E3
Equipment Energy Efficiency

E3 Implementation Plan

Acknowledgements

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Acknowledgement of Country

We acknowledge the Traditional Owners of Country throughout Australia and recognise their continuing connection to land, waters and culture. We pay our respects to their Elders, past and present.

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Contents

Executive Summary 2

Part A – E3 Program Focus Areas 5

A1 - Continued focus on areas with significant energy efficiency opportunities 5

A2 - An expansion of focus to strategically important electrical appliances 6

A3 - An expansion of focus to commercial and industrial sectors 7

A4 – Technology-neutral and system-level approach to regulation 8

A5 – Exploring opportunities with demand flexibility capable products 9

A6 – Future proofing innovative technologies 10

A7 – Empowering consumers 10

Part B – E3 Program Enablers 11

B1 - E3 Collaboration and Governance 11

B2 - E3 Integrity 16

B3 - E3 Communication 16

Glossary 18

References 20

E3 Implementation Plan

Executive Summary

The E3 Implementation Plan sets out how the Equipment Energy Efficiency Program (E3) delivers the E3 Strategic Plan to achieve its vision, policy outcomes and impacts until 2035.

This document forms a key part of the package of foundational strategic documents that were developed by E3 Program jurisdictions in 2024-25. This package includes the:

- **E3 Strategic Plan** which sets the direction for the E3 Program over the course of 10 years until 2035, including the high-level vision, outcomes, and enablers of the E3 Program.
- **E3 Implementation Plan** which outlines how the E3 Strategic Plan will be achieved, including the areas of focus and actions.
- **E3 Workplan** which contains the discrete projects that the E3 Program will be progressing each year to achieve the ambitions set out in the E3 Strategic Plan and E3 Implementation Plan.

Approvals

The E3 Implementation Plan has been approved by the Energy and Climate Change Ministerial Council (ECMC).

Structure

The *E3 Strategy Implementation Plan* consists of two parts:

