Australian Government
Clean Energy Regulator

EMISSIONS REDUCTION FUND

Participating in the Emissions Reduction Fund

Using the industrial electricity and fuel efficiency method

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Contents

The Emissions Reduction Fund

The Emissions Reduction Fund is a voluntary scheme that aims to reduce Australia's greenhouse gas emissions by providing incentives for a range of organisations and individuals to adopt new practices and technologies to reduce their emissions.

Emissions Reduction Fund projects must be conducted according to an approved method. A number of activities are eligible under the scheme and individuals and organisations taking part may be able to earn Australian carbon credit units (ACCUs). One ACCU is earned for each tonne of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO_2-e) stored or avoided by a project. ACCUs may be sold to generate additional income, either to the Australian Government through a Carbon Abatement Contract or in the secondary market.

Why participate?

As well as contributing to Australia's efforts to reduce the amount of greenhouse gas entering the atmosphere and the opportunity to earn ACCUs, running an Emissions Reduction Fund project may offer a range of other benefits for scheme participants including better air quality and increased production or service efficiency. An industrial electricity and fuel efficiency project may help reduce greenhouse gas emissions while also lowering a project participant's energy consumption. Participants may benefit from reduced energy costs and less equipment downtime due to repair and maintenance.

Using this guide

This guide is a guide to using the Carbon Credits (Carbon Farming Initiative—Industrial Electricity and Fuel Efficiency) Methodology Determination 2015, which you can access through the Clean Energy Regulator's website. Methods set out the rules for conducting activities under the Emissions Reduction Fund to earn ACCUs.

The guide is complementary to the *Carbon Credits (Carbon Farming Initiative) Act 2011* (the Act), the associated legislative rules, approved method and explanatory statement, but does not replace them. It has been prepared by the Clean Energy Regulator, an independent Australian statutory authority responsible for administering legislation to reduce carbon emissions and increase the use of clean energy.

This guide applies to the Carbon Credits (Carbon Farming Initiative—Industrial Electricity and Fuel Efficiency) Methodology Determination 2015 as amended by the Carbon Credits (Carbon Farming Initiative—Industrial Electricity and Fuel Efficiency) Methodology Variation 2015 (the IEFE Variation). The IEFE Variation was made to align the method's treatment of biomass with the Renewable Energy Target (RET) scheme by ensuring that any biomass used under this method meets the requirements established under the RET scheme.

Overview of an industrial electricity and fuel efficiency project

An industrial electricity and fuel efficiency project involves activities that reduce the emissions associated with one or more pieces of energy consuming equipment. The method does not prescribe the technology that must be used (technology-neutral), and credits energy efficiency projects that can be carried out on most types of equipment, provided the activities comply with the requirements in the method. The project must involve existing installed equipment for which historic energy consumption data are available or can be measured prior to commencing project activities.

In doing so, the project helps to reduce the amount of greenhouse gas entering the atmosphere by reducing direct emissions from on-site fuel combustion, indirect emissions from grid electricity use, or both.

As an activity that avoids, or stops, emissions entering the atmosphere, an industrial electricity and fuel efficiency project must be able to estimate the baseline emissions of existing equipment (using a model established using regression analysis) and compare the baseline with either:

- emissions calculated from measured fuel or electricity use (sub-method 1) or
- modelled operating emissions developed from variables that impact the emissions (sub-method 2).

You can choose your own variables for use in modelled estimates, which could be based on measurement of the level of production at a site, flow rate, or other factors that influence energy use such as ambient temperature. These variables must be monitored for the entire duration of the project.

The measurement and modelling approaches are consistent with standard energy efficiency savings calculation techniques, including those under the NSW Energy Savings Scheme Project Impact Assessment with Measurement and Verification method and the International Performance Measurement and Verification Protocol.

