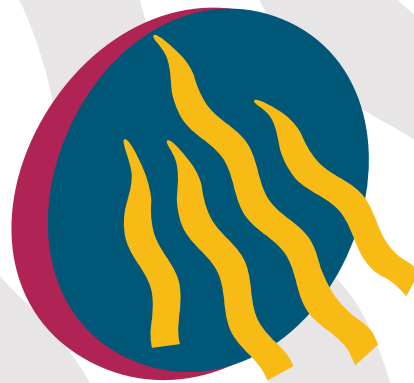


Queensland Energy Policy

A Cleaner Energy Strategy



**Queensland
Government**

May 2000

Foreword



Queensland has grown strong through the production and export of bulk commodities. To build upon that strength into the future, smart new ways of adding value to those commodities are needed to create new industries and new jobs for a growing State.

The opportunities are great, with mineral processing, food manufacture and biotechnology opening new windows for growth. Yet the challenges are also great.

As a State, Queensland must compete in an aggressive global market for investment. Industrial investors are seeking services that meet modern expectations of competition, reliability and sustainability. This is particularly the case for Energy.

A growing industrial base demands a growing supply of electricity and gas in all parts of the State.

Queensland provides some of the cheapest electricity in the world, but large energy consumers are now seeking a competitive supply of energy that also minimises greenhouse emissions. At the same time, large volumes of gas at competitive prices are not currently available in Queensland.

Currently, coal generates nearly all of Queensland's power supply. Coal will continue to have a prominent role in our energy supply, but Queensland must strengthen its position by offering a greater diversity in cleaner energy sources.

In the absence of a national Greenhouse policy, the energy market is failing to recognise the benefits of lower greenhouse gas emissions.

The Queensland Energy Policy seeks to meet these challenges by encouraging the establishment of a competitive market for gas, and the development of other sustainable energy options to complement our continuing strength in coal-fired power.

The package of Cleaner Energy initiatives creates, for the first time in Queensland, an Energy Policy which seeks to satisfy the complex, often competing demands of growth, efficiency and sustainability.

I encourage all sectors of the community to work with my Government to deliver the promise of sustainable development which is now within grasp.

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "P Beattie". The signature is fluid and cursive.

The Hon Peter Beattie
Premier of Queensland

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QUEENSLAND ENERGY INFRASTRUCTURE