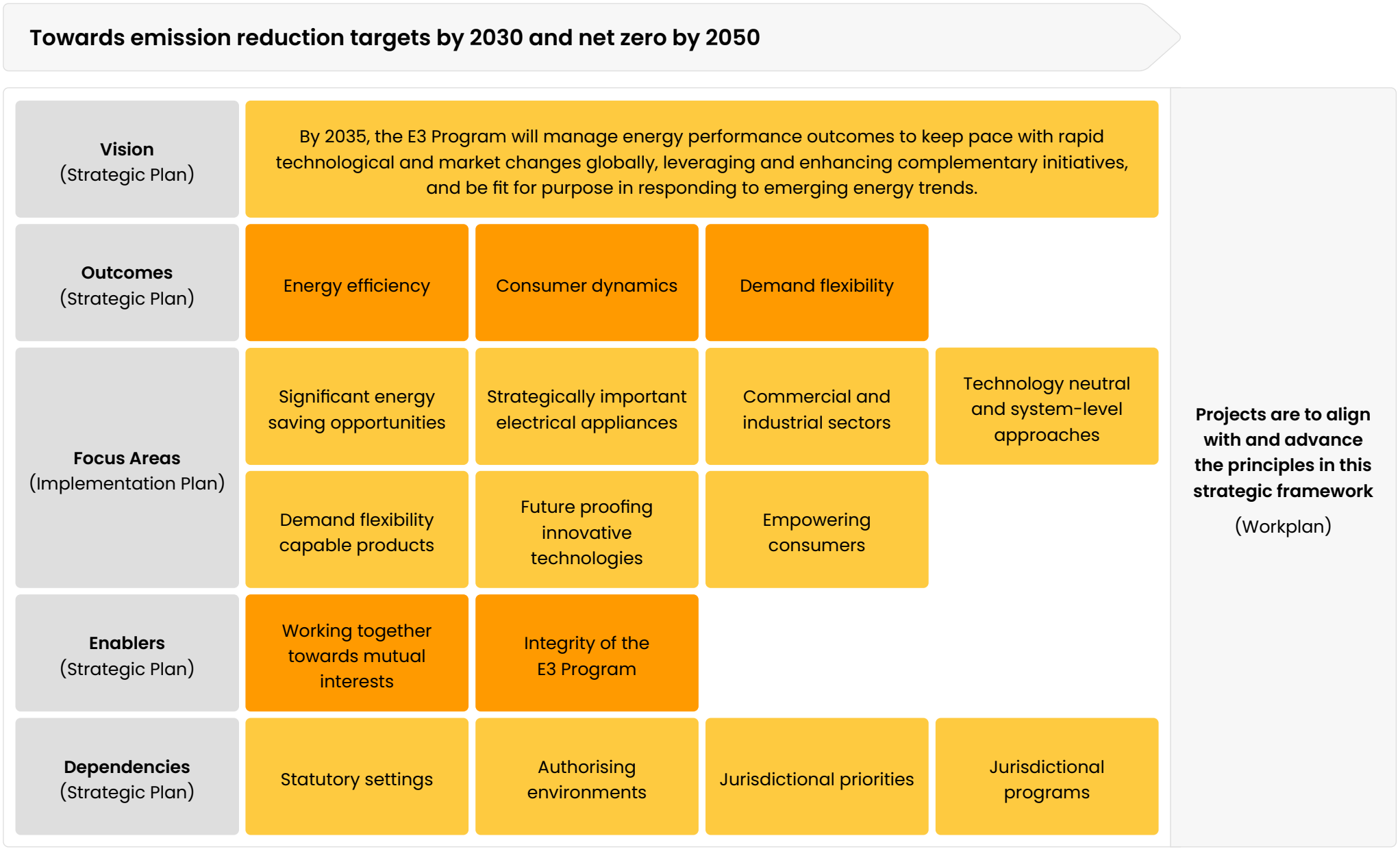
1. **Part A – Focus areas for the E3 Program**: This part includes seven (7) Focus Areas that direct the focus of the E3 Program at the project level. The specific projects are reflected in the *E3 Workplan* on an annual basis. These areas are not mutually exclusive and should be viewed and applied in a coordinated way. These areas are:
    - *A1 – Continued focus on areas with significant energy saving opportunities*
    - *A2 – An expansion of focus to strategically important electrical appliances*
    - *A3 – An expansion of focus to commercial and industrial sectors*
    - *A4 – Technology-neutral and system-level approach for regulation*
    - *A5 – Exploring opportunities with demand flexibility capable products*
    - *A6 – Future-proofing innovative technologies*
    - *A7 – Empowering consumers*

2. **Part B – Enablers for the E3 Program**: This part includes three (3) Enablers that E3 should work together based on a set of principles. These areas are:
    - *B1 – E3 Collaboration and Governance*
    - *B2 – E3 Integrity*
    - *B3 – E3 Communication*

The *E3 Implementation Plan* is reviewed on a two-yearly basis to ensure the plan for actions is agile and responds to evolving regional and international environments, in terms of government priorities, technological innovations, and market and regulatory developments. Every two years after publication, the Energy Efficiency Working Group (EEWG) will decide whether the E3 Implementation Plan should be revised, and revisions will be agreed to by ECMC following oversight from the other committees.

Whilst there are other complementary tools to co-deliver the common energy efficiency outcomes, this plan is primarily focused on areas that the E3 Program is best positioned to lead delivery against the E3 Strategic Plan.

***Figure 1*: E3 Program Strategy framework**



Part A – E3 Program Focus Areas

The Focus Areas were identified by the various E3 Program jurisdictions as being key to delivering on the Outcomes and Enablers of the E3 Strategy. Some focus areas will be of more importance and relevance to some jurisdictions than others, depending on the political contexts.

Each Focus Area also has action(s) recommended for the E3 Program to pursue and implement within reasonable timeframes. When considered together, the Focus Areas and their associated actions will guide E3 Program decision-making on which projects are included in the annual E3 Workplans.

A1 - Continued focus on areas with significant energy efficiency opportunities

Energy efficiency is the first Outcome of the E3 Strategic Plan and has historically been at the core of what the E3 Program has been working towards since its establishment over 20 years ago. There are various benefits from continuing to prioritise energy efficiency, including reducing greenhouse gas emissions, as well as cost savings for businesses and households. Both Australia and New Zealand have also committed to the global pledge to double the average annual rate of energy efficiency improvements by 2030.

