

EEIS (ACT) - Northmore Gordon

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EEIS (ACT)

EEIS (ACT) stands for the Energy Efficiency Improvement Scheme, as defined on our glossary page. This is a government scheme applicable to the Australian Capital Territory jurisdiction. Like other energy efficiency schemes in Australia, EEIS (ACT) establishes requirements and pathways for eligible energy-saving activities. Understanding the scheme's scope, activity requirements and evidence standards is essential before committing to a project or investment case, as eligibility depends on meeting specific technical and procedural conditions rather than general efficiency merit alone.

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What does EEIS (ACT) stand for?

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How does EEIS (ACT) relate to other Australian energy efficiency schemes Northmore Gordon covers?

EEIS (ACT) is one of several jurisdiction-specific schemes in Australia. Our knowledge library covers Victorian Energy Upgrades (VEU) in Victoria and the NSW Energy Savings Scheme (ESS) in New South Wales. Each scheme has its own governance, eligible activities, calculation methods and certificate frameworks. The practical implication is that a technically identical energy-saving project may have different eligibility status, evidence requirements and commercial outcomes depending on its location. Project teams should confirm which scheme applies to their site and review the current scheme rules before finalising an investment case.

What should a project team investigate before relying on EEIS (ACT) support in an energy project investment case?

Before relying on EEIS (ACT) in an investment case, confirm the exact activity, eligible equipment and site requirements under the current scheme rules. Establish the project stage and implementation

dates, as scheme eligibility often depends on timing. Identify prior incentives, certificate arrangements or contractual commitments that may affect eligibility. Prepare a separate scenario showing project merits with and without scheme support, so management understands the decision even if the contribution is delayed, reduced or unavailable. Our funding-pathway assessment service can help evaluate whether EEIS (ACT) is suitable for the proposed work and what conditions need to be met.

What evidence and project documentation does EEIS (ACT) typically require?

Energy efficiency schemes generally require evidence that distinguishes baseline conditions, installation and commissioning details, and post-project performance. For EEIS (ACT), the specific evidence depends on the activity chosen and the calculation method. Project teams should establish who gathers evidence, who checks it and who makes the application or claim. Early coordination is important: leaving measurement until after installation can prevent proper baseline establishment, which many schemes require. Our project brief template and measurement-and-verification guidance help teams identify what must be recorded before works begin to preserve scheme eligibility.

How does Northmore Gordon assist with EEIS (ACT) projects?

Our capability covers energy audits, feasibility assessments, measurement and verification, and environmental-certificate services applicable across Australian jurisdictions. For EEIS (ACT) projects, the company can conduct energy assessments to identify eligible opportunities, develop investment cases aligned with scheme economics, plan measurement and baseline requirements before implementation, and provide certificate support for project registration and evidence gathering. Our six-stage delivery approach—Assess, Build the Case, Capture Value, Deliver, Procure and Perform—connects technical assessment with funding decisions and outcome verification. A project brief describing the site, decision and evidence available allows Northmore Gordon to scope appropriate support.

What is the difference between EEIS (ACT) eligibility and project investment merit?

A project can be technically sound and economically attractive without qualifying for EEIS (ACT) support, and conversely, an eligible activity may not be the best investment for a particular site. Scheme eligibility depends on meeting specific method requirements, timing conditions and evidence standards defined by the administering body. Project merit depends on operational needs, capital cost, operating savings and risk tolerance. We recommend assessing these separately: first, determine whether the proposed activity meets scheme requirements; second, evaluate whether it delivers value to the business independent of scheme support. This approach prevents over-reliance on uncertain or delayed funding and clarifies what the organisation would do if the incentive is unavailable.

When should a project team begin investigating EEIS (ACT) eligibility?

Scheme eligibility should be investigated early, ideally while the project is still being scoped. Some schemes have timing-sensitive prerequisites: a baseline measurement or certain installation dates may be required before a project can proceed. Waiting until equipment is purchased or installed can remove options or prevent retrospective eligibility. The project brief template—describing the decision, site, project stage and evidence available—helps teams raise scheme questions before commitments are made. Our project-timing guidance explains why preserving evidence and checking eligibility during the feasibility stage protects both the technical case and the commercial outcome.

What common issues arise in EEIS (ACT) projects and how can they be avoided?

Common issues include assuming eligibility without checking method requirements, making investment decisions based on unconfirmed scheme support, failing to establish baseline data before work begins, and treating historical case studies as proof of current eligibility. These can be avoided by: confirming eligibility against the current scheme rules before budgeting scheme proceeds; preparing a business case resilient to delayed or unavailable funding; planning measurement and data collection early,

before the project stage changes; and documenting the exact project chronology with actual dates rather than assumptions. Our investment-case and funding-assessment services help teams address these issues by separating scheme eligibility from project merit and connecting evidence planning with decision timing.