To conduct an industrial electricity and fuel efficiency project and earn ACCUs you will need to:

- download and read the Carbon Credits (Carbon Farming Initiative—Industrial Electricity and Fuel Efficiency) Methodology Determination 2015 and Explanatory Statement
- download and understand how the *Carbon Credits (Carbon Farming Initiative) Act 2011* (the CFI Act), the Carbon credits (Carbon Farming Initiative) Regulations 2011 and the Carbon Credits (Carbon Farming Initiative) Rule 2015 apply to a project
- ensure you have the legal right to conduct your project, have all relevant permits and meet the eligibility criteria of the CFI Act and the method
- ensure you meet the newness requirements, avoid double counting (section 15A of the CFI Act), confirm that any other government funding you receive does not make you ineligible for support from the Emissions Reduction Fund, and that your activity is not already required by law
- ensure that you have access to and can resource professionals who are able to run the required regression analysis
- apply to register as a scheme participant, to open an account in the Australian National Registry of Emissions Units (ANREU) and to have your industrial electricity and fuel efficiency project declared eligible/registered
- set up your project in accordance with the method
- set up record keeping and monitoring systems for your project as required by Part 5 of the methodology determination. You may wish to obtain professional advice on the project design and requirements to ensure that your project can deliver abatement and meets the statistical requirements of the method.

Ensure that you are familiar with the requirements of the method and aware of when the abatement calculations can result in reduced abatement

- estimate the average annual abatement of your project, obtain an audit schedule for your project from the Clean Energy Regulator and engage a category 2 Greenhouse and Energy Auditor early on in your project. Submit audits of your project according to your audit schedule
- determine the amount of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO_2-e) emissions abated by your project using the calculations in Part 4 of the method, and
- submit your offset report, with audit where required, and application for ACCUs to the Clean Energy Regulator for assessment.

What does an industrial electricity and fuel efficiency project look like?

An industrial electricity and fuel efficiency project focuses on improving the operation of energy-consuming equipment, such as a motor, boiler, chiller, compressed air system, electricity generating system, or lighting system. A project is made up of one or more *implementations*, and implementations are made up of one or more activities (as defined in section 11 of the method) involving *implementation equipment,* which will be the subject of the activities. Variables that impact the emissions associated with the equipment must be monitored to develop a baseline emissions model and in the case of sub-method 2, an operating emissions model for the implementation. This means that the number and types of activities that can be included in an implementation may be determined by whether the emissions associated with the activities can be jointly modelled.

For example, a project can involve two separate activities—a boiler upgrade and a compressed air system upgrade at a site—but it might be necessary to establish the two upgrade activities as separate implementations so that each has its own baseline emissions model (and in the case of sub-method 2, its own operating model). At the end of each reporting period, the participant would sum the abatement for each implementation to determine the overall level of abatement from the project.

Where multiple locations are involved, it may be appropriate to capture the activities at each location under separate implementations. This is because it is unlikely to be possible to capture in one emissions model the emissions from activities at different locations.

Why you need professional advice to run an industrial electricity and fuel efficiency project

The method is largely based on the International Measurement and Verification Protocol. The emissions models used in this method must be developed using regression analysis and need to meet strict statistical requirements. Not all activities that improve energy efficiency will be able to meet these statistical requirements even though the activity may reduce emissions.

As a result, the method requires a complex understanding of statistics and measurement and verification techniques. The Clean Energy Regulator recommends that you seek the services of an accredited engineer or statistician, or an International Measurement and Verification Protocol professional to design and run the project. Without the required expertise the ability to run a successful project and earn ACCUs may be compromised.

What activities can be included?

Section 11 of the method sets out the types of activities that are eligible. Activities can include:

- modifying, removing, or replacing the equipment or changing the way it's controlled or operated
- changing the fuel sources or the mix of fuel sources used
- modifying, removing, installing or replacing equipment that affects emissions from the energy-consuming equipment (even if it doesn't directly consume energy itself). Examples include installing heat recovery systems, increasing the temperature of a cooling system where it was previously too low, installing activity sensors on a lighting system, or installing variable speed drives to more closely target the output of motors
- installing electricity-producing equipment, for example, co-generation and tri-generation plants, where the produced electricity will be used by existing energy-consuming equipment on site to offset grid electricity.

What activities cannot be included?

