E3
Equipment Energy Efficiency

E3 Strategic 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.

Cataloguing data

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Ministers' Foreword

We are pleased to present the Equipment Energy Efficiency (E3) Strategic Plan, developed collaboratively by the Australian, state, territory and New Zealand governments through the E3 Program.

The Strategic Plan provides a long-term vision for the E3 Program, ensuring it remains responsive to rapid technological change, evolving consumer needs, and emerging energy trends. It sets out the direction for the next decade, out to 2035, focusing on improving energy performance to deliver real security and affordability benefits for households, businesses, and the energy system while also reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

Through the E3 Program, governments have worked together for over twenty years to make appliances and equipment more efficient, more affordable to run, and better suited to the way people live and work, saving Australians and New Zealanders billions of dollars in energy costs. Improving energy performance is one of the most practical and effective ways to help consumers save money, enhance comfort and resilience, and support business competitiveness.

Building on this foundation of strong collaboration, the E3 Strategic Plan identifies clear opportunities to 2035 to improve energy performance. This includes continuing to enhance the energy efficiency of products, expanding consumer access to information about energy saving products, and optimising the use of products in order to contribute to energy-system stability.

By aligning our efforts across Australia and New Zealand, we are maintaining a shared commitment to practical, coordinated action that supports households and businesses to reduce energy costs and strengthen our energy systems for the future.

Energy and Climate Change Ministerial Council, December 2025

The Hon Chris Bowen MP
Minister for Climate Change and Energy, Commonwealth

The Hon Josh Wilson MP
Assistant Minister for Climate Change and Energy & Assistant Minister for Emergency Management, Commonwealth

The Hon Simon Watts
Minister of Climate Change, Minister for Energy, Minister for Local Government & Minister of Revenue, New Zealand

Ms Suzanne Orr MLA
Minister for Climate Change, Environment, Energy and Water, Minister for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Affairs, Minister for Disability, Carers and Community Services & Minister for Seniors and Veterans, Australian Capital Territory

The Hon Penny Sharpe MLC
Minister for Climate Change, Minister for Energy, Minister for the Environment & Minister for Heritage, New South Wales

The Hon David Janetzki MP
Treasurer, Minister for Energy & Minister for Home Ownership, Queensland

The Hon Lucy Hood MP
Minister for Climate, Environment and Water, South Australia

The Hon Tom Koutsantonis MP
Treasurer & Minister for Energy and Mining, South Australia

The Hon Nick Duigan MLC
Minister for Energy and Renewables, Minister for Parks & Minister for Sport, Tasmania

The Hon Madeleine Ogilvie MP
Minister for Environment, Minister for Innovation, Science and the Digital Economy, Minister for Community and Multicultural Affairs & Minister for Arts and Heritage, Tasmania

The Hon Lily D'Ambrosio MP
Minister for Climate Action, Minister for Energy and Resources & Minister for the State Electricity Commission, Victoria

The Hon Amber-Jade Sanderson MLA
Minister for Energy and Decarbonisation; Manufacturing; Skills and TAFE; Pilbara, Western Australia

The Hon Don Punch MLA
Minister for Aboriginal Affairs; Water; Climate Resilience; South West, Western Australia

E3 Strategic Plan

Executive Summary

The Equipment Energy Efficiency Program (E3) Strategic Plan outlines the shared vision of the Australian, state and territory, and New Zealand governments to ensure that appliance and equipment energy efficiency measures continue to benefit consumers and support energy performance objectives. This is a 10-year plan until 2035 to outline the areas of focus for the E3 Program and to ensure that it remains responsive to emerging energy priorities.

