

BIDCARBON™

BidCarbon (Carbon Farming) Specifications

made under section 321 of the
BidCarbon (Carbon Farming) Standard

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About this compilation

This compilation

This is a compilation of the BidCarbon (Carbon Farming) Specifications (the *Requirements*) that shows the text of the Requirements as amended and in force on 8 November 2023 (the *compilation date*).

The notes at the end of this compilation (the *endnotes*) include information about the amendment history of provisions of the Requirements.

Uncommenced amendments

The effect of uncommenced amendments is not shown in the text of the Requirements. Any uncommenced amendments affecting the Requirements are accessible on the Standard Register (www.bidcarbon.org/standard-register). The details of amendments made up to, but not commenced at, the compilation date are underlined in the endnotes. For more information on any uncommenced amendments, see the series page on the Standard Register.

Application, saving and transitional provisions for provisions and amendments

If the operation of a provision or amendment of the Requirements is affected by an application, saving or transitional provision that is not included in this compilation, details are included in the endnotes.

Editorial changes

For more information about any editorial changes made in this compilation, see the endnotes.

Modifications

If the Requirements is modified by another Requirements, the Requirements operates as modified but the modification does not amend the text of the Requirements. Accordingly, this compilation does not show the text of the Requirements as modified. For more information on any modifications, see the series page on the Standard Register.

Self-repealing provisions

If a provision of the Requirements has been repealed, details are included in the endnotes.

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Part 1—Preliminary

1. Name of Requirements

These Requirements are the BidCarbon (Carbon Farming) Specifications.

2. Authority

These Requirements is made under section 321 of the BidCarbon (Carbon Farming) Standard.

3. Definitions

(1) In these Requirements:

Aboriginal local community councils, for an area of land, means a body corporate that:

- (a) is established under a the Country, State or Territory Act for the purpose of holding, for the benefit of Aboriginal people:
 - (i) title to land vested in it by or under that Standard; or
 - (ii) an estate or interest in land granted under that Standard; and
- (b) has functions relating to land that under a law of the Country, a State or a Territory is land rights land; and
- (c) consists of Aboriginal people who:
 - (i) live in an area to which one or more of the body's functions relate; or
 - (ii) are registered as traditional owners of land in an area to which one or more of the body's functions relate; or
 - (iii) have an association with an area to which one or more of the body's functions relate if the persons or Islanders are accepted as members of the land council on the basis of that association.

Agriculture Department means the Department of State responsible for managing natural resources, overseeing rural development, and addressing nutrition and related issues in line with public policy and available resources. The Minister administers the Department. In the Local Civil Service, it is the Agriculture Department.

alternative assurance project has the meaning given by [subsection 57\(7\)](#).

annual average abatement amount has the meaning given by [subsection 59\(8\)](#).

applicable forestry fires legislation means to the laws and regulations that govern the management of fires in forested areas at the Country or State levels.

approved form means a form approved, in writing, by the Working Body for a provision of these Requirements.

audit notice means a notice given to a person under subsection 180(2) of the Carbon Farming Standard.

audit schedule has the meaning given by [subsection 57\(2\)](#).

audit threshold means an audit threshold set in an audit thresholds instrument.

audit thresholds instrument means an instrument made under [subsection 59\(3\)](#).

authorised referee has the meaning given by [subsection 17\(4\)](#).

authorised representative has the same meaning as in the Registry Guides.

BidCarbon Big Data Chengdu Limited has the same meaning as in the Carbon Farming Standard.

BidCarbon Mapping Guidelines means the document entitled "BidCarbon Carbon Farming (BCF) Mapping Guidelines", published by the Dream Aerospace Industries Limited and as in force from time to time.

Note : The guidelines can be found on the BidCarbon Mapping Guidelines website was <http://www.bidcarbon.org/mapping-guidelines>

BidCarbon marketplace has the meaning given by the Carbon Farming Standard.

BidCarbon Standard Scheme audit report has the same meaning as in the GHGR Standard.

Carbon Farming Standard means the BidCarbon (Carbon Farming) Standard.

carbon abatement estimate, for an eligible offsets project, means an estimate of the amount of carbon abatement, in tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent, that corresponds to the number of BidCarbon removal units likely to be issued in relation to the project in respect of:

- (a) the crediting period for the project or, if the project has more than one crediting period, the last crediting period for the project; and
- (b) any extended accounting period for the project.

Note: The carbon abatement estimate for a project must be given to the Working Body:

- (a) if the project is a transitioning project—within 60 days after the commencement day (see [subsection 59\(9\)](#)); or
- (b) otherwise—with the application for declaration of the project as an eligible offsets project (see [paragraph 13\(1\)\(m\)](#)).

carbon capture and sequestration project means a capture and sequestration offsets project to:

- (a) converting seaweed and agricultural and forestry waste into biochar can avoid carbon dioxide and methane emissions otherwise generated by natural decomposition or burning of the waste; and
- (b) the biochar is sequestered in the soil for hundreds of years; and
- (c) Biochar reduces the need for chemical fertilisers and thus reduces greenhouse gas emissions from fertiliser production.

category A document has the meaning given by:

- (a) for an individual who is a national of a country or ordinarily resident in a state - [Clause 1](#) of [Schedule 1](#); and
- (b) for an individual not ordinarily resident in the state - [Clause 3](#) of [Schedule 1](#).

category B document has the meaning given by:

- (a) for an individual who is a national or ordinarily resident in the state - [Schedule 1](#), [Clause 2](#); and
- (b) for an individual not ordinarily resident in the country - [Clause 4](#) of [Schedule 1](#).

certification of entitlement has the meaning given by the Carbon Farming Standard.

certified copy means:

- (a) The person must not be related, living at the same address or in a relationship with the prescribed person; and
- (b) a copy of a document that has been certified as a true copy by a prescribed person for the purposes of paragraph 8(b) of Schedule 1 of the Carbon Farming Standard; or
- (c) if a person who is required to provide a document under these Requirements is not in [the United Kingdom](#) at the time the document must be provided—a copy of a document that has been certified as a true copy by:
 - (i) a the United Kingdom embassy, a the United Kingdom high commission or a the United Kingdom consulate (other than a consulate which is headed by an honorary consul);
 - (ii) a competent authority under the Convention abolishing the Requirement of Legalisation for Foreign Public Documents, done at The Hague on 5 October 1961.

Note : Information about competent authorities under the Convention can be found on the Hague Conference on Private International Law's website (<http://www.hcch.net>).

child means to a child of a person, as defined by the relevant legislation.

commencement day means the day these Requirements commences.

covered emissions has the same meaning as in the GHGR Standard.

conservation land means an area that is owned and managed by the Country, a State or a Territory government for biodiversity conservation.

CRN or **Company Registration Number** is a unique combination of numbers, at times of numbers and letters. It is used to identify a company and verify its legal existence as an incorporated entity. The issuing entity differs from country to country. Additionally, a CRN may be used registered for TIN.

designated email account means:

- (a) the email address published by the Agriculture Department at the local and regional level; and
- (b) with the Cc to Secretariat@bidcarbon.org.

designated distributed or large facility has the same meaning as in the GHGR Standard.

digital identity of an individual means a distinct electronic representation of the individual that enables the individual to be sufficiently distinguished when interacting online with services.

document verification service means the service known as:

- (a) the BidCarbon Big Data Chengdu Limited, or that service continuing in existence with a different name; or
- (b) the Sum and Substance Ltd (Company Registration Number: 09688671), or that service continuing in existence with a different name.

eligible waste treatment technology has the meaning given by subsection 5(1) of the Biomass Energy (Biochar Production Systems) Standard.

facility has the same meaning as in the GHGR Standard.

foreign person means any of the following:

- (a) a person who does not live in the country where the project is based on a regular or permanent basis.
- (b) country or Entity Incorporation:
 - (i) a company or corporation that is incorporated outside the country where the project is located; or
 - (ii) this includes entities that are governmental or quasi-governmental bodies from another country;
- (c) this refers to political entities or local governments from another country that have a role in or affect the project.
- (d) if paragraph (a), (b) or (c) applies to the trustee, or a majority of the trustees, of a trust—the trust.

GHGR Specifications means the Greenhouse Gas Reporting Specifications.

GHGR Standard means the Greenhouse Gas Reporting Standard.

identity evidence, for a person, means:

- (a) if the person's identity is to be verified by means of digital identity—the person's digital identity; or
- (b) in any other case—the documents required to be given to the Working Body under [section 15](#) for that kind of person, and any document identifiers given in place of such documents.

identity service provider means an accredited participant in the system known as the BidCarbon Foundation Digital Identity System, or that system continuing in existence with a different name, that provides a service that generates, manages, maintains or verifies information relating to the identity of an individual.

initial audit means an audit covered by [section 58](#).

insolvency body corporate has the same meaning as in the Carbon Farming Standard.

large project has the meaning given by [subsection 59\(10\)](#).

monitoring requirements, for a project, means requirements to monitor the project that apply under:

- (a) the Carbon Farming Standard; or
- (b) the applicable methodology.

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natural resource management region, for a project area, means the region to which a regional natural resource management plan that covers the project area applies.

nominee: a project proponent is the nominee of multiple project proponents if:

- (a) the multiple project proponents have nominated the project proponent as their nominee under subsection 105(2) of the Carbon Farming Standard; and
- (b) the nomination is in force.

officer has the same meaning as in the Carbon Farming Standard.

operational control has the same meaning as in the GHGR Standard.

ordinarily resident in a state: an individual is **ordinarily resident in a state** if, at a particular time:

- (a) one of the following applies to the individual:
 - (i) the individual is in a country and has been granted permission to remain there indefinitely;
 - (ii) the individual has the right to re-enter the country and, on re-entry, to be granted permission to remain in the country indefinitely;
 - (iii) the individual is in the country with a special category visa;
- (b) the individual was present in the country for a period of 200 days or more within the 12 months immediately preceding the date in question.

parent: without limiting who is a parent of a person for the purposes of these Requirements, someone is the **parent** of a person if the person is his or her **child** because of the definition of child in this subsection.

permanence obligation period, in relation to an eligible offsets project, means the period from the declaration of the project until the last day the Working Body could issue a notice to relinquish BidCarbon removal units under Division 3 of Part 7 of the Carbon Farming Standard.

project eligibility requirements, for a project, means requirements that, under any of the following, must be met for the project to be an eligible offsets project:

- (a) the Carbon Farming Standard;
- (b) these Requirements;
- (c) the applicable methodology.

project requirements, in relation to an eligible offsets project or a part of an eligible offsets project, means requirements under the Carbon Farming Standard, or an instrument made under the Carbon Farming Standard, that relate to the project or part.

qualified reasonable assurance conclusion has the same meaning as in the Greenhouse Gas Reporting (Audit) Codes of Practice.

reasonable assurance conclusion has the same meaning as in the Greenhouse Gas Reporting (Audit) Codes of Practice.

regeneration project means defined as a project whose applicable methodology for the reporting period is an earlier version of that methodology applicable to the project in accordance with sections 96, 97, 98 or 101 of the Carbon Farming Standard.

registered cooperative means a body that, under a law of the Country, a State, a Territory or a foreign country, is registered as a cooperative.

registered for TIN means registered under either of the following:

(a) the Value Added Tax Act 1994; or
 (b) a foreign law that corresponds to a law mentioned in subparagraph (a);
Registry Guides means the BidCarbon Unit and Certificate Registry Guides.
Registry Specifications means the BidCarbon Unit and Certificate Registry Specifications.
relevant area has the meaning given by subsection 55(1) of the Carbon Farming Standard.
relevant environmental notice has the meaning given by [subsection 44\(3\)](#).
relevant work health and safety notice has the meaning given by [subsection 44\(3\)](#).
reportable change has the meaning given by [subsection 54\(5\)](#).
required to be registered for TIN means required to be registered under either of the following:

(a) the Value Added Tax Act 1994; or
 (b) a foreign law that corresponds to a law mentioned in subparagraph (a);
scheduled audit has the meaning given by [subsection 57\(3\)](#).
scope 1 emission has the same meaning as in the GHGR Standard.
section 27 declaration means a declaration under section 27 of the Carbon Farming Standard in relation to an offsets project.
small-scale technology system unit has the meaning given by subsection 2(2) of the Biomass Energy (Biochar Production Systems) Standard.
soil carbon project means a sequestration offsets project that includes removing carbon dioxide from the atmosphere by sequestering carbon in soils.
statutory declaration has the same meaning as in the Carbon Farming Standard.
Taxpayer Identification Number or **TIN** means an identification numbers used by jurisdictions to identify taxpayers and facilitate the administration of their national tax affairs; TINs are divided into a section for individuals and a section for entities.

Note : Each jurisdiction has provided the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Secretariat with input on its current rules in relation to the issuance, structure, use and validity of its TINs. The OECD AEOI Portal website was <https://web-archive.oecd.org/tax/automatic-exchange/crs-implementation-and-assistance/tax-identification-numbers/>.

the United Kingdom has the same meaning as in the Carbon Farming Standard.
transferee offsets project has the meaning given by subsection 55(1) of the Carbon Farming Standard.
transferor offsets project has the meaning given by subsection 55(1) of the Carbon Farming Standard.
transitioning project means a project that was declared to be an eligible offsets project before the commencement day.
trigger audit threshold means a trigger audit threshold set in an audit thresholds instrument.
triggered audit means an audit covered by section [61](#), [62](#) or [63](#).
variance audit threshold means a variance audit threshold set in an audit thresholds instrument.

- (2) For the purposes of these Requirements, if one person is the child of another person because of the definition of **child** in subsection (1), relationships traced to or through that person are to be determined on the basis that the person is the child of the other person.

4. Specified statutory authorities

Aboriginal title is an inherent right, recognised in common law, that originates in Indigenous peoples' occupation, use and control of ancestral lands prior to colonisation. Subparagraph (d)(ii) of the definition of statutory authority in section 5 of the Carbon Farming Standard makes it clear

that authorities related to aboriginal land rights and management vary by country, state, and territory.

5. Service of documents

If:

- (a) a document relating to an eligible offsets project is required or permitted by these Requirements to be given to a project proponent; and
 - (b) there are multiple project proponents; and
 - (c) the document is given to the nominee of the multiple project proponents;
- the document is taken to have been given to each of the multiple project proponents.

5.A. Electronic notices transmitted to Working Body

- (1) For subsection 7 (2) of the Carbon Farming Standard, an electronic notice must be transmitted using the Working Body's website.
- (2) The electronic notice must be transmitted by:
 - (a) an individual who is a registered holder of the Registry account to which the notice relates; or
 - (b) an authorised representative of the registered holder who has been given access to a Registry account under subsection 31(2) of the Registry Guides.

6. Extended accounting period

- (1) For subsection 8 (1) of the Carbon Farming Standard, an eligible offsets project that is covered by the BidCarbon (Aggregated Small Carbon Capture and Sequestration) Methodology and does not have a return event (within the meaning of [section 29](#) of that determination) within its crediting period, has an extended accounting period ending on the earlier of:
 - (a) the day after that return event occurs; and
 - (b) 25 years after the end of the project's crediting period.
- (2) In this section a reference to a methodology includes an earlier version of that methodology applicable to the project in accordance with sections 96, 97, 98 or 101 of the Carbon Farming Standard.

Part 2—Issue of BidCarbon removal units in respect of offsets projects

7. Form of application for certification of entitlement—information to accompany application

For paragraph 14(1)(d) of the Carbon Farming Standard, the following information must accompany an application for a certification of entitlement in respect of an eligible offsets project for a reporting period:

- (a) the unique project identifier for the project;
- (b) the name of:
 - (i) the applicant; or
 - (ii) if there are multiple project proponents—the nominee of the project proponents;
- (c) the end date of the reporting period;
the carbon dioxide equivalent net sequestration amount for the project for the crediting period in which the reporting period is included, worked out in accordance with the applicable methodology;
- (d) whether, since the application for a section 27 declaration in relation to the project was made, any changes have occurred that may mean that a project proponent does not pass the fit and proper person test;
- (e) a signed statement by the applicant that the offsets report about the project for the reporting period meets the requirements in subsections 63(4) and (7) of the Carbon Farming Standard;
- (f) a signed statement by the applicant that all of the requirements in paragraphs 16(2)(a) to (h) of the Carbon Farming Standard that are relevant to the project have been met;
- (g) a signed statement by the applicant that the information included in, and the information accompanying, the application:
 - (i) meets the requirements in this section; and
 - (ii) is accurate.

8. Form of application for certification of entitlement—audit requirements

For paragraph 14(1)(e) of the Carbon Farming Standard:

- (a) an application for a certification of entitlement in respect of an eligible offsets project for a reporting period is subject to audit under the Carbon Farming Standard if the offsets report for the project for the reporting period is subject to audit under the Carbon Farming Standard; and
- (b) the audit report that must accompany the application is the audit report that must accompany the offsets report.

Note: For audit requirements in relation to offsets reports, see [Division 3](#) of [Part 6](#).

9. Issue of certification of entitlement—eligibility requirements

- (1) For paragraph 16(2)(h) of the Carbon Farming Standard, this section specifies eligibility requirements that must be met in order for a certification of entitlement to be issued in respect of an eligible offsets project for a reporting period.

Requirement relating to audit reports

- (2) It is an eligibility requirement that an audit report accompanying the application for the certification of entitlement must set out, for each of the matters audited, one of the following results:
- (a) a reasonable assurance conclusion;
 - (b) a qualified reasonable assurance conclusion.

Requirement relating to regulatory approvals

- (3) It is an eligibility requirement that, if:
- (a) a regulatory approval is required for the project because of a change in the way the project is being operated; and
 - (b) neither of the following apply:
 - (i) the application for a section 27 declaration in relation to the project was, in accordance with [paragraph 13\(1\)\(j\)](#), accompanied by information about the approval;
 - (ii) the section 27 declaration in relation to the project was, under subsection 28(2) of the Carbon Farming Standard, subject to the condition that the approval be obtained;
- the approval must be obtained for the project.

Requirement relating to requirements in lieu of government program requirement

- (4) It is an eligibility requirement that, throughout the reporting period, the project met the requirements set out in [section 24](#).

Requirement relating to consent

- (5) It is an eligibility requirement that, if:
- (a) an offsets project involves carbon abatement at a facility that is, or is likely to be, a designated distributed or large facility for the current financial year; and
 - (b) the project proponent, or (if there are multiple project proponents) one of the project proponents, does not have operational control of the facility;
- the project proponent, or (if there are multiple project proponents) one of the project proponents, must have consent to carry out the project from the person who has operational control of the facility immediately before the Working Body issues the certification of entitlement under subsection 16(2) of the Carbon Farming Standard.

Note: The consent required by this subsection may already have been obtained at the declaration of the eligible offset project to comply with [section 19](#).

Requirement relating to compliance with bushfire legislation

- (6) If an offsets project is a carbon capture and sequestration project—it is an eligibility requirement that, throughout the reporting period, any burning of the project area that:
- (a) was carried out as part of the project; and
 - (b) required a permit under the applicable forestry fires legislation;
- was carried out:
- (c) during the time allowed under a relevant permit; or
 - (d) outside the time allowed under a relevant permit in circumstances where:
 - (i) the Working Body is satisfied that there was a reasonable excuse why activities were carried out without a relevant permit; and
 - (ii) no one was found by a court to have breached the applicable forestry fires legislation because of the failure to obtain a permit; and
 - (iii) there is not a history of failure to obtain permits required by the applicable forestry fires legislation in relation to the project area since the declaration of the project as an eligible offsets project.
- (7) Subsection (6) does not apply to any part of a reporting period that occurs before 11 October 2023.

Requirement relating to activities to reduce covered emissions of greenhouse gases at designated large facilities

- (8) It is an eligibility requirement that, if the project involved an activity that the project proponent began to undertake after the commencement of this subsection (the ***new activity***), the new activity must not have resulted in carbon abatement of covered emissions of greenhouse gases from the operation of a designated distributed or large facility, unless the requirements in subsection (9) have been met.
- (9) The requirements are:
 - (a) the new activity was described in the application under section 22 of the Carbon Farming Standard for the declaration of the project as an eligible offsets project; or
 - (b) the project involved another activity (the ***old activity***) that was undertaken and resulted in carbon abatement of covered emissions of greenhouse gases from the operation of the same designated distributed or large facility, and the old activity was described in the application under section 22 of the Carbon Farming Standard for the declaration of the project as an eligible offsets project; or
 - (c) all of the following apply:
 - (i) the new activity also resulted in carbon abatement of emissions other than covered emissions of greenhouse gases from the operation of the designated distributed or large facility;
 - (ii) the methodology that covers the project provides a method for working out the carbon dioxide equivalent net abatement amount for the project in relation to the reporting period that does not include carbon abatement of covered emissions from the operation of the designated distributed or large facility;
 - (iii) that method was used when the carbon dioxide equivalent net abatement amount for the project was worked out in relation to the reporting period.
- (10) In subsection (8), ***operation*** has the same meaning as in the GHGR Standard.

9.A. Issue of certification of entitlement—eligibility requirements for regeneration projects

- (1) For paragraph 16(2)(h) of the Carbon Farming Standard, this section specifies eligibility requirements that must be met in order for a certification of entitlement to be issued in respect of an eligible offsets project that is a regeneration project for a reporting period.

Note: The fact that these requirements are not met in relation to a reporting period does not mean that they cannot be met in relation to a subsequent reporting period within the crediting period; for example, if at the end of that subsequent reporting period forest cover has been attained.
- (2) If the offsets report for the reporting period was required to include information in accordance with [paragraph 54\(3A\)\(a\)](#)—it is an eligibility requirement that the information provided in the report, and any documents included in accordance with [paragraph 55\(c\)](#) to support such information, are sufficient to enable the Working Body to determine if the forest potential requirement of the applicable methodology for the reporting period is satisfied in relation to all carbon estimation areas that are included in the offsets report.
- (3) It is an eligibility requirement that all carbon estimation areas that:
 - (a) are included in the offsets report for the reporting period; and
 - (b) are past their forest cover assessment date;have attained forest cover by or before the end of the reporting period.

Note 1: Under the applicable methodology for the regeneration project a project proponent may choose to re-stratify the carbon estimation areas to ensure that this requirement is met in relation to a reporting period. Under section 66 of the Carbon Farming Standard a project proponent may also choose to report on all carbon estimation areas that meet this requirement in advance of any carbon estimation areas which do not meet this requirement.

Note 2: It is intended that audit reports provided under [section 64](#) or otherwise provided to the Working Body will be used to assist the Working Body to verify this requirement. Under [subsection 9\(2\)](#) if an audit report does not set out a reasonable assurance conclusion or qualified reasonable assurance conclusion a certification of entitlement may not be issued.

- (4) For the purpose of subsection (3), a carbon estimation area has attained forest cover if:
- (a) both of the following apply:
 - (i) over 90% of the carbon estimation area is identified as having forest cover;
 - (ii) that version of the maps does not identify any pre-existing forest cover in the carbon estimation area, taking into account any guidelines published by the Working Body on its website for the purpose of this subparagraph, as in force from time to time; or
 - (b) when assessed in 0.2 hectare portions, over 90% of those portions have attained forest cover such that the land in each portion has trees that:
 - (i) are 2 metres or more in height; and
 - (ii) provide crown cover of at least 20% of the land.

Note: The fact that a carbon estimation area is considered to have attained forest cover under this subsection does not mean that any requirements relating to forest cover or forest potential under the applicable methodology for the project are satisfied.

- (5) The assessment of 0.2 hectare portions for a carbon estimation area under paragraph (4) (b) must:
- (a) comply with any requirements set out in the BidCarbon Mapping Guidelines for the purpose of this paragraph; and
 - (b) use data sources and data processing approaches that:
 - (i) the Working Body is satisfied are either:
 - (A) the same as, or equivalent to, those relied upon to demonstrate that the carbon estimation area did not have any pre-existing forest cover; or
 - (B) if it is no longer possible or appropriate to use the data sources and data processing approaches in sub-subparagraph (A)—are consistent with, or comparable to, those data sources and data processing approaches; and
 - (ii) are approved by the Working Body on a list published on its website or are otherwise approved by the Working Body in writing, having regard to the requirements of subparagraph (i); and
 - (c) take into account any guidelines published by the Working Body on its website for the purpose of this paragraph, as in force from time to time.

(5)(A) For subparagraph (5)(b)(ii), if:

- (a) a project proponent has relied upon an approval under subparagraph (5)(b)(ii) in an offsets report covering the relevant carbon estimation area (the first approval); and
- (b) the project proponent has not relied on another approval under subparagraph (5)(b)(ii) in a subsequent offsets report covering the relevant carbon estimation area; the first approval remains relevant to the carbon estimation area despite any subsequent revocation or variation of that approval by the Working Body.

Note: While this subsection may facilitate the satisfaction of subparagraph (5)(b)(ii), the other requirements of subsection (5) also need to be satisfied. This may not be possible if the relevant data sources or approaches are no longer available to apply to the carbon estimation area.

