegie	January 2025	6/6	N/A	\$13,500
Vijay Goel	January 2025	6/6	N/A	\$13,500
Total				\$211,962

We have taken out Directors' and Officers' Liability and Professional Indemnity insurance cover during the financial year in respect of liability or costs of Board members and employees.

During the year ended 30 June 2025, two board members received compensation or other benefits in relation to cessation totalling \$493 (compared to \$583 for the year ended 30 June 2024).

⁴ Cabinet Fees Framework, Circular CO (19) 1, effective from 1 July 2019.

⁵ Board member availability and meeting attendance can be impacted by sickness and scheduling. Only core meetings have been noted here (extraordinary meetings not included).

⁶ Attendance at committee meetings is recorded for committee members only. If a Board member is not a member of a committee but attended a meeting as an observer, their attendance has not been noted here.

Board members are required to make disclosures of interest

The Board’s policy and practice for managing conflicts of interest are covered by our Board Governance Manual. This manual is based on good practice guidelines, aligned with relevant legislation from the Crown Entities Act 2004. Relevant sections of this act include:

- Section 63, which requires Board members who have interests in matters relating to the entity to disclose details of the interests as soon as practicable after becoming aware of them. The Board has a conflict-of-interest process under which Board members disclose their interests at least monthly.
- Section 66, which states a member who is interested in a matter relating to the entity is prohibited from acting with the Board on the matter. Nor can the member form part of a Board or committee quorum for any discussion or decision in relation to the matter.
- Section 68, which provides a process under which the Board Chair (or Deputy Chair or the Minister in certain circumstances) may, by prior written notice to the Board, permit a Board member to act on a matter in respect of which the member would otherwise be prohibited by Section 66. No such permissions were given during the 12 months ending 30 June 2025.

The Board is committed to continuous improvement

The Board critically evaluates its performance, processes, and procedures every year, in the interest of continuous improvement. The performance of individual Board members is also reviewed and evaluated annually by the Board Chair.

We provide ongoing support for continuous professional learning and development to all Board members. EECA also expects Board members to take responsibility for continuously improving their professional knowledge and skills, utilising and supplementing this support where required.

Governance processes

We comply with whole-of-government directions

Under the Crown Entities Act 2004, the Minister for the Public Service and the Minister of Finance may jointly direct Crown entities to support a whole of government approach by complying with specified requirements. We comply with these requirements.

Whole-of-government direction	Date applies from
ICT	19 June 2014
Property	1 July 2014
Procurement	1 February 2015
New Zealand Business Number	1 January 2018
Carbon Neutral Government Programme	27 March 2022

We answered over 160 requests for information from parliament and the public

Between 1 July 2024 and 30 June 2025, we completed 42 Official Information Act (OIA) requests:

Year ended	Total requests completed	Requests completed within legislated timeframe	Requests not completed within legislated timeframe
30 June 2025	42	42	0
30 June 2024	61	60	1
30 June 2023	60	59	1
30 June 2022	30	26	4
30 June 2021	23	23	0

We also provided answers to support 119 Written Parliamentary Questions.

We aim to meet all requests as soon as reasonably practicable and within legislated deadlines.

Our people and culture

We want EECA to be a place where people are treated fairly and with respect, where uniqueness and contributions are valued and heard, and staff can feel that they belong.

We encourage four key behaviours at EECA

Our four key behaviours help us build a highly engaged, committed workforce to mobilise New Zealanders to be world leaders in clean and clever energy use. These four behaviours are:



Open to the new



Stand in others' shoes



Believe in 'we' not 'me'



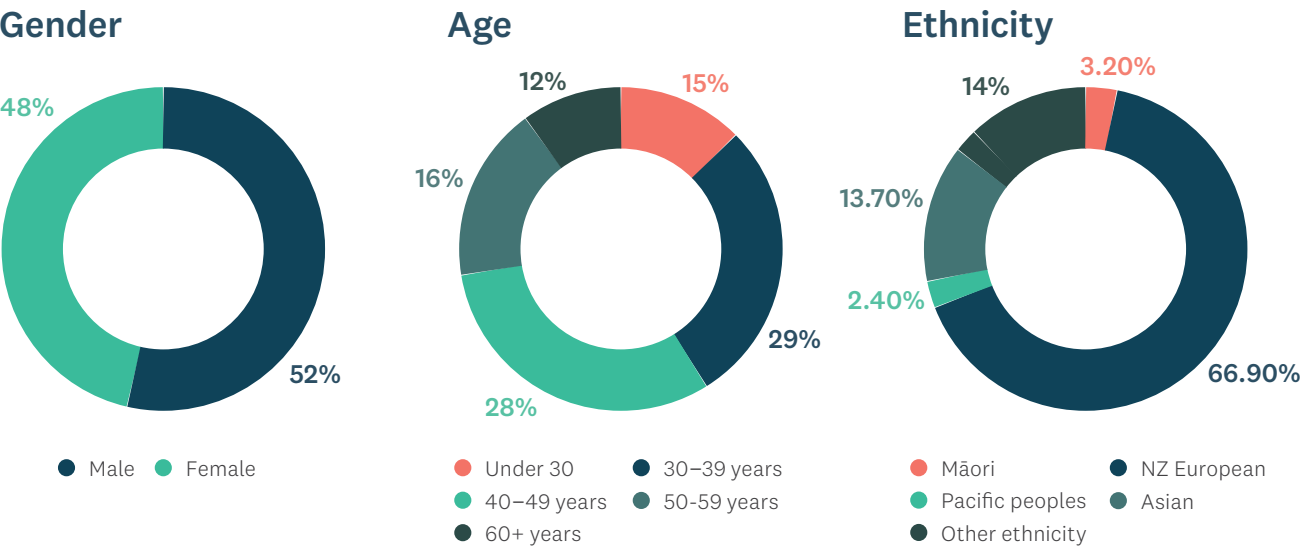
Deliver the goods

Our people by the numbers

At 30 June 2025, we had a workforce of 103.4 permanent full-time equivalent (FTE) employees, and 122.4 total FTEs⁷.

We strive to be an organisation that is reflective of the diversity of New Zealand and have an inclusive culture that is welcoming for all people to work in. We want our success to be built upon the diverse knowledge, perspectives and backgrounds of our people.

More comprehensive reporting on progress and achievements to ensure workplace diversity (including detailed information on our gender pay gap) has been published on our website in our '2025/26 Diversity Equity and Inclusion Plan'.



⁷ Note, the permanent FTE figure of 103.4 is exclusive of two FTEs on external secondments, one FTE on parental leave, and 16 fixed-term FTEs connected to time-limited projects.

At leadership level (including our Leadership Team and people managers), our gender profile was 54% male and 46% female.

It is important to note that these statistics only reflect our position at a point in time. With EECA being a relatively small agency, staff changes can impact percentages significantly⁸.

Key workplace indicators

At 30 June 2025:



⁸ We provide our people with three options when choosing to report their gender: male, female, and gender diverse. None of our people formally chose the gender diverse option when updating their personal information in our human resources system. Furthermore, our people can choose to self-identify with more than one ethnic group, so the percentages shown are not necessarily representative of our FTE numbers.

We are committed to being a good employer

The Human Rights Commission provides Crown Entities with guidance on seven key elements that organisations should concentrate on to be a ‘good employer’. At EECA, our focus is on ensuring we provide a safe and healthy work environment where our people are treated with equity and inclusivity.

Our progress on each of these seven elements is outlined in the table below.

Good employer elements	What we delivered this year
Leadership, accountability, and culture	- EECA’s key organisational behaviours are reinforced through our leader-led conversations to support our culture, along with a regular recognition programme to reward demonstration of these behaviours. - Our performance development cycle (through Delivery and Development Plans) enables the setting of clear objectives for our people each year, with regular feedback on progress. - The Wider Leadership Team (which was recently expanded to include senior team members) and the Staff Reference Group contribute to our leadership, accountability, and culture.
Recruitment, selection, and induction	- Robust recruitment and selection processes are used to attract a diverse range of applicants and to ensure consistent decision-making. - Effective onboarding takes place through standardised material and 30- and 60-day discussions.
Employee development, promotion, and exit	- A performance development and remuneration framework is in place, with tools and resources to support our people and their leaders. - A range of training initiatives is available to employees. - Internal promotion opportunities are offered (when available), with roles and secondment opportunities advertised internally. - Reviews of employee turnover trends and reasons for exit are analysed to identify improvement opportunities.
Flexibility and work design	Our working from home and flexible work arrangements policies align to our people’s needs and organisational requirements.
Remuneration, recognition, and conditions	- We celebrate and reward our staff successes in a variety of ways. - Equitable job benchmarking and remuneration practices are standard practice.
Harassment and bullying prevention	- The Employee Code of Conduct and relevant policies are always available to staff. - Two of our four key behaviours are “Believe in ‘we’ not ‘me’”, and “Stand in others’ shoes”, which set an expectation of a respectful and collaborative work environment.
Safe and healthy environment	- Employee involvement in the Health and Safety committee and related initiatives encourage engagement. - Effective management of key health, safety and wellbeing risks occurs through a structured approach to identification, control and monitoring. - A comprehensive wellbeing programme tailored to our environment occurs throughout the year, including: - Flu vaccinations - Reimbursement for eye tests - Employee Assistance Programme - Ergonomic workstation assessments and sit/stand desks across all our offices - Regular wellbeing and wellness webinars available to all staff.

