



NATIONAL ENERGY AUTHORITY

Papua New Guinea's Independent Regulator
of the Electricity and Gas Industry of Energy Sector

Guidelines for Manufacturer, Importers & Retailers of Regulated Electrical Appliances

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Harnessing Energy for Sustainable Development

NATIONAL ENERGY AUTHORITY

**Guidelines for Manufacturer, Importers & Retailers of
Regulated Electrical Appliances**



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Revision Status Tracker

As necessary, authorized revisions will be issued to all users of the document. Revisions shall take the form of replacement or additional pages. Upon receipt, revision pages are to be incorporated in this document and all superseded pages removed.

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Definitions

For the purposes of this guideline, the definitions below shall apply:

TERM	MEANING
Certificate of Approval (CoA)	A document issued by a regulatory authority confirming that a specific electrical appliance meets designated safety and performance standards.
Consumer Awareness and Education	This refers to initiatives aimed at informing consumers about energy efficiency, safety standards, and the environmental impact of electrical appliances. Educating consumers helps them make informed choices and encourages responsible use of energy-efficient products.
Customers	Individuals or entities that purchase electrical appliances for personal use, commercial use, or resale. They rely on product safety and compliance with regulations.
Customs Brokers	Professionals or firms that facilitate the importation of goods, including electrical appliances, by navigating the customs process. They ensure that all regulations and paperwork are complied with.
Electrical Appliances	Refers to the diverse ways in which electrical appliances and devices are utilized for various purposes, including residential, commercial, industrial, or agricultural uses.
Equipment Audit	An equipment audit involves systematic examination of appliances and equipment to assess their performance and compliance with set standards. This can include evaluating energy use, operational efficiency, and adherence to safety and regulatory requirements.
Electrical Equipment	Devices or appliances that use electrical energy to perform specific functions. This includes a wide range of products such as motors, generators, transformers, and household appliances.
Importers	Businesses or individuals who bring electrical appliances into a country from abroad. They are responsible for ensuring that these products meet local regulations and standards before they are sold.
Labels	Tags or markings on electrical appliances that provide essential information, including safety instructions, compliance with standards, energy efficiency ratings, and details about the manufacturer.
Minimum Energy Performances Standards	These are regulatory requirements that set minimum energy efficiency levels for specific types of electrical appliances and equipment. MEPS aim to reduce energy consumption and environmental impact by ensuring that products available on the market meet certain energy performance criteria.
National Energy Authority (NEA)	The National Energy Authority as the regulator for electricity supply industry and energy sector to regulate the safety of electrical appliances and equipment.
Non-prescribed Electrical Appliances	These are appliances that are not subject to mandatory regulations or standards. They may not fit into categories that are specifically controlled under regulatory frameworks or may be considered low risk in terms of energy use or safety.
Prescribed Appliances	In contrast to non-prescribed appliances, prescribed appliances are those that are subject to specific regulatory standards and requirements. This includes mandatory compliance with energy efficiency standards, safety regulations, and environmental considerations.

Regulator	A governmental or independent body responsible for establishing and enforcing regulations related to electrical appliances, ensuring compliance with safety standards, and protecting consumers' interests.
Regulatory Framework	This refers to the system of rules, guidelines, policies, and procedures that govern the regulation of electrical appliances. The framework establishes the legal and institutional structure for enforcing standards, conducting audits, and ensuring compliance.
Retailers	Companies or individuals that sell electrical appliances directly to consumers. They play a crucial role in ensuring that the products they offer comply with regulatory requirements.
Stakeholders Engagement	This involves the inclusion and participation of various parties interested in or affected by the regulation of electrical appliances. Stakeholders can include manufacturers, consumers, regulatory bodies, and environmental organizations, and their engagement is essential for effective policy-making and implementation.
Standards	Established guidelines or criteria that electrical appliances must meet to ensure safety, efficiency, and environmental protection. These standards are often set by national or international organizations.
Surveillance and Compliance Programs	This term encompasses the processes used to monitor and enforce adherence to established regulations and standards. It involves inspections, testing, and reporting to ensure that appliances on the market comply with the applicable requirements.

1. Introduction

The National Energy Authority as the regulator for electricity supply industry and energy sector to regulate the safety of electrical appliances and equipment by ensuring that electrical appliances and equipment sold in the market are safe to use and does not harm consumers and environment.

All electrical appliances and equipment imported must be rated at 415V/240VAC/50Hz per AS/NZS (HV operating voltage ranges are 11kV, 22kV, 33kV, 66kV and 132kV)

Importers and retailers of regulated electrical appliances and equipment are required to import and sell products that meet minimum energy efficiency performance standards. Additionally, they are to ensure that these regulated electrical appliances and equipment are packaged and labelled according to the relevant Standards.