The method also details activities that cannot be included in a project. Excluded activities include:

- those that relate to electricity generating equipment at a location that can export electricity to an electricity grid, and where the total installed capacity of the equipment is 30 megawatts or more (paragraph 11(3)(a))e. The Emissions Reduction Fund Facilities method might be considered instead for these activities
- transport activities that relate to a vehicle or aircraft as defined by the transport methods (these could be covered by one of the two Emissions Reduction Fund transport methods) (paragraph 11(3)(b))
- activities that effectively substitute any changes in heat, steam, cooling or useful physical work generated by the implementation equipment from another site (section 14 of the method)
- projects that generate abatement through flaring or fuel incineration that dissipates heat into the atmosphere without producing heat for use

- greenfields projects that install new equipment 'from scratch' are not eligible (unless they are replacing existing equipment or offsetting grid-supplied electricity use by existing equipment). Existing energy-consuming equipment is needed to calculate baseline emissions, which is a requirement of the method
- future activities that have not been declared in the funding application and could have a non-trivial effect on the emissions abatement calculated under the method as a result of the project (see section 31 of the method for possible solutions under certain circumstances)
- activities that involve the combustion of biomass, or the use of biomass-derived energy, where the biomass is not an eligible renewable energy source under the RET scheme.[1]

Setting up the project and developing baseline models

How an industrial electricity and fuel efficiency project is set up and run is critical for calculating how much carbon is abated as a result of a project, which in turn determines how many ACCUs may be issued under the project. Parts 3 and 4 of the method and explanatory statement describe in detail how to set up a project, and how to calculate net abatement that has occurred.

Setting up and running an industrial electricity and fuel efficiency project can be divided into the following parts. More detail is provided below regarding setting up your project and calculating emissions reductions.

Categorising the equipment types

There are three classes of equipment whose energy consumption is measured for an implementation: equipment that is the subject of the implementation (implementation equipment); other associated equipment whose energy use is affected by the implementation equipment (interactive equipment) and optionally, equipment whose energy use is measured together with implementation equipment or interactive equipment (co-metered equipment). See Figure 1 for more information.

In designing projects, it is advisable to carefully consider what energy consumption will be measured under each implementation. In general, restricting the scope to implementation equipment and interactive equipment will maximise the number of credits from project activities, whereas broadening the scope to also include co-metered equipment will reduce credits. For example, a project might reduce the energy consumption of a compressed air system by 15 per cent, but this may equate to only 3 per cent of facility consumption. Measuring the electricity consumption of only the compressed air system would reduce the impact of measurement and modelling uncertainty on the estimated abatement relative to measuring electricity consumption at the facility level. Choosing to monitor whole-of-facility electricity consumption would also mean that the improvement factor applied in working out modelled baseline emissions would have a much larger effect on reducing the baseline and the number of credits issued for project activities.

[1] See the Carbon Credits (Carbon Farming Initiative—Industrial Electricity and Fuel Efficiency) Methodology Variation 2015