Employee remuneration

The following table shows total remuneration paid or payable that is or exceeds \$100,000 (including payments made in relation to cessation):

	2025 number	2024 number
\$100,000 - \$109,999	8	11
\$110,000 - \$119,999	12	10
\$120,000 - \$129,999	12	13
\$130,000 - \$139,999	10	17
\$140,000 - \$149,999	16	7
\$150,000 - \$159,999	7	4
\$160,000 - \$169,999	6	6
\$170,000 - \$179,999	4	10
\$180,000 - \$189,999	7	3
\$190,000 - \$199,999	4	1
\$200,000 - \$209,999	1	1
\$210,000 - \$219,999	1	-
\$250,000 - \$259,999	1	-
\$260,000 - \$269,999	-	3
\$270,000 - \$279,999	2	-
\$280,000 - \$289,999	1	1
\$380,000 - \$389,999	1	1
\$390,000 - \$399,999	-	1
Total employees	93	89

During the year ended 30 June 2025, four (2024: three) employees received compensation and other benefits in relation to cessation totalling \$74,520.64 (2024: \$205,573.11).

Our commitment to embracing Te Ao Māori

We have a responsibility to honour Te Tiriti o Waitangi

E mōhio ana mātau ko te Tiriti o Waitangi te tuhinga whai tikanga o te kāwanatanga, i noho pūmau ai tātau i te motu nei o Aotearoa. Ko ta mātau whāinga ko te tautoko i te Karauna i roto i ngā kaupapa whanaungatanga o te Tiriti kia pai ake ai te tuku i ā mātau ratonga mā ngā āhuatanga e tōkeke ai ngā putanga mō te Māori.

We recognise that the Treaty of Waitangi is a founding document of government in New Zealand and established the country as a nation. We aim to support the Crown in its Treaty of Waitangi relationships and deliver our services in ways that enable equitable outcomes for Māori.

In recognition of our commitment, we launched a Te Ao Māori programme in September 2021 and placed a renewed focus on improving our Te Ao Māori capability. This is a long-term commitment to ensure we continue building capability, as we work towards a long-term Māori engagement strategy.

Our connection to Te Ao Māori strengthened in 2024/25

Externally, we partnered with Māori organisations to deliver programmes with relevance to Māori communities and businesses. This included our Warmer Kiwi Homes Programme, Community Renewable Energy Fund, Supporting Energy Education in Communities Fund, and Sector Decarbonisation Programme.

Internally, we continued with our learning and development initiatives. This included:

- Hosting organisation-wide learning sessions on a variety of topics, such as a Te Reo Māori pronunciation lesson
- Assigning a Māori representative on our Data Governance Forum
- Celebrating Te Wiki o Te Reo Māori and Matariki in our workplace.

We remain dedicated to growing our cultural capability in 2025/26

In 2025/26, we will:

- Continue to support our staff to build on their Te Ao and Te Reo Māori capabilities
- Continue to partner with Māori organisations to deliver our core external programmes
- Formalise and implement a Māori data policy through our Data Governance Forum
- Create a stakeholder map of Māori communities that we currently engage with, and those we would like to engage with, in relation to our work programmes
- Refresh the medium-term plan for our internal Te Ao Māori programme.

Our commitment to reducing our emissions



We want to lead by example on clean and clever energy use

We are publicly committed to:

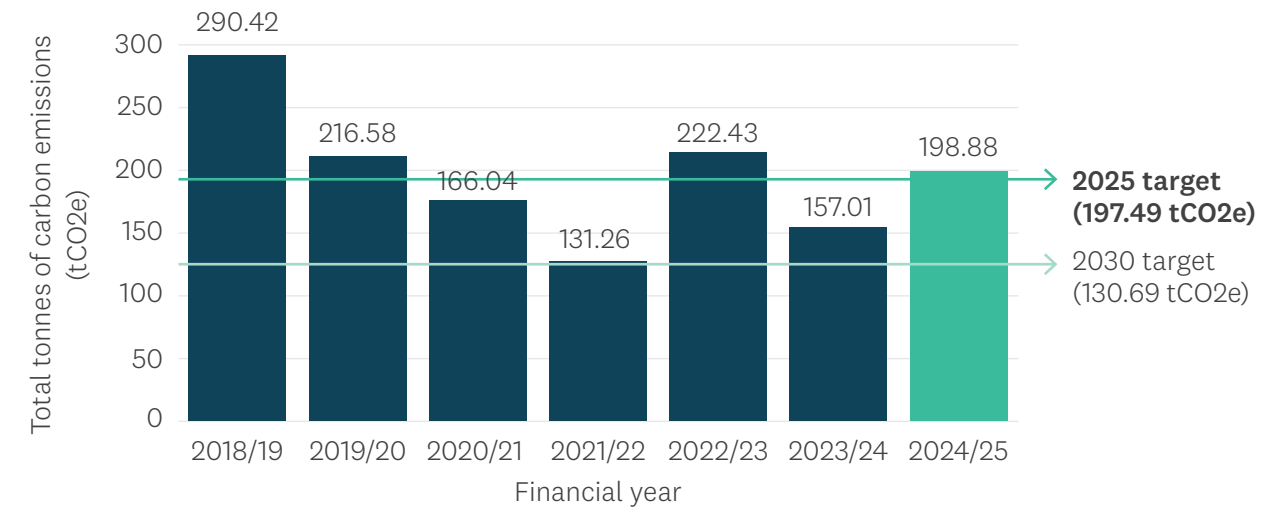
- Measuring, managing and reducing our carbon emissions as a Toitū carbon reduce member⁹
- Setting an emissions reduction target and reporting on our emissions profile as a signatory of the Climate Leaders Coalition of New Zealand
- Reporting on our emissions and plans to achieve our reduction targets as a Crown Agency under the Carbon Neutral Government Programme (CNGP).

In 2018, we set two emissions reductions targets to measure our progress, using the Science Based Target Setting tool recommended by Toitū. These targets are:



In line with CNGP requirements, our emissions reporting includes all emissions from Scope 1 and 2, and material aspects of Scope 3.

This year we expanded our reporting to include emissions relating to staff commuting, as this is a material source of Scope 3 emissions for our organisation. As a result, we have recalculated our historic emissions totals (including our 2018/19 baseline):



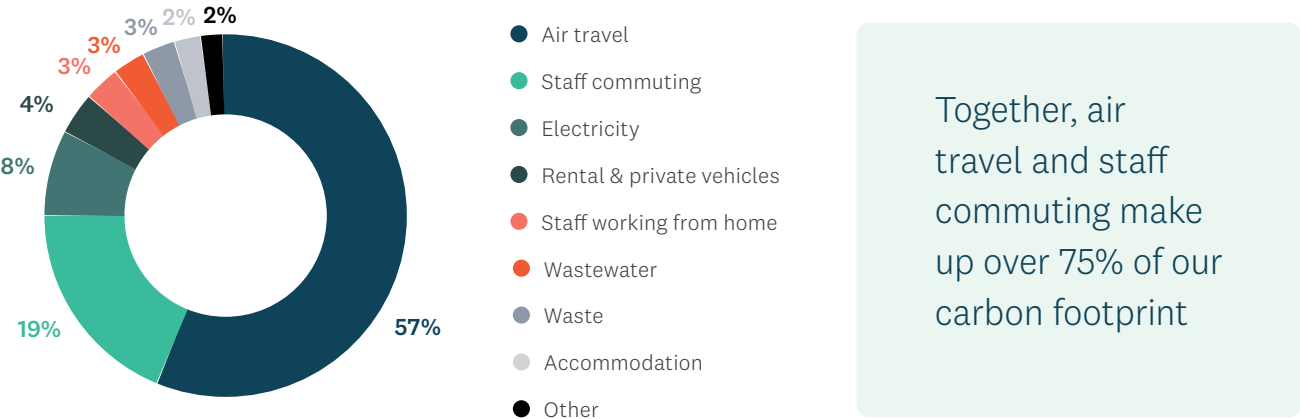
⁹ We measure, manage, and reduce our emissions according to the International Organisation for Standardisation (ISO) 14064-1:2018 (www.iso.org/standard/66453.html) and Toitū requirements. Toitū carbonreduce certification is accredited by the Joint Accreditation System of Australia and New Zealand (JAS ANZ) and under ISO 14065 (www.iso.org/standard/74257.html). A copy of our Toitū carbonreduce certification disclosure can be viewed on the Toitū website.