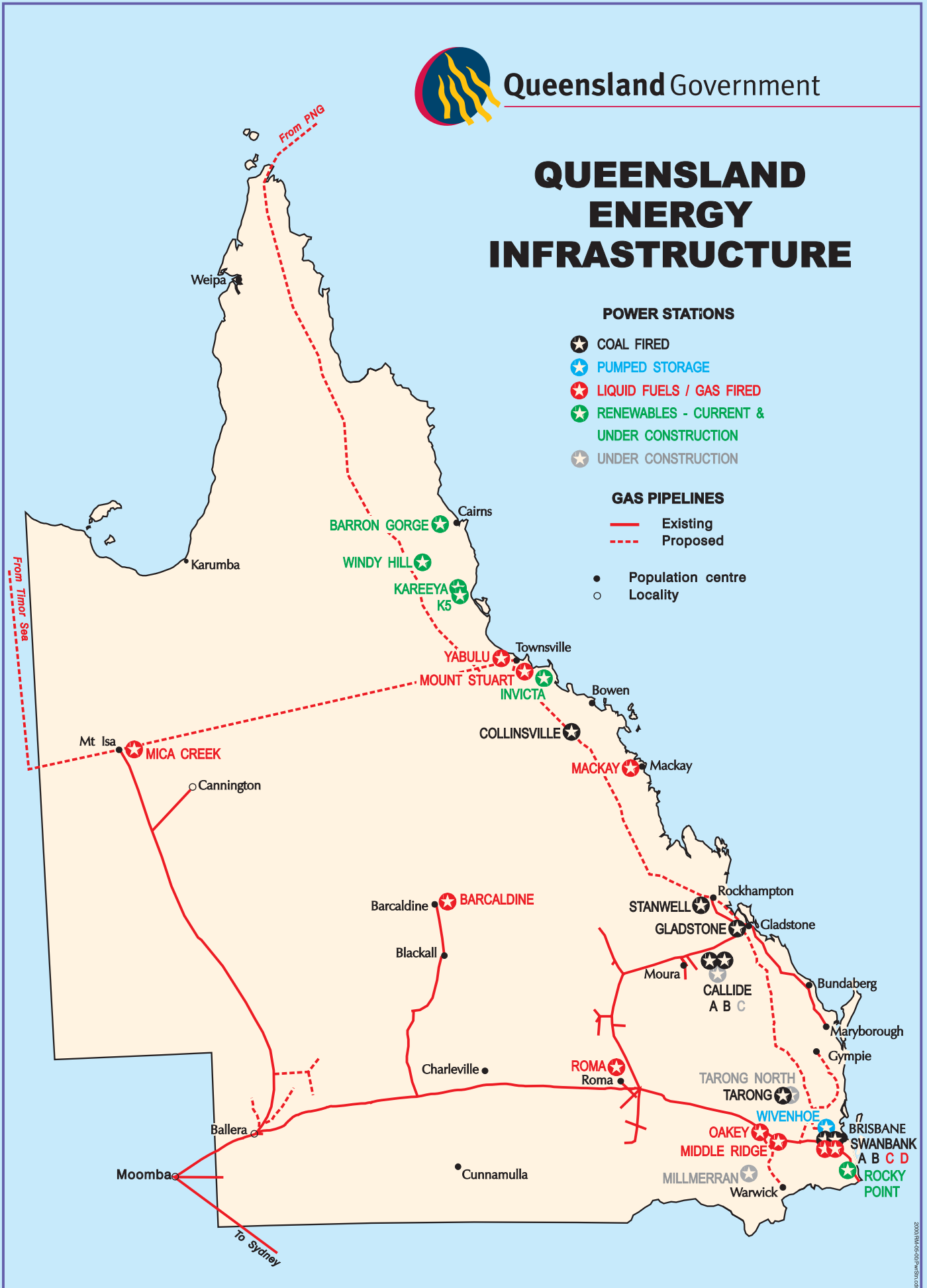
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Executive Summary

The Queensland Energy Policy is aimed at ensuring that adequate, reliable and competitively priced energy is available to users throughout Queensland.

The Queensland Government is committed to ensuring electricity customers have access to the price benefits of a competitive energy market, while also taking comfort in the knowledge that the greenhouse impacts of energy generation are being appropriately managed.

The Queensland Government's objectives are to:

- diversify the State's energy mix towards the greater use of gas and renewables;
- facilitate the supply of abundant and competitively priced gas in Queensland;
- facilitate the development of gas fired power stations, particularly a base load power station in Townsville; and
- reduce the growth in greenhouse gases.

Key Initiatives

The key initiatives in the Cleaner Energy Strategy are:

- A licence scheme which will require electricity retailers that operate in Queensland to source 15 per cent of their electricity sold in Queensland from gas-fired or renewable generation from 1 January 2005.
- The Government will work with the developers of the PNG gas pipeline, AGL Petronas to advance the construction of the Townsville-Gladstone section of the PNG gas pipeline
- Subject to the successful facilitation of gas into Townsville, the Government will build a gas fired base load power station in Townsville or negotiate the conversion of one or more of the existing peaking power stations in Townsville to gas and base load operation.
- No further generating licences for new coal fired power stations will be issued by the State unless there is a clear and demonstrated need.
- During the next five years, the Government will spend over \$50 million on programs targeted at supporting renewable and innovative energy technologies and reducing greenhouse gas emissions. These programs will include:
 - \$1.5m in funding to assist the coal industry to capture and use waste mine gas;

- Solar Hot Water Rebates which will be increased by \$250 to a \$750 maximum, with the Scheme extended until 2005;

- the Government increasing its 'Green Energy' purchases for Government buildings and activities to five per cent of its total electricity consumption, making the Queensland Government the largest purchaser of 'Green Energy' in Australia;

- the Government extending and increasing funding for the Queensland Sustainable Energy Innovation Fund until 2005;

- a new Demand Side Management Program, including voluntary energy efficiency targets for electricity retailers to encourage them to work with householders and small to medium businesses to help them use energy more efficiently;

- new programs to encourage greater energy efficiency in the built environment; and

- new industry initiatives aimed at assisting business improve energy efficiency.