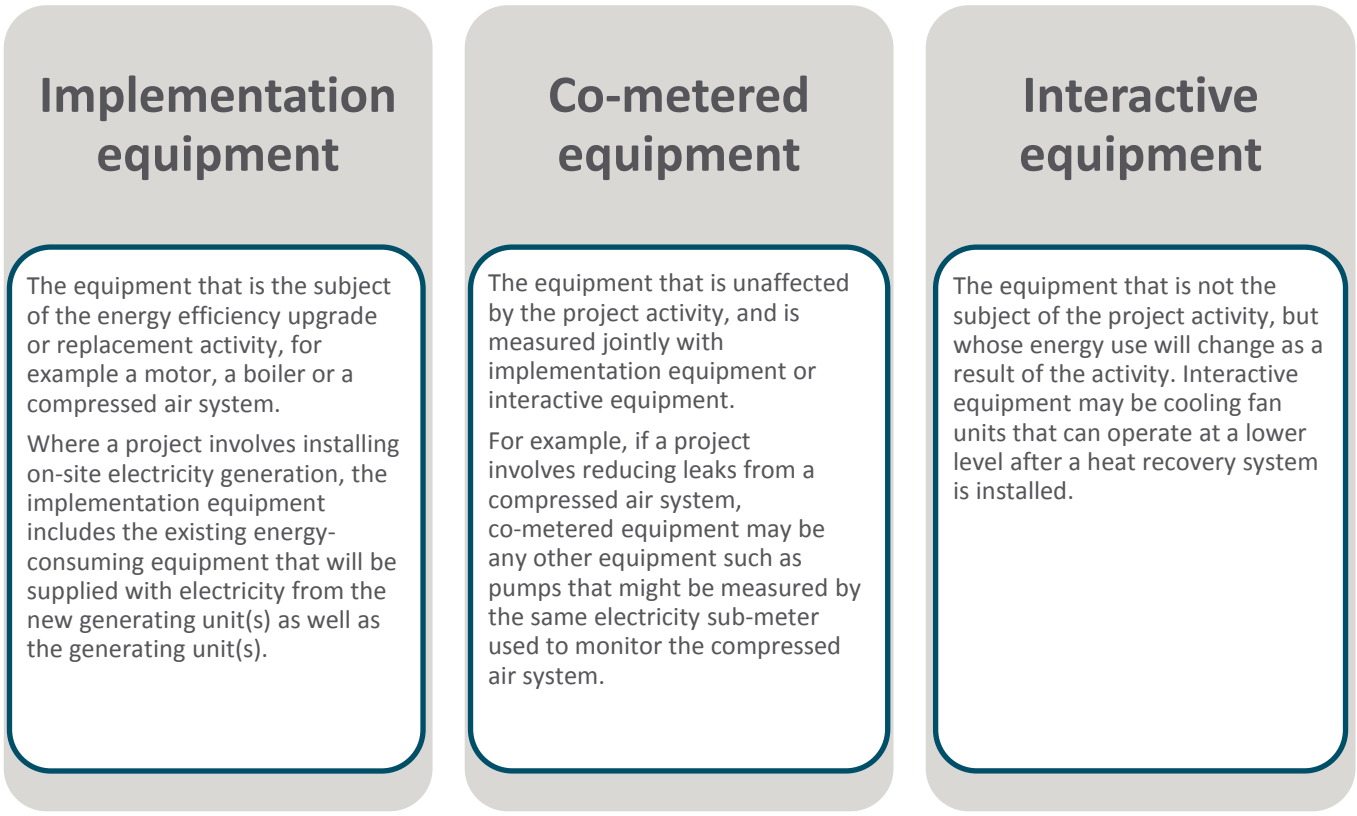

Figure 1 – Types of equipment

Choosing a sub-method for each implementation

The method includes two sub-methods; both require a baseline emissions model to be developed for each implementation.

- Under sub-method 1, participants measure actual fuel or electricity use to determine operating emissions levels in each reporting period.
- Under sub-method 2, participants must instead develop an operating emissions model in the same way they developed a baseline emissions model. Participants may wish to use sub-method 2 where it is impractical or prohibitively expensive to install permanent sub-metering to measure reporting period fuel and/or electricity use over the entire crediting period.

Sub-section 15(2) of the method prevents participants from switching between sub-methods more than once during a project's seven year crediting period.

Developing the baseline emissions models

Baseline emissions for each reporting period are calculated by inserting values of independent variables measured during the reporting period into an implementation-specific baseline emissions model. This process adjusts baseline emissions levels to the conditions experienced in the reporting period. This means that the effect of changes in independent variables, such as changes in the level of production between the baseline and operating periods, are accounted for in the abatement calculations.

It is crucial that the baseline emissions model be developed to meet the statistical requirements of the method at all times during the project crediting period. Participants should note that they are not allowed to recalculate their baseline emissions model after the first reporting period. This means that if some of their independent variables cannot be measured after the implementation, then their baseline model may not work, resulting in zero abatement for that reporting period.

