



Greenhouse and Energy Minimum Standards (Incandescent Lamps for General Lighting Services) Determination 2012¹

Greenhouse and Energy Minimum Standards Act 2012

I, MARK DREYFUS, Parliamentary Secretary for Climate Change and Energy Efficiency, make this Determination under section 23 of the *Greenhouse and Energy Minimum Standards Act 2012*.

Dated 25 October 2012

MARK DREYFUS

Parliamentary Secretary for Climate Change and Energy Efficiency

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1 Name of Determination

This Determination is the *Greenhouse and Energy Minimum Standards (Incandescent Lamps for General Lighting Services) Determination 2012*.

2 Commencement

This Determination comes into force on the day after it is registered.

3 Definitions

In this Determination:

Act means the *Greenhouse and Energy Minimum Standards Act 2012*.

AS/NZS 4934.1(Int):2008 means *Interim Australian/New Zealand Standard 4934.1(Int):2008 – Incandescent lamps for general lighting services – Part 1: Test methods – Energy performance*, as it existed on the day this Determination came into force.

Note 1: AS/NZS 4934.1(Int):2008 is available from Standards Australia Limited.

Note 2: AS/NZS 4934.1(Int):2008 includes all amendments up to and including AS/NZS 4934.1(Int):2008 /Amdt 1: 2011 made on 20 April 2011.

AS 4934.2:2011 means *Australian Standard 4934.2-2011 – Incandescent lamps for general lighting services – Part 2: Minimum Energy Performance Standards (MEPS) requirements*, as it existed on the day this Determination came into force.

Note: AS/NZS 4934.2:2011 is available from Standards Australia Limited.

Australian/New Zealand Standard means a standard that is jointly published by Standards Australia and Standards New Zealand, is applicable in both countries and denoted by the letters “AS/NZS” and identifying numbers and/or letters.

Australian Standard means a standard that is published by Standards Australia Limited denoted by the letters “AS” and identifying numbers and/or letters.

CIE Standard means a standard that is published by, or on behalf of, the International Commission on Illumination.

extra low voltage means a voltage not exceeding 50 volts alternating current r.m.s., 120 volts ripple-free direct current.

Note: This is the same meaning as in subclause 1.3.3 AS/NZS 4934.1(Int):2008.

general lighting means substantially uniform lighting of an area without provision for special local requirements.

Note: This is the same meaning as in clause 845-09-06 IEC 60050-845 Ed.1.

IEC 60630 Edition 2.5 means *International Electrotechnical Commission - Maximum lamp outlines for incandescent lamps*, as it existed on the day this Determination came into force.

Note 1: IEC 60630 Edition 2.5 is available from Standards Australia Limited.

Note 2: IEC 60630 Edition 2.5 includes all amendments up to and including IEC 60630 Edition 2.5/Amdt 6 Ed 2.0 made on 25 April 2005.

IEC Standard means a standard published by, or on behalf of, the International Electrotechnical Commission with letters “IEC” and a number.

incandescent lamp includes a tungsten filament lamp and a tungsten halogen lamp.

ripple-free means a r.m.s. ripple voltage not more than 10 percent of the direct current component where the maximum peak value does not exceed 140 volts for a nominal 120 volts ripple-free direct current system and 70 volts for a nominal 60 volts ripple-free direct current system.

r.m.s. means root mean square.

standard means an Australian Standard, an Australian/New Zealand Standard, a CIE Standard, an IEC Standard or any other equivalent document.

tungsten filament lamp means a vacuum, or inert gas-filled, lamp containing tungsten filament housed in a glass envelope.

Note: This is the same meaning as in subclause 1.3.13 AS/NZS 4934.1(Int):2008.

tungsten halogen lamp means a gas-filled lamp, containing halogen or a halogen compound and tungsten filament housed in a glass envelope.

Note: This is the same meaning as in subclause 1.3.14 AS/NZS 4934.1(Int):2008.