To ensure that regulated electrical appliances and equipment that are manufactured in or imported or sold in the country meet the standards.

The Authority has prepared these guidelines for manufacturers, importers, and retailers to enable them to comply with the relevant standards.

2. Purpose

This Guideline describes: -

- procedures and conditions that shall be complied with by the applicants in the submission of the application for Certificate of Approval (CoA).
- lists of regulated electrical appliances.

Establishing comprehensive guidelines for regulating electrical appliances and equipment imports into Papua New Guinea can enhance safety, quality, consumer protection, and environmental sustainability while promoting local industry and ensuring compliance with international standards.

3. Legal Framework

In Papua New Guinea, the regulation of electrical appliances and equipment is primarily governed by various laws and standards aimed at ensuring safety, efficiency, and compliance with national standards. Here are some key pieces of legislation and standards that may be involved in the regulation of electrical appliances and equipment imported into the country:

- *National Energy Authority (NEA) Act 2021*
- *The Electrical Industry Act 2006*
- *The National Institute of Standards and Industrial Technology (NISIT) Act*
- *The ICCC Act 2002*
- *Customs Act 1951*
- *Industrial Safety, Health and Welfare Act 1961*
- *Trade Act 1949*

4. Enforcement of the Guideline

4.1 Consumers

In line with the safety requirements as well as safeguarding consumer's interests and to ensure the efficient use of electricity, consumers should only purchase:

- a. any domestic equipment;
- b. any low voltage equipment which is usually sold directly to the public; or
- c. any low voltage equipment which does not require special skills in its operation, which have been approved by the Regulator and affixed with a predetermined label.

4.2 Importers, Customs Brokers and Retailers

Importers, customs brokers and retailers of any electrical appliances and equipment prescribed under Section 2 *Electricity Industry (Approval of Electrical Appliances) Regulation 2006* must ensure that their obligations under the said Regulations are fulfilled.

This Guideline is to assist importers and sellers in understanding and fulfilling the requirements and procedures for obtaining the CoA and other related regulatory requirements determined by the Regulator.

5. Standards and Labeling

The main objective of the Standard and Labelling (S&L) program is to ensure quality verified electrical appliances and equipment are imported into the country. The S&L program provides information on the regulated appliances' energy efficiency labels which indicate parameters such as volume, capacity, energy consumption and corresponding star ratings.

The S&L program provides a cost-effective policy tool, which provides consumers with information to make informed decisions in purchasing electrical appliances.

5.1 Standards

Standards are used as benchmarks to prescribe the energy efficiency performance of regulated electrical appliances manufactured, imported or sold in a country. These set the minimum level and test protocol used in estimating the efficiency of the regulated electrical appliances.

Standards such as the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) have been used in the relevant regulations.

When regulating electrical appliances and equipment coming into Papua New Guinea, the following standards are typically considered:

- a. **Safety Standards:** These standards focus on ensuring that electrical appliances are safe for use, reducing risks of electric shock, fire, and other hazards. They include guidelines on proper insulation, grounding, and the use of protective devices like circuit breakers. Compliance with international safety standards (e.g., IEC, ISO) may be required to ensure that products are safe for consumers.
- b. **Mechanical Standards:** Mechanical standards address the physical construction and durability of electrical appliances. This includes ensuring that materials used can withstand intended operating conditions, that appliances can endure mechanical stresses (e.g., vibrations, impacts), and that they are designed to prevent physical injuries during usage. Standards may cover aspects such as the strength of components, corrosion resistance, and overall reliability.
- c. **Performance Standards:** These standards evaluate the functional efficiency and effectiveness of electrical appliances. They ensure that the products perform as advertised, including energy consumption, output capacity, and operational reliability. Performance standards may include energy efficiency ratings and compliance with local regulations for emissions or environmental impact.

Overall, these standards aim to protect consumers and promote safe, reliable, and efficient electrical appliances in Papua New Guinea. Compliance may be enforced through testing and certification.

5.2 Labels

Energy efficiency labels are information displayed on manufactured appliances that indicate the energy performance of the appliance. The labels serve as a guide to influence the decision of consumers in their choice of electrical appliances. Additionally, labels serve as a benchmark for selecting electrical appliances for incentive programs such as rebates, procurement programs, etc. Labels are effective in providing information on energy efficiency and market competition of appliances. Papua New Guinea has adopted the mandatory labelling of regulated appliances which allows comparison of different brands and models.