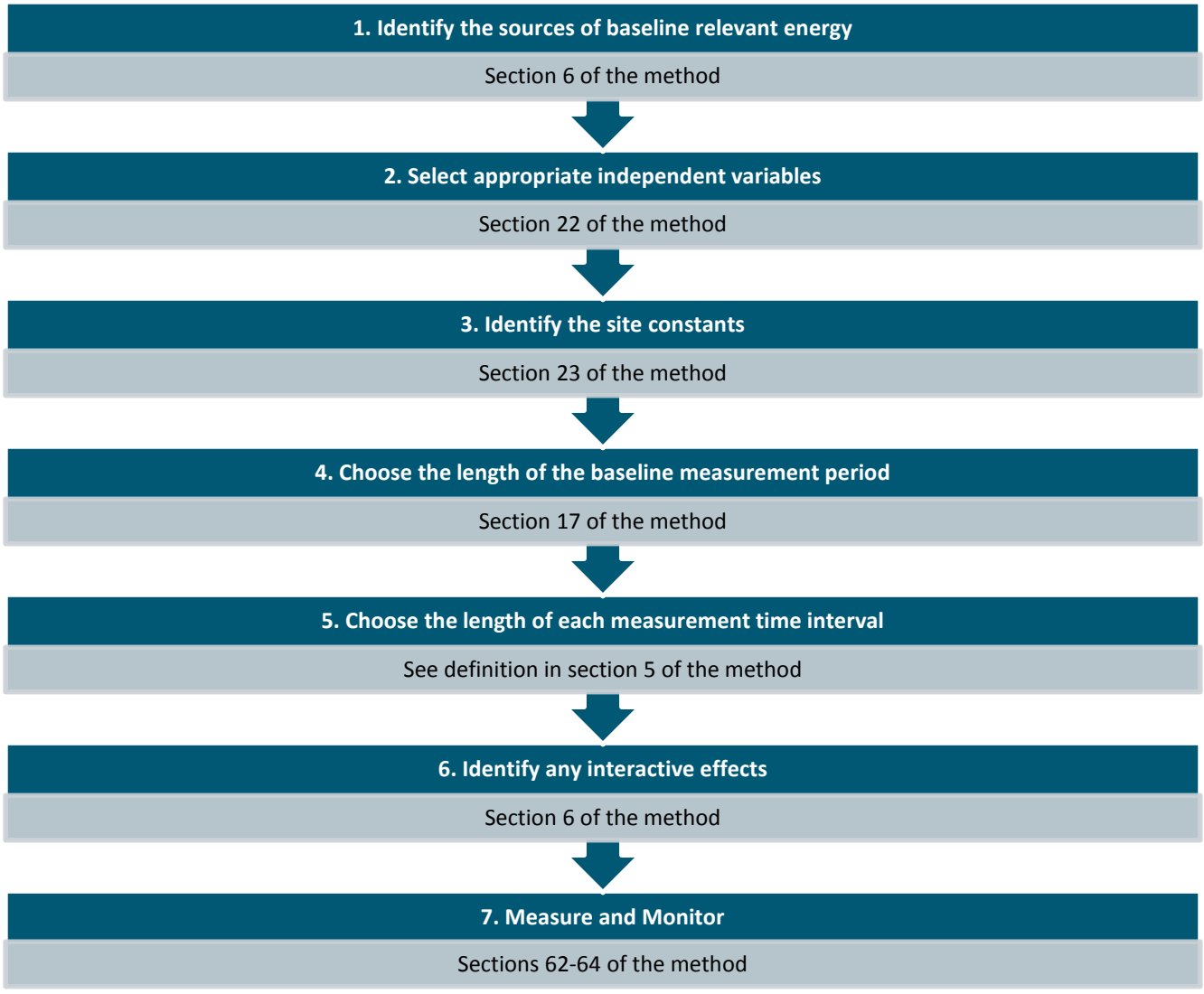

Figure 2 – Steps to developing an emissions model

Identify the sources of baseline relevant energy

See section 6 of the method. In the case of onsite electricity generation, it is *either* the fuel used to generate the electricity that is used by implementation, interactive or co-metered equipment, *or* the on-site generated electricity used by that equipment. (This rule prevents any double counting of energy in baseline relevant energy.) The measured value of baseline relevant energy will be used as the dependent variable in the baseline emissions model.

Select appropriate independent variables

Section 22 of the method sets out standard independent variables that must be used to develop the baseline emissions model, for example the service levels provided by the equipment, quality and type of inputs to the equipment and quality and type of outputs from equipment at the site of the implementation. They can be omitted only if they have no effect on the consumption of energy, or have already been identified as site constants. Examples of independent variables include production levels, products, tonnes of material processed, operating hours and flow rate. The selection of independent variables is crucial to building an emissions model that meets the statistical requirements of the method. As mentioned above, all independent variables in the baseline emissions model must be measurable throughout each reporting period of the project.

