

## **EXPLANATORY STATEMENT**

Issued by the authority of the Parliamentary Secretary for Climate Change and Energy  
Efficiency

*Greenhouse and Energy Minimum Standards Act 2012*

*Greenhouse and Energy Minimum Standards (Transformers and Electronic Step-down Converters for ELV Lamps) Determination 2012*

### **Purpose**

The *Greenhouse and Energy Minimum Standards (Transformers and Electronic Step-down Converters for ELV Lamps) Determination 2012* (**Determination**) establishes minimum energy efficiency, energy labelling, high efficiency level and product performance requirements, and associated requirements for conducting tests, for transformers and electronic step-down converters for ELV lamps (**extra low voltage lighting converters**).

The Determination is one of an initial suite of 19 determinations by which responsibility for the regulation of energy efficiency and energy labelling has been transitioned from the States and Territories to the Commonwealth.

### **Background**

The *Greenhouse and Energy Minimum Standards Act 2012* (**Act**) establishes a national framework for regulating the energy efficiency of products supplied or used within Australia, implementing Australian Government and the Council of Australian Governments (**COAG**) commitments to establish national legislation to regulate energy efficiency and labelling standards for appliances and other products. The national legislation permits the Australian Government to set mandatory minimum efficiency requirements for products, to drive greater energy efficiency for regulated products. The Act also allows the Australian Government to set nationally-consistent labelling requirements, to increase Australians' awareness of options to improve energy efficiency and reduce energy consumption, energy costs and greenhouse gas emissions. The national framework replaced seven state and territory legislative frameworks, harmonising the regulation of equipment energy efficiency.

Under the previous state and territory legislative frameworks, Minimum Energy Performance Standards (**MEPS**) and energy labelling requirements were set out in Australian or Australian/New Zealand Standards and incorporated by reference in regulations, which were usually made under the relevant state or territory electrical safety legislation. It was intended that the transition to Commonwealth regulation would, to the greatest extent possible, simply reproduce the regulatory requirements that existed under state and territory law. As a result, the practice of setting the requirements by reference to the relevant Australian or Australian/New Zealand Standards has been continued in this initial suite of determinations made under the Act, albeit with some departures in order to enshrine in the law various rulings made

over time by state regulators, and certain administrative practices that had developed over time in the COAG Equipment Energy Efficiency Program (**E3 Program**), to provide certainty to the regulated community.

Selected definitions and text are extracted in the GEMS Determinations from the relevant Australian or Australian/New Zealand Standards. This is done with the intention of making it possible to determine if a product is covered (or excluded) by the GEMS Determination without having to refer to the relevant standard.

Energy labelling requirements primarily relate to requirements for the display of energy rating labels, such as those commonly seen on products including refrigerators, dishwashers and televisions, amongst others. Energy rating labels allow consumers to compare the energy consumption of similar products, and factor potential cost savings into their purchasing decision. For some products labelling requirements also relate to specific information that must be marked on the product itself or the box in which it is supplied.

Other regulatory requirements include requirements relating to high efficiency levels, product performance, and the impact of the product on the environment or the health of human beings:

- *High efficiency level* requirements allow suppliers or manufacturers to differentiate more efficient products in the market where the product does not carry an energy rating label, provided they meet a specified efficiency benchmark over and above the nominated GEMS level requirements.
- *Product performance* requirements are intended to ensure that minimum efficiency requirements or a higher number of stars on an energy rating label are not achieved by reducing the effectiveness of the product in its primary function. An example of this is the setting of minimum requirements for soil removal for clothes washers.
- Requirements in relation to the *impact of a product on the environment or the health of human beings* are intended to ensure that greater energy efficiency does not come at the expense of the environment or human health. An example of this is the setting of a maximum limit for the amount of mercury that may be contained in a compact fluorescent or linear fluorescent lamp. Some level of mercury is necessary for these energy efficient lamps to operate so limits are set to keep mercury content within safe levels for human health and the environment.