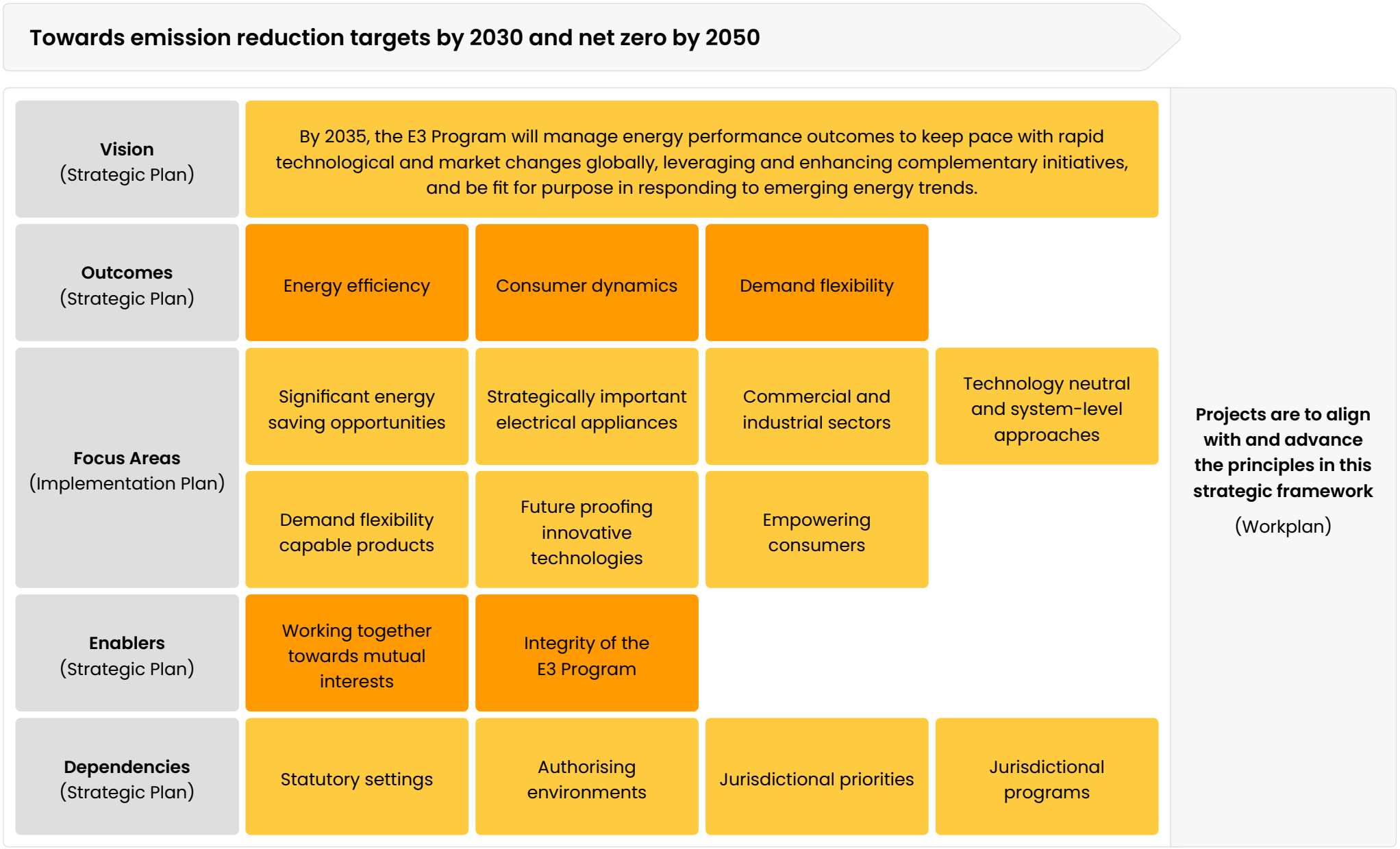
The E3 Strategy package includes the following foundational documents:

- **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 Strategic Plan has been approved by the Energy and Climate Change Ministerial Council.

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



Introduction

The Equipment Energy Efficiency (E3) Program is a multi-jurisdictional forum established in 1992 for collaboration on appliance and equipment energy efficiency initiatives and regulations. It is comprised of government representatives from the Australian Government, states and territories, and New Zealand. The E3 Program is governed by the Inter-Governmental Agreement (IGA) between Australia and New Zealand[1] and an IGA between the Australian Government and states and territories[2] (E3 Program jurisdictions), which outline the cooperative policy framework and funding arrangements for each jurisdiction.