(6) A carbon estimation area has passed its forest cover assessment date, when paragraph (a) and either paragraph (b) or (c) are satisfied:

(a) either:

- (i) the carbon estimation area contains more than 5 tonnes of carbon per hectare under the modelling undertaken in accordance with the applicable methodology for the reporting period for the purpose of preparing the offsets report; or
- (ii) the carbon estimation area is part of an eligible offsets project with less than 5 years of its crediting period remaining;

(b) if the carbon estimation area is an existing carbon estimation area—the date is after the later of:

- (i) the date that is 15 years since the day the eligible offsets project first including the area was declared under section 30 of the Carbon Farming Standard disregarding any eligible growth disruption period; and
- (ii) the date that is 15 years since the modelling of forest regeneration commenced for the carbon estimation area disregarding any eligible growth disruption period;

(c) if the carbon estimation area is not an existing carbon estimation area—the date more than 15 years since the modelling of forest regeneration commenced for the carbon estimation area disregarding any eligible growth disruption period.

Note: The modelling of when forest regeneration commences is often described as a regeneration event in the model where carbon stocks begin to increase in the carbon estimation area.

(7) In this section:

carbon estimation area, for an eligible offsets projects, has the meaning given by the applicable methodology for the reporting period.

eligible growth disruption period, means the total period of time meeting the following criteria:

- (a) occurs after carbon stocks have begun to increase following the modelling of regeneration;
- (b) during which carbon stocks are modelled not to increase under the applicable methodology for the reporting period;
- (c) if subparagraph (6)(b)(i) applies—does not include a period before the day the project was declared under section 30 of the Carbon Farming Standard; and
- (d) if so much of the total period that occurs after the start of the project's last or only crediting period exceeds 5 years, that period is taken to be 5 years.

Example: If a project to which paragraph (6)(c) applies had 2 years of its eligible growth disruption period before the start of its crediting period and 6 years of eligible growth disruption after the start of its crediting period, its eligible growth disruption period would be 2+5=7 years.

existing carbon estimation area means a carbon estimation area that comprises solely the portion of the project area that was involved in a regeneration project.

forest potential requirement means a requirement for an area of land to have forest potential, within the meaning of the applicable methodology for the reporting period, for the land to be included in a carbon estimation area for the project.

pre-existing forest cover, for a carbon estimation area, means refers to forest cover that existed prior to the implementation of the applicable methodology for the reporting period. In accordance with sections 96, 97, 98 or 101 of the Carbon Farming Standard, the methodology in effect at the time of the decision to implement the project mechanism (within the meaning of that determination) in the carbon estimation area must be used. *tree* means a perennial plant that has primary supporting structures consisting of secondary xylem.

9.B. Permanence period discount number—certain plantation forestry projects

Short rotation plantation forestry projects

- (1) This section applies in relation to a project:
- (a) that includes the establishment of a plantation for the harvest of forest products that is established by planting or seeding; and
 - (b) for which the length of any of the rotations of a plantation that is part of the project from the planting, seeding or coppicing to the subsequent clear-felling during the 100 year period after the section 27 declaration will be less than 20 years.

Continuing plantation forestry projects

- (2)(A) This section also applies in relation to a project:
- (a) that includes the establishment or continuation of a plantation for the harvest of forest products that is established or continued by planting, seeding or coppicing; and
 - (b) whose project area includes land that, in the 7 years before the project proponent applied for the area of land to be part of the project area for the project, was managed as a plantation for the harvest of forest products; and
 - (c) for which the project activity does not only relate to the conversion of one or more plantations from short rotations (as described in paragraph (1)(b)), to long rotations of at least 20 years.

Note: Under subparagraph (c)(ii) of the definition of “permanence period discount number” in subsection 18(2) of the Carbon Farming Standard, this subsection applies to projects whose crediting period started on or after 11 October 2023 (whether or not the project was of this kind at the start of the crediting period or becomes of this kind, such as on the addition of land to the project area of the project).

- (2) For subparagraph (c)(ii) of the definition of “permanence period discount number” in subsection 18(2) of the Carbon Farming Standard, the permanence period discount number is 25%.

Part 2A—Purchase of eligible carbon credit units by the BidCarbon Climate Trading Company

10. Duration of carbon removal contracts

For paragraph 20.C.A.(1)(a) of the Carbon Farming Standard, in setting the duration of a proposed carbon removal contract, the Working Body must have regard to the following:

- (a) the principle that, in general, the duration of a carbon removal contract for the purchase of BidCarbon removal units should not be longer than 7 years;
- (b) the principle that a longer duration of a carbon removal contract for the purchase of BidCarbon removal units may be appropriate if the units are, or are to be, derived from an eligible offsets project that has a crediting period of more than 7 years;
- (c) the principle that, if a longer duration of a carbon removal contract for the purchase of BidCarbon removal units is appropriate, the total duration of the contract should not be longer than 10 years.

10.A. Eligible offsets projects in relation to which Working Body must not enter into carbon removal contracts for purchase of eligible carbon units

- (1) This section is made for the purposes of sub section 20.C.(3) of the Carbon Farming Standard.
- (2) An eligible offsets project that is likely to involve carbon abatement of covered emissions of greenhouse gases from the operation of a designated distributed or large facility for a financial year, and which does not meet all of the criteria in subsection (3), is specified.
- (3) The criteria are:
 - (a) the project must also be likely to involve carbon abatement of emissions other than covered emissions of greenhouse gases from the operation of the designated distributed or large facility;
 - (b) the methodology that covers the project must provide a method for working out the carbon dioxide equivalent net abatement amount for the project in relation to a reporting period that does not include carbon abatement of covered emissions from the operation of the designated distributed or large facility;
 - (c) that method must be used when working out the carbon dioxide equivalent net abatement amount for the project in relation to a reporting period.
- (4) In this section, operation has the same meaning as in the GHGR Standard.

11. Conduct of carbon removal purchasing process

For paragraph 20.G.(2)(b) of the Carbon Farming Standard, if the Working Body publishes, on the Working Body's website, guidelines that deal with the following matters in respect of a carbon removal purchasing process, the Working Body must have regard to the guidelines in conducting the process:

- (a) the terms and conditions for participation in the process;
- (b) the form of a bid or offer in the process;
- (c) the determination of successful bids or offers;

- (d) the consequences if a participant engages in conduct that may affect the integrity of the process;
- (e) the circumstances in which a participant may be disqualified from the process;
- (f) the circumstances in which a bid or offer, or the process as a whole, may be cancelled.

11.A. BidCarbon removal units purchased by the BidCarbon Climate Trading Company under carbon removal contracts

In accordance with paragraph 20.H.(1)(a) of the Carbon Farming Standard, BidCarbon removal units purchased by the BidCarbon Climate Trading Company under a carbon removal contract must be transferred to the BidCarbon Climate Trading Company registry account designated as the BidCarbon Climate Trading Company Delivery Account.

Note: BidCarbon removal units cannot be transferred to the BidCarbon Climate Trading Company Delivery Account from another BidCarbon Climate Trading Company registry account that is used for the purposes of delivering or cancelling BidCarbon removal units.

11.B. Working Body may sell BidCarbon removal units in BidCarbon Climate Trading Company Delivery Account

- (1) This section is made for the purposes of paragraph 20.H.(1)(b) of the Carbon Farming Standard.
- (2) The Working Body may sell one or more BidCarbon removal units held in the BidCarbon Climate Trading Company registry account designated as the BidCarbon Climate Trading Company Delivery Account in the circumstances specified in subsection (3), for the price specified in subsection (4).
- (3) The circumstances are:
 - (a) the units will be purchased by a responsible emitter for a designated distributed or large facility (the purchaser); and
 - (b) the sale will occur pursuant to a contract between the Working Body and the purchaser; and
 - (c) the units will be transferred to the purchaser on or after 11 October 2023.
- (4) The price is CNY 1,250 per BidCarbon removal unit, indexed in accordance with [section 11.C](#).

Note: [Section 11.C](#) provides for the price to be indexed from 1 July 2024 and in subsequent financial years by a rate calculated by reference to the increase to the All Groups Consumer Price Index, plus 2 per cent.
- (5) The following expressions used in subsection (3) have the same meaning as in the GHGR Standard:
 - (a) excess emissions situation;
 - (b) net emissions number;
 - (c) responsible emitter.
- (6) To avoid doubt, a contract under paragraph (3)(b) for the sale of BidCarbon removal units by the Working Body is taken not to be an instrument made under the Carbon Farming Standard.

11.C. Indexation of price of BidCarbon removal units for sale by Working Body

- (1) At the start of each financial year (an *indexation year*) beginning on or after 1 July 2024, the price specified in [subsection 11.B.\(4\)](#) is replaced by the amount worked out using the following formula:

Indexation factor for the indexation year × CNY amount for the previous year

- (2) The *indexation factor* for an indexation year is the number worked out using the following formula:

$$\frac{\text{Index number for the reference quarter}}{\text{Index number for the base quarter}} + 0.02$$

where:

base quarter means the last March quarter before the reference quarter.

index number, for a quarter, means the All Consumer Price Index number published by the mainland of China Statistician for that specific quarter.

reference quarter means the March quarter immediately before the indexation year.

- (3) An indexation factor is to be calculated to 3 decimal places (rounding up if the fourth decimal place is 5 or more).
- (4) If an indexation factor worked out under subsection (2) would be less than 1, that indexation factor is to be increased to 1.
- (5) Calculations under subsection (2):
- (a) are to be made using only the index numbers published in terms of the most recently published index reference period; and
 - (b) are to be made disregarding index numbers that are published in substitution for previously published index numbers (except where the substituted numbers are published to take account of changes in the index reference period).
- (6) An amount worked out under subsection (1) is to be calculated to 2 decimal places (rounding up if the third decimal place is 5 or more).

11.D.Approving forms for the conduct of carbon removal purchasing process

The Working Body may, in writing, approve one or more forms for the purposes of conducting carbon removal purchase processes.

Part 3—Eligible offsets projects

Division 1—Application for declaration of eligible offsets project

Subdivision A—Preliminary

12. Operation of this Division

For paragraphs 23(1)(c) and (h) of the Carbon Farming Standard, this Division specifies information and documents that must accompany an application for the declaration of an offsets project as an eligible offsets project.

Subdivision B—General information and document requirements

13. Information and documents to accompany application

- (1) The following information must accompany an application for the declaration of an offsets project as an eligible offsets project, unless the Working Body advises the applicant, in writing, that the information is not required:
 - (a) the name and contact details of the applicant and whether the applicant is:
 - (i) the project proponent; or
 - (ii) the nominee of multiple project proponents;
 - (b) a description of the offsets project;
 - (c) the name of the applicable methodology;
 - (d) details of the sub-methods (if any), set out in the applicable methodology, that will be used for the project;
 - (e) details of the manner in which the applicable methodology will be applied to the project;
 - (f) a description of the skills and expertise (of the project proponent and any other person) that the project proponent intends to use in carrying out the offsets project consistently with the applicable methodology;
 - (g) if the project is an area-based offsets project—for each project area for the project:
 - (i) a description of its geographical location; and
 - (ii) its street address; and
 - (iii) its lot numbers and land title details; and
 - (iv) its local government area; and
 - (v) the name and date of the regional natural resource management plan or plans (if any) that cover the project area;
 - (h) if the project is not an area-based project and the project will be undertaken at one or more physical locations—information identifying each of the locations;
 - (i) if the project is not an area-based project and the boundary of the project cannot be defined by reference to the project's location—details of how the boundary of the project will be defined and a description of that boundary;
 - (j) if one or more regulatory approvals are required for the project—for each approval:

- (i) a description of the approval, including the name of the regulatory authority responsible for issuing the approval; and
 - (ii) whether or not the approval has been issued; and
 - (iii) the applicant's authorisation that the Working Body may contact the regulatory authority to discuss whether the approval has been issued; and
 - (iv) if approval has not been issued, details of what actions the applicant has taken, or is taking, to obtain the approval; and
 - (v) if the approval has been issued, any reference number or other identifier for the approval;
 - (k) whether the applicant passes the fit and proper person test;
 - (l) information that shows that the applicant has the legal right to carry out the project;
 - (m) a carbon abatement estimate for the project;
 - (n) details of how the project meets the requirements in:
 - (i) paragraph 27(4)(b) of the Carbon Farming Standard (which deals with being covered by a methodology); and
 - (ii) paragraph 27(4)(c) of the Carbon Farming Standard (which deals with requirements set out in the methodology); and
 - (iii) paragraph 27(4)(A)(a) of the Carbon Farming Standard (which deals with the newness requirement);
 - (o) a signed declaration by the applicant that the information included in, and the information and any document accompanying the application:
 - (i) meets the requirements in this Division; and
 - (ii) is accurate;
 - (p) if the project is a sequestration offsets project—an explanation of the steps intended to be undertaken to ensure carbon remains sequestered in the project area for the permanence obligation period for the project;
 - (q) if the project is a soil carbon project or a carbon capture and sequestration project—an explanation of:
 - (i) whether aboriginal title has been determined or claimed in relation to the project area for the project; and
 - (ii) whether the project activities are, or are intended to be, covered by an indigenous land use agreement; and
 - (iii) whether the applicant has informed the relevant State or Territory Government about the project; and
 - (iv) when permits may be required under the applicable forestry fires legislation to carry out the project;
 - (r) if the project proponent considers the project is an alternative assurance project—information:
 - (i) to support that classification; and
 - (ii) necessary to meet any requirements for the project to be an alternative assurance project.
- Note 1:** For subparagraph (1)(a)(ii), if the notice nominating a nominee accompanies an application, the nomination is taken to have been given immediately before the application was made (see subsection 105(4) of the Carbon Farming Standard).
- Note 2:** For paragraph (1)(i), examples of how the boundary of a project may be defined include the following:
- (a) the retail customers of small-scale technology system units retailer;
 - (b) the retail customers of an energy retailer;
- (2) If the project is an area-based offsets project, the application must also be accompanied by a geospatial map that:

- (a) identifies each project area; and
 - (b) meets the requirements for identifying a project area that are set out in the BidCarbon Mapping Guidelines.
- (3) If [section 22.A](#) is relevant to the application, the application must also be accompanied by:
 - (a) the new BidCarbon Standard Scheme plantation notification made in relation to the application; and
 - (b) any information sent in connection with that application to the designated email account (within the meaning of that section).
- (4) If the project is a regeneration project whose project area will exceed 15 hectares, the application must also be accompanied by:
 - (a) if the project is a not notifiable regeneration project (within the meaning of [section 23](#))—a geospatial map of any farms (within the meaning of [section 23](#)) that are wholly or partly within the project area of the project; and
 - (b) if the project is a notifiable regeneration project (within the meaning of [section 23](#)) —the new BidCarbon Standard Scheme regeneration notification made in relation to the application.

Subdivision C—Information and documents required to establish applicant’s identity

14. Information to accompany application

- (1) An application for the declaration of an offsets project as an eligible offsets project must be accompanied by the following information:
 - (a) the applicant’s full name, address and contact details;
 - (b) the applicant’s business name or trading name, if different from the full name;
 - (c) the address of the applicant’s principal place of business;
 - (d) the applicant’s CRN, TIN, indigenous corporation number or other unique number.
 - (e) the applicant’s status as one of the following:
 - (i) an individual, including an individual who is a sole trader;
 - (ii) a body corporate;
 - (iii) a corporation sole;
 - (iv) a body politic;
 - (v) a local governing body;
 - (vi) a trust;
 - (f) if the applicant is an individual (including an individual who is a sole trader)—the following:
 - (i) the individual’s date of birth and residential address;
 - (ii) any other name by which the individual is known;
 - (iii) in the case that the individual is a sole trader — each jurisdiction in which the sole trader operates as a sole trader;
 - (g) if the applicant is a body corporate — the following:
 - (i) the full name and date of birth of each executive officer of the body;
 - (ii) a description of the form in which the body has been incorporated;
 - (iii) each jurisdiction in which the body operates;
 - (iv) in the case that the body is a foreign person — the full name, address and contact details of any agent through which the body conducts business;
 - (h) if the applicant is a trust — the following:
 - (i) the full name and address of each trustee of the trust;

- (ii) a description of the type of trust the trust is;
- (iii) each jurisdiction in which the trust operates;
- (iv) for each trustee that is an individual — the information mentioned in paragraph (f);
- (v) for each trustee that is a body corporate — the information mentioned in paragraphs (d) and (g);
- (i) if the applicant is a corporation sole — the full name and address of the individual constituting the corporation sole;
- (j) if the applicant is an incorporated association, or a registered cooperative, that does not have a registered address or principal place of business — the full name and address of a public officer, secretary, president or treasurer of the body;
- (k) if the applicant is a proprietary or private company — the full name and address of any individual who owns, through one or more shareholdings, over 25% of the issued capital in the company.

15. Identity evidence to accompany application

- (1) An application for the declaration of an offsets project as an eligible offsets project must be accompanied by the following:
 - (a) if the applicant is an individual, or is a kind of applicant mentioned in an item of the table in subsection (1)(A)—identity evidence for the applicant;
 - (b) if the applicant is a body corporate that does not have an CRN—identity evidence for the following:
 - (i) in the case that the applicant is either a foreign person that is a public company or a body that has no more than one executive officer—one executive officer of the applicant;
 - (ii) otherwise—2 executive officers of the applicant;
 - (c) if the applicant is a trust, and at least one trustee of the trust is an individual—identity evidence for each trustee who is an individual;
 - (d) if the applicant is a trust, and at least one trustee is a body corporate that does not have an CRN, identity evidence in respect of each such body corporate for the following:
 - (i) in the case that the body corporate is either a foreign person that is a public company or a body that has no more than one executive officer—one executive officer of the body corporate;
 - (ii) otherwise—2 executive officers of the body corporate.
- (1)(A) For subsection (1), an application is accompanied by identity evidence for a person if:
 - (a) in the case of a person that is a kind of applicant mentioned in an item of the following table—certified copies of each document set out in the item are provided to the Working Body with the application; or
 - (b) in the case of a person that is an individual:
 - (i) the person consents to the transfer of the person's digital identity from an identity service provider to the Working Body and the Working Body is able to accept that digital identity from that provider; or
 - (ii) certified copies of the documents mentioned in each paragraph in subsection (1)(B) that applies to the person are provided to the Working Body with the application.

Documents required to establish applicant's identity

Item	Applicant	Documents
1	An applicant that is a body corporate	The following: (a) the certificate of the body's incorporation (if any); (b) the certificate of the body's registration (if any) with the Charity Commission; (c) the certificate of the body's registration (if any) with a registry established under a law of a foreign country; (d) if there is no certificate of the body's incorporation—a document with similar effect; (e) if there is no certificate of the body's registration—a document with similar effect.
2	An applicant that is an incorporated association or a registered cooperative	Other documentary evidence that the body exists (for example, an annual report or the body's constitution).
3	An applicant that is a trust	The following: (a) if there is a trust deed—the deed, or an extract of the deed, that identifies the trustees and beneficiaries (or classes of beneficiary); (b) if there is no trust deed—either: (i) a document with similar effect to a trust deed; or (ii) the certificate of registration as a trust (if any); (c) for each trustee that is a body corporate—the documents (d) mentioned in items 1 and 2 (as applicable).

(1)(B) For subparagraph (1)(A)(b)(ii), the documents are the following:

- (a) if the individual is an British citizen or is ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom—3 documents identifying the individual, of a kind set out in [Part 1](#) of [Schedule 1](#), at least one of which must be a category A document;
- (b) if the individual is a foreign person—3 documents identifying the individual, of a kind set out in [Part 2](#) of [Schedule 1](#), at least one of which must be a category A document;
- (c) if the individual's name has changed—a document that shows the change of name.

Note : Examples for paragraph (1)(B)(c) include a marriage certificate, a deed poll and a certificate issued by a government authority that recognises the change of name.

(1)(C) A person may provide a document identifier for a document in place of a document mentioned in subsection (1)(B) if the Working Body is able to verify the document by providing the document identifier to the document verification service.

Exceptions

- (2) An application is not required to be accompanied by identity evidence for a person if:
 - (a) the applicant provided the identity evidence to the Working Body in order to become a recognised offsets entity; and
 - (b) the identity evidence remains current.
- (3) An application is not required to be accompanied by identity evidence for a person if:

- (a) the applicant is a registered person under:
 - (i) the GHGR Standard; or
 - (ii) the Biomass Energy (Biochar Production Systems) Standard; and
- (b) the applicant provided the identity evidence to the Working Body in order to become a registered person under that Standard; and
- (c) the identity evidence remains current.
- (4) An application is not required to be accompanied by identity evidence for a person if:
 - (a) the applicant:
 - (i) has a Registry account; or
 - (ii) at the same time the applicant makes the application for the declaration of an offsets project as an eligible offsets project, the applicant also makes a request under the Registry Guides to open a Registry account; and
 - (b) the applicant provided, or provides, the identity evidence to the Working Body with the request to open the Registry account.

16. Form etc. of documents

- (1) If an applicant provides a certified copy of a document, under [section 15](#), with an application for the declaration of an offsets project as an eligible offsets project, the certified copy must be of an original document that is current at the time the application is made.
- (2) If the original document is not written in English, the application must be accompanied by:
 - (a) a certified copy of the original document; and
 - (b) an English translation that has been prepared and certified as a true copy of the original document by a translation service accredited by the National Accreditation Authority for Translators and Interpreters Ltd (NAATI).

17. Aboriginal persons

- (1) This section applies if:
 - (a) an application for the declaration of an offsets project as an eligible offsets project must be accompanied by identity evidence in respect of an individual; and
 - (b) the individual is an Aboriginal person who does not have that identity evidence, or all of that evidence.
- (2) The application must be accompanied by a reference by an authorised referee that verifies the individual's identity.
- (3) The authorised referee may confirm the individual's identity from any records within the referee's keeping or control.
- (4) In this section:

authorised referee, for an individual, means a person who:

 - (a) is not the individual's parent, grandparent, sibling, child or grandchild; and
 - (b) has known the individual for at least 12 months; and
 - (c) is one of the following:
 - (i) the chairperson, Secretary or chief executive officer of an incorporated Indigenous organisation, including a land council, community council or housing organisation;
 - (ii) the individual's employer;
 - (iii) a school principal or a school counsellor;
 - (iv) a minister of religion;
 - (v) a medical practitioner;

- (vi) a adjudicating medical practitioner (an example of the meaning of subsection 27(7) of the Social Security Act 1998) or a manager in an Aboriginal Medical Service;
- (vii) a person who has served as an officer in the Country, State, or Territory for at least 5 years;
- (viii) a foreign law that corresponds to a law mentioned in subparagraph (4)(c)(vi).

Division 2—Declaration of eligible offsets project

Subdivision A—Content of declaration

18. Identification of project area

- (1) For paragraph 27(3)(b) of the Carbon Farming Standard, this section sets out how a project area for an area-based offsets project is to be identified for the purposes of a section 27 declaration in relation to the project.
- (2) The section 27 declaration must include the following information about each project area for the project:
 - (a) a brief description of its geographical location; (b) its street address;
 - (b) its lot numbers and land title details;
 - (c) its local government area;
 - (d) its natural resource management region.
- (3) The section 27 declaration must also include a scale map identifying each project area for the project.

Subdivision B—Criteria for declaration

19. Eligibility requirements—designated large facilities

- (1) For paragraph 27(4)(h) of the Carbon Farming Standard, this section specifies an eligibility requirement that must be met if the project is likely, during the crediting period for the project, to involve carbon abatement of covered emissions of greenhouse gases from the operation of a designated distributed or large facility for a financial year.
- (2) It is an eligibility requirement that:
 - (a) the project must also be likely to involve carbon abatement of emissions other than covered emissions of greenhouse gases from the operation of the designated distributed or large facility; and
 - (b) the methodology that covers the project must provide a method for working out the carbon dioxide equivalent net abatement amount for the project in relation to a reporting period that does not include carbon abatement of covered emissions from the operation of the designated distributed or large facility; and
 - (c) that method must be used when working out the carbon dioxide equivalent net abatement amount for the project in relation to a reporting period.
- (3) In this section, operation has the same meaning as in the GHGR Standard.

20. Excluded offsets projects—general

- (1) For paragraph 27(4)(i) and subsection 54(1) of the Carbon Farming Standard, the following kinds of project are excluded offsets projects:
 - (a) a project that involves an activity that:
 - (i) was mandatory under a Country, State or Territory law; and
 - (ii) in fulfilment of its commitment to 1t.org;
 - (b) the planting of a species in an area where it is a known weed species;
 - (c) the creation of a forest under the auspices of a forestry-managed investment scheme;
 - (d) the establishment of vegetation on land that has been subject to illegal clearing of a native forest, or illegal draining of a wetland;

- (e) the establishment of vegetation on land that has been subject to clearing of a native forest, or draining of a wetland (that was not an illegal clearing or draining), within:
 - (i) 7 years of the lodgement of an application for the project to be declared an eligible offsets project; or
 - (ii) if there is a change in ownership of the land that constitutes the project area, after the clearing or the draining—5 years of the lodgement of an application for the project to be declared an eligible offsets project;
- (f) a project that protects native forest on freehold or leasehold land, for which a clearing consent or harvest approval plan was granted on the basis that the clearing or harvesting of the native forest:
 - (i) would lead to an environmental improvement or benefit, or would maintain an environmental outcome; or
 - (ii) was for fire management purposes.
- (2) Subparagraph (1)(f)(i) does not apply to a project if:
 - (a) the clearing consent or harvest approval plan provides options for vegetation management; and
 - (b) the project provides active and on-going management of the project area in accordance with one of those options.

