



Energy Efficiency Target Schemes

| State | New South Wales | South Australia | Victoria |
|-----------------------|---|--|--|
| Policy/Aim | Energy Savings Scheme (ESS) to revitalise the energy efficiency component of the NSW Greenhouse Gas Reduction Scheme (GGAS). | Residential Energy Efficiency Scheme (REES) 1. reduce greenhouse gas emissions in household use 2. deliver energy audits to low income households | Victorian Energy Efficiency Target (VEET) to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from households by 10 % by 2010 and Victoria's overall emissions to 60 % by 2050. |
| Target | Target from 1 July 09 is 0.4% of electricity sales and ramps up to 4 % by 2014 (equivalent to 8.5 million tonnes of CO2-e) From 2014-2020 the scheme will deliver energy efficiency improvements that will save around 3.2 million CO2-e per annum. | Targets for next 3 yrs: - 2009: reduce emissions by 155,000 tonnes of CO2-e, complete 3,000 energy audits - 2010: reduce emissions by 235,000 tonnes of CO2-e, complete 5,000 energy audits - 2011: reduce emissions by 255,000 tonnes of CO2-e, complete 5,000 energy audits | For the first three years of the scheme (2009-2011), the target is a reduction of 2.7 million tonnes of CO2-e per annum. This three-year target is expected to reduce emissions by 8.1 million tonnes - equivalent to making 675,000 households carbon neutral for a year. |
| Certificate | Each Energy Saving Certificate (ESC) will represent 1 tonne of CO2-e saved from an eligible activity | Retailers obliged to report on energy efficiency activities and energy audits to the Commission for checking against targets. | Each Victorian energy efficiency certificates (VEECs) represents one tonne of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO2-e) abated by a prescribed activity. |
| Administrator | Independent Pricing & Regulatory Tribunal | Essential Services Commission of South Australia | Essential Services Commission |
| Duration | Commences 1 July 2009–2020. | Commenced 1 January 2009. Operates in 3yr phases; 2009–2011, 2012-2014 | Operates in 3yr phases, with new scheme targets and prescribed activities set for each phase. First phase of VEET scheme operates from 1 January 2009-31 December 2011. |
| Prescribed Activities | Energy efficiency improvements that currently qualify as demand side activities under GGAS eligible under ESS. - Installation of energy efficient products to replace less efficient products - Fuel switching projects - On-site electricity generation that replaces supply from the NEM Trade-exposed industries that are particularly intensive users of electricity will be exempt from the new Scheme | - Replacement of inefficient light bulb with energy efficient light bulb - Replacement of inefficient showerhead with low flow showerheads - Installation of ceiling insulation - Installation of high efficiency heating and cooling systems - Installation of insulated ductwork to ducted reverse cycle air conditioner, or to a gas central heater - Installation of weather sealing products - Installation or retrofitting of high efficiency water heaters - Destruction of old or second refrigerator or freezer. | - Installation of solar water heaters or solar retrofit kits - Replacement of low efficiency water heaters with high efficiency water heaters - Installation of high efficiency ducted heating and space heating products to replace low efficiency products - Installation of insulation, thermally efficient windows and weather sealing products - Installation of low energy lamps - Replacement of non-low flow showerheads with low flow showerheads - Purchase of high efficiency refrigerator or freezer and destruction of old ones |
| Status | Not legislated | Legislated | Legislated |
| Websites | http://www.dwe.nsw.gov.au/energy http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/climatechange | http://www.dtei.sa.gov.au/energy http://www.escosa.sa.gov.au | http://www.esc.vic.gov.au/public/VEET/ http://www.dpi.vic.gov.au |

Note: Three states have mandatory Energy Efficiency Target Schemes which assist consumers to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and cut power bills. The Schemes set a target for energy savings, and allocate this to energy retailers, requiring them to meet their own targets through energy efficiency activities. Retailers meet the targets by assisting consumers to reduce energy use through the provision of energy saving products or services.

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