

1. What are the main barriers to EV infrastructure deployment in residential apartment buildings?

- **Strata Bylaws and Approvals:** Installing EV chargers in apartment buildings often requires approval through strata committees or owners' corporations. This process can be slow, complex, and divisive—especially when not all residents support the investment.
- **Upfront Costs and Cost Allocation:** The initial cost of installing EV infrastructure—including switchboard upgrades, cabling, and load management systems—can be significant. It's often unclear how these costs should be divided between individual residents and the broader owners' corporation, which can delay or prevent action.
- **Electrical Capacity Limitations:** Many older buildings were not designed to accommodate the power needs of EV chargers. Substantial upgrades to switchboards, meters, or even building transformers may be required, adding further cost and complexity.
- **Billing and Reimbursement Challenges:** When EV chargers draw power from common property circuits, building managers face difficulties in accurately tracking and billing individual usage. This raises concerns around fairness and ongoing reimbursement.
- **Installation Complexity:** Apartment buildings vary widely in layout. Charger installations must navigate issues such as shared garages, stacker systems, long cable runs, and limited physical space—all of which require tailored solutions.
- **Technical and Design Requirements:** Effective EV deployment in strata requires integrated smart charging systems that can manage loads across multiple units without overloading the network. These systems increase both the cost and complexity of installations.
- **Regulatory and Standards Gaps:** There is currently no national standard or consistent policy framework for EV charging in strata environments. This leads to confusion, inconsistent application of building codes, and variable fire safety requirements.

2. Are you satisfied with the current data transparency obligations of DNSPs?

- **Limited access to real-time or granular network capacity data,** especially at the local transformer or feeder level, which is critical for EV charging infrastructure planning.
- **Inconsistent data formats and platforms** across different DNSPs, making it difficult for third parties to integrate, model, or compare data.
- **Lack of mandatory public hosting capacity maps** in some jurisdictions. Where they do exist, they are often coarse, out of date, or not user-friendly.

- **Insufficient forecasting transparency**, such as load growth projections or planned upgrades, that would allow developers to align EV projects accordingly.
- **Obscure and non-transparent DNSP connection and upgrade costs—along with lengthy and uncertain timeframes—** are major barriers to EV infrastructure deployment across all settings. Developers face unpredictable charges, inconsistent pricing methods, and delays in obtaining clear information, making it difficult to plan, budget, and invest with confidence.