In Papua New Guinea, energy labels, safety labels, and environmental labels play critical roles in regulating electrical appliances and equipment. Here's a brief overview of each:

- a. Energy Labels:** These labels provide information about the energy efficiency of an appliance. They typically indicate how much electricity the appliance consumes, helping consumers make informed choices to reduce energy costs and environmental impact. Energy labels often use a rating system, such as stars, to represent efficiency levels.
- b. Safety Labels:** Safety labels indicate that an appliance meets specific safety standards and regulations. These labels ensure that products have been tested for safety in terms of electrical shocks, overheating, and other hazards. Compliance with safety standards protects consumers and reduces the risk of accidents.
- c. Environmental Labels:** Environmental labels highlight the eco-friendliness of products, indicating whether they meet certain environmental criteria. These labels can include information about materials used, recyclability, and compliance with environmental regulations, aiding consumers in selecting products that are less harmful to the environment.

These labelling systems help regulate the quality and safety of electrical appliances in Papua New Guinea, guiding consumer behaviour and promoting sustainable practices.

6. Certification Process

6.1 Registration of Appliance Brand/Trademark and Models

An importer, customs broker or a retailer of a regulated appliance shall register with the National Energy Authority and shall also register the brand, trademark and model of the registered appliance. (Refer to Annex 1 Electrical Appliances/Equipment Registration Flowchart)

6.2 Parties That Should Register to Apply for A Certificate of Approval (CoA)

Any stakeholders involved in the imports of electrical appliances and equipment.

6.3 Why is CoA required?

The objective for the issuance of CoA under the Electricity Industry Regulations 2006(Approval of Electrical Appliances) is to ensure that all activities to import and sale of:

- a. any domestic equipment.
- b. any low voltage equipment which is usually sold directly to the public; or
- c. any low voltage equipment which does not require special skills in its operation, meets the specified safety and efficient use of electricity requirements.

Consumers' interests in the use of electrical equipment shall be protected through the determination of the appliances and equipment being:

- a. compatible to Papua New Guinea electricity supply system.
- b. complying with standards (to make reference to standards AS/NZS 3000/3008 in footnote)
- c. tested by accredited laboratory. (NISIT-testing and tagging)
- d. labelled with regulatory label

Therefore, by complying with the specified minimum requirements risk of accidents such as fire, electric shock, explosion, radiation, and other hazards which could result in injuries or deaths to humans and or damages to properties can be minimized or avoided.

6.4 Eligibility Requirements to Apply for Certificate of Approval (CoA)

To be eligible to obtain the CoA, you must:

- ensure electrical appliances and equipment complies with relevant Standard
- supply a complete compliant production sample of the equipment.
- provide all the particular as required by the Regulator.
- pay the required fee.

6.5 Particular Required by The Regulator

Documents required to obtain CoA includes:

- application form (Form 10)
- provide the regulator with samples (data, samples, drawings, or photographs etc)
- provide examination and testing certificate.
- payment receipt for the fees
- cover letter
- all documents must be written in English

An applicant shall subsequently submit hard copies of the application along with all the supporting documents specified above, to the following address;

National Energy Authority
P.O. Box 494
Vision City, Port Moresby
National Capital District
Papua New Guinea

6.6 Reporting Requirements

The annual report required is to be submitted to the regulatory regarding the CoA.

6.7 Electrical Appliance and Equipment Audit

An on-site physical inspection of the appliances and equipment will be conducted. Data collected will be analysed and a report will be compiled on the findings. Follow-Up actions will be based on the audit results.

7. Procedures in Applying for CoA

7.1 New Application to Import (CoA)

- a. Applicants are required to apply for Certificate of Approval (COA) by submitting a filled application form (Form 10)
- b. Applicants shall complete the application by providing all information correctly and attaching all required documents.
- c. Information such as Name of Electrical Equipment, Brand and Model should be correct or else application will be rejected.
- d. Technical documents required for COA to import are as follows:
 - Type Test Report validity period does not exceed one (1) year from the date of testing
 - List of components
 - Instruction manual
 - Technical specifications and catalogue; and
 - Sample of the product, if requested.
 - Applicants shall pay a fee per the regulation as processing fee.

7.2 Fees for the Certificate of Approval (CoA)

Refer to *Electricity Industry (Approval of Electrical Appliances) Regulations 2006*

7.3 Validity and Renewal of Registration

The validity of brand/trademark and model registration shall be for three (3) years after which period the registration shall no longer be valid. The importer or the retailer shall ensure that registration is renewed on the expiry date of the validity period. The flowchart of the appliance /equipment is attached in Annex 1.