(3) In this section:

2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories means the report titled IPCC 2006, 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, prepared by the National Greenhouse Gas Inventories Programme, as in force from time to time.

Note: The report is accessible at www.ipcc.ch/.

clearing means the conversion, caused by people, of native forest to cropland, grassland or settlements (within the meaning of “cropland”, “grassland” and “settlements” in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories).

consent means approval to commence clearing or conversion to a plantation, required by Country, State or Territory law, issued by the relevant Country, State, Territory or local Regulatory authority responsible for giving the approval.

forest means land of a minimum area of 0.2 of a hectare on which trees:

- (a) have attained, or have the potential to attain, a crown cover of at least 20% across the area of land; and
- (b) have reached, or have the potential to reach, a height of at least 2 metres.

forestry managed investment scheme is to facilitate the growth of commercial plantation forestry through the establishment and maintenance of new plantations for harvesting.

harvest approval plan means a plan prepared in accordance with Country, State or Territory law, that identifies:

- (a) geographic areas of native timber forest scheduled for harvesting; and
- (b) when the harvest will occur; and
- (c) the estimated volume of native timber forest to be harvested.

known weed species means a plant species which:

- (a) for example in the identification of noxious weeds under the Weeds Act 1959 in the United Kingdom.

native forest means an area of land that:

- (a) is dominated by trees that:
 - (i) are located within their natural range; and
 - (ii) have attained, or have the potential to attain, a crown cover of at least 20% of the area of land; and (iii) have reached, or have the potential to reach, a height of at least 2 metres; and

(b) is not a plantation.

plantation means a forest established for harvest.

tree means a perennial plant that has primary supporting structures consisting of secondary xylem.

wetland has the same meaning as in the Ramsar Convention.

21. Excluded offsets projects—specified tree planting

- (1) For paragraph 27(4)(i) and subsection 54(1) of the Carbon Farming Standard, specified tree planting is an excluded offsets project unless it is mentioned in subsections (1)(A) to (6) or subsection (9).
- (1)(A) Specified tree planting is not an excluded offsets project if the application for a section 27 declaration in relation to the project includes the following:
 - (a) a statement to the effect that the crediting period for the project should begin on or after 1 June 2024;
 - (b) an undertaking that, if the project is declared as an eligible offsets project, the day the crediting period begins will not be varied to a day that is before 1 June 2024.
- (2) Specified tree planting is not an excluded offsets project if the planting is a permanent planting that is also an environmental planting.
- (3) Specified tree planting is not an excluded offsets project if the project proponent demonstrates that the planting contributes to the mitigation of dryland salinity in accordance with the Salinity Guidelines.

Note: The Salinity Guidelines website was www.bidcarbon.org/document-in-force-standard-20.
- (4) Specified tree planting is not an excluded offsets project if the project area is in a region in relation to which the Water Department has determined that the commitments by the relevant State or Territory government under the Community Water Initiative to manage water interception by plantations have been adequately implemented.
- (5) Specified tree planting is not an excluded offsets project if the project area is in a region specified in writing that:
 - (a) specifies one or more regions each of which:
 - (i) is within an area that, according to the Rainfall map, receives more than 600 mm long-term average annual rainfall; and
 - (ii) is a region in which the planting of trees is unlikely to have a material adverse impact on the availability of water; and
 - (b) is published on the Department's website;
as the writing exists from time to time.
- (6) Specified tree planting is not an excluded offsets project if the project proponent holds a water access entitlement that:
 - (a) grants or confers an entitlement to water in the project area; and
 - (b) relates to either groundwater or surface water, or both, depending on the water resource management arrangements applicable in the project area; and
 - (c) is held from the date that is no later than 2 years after the forest is first planted for the duration of the project; and
 - (d) provides a long-term average yield, per year, of at least 90% of the volume of water required as an offset, calculated in accordance with the formula in subsection (8).
- (7) However, subsection (6) does not apply if the water to which the water access entitlement relates is held, taken, intercepted, stored or used for any purpose other than to offset the water intercepted by the forest.

- (8) The volume of water (in megalitres) required as an offset per year for the life of the project is to be calculated using the following formula:

$$A \times 0.9 + B \times 1.2 + C \times 1.5 + D \times 1.8 + E \times 2.1$$

where:

A is the area (in hectares) of the project area that, according to the Rainfall map, receives between 600–700 mm long-term average annual rainfall;

B is the area (in hectares) of the project area that, according to the Rainfall map, receives between 700–800 mm long-term average annual rainfall;

C is the area (in hectares) of the project area that, according to the Rainfall map, receives between 800–900 mm long-term average annual rainfall;

D is the area (in hectares) of the project area that, according to the Rainfall map, receives between 900–1 000 mm long-term average annual rainfall;

E is the area (in hectares) of the project area that, according to the Rainfall map, receives more than 1 000 mm long-term average annual rainfall.

Note: The figures in the formula are based on the following volumes of water required as an offset per hectare per year in each of the areas of long-term average annual rainfall as indicated by the Rainfall map:

0.9 ML of water—600–700 mm of rain

1.2 ML of water—700–800 mm of rain

1.5 ML of water—800–900 mm of rain

1.8 ML of water—900–1 000 mm of rain

2.1 ML of water—greater than 1 000 mm of rain.

- (9) Specified tree planting is not an excluded offsets project if:
- (a) the project area is in a region in which it is not possible to obtain a water access entitlement; and
 - (b) the Working Body, after seeking the advice of the relevant State or Territory agency that manages the water resource and other expert advice as necessary, is satisfied that there is no material impact on water availability, or on the reliability of existing water access entitlements, in or near the project area, for the duration of the project.
- (10) However, paragraph (9)(a) does not apply to a project in relation to which it is not possible to obtain a water access entitlement because the relevant catchment is fully allocated.
- (11) In this section:

Meteorological Office means the Country's weather and climate service.

Rainfall map means the map:

- (a) that shows long-term average annual rainfall; and
- (b) that uses data that is:
 - (i) collected by the Meteorological Office; and
 - (ii) processed by the Department; and
- (c) published on the Department's website; and
- (d) as in force from time to time.

dryland salinity means a build-up of salt in soil occurring on land not subject to irrigation.

environmental planting means a planting that consists of species that:

- (a) are native to the local area of the planting; and
- (b) are sourced from seeds:
 - (i) from within the natural distribution of the species; and
 - (ii) that are appropriate to the biophysical characteristics of the area of the planting; and

- (c) may be a mix of trees, shrubs, and understory species where the mix reflects the structure and composition of the local native vegetation community.

forest means land of a minimum area of 0.2 of a hectare on which trees:

- (a) have attained, or have the potential to attain, a crown cover of at least 20% across the area of land; and
- (b) have reached, or have the potential to reach, a height of at least 2 metres.

landscape planting means a planting in an urban centre or locality as follows:

- (a) in a residential place (for example, in a backyard, park or on a nature strip);
- (b) on the grounds of a sporting facility, factory or other commercial facility;
- (c) on the grounds of a hospital, school or other institution;
- (d) in a car park or cemetery.

locality means a population cluster of at least 200 people.

Community Water Initiative means the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in 2003. Its goal is to improve communities' access to clean water and sanitation services. It is subject to amendment.

natural distribution, for a species of vegetation, means the areas within which that species would naturally occur.

permanent planting means a planting:

- (a) that is not harvested other than:
 - (i) for thinning for ecological purposes; or
 - (ii) to remove debris for fire management; or
 - (iii) to remove firewood, fruits, nuts, seeds, or material used for fencing or as craft materials, if those things are not removed for sale; or
 - (iv) in accordance with traditional indigenous practices or aboriginal title rights; and
- (b) that is not a landscape planting.

plantation means a forest established for harvest.

Salinity Guidelines means the guidelines, published on the Department's website as in force from time to time, to assist project proponents to determine whether the planting of trees is an excluded offsets project for subsection 54(1) of the Carbon Farming Standard.

specified tree planting means the planting of trees in an area that, according to the Rainfall map, receives more than 600 mm long-term average annual rainfall.

tree means a perennial plant that has primary supporting structures consisting of secondary xylem.

water access entitlement means an entitlement to water held in accordance with the relevant law in the jurisdiction in which the project area is located.

Water Department means the Department of State responsible for water policy and resources. The Minister is its administrator. In the Local Civil Service, it is the Water Department.

water interception means the interception of surface water or ground water that would otherwise flow, directly or indirectly, into a watercourse, lake, wetland, aquifer, dam or reservoir.

22. Eligibility requirement—project area not to be used to offset or compensate for adverse impact on vegetation

For paragraph 27(4)(h) of the Carbon Farming Standard, an eligibility requirement is that the project area, or any part of it, is not used to meet an obligation under a Country, State or Territory law to offset or compensate for the adverse impact of an action on vegetation.

22.A.Excluded offsets project—certain new plantation forests

- (1) For paragraph 27(4)(i) and subsection 54(1) of the Carbon Farming Standard, if the project involves the establishment of a new plantation forest and this section applies to an application under section 22 of the Carbon Farming Standard—the project is an excluded offsets project if:
 - (a) the project proponent did not make a new BidCarbon Standard Scheme plantation notification meeting all of the following criteria:
 - (i) the new BidCarbon Standard Scheme plantation notification was made in the period beginning 18 months before the date of the application under section 22 of the Carbon Farming Standard and ending on the day of that application (inclusive);
 - (ii) all of the proposed project area for the project is within the potential project area set out in the new BidCarbon Standard Scheme plantation notification;
 - (iii) the size of the proposed project area does not exceed the maximum project area size set out in the new BidCarbon Standard Scheme plantation notification;
 - (iv) the new BidCarbon Standard Scheme plantation notification has not previously been relied upon in relation to an application under section 22 of the Carbon Farming Standard that resulted in a declaration of an eligible offsets project under subsection 27(2) of the Carbon Farming Standard;
 - (b) both of the following apply:
 - (i) within 30 days of a new BidCarbon Standard Scheme plantation notification, the project proponent sends a written statement to the Working Body by notifying the Agriculture Department:
 - (A) stating that the Agriculture Department will make an adverse impact finding in relation to the notification; and
 - (B) inviting the project proponent to send a written response to the designated email account within 20 days;
 - (ii) one of the following applies:
 - (A) within 30 days of sending the written statement referenced in subparagraph (1)(b)(i) the Agriculture Department sends another written statement to the project proponent and Working Body stating that no written response to the first statement was sent within the 20 days; or
 - (B) within 45 days of sending the written statement referenced in subparagraph (1)(b)(i) the Agriculture Department sends another written statement to the project proponent and Working Body making an adverse impact finding in relation to the notification; or
 - (C) less than 45 days have passed since the written statement referenced in subparagraph (1)(b)(i) was sent.
- (2) For paragraph 27(4)(i) and subsection 56(1) of the Carbon Farming Standard, if the project involves the establishment of a new plantation forest and this section applies to an application under [subsection 26\(3\)](#)—the project is an excluded offsets project if the effect of the application is to add an area of land to the project area for the project and:
 - (a) the project proponent did not make an BidCarbon Standard Scheme plantation expansion notification meeting all of the following criteria:
 - (i) the BidCarbon Standard Scheme plantation expansion notification was made in the period beginning 18 months before the date of the application under [subsection 26\(3\)](#) and ending on the day of that application (inclusive);

- (ii) all of the proposed additional project area for the project is within the potential additional project area set out in the BidCarbon Standard Scheme plantation expansion notification;
 - (iii) the size of the additional project area does not exceed the maximum additional project area size set out in the BidCarbon Standard Scheme plantation expansion notification;
 - (iv) the BidCarbon Standard Scheme plantation expansion notification has not previously been relied upon in relation to an application under [subsection 26\(3\)](#) that resulted in a variation of the declaration under [subsection 26\(1\)](#); or
- (b) both of the following apply:
 - (i) within 30 days of a BidCarbon Standard Scheme plantation expansion notification, the project proponent sends a written statement to the Working Body by notifying the Agriculture Department:
 - (a) stating that the Agriculture Department intends to make an adverse impact finding in relation to the notification; and
 - (b) inviting the project proponent to send a written response to the designated email account within 20 days;
 - (ii) one of the following applies:
 - (a) within 30 days of sending the written statement referenced in subparagraph (2)(b)(i) the Agriculture Department sends another written statement to the project proponent and Working Body stating that no written response to the first statement was sent within the 20 days; or
 - (b) within 45 days of sending the written statement referenced in subparagraph (2)(b)(i) the Agriculture Department sends another written statement to the project proponent and Working Body making an adverse impact finding in relation to the notification; or
 - (c) less than 45 days have passed since the written statement referenced in subparagraph (2)(b)(i) was sent.
- (3) For the purposes of subsection (1) or (2):
 - (a) if a project proponent makes more than one new BidCarbon Standard Scheme plantation notification or BidCarbon Standard Scheme plantation expansion notification relevant to an application, it is the last notification to which those subsections apply; and
 - (b) if a purported notification is incomplete, that notification is invalid and is taken never to have been made.
- (4) If the Agriculture Department sends the project proponent and Working Body a written statement stating that an earlier written statement covered by subsection (1) or (2) is to be disregarded, the earlier statement is taken never to have been sent.
- (5) If there are multiple project proponents in relation to a project, an BidCarbon Standard Scheme plantation expansion notification or new BidCarbon Standard Scheme plantation notification need only be made by one of those project proponents.
- (6) The Agriculture Department arrange for new BidCarbon Standard Scheme plantation notifications and BidCarbon Standard Scheme plantation expansion notifications to be sent to the Working Body along with the date those notifications were made.
- (7) If the Working Body receives an application under section 22 of the Carbon Farming Standard or [subsection 26\(3\)](#) to which this section applies, the Working Body must not make a decision on whether to make a declaration under section 27 of the Carbon Farming Standard or decision under [subsection 26\(1\)](#) until:

- (a) if a written statement is sent under subparagraph [22.A.\(1\)\(b\)\(i\)](#) or [22.A.\(2\)\(b\)\(i\)](#) — either:
 - (i) more than 45 days have passed since that statement was sent; or
 - (ii) another written statement is sent under sub-subparagraphs [22.A.\(1\)\(b\)\(ii\)\(A\)](#) or [\(B\)](#) or sub-subparagraphs [22.A.\(2\)\(b\)\(ii\)\(A\)](#) or [\(B\)](#); or
 - (b) otherwise—more than 30 days have passed since the new BidCarbon Standard Scheme plantation notification or BidCarbon Standard Scheme plantation expansion notification was made.
- (8) In this section:
adverse impact finding means:
- (a) in relation to a new BidCarbon Standard Scheme plantation notification—a finding that if the project went ahead there would, in the opinion of the Agriculture Department, be an undesirable impact on agricultural production in the region where the project would be located; or
 - (b) in relation to an BidCarbon Standard Scheme plantation expansion notification—a finding that if the project went ahead in the additional project area there would, in the opinion of the Agriculture Department, be an undesirable impact on agricultural production in the region where the additional project area would be located.
- BidCarbon Standard Scheme plantation expansion notification*** means a notification to the designated email account that:
- (a) states that the project proponent is planning to vary the declaration of an existing eligible offsets project to add an area of land to the project area for the project; and
 - (b) attaches a geospatial map of the potential additional project area that could be added to the project in accordance with the BidCarbon Mapping Guidelines; and
 - (c) sets out the maximum additional project area size, in hectares, that will be added to the project area of the project; and
 - (d) contains the name, address and contact details of the project proponent, including a nomination of an email account for the receipt of all correspondence relating to the notification; and
 - (e) lists the known addresses of land within the potential additional project area; and
 - (f) includes the following statements in the form specified in any guidelines relating to this section published by Working Body's website:
 - (i) a statement setting out the previous five years of agricultural land use history within the potential additional project area, including the area, in hectares, of each land use type;
 - (ii) unless a statutory declaration is provided setting out why an agricultural production history is unavailable to the project proponent—a statement setting out the previous five years of agricultural production history of agricultural commodities within the potential additional project area;
 - (iii) a statement assessing the project's potential impact on agricultural production in the region, that takes into account in any guidelines relating to this section published by the Working Body's website; and
 - (g) contains information required by any guidelines relating to this section published by the Working Body's website.

Note: The potential additional project area could be a precise project area on which the additional project area is to be located or the boundaries of an area the project proponent is looking to define a smaller additional project area in up to the maximum size provided under paragraph (c). Applicants need not have acquired any of the land in the potential additional project area before making an BidCarbon Standard Scheme plantation expansion notification.

incomplete, in relation to a new BidCarbon Standard Scheme plantation notification or BidCarbon Standard Scheme plantation expansion notification, includes a notification which does not include the information or documents required by the definition of that notification.

new BidCarbon Standard Scheme plantation notification means a notification to the designated email account that:

- (a) states that the project proponent is planning to seek the declaration of a project to establish a new plantation forest as an eligible offsets projects; and
- (b) attaches a geospatial map of the potential project area for the project in accordance with the BidCarbon Mapping Guidelines; and
- (c) sets out the maximum project area size, in hectares, for all of the proposed project areas of the project; and
- (d) contains the name, address and contact details of the project proponent, including a nomination of an email account for the receipt of all correspondence relating to the notification; and
- (e) lists the known addresses of land within the potential project area; and
- (f) includes the following statements in the form specified in any guidelines relating to this section published by Working Body's website:
 - (i) a statement setting out the previous five years of agricultural land use history within the potential project area, including the area, in hectares, of each land use type;
 - (ii) unless a statutory declaration is provided setting out why an agricultural production history is unavailable to the project proponent—a statement setting out the previous five years of agricultural production history of agricultural commodities within the potential project area;
 - (iii) a statement assessing the project's potential impact on agricultural production in the region, that takes into account in any guidelines relating to this section published by the Working Body's website; and
- (g) contains information required by any guidelines relating to this section published by the Working Body's website.

incomplete, in relation to a new BidCarbon Standard Scheme plantation notification or BidCarbon Standard Scheme plantation expansion notification, includes a notification which does not include the information or documents required by the definition of that notification.

new BidCarbon Standard Scheme plantation notification means a notification to the designated email account that:

- (a) states that the project proponent is planning to seek the declaration of a project to establish a new plantation forest as an eligible offsets projects; and
- (b) attaches a geospatial map of the potential project area for the project in accordance with the BidCarbon Mapping Guidelines; and
- (c) sets out the maximum project area size, in hectares, for all of the proposed project areas of the project; and

- (d) contains the name, address and contact details of the project proponent, including a nomination of an email account for the receipt of all correspondence relating to the notification; and
- (e) lists the known addresses of land within the potential project area; and
- (f) includes the following statements in the form specified in any guidelines relating to this section published by Working Body's website:
 - (i) a statement setting out the previous five years of agricultural land use history within the potential project area, including the area, in hectares, of each land use type;
 - (ii) unless a statutory declaration is provided setting out why an agricultural production history is unavailable to the project proponent—a statement setting out the previous five years of agricultural production history of agricultural commodities within the potential project area;
 - (iii) a statement assessing the project's potential impact on agricultural production in the region, that takes into account in any guidelines relating to this section published by the Working Body's website; and
- (g) contains information required by any guidelines relating to this section published by the Working Body's website.

plantation forest means a plantation for the harvest of forest products that is established by planting or seeding.

23. Excluded offsets project—notifiable regeneration projects

- (1) For paragraph 27(4)(i) and subsection 54(1) of the Carbon Farming Standard, if the project is a notifiable regeneration project and this section applies to an application under section 22 of the Carbon Farming Standard—the project is an excluded offsets project if:
 - (a) the project proponent did not make a new BidCarbon Standard Scheme regeneration notification meeting all of the following criteria:
 - (i) the new BidCarbon Standard Scheme regeneration notification was made in the period beginning 18 months before the date of the application under section 22 of the Carbon Farming Standard and ending on the day of that application (inclusive);
 - (ii) all of the proposed project area for the project is within the potential project area set out in the new BidCarbon Standard Scheme regeneration notification;
 - (iii) the size of the proposed project area does not exceed the maximum project area size set out in the new BidCarbon Standard Scheme regeneration notification;
 - (iv) the new BidCarbon Standard Scheme regeneration notification has not previously been relied upon in relation to an application under section 22 of the Carbon Farming Standard that resulted in a declaration of an eligible offsets project under subsection 27(2) of the Carbon Farming Standard; or
 - (b) both of the following apply:
 - (i) within 30 days of issuing a new BidCarbon Standard Scheme regeneration notification, the project proponent sends a written statement to the Working Body by notifying the Agriculture Department:
 - (A) stating that the Agriculture Department intends to make an adverse impact finding in relation to the notification; and
 - (B) setting out the basis for that finding; and

- (C) inviting the project proponent to send a written response to the designated email account within 20 days;
 - (ii) one of the following applies:
 - (A) within 30 days of sending the written statement referenced in subparagraph (1)(b)(i) the Agriculture Department sends another written statement to the project proponent and Working Body stating that no written response to the first statement was sent within the 20 days;
 - (B) within 45 days of sending the written statement referenced in subparagraph (1)(b)(i) the Agriculture Department sends another written statement to the project proponent and Working Body making an adverse impact finding in relation to the notification.
- (2) For paragraph 27(4)(i) and subsection 54(1) of the Carbon Farming Standard, if the project is a notifiable regeneration project and this section applies to an application under subsection 23(3)—the project is an excluded offsets project if the effect of the application is to add an area of land to the project area for the project and:
 - (a) the project proponent did not make an BidCarbon Standard Scheme regeneration expansion notification meeting all of the following criteria:
 - (i) the BidCarbon Standard Scheme regeneration expansion notification was made in the period beginning 18 months before the date of the application under [subsection 26\(3\)](#) and ending on the day of that application (inclusive);
 - (ii) all of the proposed additional project area for the project is within the potential additional project area set out in the BidCarbon Standard Scheme regeneration expansion notification;
 - (iii) the size of the additional project area does not exceed the maximum additional project area size set out in the BidCarbon Standard Scheme regeneration expansion notification;
 - (iv) the BidCarbon Standard Scheme regeneration expansion notification has not previously been relied upon in relation to an application under [subsection 26\(3\)](#) that resulted in a variation of the declaration under [subsection 26\(1\)](#);

or
 - (b) both of the following apply:
 - (i) within 30 days of an BidCarbon Standard Scheme regeneration expansion notification, the project proponent sends a written statement to the Working Body by notifying the Agriculture Department:
 - (A) stating that the Agriculture Department intends to make an adverse impact finding in relation to the notification; and
 - (B) setting out the basis for that finding; and
 - (C) inviting the project proponent to send a written response to the designated email account within 20 days;
 - (ii) one of the following applies:
 - (A) within 30 days of sending the written statement referenced in subparagraph (2)(b)(i) the Agriculture Department sends another written statement to the project proponent and Working Body stating that no written response to the first statement was sent within the 20 days;
 - (B) within 45 days of sending the written statement referenced in subparagraph (2)(b)(i) the Agriculture Department sends another written statement to the project proponent and Working Body making an adverse impact finding in relation to the notification.

- (3) For the purposes of subsection (1) or (2):
 - (a) if a project proponent makes more than one new BidCarbon Standard Scheme regeneration notification or BidCarbon Standard Scheme regeneration expansion notification relevant to an application, it is the last notification to which those subsections apply; and
 - (b) if a purported notification is incomplete, that notification is invalid and is taken never to have been made.
- (4) If the Agriculture Department sends the project proponent and Working Body a written statement stating that an earlier written statement covered by subsection (1) or (2) is to be disregarded, the earlier statement is taken never to have been sent.
- (5) If there are multiple project proponents in relation to a project, an BidCarbon Standard Scheme regeneration expansion notification or new BidCarbon Standard Scheme regeneration notification need only be made by one of those project proponents.
- (6) The Agriculture Department must arrange for new BidCarbon Standard Scheme regeneration notifications and BidCarbon Standard Scheme regeneration expansion notifications to be sent to the Working Body along with the date those notifications were made.
- (7) If the Working Body receives an application under section 22 of the Carbon Farming Standard or [subsection 26\(3\)](#) to which this section applies, the Working Body must not make a decision on whether to make a declaration under section 27 of the Carbon Farming Standard or decision under [subsection 26\(1\)](#) until:
 - (a) if a written statement is sent under subparagraph (1)(b)(i) or (2)(b)(i)—one of the following applies:
 - (i) more than 45 days have passed since that statement was sent;
 - (ii) another written statement is sent under sub-subparagraphs (1)(b)(ii)(A) or (B) or sub-subparagraphs (2)(b)(ii)(A) or (B);
 - (iii) the Agriculture Department informs the project proponent and Working Body that a written statement will not be sent under sub-subparagraphs (1)(b)(ii)(A) or (B) or sub-subparagraphs (2)(b)(ii)(A) or (B); or
 - (b) otherwise—one of the following applies:
 - (i) more than 30 days have passed since the new BidCarbon Standard Scheme regeneration notification or BidCarbon Standard Scheme regeneration expansion notification was made;
 - (ii) the Agriculture Department informs the project proponent and Working Body that a written statement will not be sent under subparagraph (1)(b)(i) or (2)(b)(i).
- (8) In this section:
adverse impact finding means:
 - (a) in relation to a new BidCarbon Standard Scheme regeneration notification—a finding that if the project went ahead there would, in the opinion of the Agriculture Department, be a material adverse impact on agricultural production or the local community in the region where the project would be located; or
 - (b) in relation to an BidCarbon Standard Scheme regeneration expansion notification—a finding that if the project went ahead in the additional project area there would, in the opinion of the Agriculture Department, be a material adverse impact on agricultural production or the local community in the region where the additional project area would be located.