Effective range of independent variables

The effective range of an independent variable is the range of measured values of the variable used to develop the baseline emissions model (and in the case of sub-method 2, the operating model) for the implementation. Measurement time intervals where values are materially outside the effective range of one or more independent variables are excluded from the abatement calculations. This means that you should carefully consider the timing and length of the baseline measurement period (and the operating measurement period in the case of sub-method 2) in order to ensure that the effective range of the independent variable will reflect those likely to be seen across all reporting periods for the project.

Identify the site constants

Site constants are parameters that are likely to remain static but would affect emissions levels if they were to change. Site constants must be measured or monitored during the baseline measurement period to determine their normal value. These values should not change during the project (neither during the baseline measurement period nor during the operating period). Should a site constant not be its normal value in a measurement time interval in the reporting period, that measurement time interval would not qualify as an eligible measurement time interval and therefore could not be used to calculate abatement. This approach ensures that emissions models are only used to calculate abatement during measurement time intervals in which the models accurately estimate emissions levels.

- Participants should note that abatement for measurement time intervals affected by changes in site constants is zero, even if a participant has not identified the parameter as a site constant. The onus is on the participant to identify and monitor site constants. (See section 23 of the method for further details on site constants)

Choose the length of the baseline measurement period

You can choose the length and timing of the baseline measurement period provided that it meets the requirements set out in section 17 of the method. In addition to meeting these requirements, it is good practice to set an end date for the baseline measurement period that is as close as possible to the date the energy efficiency upgrade activity commences.

Interactive effects resulting in zero net abatement

Part 4 of the method limits the level of emissions that can be included as interactive effects to 10 per cent of the absolute value of the difference between baseline and operating emissions levels. If emissions from interactive effects exceed this level, the abatement for the implementation is set to zero. The 10 per cent limit has been applied in the method in recognition of the higher level of discretion given to participants in how interactive effects are calculated (see section 21 of the method).

Choose the length of each measurement time interval

Within the baseline measurement period (and operating measurement period in the case of sub-method 2) and across each reporting period, baseline relevant energy and independent variables must be measured across consistent time periods, called measurement time intervals. You can choose the length of time, but it must meet the requirements set out under the definition of 'eligible measurement time interval' in section 5 of the method. Only abatement generated in an eligible measurement time interval can be counted towards the net abatement from an implementation. The aim is to develop emissions models that meet all the requirements of the method and return emissions levels that are neither unreasonable nor unrealistic.

As an example, historical gas and steam data for a boiler upgrade implementation may have been recorded on a monthly basis over a two year period (the baseline measurement period). This data may be used to develop the baseline emissions model for the implementation. In this example, while steam data could have been collected on an hourly basis, the collection of gas data on a monthly basis would necessitate the use of a monthly measurement time interval for the implementation.

Identify any interactive effect

See section 21 of the method. You must identify any flow on changes to the emissions levels of other equipment (i.e., equipment that is not implementation equipment or co-metered equipment). This rule has the effect of limiting interactive effects to those that occur in relation to equipment that is connected to or in close proximity to, implementation equipment. You are not required to identify flow-on effects that exist up or down supply chains, which could substantially increase project costs with only a small increase in the accuracy of calculated abatement in most cases.

If the approach to calculating interactive effects requires the measured baseline level of the effect to be compared to the operating level of the effect, then participants will need to measure the level of the effect during the baseline measurement period.

- Importantly, if a change in emissions from interactive equipment is identified by the participant, they can choose whether to account for it by including the interactive equipment's energy use in baseline relevant energy, *or* by including the change as an interactive effect (provided the cumulative 10 per cent interactive effect threshold is not breached). This flexibility allows participants to separately calculate an effect where it proves difficult to model together with the implementation, interactive and co-metered equipment in the baseline emissions model.

Measure and monitor the independent variables, site constants and interactive effects (see sections 62–64 of the method for more detail about what should be monitored).

Develop a baseline emissions model using equation 28 (in section 44 of the method). The model must meet the statistical requirements of the method (section 27 of the method).