8. Timelines for Application Processing

The timelines for the application processing cycle for the manufacture, importation, and sale of a regulated appliance into the country shall follow the schedule below. The model, trademark or brand registration process shall be completed within fourteen (14) working days after the relevant documents and applicable fees have been provided. Table 1 provides a timeline for the application process.

Timelines for processing of an application for company and model registration:

No.#	Activity	Timeline (Working Days)	Responsibility
1.	Submission of the application and payment receipt	5 days after submission of the registration form	Importer/Manufacturer
2.	Return of application in case of incompleteness or any discrepancies	5 days from the date of receipt of hard copies	National Energy Authority
3.	Verification of payment details	2 days from the date of receipt of hard copies	National Energy Authority
4.	Scrutiny of application	15 working days from the date of receipt of hard copies to NEA	National Energy Authority
5.	Submission of revised documents to NEA	2 days from the date of receipt of revised documents	Importer/Manufacturer
6.	Scrutiny of revised documents and recommendation for approval/rejection by the NEA	15 working days from the date of receipt of hard copies to NEA	National Energy Authority
7.	Issuance of approval/rejection letter	1 day after approval/rejection by NEA	National Energy Authority

9. Other Fees and Penalty Structure

Various aspects of the application procedure for the registration of regulated electrical appliances and equipment require the importer or the retailer to make payments at different stages of the application procedure and penalties where applicable.

9.1 Application Fees for Brands/Trademarks and Models Registration

An importer or a retailer who wishes to register a model, trademark or brand of a regulated electrical appliance shall pay an initial non-refundable fee to cover the evaluation and processing of the technical documentation. If the model, the trademark, or the brand passes the evaluation and processing of the technical documentation stage, the brand, the trademark, or the model shall be registered into the Regulator approved regulated electrical appliances database upon the payment of a registration fee.

An applicant will be required to pay a non-refundable application fee per model for the evaluation and processing of technical documentation. The appliance model that passes the evaluation process qualifies for subsequent registration into the Regulator approved appliances database for a fee hereinafter called registration fee. The table below stipulates the application and registration fees per regulated appliance type.

No.#	Appliance	Application Fee (PGK)	Registration Fee (PGK)
1.	Light-emitting diodes (LEDs) and self-ballasted Compact Fluorescent Lamps		
2.	Household Refrigerators		
3.	Washing Machines		
4.	Industrial Fans		
5.	Rice Cookers		
6.	Computers		
7.	Set-top boxes (Decoders)		
8.	Ventilation Fans		
9.	Solar Panel		
10.	Microwaves		
11.	Water Heaters		
12.	Renewable Energy Batteries		
13.	Public Lighting		
14.	Television Sets		
15.	Electric Motors		
16.	Electric Kettles		
17.	Room Air-Conditioners (RACs)		
18.	Distribution Transformers		
19.	Ceiling, wall, standing and tabletop comfort fans		
20.	Inverters		

Note: The model Registration and Processing Fees levied on the above-mentioned regulated electrical appliances are valid from the date of publication of the guideline until reviewed.

10. Import Regulation

10.1 Port of Entry Inspection

All imported regulated appliances shall be subjected to physical examination. The inspectors from the National Energy authority shall check the label information on the appliance to be sure it complies with the approved information in the certified appliance database. If the items are compliant, they will be released to the importer. However, if there are any issues of non-compliance, the consignment will be cleared under detention to a designated location determined by the National Energy Authority for the necessary enforcement action.

11. Market Surveillance and Compliance

Market surveillance plays a critical role in ensuring that electrical appliances sold in Papua New Guinea (PNG) meet safety, efficiency, and environmental standards. As the National Energy Authority (NEA) embarks on regulating these appliances, a comprehensive market surveillance strategy should be established.

This guideline outlines key components and recommendations for an effective regulatory framework.

11.1 Objectives of Market Surveillance

The primary objectives of market surveillance for electrical appliances include:

- Ensuring compliance with safety standards to protect consumers.
- Promoting energy efficiency to support national energy goals.
- Reducing environmental impact by regulating harmful substances and promoting eco-friendly designs.
- Encouraging manufacturers and importers to adhere to quality and regulatory standards.

11.2 Regulatory Framework

To regulate electrical appliances effectively, the NEA has developed a clear regulatory framework that includes:

- a. **Standards Development:** Establishing safety and efficiency standards that align with international best practices (e.g., IEC, ISO).
- b. **Certification Processes:** Implementing a robust certification process to verify that products meet the established standards before entering the market.
- c. **Labeling Requirements:** Mandating energy labeling to inform consumers about the energy consumption, efficiency ratings, and safety features of appliances.

