EXPOSURE DRAFT

Carbon Credits (Carbon Farming Initiative—Savanna Fire Management—Sequestration and Emissions Avoidance) Methodology Determination 2025

I, Josh Wilson, Assistant Minister for Climate Change and Energy, make the following methodology determination.

Dated

Josh Wilson **DRAFT ONLY—NOT FOR SIGNATURE**
Assistant Minister for Climate Change and Energy

Contents

Part 1—Preliminary

1 Name

This instrument is the *Carbon Credits (Carbon Farming Initiative—Savanna Fire Management—Sequestration and Emissions Avoidance) Methodology Determination 2025*.

2 Commencement

(1) Each provision of this instrument specified in column 1 of the table commences, or is taken to have commenced, in accordance with column 2 of the table. Any other statement in column 2 has effect according to its terms.

Commencement information		
Column 1	**Column 2**	**Column 3**
Provisions	**Commencement**	**Date/Details**
1. The whole of this instrument	The day after this instrument is registered.	

Note: This table relates only to the provisions of this instrument as originally made. It will not be amended to deal with any later amendments of this instrument.

(2) Any information in column 3 of the table is not part of this instrument. Information may be inserted in this column, or information in it may be edited, in any published version of this instrument.

3 Authority

This instrument is made under subsection 106(1) of the *Carbon Credits (Carbon Farming Initiative) Act 2011*.

3A Schedules

Each instrument that is specified in a Schedule to this instrument is amended or repealed as set out in the applicable items in the Schedule concerned, and any other item in a Schedule to this instrument has effect according to its terms.

4 Duration

This instrument remains in force for the period that:

(a) begins when this instrument commences; and

(b) ends on the day before this instrument would otherwise be repealed under subsection 50(1) of the *Legislation Act 2003*.

5 Definitions

Note: A number of expressions used in this instrument are defined in section 5 of the Act, including the following:

(a) 25-year permanence period project;
(b) 100-year permanence period project;
(c) Australian carbon credit unit;
(d) crediting period;
(e) eligible carbon abatement;
(f) eligible offsets project;
(g) emission;
(h) Emissions Reduction Assurance Committee;
(i) greenhouse gas;
(j) offsets project;
(k) offsets report;
(l) project;
(m) project area;
(n) project proponent;
(o) Regulator;
(p) reporting period.

In this instrument:

Act means the *Carbon Credits (Carbon Farming Initiative) Act 2011*.

baseline period—see section 7.

capacity building fire management means planned and intended early dry season burning that is conducted to enable land managers to develop knowledge, skills and processes relevant to early dry season fire management.

CFI Rule means the *Carbon Credits (Carbon Farming Initiative) Rule 2015*.

CO_2-e means carbon dioxide equivalent.

early dry season—see section 6.

fire season—see section 6.

former determination, for a transferring project area—see subsection 26(2).

high rainfall zone means the area of land identified as such on the Savanna Fire Management High Rainfall Zone spatial data layer.

late dry season—see section 6.

low rainfall zone means the area of land identified as such on the Savanna Fire Management Low Rainfall Zone spatial data layer.

mapping unit, in relation to a map that represents a particular area of land that is divided into 2 or more discrete parts, refers to each part that represents a different portion of that area of land.

Note: An example of a mapping unit is a pixel on a map that is in raster format.

net abatement amount, for a savanna sequestration project, means the carbon dioxide equivalent net abatement amount for the project in relation to a reporting period for the project for the purposes of paragraph 106(1)(c) of the Act.

original project area, in relation to a subdivided project area—
see subsection 16(2).

permanence obligation period, in relation to a savanna sequestration project, means the period from the declaration of the project until the last day the Regulator could issue a notice to relinquish Australian carbon credit units under Division 3 of Part 7 of the Act.

project area part, of a project area, means either that part entirely within the high rainfall zone or that part entirely within the low rainfall zone.

Note: If a project area is entirely within a single rainfall zone, it has a single ***project area part***. If a project area spans both rainfall zones, it has two ***project area parts***.

project management plan—see section 18.

relevant weed species means a weed species that materially affects fire dynamics and is identified in the Savanna Fire Management Methods (2025) Technical Guidance Document as a relevant weed species.