Baseline emissions model example

Take the example of a plant that produces particle boards of varying thicknesses. Steam is required in the process and is generated from an on-site boiler. After fabrication, the boards are dried in a gas-fired kiln before being sanded ready for sale. Should the plant owner wish to establish an Emissions Reduction Fund project under which both the boiler and the kiln are upgraded, they would need to establish a baseline emissions model for the two systems. They may select the level of production of boards in tonnes per day, and a measure of the average thickness in millimetres of the boards produced each day as independent variables in the model. The model may take the following form:

$$Emissions = 6.02 + 0.192(production) + 0.152(board\ thickness)$$

In this example:

- 6.02 is a constant value that describes the level of standby emissions produced by the plant.
- 0.192 is the coefficient for the production independent variable, and represents the amount the emissions will change for each one unit change in production.
- 0.152 is the coefficient for the board thickness independent variable, and represents the amount the emission will change for each one unit change in the average thickness of boards.

Calculating emissions reductions

Calculating operating emissions

After implementing the energy efficiency activities, operating emissions are determined by either directly measuring operating relevant energy (under sub-method 1) for each implementation, or through the use of an operating emissions model (under sub-method 2) for each implementation.

Calculating operating emissions levels involves the following steps.

- Undertake the energy efficiency activities.
- Identify the operating relevant energy.
- If using sub-method 1 (direct measurement—see Part 4 Division 3):
  - measure the operating relevant energy and calculate the operating emissions (equation 13).
- If using sub-method 2 (operating emissions model—see Part 4 Division 4):
  - select appropriate independent variables
  - choose the length of the operating measurement period
  - measure and monitor the independent variables and the dependent variable (fuel/electricity use)
  - develop an operating emissions model (equation 29) that meets the statistical requirements of the method (section 27), and calculate the operating emissions over the reporting period by applying measured independent variable values to the operating emissions model (equation 25).

Measure operating emissions (sub-method 1)

If the participant chooses to use sub-method 1 they must identify and directly measure operating relevant energy and the baseline emissions model independent variables over each full reporting period. Site constants must also be measured or monitored over each reporting period.

Establish an operating emissions model (sub-method 2)

The process for developing an operating emissions model mirrors that of the baseline emissions model. The operating emissions model may use independent variables that are the same or different to those used in the baseline emissions model. However, the same measurement time interval must be used across all periods for an implementation, that is, across the baseline measurement period, operating measurement period (in the case of sub-method 2) and each reporting period.

Under sub-method 2, participants must measure over each full reporting period the independent variables used in both the baseline and operating emissions models. These measured values are then inserted into the baseline and operating emissions models to calculate the emissions generated over each reporting period. Participants must also measure or monitor all site constants.

Relative precision of the emissions abated by the implementation is the measure of the relative range within which the true level of abatement is expected to occur at the 95 per cent confidence level. The relative precision is presented as a percentage.

The abatement from an implementation in a reporting period is reduced where the relative precision of the emissions abated in the reporting period at the 95 per cent confidence level is greater than 25 per cent (see section 49).

Abatement from an implementation in a reporting period is taken to be zero where the relative precision of the emissions abated by the implementation at the 95 per cent confidence level is greater than 200 per cent (see section 49).

Calculating the net amount of abatement and number of ACCUs

This is the final step in the calculations to determine the number of ACCUs that may be issued for a reporting period. At this stage the total abatement for the project area is calculated in tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalents or CO_2-e (Equation 1).

Abatement from each implementation is calculated as the difference between baseline and operating emissions levels, taking into account:

- any increase or decrease in emissions from interactive effects
- an accuracy factor that reflects the accuracy of the emissions model(s) and measurements taken to calculate abatement
- a decay factor that recognises that equipment can become less efficient over time and that uncertainty of the modelled emissions increases over the reporting period , and
- the improvement factor that applies a yearly decay rate to reflect business-as-usual improvements in energy efficiency

The level of abatement delivered by a project is the sum of the abatement delivered by each implementation. If emissions have increased over the project, then abatement is reported as negative.

Net Negative Abatement

Where the sum of abatement from all implementations in the final reporting period of a project is negative, the net abatement amount in that reporting period is taken to be zero (see section 33 of the method). This is to ensure that where a proponent genuinely seeks to reduce emissions through a project under this method, but fails to do so, they are not penalised[2].

If abatement in any earlier reporting period is negative, that negative amount is carried forward to the next reporting period.