The Cleaner Energy Strategy is estimated to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by more than 30 million tonnes over ten years which is equivalent to removing the greenhouse gas emissions of around one million cars.

Should legally binding greenhouse gas emission targets be established this initiative could save the Queensland economy around \$80 million per year.

A Competitive Energy Future

The Queensland Government is committed to developing competitive gas and electricity markets to deliver lower energy prices and greater choice to consumers.

The Queensland gas and electricity sectors have undergone a series of reforms over recent years to help achieve this goal, including:

- entry into the National Electricity Market;
- corporatisation and restructuring of the Government Owned Electricity industry to increase efficiency and competition; and
- facilitating free and fair trade in gas and contestability of gas markets under the National Gas Access Code.

The supply of competitively priced gas and electricity to provincial cities is seen by the Queensland Government as an important element of its regional development strategy and fundamental to the Government's efforts in attracting industry and promoting value adding to the State's abundant natural resources.

There have already been substantial reductions in electricity prices as a result of increased competition.

As a result of these reforms, the uniform electricity tariff in Queensland has decreased in real terms since 1990 while large industrial customers have received price reductions of up to 40 per cent in recent years as a result of contestability. Furthermore, increased competition in the Queensland electricity industry is expected to result in a further drop in wholesale electricity prices as the market develops.

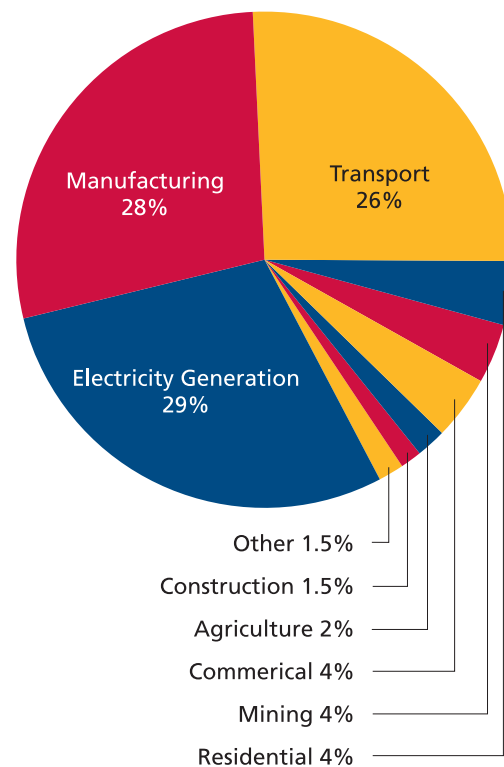
The increasing convergence of both the electricity and gas industries highlights the need to ensure that the same competitive pressures that are emerging in the electricity industry are also reflected in other energy sectors such as gas.

Increased competition in the gas industry as a result of the availability of new supplies and interconnection of gas networks between the States is estimated to yield \$1 billion in economic benefits over 35 years, double the benefit that arises from creating a national electricity grid.

If Queensland is to control the growth in greenhouse

emissions then the State must diversify its energy portfolio to include an increasing share of electricity generation from gas and renewable energies.

Queensland's Energy Consumption by Fuel 1997/98



To facilitate this diversification billions of dollars of investment will be required in new gas infrastructure such as power stations and major pipeline networks. While the private sector will fund the bulk of this investment the Government will play a strategic role in facilitating the development of this new infrastructure.

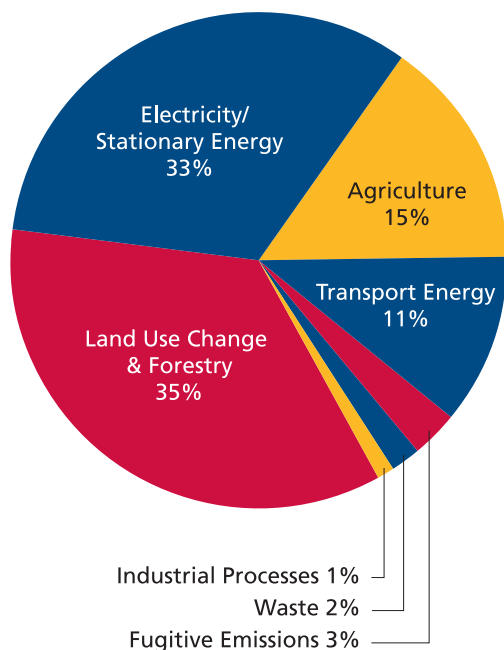
Energy and Greenhouse

Under the terms of the Kyoto Protocol Australia is committed to a target of keeping the growth in greenhouse gas emissions to no more than eight per cent above 1990 levels by 2008-2012.