11.3 Surveillance and Compliance Programs

A proactive approach to market surveillance involves regular monitoring and enforcement activities:

- a. **Market Inspections:** Conducting regular inspections of retailers and wholesalers to ensure compliance with regulatory standards.

- b. Random Testing:** Implementing random product testing to verify claims made by manufacturers regarding safety and energy efficiency.
- c. Complaint Mechanism:** Establishing a transparent complaint mechanism for consumers to report non-compliant products.

11.4 Stakeholder Engagement

Engaging stakeholders is vital for the success of the market surveillance program.

- a. Collaboration with Manufacturers:** Working with appliance manufacturers to ensure understanding and compliance with the regulatory framework.
- b. Training and Workshops:** Offering training programs for retailers and suppliers on compliance standards and best practices.
- c. Consumer Awareness:** Running public awareness campaigns to educate consumers about energy-efficient appliances and how to identify compliant products.

11.5 Data Collection and Analysis

Data-driven decision-making is essential for effective regulation.

- a. Market Data Collection:** Gathering data on appliance sales, compliance rates, and consumer preferences to assess market trends.
- b. Impact Assessment:** Regularly evaluating the impact of market surveillance activities on safety, efficiency, and environmental outcomes.
- c. Feedback Loops:** Creating mechanisms to incorporate feedback from stakeholders to continually improve the regulatory framework.

Market surveillance is a vital element in regulating electrical appliances in Papua New Guinea. By establishing a robust regulatory framework, engaging stakeholders, and employing data-driven strategies, the National Energy Authority can effectively ensure that electrical appliances in the market are safe, efficient, and environmentally friendly. This proactive approach will not only protect consumers but also contribute to sustainable energy management in the nation.

12. Consumer Awareness and Education

In Papua New Guinea (PNG), the rapid advancement of technology and the increased availability of electrical appliances have brought forth new challenges regarding consumer safety and energy consumption. In response to these challenges, the National Energy Authority (NEA) plays a crucial role in regulating electrical appliances and ensuring that consumers are well-informed about their rights and responsibilities.

12.1 Importance of Consumer Awareness

- a. **Safety Standards:** One of the primary responsibilities of the NEA is to enforce safety standards for electrical appliances. By educating consumers about these standards, the NEA can help prevent accidents caused by faulty wiring, overheating, or inadequate safety features. Awareness campaigns can inform consumers about what to look for when purchasing appliances and how to identify certified products.
- b. **Energy Efficiency:** Consumer education on energy efficiency can lead to significant cost savings for households and a reduction in environmental impact. The NEA can promote understanding of energy labels and ratings, helping consumers make informed choices that not only lower their electricity bills but also contribute to sustainable practices.
- c. **Consumer Rights:** Awareness regarding consumer rights is essential in promoting fair trade practices in the market. The NEA can empower consumers with knowledge about warranties, refunds, and recourse options in case of defective appliances. This fosters a more transparent marketplace where consumers can hold manufacturers and retailers accountable.
- d. **Dissatisfied Customers** - fill in Form 12 (Form 12 to be generated and attached in Annex)

12.2 Strategies for Education and Awareness

- a. **Public Campaigns:** The NEA can initiate public awareness campaigns through various media, including radio, television, print, and social media. These campaigns can highlight essential information about safe appliance use, energy conservation tips, and the importance of purchasing certified products.
- b. **Community Workshops:** Organizing workshops and seminars in communities can provide hands-on education about electrical safety, the benefits of energy efficiency, and how to choose the right appliances. These sessions can also encourage local discussions about energy practices and consumer experiences.
- c. **Collaboration with Manufacturers and Retailers:** The NEA can work alongside appliance manufacturers and retailers to ensure that educational materials are available at points of sale. This can include brochures, signage, and in-store demonstrations that inform consumers about product safety and energy efficiency.
- d. **Leverage Technology:** Utilizing mobile applications and websites dedicated to consumer education can be an effective way to reach a broader audience. The NEA can create platforms where consumers can learn about electrical appliances, read reviews, access safety tips, and report issues related to their purchases.

In a country like Papua New Guinea, where access to essential services can be limited, consumer awareness and education on the regulation of electrical appliances are vital. The National Energy Authority has a critical role in ensuring that consumers are informed, safe, and empowered in their choices. By prioritizing education and awareness, PNG can foster a culture of safety and responsibility in the use of electrical appliances, ultimately leading to a more sustainable and informed society.