Monitoring and record keeping

The Clean Energy Regulator recommends you draw up a plan for the monitoring, data collecting and record keeping required for a project report as specified in Part 5 of the method. The means of collecting and recording data will need to be in place from the start of the project which may require collecting and recording data for the purposes of developing a baseline emissions model prior to the implementation of new equipment. Should an offset report (also known as a project report) and associated audit show that data collecting and record keeping has not been in place for the entire reporting period, ACCUs may not be issued for some or all of that reporting period.

When developing your plan, make sure you have the right controls and processes around your data. Think about whether you are collecting your data accurately and whether you will be able to maintain your data in the event of an emergency or unforeseen problem such as a computer failure.

Project and audit reports

You need to report on your project to the Clean Energy Regulator and may report as frequently as every month where allowed for in the legislative rules made under the CFI Act. Audits are required where indicated in your project's audit schedule, which the Clean Energy Regulator will provide following registration of your project.

For industrial electricity and fuel efficiency projects, the first report must be made between six months to two years from the date the crediting period commences. Under section 68 of the legislative rules, large projects can have a shorter reporting period.

Part 5 Division 1 of the method lists the information that must be included in your offset reports. If one or more elements of a project change at any time after registering the project, the offset report must include details of the change (see section 53 of the method). Other record-keeping requirements are specified in sections 57, 100 and 101 of the legislative rules.

Applications for ACCUs can be made at the same time as you submit your offset and audit reports using the application for ACCUs form provided by the Clean Energy Regulator. Full reporting, record keeping and monitoring requirements are set out in regulations and rules made under the CFI Act. You should familiarise yourself with these requirements.

The Clean Energy Regulator will not issue ACCUs automatically on receipt of an offset report.

[2] This does not apply to obligations under carbon abatement contracts. Any obligations to deliver ACCUs under a carbon abatement contract will have to be met in accordance with the contract.

Emissions Reduction Fund projects are able to generate credits throughout their crediting period. Crediting periods for each type of project are set out in Part 5 of the CFI Act. The crediting period for an industrial electricity and fuel efficiency project is 7 years.

Keeping abatement reporting consistent

If you start including an implementation in the abatement calculations for the project, then you need to keep including it for the entire project's duration. If you do remove it, the abatement from that implementation for the remaining reporting periods in the project is taken to be zero.

It means that you cannot remove implementations from the abatement calculations in reporting periods where they return negative abatement, and then reinstall those implementations in reporting periods where they return positive abatement.

The role of audit

Audits assess whether a project complies with the project registration, the relevant method and legislative requirements. Audit reports must be prepared by a registered Category 2 Greenhouse and Energy Auditor. A list of auditors is available on the Clean Energy Regulator website under National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting.

The Clean Energy Regulator recommends you engage your auditor early when developing your project to ensure the project is auditable and to assist the auditor to plan activities throughout the reporting and post-reporting periods. The costs of any audit are your responsibility or the responsibility of your organisation. You must make available to the auditor all necessary documents and information, including data records, receipts and other supporting documentation, and calculations.

Making changes to a project

You must notify the Clean Energy Regulator of any changes to your project's circumstances or operations that may affect project ownership, the project's eligibility or the amount of abatement reported and the number of ACCUs claimed. A project owner must seek approval from the Clean Energy Regulator if they intend to make a significant change from the project as outlined in the application.

Resources

- For more information on participating in the Emissions Reduction Fund - www.cleanenergyregulator.gov.au
- For more information regarding method development – www.environment.gov.au
- www.comlaw.gov.au is the site where you can find all legislative instruments including the:
  - *Carbon credits (Carbon Farming Initiative) Act 2011* (current version)
  - Carbon credits (Carbon Farming Initiative) Regulations 2011
  - Carbon Credits (Carbon Farming Initiative) Rule 2015
  - *Carbon Credits (Carbon Farming Initiative—Industrial Electricity and Fuel Efficiency) Methodology Determination 2015*
  - Explanatory statement
- Guidance on completing an application to register an industrial fuel and energy efficiency project is available.
- Enquiries on participating in the Emissions Reduction Fund – 1300 553 542; enquiries@cleanenergyregulator.gov.au