Queensland has a high dependence on energy intensive industries and the Government is conscious of the need to minimise the cost to consumers and industry while also safeguarding our international competitiveness both now and in a world of mandatory emission targets.

While greenhouse emission targets are not yet legally binding the Queensland Government is taking initiatives to make as much progress as possible towards reducing greenhouse gases so as to avoid having to purchase potentially expensive greenhouse credits in the future.

Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions by Sector, Queensland 1995



In 1995 power stations accounted for 33 per cent of Queensland's greenhouse gas emissions and since then it is estimated that this has increased to around 37 per cent. If left unchecked, emissions from this sector are forecast to increase significantly over the next ten years. This reflects Queensland's strong economic growth and our heavy reliance on coal-fired electricity generation.

Coal is the fuel source for around 97 per cent of the electricity generated in Queensland. Queensland is vulnerable to international or national requirements to reduce greenhouse gas emissions unless it can diversify the fuel sources for energy towards a more sustainable balance of coal, gas and renewables.

The energy sector will be a priority for the Queensland Government in limiting the growth in greenhouse gases. The Queensland Energy Policy proposes a number of new initiatives to help reduce the greenhouse intensity of Queensland's energy, including:

- conditions on electricity retailers that operate in Queensland to ensure that they source 15 per cent of their electricity sales from gas or renewable sources;
- measures to assist the coal industry to capture and use waste mine gas; and
- promoting investment in forests as a way of offsetting greenhouse gas emissions and encouraging power station developers (utilising fossil fuels) to plant forests to offset carbon emissions.

These initiatives are expected to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by more than 30 million tonnes over ten years. This would have the same effect as removing one million cars and their exhaust emissions from our streets. In a future world of price penalties for greenhouse gas emissions, the Queensland Energy Policy could save the State economy around \$80 million per year by 2008, totalling \$320 million by the end of the first assessment period in 2012.

Retail Licence Scheme

The Queensland Government will require electricity retailers to source 15 per cent of electricity sold in Queensland from gas-fired or renewable energy from 1 January 2005.

This initiative will complement and include the Commonwealth's two per cent National Renewable Energy Target and will require that at least 13 per cent of electricity sold by electricity retailers in Queensland will be generated from gas.

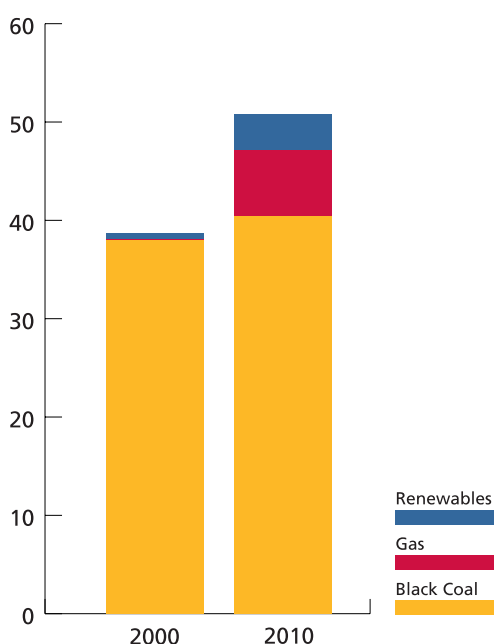
The new retail licence conditions will be imposed under the Electricity Act 1994. This licence condition would remain in force for a period of 10 years or until emissions trading is introduced, at which time the policy would be reviewed.

Gas-fired electricity can cut by around half the greenhouse emissions that would otherwise come from a coal fired power station.