A continuous process under the E3 Program is required to identify and regularly review areas where there are significant energy efficiency opportunities and where there are regulatory interventions that could be designed to seize those opportunities. There are existing activities in place for this such as engaging with industry and international bodies, but there is significant benefit in implementing the actions below. This is important to maximise overall energy efficiency, as well as to maximise cost benefits for consumers. For example, when there is an area technically identified as having significant energy efficiency opportunities, the first question to be asked by all E3 Program governance levels is what tools will be best to achieve the desired outcome, and when it comes to regulation of products, whether such opportunity is amenable to regulation where there are regulatory instruments underpinning the E3 Program that could make a difference.

The regulatory instruments of the E3 Program are implemented within the statutory settings of the Australian *Greenhouse and Energy Minimum Standards Act 2012* (GEMS Act) and New Zealand's *Energy Efficiency and Conservation Act 2000* (EEC Act). Despite similarities, there are differences in the scope of the GEMS Act and EEC Act, as well as differences in government priorities. The E3 Program recognises and actively considers those differences in the development and implementation of projects to ensure coordination and encourage alignment where possible.

The process is continuous in the sense that it should include preliminary market screening, identification and constant review of relevance and feasibility, given the fast-paced environment of technological, market and regulatory developments regionally and internationally. Additionally, where the statutory setting is found to be limiting, legislative amendments will need to be pursued.

Actions

1. Scope and pursue amendments to the GEMS and EEC Acts promptly within the next two to three years where necessary to expand to new opportunity areas.
2. A separate agenda item at E3 Steering Committee quarterly meetings is routinely dedicated for E3 Program jurisdictions to review existing E3 Program projects and share insights on emerging areas that might be of potential.
3. Explore options to evaluate the impacts of energy efficiency regulations under the E3 Program. Noting, this is dependent on comprehensive sales data availability for the E3 Program, which is a current gap (in Australia) that will need to be filled to support this action.
4. Engagement of external experts/international experts or regulators in E3 Steering Committee meetings to share insights, experiences and lessons learnt.
5. Use of research insights to inform E3 Program agendas, in terms of areas with energy saving opportunities across trans-Tasman markets, and international practices in those areas.

A2 - An expansion of focus to strategically important electrical appliances

Australia and New Zealand are undergoing an energy system evolution, which includes an increased proportion of renewable electricity generation and increased uptake of electrical product options, to reach net zero emissions by 2050. This will inevitably increase the amount of electricity used and overall electricity system pressure.

Therefore, it is becoming increasingly important to ensure that electrical products are efficient, especially those that collectively contribute to significant energy consumption. The E3 Program needs to focus on regulating electrical products with significant energy use as they are strategically important to generating potential cost-savings for consumers and contributing to the stability of energy systems.

There are existing programs and initiatives across E3 Program jurisdictions to facilitate the energy system evolution across sectors. By focussing efforts and resources on strategically important electrical appliances, the E3 Program can leverage jurisdictional efforts to maximise the impacts of the E3 Program. Vice-versa, jurisdictions may also choose to leverage the E3 Program to progress their jurisdiction-specific approaches to energy efficiency with a view to supporting beneficial outcomes for consumers and energy systems.

Actions

1. Continue to use research insights and international practices to gain insight on strategically important electrical appliances.
2. Two-way communication between the E3 Steering Committee and each E3 Program jurisdiction to ensure flow of information and coordination on energy transition approaches and initiatives.

A3 - An expansion of focus to commercial and industrial sectors

As of 2025, there are 20 product regulations for energy efficiency in New Zealand and 21 product regulations in Australia, most of which are for residential appliances and equipment.

An International Energy Agency (IEA) report (2021)[1] shows that non-transport and non-residential energy use accounts for 45% of total energy use. This means there is great potential for the improvement in energy efficiency of equipment in the commercial and industrial sectors in Australia and New Zealand. The commercial and industrial sectors include non-residential facilities such as shops, restaurants, offices, industrial premises, hotels, schools and hospitals.

Internationally, several countries are already regulating a long list of industrial and commercial products for energy efficiency, that are not currently covered in Australia and New Zealand[2]. Expanding regulation in these areas could produce significant emissions reduction and cost savings for businesses operating commercial and industrial equipment.

