

Country Template – Energy Management Programmes

Australia

1. Programmes/policies delivering energy management in industry
 - Energy Efficiency Opportunities (EEO) program (in effect from 1 July 2006, funded until 30 June 2017).
 - Program is mandatory for all corporations from all end use sectors and electricity generators using 0.5 Petajoules of energy in a year. EEO covers 57 per cent of Australia's energy end use. To be extended to energy transmission and distribution networks as well as covering major greenfield and expansion projects (lifting coverage to over 60 per cent of Australia's energy end use).
 - Every five years participants must assess 80 per cent of their corporation's energy use to the regulated standard of the Assessment Framework, which has 6 key elements and 19 key requirements for assessing the energy efficiency of their operations and identifying all options for cost-effective improvements. Many of these elements align with ISO 50001.
 - What support (public) is provided? Please describe.
 - i. Training – the Department of Resources, Energy and Tourism (DRET) runs EEO workshops each year.
 - ii. Technical assistance – each sector covered by the program is assigned an Industry Support Officer within DRET. They are the first point of contact between the department and the participating corporations, providing support by helping them to comply with the various stages of the program and by developing and providing capacity building material.
 - iii. Other – a hotline and website for assistance and advice and a body of guidance materials including case studies, energy mass balance guides, verification handbook and energy savings measurement guide.
 - The program does not mandate that companies implement the energy savings projects identified in the assessments, because this may discourage them from fully exploring opportunities. However, companies must report to the Government and the public on their energy assessments and business response. The results of the opportunity assessments are publicly reported, ensuring that all large energy users can demonstrate to the community that they are efficiently managing their energy, without the government becoming involved in commercial decisions.
 - Reporting to Government or public:
 - i. Public reports are submitted once a year and report energy use for the previous financial year, the cumulative proportion of assessed energy and identified energy savings categorised by payback period and by business response (i.e. savings implemented, not implemented, etc.)
 - ii. Government reports are submitted twice throughout the five-year assessment cycle, at the start (a year after the trigger year) and at the end (following the final year in the cycle). In addition to the information reported in the public report, it includes the financial savings, real or estimated, from the identified opportunities.
 - Each corporation's reports are assessed by staff within DRET for accuracy and completeness. The Department carries out two types of verification – desktop verification and site verification. In general, verification:
 - i. Validates corporations' compliance with EEO legislation when conducting energy assessments, identifying opportunities and reporting outcomes;

- ii. Monitors whether a corporation has carried out its assessment as set out in the approved Assessment and Reporting Schedule; and
 - iii. Ensures that corporations meet coverage requirements over the full period of the assessment cycle, i.e. 80 per cent of total energy use in their first cycle and 90 per cent in their second, and that all sites over 0.5PJ have been assessed.
2. Linkage with other programmes, policies or incentives (if not already covered above).
 - Not applicable
3. Future plans to promote energy management (e.g. if your country currently only has energy auditing, does it plan to increase the scope of this to include broader energy management obligations or other energy management components?).
 - Clean Energy Future package: On 10 July 2011 the Australian Government announced the *Clean Energy Future* (CEF) package. CEF has four main elements: a carbon price, renewable energy, energy efficiency and action on the land (such as the storing of soil carbon, revegetation and forest conservation).
 - Subject to passage of legislation through the Australian Parliament, a carbon price of \$23/tonne will be introduced from 1 July 2012, providing incentive for businesses and households alike to reduce their energy use.
 - Energy Savings Initiative (ESI): As part of the CEF package, the Australian Government is undertaking further work on the costs and benefits of a national energy savings initiative to replace existing State-based schemes. A national ESI would place obligations on energy retailers to help households, businesses and industry install energy efficient goods and technologies.