We were 0.5% off meeting our 2025 emissions reduction target

Our gross emissions totalled 198.88 tCO2e in 2024/25, which we offset with carbon credits in line with our usual practice. This represents a 31.5% reduction from our 2018/19 baseline (290.42 tCO2e), just short of our 32% reduction target. The shortfall was primarily due to an increase in our air travel emissions (which increased from 75.81 tCO2e in 2023/24 to 113.37 tCO2e in 2024/25).

We operate from three offices located in Auckland, Wellington, and Christchurch. At times, we need to travel between these locations and other places around New Zealand to deliver on our purpose and fulfil our obligations. In 2024/25, in-person engagement with our customers and international counterparts was an important part of delivering on our broader mission.

To meet our 2030 emissions reduction target, we need to make further progress on reducing our largest sources of emissions



We are focused on managing our air travel to reduce our emissions

Our air travel emissions have reduced by 48% when compared to our baseline year (2018/19: 217.79 tCO2e). This represents a sustained effort to minimise our air travel emissions over the long term, but we still have room to improve in order to meet our 2029/30 target.

We are conscious of the high emissions associated with travel and take this into account as we plan our activities. To manage our air travel emissions, we will collect flight data from across the organisation and report it to our Leadership Team for discussion on a monthly basis.

¹⁰ The Ministry for the Environment revises its calculations for emissions factors every year. In line with best practice, we update our historic results to reflect these revisions. As a result, the figures we report in this section may vary slightly from what has been reported in previous years.

Emissions reporting tables

Table 1: Gross emissions profile by scope

Emissions category	Scope	Base year (2018/19)	Last year (2023/24) tCO ₂ e	This year (2024/25)
Direct emissions	Scope 1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Indirect emissions from imported energy	Scope 2	12.77	12.61	16.08
Indirect emissions from transportation	Scope 3	272.75	131.68	169.62
Indirect emissions from products used by organisation	Scope 3	4.90	12.72	13.18
Indirect emissions associated with the use of products from the organisation	Scope 3	0.00	0.00	0.00
Indirect emissions from other sources	Scope 3	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total (may not add due to rounding)		290.42	157.01	198.88

Table 2: Gross emissions profile by sources

Emissions intensity	Base year (2018/19)	Last year (2023/24) tCO ₂ e	This year (2024/25)	Percentage of total (2024/25)
Air travel	217.79	75.81	113.37	57%
Staff commuting (new source)	38.70	36.80	37.27	19%
Electricity	12.77	12.61	16.08	8%
Rental and private vehicles	6.05	8.63	7.21	4%
Staff working from home	0.09	4.26	6.01	3%
Wastewater	3.72	5.84	5.91	3%
Waste	0.86	5.45	5.37	3%
Accommodation	5.92	4.47	4.27	2%
Taxi travel	4.29	1.70	1.48	1%
Transmission and distribution losses	0.00	0.93	1.22	1%
Water supply	0.32	0.50	0.68	<1%
Total (may not add up due to rounding)	290.42	157.01	198.88	100%

Table 3: Emissions intensity by FTE and revenue

Emissions intensity	Base year (2018/19)	Last year (2023/24) tCO ₂ e	This year (2024/25)
FTE (gross tCO2e / unit)	3.75	1.28	1.60
FTE (gross mandatory tCO2e / unit)	3.12	0.82	1.13
Operating revenue (gross tCO2e / \$Millions)	5.95	0.66	0.78
Operating revenue (gross mandatory tCO2e / \$Millions)	4.95	0.42	0.55

Our financial information

The financial statements report actual results against the budget information in our 2024/25 Statement of Performance Expectations.

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Financial statements

Statement of comprehensive revenue and expense for the year ended 30 June 2025

	Notes	Actual 2025 \$000	Budget 2025 \$000	Actual 2024 \$000
Revenue				
Funding from the Crown		246,933	292,305	231,686
Interest revenue		5,424	3,000	5,781
Other revenue	2	2,179	2,250	1,674
Total revenue		254,536	297,555	239,141
Expenditure				
Personnel costs	3	17,999	16,037	18,217
Financial and industry support	16	206,421	258,408	177,660
Depreciation and amortisation expense	10, 11	39	297	31
Other expenses	4	20,879	25,722	16,546
Total expenditure		245,338	300,464	212,454
Surplus/(deficit)		9,198	(2,909)	26,687
Total comprehensive revenue and expense		9,198	(2,909)	26,687

See note 21 - Explanation of major variances against budget.
The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

Statement of financial position as at 30 June 2025

	Notes	Actual 2025 \$000	Budget 2025 \$000	Actual 2024 \$000
Assets				
Current assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	5	23,769	29,486	29,858
Receivables	6	32,692	2,550	5,927
Investments	7	80,262	70,000	70,815
Prepayments		679	718	600
Crown loan debtors	8	2,276	2,287	2,077
Total current assets		139,678	105,041	109,277
Non-current assets				
Crown loan debtors	8	3,648	3,265	4,013
Property, plant and equipment	10	143	581	126
Intangibles	11	-	-	-
Total non-current assets		3,791	3,846	4,139
Total assets		143,469	108,887	113,416
Liabilities				
Current liabilities				
Payables and deferred revenue	12	42,336	22,730	21,291
Employee entitlements	13	1,452	1,172	1,384
Crown loan creditors	9	2,276	2,287	2,077
Lease incentives		69	69	69
Provisions	14	-	94	54
Total current liabilities		46,133	26,352	24,875
Non-current liabilities				
Crown loan creditors	9	3,648	3,265	4,013
Employee entitlements	13	152	109	121
Lease incentives		69	69	138
Total non-current liabilities		3,869	3,443	4,272
Total liabilities		50,002	29,795	29,147
Net assets		93,467	79,092	84,269
Equity				
Contributed capital	15	545	545	545
Accumulated surplus/(deficit)	15	92,922	78,547	83,724
Total equity		93,467	79,092	84,269

See note 21 - Explanation of major variances against budget.
The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 30 June 2025

	Notes	Actual 2025 \$000	Budget 2025 \$000	Actual 2024 \$000
Balance at 1 July		84,269	82,001	57,582
Total comprehensive revenue and expense for the year		9,198	(2,909)	26,687
Balance at 30 June	15	93,467	79,092	84,269

See note 21 - Explanation of major variances against budget.
The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

Statement of cash flows for the year ended 30 June 2025

	Notes	Actual 2025 \$000	Budget 2025 \$000	Actual 2024 \$000
Cash flows from operating activities				
Receipts from the Crown		229,984	292,305	233,269
Interest received		5,977	3,000	5,147
Receipts from other revenue		2,219	2,250	1,664
GST (net)		3,529	-	2,906
Financial and industry support payments		(199,336)	(254,936)	(179,743)
Payments to suppliers		(20,506)	(25,498)	(16,114)
Payments to employees		(17,900)	(16,113)	(17,904)
Net cash flows from operating activities		3,967	1,008	29,225
Cash flows from investing activities				
Receipts from sale or maturity of investments		160,000	100,000	110,000
Receipts from the Crown - loan funding		2,000	2,000	2,000
Loan repayments received		2,219	2,499	2,274
Purchase of property, plant, and equipment		(56)	(500)	(80)
Acquisition of investments		(170,000)	(100,000)	(144,999)
Payments to the Crown - loan repayments		(2,219)	(2,000)	(2,274)
Loans provided		(2,000)	(2,499)	(2,000)
Net cash flows from investing activities		(10,056)	(500)	(35,079)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(6,089)	508	(5,854)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		29,858	28,978	35,712
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	5	23,769	29,486	29,858

See note 21 - Explanation of major variances against budget.
The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

Reconciliation of net surplus or (deficit) to net cash flow from operating activities

	2025 \$000	2024 \$000
Surplus/(deficit) for the year	9,198	26,687
Add/(less) non-cash items		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	39	31
Total non-cash items	39	31
Add/(less) movements in working capital items		
(Increase)/decrease in receivables	(22,683)	49
(Increase)/decrease in prepayments	(79)	(44)
Increase/(decrease) in payables and deferred revenue	17,447	2,214
Increase/(decrease) in provisions	(54)	(25)
Increase/(decrease) in employee entitlements	99	313
Net movement in working capital items	(5,270)	2,507
Net cash flows from operating activities	3,967	29,225

Notes to the financial statements

1. Statement of accounting policies

Reporting entity

The Energy Efficiency and Conservation Authority (EECA) is a Crown entity as defined in the Crown Entities Act 2004 and is domiciled and operates in New Zealand. The relevant legislation governing EECA's operations includes the Crown Entities Act 2004 and the Energy Efficiency and Conservation Act 2000. EECA's ultimate parent is the New Zealand Crown.

EECA's primary objective is to provide services to the New Zealand public. EECA implements New Zealand Government strategies for energy efficiency, conservation and renewable energy in both the private and public sectors. EECA does not operate to make a financial return.

