

IPMVP - Northmore Gordon

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IPMVP

IPMVP stands for International Performance Measurement and Verification Protocol. It provides a globally recognised framework for determining the effect of energy improvements using agreed boundaries, data and analysis. The protocol helps establish what energy use would have been without the intervention, making savings calculations credible and defensible. While Australian scheme requirements often take precedence, understanding IPMVP principles supports rigorous project assessment across jurisdictions and helps practitioners apply consistent logic when local scheme methods don't fully prescribe an approach.

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What does IPMVP stand for and why does it matter for energy projects?

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Is IPMVP-standard M&V; currently available through Northmore Gordon's moreData platform?

No. IPMVP-standard M&V; with automated certificate generation is listed as planned functionality for the moreData platform roadmap, not a current capability as of September 2026. While we offer comprehensive measurement and verification services through our consulting team, the moreData platform's IPMVP module remains under development. Clients requiring M&V; support today should engage our services directly rather than relying on platform automation for this function.

How do Australian scheme requirements relate to IPMVP methodology?

Australian energy schemes—NSW's PIAM&V; under the Energy Savings Scheme, Victorian Energy Upgrades' project-based methods, and ACCU requirements—establish their own specific M&V; requirements that take precedence over general IPMVP adoption. These schemes define acceptable boundaries, data quality standards, professional qualifications and reporting formats. While IPMVP

principles of establishing counterfactual baselines and measuring against representative conditions align with scheme logic, practitioners must follow the applicable scheme method rather than treating IPMVP as a universal framework.

What specific M&V; services does Northmore Gordon provide beyond the IPMVP glossary?

We deliver practical M&V; services encompassing project-boundary selection, baseline modelling, savings calculation and reporting. We support clients in establishing measurement procedures, defining baseline representative conditions, specifying data collection intervals and quality checks, and documenting implementation records. These services apply across scheme-specific pathways including NSW PIAM&V; and Victorian Energy Upgrades project-based activities. We advertise M&V; as part of both our energy-optimisation delivery approach and standalone services for verifying project outcomes.

Why must baseline measurement procedures be approved before implementation in NSW PIAM&V; projects?

Under NSW Energy Savings Scheme rules effective 7 September 2026, baseline measurement procedures must be deemed appropriate by an approved independent M&V; professional before the implementation date, with written explanatory reasoning provided. This requirement ensures baseline data genuinely represents pre-project conditions and that the chosen measurement approach will credibly support savings claims. Early approval prevents the common problem of discovering measurement gaps after equipment has been installed, when baseline evidence becomes impossible to obtain and project viability is compromised.

What are the practical consequences of choosing the wrong M&V; method for a project?

Selecting an inappropriate M&V; method after work has begun can eliminate funding eligibility, prevent certificate creation and waste investment in evidence collection. For instance, PIAM&V; projects implemented before the method is properly scoped cannot later recover baseline procedures. Conversely, if a project starts before a prescribed calculation method's eligibility window, certificate pathways close permanently. The practical consequence is to establish the project boundary and modelling approach while meaningful baseline data can still be obtained and documented, requiring measurement planning before implementation commitments.

How does Northmore Gordon's six-stage delivery approach incorporate measurement and verification?

We position M&V; as part of the 'Deliver' stage, which focuses on approved project implementation and verified outcomes. However, measurement planning must occur much earlier during the 'Assess' and 'Build the Case' stages to ensure baselines can be properly established and data systems designed. By aligning early measurement decisions with feasibility assessment and investment case development, clients avoid the costly discovery that evidence cannot be obtained after equipment changes occur, protecting both project funding eligibility and the credibility of reported savings.

What information should a project brief include regarding measurement and verification requirements?

A project brief should specify the decision requiring verification, whether it is internal performance evaluation, an investment contract, regulatory reporting or a particular certificate scheme, as each has different evidence standards. The brief must identify the measurement boundary including equipment and meters involved, establish the baseline period and conditions, define measurement instruments and data collection intervals, and state how implementation changes will be recorded. Early clarity on these elements allows Northmore Gordon to design a proportionate M&V; scope and identify any baseline or timing constraints before commitments make measurement impossible.