The E3 Program's role in regulatory policy development is underpinned by national legislation in both countries: the *Greenhouse and Energy Minimum Standards Act 2012* (GEMS Act) in Australia, and the *Energy Efficiency and Conservation Act 2000* (EEC Act) in New Zealand, as well as the wider Trans-Tasman Mutual Recognition Agreement 1997 (TTMRA). Both sets of national legislation established regulatory bodies to oversee appliance and equipment energy efficiency regulation: Greenhouse and Energy Minimum Standards (GEMS) Regulator in Australia and the Energy Efficiency and Conservation Authority (EECA) in New Zealand.

These regulatory bodies have collaborated closely under the E3 Program, together with other E3 Program jurisdictions across the Australian states and territories, to develop trans-Tasman proposals to improve equipment energy efficiency, primarily through two key regulatory tools: (i) minimum energy performance standards (MEPS) and (ii) mandatory energy performance labelling (MEPL) (e.g. Energy Rating Label) (ERL). These tools, along with complementary educational and awareness initiatives such as the provision of information for both consumers and regulated industry on the EnergyRating.gov.au website, have advanced the goal of ensuring that the trans-Tasman market does not become a dumping ground for poor performing products, while simultaneously ensuring the trans-Tasman market keeps pace with international best practice and rapid technological developments. From 2011 to 2022, the E3 Program saved consumers between A$12 to A$18 billion in Australia[3], and NZ$2.6 billion in New Zealand (between 2002 – 2024)[4].

While the E3 Program has enhanced trade and regulatory efficiency in the trans-Tasman market, more opportunities exist to improve its agility and resilience. This is especially important given the fast-paced evolution of technology, markets, and international regulations, and in support of both countries' global commitments to doubling the average annual rate of energy efficiency improvements by 2030[5] and net zero targets by 2050[6].

Adapting to an evolving energy system

The E3 Program has historically focused on appliance and equipment energy efficiency regulation to reduce energy bills for households and businesses which results in significant cost savings, drives energy efficiency improvements in appliances and equipment, and reduces greenhouse gas emissions from appliance and equipment use. These objectives remain important as governments of both countries work to enhance consumer wellbeing and progress toward net zero emissions by 2050.

Shifts in the energy landscape across Australia and New Zealand have created demand for the E3 Program to expand its impact. Electricity generation in both countries is predicted to shift increasingly to renewable sources. Australia has committed to achieve 82% of all electricity generation from renewables by 2030[7], while New Zealand has a goal to double renewable energy generation by 2050[8]. Improving the energy efficiency of appliances and equipment makes it easier and more cost-effective to transition to a net zero-compatible energy system[9, 10].

In addition to its benefits in supporting the transition to a renewable energy system, demand-side energy reductions lead to lower electricity bill costs for households and businesses and are recognised by the International Energy Agency as the "single best approach" for delivering cost savings to consumers[11]. Beyond economic benefits, demand-side energy reductions contribute to emission reductions, though these reductions will decrease as the energy system transitions to predominantly renewable generation.

Concurrently with demand-side energy reductions, energy efficiency improvements also contribute to peak load reductions, a critical component in enabling the transition to a net zero energy system. By reducing peak demand, energy efficiency improvements ease strain on electricity generation and distribution systems by ensuring that variable renewable power sources can meet periods of high consumer demand. As the energy system evolves and the amount of electricity from renewable sources increases, reducing peak demand and implementing other demand redistribution strategies – including load-shifting and demand flexibility - will become increasingly important in delivering an electricity system in the long-term interests of consumers.

In addition to its core focus on energy efficiency, the E3 Program is now faced with an opportunity to broaden its scope (in collaboration with national workstreams focused on consumer energy resources) to include the support of smart interoperability for appliances across the energy system. To realise the benefits of peak demand reduction, appliances and equipment must be able to communicate effectively within the energy system, enabling a more efficient system-wide energy management approach. This can be achieved by promoting the availability and market adoption of products capable of demand flexibility. This approach would contribute to energy security, affordability and stability of the wider energy system.

