

Progress in achieving the quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Information on mitigation actions and their effects: EECA Programmes

Name of mitigation action	Included in 'with measures' GHG projection scenario	Sectors affected	GHG(s) affected	Objective and/or activity affected	Type of instrument	Status of implementation	Brief description	Start year of implementation	Implementing entity or entities	Estimate of mitigation impact (not cumulative) (kt CO ₂ -e) 2020
Engaging hearts and minds	No	Energy (residential)	CO ₂	To increase New Zealander's awareness of the impacts of their energy choices and its connection to our collective emissions profile.	Information	Implemented	EECA provides information and tools to consumers on energy efficiency and the use of renewable energy via multimedia channels, This includes the recently launched Gen Less campaign.	2009	Energy Efficiency and Conservation Authority	NE
Insulation and heating grants programmes	Yes	Energy (residential)	CO ₂	Warmer, drier homes through improved thermal performance.	Financial and industry support	Implemented	To date, EECA has administered two major insulation and heating programmes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Warm Up New Zealand(which ran between 2009 and 2018) which offered insulation retrofits to low income and/or high health need households, as well as general home owners in its early years.. Warm Kiwi Homes (2018-present) which offers both insulation and heating subsidies to low-income households. The Energy Efficiency and Conservation Authority (EECA) has taken a partnership approach by working with third-party funders in the community to leverage government grants.	2009	Energy Efficiency and Conservation Authority	8.4kt
Efficient Products Programme	Yes	Energy	CO ₂	Aims to help New Zealand households and businesses to purchase and use products that use less energy and save money.	Regulatory, information	Implemented	A joint Equipment Energy Efficiency (E3) Programme has been developed with Australia. Energy efficiency measures, including energy rating labelling for a range of residential, commercial and industrial products, along with minimum energy performance standards, allow both countries to set consistent standards and measures for energy efficiency.	2002	Energy Efficiency and Conservation Authority	240kt
Productive and low-emissions business Programme (formerly the Large Energy User Programme)	Yes	Energy (commercial, industrial, public sector)	CO ₂	Promotes best practice energy management in energy intensive businesses.	Information, financial and industry support	Implemented	Through this Programme, EECA works with large energy users across New Zealand to commit to finding long-term energy management and carbon-reduction solutions focusing on efficiency and fuel switching.	2012	Energy Efficiency and Conservation Authority	211kt
Commercial buildings programmes	No	Energy (commercial, public sector)	CO ₂	Improve the energy performance of new and existing commercial buildings.	Information, financial and industry support	Implemented	NABERSNZ™ is a system for rating the energy efficiency of existing office buildings and identifies opportunities for implementing building energy performance improvements. Other work includes: financial grants/loans for energy audits, energy plans, monitoring & verification systems, systems optimisation and new/emerging technologies.	2013	Energy Efficiency and Conservation Authority	NE
Technology demonstrations	No	Energy (commercial, industrial)	CO ₂	Promote technology that is commercially proven, but underutilised in New Zealand	Information	Implemented	The Technology Demonstration programme will offer up to \$2 million in the coming year (spread across several projects) to co-fund and de-risk underutilised energy saving technology for wider market deployment. Since 2018-19, the Fund has included a specific investment focus to demonstrate innovative electric heat pump technologies.	2013	Energy Efficiency and Conservation Authority	

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International technology scans	No	Energy (commercial, industrial, public sector)	CO ₂	Enhance information on low emission technology in use internationally and build capability for the low-carbon future	Information	Implemented	These scans look at commercially available technologies that could produce significant energy and cost savings for the industrial sector but that are currently underutilised in New Zealand. The first phase of this work is focused on process heat and food processing with potential for replication across other sectors. EECA will continue to resource and plan for technology scans in other areas.	2018	Energy Efficiency and Conservation Authority	NE
Energy Transition Accelerator (ETA) programme	No	Energy (commercial, industrial sector)	CO ₂	Develop long-term plans for businesses to transition to lowering emissions as much as possible.	Information, financial and industry support	Initiated	EECA is working with large energy users to help them develop tailored and practical low-carbon transition pathways. The goal is to facilitate long-term thinking by drafting a practical map for transition, showing the technically and economically feasible opportunities, including innovative technologies, energy efficiency and fuel switching.	2019/20	Energy Efficiency and Conservation Authority	NE
Vehicle fuel economy labelling	No	Transport	CO ₂	A compulsory scheme requiring vehicle traders and online vendors to display information relating to fuel economy.	Regulatory, information	Implemented	Allows consumers to make more informed vehicle purchase choices and to place an appropriate value on fuel economy.	2008	New Zealand Transport Agency and the Energy Efficiency and Conservation Authority	NE
Efficient and low-emissions transport Programme	No	Transport	CO ₂	A package of initiatives promoting uptake of low-emission vehicles in New Zealand.	Financial and industry support, information, education,	Implemented	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low-emission vehicles contestable fund (\$7m/annum until 2021) to encourage investment in technologies and infrastructure that will accelerate the uptake of low emission vehicles in New Zealand Electric vehicles information campaign to raise awareness and favourability of consumers towards electric vehicles. 	2017	Energy Efficiency and Conservation Authority	NE

Note: The final column specifies the year identified by the Party for estimating impacts (based on the status of the measure and whether an ex-post or ex-ante estimation is available). CH₄ = methane; CO₂ = carbon dioxide; GHG = greenhouse gas; HFCs = hydrofluorocarbons; kt CO₂-e = kilotonnes carbon dioxide equivalent; NA = not applicable; NE = not estimated; N₂O = nitrous oxide; PFCs = perfluorocarbons; SF₆ = sulphur hexafluoride.