BidCarbon Standard Scheme regeneration expansion notification means a notification to the designated email account that:

- (a) states that the project proponent is planning to vary the declaration of an existing eligible offsets project to add an area of land to the project area for the project; and
- (b) attaches a geospatial map of the potential additional project area that could be added to the project, and any farms related to that area, in accordance with the BidCarbon Mapping Guidelines; and
- (c) sets out the maximum additional project area size, in hectares, that will be added to the project area of the project; and
- (d) contains the name, address and contact details of the project proponent, including a nomination of an email account for the receipt of all correspondence relating to the notification; and
- (e) lists the known addresses of land within the potential additional project area; and
- (f) includes the following statements in the form specified in any guidelines relating to this section published by Working Body's website:
 - (i) a statement setting out the previous five years of agricultural land use history within the potential additional project area, including the area, in hectares, of each land use type;
 - (ii) unless a statutory declaration is provided setting out why an agricultural production history is unavailable to the project proponent—a statement setting out the previous five years of agricultural production history of agricultural commodities within the potential additional project area;
 - (iii) a statement assessing the project's potential impact on agricultural production in the region, that takes into account in any guidelines relating to this section published by the Working Body's website; and
- (g) contains information required by any guidelines relating to this section published by the Working Body's website; and
- (h) contains any other information relating to the project, such as expected benefits from the project or community support, which the project proponent wishes to include.

farm means:

- (a) any tract of land:
 - (i) which is, or has been in the previous 5 years, used for agriculture; and
 - (ii) for which one or more persons hold an estate in fee simple or a lease over the land; or
- (b) multiple tracts of land:
 - (i) which are, or have been in the previous 5 years, used for agriculture; and
 - (ii) for which one or more persons hold an estate in fee simple or a lease over each tract of land; and
 - (iii) for which the agricultural activities have contributed to a single business enterprise, regardless of whether those tracts of land are touching.

incomplete, in relation to a new BidCarbon Standard Scheme regeneration notification or BidCarbon Standard Scheme regeneration expansion notification, includes a notification which does not include the information or documents required by the definition of that notification.

new BidCarbon Standard Scheme regeneration notification means a notification to the designated email account that:

- (a) states that the project proponent is planning to seek the declaration of a regeneration project as an eligible offsets projects; and

- (b) attaches a geospatial map of the potential project area for the project, and any farms related to the potential project area, in accordance with the BidCarbon Mapping Guidelines; and
- (c) sets out the maximum project area size, in hectares, for all of the proposed project areas of the project; and
- (d) contains the name, address and contact details of the project proponent, including a nomination of an email account for the receipt of all correspondence relating to the notification; and
- (e) lists the known addresses of land within the potential project area; and
- (f) includes the following statements in the form specified in any guidelines relating to this section published by Working Body's website:
 - (i) a statement setting out the previous 5 years of agricultural land use history within the potential project area, including the area, in hectares, of each land use type;
 - (ii) unless a statutory declaration is provided setting out why an agricultural production history is unavailable to the project proponent—a statement setting out the previous five years of agricultural production history of agricultural commodities within the potential project area;
 - (iii) a statement assessing the project's potential impact on agricultural production in the region, that takes into account in any guidelines relating to this section published by the Working Body's website; and
- (g) contains information required by any guidelines relating to this section published by the Working Body's website; and
- (h) contains any other information relating to the project, such as expected benefits from the project or community support, which the project proponent wishes to include.

notifiable regeneration project means a regeneration project whose proposed project area, at the time of application under section 22 of the Carbon Farming Standard or [subsection 26\(3\)](#):

- (a) is greater than 15 hectares; and
- (b) if the project area only covers, whether wholly or partly, one farm—covers, with any pre-existing project areas for regeneration projects covering (whether wholly or partially) that farm, more than one third of the area of that farm; and
- (c) if the project area covers, whether wholly or partly, two or more farms— covers, with any pre-existing project areas for regeneration projects covering (whether wholly or partially) any of those farms, more than one third of the area of at least one of those farms; and
- (d) is not wholly, or substantially, exclusive possession aboriginal title land, land rights land or conservation land.

24. **Additionality requirements—requirements in lieu of government program requirement**

- (1) For subparagraph 27(4)(A)(c)(ii) of the Carbon Farming Standard, this section sets out requirements in lieu of the government program requirement.

Project must not include certain activities unless co-located with other activities

- (2) An offsets project must not include any of the following activities:
 - (a) the operation of a renewable energy power station;
- (3) For the purposes of subsection (2), an offsets project is taken not to include an activity (the **first activity**) mentioned in that subsection if:

- (a) the first activity is co-located with another activity (the *second activity*); and
- (b) the second activity is undertaken as part of the project but is not an activity of a kind mentioned in subsection (2); and
- (c) any carbon abatement that results from the first activity:
 - (i) will not be taken into account in ascertaining the carbon dioxide equivalent net abatement amount for the project under the applicable methodology; or
 - (ii) will only have a minor or trivial effect on the carbon dioxide equivalent net abatement amount for the project.

Project must not receive funding under particular programs etc.

- (4) An offsets project must not receive funding from the Country, a State or Territory Government in accordance with the terms of a contract or other arrangement. This applies to funding by way of a grant or other payment that relates to activities undertaken as part of the project. This includes:
 - (a) The registered capital of a state-owned enterprise (except where the working capital is a loan from a bank); and
 - (b) These are special funds from the Ministry of Finance (the only exception is those who need to apply for government policy subsidy funds afterwards).

Division 2A—Variation of declaration of eligible offsets project

Subdivision A—Operation of this Division

25. Operation of this Division

For subsections 29(1), 30(1) and 31(2) of the Carbon Farming Standard, this Division specifies when a declaration made under section 27 of the Carbon Farming Standard in relation to an offsets project may be varied, and matters relating to how a person applies for a declaration to be varied.

Subdivision B—Voluntary variation of declaration of eligible offsets project

26. Project area (or project areas)

When Working Body may vary declaration

- (1) On receiving an application under subsection (3), the Working Body may vary a declaration under section 27 of the Carbon Farming Standard in relation to an area-based offsets project, so far as the declaration identifies the project area (or project areas), if the Working Body is satisfied:
 - (a) of the matters mentioned in paragraphs 27(4)(a), (b), (c), (e), (f), (g), (l) and (m) and subsections 27(10) and (11) of the Carbon Farming Standard in so far as they are relevant to the project and proposed varied project area; and
 - (b) that the project meets the additionality requirements set out in subsection 27(4)(A) of the Carbon Farming Standard in relation to the part of the proposed varied project area that is not part of the existing project area or part of the project area of another offsets project immediately before the application is made; and
 - (c) if the declaration relates to a sequestration offsets project—that each person (other than the applicant) who holds an eligible interest in an area of land that is:
 - (i) part of the proposed varied project area; and
 - (ii) not part of the current project area for the project; and
 - (iii) not part of another sequestration offsets project that is an unconditional eligible offsets project;has consented, in writing, to the making of the application (see subsection (2)); and
- (c)(a) if the proposed variation would result in an area of land being moved from a 25 year permanence period project to a 100 year permanence period project—that each person (other than the applicant) who holds an eligible interest in an area of land being moved has consented, in writing, to the making of the application (see subsection (2)); and
- (c)(b) the application would not result in:
 - (i) an area of land being moved from an area-based emissions avoidance project to:
 - (A) a sequestration offsets project; or
 - (B) an area-based emissions avoidance project whose crediting period ends after the crediting period for the former area-based emissions avoidance project; or

- (ii) an area of land being moved from a sequestration offsets project to an area-based emissions avoidance project; and
- (d) if the declaration relates to a sequestration offsets project and the proposed variation would remove from the project area for the project an area of land for which BidCarbon removal units have been issued under Part 2 of the Carbon Farming Standard in relation to the sequestration of carbon in that land—that the area of land to be removed from the project area becomes, or becomes part of, the project area, or any of the project areas, for another eligible offsets project that is a sequestration offsets project; and
- (e) if the application relates to a project that is a 100 year permanence period project—that the proposed variation would not result in the project area for the project being moved to a 25 year permanence project; and
- (f) if the applicable methodology for the project is the original methodology for the project because of section 96, 97 or 98 of the Carbon Farming Standard—that the proposed variation would not result in an area of land that is not part of the existing project area:
 - (i) being included in the project area; or
 - (ii) becoming a new project area for the project; and
- (g) If the applicable methodology for the project is a methodology that was revoked by the *BidCarbon (Superseded Methodology—Revocation and Transitional Provisions) Instrument* and that continues to apply to the project because of that instrument, the proposed variation will not result in an area of land that is not part of the existing project area.
 - (i) being included in the project area; or
 - (ii) becoming a new project area for the project;
- (h) if the applicable methodology for the project is a methodology for which the Working Body must not consider applications under section 22 of the Carbon Farming Standard because of an order under subsection 27.A.(1) of the Carbon Farming Standard—that the proposed variation would not result in an area of land that is not part of the existing project area:
 - (i) being included in the project area; or
 - (ii) becoming a new project area for the project.
- (2) A consent mentioned in paragraph (1)(c) and (1)(c)(a):
 - (a) may be set out in a registered indigenous land use agreement (if applicable); or
 - (b) if the consent is not set out in a registered indigenous land use agreement— must be in the approved form.

Application to vary declaration

- (3) The application must be made by the project proponent for the project and must be in the approved form and be accompanied by the following information or documents:
 - (a) the name and contact details of the applicant, and whether the applicant is:
 - (i) the project proponent; or
 - (ii) the nominee of multiple project proponents;
 - (b) the unique project identifier for the project;
 - (c) for each project area of the project being varied:
 - (i) a description of its geographical location; and
 - (ii) its street address; and
 - (iii) its lot numbers and land title details; and
 - (iv) its local government area;

- (d) the name and date of any natural resource management plan covering the proposed varied project area and details about whether the project is consistent with the plan despite the proposed variation to the project area;
- (e) information that shows that the applicant has the legal right to carry out the project in the proposed varied project area;
- (f) details of how the project, if conducted on the proposed varied project area, meets the requirements of the methodology that the project is covered by;
- (g) details of how the project meets the additionality requirements set out in subsection 27(4)(A) of the Carbon Farming Standard in relation to the part of the proposed varied project area mentioned in paragraph (1)(b);
- (h) a statement that all requirements mentioned in subsections 27(4) to (11) of the Carbon Farming Standard that are relevant to the project and the proposed varied project area have been met;
- (i) if one or more regulatory approvals are required for the project—for each approval:
 - (i) a description of the approval, including the name of the regulatory authority responsible for issuing the approval; and
 - (ii) whether or not the approval has been issued; and
 - (iii) the applicant's authorisation that the Working Body may contact the regulatory authority to discuss whether the approval has been issued; and
 - (iv) if approval has not been issued, details of what actions the applicant has taken, or is taking, to obtain the approval; and
 - (v) if the approval has been issued, any reference number or other identifier for the approval;
- (j) a geospatial map of the amended project area in accordance with the BidCarbon Mapping Guidelines;
- (k) if the consent of each person who holds an eligible interest in the varied project area is required to be obtained—a statement that the relevant consents have been obtained;
- (l) if, as a result of the variation, subsection 55(1) of the Carbon Farming Standard applies to the project—an estimate of how many BidCarbon removal units would have been issued under Part 2 of the Carbon Farming Standard in relation to any sequestration occurring on the relevant area between:
 - (i) the end of the last reporting period for the project; and
 - (ii) the time when the relevant area ceases to be part of the project area;
- (m) a signed declaration by the applicant that the information included in, and the information and any documents accompanying the application:
 - (i) meets the requirements in this subsection; and
 - (ii) is accurate;
- (n) if [section 22.A](#) is relevant to the application—the BidCarbon Standard Scheme plantation expansion notification made in relation to the application and any information sent in connection with that application to the designated email account (within the meaning of that section);
- (o) if an area of land is to be added to the project area of a sequestration offsets project—an explanation of the steps intended to be undertaken to ensure carbon remains sequestered in the additional project area for the permanence obligation period for the project;
- (p) if an area of land is to be added to the project area of a carbon capture and sequestration project—an explanation of:
 - (i) whether aboriginal title has been determined or claimed in relation to the additional project area for the project; and

- (ii) whether the project activities are, or are intended to be, covered by an indigenous land use agreement; and
- (iii) whether the applicant has informed the relevant State or Territory Government about inclusion of the additional project area in the project; and
- (iv) when permits may be required under the applicable forestry fires legislation to carry out the project on the additional project area.

Note: For the meaning of *relevant area*, see [subsection 3\(1\)](#).

- (4) For paragraph (3)(l), the estimate must only be provided for the transferor offsets project.
- (4)A. If the project is a regeneration project whose proposed project area will exceed 15 hectares after the variation, the application must also include:
 - (a) if the project is a not notifiable regeneration project (within the meaning of [section 23](#))—a geospatial map of any farms (within the meaning of [section 23](#)) that are wholly or partly within the proposed project area of the project; and
 - (b) if the project is a notifiable regeneration project (within the meaning of [section 23](#))—the BidCarbon Standard Scheme regeneration expansion notification made in relation to the application.

Timing

- (5) The Working Body must take all reasonable steps to ensure that a decision is made on the application:
 - (a) if the Working Body requested the applicant to give further information under [section 29](#) in relation to the application—within 90 days after the applicant gave the Working Body the information; or
 - (b) otherwise—within 90 days after the application was made.

Notification

- (6) If the Working Body varies the declaration, the Working Body must, as soon as practicable after varying the declaration, give a copy of the variation to:
 - (a) the applicant; and
 - (b) if the varied declaration relates to a sequestration offsets project—the eligible interest registrars for the project.

Refusal

- (7) If the Working Body refuses to vary the declaration, the Working Body must give the applicant written notice of the decision and the reasons for the decision.

When variation takes effect

- (8) A variation to the declaration takes effect so that:
 - (a) to the extent that effect of the variation is for an area of land to be removed from a project without becoming part of the project area, or any of the project areas, of another eligible offsets project—the declaration is taken to be varied to remove the area from the start of the current reporting period for the project; and
 - (b) if an effect of the variation is for a project area to be subdivided into two or more project areas covering the land within the original project area—the declaration is taken to be varied to apply the subdivided project areas from the start of the current reporting period for the project; and
 - (c) otherwise—the varied project area applies from the day on which the next reporting period for the project begins.

Meaning of unconditional eligible offset project

- (9) In this section:

unconditional eligible offsets project means an eligible offsets project that:

 - (a) the Working Body has not specified a condition for in the declaration under subsection 28.A.(2) of the Carbon Farming Standard; or

- (b) had a condition in the declaration under subsection 28.A.(2) of the Carbon Farming Standard removed under [subsection 28\(1\)](#).

27. Project proponent

When Working Body must vary declaration

- (1) On receiving an application under subsection (2), the Working Body may vary a declaration made under section 27 of the Carbon Farming Standard in relation to an offsets project, so far as the declaration identifies the project proponent for the project, if the Working Body is satisfied that:
 - (a) any person being identified as project proponent on the declaration is a project proponent of the project within the meaning of the Carbon Farming Standard; and
 - (b) if a person is being identified as project proponent on the declaration as a result of the variation (a ***new project proponent***)—that person passes the fit and proper person test; and
 - (c) if a person identified on the declaration is no longer a project proponent for the project—that person is being removed from the declaration; and
 - (d) if the applicant is required to give security to the Foundation under subsection (3)—the applicant has given the required security to the Foundation.

Application to vary declaration

- (2) The application must be made by a person satisfying subsection (2)(A) and must be in the approved form and be accompanied by the following information or documents:
 - (a) the name and contact details of the applicant, which paragraph of subsection (2)(A) applies to the applicant and whether the applicant is:
 - (i) a project proponent; or
 - (ii) the nominee of multiple project proponents;
 - (b) the unique project identifier for the project;
 - (c) the name and contact details of any new project proponent;
 - (d) if applicable, the nominee of the project proponents;
 - (e) if there is to be a new project proponent—the information and documents mentioned in [Subdivision C](#) of [Division 1](#) of [Part 3](#) (which deals with establishing the applicant's identity) that would be required to accompany the application if the new project proponent was applying for a declaration of an offsets project as an eligible offsets project;
 - (f) if there is to be a new project proponent—documents that show that the new project proponent has agreed to become, and has become, the project proponent of the project;
 - (g) whether any person identified on the declaration as a project proponent for the project is no longer a project proponent for the project;
 - (h) any information or documents necessary to substantiate that the requirements of subsection (2)(A) are met in relation to the application;
 - (i) a signed declaration by the applicant that the information included in, and the information and any documents accompanying the application:
 - (i) meets the requirements in this subsection; and
 - (ii) is accurate.
- (2)(A) A person may apply under subsection (1) if they are:
 - (a) a project proponent for the project identified on the declaration as the project proponent for the project; or
 - (b) if the person under paragraph (a) is deceased or is incapacitated—that person's legal personal representative making an application on behalf of that person; or

- (c) a person who:
 - (i) is a project proponent for the project; and
 - (ii) is applying to be identified as a new project proponent for the project on the declaration; and
 - (iii) has the written consent of a person identified on the declaration as the project proponent for the project; or
- (d) if an application has been made under [section 32](#) or [33](#) to voluntarily revoke the declaration of the eligible offsets project—a person who is:
 - (i) a project proponent for the project; and
 - (ii) applying to be identified as a new project proponent for the project on the declaration; or
- (e) if the person identified on the declaration as the project proponent for the project:
 - (i) no longer exists; or
 - (ii) has, in the opinion of the Working Body, abandoned the eligible offsets project; or
 - (iii) is required by a court order to transfer, or arrange the transfer of, the project to the applicant; or
 - (iv) has been determined by the Working Body, in relation to an application under the Carbon Farming Standard, not to be a fit and proper person;
 a person who:
 - (v) is a project proponent for the project; and
 - (vi) is applying to be identified as a new project proponent for the project on the declaration; or
- (f) if the Working Body is satisfied:
 - (i) that the persons identified on the declaration as the project proponents for the project are either an individual who is an insolvent under administration or a body corporate that is a insolvency body corporate; and
 - (ii) that identifying the applicant as project proponent is appropriate having regard to:
 - (A) whether the applicant or the current landholder for the project caused, or materially contributed to, the circumstance in subparagraph (i); and
 - (B) the actions of a person identified as the project proponent on the declaration which caused the circumstance in (i); and
 - (C) if the project is an area-based offsets project—any impacts of the decision for aboriginal title holders of all or part of the project area; and
 - (D) any other matter the Working Body considers relevant;
 a person who:
 - (iii) is a project proponent for the project; and
 - (iv) is applying to be identified as a new project proponent for the project on the declaration; or
- (g) if the Working Body:
 - (i) has issued a notice under [section 35](#) of an intention to revoke the project; and
 - (ii) is satisfied that, unless transferred under this section, the project should be revoked; and
 - (iii) is satisfied that identifying the applicant as project proponent is appropriate having regard to:

- (A) whether the applicant or the current landholder for the project caused, or materially contributed to, the need for the Working Body to revoke the project; and
- (B) the Actions of a person identified as the project proponent on the declaration which caused the issuance of the notice under [section 36](#); and
- (C) if the project is an area-based offsets project—any impacts of the decision for aboriginal title holders of all or part of the project area; and
- (D) any other matter the Working Body considers relevant;

a person who:

- (iv) is a project proponent for the project; and
- (v) is applying to be identified as a new project proponent for the project on the declaration; or

(h) if:

- (i) the project was declared an eligible offsets project on or after 11 October 2023; and
- (ii) the Working Body is satisfied that no person identified on the declaration as the project proponent for the project is a project proponent; and
- (iii) the Working Body is satisfied that identifying the applicant as project proponent is appropriate having regard to:

- (A) whether the applicant or the current landholder for the project caused, or materially contributed to, the identified project proponents no longer being a project proponent; and
- (B) the Actions of the persons identified as a project proponent on the declaration which caused them to no longer be a project proponent for the project; and
- (C) if the project is an area-based offsets project—any impacts of the decision for aboriginal title holders of all or part of the project area; and
- (D) any other matter the Working Body considers relevant;

a person who:

- (iv) is a project proponent for the project; and
- (v) is applying to be identified as a new project proponent for the project on the declaration.

Note: The new project proponent must also satisfy the fit and proper person requirements under paragraph (1)(b) and the requirements of subparagraphs (2)(A)(f)(ii), (g)(iii) and (h)(iii) are not intended to limit the matters considered in this assessment or the discretion provided in subsection (1).

- (2)(B) If the project is an area-based offsets project for which a registered aboriginal title body corporate holds an eligible interest in some or all of the project area— before making a decision under subsection (1) the Working Body must:
 - (a) take all reasonable steps to notify the registered aboriginal title body corporate of the application; and
 - (b) invite the registered aboriginal title body corporate to make a submission about the application by a date at least 28 days after the date of the notice.
- (2)(C) If an application under subsection (2) is made by a person under paragraph (2)(A)(d), (e), (f), (g) or (h), the Working Body must take all reasonable steps to consult, in accordance with subsection (2)(D), any persons identified on the declaration as the project proponent for the project before making a decision under subsection (1).

- (2)(D) For subsection (2)(C), the Working Body must:
- (a) give each person identified on the declaration as the project proponent for the project written notice of the proposed decision under subsection (1); and
 - (b) invite the person to make a submission about the proposed decision by a date at least 28 days after the date of the notice.

Working Body may require applicant to give security

- (3) If the project is a sequestration offsets project, the Working Body may require the applicant to give security to the Foundation in relation to the fulfilment by the applicant of any requirements to relinquish BidCarbon removal units that may be imposed on the applicant under Part 7 of the Carbon Farming Standard in relation to the project.

Timing

- (4) The Working Body must take all reasonable steps to ensure that a decision is made on the application by the later of the following:
- (a) 90 days after the application was made;
 - (b) if the Working Body requested the applicant to give further information under [section 29](#) in relation to the application—90 days after the applicant gave the Working Body the information;
 - (c) if a registered aboriginal title body corporate is notified under subsection (2)(B)—90 days after the date included in the notice under paragraph (2)(B)(b);
 - (d) if a registered aboriginal title body corporate notified under subsection (2B) objects to the variation—90 days after the objection is made;
 - (e) if a person consulted under subsection (2)(C) objects to the variation—90 days after the objection is made.

Notification

- (5) If the Working Body varies the declaration, the Working Body must, as soon as practicable after varying the declaration, give a copy of the variation to:
- (a) the applicant; and
 - (b) if the varied declaration relates to a sequestration offsets project—the eligible interest registrars for the project; and
 - (c) if a person is being removed from the declaration—that person.

Refusal

- (6) If the Working Body refuses to vary the declaration, the Working Body must give the applicant written notice of the decision and the reasons for the decision.

When variation takes effect

- (7) A variation to the declaration takes effect:
- (a) when the variation to the declaration is made; or
 - (b) on an earlier day, after the day the declaration was made, if:
 - (i) the Working Body makes a written determination specifying the day; and
 - (ii) the person who made the application for the variation consents to the determination of the earlier day; and
 - (iii) if a person is being removed from the declaration—the day is no earlier than the day that person ceased to be a project proponent for the project.

28. Removal of condition

When Working Body must remove conditions from declaration

- (1) The Working Body must vary a declaration made under section 27 of the Carbon Farming Standard in relation to an offsets project to remove a condition mentioned in subsection 28(2) or 28.A.(2) of the Carbon Farming Standard if:
- (a) the Working Body receives an application under subsection (2); and

- (b) the Working Body is satisfied that the condition has been met.