### **Legislative basis**

Under subsection 23(1) of the Act the Minister may, by legislative instrument, make a determination (a GEMS determination) that specifies one or more classes of products if the products in those classes use energy or affect the amount of energy used by other products. A GEMS determination is the vehicle by which energy efficiency requirements (GEMS level requirements), energy labelling requirements (GEMS labelling requirements) for classes of products and other requirements for a product class are established.

Under section 25 of the Act the GEMS level requirements specified in a GEMS determination may be:

- requirements relating to one or more of the following:
  - the amount of energy used in operating products in relevant product classes;
  - the amount of greenhouse gases resulting from operating products in the relevant product class;
  - the effect of those products on the amount of energy used by operating other products; and
- requirements for conducting tests in relation to products in the relevant product class in order to determine whether the products meet the specified requirements.

Under section 26 of the Act the GEMS labelling requirements specified in a GEMS determination may be:

- requirements relating to the information that must be communicated in connection with supplying or offering to supply products in the relevant product class;
- requirements relating to the manner in which that information must be communicated; and
- requirements for conducting tests in relation to products in the relevant product class in order to determine whether the products meet the specified requirements.

Under section 27 of the Act other requirements that may be specified in a GEMS determination are:

- requirements for products in the relevant product class to meet a specified level (the high efficiency level);
- requirements relating to the performance of products in the relevant product class;
- requirements relating to the impact of products in that product class on the environment or on the health of human beings;
- requirements for conducting tests in relation to products in the relevant product class in order to determine whether the products meet the specified requirements; and
- requirements of a kind specified in the regulations for the purposes of this paragraph.

## **Consultation**

The Australian Government conducted extensive consultation with Australian businesses throughout the development of the Act. In the development of this Determination, Australian businesses were further consulted on ‘family of models’ circumstances in the Determinations (discussed below). Australian businesses were not consulted on the other provisions of this Determination (or the other Determinations in the initial suite of 19) as those provisions reproduce the requirements that existed under state and territory legislation.

Industry stakeholders representing all regulated product types were consulted in June and July 2012 on a proposed approach to the circumstances in which two or more models of products could be in a family of models. The aim of the consultation was to develop a streamlined and consistent approach to families of models across all product types. The consultation raised some general issues and some specific issues that are unique to particular product classes. It was decided that these issues could only be addressed with a detailed review of each of the family of models circumstances for each product type. A commitment was made to review the family of models treatment under GEMS for each product type over time. Lighting products have already been reviewed, and the results of the review were incorporated into the relevant determinations in the initial suite of 19. For products that have not had a review it was decided that the family of models treatment in previous state and territory regulation and practice would be carried over in the GEMS Determinations.

Extensive consultation was undertaken with state and territory government policy officers, state regulators, and technical consultants to ensure that the requirements established in the Determinations did not go beyond the scope of the previously existing state and territory requirements. The draft determinations were amended to reflect the outcome of the consultations.

## **Regulatory Impact**

A comprehensive COAG Regulatory Impact Statement (the GEMS RIS) was prepared as part of the process of developing the Act. The regulatory proposals encapsulated by the Determinations fall within the scope of the GEMS RIS, and only reproduce regulatory requirements for business that already existed under state and territory legislation. Consequently, no further regulatory impact analysis was considered necessary in relation to the regulatory proposal.

## **Detailed description of the Determination**

Details of the Determination are set out at Attachment A.

## **Statement of compatibility with human rights**

A statement of compatibility with human rights for the purposes of Part 3 of the *Human Rights (Parliamentary Scrutiny) Act 2011* is set out at Attachment B.

## **Details of the Determination**

### **Section 1 – Name of Determination**

This section sets out the title of the Determination.

### **Section 2 – Commencement**

This section provides that the Determination commences the day after it is registered on the Federal Register of Legislative Instruments. The default 12 month period that otherwise applies to the commencement of a GEMS determination, as provided for by paragraph 34(a) of the Act, is not necessary with respect to this Determination because it reproduces in Commonwealth law the energy efficiency and energy labelling requirements that previously existed in state and territory legislation.