It is time the E3 Program reviews what it can do to expand its capacity to accommodate areas with significant energy saving impacts in industrial and commercial sectors. It is clear that substantial legislative changes will need to be made (in Australia), where appropriate, to facilitate this expansion.

Actions

1. Review opportunities for the E3 Program to contribute to the commercial and industrial sectors for potentially significant energy efficiency impacts.
2. Scope and pursue amendments required in the statutory settings (i.e. GEMS Act and EEC Act) within the next two to three years to facilitate regulating further commercial and industrial products with significant energy saving opportunities.

A4 – Technology-neutral and system-level approach to regulation

Internationally, many markets, including the European Union and the United States, have been taking technology-neutral approaches in regulating certain sectors, such as hot water, space heating and lighting[3]. Technology neutral approaches to regulatory instruments improve their agility and resilience in light of any future technological innovations.

The E3 Program will need to identify sectors that require a shift of approach in terms of project design, from the individual product level to a more holistic technology and system level approach. To do this, the E3 Program should also leverage the potential interactions amongst different regulatory settings and programs for consideration to avoid duplication of regulatory efforts. For example, there are interactions between the GEMS Act and the Nationwide House Energy Rating Scheme (NatHERS) and National Australian Built Environment Rating System (NABERS), and between the EEC Act and the New Zealand Building Code.

Examples of newly proposed E3 Program projects underway for this technology-neutral approach include cross-fuel labelling for all hot water technologies, and a lighting project to investigate strategic pathways for lighting and lighting systems.

Actions

1. Explore the applicability of technology neutral approaches for existing regulated products and consider international practices.
2. Consider amendments required in a statutory setting to facilitate a technology-neutral approach to regulation.
3. Maintain alignment with and leverage related programs.

A5 – Exploring opportunities with demand flexibility capable products

The E3 Program acknowledges the importance of demand flexibility (DF) (and DF capability in appliances and equipment), which refers to the two-way communication between smart devices and flexibility service providers, allowing flexible response to demand peaks, load shifting and renewable optimisation, with more consumer control. The use of demand flexible products that have the capability to react to demand and pricing signals, and dialling energy use up or down in line with user preferences would contribute to seizing the energy performance opportunities by DF. DF capable products also have the potential to reduce costs for consumers and support the stability of energy systems.

The E3 Program recognises differences in institutional arrangements and statutory settings between Australia and New Zealand for regulating the DF functionality of appliances. The E3 Program also notes existing programs and initiatives across E3 Program jurisdictions enabling technical specifications for certain DF capable products, such as air conditioners and electric vehicle supply equipment.

The E3 Program is the appropriate forum where research, investigation and collaboration can be undertaken to explore proposals and build on significant E3 Program policy work already done in this area, to seize the opportunities of having demand flexibility capable products.

Actions

1. Actively scope approaches to regulate DF functionality and associated requirements for potential product classes, assess the regulatory tools within the current legislative setting and propose legislative amendments.
2. Align with DF and related work across Australian and New Zealand contexts (e.g. National Consumer Energy Resources (CER) Roadmap, DF programs and initiatives across E3 jurisdictions etc.)
3. Scope and pursue legislative amendments to the GEMS Act and EEC Act to allow for implementing DF capability by the E3 Program (alongside National CER Roadmap regulatory outcomes).

A6 – Future proofing innovative technologies

The E3 Program emphasises the need to keep pace with technological developments, rapid market changes and international regulatory developments.

The E3 Program is at the front end to develop policy proposals to keep pace with innovative technologies that might fall into loopholes of outdated regulations, while embracing innovations that create new opportunities for energy efficiency.

Actions

1. Keep the E3 Program abreast of innovative technologies by engaging with international experts, industry and market insights.
2. Embed in policy proposal development processes, proactive considerations on whether the policy proposals would future proof the future innovative technologies.
3. A shift of regulation to technology-neutral approaches would ensure agile and resilient regulatory instruments in light of any future technological innovations.

A7 – Empowering consumers

Consumer behavioural change towards switching to more energy efficient products and technologies is the ultimate goal of any regulatory intervention to improve energy efficiency.

Mandatory energy performance labelling (MEPL) has been one of the two key regulatory tools (including minimum energy performance standards (MEPS)) that the E3 Program has been using to ensure consumers are well informed in their purchasing decisions of energy efficient products.