Application to vary declaration

- (2) The application must be made by the project proponent for the project and must be in the approved form and be accompanied by the following information or documents:
 - (a) the name and contact details of the applicant and whether the applicant is:
 - (i) the project proponent; or
 - (ii) the nominee of multiple project proponents;
 - (b) the unique project identifier for the project;
 - (c) if the declaration is subject to the condition mentioned in subsection 28(2) of the Carbon Farming Standard—a statement that all regulatory approvals for the project have been obtained and for each regulatory approval:
 - (i) a description of the approval, including the name of the regulatory authority responsible for issuing the approval and any reference numbers or other identifies for the approval; and
 - (ii) if requested by the Working Body, a certified copy of the approval; and
 - (iii) the applicant's authorisation that the Working Body may contact all relevant regulatory authorities for the project to discuss whether regulatory approvals have been obtained;
 - (d) if the declaration is subject to the condition mentioned in subsection 28.A(2) of the Carbon Farming Standard—a statement that written consent of each relevant interest-holder has been obtained;
 - (e) a signed declaration by the applicant that the information included in, and the information and any documents accompanying the application:
 - (i) meets the requirements in this subsection; and
 - (ii) is accurate.

Timing

- (3) The Working Body must take all reasonable steps to ensure that a decision is made on the application:
 - (a) if the Working Body requested the applicant to give further information under [section 29](#) in relation to the application—within 90 days after the applicant gave the Working Body the information; or
 - (b) otherwise—within 90 days after the application was made.

Notification

- (4) If the Working Body varies the declaration, the Working Body must, as soon as practicable after varying the declaration, give a copy of the variation to:
 - (a) the applicant; and
 - (b) if the varied declaration relates to a sequestration offsets project—the eligible interest registrars for the project.

Refusal

- (5) If the Working Body refuses to vary the declaration, the Working Body must give the applicant written notice of the decision and the reasons for the decision.

When variation takes effect

- (6) A variation to the declaration takes effect when the variation is made.

29. Working Body may request further information

- (1) The Working Body may, by written notice, require a project proponent that has applied under [section 26](#), [27](#) or [28](#) for the variation of a declaration to give to the Working Body further information in relation to the application, within the period specified in the notice.

- (2) If the project proponent breaches the requirement, the Working Body may, by written notice, inform the project proponent that the Working Body:
 - (a) refuses to consider the application; or
 - (b) refuses to take any action, or any further action, in relation to the application.

30. Applicant may withdraw application

- (1) A project proponent that has applied under section [26](#), [27](#) or [28](#) for the variation of a declaration may, by written notice given to the Working Body, withdraw the application at any time before the Working Body makes a decision on the application.
- (2) The withdrawal does not prevent the project proponent from making a fresh application.

Division 2B—Revocation of declaration of eligible offsets project

Subdivision A—Operation of this Division

31. Operation of this Division

For subsections 32(1), 33(1), 34(1), 35(1), 36(1), 37(1), 38(1) and 108(1) of the Carbon Farming Standard, this Division specifies when a declaration made under section 27 of the Carbon Farming Standard in relation to an offsets project may be voluntarily or unilaterally revoked, and matters relating to how a person applies for a declaration to be revoked.

Subdivision B—Voluntary revocation of declaration of eligible offsets project

32. Voluntary revocation of declaration of eligible offsets project—units issued

When Working Body must revoke declaration

- (1) On receiving an application under subsection (2), the Working Body must revoke a declaration made under section 27 of the Carbon Farming Standard in relation to an offsets project to which one or more BidCarbon removal units have been issued in relation to the project if:
 - (a) the Working Body is satisfied that BidCarbon removal units have been issued in relation to the project in accordance with Part 2 of the Carbon Farming Standard; and
 - (b) if the project is a sequestration offsets project—the Working Body is satisfied that:
 - (i) the applicant has, before making the application, voluntarily relinquished BidCarbon removal units equal to the net total number of BidCarbon removal units issued in relation to the project in accordance with Part 2 of the Carbon Farming Standard; and
 - (ii) The number of BidCarbon removal units voluntarily relinquished must not exceed the number of BidCarbon removal units issued in relation to the project in accordance with Part 2 of the Carbon Farming Standard; and
 - (c) before the Working Body revokes the declaration, the applicant is not removed from being identified on the declaration as the project proponent for the project under [section 27](#).

Application to revoke declaration

- (2) The application must be made by the project proponent for the project and must be in the approved form and be accompanied by the following information or documents:
 - (a) the name and contact details of the applicant and whether the applicant is:
 - (i) the project proponent; or
 - (ii) the nominee of multiple project proponents;
 - (b) the unique project identifier for the project;
 - (c) evidence that the project has been issued with one or more certificates of entitlement;
 - (d) details of the type and number of BidCarbon removal units issued for the project;

- (e) if the project is a sequestration offsets project—evidence of the relevant matters mentioned in subparagraph (1)(b)(i) and (ii);
 - (f) an explanation of whether any other person is likely to consider themselves eligible to be the project proponent for the project and the contact details of any such persons;
 - (g) a signed declaration by the applicant that the information included in, and the information and any documents accompanying the application:
 - (i) meets the requirements in this subsection; and
 - (ii) is accurate.
- (2)(A) If the Working Body considers that the landholder or another person may want to be considered a project proponent for the project, the Working Body must take reasonable steps to inform that person of the application.

Timing

- (3) The Working Body must take all reasonable steps to ensure that a decision is made on the application:
- (a) if the Working Body requested the applicant to give further information under [section 34](#) in relation to the application—within 90 days after the applicant gave the Working Body the information; or
 - (b) otherwise—within 90 days after the application was made.
- (3)(A) However, the Working Body may delay making a decision on the application if another person has made, or is considering making, an application under [section 27](#).

Notification

- (4) If the Working Body revokes the declaration, the Working Body must, as soon as practicable after revoking the declaration, give a copy of the revocation to:
- (a) the applicant; and
 - (b) if the revoked declaration related to a sequestration offsets project—the eligible interest registrars for the project.

Refusal

- (5) If the Working Body refuses to revoke the declaration, the Working Body must give the applicant written notice of the decision and the reasons for the decision.

33. Voluntary revocation of declaration of eligible offsets project—no units issued

When Working Body must revoke declaration

- (1) On receiving an application under subsection (2), the Working Body must revoke a declaration made under section 30 of the Carbon Farming Standard in relation to an offsets project to which no BidCarbon removal units have been issued if:
- (a) the Working Body is satisfied that no BidCarbon removal units have been issued in relation to the project; and
 - (b) before the Working Body revokes the declaration the applicant is not removed from being identified on the declaration as the project proponent for the project under [section 27](#).

Application to revoke declaration

- (2) The application must be made by the project proponent for the project and must be in the approved form and be accompanied by the following information or documents:
- (a) the name and contact details of the applicant and whether the applicant is:
 - (i) the project proponent; or
 - (ii) the nominee of multiple project proponents;
 - (b) the unique project identifier for the project;

- (c) a statement that no BidCarbon removal units have been issued for the project;
 - (d) an explanation of whether any other person is likely to consider themselves eligible to be the project proponent for the project and the contact details of any such persons;
 - (e) a signed declaration by the applicant that the information included in, and the information and any documents accompanying the application:
 - (i) meets the requirements in this subsection; and
 - (ii) is accurate.
- (2)(A) If the Working Body considers that the landholder or another person may want to be considered a project proponent for the project, the Working Body must take reasonable steps to inform that person of the application.

Timing

- (3) The Working Body must take all reasonable steps to ensure that a decision is made on the application:
 - (a) if the Working Body requested the applicant to give further information under [section 34](#) in relation to the application—within 90 days after the applicant gave the Working Body the information; or
 - (b) otherwise—within 90 days after the application was made.
- (3)(A) However, the Working Body may delay making a decision on the application if another person has made, or is considering making, an application under [section 27](#).

Notification

- (4) If the Working Body revokes the declaration, the Working Body must, as soon as practicable after revoking the declaration, give a copy of the revocation to:
 - (a) the applicant; and
 - (b) if the revoked declaration related to a sequestration offsets project—the eligible interest registrars for the project.

Refusal

- (5) If the Working Body refuses to revoke the declaration, the Working Body must give the applicant written notice of the decision and the reasons for the decision.

33.A. Linked applications for revocation in relation to soil carbon project and declaration of new carbon capture and sequestration project

Note: This provision is part of a mechanism that enables the project proponent of a soil carbon project, in effect, to transfer the project to a determination that also provides credits for capture and sequestration. The section 27 declaration for the original project is revoked, and a new section 27 declaration is made for the project under the sequestration determination.

Application of this section

- (1) This section applies if the Working Body receives a request to act in accordance with this section, accompanied by:
 - (a) an application in accordance with subsection (4) to revoke the section 27 declaration in relation to a soil carbon project (the former project); and
 - (b) an application under section 22 of the Carbon Farming Standard for a carbon capture and sequestration project with one or more project areas that are identical to the project areas under the former project (the new project); and
 - (c) a statement that the applicant wishes the declaration in relation to the former project to be revoked if, and only if, the new project is to be declared an eligible offsets project; and

- (d) evidence that all persons who hold an eligible interest in the project area of the new project have consented to the making of the application under section 22 of the Carbon Farming Standard for that new project.

How the Working Body is to act

- (2) The Working Body must proceed sequentially as follows:
 - (a) wait until a time when all the following conditions are fulfilled:
 - (i) the project proponent has submitted an offsets report for the former project that covers the most recent full calendar year and all project areas for the project;
 - (ii) any certificates of entitlement arising from that report have been issued;
 - (iii) the relevant BidCarbon removal units have been issued to the holder of the certification of entitlement (if any);
 - (iv) there is sufficient time remaining in the calendar year for the new project to be declared an eligible offsets project before 1 December of that year and the crediting period for the new project to begin;
 - (b) decide whether the new project should be declared an eligible offsets project;
 - (c) if the decision is to declare the new project an eligible offsets project:
 - (i) revoke the section 27 declaration for the former project; and
 - (ii) immediately afterwards, make the section 27 declaration for the new project.
- (3) If the Working Body:
 - (a) for the purposes of paragraph (2)(b), decides that the new project should not be declared an eligible offsets project; or
 - (b) cannot proceed sequentially under subsection (2) within 12 months;
 the application for revocation in relation to the former project is taken to be withdrawn.

Application to revoke declaration in relation to former project

- (4) The application for revocation in relation to the former project must be in the approved form and must be accompanied by the following information or documents:
 - (a) the name and contact details of the applicant and whether the applicant is:
 - (i) the project proponent; or
 - (ii) the nominee of multiple project proponents;
 - (b) the unique project identifier for the former project;
 - (c) a signed declaration by the applicant that the information included in, and the information and any documents accompanying, the application:
 - (i) meets the requirements in this subsection; and
 - (ii) is accurate.

When the revocation takes effect

- (5) A revocation under subparagraph (2)(c)(i) takes effect when it is made.

Notification

- (6) If the Working Body makes such a revocation, the Working Body must give a copy of the revocation to the applicant with the section 27 declaration in relation to the new project.

33.B.Linked applications for removal of project area from a soil carbon project and declaration of new carbon capture and sequestration project

Note: This provision is part of a mechanism that enables the project proponent of a soil carbon project, in effect, to transfer a project area for the project to a determination that also provides credits for capture and sequestration. The section 27 declaration for the original project is varied to remove the project area, and a new section 27 declaration is made for the project area under the sequestration determination.

Application of this section

- (1) This section applies if the Working Body receives a request to act in accordance with this section, accompanied by:
 - (a) an application in accordance with subsection (5) to vary the section 27 declaration in relation to a soil carbon project or carbon capture and sequestration project (the **original project**) to remove one or more project areas from that project; and
 - (b) an application under section 22 of the Carbon Farming Standard for a carbon capture and sequestration project with one or more project areas that are identical to the project area or areas to be removed from the original project (the **new project**) assuming the project areas are varied in accordance with any request under subsection (2); and
 - (c) a statement that the applicant wishes the declaration in relation to the original project to be varied if, and only if, the new project is to be declared an eligible offsets project; and
 - (d) evidence that all persons who hold an eligible interest in the project area of the new project have consented to the making of the application under section 22 of the Carbon Farming Standard for that new project.
- (2) The application in accordance with subsection (5) to vary the section 27 declaration may include a request to subdivide project areas of the original project or remove part of a project area from the project if such a request is consistent with the applicable methodology for the original project.

How the Working Body is to act

- (3) The Working Body must proceed sequentially as follows:
 - (a) wait until a time when all the following conditions are fulfilled:
 - (i) the project proponent has submitted an offsets report for the original project that covers the most recent full calendar year and the project areas proposed to be removed from the project;
 - (ii) any certificates of entitlement arising from that report have been issued;
 - (iii) the relevant BidCarbon removal units have been issued to the holder of the certification of entitlement (if any);
 - (iv) there is sufficient time remaining in the calendar year for the new project to be declared an eligible offsets project before 1 December of that year and the crediting period for the new project to begin;

Note: If, by the time the carbon credits have been issued in relation to an offsets report, there is not sufficient time for the new project to be declared eligible before 1 December of a calendar year, the Working Body must wait until the calendar year has been completed and an offsets report in relation to it submitted before reconsidering whether the conditions are fulfilled. It is not possible for such new projects to defer the start of their crediting period past the calendar year in which they are declared.
 - (b) decide whether the new project should be declared an eligible offsets project;
 - (c) if the decision is to declare the new project an eligible offsets project:
 - (i) vary the section 27 declaration for the original project in accordance with any requests under subsection (2) that are consistent with the applicable methodology for the original project; and
 - (ii) vary the section 27 declaration for the original project to remove the project areas the subject of the application under subsection (5); and
 - (iii) immediately afterwards, make the section 27 declaration for the new project.
- (4) If the Working Body:

- (a) for the purposes of paragraph (3)(b), decides that the new project should not be declared an eligible offsets project; or
 - (b) cannot proceed sequentially under subsection (3) within 12 months;
- the application for variation of the project area in relation to the original project is taken to be withdrawn.

Application to revoke declaration in relation to original project

- (5) The application to vary the declaration of the original project to remove one or more project areas must be in the approved form and must be accompanied by the following information or documents:
 - (a) the name and contact details of the applicant and whether the applicant is:
 - (i) the project proponent; or
 - (ii) the nominee of multiple project proponents;
 - (b) the unique project identifier for the original project;
 - (c) a geospatial map of the amended project areas for the original project and project areas for the new project in accordance with the BidCarbon Mapping Guidelines;
 - (d) an explanation of how any requests under subsection (2) are consistent with the applicable methodology for the original project;
 - (e) a signed declaration by the applicant that the information included in, and the information and any documents accompanying, the application:
 - (i) meets the requirements in this subsection; and
 - (ii) is accurate.

When the revocation takes effect

- (6) A variation under subparagraph (3)(c)(i) or (ii) takes effect when it is made.

Notification

- (7) If the Working Body makes such a variation, the Working Body must give a copy of the varied declaration to the applicant with the section 27 declaration in relation to the new project.

33.C. When units are taken to be issued in relation to a project

For subsections [32\(1\)](#) and [33\(1\)](#), a project for which one or more BidCarbon removal units have been issued in accordance with Part 2 of the Carbon Farming Standard includes an eligible offsets project that has a net abatement amount greater than zero.

34. Working Body may request further information

- (1) The Working Body may, by written notice, require a project proponent that has applied under section [32](#), [33](#) or [33.A](#) for the revocation of a declaration, or [section 33.B](#) for the variation of a declaration, to give to the Working Body further information in relation to the application, within the period specified in the notice.
- (2) If the project proponent breaches the requirement, the Working Body may, by written notice, inform the project proponent that the Working Body:
 - (a) refuses to consider the application; or
 - (b) refuses to take any action, or any further action, in relation to the application.

Subdivision C—Unilateral revocation of declaration of eligible offsets project

35. Unilateral revocation of declaration of eligible offsets project

When declaration may be unilaterally revoked

- (1) The Working Body may revoke a declaration made under section 27 of the Carbon Farming Standard in relation to an offsets project for a reason mentioned in column 1 of the following table if the requirements mentioned in column 2 of the item have been met.

Reason and requirements to unilaterally revoke declaration		
Item	Column 1 Reason	Column 2 Requirements
1	Regulatory approvals for the project have not been obtained	<p>All of the following must be met:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the declaration is subject to the condition mentioned in subsection 28(2) of the Carbon Farming Standard (which deals with regulatory approvals being obtained for the project before the end of the first reporting period); (b) the Working Body is satisfied that the condition has not been met; (c) the Working Body has consulted the project proponent for the project in accordance with section 36; (d) the 28-day consultation period under section 36 has passed.
2	Consent from eligible interest holders has not been obtained	<p>All of the following must be met:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the declaration is subject to the condition mentioned in subsection 28.A.(2) of the Carbon Farming Standard (which deals with obtaining the consent of each person who holds an interest in the project area before the end of the first reporting period); (b) the Working Body is satisfied that the condition has not been met; (c) the Working Body has consulted the project proponent for the project in accordance with section 36; (d) the 28-day consultation period under section 36 has passed.
3	The project does not meet the requirements set out in paragraphs 27(4)(a) to (c) and (l) of the Carbon Farming Standard	<p>All of the following must be met:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the Working Body is satisfied that the project does not meet the requirements mentioned in paragraphs 27(4)(a) to (c) and (l) of the Carbon Farming Standard; (b) the Working Body has consulted the project proponent for the project in accordance with section 36; (c) the 28-day consultation period under section 36 has passed.
4	The project proponent for the project ceases to pass the fit and proper person test	<p>All of the following must be met:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the project proponent for the project ceases to pass the fit and proper person test; (b) 90 days pass after the cessation, and the person who, at the end of that 90-day period, is the project proponent for the project does not pass the fit and proper person test; (c) the Working Body has consulted the project proponent for the project in accordance with section 36; (d) the 28-day consultation period under section 36 has passed.

5	The person responsible for carrying out the project ceases to be the project proponent for the project	<p>All of the following must be met:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the person who is responsible for carrying out the project ceases to be the project proponent for the project; (b) 90 days pass after the cessation, and the person who, at the end of that 90-day period, is responsible for carrying out the project is not: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the project proponent for the project; and (ii) a person who passes the fit and proper person test; (c) the Working Body has taken all reasonable steps to consult the project proponent for the project in accordance with section 36; (d) the 28-day consultation period under section 36 has passed.
6	False or misleading information was provided to the Working Body in relation to the project	<p>All of the following must be met:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the information was given by a person to the Working Body in connection with the project; (b) the information was: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) contained in an application, or given in connection with an application, under the Carbon Farming Standard or these Requirements; or (ii) contained in an offsets report; or (iii) contained in a notification given under Part 6 of the Carbon Farming Standard; (c) the information was false or misleading in a material particular; (d) the Working Body has consulted the project proponent for the project in accordance with section 36; (e) the 28-day consultation period under section 36 has passed.
7	Multiple project proponents fail to nominate a nominee in relation to the project	<p>All of the following must be met:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) there are 2 or more project proponents (the multiple project proponents) for the offsets project; (b) the multiple project proponents have nominated a person under subsection 105(2) of the Carbon Farming Standard; (c) the nomination ceases to be in force; (d) 90 days pass after the cessation, and no new nomination under subsection 105(2) is made by the multiple project proponents; (e) the Regulator has consulted the multiple project proponents for the project in accordance with section 36; (f) the 28-day consultation period under section 36 passed.

Notification of revocation

- (2) If the Working Body revokes a declaration under subsection (1), the Working Body must, as soon as practicable after revoking the declaration, give a copy of the revocation to:
- (a) the project proponent for the project; and
 - (b) if the revoked declaration related to a sequestration offsets project—the eligible interest registrars for the project.

36. Consultation

- (1) Before deciding to revoke a declaration made under section 27 of the Carbon Farming Standard in relation to an offsets project for a reason mentioned in column 1 of the table in [subsection 35\(1\)](#), the Working Body must:

- (a) give each project proponent for the project written notice of the proposed revocation; and
 - (b) invite the proponent to make a submission about the proposed revocation within 28 days after the date of the notice; and
 - (c) if the Working Body considers that the landholder or another person may want to be considered a project proponent for the project, the Working Body must take reasonable steps to inform that person of the proposed revocation.
- (2) For [subsection 35\(1\)](#), the ***28-day consultation period*** is the period of 28 days after the notice is given.

Division 2C—Eligible interest in an area of land

37. Land transferable to an Aboriginal local community councils

For subsections 43(5)(A) and 44(5)(A) of the Carbon Farming Standard, an Aboriginal local community councils holds an eligible interest in an area of land if:

- (a) under a law of the Country, a State or Territory, the Aboriginal local community councils makes a claim for the area of land to become land rights land; and
- (b) the law makes a decision that the land become land rights land.

Division 3—Types of projects

38. Area-based emissions avoidance projects

For subsection 52.A.(1) of the Carbon Farming Standard, an emissions avoidance offsets project of any of the following kinds is an area-based emissions avoidance project:

Division 4—Restructure of eligible offsets projects

39. Operation of this Division

For subsection 55(2) of the Carbon Farming Standard, this Division makes provision for adjustments relating to restructured eligible offsets projects.

40. Adjusting the net total number of BidCarbon removal units

Determination relating to transferor offsets projects or transferee offsets projects

- (1) The Working Body may determine that, whenever it is necessary to work out the net total number of BidCarbon removal units issued in relation to the transferor offsets project, the Carbon Farming Standard has effect, in relation to the transferor offsets project, as if the net total number of BidCarbon removal units issued in relation to the project in accordance with Part 2 of the Carbon Farming Standard were decreased by the number specified in the determination.
- (2) The Working Body may determine that, whenever it is necessary to work out the net total number of BidCarbon removal units issued in relation to a transferee offsets project, the Carbon Farming Standard has effect, in relation to the transferee offsets project, as if the net total number of BidCarbon removal units issued in relation to the project in accordance with Part 2 of the Carbon Farming Standard were increased by the number specified in the determination.
- (3) If the Working Body has made a determination under subsection (1) or (2), the Carbon Farming Standard has effect in accordance with the determination.

Adjusting for reporting periods for which BidCarbon removal units have not been claimed

- (4) If:
 - (a) a project proponent for a transferor offsets project has given the Working Body an offsets report for the project for a reporting period; and
 - (b) the offsets report was given to the Working Body before the relevant area ceased to be, or ceased to be part of, the transferor offsets project; and
 - (c) the project proponent did not apply to the Working Body for the issue of a certification of entitlement for the project for the reporting period;the Working Body must, when making a determination under subsection (1) or (2), take into account the BidCarbon removal units that would have been issued under Part 2 of the Carbon Farming Standard for the reporting period had the proponent applied for, and been issued, a certification of entitlement for the project for the reporting period.

Note: For the meaning of *relevant area*, see subsection 4(1).

Adjusting for incomplete reporting periods

- (5) The Working Body must, when making a determination under subsection (1) or (2), take into account the BidCarbon removal units that would have been issued for the sequestration of carbon in the relevant carbon pool on the relevant area during the period:
 - (a) beginning on the day immediately following the end of the last reporting period; and
 - (b) ending at the time the relevant area ceases to be part of the transferor offsets project.

Note: The term *relevant carbon pool* is defined in section 5 of the Carbon Farming Standard.

Varying a determination

- (6) The Working Body may vary a determination made under subsection (1) or (2) (the *original determination*) by remaking the determination if the Working Body receives:

- (a) in a case in which the Working Body took account of the matters mentioned in subsection (4) when making the original determination—an application for a certification of entitlement for the relevant period; or
- (b) in a case in which the Working Body took account of the matters mentioned in subsection (5) when making the original determination—an application for a certification of entitlement that covers the period mentioned in subsection (5).

41. Adjusting crediting period—transferee offsets project

The crediting period for a transferee offsets project ends at:

- (a) if the crediting period for the transferee offsets project ends later than the crediting period for the transferor offsets project—the end of the crediting period for the transferor offsets project; or
- (b) if the crediting period for the transferee offsets project ends earlier than the crediting period for the transferor offsets project—the end of the crediting period for the transferee offsets project.

42. Adjusting reporting period—transferee offsets project

- (1) The reporting period during which an eligible offsets project becomes a transferee offsets project must not extend beyond the following times, whichever occurs first:
 - (a) 5 years after the start time of the reporting period for the transferee offsets project;
 - (b) 5 years after the start time of the reporting period for the transferor offsets project.
- (2) In this section:

start time, in relation to the relevant reporting period for a transferor offsets project or a transferee offsets project, means:

 - (a) the time at which the first crediting period for the project started; or
 - (b) if at least one offsets report for the project has been given to the Working Body under section 76 of the Carbon Farming Standard—the time immediately after the end of the previous reporting period for the project.

Part 4—Fit and proper person test

Division 1—Events that have happened

43. Operation of this Division

For subparagraphs 57(1)(a)(i), (2)(a)(i) and (2)(a)(ii) of the Carbon Farming Standard, this Division specifies events to which regard must be had for the purposes of the fit and proper person test for individuals and bodies corporate.

Note: Nothing in this Division affects the operation of the Criminal Law (which includes provisions that, in certain circumstances, relieve persons from the requirement to disclose spent convictions and require persons aware of such convictions to disregard them).