To meet their retail licence conditions with respect to gas, retailers will be able to source electricity from eligible generators utilising natural gas, coal seam methane, waste mine gas and waste gases associated with petroleum refining. Retailers will be required to report annually on their compliance, and penalties will be applied for non compliance.

Gas-fired generation is becoming more cost competitive and, by the time the scheme is fully implemented in 2005, the price of electricity to consumers is expected to have declined further in real terms as a consequence of increased competition in the market.

Queensland Electricity by Fuel Source



Measures will be put in place to ensure that gas-fired generation would be supplied from competitive sources. Consideration will be given to the requirements of large energy consumers.

Coal Fired Power Stations

Coal has been the main fuel source for electricity generation in Queensland throughout the last century. Coal has single-handedly provided the energy needs for Queensland's economic development to date and will continue to play the major role in the State's electricity generation sector for the foreseeable future.

At present, approximately 17 million tonnes of coal is used each year in Queensland power stations. The development of the Callide C, Millmerran and Tarong North projects will see this figure increase in the future. Domestic demand for coal will therefore be strong into the future.

The electricity generation sector is also making significant advances to improve environmental performance through the use of Clean Coal Technology. These advances will also ensure coal-fired generators continue to meet operational and economic performance requirements in the future.

As part of assisting the implementation of clean coal technology in Queensland, the Government is supporting the work of the Co-operative Research Centre for Black Coal Utilisation and the CSIRO. A purpose built coal reactor facility has been established in Brisbane, to allow assessment of coals in emerging power generation technologies, as part of supporting the work of Clean Coal Technology developers.

High efficiency conventional coal fired capacity is being constructed in Queensland with the Callide C, Millmerran and Tarong North power stations. All three power stations will have the most advanced supercritical boiler technologies that provide greater efficiency and limit emissions.

In light of the significant capacity developments with new and existing coal-fired power stations no further generating licences for new coal fired power stations will be issued by the State unless there is a clear and demonstrated need.

In putting this measure in place, the Government is meeting its responsibility to take definite and deliberate steps to help reduce levels of greenhouse gas emissions. Importantly for the economic development of the State, this clear statement by the Government also removes the uncertainty that has existed in the market in recent times about future investment in further power station projects.

Power station developments which have already been granted Generation Authorities, such as, Callide C, Tarong North, Millmerran and Kogan Creek, will not be affected by this measure.

Investment in Forests

The Queensland Government will provide commercial opportunities to help the private sector reduce their net greenhouse gas emissions by investing in forests throughout regional Queensland. The Government will shortly introduce legislation to establish carbon sequestration rights for investors in forests that are separate from ordinary rights to land and timber.

These legislative changes will encourage and assist private investment in forests not just as carbon sinks but as a means of providing opportunities and jobs in regional Queensland and securing a long term sustainable timber industry.

Under the Hardwood Plantation Program the Queensland Government will also provide \$18 million to establish 5,000 hectares of hardwood plantations to facilitate the transition of the timber industry out of Crown native forests into plantations.

Power Stations to Plant Trees

The Government will strongly encourage power station developers (utilising fossil fuels) to plant forests to capture up to two per cent of their emissions. Greenhouse gas offsetting measures will be an important consideration in the environmental impact assessment process for new power stations. In addition, the Government will work with existing stations to assist them in meeting this two per cent objective. This will also provide a boost to employment in regional areas.

Waste Mine Gas Abatement

The Commonwealth Government has failed to recognise power generation based on waste coal seam methane (CSM) as a renewable or waste energy source under the Prime Minister's two per cent waste/renewable energy scheme.

Waste gas emissions from coal mines are already significant and expected to grow further over coming years. Without proper management, methane escaping from coal mines is twenty times more damaging to the atmosphere than carbon dioxide. Capturing this waste gas and using it in electricity generation or other uses yields substantial greenhouse dividends.

The Government will set a target to reduce waste gas emissions from coal mines by 2.5 million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent over four years (leading to 10 million tonnes of saving by 2012). To help the coal



industry achieve this target, the Government will commit \$1.5 million over five years to assist the coal industry to install equipment to capture and use waste mine gas. The commitment by the Queensland Government is expected to help the industry secure additional funding under the Commonwealth's Greenhouse Gas Abatement Program.