EECA has designated itself as a public benefit entity (PBE) for financial reporting purposes.

The financial statements for EECA are for the year ended 30 June 2025, and the Board approved them for issue on 31 October 2025.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, and the accounting policies have been applied consistently throughout the year.

Statement of compliance

The financial statements and service performance information of EECA have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Crown Entities Act 2004, which includes the requirement to comply with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand (NZ GAAP).

EECA is a Tier 1 entity and the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with and comply with PBE Standards.

Presentation currency and rounding

The financial statements are presented in New Zealand dollars and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand dollars (\$000).

New or amended standards adopted

Amendments to PBE IPSAS 1 - Disclosure of Fees for Audit Firms' Services

Amendments to PBE IPSAS 1 Presentation of Financial Reports change the required disclosures for fees relating to services provided by the audit or review provider, including a requirement to disaggregate the fees into specified categories. The amendments to PBE IPSAS 1 aim to address concerns about the quality and consistency of disclosures an entity provides about fees paid to its audit or review firm for different types of services. The enhanced disclosures are expected to improve the transparency and consistency of disclosures about fees paid to an entity's audit or review firm. This is effective for the year ended 30 June 2025. EECA has adopted the revised PBE standards, and the adoption did not result in any significant impact on EECA's financial statements.

Standards issued and not yet effective and not early adopted

Standards and amendments issued but not yet effective and not early adopted are:

2024 Omnibus Amendments to PBE Standards

This Standard has been issued to amend the relevant Tier 1 and Tier 2 PBE Standards as a result of:

- PBE IPSAS 1 Presentation of Financial Reports: The amendments clarify the principles for classifying a liability as current or non-current.

The changes are for financial statements covering periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026.

Summary of significant accounting policies

Significant accounting policies are included in the notes that they relate to and are highlighted with a green background.

Significant accounting policies that do not relate to a specific note are outlined below.

Goods and services tax (GST)

Items in the financial statements are presented exclusive of GST, except for receivables and payables, which are presented on a GST-inclusive basis. Where GST is not recoverable as input tax, it is recognised as part of the related asset or expense.

The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the IRD is included as part of receivables or payables in the Statement of financial position.

The net GST paid to, or received from, the IRD, including the GST relating to investing and financing activities, is classified as a net operating cash flow in the Statement of cash flows.

Commitments and contingencies are disclosed exclusive of GST.

Income tax

EECA is a public authority and consequently is exempt from the payment of income tax. Accordingly, no provision has been made for income tax.

Budget figures

The budget figures are derived from the statement of performance expectations as approved by the Board at the beginning of the financial year. The budget figures were prepared in accordance with NZ GAAP, using accounting policies that are consistent with those adopted by the Board in preparing these financial statements.

Cost allocation

EECA has determined the cost of outputs using the cost allocation system outlined below.

Direct costs are those costs directly attributable to an output. Indirect costs are costs that cannot be attributed to a specific output in an economically feasible manner.

Direct costs are charged directly to outputs. Indirect costs are charged to outputs based on cost drivers, and related activity or usage information.

There have been no changes to the cost allocation methodology since the date of the last audited financial statements.

Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

In preparing these financial statements EECA has made estimates and assumptions about the future. These estimates and assumptions might differ from the subsequent actual results. None of the estimates and assumptions made are regarded as being significant.

Critical judgements in applying accounting policies

Management has exercised its judgement in applying accounting policies. None of the judgements exercised are critical.

Comparatives

As part of a review of the presentation of the financial report, we may change the presentation if it provides information that is more relevant to users of the financial report, and the revised structure is likely to continue. When making such changes in presentation, the comparative amounts will be reclassified to match current year classifications, and the reasons for the reclassifications are provided in the relevant notes.

2. Revenue

Accounting policy

Funding from the Crown

EECA is primarily funded from the Crown. This funding is restricted in its use for the purpose of EECA meeting the objectives specified in its founding legislation and the scope of the relevant appropriations of the funder.

EECA considers that there are no conditions attached to the funding, and it is recognised as revenue at the point of entitlement. This is considered to be the start of the appropriation period that the funding relates to.

The fair value of revenue from the Crown has been determined to be equivalent to the amounts due in the funding arrangements.

Funding from Third Parties

Funding from Third Parties is recognised as revenue at the point of entitlement, unless there is an obligation to return the funds if the conditions of the funding are not met.

If there is such an obligation, the funding is initially recorded as revenue in advance and subsequently recognised as revenue when the conditions of the funding are met.

Provision of services

Services provided to third parties on commercial terms are exchange transactions. Revenue from these services is recognised in proportion to the stage of completion at balance date.

Interest revenue

Interest revenue is recognised by accruing on a time proportion basis the interest due for the investment.

Breakdown of other revenue and further information

	2025 \$000	2024 \$000
Discount on loan (note 8)	423	461
Revenue from Services to Other Agencies	225	19
Other revenue	11	14
Third party funding	1,520	1,180
Total other revenue	2,179	1,674

3. Personnel costs

Accounting policy

Salaries and wages

Salaries and wages are recognised as an expense as employees provide services.

Superannuation schemes

Employer contributions to KiwiSaver are accounted for as defined contribution superannuation schemes and are expensed in the surplus or deficit as incurred.

Breakdown of personnel costs and further information

	2025 \$000	2024 \$000
Salaries and wages (including annual leave and other entitlements)	16,996	17,162
Defined contribution plan employer contributions	479	463
Professional development	264	266
Other employment - related costs	260	326
Total personnel costs	17,999	18,217

4. Other expenses

Breakdown of other expenses and further information

	2025 \$000	2024 \$000
Fees to auditor:		
Fees to Audit New Zealand for audit of financial statements	88	95
Fees to Audit New Zealand for other services	-	-
Board members' fees	212	254
Rental and operating lease costs	1,396	1,144
Research services	1,244	986
Professional services	6,115	3,820
Marketing services	7,324	5,941
Website development and maintenance costs	409	332
ICT software licensing, configuration and customisation costs	2,551	2,539
Discount on loan (note 8)	424	461
Other expenses	1,116	974
Total other operating expenses	20,879	16,546

The breakdown of other expenses has been reclassified to better reflect our activities. Comparative information has also been reclassified accordingly.

Website development and maintenance costs include data costs for calculators, calculator development, search engine optimisation, analytics, and general website enhancements.

EECA uses contractors and consultants to provide backfill for vacant positions, to cover short-term demand or where specialist skills or independent external advice are needed, such as for specific programmes or projects. The total spend on contractors was \$475,665 (2024: \$357,201) and consultants was \$3,302,287 (2024: \$2,241,730).

Accounting policy

Operating leases

An operating lease is a lease that does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset to the lessee. Lease payments under an operating lease are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Lease incentives received are recognised in the surplus or deficit as a reduction of rental expense over the lease term.

Operating leases as lessee

The future aggregate minimum lease payments to be paid under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	2025 \$000	2024 \$000
Not later than one year	1,212	1,079
Later than one year and not later than five years	1,168	2,018
Later than five years	-	-
Total non-cancellable operating leases	2,380	3,097

The non-cancellable operating lease commitments consist of contractual amounts due for leased office equipment and premises. EECA leases offices in Auckland, Wellington and Christchurch. The Wellington lease expires on 30 June 2027 with the right to renew for a further term of six years. The Auckland lease expires on 28 June 2027 with the right to renew twice for a further term of three years each. The Christchurch lease expires on 01 March 2026 with the right to renew for a further term of three years.

There are no restrictions placed on EECA by any of its leasing arrangements.

5. Cash and cash equivalents

Accounting policy

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits held on call with banks, and other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

Breakdown of cash and cash equivalents and further information

	2025 \$000	2024 \$000
Cash at bank and on hand	23,769	29,858
Total cash and cash equivalents	23,769	29,858

Although cash and cash equivalents at 30 June 2025 are subject to the expected credit loss requirements of PBE IPSAS 41, no loss allowance has been recognised because the estimated loss allowance for credit losses is trivial.

6. Receivables

Accounting policy

Short-term receivables are recorded at the amount due, less an allowance for expected credit losses (ECL). EECA applies the simplified ECL model of recognising lifetime ECLs for short-term receivables.

In measuring ECLs, short-term receivables from the sale of goods and services have been grouped and assessed on number of days past due. The most significant receivables due at balance date are from the Crown for appropriations not yet received, with the remaining balance of receivables due from schools and other government agencies. These are guaranteed amounts, are all current and are therefore low risk. EECA has therefore assessed that the allowance for expected credit losses is nil.

Short-term receivables are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. Indicators that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery include the debtor being in liquidation or the receivable being more than one year overdue.