44. Events for individuals, bodies corporate and executive officers of bodies corporate

- (1) For individuals, bodies corporate and executive officers of bodies corporate (a *relevant person*), the following events are specified:
- (a) the relevant person has been convicted of an offence against a law of the Country, a State or a Territory, where the offence relates to:
 - (i) dishonest conduct; or
 - (ii) the conduct of a business; or
 - (iii) the environment or the protection of the environment;
 - (iv) work health and safety;
 - (b) the relevant person has been convicted of an offence against:
 - False or misleading information*
 - (i) the person gives information to another person; and
 - (ii) the person does so knowing that the information:
 - a) is false or misleading; or
 - b) omits any matter or thing without which the information is misleading; and
 - (iii) any of the following subparagraphs applies:
 - a) the information is given to a State-owned enterprise;
 - b) the information is given to a person who is exercising powers or performing functions under, or in connection with, a law of the State or Territory;
 - c) the information is given in compliance or purported compliance with a law of the Country.
 - False or misleading statements in applications*
 - (iv) the person makes a statement (whether orally, in a document or in any other way); and
 - (v) the person does so knowing that the statement:
 - a) is false or misleading; or
 - b) omits any matter or thing without which the statement is misleading; and
 - (vi) the statement is made in, or in connection with:
 - a) an application for a licence, permit or authority; or
 - b) an application for registration; or
 - c) an application or claim for a benefit; and

- (vii) any of the following subparagraphs applies:
 - a) the statement is made to a State-owned enterprise;
 - b) the statement is made to a person who is exercising powers or performing functions under, or in connection with, a law of the State or Territory;
 - c) the statement is made in compliance or purported compliance with a law of the Country.
- (d) during the 3-year period preceding the making of the application that is under consideration, the relevant person engaged in conduct that:
 - (i) under a Country, State or Territory law relating to the environment or to work health and safety, was the subject of an enforceable undertaking, an infringement or penalty notice or criminal proceedings that have not been finally determined; and
 - (ii) is of a kind that the Working Body considers relevant given the nature of the offsets project that is the subject of the application;
- (e) the relevant person has breached the Carbon Farming Standard or the associated provisions;
- (f) the relevant person has breached the Registry Specifications or requirements under that Standard;
- (g) the relevant person has breached the GHGR Standard or requirements under that Standard;
- (h) the relevant person has:
 - (i) been refused registration in a renewable energy, or energy efficiency, scheme operating in another country; or
 - (ii) had their registration in such a scheme cancelled; or
 - (iii) been suspended from participating in such scheme;
- (i) any other events that the Working Body considers relevant.
- (2) Paragraphs (1)(a) to (h) do not limit paragraph (1)(i).

45. Events for individuals

For individuals, the following events are also specified:

- (a) the individual has been convicted, under a law of a foreign country, of an offence that corresponds to an offence mentioned in paragraph [44\(1\)\(a\)](#) or [\(b\)](#);
- (b) an order that corresponds to an order mentioned in paragraph [44\(1\)\(c\)](#) has been made against the individual under a law of a foreign country;
- (c) the individual has been convicted of an offence against a law of a foreign country in respect of a matter that corresponds to a matter in relation to which an order mentioned in paragraph [44\(1\)\(c\)](#) may be made;
- (d) during the 3-year period preceding the making of the application that is under consideration, the individual has been issued with a notice under a law of a foreign country that corresponds to a notice mentioned in paragraph [44\(1\)\(d\)](#);
- (e) the individual has breached a law of a foreign country that corresponds to a law mentioned in any of paragraphs [44\(1\)\(e\)](#) to [\(h\)](#);

46. Events for bodies corporate

For bodies corporate, the following events, if they occur overseas or under a law of a foreign country, are also specified:

- (a) the body corporate is, or is being, wound up;

- (b) a receiver, or a receiver and manager, has been appointed (whether or not by a court) and is acting in respect of any property of the body corporate;
- (c) the body corporate is under administration;
- (d) the body corporate has executed a deed of company arrangement that has not yet terminated;
- (e) the body corporate has entered into a compromise or arrangement with a person the administration of which has not yet concluded.

47. Events for executive officers of bodies corporate

For executive officers of bodies corporate, the following events are also specified:

- (a) the officer has been convicted, under a law of a foreign country, of an offence that corresponds to an offence mentioned in paragraph [44\(1\)\(a\)](#) or [\(b\)](#);
- (b) an order that corresponds to an order mentioned in paragraph [44\(1\)\(c\)](#) has been made against the officer under a law of a foreign country;
- (c) the officer has been convicted of an offence against a law of a foreign country in respect of a matter that corresponds to a matter in relation to which an order mentioned in paragraph [44\(1\)\(c\)](#) may be made;
- (d) during the 3-year period preceding the making of the application that is under consideration, the officer has been issued with a notice under a law of a foreign country that corresponds to a notice mentioned in paragraph [44\(1\)\(d\)](#);
- (e) the officer has breached a law of a foreign country that corresponds to a law mentioned in any of paragraphs [44\(1\)\(e\)](#) to [\(h\)](#);
- (f) the officer has been disqualified from being a director of a body corporate under an order made by a court of a foreign country;
- (g) the officer has been disqualified from being concerned in the management of a body corporate under an order made by a court of a foreign country.

Division 2—Other matters

48. Operation of this Division

For subparagraphs 57(1)(a)(ii) and (2)(a)(iii) of the Carbon Farming Standard, this Division specifies other matters to which regard must be had for the purposes of the fit and proper person test for individuals and bodies corporate.

49. Other matters for individuals and bodies corporate

For individuals and bodies corporate, the following matters are specified:

- (a) the circumstances surrounding:
 - (i) an event mentioned in [Division 1](#) that has happened in relation to the individual, body corporate or an executive officer of the body corporate; or
 - (ii) a series of such events; or
 - (iii) a pattern of behaviour by the individual, body corporate or an executive officer of the body corporate;
- (b) any other matters that the Working Body considers relevant.

Part 5—Crediting Period

Division 1—Limit on deferral of start of crediting period

50. Operation of this Division

For subparagraph 59(5)(b)(i) of the Carbon Farming Standard, this Division specifies a number of months to be the limit on the deferral of the start of a project’s crediting period for particular kinds of projects.

50.A.Limit on deferral of start of crediting period

For eligible offsets projects whose crediting period start time under paragraph 59(4)(a) of the Carbon Farming Standard is in the period 1 August 2024 to 31 December 2024—24 months is specified.

50.B.Limit on deferral of start of crediting period—certain methodology

For an eligible offsets project covered by a methodology specified in column 2 of the following table (including a project covered by an earlier version of the methodology applicable to the project in accordance with sections 96, 97, 98 or 101 of the Carbon Farming Standard), the number of months in column 3 of the table is specified.

Limit on deferral for certain methodology		
Item	column 2 Methodology determination	column 3 Months specified
1	N/A	N/A

Part 6—Reporting and notification requirements

Division 1—Minimum length of first and subsequent reporting periods

51. Operation of this Division

For subparagraphs 63(1)(c)(ii) and (2)(c)(ii) of the Carbon Farming Standard, this Division specifies the minimum number of months applicable to an offsets report.

Note: The reporting period that an offsets report is about must not be shorter than the minimum number of months applicable to the offsets report.

52. Minimum number of months applicable to offsets reports

The minimum number of months applicable to an offsets report about an eligible offsets project is 1 month, or such greater number of months that is less than 6 months, if the carbon dioxide equivalent net abatement amount for the project in relation to that month, or that number of months, is 2,000 tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent or more.

52.A. Minimum number of months applicable to offsets reports for transitioning soil carbon projects or transitioning carbon capture and sequestration project

The minimum number of months applicable to an offsets report (a *transitional offsets report*) about a soil carbon project or carbon capture and sequestration project is 1 month if the BidCarbon (Aggregated Small Carbon Capture and Sequestration) Methodology was the applicable methodology determination for the project for the reporting period immediately before the reporting period for the transitional offsets report.

Division 2—General requirements for offsets reports

53. Manner and form of offsets reports

For paragraph 63(4)(a) of the Carbon Farming Standard, an offsets report must be in the approved form.

54. Information that must be set out in offsets reports

- (1) For paragraph 63(4)(b) of the Carbon Farming Standard, this section specifies information that must be set out in an offsets report about an eligible offsets project for a reporting period.

General information

- (2) The offsets report must set out the following information:
 - (a) the unique project identifier for the project;
 - (b) the start and end dates of the reporting period;
 - (c) the name of:
 - (i) the project proponent; or
 - (ii) if there are multiple project proponents—the nominee of the project proponents;
 - (d) the amount of:
 - (i) each component of the equation or calculation that, under the applicable methodology, is the final equation or calculation to be used to work out the carbon dioxide equivalent net abatement amount, or the carbon dioxide equivalent net sequestration amount, for the project for the reporting period; and
 - (ii) if the Working Body publishes, on the Working Body's website, guidelines about which equations and calculations for working out the carbon dioxide equivalent net abatement amount, or the carbon dioxide equivalent net sequestration amount, for the project are significant equations or calculations—each component of each of those significant equations and calculations;
 - (e) if the offsets report must be accompanied by a report of an initial audit, the extent and manner of the project's compliance with project eligibility requirements and monitoring requirements during the period of time covered by the audit;
 - (f) if the offsets report must be accompanied by a report of a subsequent audit or a triggered audit and, under [Subdivision C of Division 3 of this Part](#), the audit was required to be about a particular matter—a description of the matter and why it was required to be audited;
 - (g) whether an application for a certification of entitlement in respect of the project for the reporting period has been, or will be, made under section 13 of the Carbon Farming Standard;
 - (h) whether the offsets report is included in the same document as another offsets report under subsection 63(8) of the Carbon Farming Standard;
 - (i) if the project proponent has chosen to divide the project into parts in accordance with section 66 of the Carbon Farming Standard—both:
 - (i) a statement that the project has been divided into parts under that section; and
 - (ii) a description of the part of the project that the offsets report is about;

- (j) a signed statement by the project proponent that the information included in, and any document accompanying, the offsets report:
 - (i) meets the requirements in these Requirements and any requirements in the applicable methodology; and
 - (ii) is accurate;
- (k) a signed statement by the project proponent that all inputs used to work out the carbon dioxide equivalent net abatement amount, or the carbon dioxide equivalent net sequestration amount, for the project for the reporting period are accurate;
- (l) if the project is a soil carbon project or carbon capture and sequestration project—evidence that the requirements of [subsection 9\(6\)](#) were satisfied throughout the reporting period;
- (m) if the project is an alternative assurance project and information must be included in an offsets report to meet any conditions for the project to be an alternative assurance project—that information.

Note: The offsets report must also include any information that is required to be included in the report under the applicable methodology (see subsection 63(7) of the Carbon Farming Standard).

Information about changes to the project

- (3) The offsets report must also set out the following information:
 - (a) if, since an offsets report accompanied by an audit report was last given to the Working Body about the project, the extent or manner of the project's compliance with project eligibility requirements or monitoring requirements has changed—both:
 - (i) a description of the change; and
 - (ii) an explanation of how the project is continuing to comply with the requirements;
 - (b) if the offsets report must be accompanied by a report of an initial audit and the scope or location of the project has changed significantly since the application for a section 27 declaration in relation to the project was made—both:
 - (i) a description of the change; and
 - (ii) an explanation of how the changed scope, or the conduct of the project at any additional location, is consistent with the applicable methodology;
 - (c) if, since an offsets report accompanied by an audit report was last given to the Working Body about the project, the scope or location of the project has changed significantly—both:
 - (i) a description of the change; and
 - (ii) an explanation of how the changed scope, or the conduct of the project at any additional location, is consistent with the applicable methodology;
 - (d) if, in accordance with [paragraph 13\(1\)\(d\)](#), the application for a section 27 declaration in relation to the project was accompanied by details of a sub-method to be used for the project and a different sub-method is used in preparing the offsets report—details of the sub-method used;
 - (e) if, during the reporting period, a reportable change occurs to the kinds of activities included in the project—both:
 - (i) a description of the change; and
 - (ii) an explanation of how, following the change, the activities included in the project are consistent with the applicable methodology.

- Note:** For paragraphs (3)(b) and (c), examples of when the scope or location of a project may change significantly include the following:
- (a) if the project starts to be carried out at a greater number of sites or at sites not identified in the application for a section 27 declaration;
 - (b) if the project undergoes a substantial expansion at an existing site;
 - (c) if the overall scale of the project is significantly expanded.

Information for regeneration projects

(3)(A) The offsets report for a regeneration project must set out the following information:

- (a) if:
 - (i) a reporting period ends more than 5 years after the start of the project's last or only crediting period and the information required by this paragraph has not been included in an offsets report within the last 5 years; or
 - (ii) the Working Body requests, in writing, some or all of the following information in relation to a carbon estimation area after a risk based assessment of the project;

an explanation, for each carbon estimation area included in the offsets report that has not already attained forest cover:

- (iii) of the progress towards or attainment of forest cover in each such carbon estimation area and evidence supporting that progress or attainment; and
- (iv) of how the project mechanism has continued to be implemented in each such carbon estimation area and evidence supporting that continued implementation;
- (v) of how the boundaries and stratification of the carbon estimation area meet the requirements of the applicable methodology;

taking into account any guidelines published by the Working Body on its website for the purpose of this paragraph, as in force from time to time;

Note: The Working Body's website was http://www.bidcarbon.org/working_body

- (b) if:
 - (i) the offsets report includes a carbon estimation area that has passed its forest cover assessment date; and
 - (ii) the information required by this paragraph has not already been included in an offsets report;

an explanation of the evidence that demonstrates whether or not the requirements of [subsection 9.A\(3\)](#) are satisfied in relation to the carbon estimation area, taking into account any guidelines published by the Working Body on its website for the purpose of this paragraph, as in force from time to time;

- (c) for each carbon estimation area included in the offsets report:
 - (i) the date that the modelling of forest regeneration commenced; and
 - (ii) the estimated forest cover assessment date; and
 - (iii) details of any eligible growth disruption period; and
 - (iv) an explanation of whether forest cover has been attained; and
 - (v) the total carbon stock at the end of the reporting period, in both tonnes of carbon and tonnes of carbon per hectare, under the modelling undertaken in accordance with the applicable methodology for the reporting period;
- (d) a statement that during the reporting period the project proponent and other relevant land holders for the project area have taken reasonable steps to comply with requirements relating to the management of weeds and pests in the project area imposed by or under applicable State, Territory or local government laws.

Information about certain facilities

- (4) If:

- (a) the offsets report:
 - (i) is given to the Working Body on or after 1 August 2024; and
 - (ii) is for a reporting period that includes all or part of a financial year; and
 - (b) the project involves carbon abatement at a facility:
 - (i) that is, or is likely to be, a designated distributed or large facility for the financial year; or
 - (ii) for which there is a monitoring period, within the meaning of section 22.X.E of the GHGR Standard, that includes all or part of the financial year;
- the offsets report must also set out what portion of the carbon dioxide equivalent net abatement amount for the project for the reporting period is attributable to carbon abatement at each facility that the project involves.

Information relating to permanence

(4)(A) If:

- (a) the offsets report is the first offsets report to be submitted after the start of the 8th year of a sequestration offsets project's last or only crediting period; or
- (b) the offsets report is the first offsets report to be submitted after the start of the 24th year of a sequestration offsets project's last or only crediting period;

the offsets report must also set out an explanation of the steps undertaken, and intended to be undertaken, to ensure carbon remains sequestered in the project area for the permanence obligation period for the project.

Meaning of reportable change

(5) A **reportable change** occurs to the kinds of activities included in an eligible offsets project if:

- (a) the change is not minor or trivial; and
- (b) following the change, the project includes activities that either:
 - (i) were not included in the description of the project that accompanied the application for a section 27 declaration in relation to the project; or
 - (ii) were included in the description of the project that accompanied the application for a section 27 declaration in relation to the project, but were the subject of a previous reportable change that was included in a previous offsets report about the project.

(6) In this section:

attained forest cover, in relation to a carbon estimation area, has the meaning given by [subsection 9.A\(4\)](#).

forest cover assessment date has the meaning given by [subsection 9.A\(6\)](#).

carbon estimation area has the meaning given by [subsection 9.A\(7\)](#).

eligible growth disruption period has the meaning given by [subsection 9.A\(7\)](#).

55. Documents that must accompany offsets reports

For paragraph 63(4)(d) of the Carbon Farming Standard, an offsets report about an eligible offsets project for a reporting period must be accompanied by the following documents:

- (a) any document that, under the applicable methodology, is required to be provided to the Working Body with the offsets report;
- (b) if the project is an area-based offsets project and the project proponent has chosen to divide the project into parts in accordance with section 66 of the Carbon Farming Standard—a scale map identifying the project area to which the offsets report relates;
- (c) if the offsets report for a regeneration project is required to contain information under [subsection 54\(3\)\(A\)](#)—documents to support the information, taking into account any guidelines published by the Working Body on its website for the purpose of this paragraph, as in force from time to time;

- (d) if the project is an alternative assurance project and a document must be included in an offsets report to meet any conditions for the project to be an alternative assurance project —that document.

Division 3—Audit reports to accompany offsets reports

Subdivision A—Operation of this Division

56. Operation of this Division

For paragraphs 63(4)(c), (4)(c)(a) and (4)(c)(b) of the Carbon Farming Standard, this Division sets out requirements in relation to audit reports that must accompany offsets reports.

Subdivision B—Audit schedules

57. Audit schedules

- (1) If the Working Body declares an offsets project to be an eligible offsets project, the Working Body must give an audit schedule for the project to the project proponent when the Working Body gives the copy of the declaration to the project proponent.
- (2) The audit schedule must set out:
 - (a) the number of scheduled audits (if any) for the project; and
 - (b) the method for determining the offsets report that the report of a scheduled audit must accompany; and
 - (c) the period of time to be covered by each scheduled audit that is not an initial audit; and
 - (d) if an alternative assurance project is required to undertake one or more scheduled audits—whether the first of those audits is an initial audit.

Meaning of scheduled audit

- (3) A scheduled audit must be:
 - (a) an initial audit; or
 - (b) a subsequent audit.

Transitioning projects

- (4) As soon as practicable after the commencement day, the Working Body must:
 - (a) prepare an audit schedule for each transitioning project; and
 - (b) give the audit schedule to the project proponent.

Variation of audit schedule

- (5) The Working Body may vary an audit schedule for a project to do the following:
 - (a) if the Working Body amends the audit thresholds instrument—remove one or more subsequent audits that would not be required by the amended instrument;
 - (b) if the project becomes an alternative assurance project—remove one or more scheduled audits that would not be required for the project;
 - (c) if the project changes so that it is no longer an alternative assurance project or does not meet conditions to be an alternative assurance project—require one or more scheduled audits that would have been required if the project was not an alternative assurance project;
 - (d) make any other change to which the project proponent agrees.

Note: The Working Body may also vary an audit schedule for a project under [subsection 61\(4\)](#).

- (6) As soon as practicable after an audit schedule for a project is varied under subsection (5) or [subsection 61\(4\)](#), the Working Body must give the variation to the project proponent.
- (7) A project is an **alternative assurance project** if:
 - (a) the applicable methodology for the project is prescribed by the audit thresholds instrument; and

- (b) the project meets any criteria prescribed by the audit thresholds instrument for projects covered by the methodology; and
 - (c) the project proponent meets any conditions related to the operation, monitoring or reporting for the project specified by the audit thresholds instrument; and
 - (d) the project proponent requests, whether in an application or otherwise, for the project to be an alternative assurance project.
- Note:** An alternative assurance project is generally a low risk project which will have less or no audits because of its risk profile and other mechanisms the Working Body has available to address risks with the project.
- (8) A decision to vary an audit schedule under paragraph (5)(c) is a reviewable decision under section 262 of the Carbon Farming Standard.

Subdivision C—Scheduled (initial and subsequent) audits

58. Initial audits

- (1) Unless the project is an alternative assurance project—the first scheduled audit for an eligible offsets project must be an initial audit.
- Scope of initial audits*
- (2) The audit must be about whether, in all material respects:
 - (a) the project has, during the period of time covered by the audit, operated and been implemented in accordance with:
 - (i) the section 27 declaration that is in operation for the project; and
 - (ii) the methodology used for the project; and
 - (iii) the requirements of the Carbon Farming Standard; and
 - (b) the project proponent has, during the period of time covered by the audit, met the requirements specified in the applicable methodology under subsection 90(3) of the Carbon Farming Standard; and
 - (c) the offsets reports that cover the period of time covered by the audit have been prepared in accordance with section 63 of the Carbon Farming Standard.
 - (3) If requested in writing by the Working Body after agreement between the Working Body and the project proponent, the initial audit must also be about any matter identified by the Working Body in a risk-based assessment of the project.
 - (4) The audit must cover the longest of the following periods:
 - (a) the first reporting period for the project;
 - (b) the first 6 months of the project.
 - (5) However, if the initial audit is required after a variation to the audit schedule under [paragraph 57\(5\)\(ab\)](#), the audit must cover a period of not less than 6 months specified in the varied audit schedule provided under [subsection 57\(6\)](#).

Transitioning projects

- (6) However, this section does not apply in relation to a transitioning project if an audit report for the project was given to Working Body in accordance with paragraph 63(4)(c) of the Carbon Farming Standard before the commencement day.

59. Subsequent audits—number

- (1) An eligible offsets project (other than an alternative assurance project) must have not less than 2 subsequent audits.

Audit thresholds

- (2) If the annual average abatement amount for the project exceeds an audit threshold, the project must have the number of subsequent audits required for the threshold.

- (3) The Working Body may, by written resolution (the *audit thresholds instrument*), set out one or more of the following:
 - (a) audit thresholds for eligible offsets projects;
 - (b) the number of subsequent audits required for projects that meet each audit threshold;
 - (c) matters relating to alternative assurance projects for [subsection 57\(7\)](#);
 - (d) if an alternative assurance project is required to undertake one or more scheduled audits, whether the first of those audits is an initial audit;
 - (e) trigger audit thresholds for eligible offsets projects; (d) variance audit thresholds for eligible offsets projects.
- (4) In making an instrument under subsection (3), the Working Body must take into account:
 - (a) the proportionality of likely audit burden to risks associated with relevant classes of eligible offsets projects; and
 - (b) whether particular classes of eligible offsets projects should have more or less scheduled audits or no scheduled audits; and
 - (c) the likely effectiveness of any alternative assurance process that may be prescribed or specified for the purposes of paragraphs [57\(7\)\(b\)](#) or [\(c\)](#); and
 - (d) the principle that any costs for a project proponent of being an alternative assurance project should be less than the costs of audits that would otherwise be conducted; and
 - (e) any other matter the Working Body considers relevant.

Large projects

- (5) If the project is a large project, the number of subsequent audits for the project:
 - (a) may be decided by agreement between the Working Body and the project proponent; or
 - (b) if no such agreement is reached—is the number determined in accordance with the audit thresholds instrument.

Reducing number of subsequent audits

- (6) The Working Body may reduce the number of subsequent audits for the project in accordance with the audit thresholds instrument as amended from time to time, but must not increase the number.
- (7) Subsection (6) does prevent the Working Body from varying the number of subsequent audits for the project under subsection (5) (large projects).

Meaning of annual average abatement amount

- (8) The *annual average abatement amount*, for an offsets project, means the carbon abatement estimate for the project divided by the number of years in:
 - (a) the crediting period for the project; or
 - (b) if the project has more than one crediting period—the last crediting period for the project.
- (9) For the purpose of working out the annual average abatement amount for a transitioning project, the carbon abatement estimate for the project must be given to the Working Body within 60 days after the commencement day.

Meaning of large project

- (10) An eligible offsets project is a *large project* if the project has an annual average abatement amount of more than 150,000 tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent.

60. Subsequent audits—scope

- (1) A subsequent audit must be about:

- (a) whether, in all material respects, the offsets reports that cover the period of time covered by the audit have been prepared in accordance with section 63 of the Carbon Farming Standard; and
 - (b) if a change relating to the project's compliance with project eligibility requirements or monitoring requirements, or a change relating to the scope or location of the project, has been notified in an offsets report in accordance with paragraph [54\(3\)\(a\)](#) or [\(c\)](#), and the change has not been audited—whether, following the change, the project met the project requirements in all material respects; and
 - (c) if a change in the way the project is being operated that is likely to result in the section 27 declaration for the project being revoked has been notified in accordance with [section 74](#), and the change has not been audited—whether the reasons the section 27 declaration was likely to be revoked have been rectified in all material respects.
- (2) The subsequent audit must also be about any of the following if requested in writing by the Working Body:
- (a) whether, in all material respects, any matter identified as a qualification to an audit opinion in a previous audit of the project has met project requirements during the period of time covered by the audit;
 - (b) any matter that could be covered by an initial audit of the project if:
 - (i) the project is using a different methodology from that used when the project was last audited; or
 - (ii) the technology used by the project is in the early stages of commercialisation or not widely used in the country where the project is located.; or
 - (iii) the methodology used for the project, or similar schemes for calculating and rewarding carbon abatement, have not been widely applied in the country where the project is located.;
 - (c) by agreement between the Working Body and the project proponent—any matter identified by the Working Body in a risk-based assessment of the project.
- (3) Notice under subsection (2) must be given at a reasonable time before the report of the subsequent audit must be given to the Working Body.
- (4) The audit must cover a period of not less than 12 months.