Relevant Weeds Risk spatial data layer means the document of that name, as published on the Department's website and as in force from time to time.

restarting transferring project—see subsection 26(3).

savanna means land that is characterised by a tropical or sub-tropical vegetation formation with continuous grass cover occasionally interrupted by trees and shrubs.

savanna emissions avoidance determination means any of the following:

(a) the *Carbon Farming (Reduction of Greenhouse Gas Emissions through Early Dry Season Savanna Burning) Methodology Determination 2012*;

(b) the *Carbon Credits (Carbon Farming Initiative) (Reduction of Greenhouse Gas Emissions through Early Dry Season Savanna Burning—1.1) Methodology Determination 2013*;

(c) the *Carbon Credits (Carbon Farming Initiative—Emissions Abatement through Savanna Fire Management) Methodology Determination 2015*;

(d) the *Carbon Credits (Carbon Farming Initiative—Savanna Fire Management—Emissions Avoidance) Methodology Determination 2018;*

(e) the *Carbon Credits (Carbon Farming Initiative—Savanna Fire Management—Emissions Avoidance) Methodology Determination 2025.*

savanna fire management determination means any of the following:

(a) the *Carbon Farming (Reduction of Greenhouse Gas Emissions through Early Dry Season Savanna Burning) Methodology Determination 2012*;

(b) the *Carbon Credits (Carbon Farming Initiative) (Reduction of Greenhouse Gas Emissions through Early Dry Season Savanna Burning—1.1) Methodology Determination 2013*;

(c) the *Carbon Credits (Carbon Farming Initiative—Emissions Abatement through Savanna Fire Management) Methodology Determination 2015*;

(d) the *Carbon Credits (Carbon Farming Initiative—Savanna Fire Management—Emissions Avoidance) Methodology Determination 2018;*

(e) *Carbon Credits (Carbon Farming Initiative—Savanna Fire Management—Sequestration and Emissions Abatement) Methodology Determination 2018*;

(f) the *Carbon Credits (Carbon Farming Initiative—Savanna Fire Management—Emissions Avoidance) Methodology Determination 2025.*

Savanna Fire Management High Rainfall Zone spatial data layer, in relation to a project, means the document of that name, as published on the Department's website at the date the project was declared an eligible offsets project.

Savanna Fire Management Low Rainfall Zone spatial data layer, in relation to a project, means the document of that name, as published on the Department's website at the date the project was declared an eligible offsets project.

Savanna Fire Management Methods (2025) Technical Guidance Document means the document of that name, as published on the Department's website and as in force from time to time.

savanna sequestration project—see section 10.

SavCAM means:

(a) the version of the Savanna Carbon Abatement Model, as published on the Department's website, that applies in relation to a savanna sequestration project in accordance with the Savanna Fire Management Methods (2025) Technical Guidance Document; or

(b) if the Savanna Fire Management Methods (2025) Technical Guidance Document does not indicate which version applies in relation to a savanna sequestration project, the Savanna Carbon Abatement Model, as published on the Department's website and as in force from time to time.

section 128 application, in relation to an eligible offsets project, means an application under section 128 of the Act to apply this instrument to the project.

section 22 application, in relation to an offsets project, means the application under section 22 of the Act for the declaration of the project as an eligible offsets project.

section 27 declaration, in relation to an eligible offsets project, means the declaration under section 27 of the Act that the project is an eligible offsets project.

section 29 application means an application to vary a section 27 declaration made under the CFI Rule for the purposes of section 29 of the Act.

subdivided project area—see subsection 16(2).

transferring project area—see section 26.

vegetation fuel type means a type of vegetation that is characterised in terms of the structural formation (canopy height and foliage projected cover) of its dominant stratum and its grass type, and that is identified as a vegetation fuel type for a particular rainfall zone in the Savanna Fire Management Methods (2025) Technical Guidance Document.

vegetation fuel type map means a map of one or more project areas that:

(a) is a geospatial map that is divided into mapping units; and

(b) has assigned to each mapping unit a code that indicates, for the area of land represented by the mapping unit:

(i) the appropriate vegetation fuel type; or

(ii) the fact that the area of land is ineligible; and

(c) has been created and validated in accordance with this instrument.

6 Meaning of *fire season*, *early dry season* and *late dry season*

(1) In this instrument, the ***fire seasons*** are the early dry season and the late dry season.