There are significant developments in both the way products are purchased (in-store and online purchase) and the way labels are designed to effectively target consumer behavioural change.

The E3 Program will leverage the insights from market research to design interventions that improve the effectiveness, ensure consistency and credibility, and align internationally for energy rating label requirements.

The E3 Program notes that there are other effective non-regulatory, communication and educational programs and initiatives amongst E3 Program jurisdictions to influence consumer behaviours towards the same goal. This includes incentive schemes and rebates, and information on the EnergyRating.gov.au website. Whilst the focus for the E3 Program remains MEPL, it still actively explores the opportunities for further coordination with E3 Program jurisdictions to amplify the impacts and benefits for consumers from a wider policy spectrum perspective.

Actions

1. Continue to explore options to modernise energy rating labels to support consumers' energy consumption behaviour, leveraging research insights on consumer behaviour.
2. Continue to explore ways to improve the impact and accessibility of labelling, both physical and online through product regulations. Expansion to online labelling is necessary as soon as possible to maximise benefits for consumers.

Part B – E3 Program Enablers

B1 - E3 Collaboration and Governance

The E3 Program supports the operationalisation of the Trans-Tasman Mutual Recognition Agreement (TTMRA) and is given effect by the respective Inter-Governmental Agreements (IGA) between the Australian and New Zealand governments[4], and between the Australian Government and states and territories[5]. The E3 Program is underpinned by the GEMS Act in Australia and the EEC Act in New Zealand. How the E3 Program operates conforms to the terms of reference of the EEWG, and the budget approval process conforms to the Energy and Climate Change Special Account (ECSA) Budget and Development Protocols. These are official documents overseen by the E3 Steering Committee Chair and the E3 Secretariat. In the Australian context, the Australian Government plays a core role in the delivery of these functions on behalf of the other E3 Program parties. Therefore, it is critical that the Australian Government can continue to resource E3 Program functions and the delivery of projects.

This section, however, aims to set out how the E3 Program and the E3 Steering Committee will work collaboratively in relation to project progress and includes three elements:

1. *Inclusion principles* for selecting projects for the E3 Workplan on an annual review basis (**Table 1**).
2. *Prioritisation principles* for ranking chosen projects within the E3 Program's budget and resourcing (**Table 2**).
3. *Principles to track project progress and budget* against the E3 Workplan, to ensure transparency, efficiency and effectiveness of the E3 Program (**Table 3**).

These principles, along with the associated key questions, are to be considered by the E3 Steering Committee when pitching new projects for the E3 Workplans and making prioritisation decisions. This analysis from the E3 Steering Committee would be communicated to senior groups, such as EEWG and the Energy and Climate Change Senior Officials Group (ECSOG) to inform their decision-making.

Table 1: Inclusion principles for selecting projects in the E3 Workplan

Principle	Purpose	Key Questions
Alignment with E3 Strategic Plan and E3 Implementation Plan	Verify that the project would advance the objectives of the E3 Program.	• How does this project align with energy targets and energy transition approaches across different E3 Program jurisdictions? • Which focus area(s) under Part A of the E3 Implementation Plan does this project fall into? And how?
Collective value across E3 Program jurisdictions	Ensure that the benefits of the project are generally equitably distributed across jurisdictions. This is a qualitative balancing exercise that will be informed by input from E3 Program jurisdictions in relation to a specific project.	• Which jurisdictions benefit from this project? • How would the impact of this project align with the energy transition approaches across different E3 jurisdictions on the pathway towards net zero? • What is the magnitude of jurisdictional benefit from this project? • What is the overall benefit of the project across the trans-Tasman?
Feasibility	Confirm that the project can be realistically accomplished given resource, legislative, and technical constraints.	• What are the constraints that this project faces in the current climate? • Can constraints be overcome? • Is the project possible within the proposed time frame? • How could key stakeholders impact the likelihood of project success?
Material impact	Verify that the project will result in tangibly improved outcomes in key indicators.	• How are the impacts of the project measured? • How is the project tracked against its contributions to E3 Program outcomes at the trans-Tasman, national and jurisdictional levels?
Costs and benefits	Confirm that the benefits of the project generally outweigh the costs and risks.	• What are the costs, benefits, risks, dependencies and assumptions of the project? • Are the costs and benefits fairly distributed among jurisdictions and relevant stakeholders (governments, businesses and consumers)? • Are there any limitations or sensitivities of the project?