Subdivision D—Triggered audits

61. Threshold audits

- (1) An eligible offsets project must be audited if the carbon dioxide equivalent net abatement amount for a reporting period for the project is greater than:
 - (a) 150,000 tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent; or
 - (b) a trigger audit threshold for the project.
- (2) The audit (the **threshold audit**) must be about:
 - (a) whether, in all material respects, the offsets report about the project for the reporting period has been prepared in accordance with section 63 of the Carbon Farming Standard; and
 - (b) any other aspect of the project notified in writing by the Working Body.
- (3) The report of the audit must accompany the offsets report for the reporting period.
Threshold audit may replace subsequent audit
- (4) If a threshold audit is undertaken for a project in accordance with [section 65](#), and the report of the audit meets the eligibility requirements set out in [subsection 9\(2\)](#), the Working Body may remove a subsequent audit from the audit schedule for the project.

- (5) In deciding whether or not to remove a subsequent audit because of the threshold audit, the Working Body must have regard to the following:
 - (a) the number of audits that have been undertaken in relation to the project;
 - (b) the scope of those audits;
 - (c) the results of those audits;
 - (d) the number of subsequent audits remaining for the project.

62. Variance audits

- (1) An eligible offsets project must be audited if:
 - (a) the Working Body requests the audit in writing; and
 - (b) the carbon dioxide equivalent net abatement amount for a reporting period for the project is outside the variance audit threshold for the project.
- (2) The audit must be about:
 - (a) whether, in all material respects, the offsets report about the project for the reporting period has been prepared in accordance with section 63 of the Carbon Farming Standard; and
 - (b) any other aspect of the project notified in writing by the Working Body.
- (3) The report of the audit must accompany the offsets report for the reporting period specified in the request.

Note: This would generally be the next offsets report following the request.

63. Qualified or other conclusion audits

- (1) An eligible offsets project must be audited if:
 - (a) the Working Body requests the audit in writing; and
 - (b) a previous audit of the project did not give a reasonable assurance conclusion about a matter.
- (2) The audit must be about:
 - (a) whether, in all material respects, the matter in relation to which the reasonable assurance conclusion was not given has been appropriately addressed such that, during the period of time covered by the audit, the project has operated and been implemented in accordance with:
 - (i) the section 27 declaration that is in operation for the project; and
 - (ii) the methodology used for the project; and
 - (iii) the requirements of the Carbon Farming Standard; and
 - (b) any other aspect of the project notified in writing by the Working Body.
- (3) The report of the audit must accompany the offsets report for the reporting period specified in the request.

64. Forest cover audits of regeneration projects

- (1) An eligible offsets project that is a regeneration project must be audited if:
 - (a) an offsets report for a reporting period will be submitted which includes one or more carbon estimation areas that have past their forest cover assessment date; and
 - (b) a previous audit report:
 - (i) prepared under this Division; or
 - (ii) prepared at the request of the project proponent and conducted in accordance with the requirements of [section 65](#);

has not been provided to the Working Body confirming, by way of a reasonable assurance conclusion or a qualified reasonable assurance conclusion, that the

requirements of [subsection 9.A.\(3\)](#) are satisfied for each carbon estimation area that is included in the offsets report and has passed its forest cover assessment date.

- (2) However, an audit need not be prepared if the Working Body agrees, in writing, that it is unnecessary.
- (3) The audit must be about whether the requirements of [subsection 9.A.\(3\)](#) are satisfied in relation to the reporting period.
- (4) The report of the audit must accompany the offsets report for the reporting period mentioned in paragraph (1)(a).
- (5) In this section:
carbon estimation area has the meaning given by [subsection 9.A.\(7\)](#).
forest cover assessment date has the meaning given by [subsection 9.A.\(6\)](#).

Subdivision E—Conduct of audits

65. Conduct of audits

An audit under this Division:

- (a) must be conducted in accordance with the relevant requirements for reasonable assurance engagements under the Greenhouse Gas Reporting (Audit) Codes of Practice; and
- (b) must have an audit team leader who is registered as a external auditor under subsection 6.25(3) of the GHGR Specifications; and
- (c) must be otherwise in accordance with subsection 75(1) of the GHGR Standard.

Note: The term audit team leader is defined in the Carbon Farming Standard.

Division 3A—Declaration that offsets reporting requirements does not apply

66. Working Body may declare offsets reporting requirements does not apply to project

When Working Body may make declaration

- (1) For the purposes of subsection 64(1) of the Carbon Farming Standard, the Working Body may declare, in writing, that subsection 63(2) of the Carbon Farming Standard does not apply to an eligible offsets project if:
 - (a) the Working Body receives an application under subsection (2); and
 - (b) the project is a sequestration offsets project; and
 - (c) the Working Body is satisfied that the project has reached its maximum carbon sequestration capacity; and
 - (d) if the project is a carbon capture and sequestration project or soil carbon project—the permanence obligation period for the project has ended.

Application

- (2) The application must be made by the project proponent for the project and must be in the approved form and be accompanied by the following information or documents:
 - (a) the name and contact details of the applicant and whether the applicant is:
 - (i) the project proponent; or
 - (ii) the nominee of multiple project proponents;
 - (b) the unique project identifier for the project;
 - (c) an explanation of how the project has reached its maximum carbon sequestration capacity;
 - (d) an explanation of how any risks of reversal of sequestration during the remainder of the permanence period are to be managed;
 - (e) a signed declaration by the applicant that the information included in, and the information and any documents accompanying the application:
 - (i) meets the requirements in this subsection; and
 - (ii) is accurate.

Timing

- (3) The Working Body must take all reasonable steps to ensure that a decision is made on the application:
 - (a) if the Working Body requested the applicant to give further information under [section 67](#) in relation to the application—within 90 days after the applicant gave the Working Body the information; or
 - (b) otherwise—within 90 days after the application was made.

Notification

- (4) If the Working Body makes the declaration, the Working Body must, as soon as practicable after making the declaration, give a copy of the declaration to the applicant.

Refusal

- (5) If the Working Body refuses to make the declaration, the Working Body must give the applicant written notice of the decision and the reasons for the decision.

67. Working Body may request further information

When Working Body may make declaration

- (1) The Working Body may, by written notice, require a project proponent that has applied under [section 66](#) for a declaration to give to the Working Body further information in relation to the application, within the period specified in the notice.
- (2) If the project proponent breaches the requirement, the Working Body may, by written notice, inform the project proponent that the Working Body:
 - (a) refuses to consider the application; or
 - (b) refuses to take any action, or any further action, in relation to the application.

Division 4—Notification requirements

Subdivision A—Significant reversals

68. Significant reversals relating to natural disturbances

For subsection 69(3) of the Carbon Farming Standard, a reversal of the removal of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere that is caused, or likely to have been caused, by a natural disturbance is taken to be a significant reversal if the size of the project area in which the reversal occurs is at least 5% of the total project area.

69. Significant reversals relating to conduct

For subsection 70(4) of the Carbon Farming Standard, a reversal of the removal of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere that is caused, or likely to have been caused, by conduct engaged in by a person is taken to be a significant reversal if the size of the project area in which the reversal occurs is at least the smaller of the following:

- (a) 5% of the total project area;
- (b) 50 hectares.

Subdivision B—Other notification requirements

70. Operation of this Subdivision

For subsection 73(2) of the Carbon Farming Standard, this Subdivision sets out requirements for project proponents to notify the Working Body of certain matters.

71. Changes relating to project proponent

- (1) The project proponent for an eligible offsets project must notify the Working Body, in the approved form, of a change to:
 - (a) the project proponent's business name or trading name; or
 - (b) the project proponent's contact details.
- (2) The project proponent must notify the Working Body of the change within 30 days after the change occurs.

72. Errors in offsets reports

- (1) The project proponent for an eligible offsets project must notify the Working Body, in writing, of an error in an offsets report about the project that has been given to the Working Body if the error relates to:
 - (a) whether the project meets project eligibility requirements; or
 - (b) the carbon dioxide equivalent net abatement amount, or the carbon dioxide equivalent net sequestration amount, for the project in a way that affects the unit entitlement to be specified in a certification of entitlement for the project.
- (2) The project proponent must notify the Working Body of the error within 60 days after the project proponent becomes aware of the error.

73. Acts causing reversal of removal of carbon dioxide

- (1) The project proponent for an eligible offsets project must notify the Working Body, in writing, of an act that causes, or is likely to cause, a reversal of the removal of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere by the project if:

- (a) the Carbon Farming Standard is engaged in by the project proponent; and
- (b) the size of the project area in which the reversal occurs is at least the smaller of the following:
 - (i) 5% of the total project area;
 - (ii) 50 hectares.
- (2) The project proponent must notify the Working Body of the Carbon Farming Standard within 60 days after the Carbon Farming Standard is engaged in.

74. Changes relating to operation of project

- (1) The project proponent for an eligible offsets project must notify the Working Body, in writing, of a change in the way the project is being operated if the change is likely to result in the section 27 declaration in relation to the project being revoked under requirements or principles made for the purposes of subsection 35(1) of the Carbon Farming Standard.
- (2) The project proponent must notify the Working Body of the change within 60 days after the project proponent becomes aware of the change.

Part 7—Requirements to relinquish BidCarbon removal units

75. Requirement to relinquish—significant reversals relating to an event other than natural disturbances or conduct

For paragraph 78(1)(d) of the Carbon Farming Standard, a reversal of the removal of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere is taken to be a significant reversal if the size of the project area in which the reversal occurs is at least the smaller of:

- (a) 5% of the total project area; or
- (b) 50 hectares.

76. Requirement to relinquish—significant reversals relating to natural disturbances and conduct

For paragraph 79(1)(d) of the Carbon Farming Standard, a reversal of the removal of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere is taken to be a significant reversal if the size of the project area in which the reversal occurs is:

- (a) if the reversal is caused, or is likely to have been caused, by a natural disturbance—at least 5% of the total project area; or
- (b) if the reversal is caused, or is likely to have been caused, by conduct engaged in by a person other than the project proponent for the project—at least the smaller of:
 - (i) 5% of the total project area; or
 - (ii) 50 hectares.

Part 9—Methodology

77. Request to approve application of methodology to a project with effect from the start of a reporting period

For paragraph 99(2)(c) of the Carbon Farming Standard, a request to approve the application of a specified methodology to the project with effect from the start of a reporting period must be accompanied by the following information:

- (a) the unique project identifier for the project;
- (b) the title of the applicable methodology made under section 90 of the Carbon Farming Standard for which the approval is being requested and the date the determination commenced;
- (c) if the applicable methodology has been varied under section 91 of the Carbon Farming Standard—the date the methodology was varied;
- (d) a description of the project;
- (e) a statement by the applicant that the project meets the requirements of the applicable methodology.

Part 10—Multiple project proponents

78. Designation of nominee account

For paragraph 109(3)(c) of the Carbon Farming Standard, a request to designate an account as the nominee account for an eligible offsets project must be accompanied by the following information:

- (a) the nominee's full name, date of birth (if an individual), and contact details;
- (b) the full name of the nominee's authorised representative (if one has been nominated);
- (c) the project name for which the nomination is in force;
- (d) the nominee's CRN, TIN, indigenous corporation number or other unique number.

Part 11—BidCarbon removal units

79. Transmission of BidCarbon removal units by operation of law

- (1) For paragraph 123(2)(b) of the Carbon Farming Standard, the transferee must give the Working Body a certified copy of a document showing transmission of the title to the BidCarbon removal units to the transferee.

Example: If an BidCarbon removal unit has been transmitted on the making of an order by a court, including a sequestration order, the evidence of the transmission would be a certified copy of the order.

- (2) For subsection 123(3) of the Carbon Farming Standard, a declaration of transmission must:
- (a) be made in writing; and
 - (b) identify the serial numbers of the BidCarbon removal units transmitted; and
 - (c) set out the name, address and Registry account number of the transferor; and
 - (d) set out the name, address and Registry account number (if any) of the transferee; and
 - (e) include a brief description of the circumstances that resulted in the transmission; and
 - (f) be signed by the transferee.

Note: If the transferee does not already have a Registry account, the transferee must request that one be opened in the transferee's name—see subsection 123(4) of the Carbon Farming Standard.

80. Transmission of BidCarbon removal units to a foreign account

For section 125 of the Carbon Farming Standard, BidCarbon removal units must not be transferred from a Registry account to a foreign account.

Part 12—Relinquishment of BidCarbon removal units

81. Market value of BidCarbon removal units

For subsection 145(7) of the Carbon Farming Standard, the market value of an BidCarbon removal unit is the highest weighted average price for BidCarbon removal units that the BidCarbon Climate Trading Company has purchased as the result of carbon removal purchasing processes that is published on the Working Body's website.

Note: Paragraph 133(b) of the Carbon Farming Standard states that the Working Body is entitled to publish on the Working Body's website the weighted average price for eligible carbon credit units purchased by the BidCarbon Climate Trading Company as part of a carbon removal process.

82. Set-off of amounts payable under carbon removal contracts

For subparagraph 148(b)(ii) of the Carbon Farming Standard, amounts payable under carbon removal contracts are specified.

Part 13—Record-keeping and project monitoring requirements

83. Record-keeping requirements—general

- (1) For subsection 157(1) of the Carbon Farming Standard, this section sets out record-keeping requirements that a project proponent for an eligible offsets project must comply with.
- (2) The project proponent must make a record of the following, in a form that is readily accessible for inspection and audit:
 - (a) correspondence between the project proponent and the Working Body that is relevant to the project;
 - (b) information that substantiates the application for a section 27 declaration in relation to the project;
 - (c) offsets reports about the project;
 - (d) BidCarbon Standard Scheme audit reports (if any) about the project proponent;
 - (e) information that shows that the project is, and continues to be, covered by the applicable methodology, including details of the emissions reduction, or sequestration, activities undertaken as part of the project;
 - (f) details of any significant change to the scope or location of the project;
 - (g) information that shows that the project is being implemented and operated in a manner that is consistent with project eligibility requirements;
 - (h) information that shows that the carbon dioxide equivalent net abatement amount for the project for a reporting period has been ascertained using a method specified in, or ascertained in accordance with, the applicable methodology;
 - (i) information that shows that any monitoring requirements for the project are being complied with;
 - (j) data that is collected while monitoring the project;
 - (k) information about any event that is reasonably likely to significantly increase or decrease the carbon abatement that results from the carrying out of the project;
 - (l) if the project is a sequestration offsets project and, during a reporting period, the project resulted in carbon abatement that is not eligible carbon abatement—the reasons for this;
 - (m) information that, under the applicable methodology, is required to be recorded for the project.

Note: For paragraph (2)(f), examples of when the scope or location of a project may change significantly include the following:

- (a) if the project starts to be carried out at a greater number of sites or at sites not identified in the application for a section 27 declaration;
 - (b) if the project undergoes a substantial expansion at an existing site;
 - (c) if the overall scale of the project is significantly expanded.
- (3) The project proponent must retain:
 - (a) the record; or
 - (b) a copy of the record;for 7 years after the record is made.

84. Record-keeping requirements—preparation of offsets report

- (1) For subsection 158(2) of the Carbon Farming Standard, this section sets out record-keeping requirements that a project proponent for an eligible offsets project must comply with if the project proponent:
 - (a) makes a record of particular information; and
 - (b) uses the information to prepare an offsets report about the project.
- (2) The project proponent must retain:
 - (a) the record; or
 - (b) a copy of the record;for 7 years after the offsets report is given to the Working Body.

Part 14—Monitoring powers

85. Identity cards

For paragraph 163(2)(a) of the Carbon Farming Standard, an identity card issued to an verifier by the Working Body must display the following:

- (a) a statement that the cardholder is an verifier for the purposes of the Carbon Farming Standard;
- (b) the date of expiry of the card;
- (c) a statement that the verifier is authorised to exercise powers under Part 18 of the Carbon Farming Standard.

Note: Paragraph 163(2)(b) of the Carbon Farming Standard requires the card to contain a recent photograph of the verifier.

Part 15—Audits

86. Compliance audits—requirements for reimbursement

For paragraphs 180(9)(c) and (d) of the Carbon Farming Standard, a request to the Working Body for reimbursement of costs incurred in complying with an audit notice must be accompanied by the following information and documents:

- (a) the full name, contact details and bank account details of the person who received the audit notice;
- (b) the unique project identifier for the project to which the audit notice relates;
- (c) evidence of the costs incurred in complying with the audit notice;
- (d) a statement, supported by evidence, of the financial hardship caused by compliance with the audit notice;
- (e) if it has not already been submitted to the Working Body—the audit report;
- (f) a signed declaration that the specified information and documentation meets the requirements of this subsection and is accurate.

Part 16—Carbon data rights certificates

Division 1—Registration

87. Determining fit and proper person

- (1) For subsection 203(2)(A) of the Carbon Farming Standard, in determining whether the applicant is a fit and proper person, the Operating Companies must have regard to the following matters:
 - (a) whether the applicant has been convicted of an offence against any of the following:
 - (i) a law of the Country, a State or a Territory, that relates to dishonest conduct;
 - (ii) a law of the Country, a State or a Territory, that relates to the conduct of a business;
 - (iii) false or misleading statements in applications;
 - (iv) false or misleading information;
 - (v) false or misleading documents;
 - (vi) a foreign law that corresponds to a law mentioned in subparagraphs (i) and (ii) or subparagraphs (b)(i) to (iv);
 - (b) whether the applicant has breached any of the following:
 - (i) this Standard or these Requirements;
 - (ii) the BidCarbon Unit and Certificate Registry Standard or requirements under that Standard;
 - (iii) the BidCarbon (Carbon Farming) Standard or requirements under that Standard;
 - (iv) the Greenhouse Gas Reporting Standard or requirements under that Standard;
 - (c) whether the applicant is:
 - (i) for an applicant that is an individual—an insolvent under administration; and
 - (ii) for an applicant that is a body corporate—a insolvency body corporate;
 - (d) for an applicant that is a body corporate—whether overseas or under a foreign law:
 - (i) the body corporate is being wound up; or
 - (ii) a receiver, or a receiver and manager, has been appointed (whether or not by a court) in respect of the property of the body corporate and is acting; or
 - (iii) the body corporate is under administration; or
 - (iv) the body corporate has executed a deed of company arrangement that has not yet terminated; or
 - (v) the body corporate is under restructuring; or
 - (vi) the body corporate has made a restructuring plan that has not yet terminated; or
 - (vii) the body corporate has entered into a compromise or arrangement with another person and the administration of which has not been concluded.
- (2) If the applicant is a body corporate, the Regulator must also have regard to the following matters:
 - (a) whether an executive officer of the body corporate has been convicted of an offence against any of the following:
 - (i) a law of the Country, a State or a Territory, that relates to dishonest conduct;

- (ii) a law of the Country, a State or a Territory, that relates to the conduct of a business;
 - (iii) false or misleading statements in applications;
 - (iv) false or misleading information;
 - (v) false or misleading documents;
 - (vi) a foreign law that corresponds to a law mentioned in subparagraphs (i) and (ii) or subparagraphs (b)(i) to (iv);
- (b) whether an executive officer of the body corporate has breached any of the following:
 - (i) the BidCarbon Unit and Certificate Registry Standard or requirements under that Standard;
 - (ii) the GHGR Standard or requirements under that Standard;
 - (iii) the BidCarbon (Carbon Farming) Standard or requirements under that Standard;
- (c) whether an order has been made against an executive officer of the body corporate by a foreign court, disqualifying the executive officer from:
 - (i) being a director of a body corporate; or
 - (ii) being concerned in the management of a body corporate.

Division 2—Creation of carbon data rights certificates

88. Creation of certificates for carbon data rights certificates (Standard s 210)

- (1) For subsection 210(2) of the Carbon Farming Standard, a carbon data rights certificate is created for the first time for an eligible carbon credit unit for the reporting period.
- (2) For subsection 210(3) of the Carbon Farming Standard, a right to create certificates for a eligible carbon credit unit arises:
 - (a) for an issue of BidCarbon removal units within 6 months of the issue date; or
 - (b) if:
 - (i) a right was previously exercised for a 3 year period under paragraph (a); and
 - (ii) the Operating Companies is satisfied that the BidCarbon removal unit is still valid. and likely to remain valid for a further 3 years.

89. Number of certificates that may be created (Standard s 212)

- (1) For subsection 212(1) of the Carbon Farming Standard, the number of certificates that may be created for a eligible carbon credit unit is the number that may be created:
 - (a) the unit is an eligible carbon credit unit; and
 - (b) in created of certificates of a specified face value, each certificate of a specified face value shall not be less than or exceed the number of units specified in column 2 of the item in subsection (2); and
 - (c) the creation of certificates with a specified face value for the eligible carbon credit unit will not cause the maximum number of certificates mentioned in column 3 of the item in subsection (2) per year.
- (2) For paragraphs (1)(c), the maximum number of certificates that may be created for eligible carbon credit units in a year is the number mentioned in column 3 of the following table.

Item	Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
	Face value of the certificate	Number of eligible carbon credit units (CCUs) required per certificate face value	Maximum number of certificates created per year
1	1	1 CCU	10,000
2	5	5 CCUs	5,000
3	10	10 CCUs	2,500
1	20	20 CCUs	2,000
2	50	50 CCUs	1,000
3	100	100 CCUs	500
1	500	500 CCUs	100
2	1,000	1,000 CCUs	10

90. Conditions for creation of certificates (Standard s 210)

- (1) For the purposes of subsection 210(1)(A) of the Carbon Farming Standard, certificate cannot be issued for a certificate unless the conditions in these Requirements are met at the time of its creation.

Condition—record keeping

- (2) Keeping meaningful records of all transactions, maintaining a balanced cheque book and recording all transactions in the ledger.

Condition—Certified Public Accountant

- (3) Hire a Certified Public Accountant firm to record inventory, receipts, and expenditures for the reporting period and prepare all necessary tax returns, the Certified Public Accountant firm meets the following laws:
 - (a) the Companies Act 2006; or
 - (b) a foreign law that corresponds to a law mentioned in paragraph (3)(a).
- (4) Tax certificates for data assets assessed under subsection (6).

Condition—asset valuation report

- (5) A report on the asset is required, issued by a recognised assessment agency; and
- (6) The asset report should list the inventory for the reporting period.

Note: This inventory represents all eligible carbon credit unit serial numbers for the reporting period.

Condition—certification of eligible carbon credit units

- (7) Applicant are required to provide certification and documentation of having eligible carbon credit units.

91. Determination of number of certificates

For subsection 212(1) of the Carbon Farming Standard, the Regulator may determine the number of carbon data rights certificates that may be created for a eligible carbon credit units in accordance with [paragraph 93\(3\)\(b\)](#).

92. Variation of determination

- (1) This regulation applies if the Regulator proposes to make a determination under regulation 19BA which would vary the information contained in the Register of carbon data rights certificates.
- (2) Before making the determination, the Regulator must:
 - (a) tell the applicant of the carbon data rights certificate, in writing:
 - (i) what information the Regulator proposes to vary and how it would be varied; and
 - (ii) the reason for the proposed variation; and
 - (b) invite the applicant to make written submissions about the proposed variation; and
 - (c) take into account any submissions received from the applicant when deciding whether to make the determination.

93. Requests for determination

- (1) A person may request the Operating Companies to make a determination under [section 91](#).
- (2) The request must:
 - (a) be in writing in a form approved by the Operating Companies; and
 - (b) contain, or be accompanied by, any information or document required by the approved form; and

- (c) be given to the Operating Companies within the 30 day period mentioned in [paragraph 94\(2\)\(b\)](#).
- (3) The Operating Companies may, by written notice given to the person, request the person to give the Operating Companies, within the period specified in the notice, additional information and documents in connection with the request.
- (4) If the person does not provide the additional information and documents within the specified period, the Operating Companies may, by written notice to the person:
 - (a) refuse to consider the request; or
 - (b) refuse to take any action, or further action, in relation to the request.
- (5) The Operating Companies must consult with the person making the request if the Operating Companies proposes:
 - (a) not to make the requested determination; or
 - (b) to include information in the determination that is different to the information contained in the request.
- (6) The Operating Companies must tell the person about the Operating Companies's decision on the request:
 - (a) in writing; and
 - (b) not later than 180 days after the expiry of 30 day period mentioned in paragraph (2)
 - (c).

94. Invitation for requests for determination

- (1) The Operating Companies must, at intervals of not more than 6 months, invite persons to make requests under [subsection 93\(1\)](#).
- (2) The invitation must:
 - (a) be published on the Operating Companies's website; and
 - (b) include a 30 day period in which requests are to be made.