Breakdown of receivables and further information

	2025 \$000	2024 \$000
Receivables (gross)	32,692	5,927
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	-	-
Total receivables	32,692	5,927
Receivables		
<i>Receivables comprises:</i>		
Receivables from the sale of goods and services (exchange transactions)	17	13
Grant recovery (non-exchange transactions)	23	-
Receivables from Crown Funding (non-exchange transactions)	32,652	5,914
	32,692	5,927

7. Investments

Accounting policy

Bank term deposits

Bank term deposits are initially measured at the amount invested. Interest is subsequently accrued and added to the investment balance. A loss allowance for expected credit losses is recognised if the estimated loss allowance is not trivial.

Breakdown of investments and further information

	2025 \$000	2024 \$000
Current portion		
Term deposits	80,262	70,815
Total current portion	80,262	70,815
Total investments	80,262	70,815

EECA considers that there has not been a significant increase in credit risk for investments in term deposits because the issuer of the investment continues to have low credit risk at balance date. Term deposits are held with banks that have long-term AA- to AA investment grade credit ratings, which indicates that the bank has a very strong capacity to meet its financial commitments.

No loss allowance for expected credit losses has been recognised because the estimated 12-month expected loss allowance for credit losses is trivial.

The carrying amounts of term deposits with maturities of 12 months or less approximate their fair value.

8. Crown loan debtors

Accounting policy

Loans are initially recorded at fair value, being the notional value of the loans at date of acquisition or origination less the discount necessary to take account of the time value of money calculated at an interest rate applicable to the creditworthiness of the debtor. Thereafter, interest is recognised in accordance with the effective interest rate method such that the discount will be amortised at the interest rate applicable to the date of acquisition or origination.

Breakdown of crown loan debtors and further information

	2025 \$000	2024 \$000
Face value of the loans	6,377	6,596
Discount to be amortised	(453)	(506)
Carrying amount	5,924	6,090
Current (< 12 months)	2,276	2,077
Non-current (> 12 months)	3,648	4,013
Carrying amount	5,924	6,090

Movements in the carrying amount of the loans during the year as follows:

	2025 \$000	2024 \$000
Current portion		
Balance at 1 July	6,090	6,407
Face value of new loans granted during the year	2,000	2,000
Fair value adjustment on initial recognition recognised as an expense	53	(42)
Loans repaid during the year	(2,219)	(2,275)
Balance at 30 June	5,924	6,090

EECA, on behalf of the Crown, approves and administers loans to third parties to undertake specific energy efficiency projects. The loans are interest free and repayable at periods ranging from three to five years.

All such borrowers are public sector entities, including health boards, territorial authorities, schools and tertiary institutions. On this basis EECA has assessed that no impairment of these crown loan debtors is necessary.

9. Crown loan creditors

	2025 \$000	2024 \$000
Face value of the loans owed to the Crown	6,377	6,596
Discount to be amortised	(453)	(506)
Carrying amount	5,924	6,090
Current (< 12 months)	2,276	2,077
Non-current (> 12 months)	3,648	4,013
Carrying amount	5,924	6,090

EECA draw down funds from the Crown as loans which are approved and paid out to third parties. Repayments are received from third parties on a quarterly basis, and these are in turn repaid to the Crown.

The Crown Loan creditors balance reflect the balance of funds owing to the Crown in relation to these loans.

10. Property, plant and equipment

Accounting policy

Property, plant and equipment consists of the following asset classes: office equipment, furniture and fittings, computer equipment, and leasehold improvements.

All asset classes are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Depreciation

Depreciation is provided on a straight-line basis on all property, plant and equipment at rates that will write off the cost of the assets to their estimated residual values over their useful lives. The useful lives and associated depreciation rates of major classes of property, plant and equipment have been estimated as follows:

Asset	Useful life	Depreciation
Office equipment	3 years	33.33%
Furniture and fittings	5.7 years	17.50%
Computer equipment	3 to 5 years	20%-33.33%
Leasehold improvements	2.5 to 8 years	12.50%-40%

Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated remaining useful lives of the improvements, whichever is the shorter.

Impairment of property, plant and equipment

EECA does not hold any cash-generating assets. Assets are considered cash generating where their primary objective is to generate a commercial return.

Property, plant, and equipment are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount might not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount that the asset’s carrying amount exceeds its recoverable service amount. The recoverable service amount is the higher of an asset’s fair value, less costs to sell, and value in use.

Value in use is the present value of an asset’s remaining service potential. It is determined using an approach based on a depreciated replacement cost approach, a restoration cost approach, or a service units approach. The most appropriate approach for measuring value in use depends on the nature of the impairment and availability of information.

If an asset’s carrying amount exceeds its recoverable service amount, the asset is regarded as impaired and the carrying amount is written down to the recoverable service amount.

Breakdown of property, plant and equipment and further information

Movements for each class of property, plant and equipment are as follows:

	Office equipment \$000	Furniture and fittings \$000	Computer equipment \$000	Leasehold improvements \$000	Total \$000
Cost					
Balance at 1 July 2023	30	77	241	291	639
Additions	-	6	55	19	80
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at 30 June/1 July 2024	30	83	296	310	719
Additions	50	-	6	-	56
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2025	80	83	302	310	775

Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses

Balance at 1 July 2023	28	77	228	229	562
Depreciation expense	2	1	6	22	31
Elimination on disposal	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at 30 June/1 July 2024	30	78	234	251	593
Depreciation expense	2	1	12	24	39
Elimination on disposals	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2025	32	79	246	275	632

Carrying amounts

At 1 July 2023	2	-	13	62	77
At 30 June/1 July 2024	-	5	62	59	126
At 30 June 2025	48	4	56	35	143

Restrictions

There are no restrictions on EECA's tangible assets, nor are any tangible assets pledged as security for liabilities.

11. Intangible assets

Accounting policy

Software acquisition and development

Computer software licenses are capitalised on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire the specific software and bring it to use.

Costs that are directly associated with developing software for internal use are recognised as an intangible asset where this results in an asset controlled by EECA. Direct costs include software development employee costs and an appropriate portion of relevant overheads.

Where software is provided under a Software-as-a-service (SaaS) arrangement, costs of configuration and customisation are recognised as an intangible asset only if the activities create an intangible asset that EECA controls and asset recognition criteria are met. Costs, including ongoing fees for use of software, that do not result in an intangible asset or a software finance lease are expensed as a service contract as incurred. However, where fees represent payment for future services to be received, EECA recognises these as a prepayment and expenses these as subsequent services are received.

Staff training costs are recognised as an expense when incurred.

Costs associated with maintaining computer software are expensed when incurred.

Costs associated with the developing and maintaining of EECA’s website are expensed when incurred.

Amortisation

The carrying value of an intangible asset with a finite life is amortised on a straight-line basis over its useful life. Amortisation begins when the asset is available for use and ceases at the date when the asset is derecognised. The amortisation charge for each financial year is expensed in the surplus or deficit.

The useful lives and associated amortisation rates of intangible assets have been estimated as follows:

Asset	Useful life	Depreciation
Acquired computer software	2 to 3 years	50%-33.33%

Impairment of intangible assets

Refer to the policy for impairment of property, plant, and equipment in Note 10. The same approach applies to the impairment of intangible assets.

Breakdown of intangible assets and further information

Movements for each class of intangible assets are as follows:

	Acquired software \$000	WIP \$000	Total \$000
Cost			
Balance at 1 July 2023	3,221	-	3,221
Additions	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-
Balance at 30 June/1 July 2024	3,221	-	3,221
Additions	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2025	3,221	-	3,221
Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses			
Balance at 1 July 2023	3,221	-	3,221
Amortisation expense	-	-	-
Elimination on disposal	-	-	-
Balance at 30 June/1 July 2024	3,221	-	3,221
Amortisation expense	-	-	-
Elimination on disposal	-	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2025	3,221	-	3,221
Carrying amounts			
At 1 July 2023	-	-	-
At 30 June/1 July 2024	-	-	-
At 30 June 2025	-	-	-

Restrictions

There are no restrictions over the title of EECA's intangible assets, nor are any intangible assets pledged as security for liabilities.

12. Payables and deferred revenue

Accounting policy

Short-term payables are recorded at the amount payable.

Breakdown of payables and deferred revenue

	2025 \$000	2024 \$000
Payables and deferred revenue under exchange transactions		
Accrued expenses	2,394	1,847
Other	34	12
Total payables under exchange transactions	2,428	1,859
Payables under non-exchange transactions		
Taxes payable (GST, PAYE, FBT, ACC Levy)	4,144	609
Accrued expenses - financial & industry support	16,160	9,075
Appropriation received in advance - repayable to the Crown	18,923	9,134
Revenue in advance from third parties subject to conditions	681	614
Total payables under non-exchange transactions	39,908	19,432
Total payables and deferred revenue	42,336	21,291

13. Employee entitlements

Accounting policy

Short-term employee entitlements

Employee benefits that are expected to be settled wholly before 12 months after the end of the reporting period that the employees provide the related service in are measured based on accrued entitlements at current rates of pay. These include salaries and wages accrued up to balance date, annual leave earned but not yet taken at balance date.