Note: Several other words and expressions used in this Determination have the meaning given by section 5 of the Act. For example:

- category A product
- covered by
- family of models
- GEMS
- GEMS labelling requirements
- GEMS level requirements
- model
- product classes

4 Interpretation

Applicable definitions of terms or phrases

- (1) If a term or phrase is not defined under the Act, the Regulations to the Act or in this Determination, but the term is defined in a standard mentioned specifically in section 3 of this Determination, the term or phrase is to be read for the purposes of this Determination as having the meaning of the term under the relevant standard.

Applicable version of documents incorporated into standards

- (2) For the purposes of this Determination the applicable version of any document, including a standard, that:
- (a) is referred to in a standard under the heading 'Referenced Documents', or under an equivalent heading in a standard; and
 - (b) must be applied to give effect to this Determination or a standard referred to in this Determination,

is the version of the document, including a standard, that existed at the date this Determination came into force.

Note: For example subclause 5.2.2 of AS 4934.2:2011 requires that a test report in accordance with AS/NZS 4934.1(Int):2008 be submitted by a manufacturer. The applicable version of AS/NZS 4934.1(Int):2008 is the version that existed at the date this Determination came into force.

5 Specified product classes covered by this Determination

- (1) This Determination covers incandescent lamps used in general lighting services in the product classes set out in following table:

Product class	Products covered by class	Product class characteristics
1	GLS tungsten filament lamps as described at subclause 1.1.2 of AS 4934.2:2011	This product class comprises products with the following characteristics: <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) shape: A50-A65, PS50-PS65, M50-M65, T50-T65 (as described in IEC 60630 Edition 2) or E50-E65;(b) cap: E14, E26, E27, B15 or B22d;(c) nominal voltage: greater than or equal to 220 volts; and(d) nominal wattage: less than 150 watts, except if the product is also a coloured lamp, a reflector lamp, a crown-reflector lamp or a lamp with a halogen gas fill.
2	Extra low voltage halogen non-reflector lamps as described at subclause 1.1.3 of AS 4934.2:2011	This product class comprises products with the following characteristics: <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) tungsten halogen lamp burner;(b) shape: single-ended capsule, non-reflector;(c) cap: bi-pin; and

		(d) nominal voltage: 5-14 volts inclusive, except if the product is also a coloured lamp, a reflector lamp, a crown-reflector lamp or a lamp with a halogen gas fill.
3	Candle tungsten filament lamps as described at subclause 1.1.4 of AS 4934.2:2011.	This product class comprises products with the following characteristics: (a) shape: candle or B (as described in IEC 60630 Edition 2.5) including twisted and bent-tip candle; (b) cap: E14, E26, E27, B15 or B22d; (c) nominal voltage: greater than 220 volt; and (d) nominal wattage: greater than 25 watts, except if the product is also a coloured lamp, a reflector lamp, a crown-reflector lamp or a lamp with a halogen gas fill.
4	Fancy round tungsten filament lamps as described at subclause 1.1.5 of AS 4934.2:2011.	This product class comprises products with the following characteristics: (a) shape: round, P (described in IEC 60630 Edition 2.5), G or globe; (b) cap: E14, E26, E27, B15 or B22d; (c) nominal voltage: greater than 220 volts; and (d) nominal wattage: greater than 25 watts except if the product is also a coloured lamp, a reflector lamp, a crown-reflector lamp or a lamp with a halogen gas fill.
5	Decorative tungsten filament lamps as described at subclause 1.1.6 of AS 4934.2:2011	This product class comprises products with the following characteristics: (a) shape: decorative shapes; (b) cap: E14, E26, E27, B15 or B22d; (c) nominal voltage: greater than