The E3 Program is now at an inflection point, where energy efficiency offers a dual opportunity: 1) to fulfill its established objectives of achieving cost savings, efficiency improvements, and emissions reductions through energy efficiency, and 2) to ensure appliance and equipment energy performance approaches align with the needs of an evolving electricity system. Realising both opportunities will require a fundamental shift in approach. Reframing the priorities, vision, and purpose of the E3 Program is a critical opportunity to broaden the E3 Program's role and priorities to better support consumers and meet the evolving demands of the energy system.

Vision and the purpose of the E3 Strategic Plan

This E3 Strategic Plan is intended to set a clear, ambitious direction for the E3 Program over the next 10 years to guide the direction and delivery of proposals to improve the energy performance of appliances and equipment in Australia and New Zealand. The E3 Strategic Plan is to be reviewed at the five-year mark and updated if necessary. The review is to be completed by the E3 Steering Committee, and any findings and updates are to be agreed to by the Energy and Climate Change Ministerial Council (ECMC), following oversight of the Energy Efficiency Working Group (EEWG) and the Energy and Climate Change Senior Officials Group (ECSOG). While additional fiscal appropriations and amendments to the governing legislation – i.e. the GEMS Act and the EEC Act – will be necessary in the near future to fulfill the vision, mission, and values of the E3 Strategic Plan by 2035, it is the purpose of this document to lay out the strategic framework necessary to drive coordinated action, policy development, and program implementation across Australia, states and territories, and New Zealand.

Table 1: Vision, Mission, and Values of the E3 Program

Vision	Mission Statement	Values
By 2035, the E3 Program will manage energy performance outcomes to keep pace with rapid technological and market changes globally, leveraging and enhancing complementary initiatives, and be fit for purpose in responding to emerging energy trends.	The E3 Program's purpose is to ensure that households and businesses in Australia and New Zealand have access to energy efficient appliances and equipment, have sufficient information to make informed purchasing decisions, and have access to appliances and equipment that are capable of demand flexibility.	• Commitment to continuous improvements to energy efficiency performance across residential, commercial and industrial sectors. • Driving behavioural change towards higher uptake of energy efficient equipment across trans-Tasman markets. • Agile yet resilient regulation developed by evidence-based policy and delivered through effective use of MEPS and MEPL, amongst other tools. • Regulatory alignment across trans-Tasman markets and with best practices internationally. • Supporting, complementing and collaborating with energy efficiency initiatives across E3 Program jurisdictions where appropriate.

The Australian, state and territory, and New Zealand governments aim to improve energy performance and facilitate access to energy efficient appliances and equipment for consumers by keeping pace with global markets and making information on energy efficiency readily available. In the regional and global context of the energy transition, energy efficiency plays a crucial role in reducing demand on the electricity system and reducing energy-related emissions. The E3 Program is committed to best practice regulation, ensuring consistency and alignment with broader energy policies and complementary regulatory schemes. The E3 Program values innovation and aims to engage in the strategic use of tools to promote energy efficiency in appliances and equipment, with proactive evaluation to ensure that its approach and regulatory settings continue to deliver benefits to consumers and support energy system stability.

Outcomes of the E3 Strategic Plan

The vision of the E3 Program is supported by three central pillars:

1. Energy Efficiency
2. Consumer Dynamics
3. Demand Flexibility

These outcomes aim to contribute to a resilient energy system while enhancing energy security and affordability for consumers. These strategic outcomes are intended to serve as a guiding framework for the E3 Program, shaping its overall direction and informing the principles that underpin project selection and implementation[12].

Outcome 1: Energy efficiency

Energy efficiency remains a fundamental objective of the E3 Program. During the 28th annual United Nations Climate Change Conference, Australia and New Zealand both agreed to the global target of doubling the rate of energy efficiency improvements by 2030. The continued work of the E3 Program will be critical to trans-Tasman contributions to this global commitment.

The E3 Program will continue to facilitate improvements to the energy efficiency performance of Australian and New Zealand households and businesses, ensuring that more energy efficient products are available on the market for everyone. Taking into account the nature of the energy transition in each country and jurisdiction, this involves prioritising, regulating and raising MEPS for significant energy-consuming products with the largest likely impact on savings on energy costs for both households and businesses, and for reducing energy consumption and emissions.