A liability and an expense are recognised for bonuses where there is a contractual obligation or where there is a past practice that has created a constructive obligation and a reliable estimate of the obligation can be made.

Long-term employee entitlements

Employee benefits that are not expected to be settled before 12 months after the end of the reporting period that the employees provide the related service in, such as long service leave, have been calculated on an actuarial basis. The calculations are based on:

- likely future entitlements accruing to employees, based on years of service, years to entitlement, the likelihood that employees will reach the point of entitlement, and contractual entitlement information; and
- the present value of the estimated future cash flows.

Presentation of employee entitlements

Annual leave and vested long service leave are classified as a current liability. Non-vested long service leave expected to be settled within 12 months of balance date are classified as a current liability. All other employee entitlements are classified as a non-current liability.

Breakdown of employee information and further information

	2025 \$000	2024 \$000
Current portion		
Accrued salaries and wages	539	531
Annual leave	904	827
Long service leave	10	26
Total current portion	1,452	1,384
Non-current portion		
Long service leave	152	121
Total non-current portion	152	121
Total employee entitlements	1,604	1,505

Measuring long service leave obligations

Measuring the long service leave obligations depends on several factors that are determined on an actuarial basis using several assumptions. Two key assumptions used in calculating this liability include the discount rate and the salary inflation factor. Any changes in these assumptions will affect the carrying amount of the liability.

Expected future payments are discounted using discount rates derived from the yield curve of New Zealand Government bonds. The discount rates used have maturities that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows. The salary inflation factor has been determined after considering historical salary inflation patterns and obtaining advice from an independent actuary. A weighted average discount rate of 5.38% (2024: 4.86%) and an inflation factor of 3.00% (2024: 4% in year 1, 2% in year 2 onwards) was used.

If the discount rate and salary inflation factor were to differ by 1% from that used, with all other factors held constant, the carrying amount of the long service leave liability would be:

Assumptions	Present Value of Long Service Leave Accrued Liability (\$)
Base Assumptions	161,874
Last Valuation's Assumptions	164,739
Discount Rate plus 1.0% p.a.	152,123
Discount Rate minus 1.0% p.a.	172,942
Salary Increase Rate plus 1.0% p.a.	173,027
Salary Increase Rate minus 1.0% p.a.	151,884

14. Provisions

Accounting policy

A provision is recognised for future expenditure of uncertain amount or timing when there is a present obligation (either legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of future economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made.

Breakdown of provisions and further information

	2025 \$000	2024 \$000
Current portion		
Quality assurance audits	-	54
Total current portion	-	54
Total provisions	-	54

Movements for each class of provision are as follows:

	Quality assurance audits \$000	Total \$000
Balance at 1 July 2023	79	79
Additional provisions made	54	54
Amounts used	(79)	(79)
Balance at 30 June/1 July 2024	54	54
Amounts used	(54)	(54)
Balance at 30 June 2025	-	-

15. Equity

Accounting policy

Equity is measured as the difference between total assets and total liabilities. Equity is disaggregated and classified into the following components:

- contributed capital; and
- accumulated surplus/(deficit).

A significant proportion of the accumulated surplus is the result of revenue received that has been committed in the form of financial and industry support expenditure to be incurred in future years.

Breakdown of equity and further information

	2025 \$000	2024 \$000
Contributed capital		
Balance at 1 July	545	545
Balance at 30 June	545	545
Accumulated surplus/(deficit)		
Balance at 1 July	83,724	57,037
Surplus/(deficit) for the year	9,198	26,687
Balance at 30 June	92,922	83,724
Total equity	93,467	84,269

Capital management

EECA's capital is its equity, which comprises accumulated funds. Equity is represented by net assets.

EECA is subject to the financial management and accountability provisions of the Crown Entities Act 2004, which impose restrictions on borrowings, acquisition of securities, issuing guarantees and indemnities, and the use of derivatives.

EECA has complied with the financial management requirements of the Crown Entities Act 2004 during the year.

EECA manages its equity as a by-product of prudently managing revenues, expenses, assets, liabilities, investments and general financial dealings to ensure that EECA effectively achieves its objectives and purpose, while remaining a going concern.

16. Financial and industry support expenditure

Accounting policy

EECA provides financial and industry support to enable energy efficiency and conservation initiatives, including training and building industry capability, to be undertaken. EECA becomes obliged to make a payment against contracts when prescribed activities are undertaken. Financial and industry support is accrued on the basis of the amount of work completed.

Breakdown of financial and industry support expenditure and further information

	2025 \$000	2024 \$000
Community Renewable Energy Fund (CREF)	911	-
Direct Engagement	1,853	1,286
Government Investment in Decarbonising Industry (GIDI) Fund	93,128	56,778
Infrastructure Reference Group (IRG) 'Shovel-Ready' Projects	3,260	6,691
Low Emission Transport Fund (LETF)	8,993	13,020
Low Emissions Heavy Vehicle Fund (LEHVF)	923	-
Public Electric Vehicle (EV) Charging	8,250	574
Public Sector Programmes	6,961	8,387
Regional Energy Transition Accelerator (RETA)	1,126	1,499
Sector Decarbonisation	535	555
Supporting Energy Education in Communities (SEEC)	608	-
Technology Demonstration Fund	1,009	1,262
Warmer Kiwi Homes	77,590	86,357
Other	1,274	1,251
Total financial and industry support expenditure	206,421	177,660

17. Contingencies

Contingent liabilities

EECA has three contingent liabilities relating to employee redundancy payments. The legal obligations will arise if there is no further ongoing employment at the end of the fixed-term roles. The redundancy payments will be \$65,900 (2024: \$26,693).

Contingent assets

EECA has no contingent assets (2024: \$nil).

18. Related party transactions

EECA is controlled by the Crown.

Related party disclosures have not been made for transactions with related parties that are:

- within a normal supplier or client/recipient relationship; and
- on terms and conditions no more favourable than those that it is reasonable to expect EECA would have adopted in dealing with the party at arm's length in the same circumstances.

Further, transactions with other government agencies (for example, government departments and crown entities) are not disclosed as related party transactions when they are on normal terms and conditions consistent with the normal operating arrangements between government agencies.

EECA has no other related party transactions that are required to be disclosed this year.

Key management personnel compensation

	2025	2024
Board members		
Remuneration	\$211,962	\$254,833
Full time equivalent members	1.0	1.2
Leadership team		
Remuneration	\$1,478,262	\$1,978,550
Full-time equivalent members	5.0	6.0
Total key management personnel remuneration	\$1,690,224	\$2,233,383
Total full-time equivalent personnel	6.0	7.2

The full-time equivalent for Board members has been determined based on the Cabinet Fees Framework outlined in Cabinet Office Circular (CO (22) 2).

19. Financial instruments

19A. Financial instrument categories

The carrying amounts of financial assets and liabilities in each of the financial instrument categories are as follows:

	2025 \$000	2024 \$000
Financial assets measured at amortised cost		
Cash and cash equivalents	23,769	29,858
Receivables (excluding taxes receivables)	32,692	5,927
Investments	80,262	70,815
Crown loan debtors	5,924	6,090
Total financial assets measured at amortised cost	142,647	112,690
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost		
Payables (excluding deferred revenue, taxes payable and grants received subject to conditions)	18,588	10,934
Crown loan creditors	5,924	6,090
Total financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	24,512	17,024

19B. Financial instrument risks

EECA's activities expose it to a variety of financial instrument risks, including market risk, credit risk, and liquidity risk. EECA has policies to manage these risks and seeks to minimise exposure from financial instruments. These policies do not allow it to enter into transactions that are speculative in nature.

Cash and investments

These comprise cash and cash equivalents and term deposits maturing within 12 months.

Credit risk

Credit risk arises in that the organisations with which surplus monies are invested may default on repayment. The maximum credit risk of held-to-maturity investments is \$104,031,537 (2024: \$100,673,053).

Market risk

Cash flow interest rate risk

EECA is subject to interest rate risk in that cash and cash equivalents are invested in term deposits with maturity dates of less than one year. It is possible that current market interest rates will rise causing the fair value of the investments to fall.

In accordance with the investment policy determined by the Board, surplus monies are invested with the following objectives:

- to ensure that the statutory requirements for investment are met
- to ensure that credit risk is minimised so far as is possible; and
- to ensure that liquid funds are available as and when necessary.

It is a statutory requirement that surplus monies are held in certain prescribed institutions, being registered banks and other highly credit-rated organisations.

All held-to-maturity monies are held with Westpac Banking Corporation Limited (Westpac), Kiwibank Limited and ASB Bank Limited. Standard and Poor’s has assessed Westpac and ASB as having an AA-credit rating. Fitch has assessed Kiwibank as having an AA rating.

Liquidity risk

As the primary objective of the investment programme is to ensure monies are available to meet operational needs, investments are made with terms of less than one year. Because interest rates are re-priced in the short term there is minimal loss of value when interest rates change.