In addition, from January 2005 exported electricity generated from waste mine gas will be eligible under the new retail licence conditions requiring retailers to source 15 per cent of the electricity sold in Queensland from gas and renewables.

The manufacture, installation and operation of equipment designed to capture and use waste mine gas will have employment benefits, assist the development of new skills and expertise and open up export possibilities.

This project has the potential to deliver very high emission reductions for a very low cost and lead to a substantial reduction in Queensland's greenhouse gas emissions. Critically, the measure will assist the coal industry in reducing its exposure to the possible introduction of emissions trading, and hence maintain its international competitiveness.

Gas Industry Development

The Queensland Government is committed to encouraging the development of a competitive market for natural gas in this State. While acknowledging and supporting the valuable contribution that coal will continue to make to Queensland's economic development both as an export commodity and a domestic energy source, the Government sees gas as playing a growing part in facilitating the development of regional Queensland. The location of value adding industries in regional Queensland utilising low-cost gas as an energy source will help the Government meet its commitment to job creation throughout the State.

There is a strong case for government support for gas-on-gas competition in Queensland. If the gas industry can deliver plentiful, long term supplies of gas to Queensland industry and power stations at internationally competitive prices, the State can consolidate its position as a major industrial location in the Asia/Pacific region.

Central and north Queensland would be in a position to be the pre-eminent mineral processing centres in the region, adding value to production from the North West Minerals Province, the Cape York bauxite deposits and other Queensland mineral resources. In time, the availability of large volumes of competitively priced gas could also promote the expansion of the petrochemical industry in the State.

The central Queensland market is at present being supplied by gas from the Denison Trough, the Surat Basin and small quantities of coal seam methane (CSM). Although the south west Queensland gas fields that supply Mt Isa and Brisbane are now connected to Gladstone, only limited quantities of gas are supplied from south west Queensland into the Central Queensland market at this stage. However, the Surat Basin and the Denison Trough are approaching the end of their economic lives. North Queensland currently has no ready access to gas.

Possible new gas supply sources for the central and north Queensland markets are south west Queensland, Papua New Guinea, the Timor Sea and coal seam methane. The Government wishes to facilitate gas-on-gas competition leading to the delivery of plentiful, long term supplies of gas to Queensland industry and new electric power stations at internationally competitive prices.

Investment in Pipeline Infrastructure

Government has a history of facilitating gas supply infrastructure in Queensland. This has included pipelines between Ballera and Mt Isa, Ballera and Wallumbilla and the State Gas Pipeline to Gladstone and Rockhampton.

The growth of the gas supply industry to provide a low-cost energy source to provincial cities is seen by the Queensland Government as an important element of its regional development strategy.

To achieve a larger, more competitive gas market, new gas pipelines are needed to connect new sources of supply to growing markets. There are currently plans by the PNG Gas Project to build a pipeline from PNG to Townsville, Gladstone and Brisbane. Gas producers based in the Timor Sea are also exploring the possibility of building a pipeline from Northern Australia to connect with markets in Mt Isa and Townsville. Other producers are seeking to develop Queensland's coal seam methane resources and the necessary pipeline infrastructure.

The Government recognises these projects have the potential to provide a major catalyst to gas markets and industrial development within the State as well as having significant environmental benefits. The PNG Gas Project is well advanced in its commercial negotiations to develop the gas pipeline from PNG to Queensland.

The Queensland Government is working with the developers of the PNG gas pipeline, AGL Petronas (APC) to advance the development of the Townsville-Gladstone section of the pipeline. This will bring forward the development of gas fired power generation in Townsville.

To achieve this outcome, the Government is prepared to consider making a financial commitment to allow the accelerated construction of the Townsville-Gladstone section of the PNG gas pipeline as an immediate priority.

To further this initiative, the Queensland Government and APC, have agreed on a set of principles to bring forward investigation of the construction of the Townsville-Gladstone section of the PNG gas pipeline to underpin base load power generation in North Queensland, to be achieved by mid 2002.

Industrial and Regional Development

Queensland offers significant competitive advantages as a location for energy intensive industries. The State is well endowed with resource inputs, a strong logistics management capability and a highly skilled workforce.