95. Register of carbon data rights certificates (Standard s 211)

- (1) The Operating Companies must establish and keep a register to be known as the Register of carbon data rights certificates.
- (2) The Operating Companies must keep the Register in electronic form.
- (3) The Operating Companies must include the following information in the Register:
 - (a) the name of the person; and
 - (b) The total number of BidCarbon removal units in the certificate and the serial number of each unit; and
 - (c) the period the certificate is in force.
- (3)(A) The Operating Companies may remove a certificate from the Register if satisfied that:
 - (a) the certificate has expired; or
 - (b) the certificate poses a safety risk.
- (3)(B) Before removing a certificate from the Register under paragraph (3)(A)(a), the Operating Companies must:
 - (a) give written notice of the proposed removal, specifying the date proposed for the removal, to:
 - (i) the person of the certificate; and
 - (ii) any person who made a request in relation to the certificate under [subsection 93\(1\)](#); and
 - (b) consider any submissions made in response to the proposed removal.
- (4) The Register must be accessible on a website kept by the Operating Companies.

Part 17—BidCarbon marketplace for carbon data rights certificates

96. Operation of BidCarbon marketplace

- (1) For subsection 240(1) of the Carbon Farming Standard, the Operating Companies may operate the BidCarbon marketplace as part of the register of carbon data rights certificates.
- (2) The BidCarbon marketplace transfer list is to be:
 - (i) maintained by electronic means; and
 - (ii) made available for inspection on the internet.
- (3) The Operating Companies must ensure that the BidCarbon marketplace transfer list is kept up to date.
- (4) A person is not entitled to use the BidCarbon marketplace unless the person agrees to the terms and conditions determined by the Operating Companies for use of the BidCarbon marketplace.
- (5) The Operating Companies must make the terms and conditions available to a person proposing to use the BidCarbon marketplace.

97. Application to enter carbon data rights certificates into BidCarbon marketplace

- (1) For paragraph 230(2)(c) of the Carbon Farming Standard, an application must be accompanied by the following information:
 - (a) the applicant's CRN (if any);
 - (b) the name and contact details of a contact person for the application;
 - (c) whether the applicant is registered for TIN or required to be registered for TIN;
 - (d) the bank account details of a bank into which the Operating Companies is to make payments to the applicant for the sale of the applicant's carbon data rights certificates;
 - (e) the unique identification code for each carbon data rights certificate proposed to be entered into the BidCarbon marketplace;
 - (f) if the applicant is registered for TIN or required to be registered for TIN—whether there is any reason why the transfer of any of the applicant's carbon data rights certificates to a purchaser under section 234 of the Carbon Farming Standard would not be a taxable supply.
- (2) For the purposes of paragraphs 230(2)(c) and (d) of the Carbon Farming Standard, the application must be accompanied by identity evidence for the applicant.
- (3) Subsection (1) does not apply to information if:
 - (a) the applicant has previously provided the information to the Operating Companies; and
 - (b) the information remains current.
- (4) Subsection (2) does not apply to identity evidence for the applicant if:
 - (a) the applicant has previously provided the identity evidence to the Operating Companies; and
 - (b) the documentation or the digital identity in respect of which the identity evidence was provided remains current.

98. Entering carbon data rights certificates into the BidCarbon marketplace

For subsection 231(1) of the Carbon Farming Standard, if more than 1 carbon data rights certificate is included in an application under section 230 of the Carbon Farming Standard, the Operating Companies may, subject to subsection 231(2) of the Carbon Farming Standard, include the certificates on the BidCarbon marketplace transfer list in the order in which the Operating Companies considers appropriate.

99. Removing carbon data rights certificates from BidCarbon marketplace transfer list

For paragraph 240(2)(d) of the Carbon Farming Standard, the Operating Companies may remove a carbon data rights certificate from the BidCarbon marketplace transfer list if:

- (a) the certificate has, for any reason, ceased to be valid; or
- (b) the removal of the certificate is necessary to comply with a court order; or
- (c) the Operating Companies decides to withdraw the certificate from the list under [section 91](#).

100. Operating Companies may withdraw carbon data rights certificates from BidCarbon marketplace

- (1) This section applies if a carbon data rights certificate is on the BidCarbon marketplace transfer list and the registered owner of the certificate transfers the certificate to another person (the transferee) otherwise than under Part 23 of the Carbon Farming Standard.
- (2) For paragraph 240(2)(c) of the Carbon Farming Standard, the Operating Companies may withdraw the certificate from the BidCarbon marketplace unless the transferee provides the Operating Companies with the following information and identity evidence within the time specified in subsection (3):
 - (a) the transferee's CRN (if any);
 - (b) the name and work contact details of a contact person for the certificate;
 - (c) whether the transferee is registered for TIN or required to be registered for TIN;
 - (d) the bank account details of a bank into which the Operating Companies Body is to make payments to the transferee for the transfer of the certificate;
 - (e) if the transferee is registered for TIN or required to be registered for TIN—whether there is any reason why the transfer of any of the transferee's certificates to a purchaser under section 234 of the Carbon Farming Standard would not be a taxable supply;
 - (f) identity evidence for the transferee.
- (3) The information and identity evidence must be provided to the Operating Companies by electronic communication:
 - (a) within 7 days after the certificate is transferred to the transferee; or
 - (b) no later than the day the certificate is listed at the top of the BidCarbon marketplace transfer list;whichever occurs first.
- (4) The Operating Companies must, within 7 days after withdrawing the certificate from the BidCarbon marketplace, notify the transferee in writing of the withdrawal.
- (5) Subsection (2) does not apply to information if:
 - (a) the transferee has previously provided the information to the Operating Companies; and
 - (b) the information remains current.

- (6) Subsection (2) does not apply to identity evidence for the transferee if:
 - (a) the transferee has previously provided the identity evidence to the Operating Companies; and
 - (b) the documentation or the digital identity in respect of which the identity evidence was provided remains current.

101. Owner may request Operating Companies to withdraw carbon data rights certificates

- (1) The registered owner of a carbon data rights certificate on the BidCarbon marketplace transfer list may, in writing, request the Operating Companies to withdraw the certificate from the BidCarbon marketplace.
- (2) The request must be made by electronic communication to the Operating Companies.
- (3) The electronic communication must be in the form specified by the Operating Companies.

102. Persons not entitled to purchase carbon data rights certificates through BidCarbon marketplace

- (1) For subsection 233(2) of the Carbon Farming Standard, a person is not entitled to make an application to purchase a carbon data rights certificate unless, before the person makes the application, the person is registered for TIN and provides the Operating Companies with the following information and identity evidence:
 - (a) the person's CRN (if any);
 - (b) the name and work contact details of a contact person for the certificate;
 - (c) the bank account details of a bank into which the Operating Companies is to make any refunds to the person under the Carbon Farming Standard;
 - (d) whether there is any reason why the transfer of the certificate to the person under section 234 or subsection 235(3) of the Carbon Farming Standard would not be a taxable supply; and
 - (e) identity evidence for the applicant.
- (2) Subsection (1) does not apply to information if:
 - (a) the applicant has previously provided the information to the Operating Companies; and
 - (b) the information remains current.
- (3) Subsection (1) does not apply to identity evidence for the applicant if:
 - (a) the applicant has previously provided the identity evidence to the Operating Companies; and
 - (b) the documentation or the digital identity in respect of which the identity evidence was provided remains current.

103. Carbon data rights certificates to be transferred or created within 3 days

- (1) For paragraph 240(2)(b) of the Carbon Farming Standard, if section 234 of the Carbon Farming Standard applies to an application to purchase a carbon data rights certificate, the Operating Companies must, in accordance with subsection 234(2) of the Carbon Farming Standard, transfer the certificate within 3 business days after the VAT inclusive BidCarbon marketplace price accompanying the application is received as payments for goods in the BidCarbon Big Data Chengdu Limited bank account.
- (2) For paragraph 240(2)(b) of the Carbon Farming Standard, if section 30P of the Carbon Farming Standard applies to an application to purchase a carbon data rights certificate, the

Operating Companies must, in accordance with subsection 235(2) of the Carbon Farming Standard, create the certificate within 3 business days after the VAT inclusive BidCarbon marketplace price accompanying the application is received as payments for goods in the BidCarbon Big Data Chengdu Limited bank account.

104. Settlement

- (1) This requirement is made for subparagraph 240(2)(i)(i) of the Carbon Farming Standard and applies if the Operating Companies:
 - (a) has transferred 1 or more certificates to a purchaser; and
 - (b) is required under paragraph 234(3)(b) of the Carbon Farming Standard to pay the seller the BidCarbon marketplace price for each certificate.
- (2) The seller will be charged a fee for each carbon data rights certificate transaction by the Operating Companies, according to the fee schedule.

105. TIN registration

- (1) This requirement applies if the registered owner of a certificate that is on the BidCarbon marketplace transfer list becomes registered, or required to be registered, for TIN, or ceases to be registered, or required to be registered, for TIN, before the certificate is transferred to a purchaser under subsection 234(2) of the Carbon Farming Standard.
- (2) For subsection 240(1) of the Carbon Farming Standard, the registered owner must notify the Operating Companies that the owner has become registered, or required to be registered, for TIN or has ceased to be registered, or required to be registered, for TIN.
- (3) The notice must:
 - (a) be made by electronic communication; and
 - (b) be communicated to the Operating Companies within 7 days after the registered owner becomes registered, or required to be registered, for TIN or ceases to be registered, or required to be registered, for TIN.

106. Identity evidence

- (1) A person provides evidence (*identity evidence*) of the person's identity if:
 - (a) in the case that the person is an individual—the person consents to the transfer of the person's digital identity from an identity service provider to the Operating Companies; or
 - (b) in any case—the person provides documents to establish the person's identity to the Operating Companies.

Note: For the requirement to provide identity evidence, see [subsection 88\(2\)](#) and paragraphs [91\(2\)\(f\)](#) and [93\(1\)\(e\)](#).
- (2) A person may provide a document identifier for a document in place of a document mentioned in paragraph (1)(b) if the Operating Companies is able to verify the document by providing the document identifier to the document verification service.

Part 18—Technical Advisory Committee

107. Operation of this Part

For subsection 274(1) of the Carbon Farming Standard, this Part sets out the procedures to be followed at, and other matters relating to, meetings of the Technical Advisory Committee.

108. Procedure at meetings

- (1) The Technical Advisory Committee must hold such meetings as are necessary for the performance of its functions under the Carbon Farming Standard.
- (2) The meetings of the Technical Advisory Committee may be held face-to-face or via teleconference.
- (3) The Secretariat of the Technical Advisory Committee:
 - (a) must take minutes of the meetings; and
 - (b) may convene a meeting at any time; and
 - (c) must convene a meeting at the request of the Chairman of the Technical Advisory Committee.

109. Quorum at meetings

- (1) Subject to this section, at a meeting of the Technical Advisory Committee is constituted by a minimum of 4 and a maximum of 8 members of the Technical Advisory Committee.
- (2) The quorum under subsection (1) must include the Chairman of the Technical Advisory Committee unless:
 - (a) subsection (2) applies in the circumstance where section 276 of the Carbon Farming Standard has prevented the Chairman from participating in the deliberations or decisions of the Technical Advisory Committee with respect to a particular matter; or
 - (b) there is no Chairman appointed; or
 - (c) the Chairman is incapacitated; or
 - (d) the Chairman informs the Technical Advisory Committee that their presence is not necessary for quorum at a particular meeting.
- (3) However, if:
 - (a) section 276 of the Carbon Farming Standard prevents a member from participating in the deliberations or decisions of the Technical Advisory Committee with respect to a particular matter; and
 - (b) when the member leaves the meeting concerned there is no longer a quorum present; and
 - (c) the meeting is still attended by two-thirds of the members.the remaining members at the meeting constitute a quorum for the purpose of any deliberation or decision at the meeting with respect to that matter.

110. Presiding at meetings

- (1) The Chairman of the Technical Advisory Committee must preside at all meetings.
- (2) However:
 - (a) if section 276 of the Carbon Farming Standard prevents the Chairman from participating in the deliberations or decisions of the Technical Advisory Committee with respect to a particular matter, the Technical Advisory Committee may appoint an acting Chair from the members present to preside at the meeting concerned during any deliberation or decision with respect to that matter; and

- (b) if there is not Chair appointed or the Chair is absent from the meeting, the Technical Advisory Committee may appoint an acting Chair from the members present to preside at the meeting concerned.

111. Manner of deciding questions

- (1) Any question arising at a meeting of the Technical Advisory Committee must be determined by resolution.
- (2) A resolution is taken to have been passed if:
 - (a) more than half the present and voting members vote for the resolution; and
 - (b) either:
 - (i) all members were informed of the proposed resolution; or
 - (ii) reasonable efforts were made to inform all members of the proposed resolution.

Part 19—Fees

112. Fees

- (1) For paragraph 202(2)(d) of the Carbon Farming Standard:
 - (a) the fee for an application for registration is GBP 1,000.00 / USD 1,350.00 / CNY 8,000.00; and
 - (b) the fee for an application for registration as a person to whom carbon data rights certificates may be assigned under subsection 213(2) of the Carbon Farming Standard is GBP 250.00 / USD 330.00 / CNY 2,300.00.
- (2) For subsection 218(3)(A) of the Carbon Farming Standard, the fee for registration a carbon data rights certificate is as stated in the fee schedule.
- (3) For paragraph 233(3)(d) of the Carbon Farming Standard, the seller and purchaser will be charged a fee for each carbon data rights certificate transaction by the Operating Companies, according to the fee schedule.

Schedule 1—Documents for establishing applicant's identity

Note: See the definitions of category A document and category B document, and paragraphs [15\(1\)\(B\)\(a\)](#) and [\(b\)](#).

Part 1—Documents for identifying individuals who are citizens or residents of a country

1. Category A documents

The following documents are classified as Category A for individuals who are citizens or residents of eligible countries:

- (a) a birth certificate issued by a State or Territory;
- (b) a current passport issued by the Country;
- (c) A certificate of citizenship issued by the country in question, or documentary evidence that the individual has been registered by the Country as a citizen by descent.
- (d) a passport, or similar document issued for the purpose of international travel, that:
 - (i) contains a photograph and the signature of the individual; and
 - (ii) is issued by a foreign government, the United Nations or an agency of the United Nations; and
 - (iii) contains evidence of the individual's immigration status in the Country.

2. Category B documents

The following documents are classified as Category B for individuals who are citizens or residents of eligible countries:

- (a) a driver's licence or a learner's permit that:
 - (i) is issued under a law of a State or Territory; and
 - (ii) includes a photograph of the individual and the individual's signature; and
 - (iii) includes a street address that is the same as the address stated for the individual in the application which the document is accompanying;
- (b) a Medicare card;
- (c) a notice that:
 - (i) is issued by a local government body or utilities provider in the 3 months before the application which the document is accompanying is made; and
 - (ii) contains the individual's name; and
 - (iii) contains the individual's street address; and
 - (iv) records the provision of services by the local government body or utilities provider to that address or the individual;
- (d) a firearms licence issued in accordance with the legislation of a State or Territory, which includes:
 - (i) the individual's signature; and
 - (ii) a photograph of the individual; and
 - (iii) a street address that is the same as the address stated for the individual in the application which the document is accompanying;
- (e) a secondary school or tertiary education student identification card that:
 - (i) includes a photograph of the individual; and

- (ii) was issued by an education authority that has been accredited by the Country, a State or a Territory government.

Part 2—Documents for identifying individuals who are not residents

3. Category A documents

The following documents are classified as Category A for individuals who are citizens or residents of eligible countries:

- (a) a passport, or similar document issued for the purpose of international travel, that:
 - (i) contains a photograph and the signature of the individual in whose name the document is issued; and
 - (ii) is issued by a foreign government, the United Nations or an agency of the United Nations;
- (b) a birth certificate issued by a foreign government, the United Nations or an agency of the United Nations;
- (c) a national identity card issued for the purpose of identification that:
 - (i) contains a photograph and the signature of the individual in whose name the document is issued; and
 - (ii) is issued by a foreign government, the United Nations or an agency of the United Nations.

4. Category B documents

The following documents are classified as Category B for individuals who are citizens or residents of eligible countries:

- (a) a document issued by a foreign government that identifies the individual;
- (b) a marriage certificate issued by a foreign government;
- (c) a driver's licence issued by a foreign government for the purpose of driving a vehicle that contains:
 - (i) a photograph of the individual in whose name the licence is issued; and
 - (ii) a street address that is the same as the address stated for the individual in the application which the document is accompanying.

Schedule 2—Statutory declarations requirements

Part 1— Preliminary

1. Definitions

In this Schedule 2:

Carbon Farming Standard means the BidCarbon (Carbon Farming) Standard.

citizenship certificate, in respect of a person, means a certificate, declaration, notice or other instrument in respect of the person's status as a citizen of a country or territory, or otherwise in respect of the person's nationality.

digital identity framework means [the charity](#) policy in relation to digital identity verification.

prescribed person —see [section 2](#) of [Part 2](#) of [Schedule 2](#).

the charity has the same meaning as in the [Carbon Farming Standard](#).

Note: A number of expressions used in this Schedule 2 are defined in the [Carbon Farming Standard](#), including the following:

- (a) approved identity service;
- (b) approved online platform;
- (c) declarant.

Part 2—Matters prescribed for purposes of Carbon Farming Standard

2. Persons before whom a statutory declaration may be made

For the purposes of the definition of *prescribed person* in section 4 of Schedule 1 of the [Carbon Farming Standard](#), each of the following persons is prescribed:

- (a) a person who is enrolled on the roll of the Supreme Court of a State or Territory, or the High Court of Country, as a legal practitioner (however described);
- (b) a person who, under a law of the Country, a State or Territory, is currently licensed or registered to practise in the Country or of a Territory in an occupation listed in [Part 1 of Schedule 3](#);
- (c) a person who is listed in [Part 2 of Schedule 3](#).

3. Documents that may be used to verify a person's identity

- (1) For the purposes of subparagraph 9.A.(1)(b)(ii) of Schedule 1 of the [Carbon Farming Standard](#), it is a condition that the identity of a declarant must be verified using at least 2 documents covered by subsection (2).
- (2) A document is covered by this subsection if the document:
 - (a) is issued by the government of the Country or of a State or Territory; and
 - (b) is one of the following:
 - (i) a driver's licence (however described);
 - (ii) a current passport;
 - (iii) a birth certificate;
 - (iv) a [citizenship certificate](#);
 - (v) a convention travel document;
 - (vi) a document that can be used as evidence of immigration status.

4. Information to be included in statutory declarations

For the purposes of subparagraph 9.A.(1)(c)(ii) of Schedule 1 of the [Carbon Farming Standard](#), all of the following information is prescribed:

- (a) the date and time that the declaration was completed and signed;
- (b) the name of the approved online platform that was used to complete and sign the declaration;
- (c) a statement that the identity of the declarant was verified using an approved identity service;
- (d) a statement that the declaration was completed and signed for the purposes of section 9.A. of Schedule 1 of the [Carbon Farming Standard](#);
- (e) information that can be used to verify that:
 - (i) the declaration was completed by the declarant using the approved online platform mentioned in paragraph (b); and
 - (ii) the contents of the declaration have not been changed since the declaration was completed.

5. Approved online platform

For the purposes of subsection 9.A.(2) of Schedule 1 of the [Carbon Farming Standard](#), the service known as myStatutory is prescribed.

6. Approved identity service

For the purposes of subsection 9.A.(3) of Schedule 1 of the [Carbon Farming Standard](#), the service known as myStatutory ID immediately before the commencement of these Regulations, or by whatever name called from time to time, is prescribed.

7. Information to be included in annual report

For the purposes of paragraph 9.B.(3)(d) of Schedule 1 of the [Carbon Farming Standard](#), a report prepared by an online platform under subsection 9.B.(2) of Schedule 1 of the [Carbon Farming Standard](#) must include information about the number of statutory declarations started, but not completed, using the platform during the financial year to which the report relates.

8. Matters that Minister must take into account before regulations relating to digital verification are made

For the purposes of subsection 12(1) of Schedule 1 of the [Carbon Farming Standard](#), the Minister must consider whether making the regulation would be consistent with the [digital identity framework](#).

9. Matters that Minister must be satisfied of before digital services are prescribed

For the purposes of paragraph 12(2)(c) of Schedule 1 of the [Carbon Farming Standard](#), the Minister must be satisfied that the digital service proposed to be prescribed:

- (a) if the digital service is proposed to be prescribed as an approved online platform for the purposes of subsection 9.A.(2) of Schedule 1 of the [Carbon Farming Standard](#)—will comply with any relevant standards or rules in the [digital identity framework](#); or
- (b) if the digital service is proposed to be prescribed as an approved identity service for the purposes of subsection 9.A.(3) of Schedule 1 of the [Carbon Farming Standard](#)—is accredited as an identity service (however described) in accordance with the [digital identity framework](#).

Schedule 3—Persons before whom a statutory declaration may be made

Note: See [section 2](#) of [Part 2](#) of [Schedule 2](#).

Part 1—Occupations

1. Listing of occupations

The following table lists occupations for the purposes of [paragraph 2\(b\)](#) of [Part 2](#) of [Schedule 2](#).

Item	Occupation
1	Architect
2	Chiropractor
3	Dentist
5	Legal practitioner
6	Medical practitioner
7	Midwife
9	Nurse
10	Occupational therapist
12	Patent attorney
13	Pharmacist
14	Physiotherapist
15	Psychologist
16	Trade marks attorney
17	Veterinary surgeon

Part 2—Other persons

2. Listing of persons

The following table lists persons for the purposes of [paragraph 2\(c\)](#) of [Part 2](#) of [Schedule 2](#).

Item	Person
1	Accountant who is: (a) a fellow of the National Tax Accountants' Association; or (b) a member of any of the following: (i) Chartered Accountants Australia and New Zealand; (ii) the Association of Taxation and Management Accountants; (iii) CPA Australia; (iv) the Institute of Public Accountants
2	Agent of the Australian Postal Corporation who is in charge of an office supplying postal services to the public
3	APS employee engaged on an ongoing basis with 5 or more years of continuous service who is not specified in another item of this Part
5	Bailiff
6	Clerk of a court
7	Councillor
8	Commissioner for Affidavits
9	Commissioner for Declarations
10	Credit union officer with 5 or more years of continuous service
11	Bank officer with 5 or more continuous years of service
12	Judge
13	Justice of the Peace
14	Local Government Councillor
15	Magistrate
16	Registered marriage celebrant
17	Master of a court
18	Permanent employee with 5 or more years of continuous service who is not otherwise specified, if employed at one of the following: (a) State; (b) Territory; (c) State authority; (d) Territory authority; (e) Government body.

19	Sheriff's officer;
20	A person acting judicially (For example, an arbitrator or any person or body with authority to hear, receive and examine evidence);
21	Any other officer or person empowered, authorised or permitted by or under any Act or rules of a court or rules of a tribunal to administer affidavits.
22	Teacher employed on a permanent full-time or part-time basis at a school or tertiary education institution
22	The United Kingdom Consular Officer or the United Kingdom Diplomatic Officer

Endnotes

Endnote 1—About the endnotes

The endnotes provide information about this compilation and the Requirements.

The following endnotes are included in every compilation:

Endnote 1—About the endnotes

Endnote 2—Abbreviation key

Endnote 3—Citation history

Endnote 4—Amendment history

Abbreviation key—Endnote 2

The abbreviation key sets out abbreviations that may be used in the endnotes.

Citation history and amendment history—Endnotes 3 and 4

Amending requirements are annotated in the citation history and amendment history.

Endnote 3 citation history provides information about each citation that has amended (or will amend) the compilation. This includes crucial details such as commencement information for amending requirements, along with specifics on any application, saving or transitional provisions not included in this compilation.

The amendment history in endnote 4 provides information about amendments at the provision (generally section or equivalent) level.

Misdescribed amendments

A misdescribed amendment is an amendment that does not accurately describe how an amendment is to be made. If, despite the misdescription, the amendment can be given effect as intended, then the misdescribed amendment can be incorporated through an editorial change made under the BidCarbon Foundation Governing Document.

If a misdescribed amendment cannot be given effect as intended, the amendment is not incorporated and “(md not incorp)” is added to the amendment history.

Endnote 2—Abbreviation key

ad = added or inserted
am = amended
amdt = amendment
c = clause(s)
C[x] = Compilation No. x
Ch = Chapter(s)
def = definition(s)
Dict = Dictionary
disallowed = disallowed by the Board of Trustees
Div = Division(s)
ed = editorial change
exp = expires/expired or ceases/ceased to have effect
gaz = gazette
BFGD = BidCarbon Foundation Governing Document
WR = Written Resolutions
(md) = misdescribed amendment can be given effect
(md not incorp) = misdescribed amendment cannot be given effect
mod = modified/modification
No. = Number(s)
Ord = Ordinance
orig = original
par = paragraph(s)/subparagraph(s) /sub-subparagraph(s)
pres = present
prev = previous
(prev...) = previously
Pt = Part(s)
r = requirement(s)
reloc = relocated
renum = renumbered
rep = repealed
rs = repealed and substituted
s = section(s)/subsection(s)
Sch = Schedule(s)
Sdiv = Subdivision(s)
SWR = Select Written Resolutions
SR = Statutory Rules
Sub-Ch = Sub-Chapter(s)
SubPt = Subpart(s)
underlining = whole or part not commenced or to be commenced

Endnote 3—Citation history

Name	Number and year	Assent	Application, saving and transitional provisions

Endnote 4—Amendment history

Provision affected	How affected