EECA manages liquidity risk by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flow requirements.

Receivables

The only receivables outstanding are those due in the short term less than 90 days from the date of acquisition. There is considered to be minimal credit risk attached to these receivables.

Crown loans

Crown loans are the residual sums due from a variety of organisations to whom interest free loans have been made to achieve energy efficiency and conservation measures.

Credit risk

All such borrowers are public sector entities, including health boards, territorial authorities, schools and tertiary institutions. As the emphasis on the lending programme is on energy efficiency objectives, credit risk is not regarded as a priority. Accordingly, no security is taken.

Market risk

Fair value interest rate risk

The fair value of the loans as at 30 June 2025 was \$5,929,200. This compares with the carrying value of the loans of \$5,924,115.

Sensitivity analysis

If interest rates were 10 basis points higher, the fair value of the loans would be lower by \$408.

As the amounts receivable under Crown loan debtors are equal to the amounts payable to the Crown under Crown loan creditors, then the effective fair value interest rate risk is \$nil.

Payables

Payables fall due in the short term. As the cash and cash equivalents are also available in the short term, no liquidity risk arises.

19C. Contractual maturity analysis of financial liabilities, excluding derivatives

The table below analyses financial liabilities (excluding derivatives) into their relative maturity groupings, based on the remaining period at balance date to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed are the undiscounted contractual cashflows.

	Carrying amount \$000	Contractual cash flows \$000	Less than 6 months \$000	6-12 months \$000	More than 1 year \$000
2025					
Payables (excluding deferred revenue, taxes payable, grants received subject to conditions)	18,588	18,588	18,588	-	-
Crown loan creditors	5,924	6,377	1,161	1,161	4,055
Total	24,512	24,965	19,749	1,161	4,055
2024					
Payables (excluding deferred revenue, taxes payable, grants received subject to conditions)	10,934	10,934	10,934	-	-
Crown loan creditors	6,090	6,596	1,058	1,058	4,480
Total	17,024	17,530	11,992	1,058	4,480

20. Events after the balance date

There were no significant events after the balance date.

21. Explanation of major variances against budget

Explanations for major variances from EECA's budgeted figures in the Statement of Performance Expectations are as follows:

Statement of comprehensible revenue and expense

Funding from the Crown

Crown Funding was \$45.37m lower than budgeted due to funding not drawn down for the Government Investment in Decarbonising Industry (GIDI), Warmer Kiwi Homes (WKH), Infrastructure Reference Group (IRG) and EV Charging appropriations (\$41.220m). The Financial and Industry support note explanation below outlines the major reasons for this. Funding for these programmes has been redeployed to be available in future years.

Unutilised Petroleum Levy funding of \$8.550m will be returned to the Crown.

Two programmes were transferred from the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment (MBIE) part way through the year (Support for Energy Education in Communities (SEEC) and Community Renewable Energy Fund (CREF), resulting in EECA recognising \$4.15m of unbudgeted funding.

Interest revenue

Interest Revenue was \$2.42m higher than budgeted due to high cash holdings.

Financial and industry support

Financial and industry support costs were \$51.99m lower than budget. This was primarily due to:

- Government Investment in Decarbonising Industry (GIDI) costs were \$24.76m lower than the budget due to changes in contracted milestones and some cancellations.
- The EV Charging programme was \$5.14m lower than budget due to changes to the programme.
- The Low Emission Transport Fund (LETF) was \$6.68m lower than budget due to reduced uptake and delays with existing contracts.
- The Warmer Kiwi Homes Basic Home Repairs programme was \$7.87m lower than budget due to market uptake being lower than expected.

Other expenses

Other expenses were \$4.84m under budget primarily due to expenditure not utilised for new initiatives relating to the EV Charging Programme, Low Emissions Heavy Vehicle Fund and the Warmer Kiwi Homes Basic Home Repairs Programme. Some expenditure has also been deferred to 2025/26 in relation to the Hot Water Heat Pump pilot.

Statement of financial position

Receivables

Receivables of \$32.65m is a Crown Debtor in relation to appropriations due but not yet received, largely for the GIDI and EV Charging programmes.

Investments

Investments were \$10.26m more than budget due to lower than anticipated expenditure on existing commitments.

Payables

Payables and deferred revenue are \$19.61m higher than budget due to higher year-end accruals across all programmes and unutilised funding payable to the Crown.

Statement of cash flows

Receipts from the Crown

Receipts from the Crown is \$62.32m lower than budget due to a lower amount of funding drawn down as a result of underspends across multiple programmes during the year.

Interest received

An increase in interest received is due to higher cash holdings than anticipated.

Financial and industry support payments

A decrease of financial and industry support cost payments reflects the decrease in costs as detailed above under explanation of Statement of comprehensible revenue and expense variances.

Sale and purchase of investments

Sale and acquisition of investments were higher than budget due lower expenditure across programmes which resulted in funds being reinvested.

Independent auditor's report

Independent Auditor's Report

To the readers of Energy Efficiency and Conservation Authority's annual financial statements and performance information for the year ended 30 June 2025

The Auditor-General is the auditor of Energy Efficiency and Conservation Authority (the Authority). The Auditor-General has appointed me, John Whittal, using the staff and resources of Audit New Zealand, to carry out, on his behalf, the audit of:

- the annual financial statements that comprise the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2025, the statement of comprehensive revenue and expense, statement of changes in equity, and statement of cash flows for the year ended on that date and the notes to the financial statements that include accounting policies and other explanatory information on pages 70 to 101;
- the performance information that consists of:
 - the statement of performance for the year ended 30 June 2025 on pages 27 to 56; and
 - the end-of-year performance information for appropriations for the year ended 30 June 2025 on pages 27 to 53.

Opinion

In our opinion:

- The annual financial statements of the Authority:
 - fairly present, in all material respects:
 - its financial position as at 30 June 2025; and
 - its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended; and
 - comply with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand in accordance with Public Benefit Entity Reporting Standards.
- The statement of performance fairly presents, in all material respects, the Authority's service performance for the year ended 30 June 2025. In particular, the statement of performance:
 - provides an appropriate and meaningful basis to enable readers to assess the actual performance of the Authority for each class of reportable outputs; determined in accordance with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand; and

- fairly presents, in all material respects, for each class of reportable outputs:
 - the actual performance of the Authority;
 - the actual revenue earned; and
 - the output expenses incurred
 as compared with the forecast standards of performance, the expected revenues, and the proposed output expenses included in the Authority’s statement of performance expectations for the financial year; and
- complies with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand in accordance with Public Benefit Entity Reporting Standards.
- The end-of-year performance information for appropriations:
 - fairly presents, in all material respects:
 - what has been achieved with the appropriation; and
 - the actual expenses or capital expenditure incurred in relation to the appropriation as compared with the expenses or capital expenditure that were appropriated or forecast to be incurred; and
 - complies with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand in accordance with Public Benefit Entity Reporting Standards.

Our audit was completed on 31 October 2025. This is the date at which our opinion is expressed.

Emphasis of matter – Inherent uncertainties in the measurement of greenhouse gas emissions

The Authority has chosen to include performance measure related to greenhouse gas emissions reductions. Without modifying our opinion, and considering the public interest in climate change related information, we draw attention to page 55 of the annual report, which outlines the inherent uncertainties in reported greenhouse gas emissions. Quantifying greenhouse gas emissions is subject to inherent uncertainty because the scientific knowledge and methodologies to determine the emissions factors and processes to calculate or estimate quantities of greenhouse gas sources are still evolving, as are greenhouse gas reporting and assurance standards.

Basis for our opinion

We carried out our audit in accordance with the Auditor-General’s Auditing Standards, which incorporate the Professional and Ethical Standards, the International Standards on Auditing (New Zealand), and New Zealand Auditing Standard 1 (Revised): The Audit of Service Performance Information issued by the New Zealand Auditing and Assurance Standards Board. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Responsibilities of the auditor section of our report.

We have fulfilled our responsibilities in accordance with the Auditor-General’s Auditing Standards.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Responsibilities of the Board for the annual financial statements and the performance information

The preparation of the financial statements and performance information of the Authority is the responsibility of the Board.

The Board is responsible on behalf of the Authority for preparing financial statements and performance information that are fairly presented and comply with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand. This includes preparing performance information that provides an appropriate and meaningful basis to enable readers to assess what has been achieved for the year.

The Board is responsible for such internal control as it determines is necessary to enable it to prepare annual financial statements, a statement of performance, and the end-of-year performance information for appropriations that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the annual financial statements, the statement of performance, and the end-of-year performance information for appropriations, the Board is responsible on behalf of the Authority for assessing the Authority’s ability to continue as a going concern.

The Board’s responsibilities arise from the Crown Entities Act 2004 and the Public Finance Act 1989.

