

Solar VEEC Calculator

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The solar VEEC calculator gives an indicative view of certificate value for a Victorian solar project. Results depend on the scheme method, system size, baseline, timing and evidence; they are not a verified certificate quantity or quotation.

Solar VEEC Calculator

This calculator is a practical tool for commercial solar installers, asset owners and project managers in Victoria. It estimates the potential VEEC revenue from eligible solar PV systems, providing early-stage financial insight. For tailored advice or eligibility confirmation, users are encouraged to speak directly with our certificate optimisation experts.

Open Northmore Gordon's interactive calculator . Treat its estimate as indicative and confirm current eligibility and project details before relying on a result.

Related pages

Solar PV certificate guidance

Certificates

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What is the Solar VEEC Calculator on the Northmore Gordon website used for?

The Solar VEEC Calculator is a practical tool for commercial solar installers, asset owners and project managers in Victoria. It estimates the potential VEEC (Victorian Energy Efficiency Certificate) revenue from eligible solar PV systems, providing early-stage financial insight. The calculator helps users understand how system capacity, site characteristics and certificate pathways affect potential VEEC quantities, supporting initial feasibility discussions before detailed eligibility assessment.

What factors affect VEEC calculations for a solar project?

VEEC calculations depend on activity eligibility (whether the project qualifies under prescribed activities or project-based methods), system capacity (the kilowatt rating of the solar PV installation), the certificate pathway selected (measurement and verification or benchmark rating), and evidence requirements including site consumption data, solar generation data, equipment specifications and commissioning dates. Each variable directly influences the certificate quantity and must be confirmed against current Victorian Energy Upgrades specifications.

Why is it important to establish a site baseline before relying on a VEEC estimate?

A site's electricity consumption and imports can change for several reasons simultaneously—new equipment, expanded production, or solar reducing grid purchases. Without accounting for these operating changes, comparing baseline and post-installation consumption can obscure what the assessment is meant to answer. Establishing a clear baseline, documenting planned site changes before installation, and recording meter identifiers and commissioning dates makes it easier to explain

performance and assess the applicable certificate pathway accurately.

Can a past solar project's VEEC value be applied to a new site?

No. A past solar project's certificate value and approved methodology are tied to that specific project and time period. They do not establish eligibility or expected returns for a new site today. Victorian Energy Upgrades specifications, equipment requirements and eligible activity versions change over time. Each new project requires its own assessment against current specifications and evidence of its own site conditions, baseline and implementation details.

What should be confirmed before using a VEEC calculator result in an investment case?

Before relying on a calculator result, confirm the governing activity and document version from the Victorian Government, verify the main eligibility assumptions and calculation basis, clarify evidence responsibilities, and understand the commercial treatment of certificates. Ask whether an estimated amount represents gross value or the actual amount the customer would receive after agreed charges. The calculator provides screening; detailed eligibility assessment, measurement planning and scheme documentation must follow before treating a result as a firm commitment.

How do measurement and verification requirements affect solar VEEC calculations?

Measurement and verification is one of two project-based methods under Victorian Energy Upgrades. It uses pre- and post-upgrade energy data to establish baselines and verify savings. For solar projects, measurement and verification requires separation of site consumption changes, solar generation output, and grid export data. Reliable meter data, clear commissioning dates, and documented site changes are essential. This method provides credible evidence but requires more upfront planning than prescribed activities and must meet current Victorian specifications.

What is the difference between a calculator estimate and a verified certificate result?

A calculator estimate is a modelled projection based on assumed site conditions and stated parameters. A verified certificate result is a quantity accepted or issued under the relevant scheme process after actual implementation and evidence review. Three outputs are distinct: engineering estimates (pre-project modelling), verified energy results (actual performance under an agreed measurement approach), and certificate results (quantity issued under scheme rules). Each requires its own period, data quality and calculation basis.

When should Northmore Gordon be engaged for solar VEEC advice beyond the calculator?

Engage our experts when the calculator result needs eligibility confirmation, when planning measurement and verification requirements, when comparing certificate pathways, or when preparing a detailed investment case. The calculator provides early-stage insight; tailored advice should address the specific activity version, equipment eligibility, site evidence gaps, and commercial terms. We offer certificate support services including project registration, evidence gathering and scheme pathway assessment.

How does system capacity affect solar PV eligibility under the Renewable Energy Target?

System capacity, measured in kilowatts or megawatts, is a key eligibility criterion for renewable energy systems. As of 15 September 2026, the Clean Energy Regulator announced an expansion of solar PV eligibility from 100 kW to 1 MW, intended from 1 October 2026 subject to regulations being made. Confirm the actual enacted requirements and application arrangements for the installation date; do not assume an announced expansion already has operative entitlement. Capacity thresholds differ between STC (small-scale) and LGC (large-scale) pathways.

What role does evidence quality play in VEEC calculator accuracy?

Evidence quality directly affects both the calculator's initial assumptions and the final certificate outcome. Reliable electricity bills, interval meter data, solar generation records and documented equipment commissioning dates support accurate baseline establishment and performance verification. If inverter data or consumption records are incomplete or unreliable, the assessment becomes uncertain. Starting with a data-readiness review helps identify gaps early, ensuring the calculator inputs reflect actual site conditions and measured rather than estimated values.