The northern parts of Queensland in particular are currently deprived of gas, however, and do not enjoy the full benefits of a competitive supply of electricity. New competitive gas supplies, and associated baseload generating capacity in the north offer the potential to string Queensland's attributes together to propel a new era of economic growth.

The industrial base and infrastructure in the Gladstone-Rockhampton region is already world class with the area boasting the world's largest alumina refinery and Australia's largest aluminium smelter.

The region already has access to very competitively priced energy from the three major coal-fired electricity plants in the region and gas supplies currently come from the diminishing reserves of the Denison Trough supplemented by small quantities of coal seam methane. Conventional gas reserves in the region are depleting yet environmental issues are seeing an increasing preference for gas as a fuel source.

The proposed \$1.4 billion Comalco alumina refinery at Gladstone is seeking to use gas as a preferred fuel source. Australian Magnesium Corporation's proposed \$1 billion magnesium metal smelter at Stanwell would be a major energy consumer with increasing demands for gas. The existing alumina refinery at Gladstone is currently one of the State's largest gas consumers and is seeking to secure new firm gas contracts and additional energy for any expansion.

Townsville at present does not have access to natural gas and there is no base load power station in this region of Queensland.

The North presently is supplied with base load power by generators in Central Queensland and does not benefit fully from the economic advantages of competition.

The supply of gas to north Queensland would help underpin the expansion of the zinc, nickel and copper refineries at Townsville and facilitate the development of major new industries such as fertiliser plants and other metal processing facilities.

Power Station for Townsville

The development of a competitive base load power station at Townsville is fundamental to the successful implementation of the Government's development strategies for north and central Queensland.

If Townsville is to realise its potential as a major base metal processing centre it must have access to plentiful, reliable and competitively priced electricity and gas.

The location of a competitive base load generator at Townsville would reduce the power lost through the need to transmit electricity over long distances, this will reduce the cost of electricity in North Queensland.

While the transmission network in north Queensland performs effectively, the location of a base load power station in Townsville will enhance reliability of electricity supply in north Queensland. This will further encourage industry to locate in the area.

There are currently a number of options for developing base load power generation at Townsville.

In 1996 the Queensland Government signed contracts enabling the construction of two peaking electricity generating plants in Townsville :

- AES Transpower (Mt Stuart 288MW) - located next to Sun Metals;
- Transfield (Yabulu 159MW) - located next to QNI.

These power stations currently use liquid fuels but have the capability of converting to gas and operating at a much higher capacity. Last year the peaking stations operated for less than one per cent of the time. Stanwell Corporation is exploring a proposal to construct a new 385MW combined cycle gas turbine next to the Sun Metals Refinery at Stuart.

In order to ensure that developments can proceed in Townsville in a timely manner, the Government will, subject to the successful facilitation of gas into Townsville, build a gas fired base load power station in Townsville or negotiate the conversion of one or more of the existing peaking power stations in Townsville to gas and base load operation. The Government will be consulting with relevant parties with an interest in developing a power station in Townsville before deciding on the most appropriate option.

Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency

The majority of Queensland's energy comes from non-renewable fossil fuels. Promoting the increased use of renewable energies such as solar, wind, bagasse from sugar mills and mini-hydro is an important element of the Government's energy policy.

The Government's objective is to diversify Queensland's energy sources and develop a cleaner more sustainable energy mix. This will result in the State better utilising existing resources while offering significant development opportunities for regional Queensland.

The Government is also strongly committed to helping Queenslanders use energy more efficiently, because of the benefits improved efficiency delivers in terms of lower energy costs and reduced greenhouse gas emissions.

Upon coming to office the Government established the Office of Sustainable Energy to deliver a range of programs designed to support renewable energy and improved energy efficiency.

The Queensland Government believes that greater use of renewable energy and continued improvements in energy efficiency are vital to help reduce greenhouse gas emissions. To this end, over the next five years the Government will spend \$50 million on existing and new programs targeted at supporting renewable and innovative energy technologies and reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

New and Expanded Programs

Solar Hot Water Rebate Scheme

The Solar Hot Water Rebate Scheme currently provides rebates of up to \$500 to householders who install solar hot water systems. To date rebates to the value of \$2.2 million have been paid to householders.