Principle	Purpose	Key Questions
Amenability to regulations underpinning the E3 Program	Ensure that direct regulation by the E3 Program is the most effective mechanism to solve the issue.	• Does the problem warrant regulatory intervention? • Is this project the most suitable/ feasible intervention to address the problem? • Is the E3 Program the appropriate program to implement this solution? • Does this project complement/ maximise the impacts of any programs and initiatives across jurisdictions?
Alternatives to regulation under the E3 Program	Prevent unnecessary or duplicative regulation.	• Are there any existing regulations related to this project? • Have existing regulations sufficiently resolved the issue? • Would it be more effective to revise existing regulations?

Table 2. Prioritisation principles for ranking chosen projects within the E3 Program's budget and resourcing

Principle	Purpose	Key Questions
Urgency	Identify whether there are time sensitivities or windows of opportunity for the project.	• When must this project be completed by? • How flexible is the deadline for this project? • Are there any opportunities that would necessitate changing the flow of the project?
Authorising environment	Recognise whether any systematic, political, or infrastructural barriers exist that may threaten or enable the implementation of the project.	• Is this project influenced by political factors? • Are major stakeholders, such as industry participants, supportive of this project? • How challenging would it be to surmount major stakeholder opposition to this project?
Delivery timeframe	Understand the project's trajectory from start to finish.	• How long will this project take? • Has this project been delayed? If yes, why? • Is this project proceeding at a reasonable pace?
Implementation readiness	Identify whether additional support is necessary in the development and implementation of this project.	• Is there any research that must be completed prior to project implementation? • Do any novel systems or frameworks need to be developed prior to implementation?

Principle	Purpose	Key Questions
Resource balancing	Understand how resource constraints can impact project progress.	• Are there sufficient resources to support the completion of this project? • What is the leading entity's capacity for this project? • How can resources be distributed between jurisdictions to ensure the completion of this project?
***Potential* benefits balance**	Although exact quantitative and qualitative data may not be available at this stage, identify the *potential* savings, reach and return in the assessment of how to prioritise a project relative to other projects.	• How significant are the *potential* benefits that can be achieved from this project? • Is there existing data about projected benefits from pursuing this project? • How significant are the *potential* benefits from this project relative to others in the Workplan?

Table 3. Principles to track project progress and budget against the E3 Workplan

	Roles and responsibilities		
Stage	Project Lead	E3 Chair/Secretariat	E3 Steering Committee
Project initiation	• Socialise the project ideas with the E3 Steering Committee prior to the budget process (e.g. 2 months before budget process) to allow the E3 Steering Committee time to understand and consider the project ideas. • This could be a short project brief, accompanied by a short information sharing session with the E3 Steering Committee for preliminary discussions.	• Flag with E3 Steering Committee members the budget process and timelines at the beginning of each year, or at least 2 months before the actual process, for E3 Steering Committee members to come up with project ideas and have sufficient time to prepare a project brief. • Facilitate sharing sessions amongst the E3 Steering Committee to populate new project ideas well in advance of the budget process.	• Actively participate in providing comments, inputs and recommendations for the project ideas. • Flag in a timely manner any concerns with the project ideas. • Seek to resolve the concerns and assist the Project Lead to improve the bids in a collaborative and constructive way.
Project approval	• Lead the project bid to address the principles set out in Table 1 of the E3 Implementation Plan, and to seek approvals at E3 Steering Committee, EEWG and ECSOG levels. • Seek to resolve any concerns from jurisdictions to improve project budget bids towards consensus.	• Ensure how projects are considered and approved following principles in Table 1 of the E3 Implementation Plan, and conform to ECSA budget and development protocols, as well as terms of reference of the E3 Program.	• Flag and explain concerns of the project bids in a timely manner, and in a collaborative and constructive way. • Follow principles in Table 1 of the E3 Implementation Plan to assess each project bid in a fair and transparent manner. • Seek to resolve any concerns with Project Lead and E3 Steering Committee members in good faith to improve project budget bids towards consensus.