Responsibilities of the auditor for the audit of the annual financial statements and the performance information

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the annual financial statements, the statement of performance, and the end-of-year performance information for appropriations, as a whole, are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor’s report that includes our opinion.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit carried out in accordance with the Auditor-General’s Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements are differences or omissions of amounts or disclosures, and can arise from fraud or error. Misstatements are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the decisions of readers, taken on the basis of the annual financial statements, the statement of performance, and the end-of-year performance information for appropriations.

For the budget information reported in the annual financial statements, the statement of performance, and the end-of-year performance information for appropriations, our procedures were limited to checking that the information agreed to the Authority’s statement of performance expectations or to the Estimates of Appropriations for the Government of New Zealand for the year ending 30 June 2025.

We did not evaluate the security and controls over the electronic publication of the annual financial statements, the statement of performance, and the end-of-year performance information for appropriations.

As part of an audit in accordance with the Auditor-General's Auditing Standards, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. Also:

- We identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the annual financial statements, the statement of performance, and the end-of-year performance information for appropriations, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- We obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Authority's internal control.
- We evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Board.
- We evaluate whether the statement of performance and the end-of-year performance information for appropriations:
 - provide an appropriate and meaningful basis to enable readers to assess the actual performance of the Authority in relation to the forecast performance of the Authority (for the statement of performance) and what has been achieved with the appropriation by the Authority (for the end-of-year performance information for appropriations). We make our evaluation by reference to generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand; and
 - fairly present the actual performance of the Authority and what has been achieved with the appropriation by the Authority for the financial year.
- We conclude on the appropriateness of the use of the going concern basis of accounting by the Board.
- We evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the annual financial statements, the statement of performance, and the end-of-year performance information for appropriations, including the disclosures, and whether the annual financial statements, the statement of performance, and the end-of-year performance information for appropriations represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the Board regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Our responsibilities arise from the Public Audit Act 2001.

Other information

The Board is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises all of the information included in the annual report, but does not include the annual financial statements, the statement of performance, and the end-of-year performance information for appropriations, and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the annual financial statements, the statement of performance, and the end-of-year performance information for appropriations does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of audit opinion or assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the annual financial statements, the statement of performance, and the end-of-year performance information for appropriations, our responsibility is to read the other information. In doing so, we consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the annual financial statements, the statement of performance, and the end-of-year performance information for appropriations or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on our work, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Independence

We are independent of the Authority in accordance with the independence requirements of the Auditor-General's Auditing Standards, which incorporate the independence requirements of Professional and Ethical Standard 1: International Code of Ethics for Assurance Practitioners (including International Independence Standards) (New Zealand) issued by the New Zealand Auditing and Assurance Standards Board.

Other than in our capacity as auditor, we have no relationship with, or interests in, the Authority.



John Whittal
Audit New Zealand
On behalf of the Auditor-General
Wellington, New Zealand

Glossary

Key terms

Appropriation — a sum of money allocated by the Government for a particular use.

Biomass — organic matter used for bioenergy production (such as wood or organic waste).

Co-funding — where two or more parties contribute to the cost of a project. For EECA, the government co-funding we contribute is usually up to 50% of the total project cost.

Decarbonisation — reducing the amount of carbon emissions produced, with the ultimate aim of eliminating it.

Demand flexibility — two-way communication between smart devices and flexible service providers.

Distributed flexibility — a ‘smart grid’ system that enables electricity supply and demand to be balanced, through connected/interoperable technologies.

Electrification — the conversion of a machine or system, where the use of fossil fuels is substituted with the use of electrical power.

Electric vehicle (EV) — electric vehicles have an electric motor powered by a battery charged by connecting to an external source of electricity. Battery electric vehicles (BEVs) are powered only by the battery, while plug-in hybrid electric vehicles (PHEVs) have one engine powered by a battery and another fuelled generally using petrol or diesel.

Electricity levy — EECA receives an allocation of Electricity Industry Levy funding to carry out initiatives in accordance with our statutory functions.

Emissions — greenhouse gas emissions. Energy-related emissions are greenhouse gas emissions produced as a result of using energy.

Emissions factor — a coefficient that describes the rate at which a given activity releases greenhouse gases into the atmosphere.

Energy — the capacity of a physical system to perform work. Energy can be derived from resources, such as the sun or fossil fuels. We need energy for everything from manufacturing and electricity generation right through to powering our vehicles and homes.

Energy efficiency — reducing energy used to provide products and services.

Energy-related emissions — the greenhouse gas emissions that result from burning or producing fossil fuels (such as petrol, diesel, gas, and coal).

Fossil fuels — includes coal, natural gas, LPG, crude oil, fuels derived from crude oil (including petrol and diesel).

Gas levy — EECA receives an allocation of Gas Safety, Monitoring and Energy Efficiency (GMSEE) Levy funding to carry out initiatives in accordance with our statutory functions.

Greenhouse gases — these include carbon dioxide, methane and nitrous oxide which contribute to climate change. In the energy sector, the burning of fossil fuels (oil, coal, gas) for heat, transport or electricity generation creates greenhouse gas emissions.

Low-emissions economy — an economy based on low-carbon energy sources and therefore produces minimal greenhouse gas emissions into the atmosphere, specifically carbon dioxide.

Low-emissions vehicle (LEV) — LEVs use our renewable electricity advantage to significantly reduce greenhouse gas emissions. LEVs include battery electric vehicles, plug-in hybrid vehicles and hydrogen fuel cell vehicles (if the hydrogen

is produced using renewable electricity).

Partnership — a contractual agreement between and organisation and EECA.

Petroleum levy — EECA receives an allocation of Petroleum or Energy Fuel Monitoring (PEFM) Levy funding to carry out initiatives in accordance with our statutory functions.

Process heat — energy used for commercial and industrial processes, manufacturing, and heating. It generally involves the use of coal, gas, wood, or electricity.

Public sector — the public sector comprises four sectors: public service, state services, state sector and the public sector. It includes both central and local government organisations.

Renewable energy — energy produced from hydro, geothermal, biomass, wind, solar and marine sources.

Retrofit — an installation of heating or insulation into an existing home (via Warmer Kiwi Homes).

Smart technology — a technology is considered ‘smart’ if it can have two-way communication with the electricity grid and react to demand and pricing signals (dialling energy use up or down in line with user preferences).

Service provider — an organisation contracted by EECA to provide a service.

State sector — includes the core public service, within which the state services sit.

Sustainable energy — energy that serves present needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs. It includes renewable energy and energy efficiency.

Measurement units

Energy and emissions measurement units and context of scale¹¹

Unit	Definition	Example
PJ	Petajoule - the unit most often used to measure energy production and use on a national scale in New Zealand. Energy savings are valued using the marginal cost of electricity supply. One PJ is equivalent to a quadrillion joules (10 ¹⁵).	New Zealand households use a total of 82.11 PJ of energy per year (excluding transport).
GWh	Gigawatt hour - a watt hour is a measure of electrical energy equivalent to a power consumption of one watt for one hour. One GWh is equivalent to one billion watt hours, one million kilowatt hours, and 3,600 joules.	Annually, the Manapōuri hydro power station supplies 4,500 GWh of electricity and New Zealand households use 22,808 GWh of energy (from all fuel types).
kWh	Kilowatt hour - a watt hour is a measure of electrical energy equivalent to a power consumption of one watt for one hour. One kWh is equivalent to 1,000 watt hours.	The average New Zealand household uses 11,544 kWh of energy per year.

Unit	Definition	An average NZ household	A NZ light passenger vehicle	NZ’s light passenger vehicle fleet
ktCO ₂ e	Kilotonnes of carbon equivalent emissions - a unit used to indicate the global warming potential of greenhouse gases, using carbon dioxide (CO ₂) as a reference gas. One kilotonne of CO ₂ e is equivalent to 1000 tonnes of CO ₂ e.	0.0014 ktCO₂e	0.0018 ktCO₂e	6,085 ktCO₂e
tCO ₂ e	Tonnes of carbon equivalent emissions - a unit used to indicate the global warming potential of greenhouse gases, using carbon dioxide (CO ₂) as a reference gas. One tonne of CO ₂ e is equivalent to 1000 kilograms of CO ₂ e.	1.42 tCO₂e	1.77 tCO₂e	6,085,300 tCO₂e
kgCO ₂ e	Kilograms of carbon equivalent emissions - a unit used to indicate the global warming potential of greenhouse gases, using carbon dioxide (CO ₂) as a reference gas. One kilogram of CO ₂ e is equivalent to 1000 grams of CO ₂ e (gCO ₂ e).	1,421 kgCO₂e	1,765 kgCO2e	6,085,300,000 kgCO₂e

²³ Data sources: Household Estimates by Tenure, Statistics New Zealand (2024); Energy Balance Tables, Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment (2024); Measuring Emissions - A Guide for Organisations, Ministry for the Environment (2024); Tailpipe Emissions Data, Ministry of Transport (2024); Annual Fleet Stat Data, Ministry of Transport (2024).