### **Section 3 – Definitions**

This section sets out definitions for key terms used in the Determination. The definitions include:

- definitions relating to the various Australian/New Zealand Standards by which the requirements of the Determination are specified;
- a definition of “extra low voltage lighting converter”, which is given a meaning modified from the meaning in AS/NZS 4879.1:2008;
- definitions of other terms related to “extra low voltage lighting converter”, which are given the same meaning as in AS/NZS 4879.1:2008;
- a definition of “IEC Standard”, which is a standard published by, or on behalf of, the International Electrotechnical Commission;
- a definition of “CIE Standard”, which is a standard published by, or on behalf of, the International Commission on Illumination; and
- a definition of “standard”, which means an Australian Standard, an Australian/New Zealand Standard, an IEC Standard or any other equivalent document.

### **Section 4 – Interpretation**

Section 4 provides guidance for interpreting certain aspects of the Determination.

#### Subsection 4(1)

The purpose of this subsection is to avoid any inconsistency in terminology between the Determination (and other elements of the GEMS legislation) and the standards referenced in section 3 of the Determination. It indicates that where a term used in the Determination is not defined in any part of the GEMS legislation, but is defined in a standard referenced in section 3, for the purposes of the Determination the term has the meaning set out in the applicable standard.

#### Subsection 4(2)

Unless otherwise specified, the applicable version of a document incorporated by reference in a legislative instrument is the version that existed on the date the instrument came into force. This is made clear for standards specifically referenced in section 3 of the Determination. However, often these standards refer to other standards or documents which also contain requirements that must be applied to give effect to the Determination or a standard referred to in the Determination. The purpose of this subsection is to make clear that the applicable version of these further documents is also the version that existed on the day the Determination came into force.

### **Section 5 – Specified product classes covered by the Determination**

Section 5 sets out the scope of the Determination with respect to the class of products that it covers.

#### Subsection 5(1)

Subsection 5(1) provides that the Determination covers extra low voltage lighting converters, as defined in section 3, in the product classes set out in subsection 5(2), which are used in Class III luminaires or in SELV lighting systems with a rated load up to and including 500 Volt-amperes. This reflects the scope of the regulations for this product type under the previous state and territory legislation, as it was set out in the Australian/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 4879.2:2010 (*Performance of transformers and electronic step-down convertors for ELV lamps - Part 2: Minimum Energy Performance Standards (MEPS) requirements*).

#### Subsection 5(2)

Subsection 5(2) specifies the product classes that are covered by the Determination. This subsection establishes two product classes for extra low voltage lighting converters covered by the Determination, based on the rated power of the individual product.

#### Subsection 5(3)

This subsection defines, for the purposes of section 5, the terms “class III luminaire” and “SELV”, which have the meaning given in AS/NZS 4879.1:2008.

### **Section 6 – GEMS level requirements**

Section 6 specifies GEMS level requirements for energy use for extra low voltage lighting converters covered by the Determination, including requirements for conducting tests in order to demonstrate compliance with the energy use requirements, under section 25 of the Act.

### Subsection 6(1)

This subsection provides that the GEMS level requirements are those set out in clause 4.2 of AS/NZS 4879.2:2010 in relation to the MEPS efficiency level at full load.

### Subsection 6(2)

This subsection specifies that the requirements for conducting tests are those set out in clause 4.1 of AS/NZS 4879.2:2010.

## **Section 7 – GEMS labelling requirements**

Section 7 specifies GEMS labelling requirements for extra low voltage lighting converters covered by the Determination under section 26 of the Act.

### Subsection 7(1)

This subsection provides that the GEMS labelling requirements are those set out in Appendix A of AS/NZS 4879.1:2008. These requirements only apply if the registrant chooses to mark the extra low voltage lighting converter with an energy performance mark.