		<p>220 volts; and</p> <p>(d) nominal wattage: greater than 25 watts,</p> <p>except if the product is also a coloured lamp, a reflector lamp, a crown-reflector lamp, a pilot lamps, a lamp with a halogen gas fill or a lamp that has the same shape as product classes 1 to 4.</p>
6	<p>Mains voltage halogen non-reflector lamps as described at subclause 1.1.7 of AS 4934.2:2011</p>	<p>This product class comprises products with the following characteristics:</p> <p>(a) tungsten halogen lamp burner, non-reflector;</p> <p>(b) shape: single-ended;</p> <p>(c) cap: E14, E26, E27, B15 or B22d; and</p> <p>(d) nominal voltage: greater than 220 volts,</p> <p>except if the product is also a coloured lamp, a reflector lamp or a crown-reflector lamp.</p>
7	<p>Extra low voltage halogen reflector lamps as described at subclause 1.1.8 of AS 4934.2:2011</p>	<p>This product class comprises products with the following characteristics:</p> <p>(a) tungsten halogen lamp burner, reflector;</p> <p>(b) shape: MR 11-16;</p> <p>(c) cap: bi-pin; and</p> <p>(d) nominal voltage: 5-24 volts inclusive,</p> <p>except if the product is also a coloured lamp.</p>
8	<p>Mains voltage reflector (including halogen) as described at subclause 1.1.9 of AS 4934.2:2011</p>	<p>This product class comprises products with the following characteristics:</p> <p>(a) tungsten filament or tungsten halogen lamp burner, with reflector;</p> <p>(b) shape: PAR, ER, R, RE, XR, YR, ZR or MR 11-16;</p> <p>(c) cap: E14, E26, E27, B15 or B22d or GU10; and</p> <p>(d) nominal voltage: greater than 220 volts,</p> <p>except if the product is also a</p>

		coloured lamp.
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Note 1: This subsection reflects the scope specified in clause 1.1 of AS 4934.2:2011 and clause 1.1 of AS/NZS 4934.1(Int):2008.

Note 2: Products that are not covered by these classes are not covered by this Determination. In addition subsection (2) sets out several specific products that are not covered.

- (2) For subsection 23 (2) of the Act, the Determination does not cover:
- (a) automotive lamps; and
 - (b) the following special purpose lamps:
 - (i) lamps intended for traffic signals as outlined in *AS 4113.1:1993 Traffic signal lamps Part 1: Lamps for 240V a.c. operation*;
 - (ii) very long life lamps intended for air or sea navigation purposes;
 - (iii) lamps with a temperature rating greater than 300 degrees Celsius intended for use in ovens;
 - (iv) infra-red lamps; and
 - (v) reinforced construction (rough use or vibration) lamps, that are not intended for general purpose illumination and have packaging (and accompanying product information) that states clearly and prominently the special purpose of the lamp and that the lamp is not intended for general purpose illumination.

Note: The term ‘special purpose lamps’ has the same meaning as in subclause 3.1 AS 4934.2:2011.

Note: This subsection reflects the exclusions in clause 1.2 of AS 4934.2:2011.

6 GEMS level requirements

Energy use and greenhouse gas production

- (1) For paragraphs 24 (1) (a) and 25 (a) of the Act, the specified energy use requirements for products in product classes 1 to 5 and product class 7 are the requirements mentioned in clauses 4.2 and 4.3 of AS/NZS 4934.2:2011.
- (2) Subject to subsection 6 (3) of this Determination, for paragraphs 24 (1) (a) and 25 (a) of the Act, the specified energy use requirements for products in product class 6 are the requirements mentioned in clauses 4.2 and 4.3 of AS/NZS 4934.2:2011.
- (3) For paragraphs 24 (1) (a) and 25 (a) of the Act, until 30 September 2013 the specified energy use requirements for products in product class 6 include the alternative initial efficacy requirement set out in clause 4.3 of AS/NZS 4934.2:2011.

Conducting tests

- (4) For paragraphs 24 (1) (a) and 25 (b) of the Act, the specified requirements for conducting tests for products in product classes 1 to 7 are the requirements mentioned in section 2 of AS/NZS 4934.1(Int):2008.

GEMS level requirements for product class 8

- (5) There are no GEMS level requirements for products in product class 8.