13. Environmental Consideration

In Papua New Guinea (PNG), the regulation of electrical appliances under the National Energy Authority (NEA) is crucial for fostering sustainable energy consumption and environmental protection. As the nation continues to experience economic growth and rising energy demands, it is essential to implement environmental considerations in the regulation of electrical appliances to minimize ecological impact.

13.1 Key Environmental Considerations

a. Energy Efficiency Standards

The NEA can establish energy efficiency standards for electrical appliances to reduce energy consumption. By promoting the use of energy-efficient appliances, PNG can lower greenhouse gas emissions and decrease reliance on fossil fuels. Encouraging manufacturers to produce appliances that meet these standards can also help consumers save on electricity costs.

b. Environmental Impact Assessments

Before permitting new electrical appliances for sale within the market, the NEA could require manufacturers to conduct environmental impact assessments. This would ensure that the production, usage, and disposal of appliances are conducted in an environmentally responsible manner.

c. Promoting Renewable Energy

Regulations can encourage the use of electrical appliances that are compatible with renewable energy sources. For example, appliances designed to operate efficiently with solar energy can facilitate the transition towards cleaner energy alternatives. The NEA can promote incentives for consumers to adopt solar-powered appliances.

d. Waste Management and Recycling

The NEA can implement guidelines for the responsible disposal and recycling of electrical appliances at the end of their life cycle. Encouraging proper waste management practices can mitigate the negative environmental impact associated with electronic waste (e-waste), which can contain hazardous materials that pose risks to human health and the environment.

e. Public Awareness Campaigns

To support regulations, NEA can run public awareness campaigns to educate consumers on the importance of energy-efficient appliances and the environmental consequences of their choices. Increasing public knowledge can lead to more environmentally conscious purchasing decisions.

f. Collaboration with Stakeholders

Engaging with manufacturers, retailers, and consumers is essential for effective regulation. The NEA should collaborate with stakeholders to foster innovation in appliance design and to develop strategies that align with environmental goals.

The regulation of electrical appliances in Papua New Guinea under the National Energy Authority presents an opportunity to address environmental concerns while promoting sustainable energy use. By prioritizing energy efficiency, ensuring responsible manufacturing and disposal practices, and raising public awareness, PNG can work towards a more sustainable future that preserves its rich natural resources for generations to come.

14. Feedback and Adaptation

In Papua New Guinea (PNG), the regulation of electrical appliances is essential for ensuring safety, efficiency, and environmental sustainability. The National Energy Authority (NEA) plays a critical role in developing guidelines and standards for these regulations. Feedback and adaptation of these guidelines are vital for several reasons:

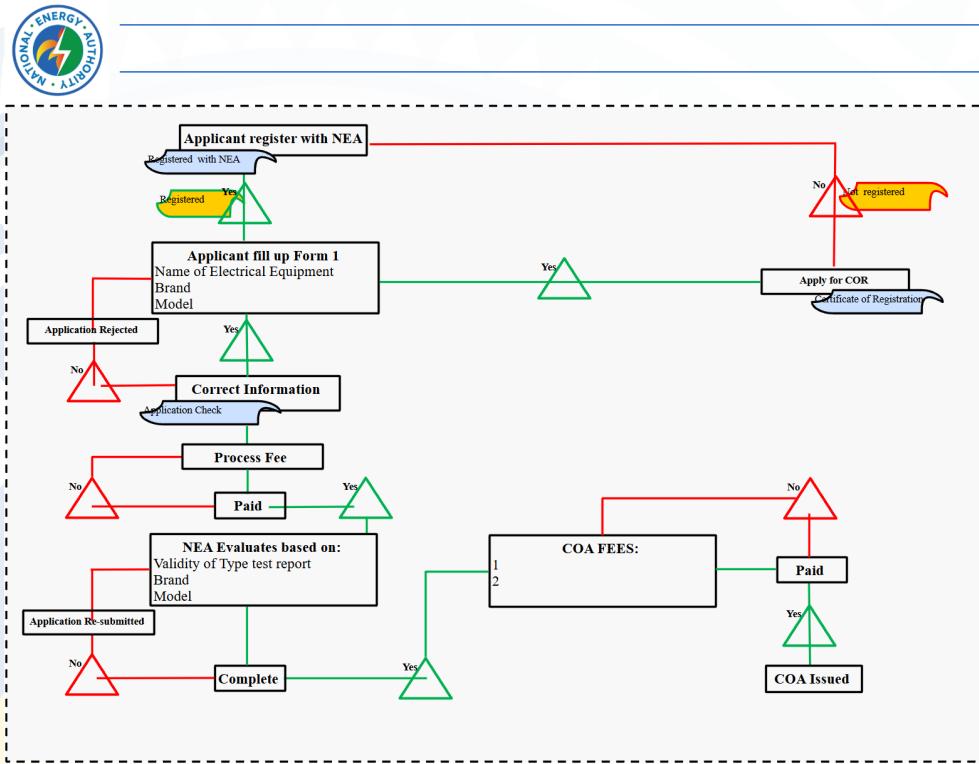
- a. **Safety Standards:** One of the primary reasons for regulating electrical appliances is to ensure user safety. Haphazard use of poorly manufactured or non-compliant appliances can lead to accidents, fires, and electrical shocks. Feedback from consumers and industry professionals is crucial to identify areas where safety standards may need tightening or clarification.
- b. **Local Context:** PNG has unique geographical and cultural factors that can influence the effectiveness of electrical appliance regulations. By collecting feedback from local communities, the NEA can adapt guidelines to better suit the realities of life in PNG, ensuring that regulations are practical and understandable.
- c. **Energy Efficiency:** Given the challenges associated with energy supply in PNG, promoting energy-efficient appliances is critical. Through feedback from stakeholders, including manufacturers and consumers, the NEA can adjust regulations to incentivize the use of energy-efficient technologies and practices, thereby reducing overall consumption and environmental impact.
- d. **Market Development:** The electrical appliance market in PNG is evolving, with new technologies and products being introduced regularly. Continuous feedback from businesses and end-users allows the NEA to stay up-to-date with market trends and adjust regulations accordingly to foster a competitive and innovative market environment.
- e. **Consumer Awareness and Education:** Ensuring that consumers are aware of the regulations and understand their implications is essential. Feedback mechanisms, such as surveys and public consultations, can provide insights into how well consumers understand the existing guidelines and what educational initiatives might be necessary.
- f. **Collaboration and Stakeholder Engagement:** Working closely with various stakeholders, including manufacturers, retailers, and the public, can help shape more effective guidelines. Regular engagement ensures that the NEA receives diverse perspectives and can adapt regulations that benefit all parties involved.

The process of feedback and adaptation is crucial for the effective regulation of electrical appliances in Papua New Guinea. The National Energy Authority must continue to gather input from a wide range of stakeholders to update and enhance guidelines to promote safety, efficiency, and sustainability in the electrical appliance market. This collaborative approach can help ensure that regulations meet the needs of both consumers and the industry while fostering a safer and more sustainable energy future for PNG.

15. Conclusion

In conclusion, the guidelines for regulating electrical appliances in Papua New Guinea under the National Energy Authority are crucial for ensuring the safety, efficiency, and reliability of electrical systems throughout the country. By establishing clear standards and regulations, these guidelines aim to protect consumers from sub-standard products that could pose safety risks, while also promoting energy conservation and sustainability. Furthermore, effective enforcement of these regulations can enhance market confidence, encourage the adoption of modern technologies, and ultimately contribute to the country's economic growth. As Papua New Guinea continues to develop its energy infrastructure, adherence to these guidelines will play a vital role in achieving a safer and more resilient electrical environment for all citizens. Moving forward, ongoing collaboration among government agencies, manufacturers, and consumers will be essential to adapt to emerging technologies and changing market dynamics in the electrical appliance sector.

16. Annexures





Annex 2 Application Form (Form 1) for the Approval of Electrical Appliances/Equipment



NATIONAL ENERGY AUTHORITY

TECHNICAL & ECONOMIC REGULATIONS

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P.O. Box 494, Vision City NCD
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www.nea.gov.pg

FORM 1.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

NEA ACT – SEC. 108

Reference:
Date Received:

**APPLICATION FOR APPROVAL OF ELECTRICAL APPLIANCE
PRESCRIBED ELECTRICAL APPLIANCE**

Application
Serial No.

**The Managing Director
National Energy Authority
P O Box 494
WAIGANI, NCD**

NOT/PRESCRIBED*

*We Herby make application for approval of the article described hereunder.
*We do hereby undertake to pay to the Papua New Guinea on demand,
the fees prescribed by the: _____

1. Name of Applicant: _____
2. Address of Applicant: _____
3. Person who may be contacted regarding this Application: _____ Phone No. _____
4. Article: _____
5. Manufacturer's name and address: _____
6. Manufacturer's making (voltage, current rating, etc.): _____
7. Cat No. (Type No. or Model): _____
8. Trade Name of Mark (if any): _____
9. Do you desire to use an alternative making?
In lieu of the allotted approvals making? _____

11. Appendices cont.



Annex 3 Certificate of Suitability (Form 2)