## **Section 8 – Other GEMS requirements**

Section 8 specifies other GEMS requirements, in relation to both the high efficiency level and product performance, for extra low voltage lighting converters covered by the Determination, including requirements for conducting tests in order to demonstrate compliance with these requirements, under section 27 of the Act.

A high efficiency level is a concept that will help to distinguish the most efficient product models in each product class, assisting businesses to promote highly efficient products. Products need not meet the high efficiency level but those which do will be entitled to use the more distinctive high efficiency label and claim – for as long as they meet the high efficiency level (which may change over time to encourage greater efficiency).

Product performance requirements are intended to prevent products entering the Australian market that are designed to meet GEMS requirements but are unfit for the product's intended purpose.

### Subsection 8(1)

This subsection provides that the high efficiency level requirements are those set out in clause 4.2 of AS/NZS 4879.2:2010 in relation to the high efficiency level at full load, where a supplier of a product covered by the Determination claims that it is “high efficiency”, “efficient” or “energy efficient”.

### Subsection 8(2)

This subsection provides that the requirements relating to product performance are those set out in clause 5.5 of AS/NZS 4879.2:2010.

### Subsections 8(3)

This subsection specifies that the requirements for conducting tests are those set out in clause 4.1 of AS/NZS 4879.2:2010.

## **Section 9 – Family of models**

Section 28 of the Act provides that a GEMS determination must specify, for each product class covered by the determination, the circumstances in which two or more models in that product class are in the same family of models.

### Subsection 9(1)

This subsection specifies the circumstances in which two or more models of extra low voltage lighting converters from a single product class covered by this Determination may be in the same family of models. This subsection operates subject to subsection 9(2).

The specified circumstances are when the models (a) are of a single brand, (b) rely on the same test report, (c) have the same physical characteristics that are relevant to complying with the GEMS level requirements, the GEMS labelling requirements and the other GEMS requirements, and (d) have the same claimed energy performance characteristics that are relevant to complying with those requirements. The effect of these specified circumstances is to limit the physical differences that are allowed between models that may be registered in the same family of models.

An example of physical differences that might be allowed between two or more models with the same energy performance in order for them to be registered in the same family of models is different physical shapes (for example, long and thin or short and wide).

### Subsection 9(2)

This subsection has the effect that for the purposes of subsection (1) a family of models may consist of no more than four models.

## **Section 10 – Product categories**

Section 29 of the Act requires that a GEMS determination specify whether the products it covers are category A or category B products. Category B products are subject to higher penalties than category A products for certain offences under the Act, on the basis that category B products have a high impact on energy use or greenhouse gas production.

Section 10 specifies that extra low voltage lighting converters covered by the Determination are category A products.

## **Statement of Compatibility with Human Rights**

*Prepared in accordance with Part 3 of the Human Rights (Parliamentary Scrutiny) Act 2011*

*Greenhouse and Energy Minimum Standards (Transformers and Electronic Step-down Converters for ELV Lamps) Determination 2012*

This Legislative Instrument is compatible with the human rights and freedoms recognised or declared in the international instruments listed in section 3 of the *Human Rights (Parliamentary Scrutiny) Act 2011*.

### **Overview of the Legislative Instrument**

The *Greenhouse and Energy Minimum Standards (Transformers and Electronic Step-down Converters for ELV Lamps) Determination 2012* prescribes matters relating to minimum energy efficiency and energy labelling requirements for extra low voltage lighting converters under the *Greenhouse and Energy Minimum Standards Act 2012*. The Determination establishes requirements for energy use, energy labelling, high efficiency levels and product performance, including requirements for conducting tests in order to demonstrate compliance with those requirements. The Determination also sets out the circumstances in which two or more models in a product class may be a family of models, and establishes the applicable product category for the purposes of calculating certain penalties under the Act.

### **Human rights implications**

This Legislative Instrument does not engage any of the applicable rights or freedoms.

### **Conclusion**

This Legislative Instrument is compatible with human rights as it does not raise any human rights issues.

**The Hon Mark Dreyfus QC MP**  
**Parliamentary Secretary for Climate Change and Energy Efficiency**