7 GEMS labelling requirements

Labelling information and communication requirements

- (1) For paragraphs 24 (1) (b), 26 (1) (a) and 26 (1) (b) of the Act, the specified labelling requirements for products in product classes 1 to 8 are the requirements mentioned in clause 4.5 of AS/NZS 4934.2:2011.

Conducting tests

- (2) For paragraphs 24 (1) (b) and 26 (1) (c) of the Act, the specified requirements for conducting tests for products in products classes 1 to 8 are the requirements mentioned in section 2 of AS/NZS 4934.1(Int):2008.

8 Other GEMS requirements

Product performance

- (1) For subsection 24 (2) and paragraph 27 (1) (b) of the Act, the specified requirements relating to the performance of products in product classes 1 to 6 and product class 8 are the lifetime and lumen maintenance requirements mentioned in table 1 of clause 4.2 of AS/NZS 4934.2:2011.
- (2) For subsection 24 (2) and paragraph 27 (1) (b) of the Act, the specified requirements relating to the performance of products in product class 7 are:
- (a) the lifetime and lumen maintenance requirements mentioned in table 1.1 of clause 4.2 of AS/NZS 4934.2:2011; and
 - (b) the maximum wattage for requirements in clause 4.4 of AS/NZS 4934.2:2011.

Conducting tests

- (3) For subsection 24 (2) and paragraph 27 (1) (e) of the Act, the specified requirements for conducting tests for products in product classes 1 to 8 in relation to paragraph 27 (1) (b), are the requirements mentioned in section 2 of AS/NZS 4934.1(Int):2008.

9 Families of models

- (1) Subject to subsection 9 (2) of this Determination, for section 28 of the Act the specified circumstances, in which 2 or more models from a single product class covered by this Determination are in the same family of models, are when the models:
- (a) are in the same product class;

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- (b) are of a single brand;
 - (c) rely on the same test report that sets out the results of testing conducted in accordance with section 6, 7 and 8 of this Determination;
 - (d) have the same physical characteristics that are relevant to complying with sections 6, 7 and 8 of this Determination including, but not limited to, the following:
 - (i) overall size;
 - (ii) geometric form factor;
 - (iii) any other dimensions, components or component arrangements that may affect performance; and
 - (e) have the same energy performance characteristics that are relevant to complying with sections 6, 7 and 8 of this Determination including, but not limited to, the following:
 - (i) efficacy; and
 - (ii) wattage; and
 - (f) have the same product performance characteristics that are relevant to complying with sections 6, 7 and 8 of this Determination including, but not limited to, the following:
 - (i) lifetime;
 - (ii) lumen maintenance; and
 - (iii) maximum wattage.
- (2) For subsection (1), a model cannot be a member of a family of models if its inclusion in that family would lead to the family consisting of more than 4 models.

10 Product Categories

For section 29 of the Act, the products covered by this Determination are category A products.

Note

1. All legislative instruments and compilations are registered on the Federal Register of Legislative Instruments kept under the *Legislative Instruments Act 2003*. See <http://www.frli.gov.au>.

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 (Incandescent Lamps for General Lighting Services) Determination 2012

Purpose

The *Greenhouse and Energy Minimum Standards (Incandescent Lamps for General Lighting Services) Determination 2012* (**Determination**) establishes minimum energy efficiency, energy labelling and product performance requirements, and associated requirements for conducting tests, for incandescent lamps for general lighting services (**incandescent lamps**).

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 “incandescent lamp”, which includes a “tungsten filament lamp” and a “tungsten halogen lamp”;
- definitions of “tungsten filament lamp” and “tungsten halogen lamp”, which are given the same meaning as in AS/NZS 4934.1(Int):2008;
- a definition of “general lighting”, which is given the same meaning as in IEC Standard IEC 60050-845 Edition 1;
- 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 incandescent lamps used in general lighting services, as defined in section 3, in the 8 product classes set out in the table. 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 Standards AS/NZS 4934.1(Int):2008 (*Incandescent lamps for general lighting services – Part 1: Test methods – Energy performance*) and AS/NZS 4934.2:2011 (*Incandescent lamps for general lighting services – Part 2: Minimum Energy Performance Standards (MEPS) requirements*).