Through robust regulations promoting energy efficiency, the E3 Program protects our regional market from poorly performing appliances and equipment that cannot be sold in other international markets. This protects Australia and New Zealand from becoming a dumping ground for environmentally harmful, low-efficiency products and protects consumers from purchasing inefficient products that have lower upfront costs but are more expensive to operate in the long term.

The E3 Program will continue to ensure that households and businesses have access to high-performing, efficient products to reduce both emissions and energy consumption costs. With the assistance of legislative amendments, the E3 Program will also be able to expand its focus to the commercial and industrial sectors, assisting businesses in understanding, identifying, and implementing energy performance improvements they might not otherwise pursue independently, also resulting in costs saving for businesses.

Outcome 2: Consumer dynamics

The E3 Program will inform and empower consumers by providing clear guidance and accessible information to help them manage energy performance upgrades.

This objective includes continuing to support the application of MEPL in Australia and New Zealand, as well as reforming labelling in ways appropriate to enhance its influence and provide for better information for consumers. The regulators in both Australia and New Zealand require certain products to display an Energy Rating Label (ERL) (noting the label varies from product to product), enabling consumers to compare the efficiency of products of the same category and make informed purchasing decisions. The E3 Program will continue to support the maintenance, expansion and improvement of the Energy Rating Label (ERL), ensuring that labels are effectively applied to appropriate products and available on all sales platforms, in line with international best practice.

The E3 Program will also continue to use regulatory and non-regulatory tools to ensure consumers have comprehensive information on efficiency to assist their purchasing decisions. Equipping consumers with essential knowledge, including not only efficiency, but also technology type and fuel source, is critical to empowering choice and facilitating energy costs savings, and encouraging the adoption of products aligned with energy and emissions goals. Ensuring that comprehensive information is widely available to consumers, including at the point-of-sale or through engagement with existing energy management programs like the NatHERS Whole of Home rating tool, is important for the success of this outcome[13].

Outcome 3: Demand flexibility

The E3 Program will continue to investigate opportunities to support the effective operation of energy markets by ensuring smart appliances and equipment capable of shifting their energy use are available to consumers. These investigations will build on and continue the significant policy work the E3 Program has already contributed to in the area of demand flexible capability in appliances and equipment for over a decade. Demand flexible products can help manage peak demand constraints in the electricity system, contribute to managing minimum demand issues, support the use of renewable energy and support consumers to optimise home energy use. Concurrently with promoting demand flexible capabilities for products, the E3 Program will seek opportunities to support the electricity system and empower energy users by ensuring demand flexible capable appliances and equipment are widely available and are being adopted by consumers.

Demand flexibility initiatives of the E3 Program will need to align with existing initiatives. In Australia, demand flexibility initiatives will need to align with the National Consumer Energy Resources (CER) Roadmap, which outlines a national strategy to enabling the efficient, effective, and equitable integration of demand flexible appliances and equipment into the energy system. In New Zealand, the government has recently integrated demand flexible regulatory capabilities into the Energy Efficiency and Conservation regime, while wider energy system reforms to enable demand flexibility such as market settings are overseen by other regulatory bodies. In both countries, the E3 Program will need to align with existing regulatory approaches to ensure that future approaches to regulation are complementary, consistent and robust.

Legislative changes to both the GEMS Act and EEC Act are also necessary to allow for comprehensive demand flexible capability regulation. This is an area that requires support and resourcing if the E3 Program is to effectively regulate demand flexible capabilities moving forward.

Enablers of the E3 Strategic Plan

The E3 Program's success relies on key enablers that support its goals and ensure effective implementation of energy performance measures. These enablers provide a strong foundation for achieving desired outcomes.

Enabler 1: Working together towards mutual interests

The E3 Program supports the collective goals of the Australian, state and territory, and New Zealand governments to expand, strengthen and streamline energy efficiency initiatives in all jurisdictions within Australia and New Zealand. It does this by serving as a collaborative forum for jurisdictions to exchange insights, align on common priorities, and apply insights to upcoming initiatives. The E3 Program is a participatory tool that empowers parties to collaborate to overcome challenges and drive progress in appliance and equipment efficiency initiatives across the region.