NATIONAL ENERGY
AUTHORITY

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Electricity Industry (*Approval of Electrical Appliance*)

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Electricity Industry Act (Amended) FORM. 2

Electricity Industry (*Approved of Electrical Appliances*) Regulation 2006

Reg. Sec. 6(1)(a)

CERTIFICATE OF SUITABILITY

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT the article described below, for which application for approval has been made by _____ (name of applicant), has been approved by the NATIONAL ENERGY AUTHORITY for the purposes of Section 41 of the electricity Act (Chapter 78), subject to the conditions (if any) set out below:

ARTICLE:

DESCRIPTION:

NAME AND ADDRESS OF MANUFACTURER:

CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL:

This approval shall be deemed to be withdrawal if articles of this class or type are brought within the scope of Section 2 of the Electricity Industry (Approved of Electrical Appliances) Regulation 2006 by notice of the National Gazette.

DATED the _____ day of _____ , 20____

.....
NATIONAL ENERGY AUTHORITY

ENDORSEMENT

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that the NATIONAL ENERGY AUTHORITY has approved, according to Test No. _____, the following modification being made to the type of electrical appliance described in this certificate.

Particulars of Modification:
Date of Approval:



Annex 4 Certificate of Approval (Form 3)

AUTHORITY

Goada Hera Building, Waigani Dr
P.O. Box 494, Vision City NCD
+675 3253233
info@nea.gov.pg
www.nea.gov.pg

Electricity Industry (Approval of Electrical Appliance)

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Electricity Industry Act (Amended) FORM. 3

Electricity Industry (Approved of Electrical Appliances) Regulation 2006

Reg. Sec. 6(b)

CERTIFICATE APPROVAL

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that the article described below, for which application for approval has been made by **(name of applicant)**, has been approved by the NATIONAL ENERGY AUTHORITY for the purpose of Section 41 of the **Electricity Industry Act** (Chapter 78) and Section 2 of the electricity Industry (Approval of Electrical Appliances) Regulation 2003 made under that Act:

ARTICLE:

DESCRIPTION:

APPROVALS MARKING:

NAME & ADDRESS OF MANUFACTURER:

DATED the

date of

20__

..... **NATIONAL ENERGY AUTHORITY**

ENDORSEMENT

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that the **NATIONAL ENERGY AUTHORITY** has approved, according to Test No. _____, the following modification being made to the type of electrical appliance described in this certificate.

Particulars of Modifications:
Date of Approval:

11. Appendices cont.



Annex 5 Application of Approval of Modification (Form 4) to an Electrical Appliance/Equipment



**NATIONAL ENERGY
AUTHORITY**

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Electricity Industry (*Approval of Electrical Appliance*)

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Electricity Industry Act (Amended) FORM. 4

Electricity Industry (Approved of Electrical Appliances) Regulation 2006

Reg. Sec. 7(2)

APPLICATION FOR APPROVAL OF MODIFICATION TO AN ELECTRICAL APPLIANCE

TO: NATIONAL ENERGY AUTHORITY

I/We* make application for approval of the modifications shown in Item 8 to the article described below. I/W* undertake to pay to the **NATIONAL ENERGY AUTHORITY** on demand, the fees prescribed by the Electricity Industry (Approval of Electrical Appliances) Regulation 2006.

1. Name of Applicant:
2. Address of Applicant:
3. Person who may be contacted regarding this Application: Phone #:
4. Article Approved No:
5. Manufacturer's markings (voltage, current rating, etc.,):
6. Certificate of suitability or Approval No: Issued #:
7. Authorised markings –
 - (a) Approved No:
 - (b) Type identification marking:
8. Details of proposed change in the design, materials or construction of the approved article (if insufficient space, give details on a separate sheet):
 - (a) Has the modified article been submitted for approval to an authority approved by the Regulator for that purpose?
 - (b) If so, state –
 - (i) Name of Authority:
 - (ii) Date Approval:
 - (iii) Number of Certificate of Approval or Letter that has been endorsed to that effect:
 - (iv) Whether Approval is still current:

DATED the _____ day of _____ 20____

*Strike out whichever is inapplicable.

.....
(Signature of Applicant)

Contact Information

Office Address

Goada Herea Building
Section 58 Allotment 3
WAIGANI DRIVE, Port Moresby
Papua New Guinea

Postal Address

PO Box 494, VISION CITY 131, NCD

Contact

Phone: 3253233
Email: info@nea.gov.pg

Website

Website: <https://www.nea.gov.pg>





www.nea.gov.pg

Harnessing Energy for Sustainable Development