The table in subsection 5(1) provides information on the relevant characteristics that determine which products are covered by each of the 8 product classes, but some prospective registrants may need to refer to the relevant standards to determine which product class their product belongs to. Products that do not fall into one of the product classes are not covered by the Determination.

Subsection 5(2)

This subsection sets out product classes that are not covered by the Determination. These are automotive lamps, and certain special purpose lamps that are not intended for general purpose illumination and whose packaging is clearly marked to that effect. This reflects the product classes excluded under the previous state and territory legislation.

Section 6 – GEMS level requirements

Section 6 specifies GEMS level requirements for energy use for incandescent lamps 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 for products in product classes 1 to 5 and product class 7 are those set out in clauses 4.2 and 4.3 of AS/NZS 4934.2:2011.

Subsection 6(2)

This subsection provides that the GEMS level requirements for products in product class 6 are those set out in clauses 4.2 and 4.3 of AS/NZS 4934.2:2011, subject to the additional requirements specified in subsection 6(3).

Subsection 6(3)

This subsection provides that until 30 September 2013, the GEMS level requirements for products in product class 6 include the alternative initial efficacy requirements set out in clause 4.3 of AS/NZS 4934.2:2011.

Subsection 6(4)

This subsection specifies that the requirements for conducting tests for products in product classes 1 to 7 are those set out in section 2 of AS/NZS 4934.1(Int):2008.

Subsection 6(5)

This subsection specifies that there are no GEMS level requirements for products in product class 8 (however, the GEMS labelling requirements specified in section 7 of the Determination apply to products in product class 8).

Section 7 – GEMS labelling requirements

Section 7 specifies GEMS labelling requirements for incandescent lamps covered by the Determination under section 26 of the Act.

Subsection 7(1)

This subsection provides that the GEMS labelling requirements for products in all product classes are those set out in clause 4.5 of AS/NZS 4934.2:2011. These requirements concern information that must be marked on the packaging of the product, in relation to light output, wattage and lamp lifetime.

Subsection 7(2)

This subsection specifies that the requirements for conducting tests for products in all product classes are those set out in section 2 of AS/NZS 4934.1(Int):2008.

Section 8 – Other GEMS requirements

Section 8 specifies other GEMS requirements, in relation to product performance, for incandescent lamps covered by the Determination, including requirements for conducting tests in order to demonstrate compliance with these requirements, under section 27 of the Act.

These 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 or pose a health or environmental threat.

Subsection 8(1)

This subsection provides that the product performance requirements for products in product classes 1 to 6 and product class 8 are the lifetime and lumen maintenance requirements set out in clause 4.2 of AS/NZS 4934.2:2011.

Subsection 8(2)

This subsection provides that the product performance requirements for products in product class 7 are the lifetime and lumen maintenance requirements set out in clause 4.2 of AS/NZS 4934.2:2011, and the maximum wattage requirements set out in clause 4.4 of AS/NZS 4934.2:2011.

Subsection 8(3)

This subsection specifies that the requirements for conducting tests for products in all product classes are those set out in section 2 of AS/NZS 4934.1(Int):2008.

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 incandescent lamps 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 cap types (for example, bayonet cap or edison screw) or sizes.

Subsection 9(2)

This subsection specifies, for subsection (1), that a family 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 incandescent lamps covered by the Determination are category A products.

Attachment B

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 (Incandescent Lamps for General Lighting Services) 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 (Incandescent Lamps for General Lighting Services) Determination 2012* prescribes matters relating to minimum energy efficiency and energy labelling requirements for incandescent lamps under the *Greenhouse and Energy Minimum Standards Act 2012*. The Determination establishes requirements for energy use, energy labelling 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