The E3 Program will continue to ensure close alignment on trans-Tasman energy efficiency regulations, leveraging the expertise and capacity of both Australian and New Zealand government bodies to maximise policy effectiveness. In addition to trans-Tasman alignment, the E3 Program will continue to support separate but complementary jurisdictional programs and policies of the states and territories to advance energy efficiency at the local level. The E3 Program plays the important role of supporting a range of energy policies such as jurisdictional whitelists and incentive schemes that leverage the outcomes achieved from the E3 Program and regulators. Any new policies that jurisdictions implement that leverage the E3 Program and its regulatory data will need to be designed and implemented in close collaboration with the Australian and New Zealand regulators.

Enabler 2: Integrity of the E3 Program

The Australian and New Zealand regulators will continue to work together to foster the integrity of the E3 Program and deliver best-practice regulation. This partnership focuses on aligning approaches, sharing regulatory best practices, managing risks appropriately, and developing regulatory frameworks that facilitate technological improvements, consumer needs, and energy goals.

The Australian and New Zealand regulators will also maintain rigorous compliance and enforcement activities to support and encourage compliance from regulated parties. They will ensure that these joint efforts in energy efficiency are implemented for the benefit of both business and residential consumers.

Dependencies of the E3 Strategy

Dependencies affect the ability to effectively deliver on the E3 Strategy by 2035.

Dependency 1: Statutory settings

Regulation is an important tool in helping Australia and New Zealand to maximise energy efficiency that supports shifting the energy system towards decarbonisation and achieving net zero outcomes.

Energy efficiency regulation in Australia and New Zealand relies on statutory settings detailed in the GEMS and EEC Acts respectively. Legislation must be fit for purpose, regularly reviewed and refreshed, and should be an effective means for establishing a foundation for regulation. Regulation must be proportional, risk- and evidence-based, and implemented in a way that does not stifle or impede technological innovation.

For the E3 Strategic Plan to be achievable, the legislative frameworks must be reviewed and where relevant, amended to support the outcomes that are proposed. This is critical for pursuing the ambitions outlined across the E3 Strategy for regulating demand flexible capability comprehensively, and important commercial and industrial equipment. Without the requisite and timely legislative amendments and associated increases to regulatory resourcing, this plan will not be able to be realised in full. Ideally, legislative changes are pursued in the next one to three years to be able to achieve E3 Strategy outcomes. The next formal opportunity to review the GEMS Act is in 2027, in the absence of government decisions to embark on a revision of the GEMS Act before this time. Similar legislative changes to the EEC Act are already being considered in New Zealand, with amendments envisaged to be introduced in the next year or so.

Dependency 2: Authorising environments

The authorising environments are the political contexts that influence the policy direction of the E3 Program. Changes in authorising environments across jurisdictions that affect ambitions and commitments for decarbonisation and energy efficiency regulation can affect the E3 Program's ability to achieve the outcomes of the E3 Strategy, as outlined in the E3 Strategic Plan and E3 Implementation Plan. As the E3 Program is a collaboration between all member jurisdictions, changes in political contexts in any jurisdiction has the capacity to impact the outcomes for the E3 Program as a whole. Jurisdictions will continue to collaborate to ensure the E3 Program is agile and responsive to the wider authorising environments.

Dependency 3: Jurisdictional priorities

Even if the authorising environments in a jurisdiction remain the same, it is possible for jurisdictional priorities to change due to external events. This can also affect the pace of delivery of the E3 Strategy. In these circumstances, the long history of collaboration amongst E3 Program jurisdictions and the continued ability to be responsive to changing priorities across jurisdictions remains important.

Dependency 4: Jurisdictional programs

Jurisdictional programs such as whitelists and incentive schemes can influence the E3 Program and the delivery of the E3 Strategy, and vice versa. It is important to ensure alignment between the E3 Program initiatives and jurisdictional initiatives where possible, and to collaborate closely on developing initiatives that complement the E3 Program.