Stage	Roles and responsibilities		
	Project Lead	E3 Chair/Secretariat	E3 Steering Committee
Project delivery and management	• Accountable to mobilise resources necessary to deliver the project. • Regular reporting to the E3 Steering Committee regarding project progress against budget and timeline. • Flag any concerns and risks that hinder the delivery of the project to the E3 Steering Committee. • Involve the E3 Steering Committee where relevant and feasible in different stages of the project (e.g., scoping, research, CRIS, DRIS, engagement with the labs and consultants). • Regularly review and re-assess the objectives and the scope of the project. • Rescope the project when necessary, and in certain circumstances, consider terminating the project to release E3 Program resources for reallocation for other projects to be prioritised.	• Routinely collect updates and circulate E3 Program monthly report with E3 Steering Committee members. • Include project tracking process against Workplan and budget as an agenda item for regular E3 Steering Committee meetings. • Govern overall progress of all E3 Program projects and flag any concerns/risks of any E3 Program projects to the E3 Steering Committee. • Flag any wider contextual situations (e.g., ECMC, ECSOG, EEWG) that might affect E3 Program projects. • Facilitate routine review of the E3 Workplan for inclusion and prioritisation of E3 Program projects.	• Actively support project delivery and management by Project Lead. • Flag any wider contextual situations across jurisdictions that might affect E3 Program projects. • Contribute to assess project progress and routine review of E3 Workplan for inclusion and prioritisation of E3 Program projects.

Action

1. The E3 Program will actively use the principles outlined in this Implementation Plan at Tables 1-3 when determining new projects for inclusion and for progressing projects in the annual E3 Workplan. These principles and associated questions should be used when pitching and prioritising projects for the E3 Workplan and actively engaged with during E3 Steering Committee meetings.

B2 - E3 Integrity

Regulation and enforcement are an integral part of any regulatory intervention. While the E3 Program focuses on policy proposal development, the considerations in each proposal already include considerations in terms of whether it is feasible for enforcement from the perspective of regulators, businesses and consumers.

Regulation and enforcement have a two-way relationship. Enforcement is to implement regulation through the regulators, but also to inform regulation where changes or improvements need to be made to reflect the practicality of enforcement.

Actions

1. Enhance trans-Tasman cooperation between the two regulators: GEMS in Australia and EECA in New Zealand.
2. Identify compliance challenges that would require regulatory changes to inform the E3 Program policy proposal development process.
3. Undertake compliance monitoring and follow-up actions to support regulated parties to comply.

B3 - E3 Communication

This is an additional enabler to those agreed to by ECMC, and there are three objectives for E3 Program communication:

1. Communicate to amplify the impact of the E3 Program
2. Communicate to target behavioural change
3. Communicate to learn and share international best practices

The E3 Program has a track record of improving energy efficiency performance of products for over 20 years. The success stories of the E3 Program should be escalated to senior leaders across E3 Program jurisdictions to promote the role of the E3 Program and ensure the resources needed for it to deliver its impacts are secured. These include the following, but are not limited to:

- how the E3 Program enables trans-Tasman alignment of energy efficiency regulations and ensures that the trans-Tasman market does not become a dumping ground for poor quality products, while at the same time achieving administrative efficiencies, facilitating trade, and reducing business costs;
- how the E3 Program contributes to energy security and affordability; and
- how the E3 Program aligns with energy transition approaches across different jurisdictions.

The success stories of the E3 Program should also be communicated to wider public stakeholders, including businesses and consumers, to drive the behavioural change towards clean and clever energy use; as well as international fora such as the IEA and Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) for sharing and learning international best practices.

Actions

1. Develop consistent and coherent narratives and positive stories about the E3 Program for communication across E3 Program jurisdictions.
2. Consider data insights and analytic tools to fill in current data gaps (e.g. sales data) and use data to promote the impacts of the E3 Program at national and jurisdictional levels. A solution to the E3 Program's data gaps is required as soon as possible.
3. Continue to build and maintain collaborative working relationships with international associations, forums, organisations, experts, peak bodies, and engage with those through meetings and projects to enhance sharing and learning of international practices.