From 1 July, the Solar Hot Water Rebate will be increased by \$250 to a \$750 maximum, with the Scheme extended until 2005. By lifting the maximum rebate amount to \$750, solar hot water systems will become increasingly economic for householders to install. The increase in the rebate will also help customers to overcome the impact of the Goods and Services Tax.

Queensland Sustainable Energy Innovation Fund

The Government currently provides direct support to sustainable energy technologies via the Queensland Sustainable Energy Innovation Fund, which provides grants to assist commercialisation of innovative renewable energy and energy efficient technologies. Nearly \$1 million of grants were announced in 1999 with a further \$1 million allocated for 2000.

The Queensland Sustainable Energy Innovation Fund will be extended until 2005 and funding increased. In addition to supporting the development and commercialisation of innovative sustainable energy technologies, the Fund will also provide support to small to medium scale renewable energy projects, and innovative energy park projects.

Biomass Research and Development

The Government will jointly support two major collaborative research projects with the Sugar Research Institute, the University of Queensland and the electricity industry. The new technology will facilitate more efficient use of biomass to generate renewable energy. The large scale production of renewable energy will be regionally distributed, build on the existing industrial base of participating sugar mills, and will ultimately provide a new economic basis for the sugar industry.

Government Green Power Purchase Program

The purchase of Green Power has been shown to be one of the most cost-effective ways of reducing greenhouse gas emissions and supporting renewable energy projects. The Queensland Government is currently the largest purchaser of 'Green Energy' in the State, purchasing over two per cent of its electricity as 'Green Energy'. From 1 July, the Government will lift its 'Green Energy' purchases to five per cent of total electricity purchases, making the Queensland Government the largest purchaser of 'Green Energy' in Australia. The Government's purchase of 'Green Energy' will also provide significant support for the establishment of new renewable energy projects in Queensland, such as Australia's latest wind farm at Windy Hill on the Atherton Tableland.

Demand Side Management

Reducing electricity consumption by the smarter use of power can help cut the growth in greenhouse gases. It makes good sense all round - consumers save money, less power needs to be generated and the growth in greenhouse gases is reduced.

Significant potential exists for improved energy efficiency amongst small to medium business and householders, with improved energy efficiency delivering cost effective reductions in greenhouse gas emissions as well as lower energy bills. The Government will establish a new Energy Efficiency Program designed to encourage electricity retailers to work with householders and small to medium businesses to help them use energy more efficiently. Energy efficiency targets will be established in conjunction with electricity retailers who will be required to report annually on progress in meeting their targets.

Energy Efficiency in the Built Environment

The Department of Mines and Energy and the Department of Public Works and Housing will develop a range of new initiatives costing \$1 million over two years designed to deliver improved energy efficiency in the built environment.

New Industry Initiatives

The Environmental Protection Agency will work cooperatively with the Department of Mines and Energy to develop new programs and initiatives aimed at improving production efficiency, including energy efficiency. The initiatives will cost \$9 million over five years. Opportunities include installation of state of the art production and measurement techniques, equipment and integrated management practices. Sectors to be targeted include tourism, agribusiness (including food processing), transport, and manufacturing.

Existing Programs

Through the Office of Sustainable Energy, the Government will continue to support a range of existing Programs designed to encourage increased use of renewable energy and increased energy efficiency. These programs include:

- The Remote Area Power Supply Rebate Scheme, which provides rebates of up to \$7,500 to householders, who install Remote Area Power Supply systems (over 400 rebates totalling \$2.7 million have either been committed or paid); and
- The Daintree Remote Area Power Supply Rebate Scheme, which provides rebates of up to \$15,000 to householders in the Daintree region who install Remote Area Power Supply systems.

In addition, the Government will continue to work to raise awareness of the benefits of renewable energy options and improved energy efficiency via its energy advisory service. The advisory service provides information on:

- energy use and efficiency, particularly in appliances and equipment;
- reducing energy demand through better design of houses and buildings;
- renewable and alternative energy sources; and
- moving to a more sustainable energy future.

Through the Office of Sustainable Energy and other agencies, the Queensland Government is also working to put in place a range of programs such as energy efficient building design, including changes to building codes, and an educational program for Queensland Schools in energy efficiency and renewable power sources.

For further information on the
Queensland Energy Policy
Telephone 07 3222 2279

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