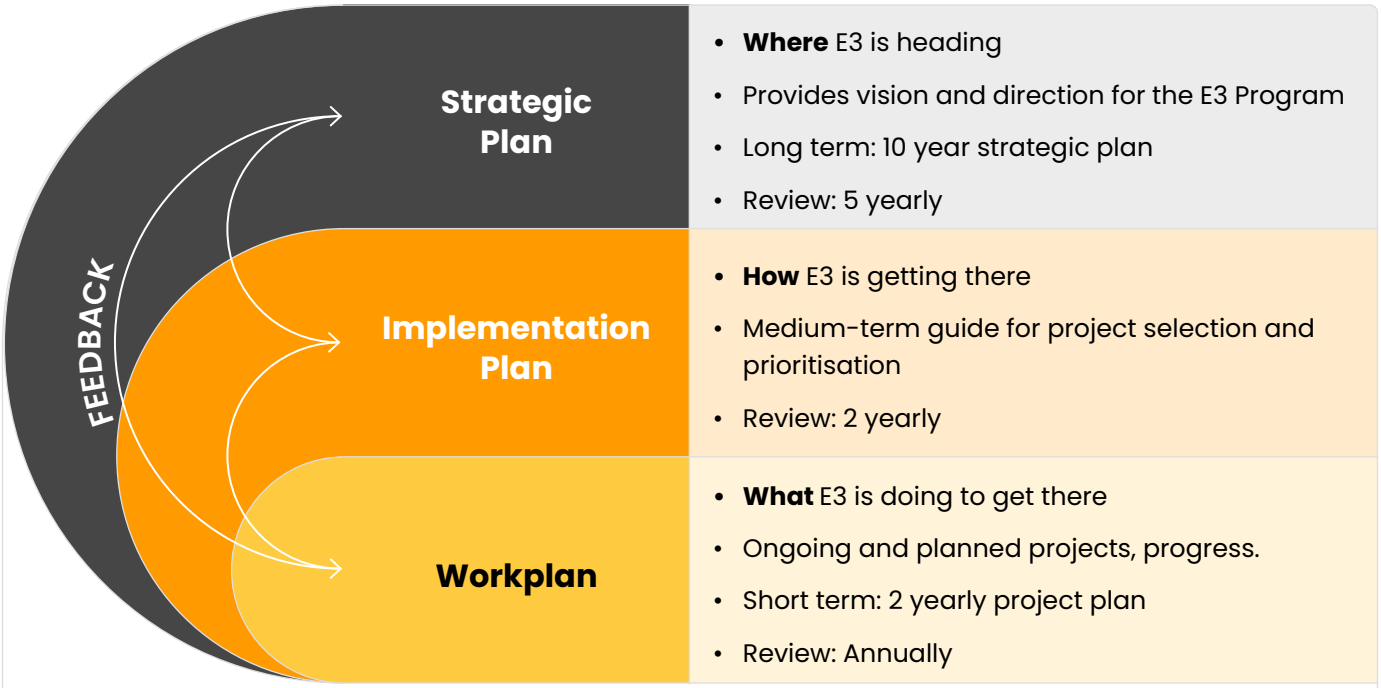
Adjoining foundational documents: E3 Implementation Plan and Workplan

The Strategic Plan is a high-level document that outlines the broad vision and direction of the E3 Program until 2035. To deliver the outcomes identified in this Strategic Plan, the E3 Implementation Plan and Workplan have been developed to guide actions at a more granular level for the E3 Program.

The **Workplan** is a document that addresses in detail which projects are being progressed by the E3 Program, the current project stage, expected timeline, and other factors. The Workplan is used to monitor the progress of ongoing projects and plan upcoming projects for the immediate future. This document is updated annually to reflect changes in priorities, progress, and more.

The **Implementation Plan** is a mid-term document that brings together the Strategic Plan, which addresses the long-term priorities of the E3 Program, and the Workplan, which reflects ongoing and planned projects. This is the document that indicates how the ambitions in the E3 Strategic Plan will be implemented and will guide the direction of projects in the annual workplans. This document will be reviewed every two years, and if deemed necessary by EEWG, it will be updated to ensure that projects in the E3 Workplan are proceeding according to the vision, mission, and values as recognised in the E3 Strategic Plan.

***Figure 2*: Link between the Strategic Plan, Implementation Plan and Workplan**



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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