Glossary

Term	Meaning
CER	Consumer Energy Resources (Australia). Consumer energy resources (CER) are consumers' resources that generate or store electricity and includes flexible loads that can alter demand in response to external signals. CER includes rooftop solar, batteries, electric vehicle chargers, and controlled loads such as water heaters and air conditioners.
CO_2	Carbon dioxide.
Commercial and industrial products	Commercial and industrial products tend to be equipment found in non-residential facilities such as shops, restaurants, offices, industrial premises, hotels, schools and hospitals.
COP	Conference of the Parties. It is the United Nations' annual Climate Change Conference, where countries assess progress, make decisions and agree on climate action commitments.
CRIS	Consultation regulation impact statement.
DCCEEW	Commonwealth Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (Australia).
Demand flexibility	Demand flexibility is the capability to vary discretionary consumer demand for electricity in response to market signals, to lower bills and help optimise system infrastructure and renewables through energy load shifting.
Demand-side	Actions taken to reduce or alter energy usage, encompassing techniques such as energy efficiency, energy management, demand response, demand flexibility and demand management.
DER	Distributed energy resources (DER) is sometimes used to describe CER, but also includes larger assets such as community batteries installed in the distribution network.
DRIS	Decision regulation impact statement.
E3 Program	Equipment Energy Efficiency (E3) Program.
E3 Program jurisdictions	(Alphabetical) Australian Capital Territory, Australian Government, New South Wales, New Zealand Government, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria and Western Australia. Note the Northern Territory is not a party.
E3 Steering Committee	Membership consists of government representatives from the Australian, state and territory, and New Zealand government agencies. The E3 Steering Committee's conduct is in accordance with the GEMS IGA and where changes to energy efficiency requirements are being considered, the E3 Steering Committee prepares Impact Assessments, often called Regulation Impact Statements (RIS), for public comment and submissions. Hierarchy of committees in ascending decision-making order: E3 Steering Committee, EEWG, ECSOG, ECMC.
E3 Strategy	The E3 Strategy is a package that comprises of the E3 Strategic Plan, E3 Workplan and E3 Implementation Plan.

Term	Meaning
ECMC	Energy and Climate Change Ministerial Council. ECMC consists of energy and climate change ministers from the Australian Government, Australian state and territory governments, and the New Zealand Government.
ECSOG	The Energy and Climate Change Senior Officials Group (ECSOG) consists of senior executives from jurisdictional agencies and supports the Energy and Climate Change Ministerial Council (ECMC).
EECA	Energy Efficiency and Conservation Authority (New Zealand).
EEC Act	*Energy Efficiency and Conservation Act 2000* (New Zealand).
EEWG	The Energy Efficiency Working Group (EEWG) is a decision-making group consisting of government representatives from Australian, state and territory, and New Zealand agencies. It oversees and is advised by the E3 Steering Committee on E3 Program matters.
Energy efficiency	Energy efficiency means using less energy to perform the same task or produce the same result.
Energy performance	Energy performance is the broad management of energy demand, including energy efficiency; demand flexibility (or load shifting); and measures to support an evolving energy system.
ERL	Energy Rating Label.
GEMS	Greenhouse and Energy Minimum Standards (Australia).
GEMS Act	*Greenhouse and Energy Minimum Standards Act 2012* (Australia).
IGA	Inter-Governmental Agreement.
Industry	Industry in the context of the E3 Strategy generally means regulated industry, whether that be suppliers (manufacturers or importers) or commercial users of regulated products.
Interoperability	Interoperability describes the ability of two or more networks, systems, devices, applications, or components to share and readily use digital information securely and effectively.
Kt	Kilotons.
MEPL	Mandatory energy performance labelling.
MEPS	Minimum energy performance standards.
Mt	Megatons.
NCC	National Construction Code.
NABERS	National Australian Built Environment Rating System.
NatHERS	Nationwide House Energy Rating Scheme (Australia).
Peak demand	Peak demand is the maximum power requirement of a system at a given time; or the amount of power required to supply customers at times when need is greatest. During winter there are usually daily morning and evening demand peaks, while during summer this is usually only an afternoon demand peak.
RIS	Regulation impact statement.
Sales platforms	Sales platforms are tools used to facilitate the buying and selling of goods and services, both online and in-store.
TTMRA	Trans-Tasman Mutual Recognition Agreement (1997).
TTMR Act	*Trans-Tasman Mutual Recognition Act 1997.*

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