Note: Each year in northern Australia, there is also a wet season, which occurs approximately from November to April. For the purposes of this instrument, the definitions of the early and late dry seasons overlap with the wet season, as fire generally does not occur during the wet season.

(2) In this instrument:

early dry season, for a particular area of land and for a particular calendar year, means the period of the calendar year that is not the late dry season for that area.

late dry season, for a particular area of land and for a particular calendar year, means the period that:

(a) begins on the date of that year indicated for that area in the Savanna Fire Management LDS Start Date spatial data layer; and

(b) ends on the date for that year (which may be in that year or in the following year) indicated for that area of land in the Savanna Fire Management LDS End Date spatial data layer.

Savanna Fire Management LDS End Date spatial data layer, in relation to a calendar year, means the document of that name, as published on the Department's website and in force on 30 June in the previous calendar year.

Savanna Fire Management LDS Start Date spatial data layer, in relation to a calendar year, means the document of that name, as published on the Department's website and in force on 30 June in the previous calendar year.

7 Meaning of *baseline period*

(1) For the purposes of this instrument, the ***baseline period*** for a particular area of land that is not an area referred to in subsections (2), (3) or (4) is the period of 20 calendar years that ends immediately before:

(a) for an area of land that is part of a project area that was identified in the section 27 declaration when the project was declared an eligible offsets project—the calendar year in which the crediting period for the project begins; and

(b) for an area of land that is part of a project area that was identified in the section 27 declaration at a later date—the calendar year in which the relevant variation of the section 27 declaration took effect.

(2) The ***baseline period*** for an area of land in a subdivided project area is the same as the baseline period of the area of land in the original project area.

(3) The ***baseline period*** for an area of land in a transferring project area is the same as the baseline period for that area under the former determination for that area.

(4) If capacity building fire management has been conducted within an area of land and that area is not a transferring project area, the ***baseline period*** for that area of land is the period of 20 calendar years that ends immediately before:

(a) if the time period between the start date and end date of the capacity building fire management is 6 calendar years or fewer—the calendar year in which the capacity building fire management began, or

(b) if the time period between the start date and end date of the capacity building fire management is more than 6 calendar years— the calendar year that is 6 years before the end date of the capacity fire building management.

8 Updates to external documents as in force from time to time

(1) If this instrument makes provision in relation to a matter by applying, adopting or incorporating a matter contained in another instrument or writing as in force from time to time, an updated version of that instrument or writing is only taken to be in force if, when published, it includes or is accompanied by:

(a) a document stating the reasons why the document was republished in an updated form and an outline of the process that was undertaken when updating the document; and
(b) if advice was obtained from the Emissions Reduction Assurance Committee in relation to the update—a copy of the advice.

(2) If an updated version of an instrument or writing is published but does not satisfy the requirements in subsection (1), the earlier version of that instrument or writing is taken to continue in force.

9 Factors and parameters from external sources

(1) If a calculation in this instrument includes a factor or parameter that is defined or calculated by reference to another instrument or writing, the factor or parameter to be used for a reporting period is the factor or parameter referred to in, or calculated by reference to, the instrument or writing as in force at the end of the reporting period.

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply if:
(a) this instrument specifies otherwise; or
(b) it is not possible to define or calculate the factor or parameter by reference to the instrument or writing as in force at the end of the reporting period.

Part 2— Savanna sequestration projects

10 Savanna sequestration projects

(1) For the purposes of paragraph 106(1)(a) of the Act, this instrument applies to an offsets project that:
(a) involves undertaking savanna fire management with both of the following objectives:
(i) removing carbon dioxide from the atmosphere by sequestering more carbon (in living biomass or dead organic matter) than was sequestered during the baseline period;
(ii) avoiding the emission of methane and nitrous oxide from the burning of savannas, compared to the emissions during the baseline period; and
(b) does not result in an increase in:
(i) greenhouse gas emissions from other any other source; or
(ii) the rate of decomposition of organic carbon; and
(c) is carried out on a savanna that is in either or both of the following:
(i) the high rainfall zone;
(ii) the low rainfall zone; and
(d) can reasonably be expected to result in eligible carbon abatement.

(2) A project covered by subsection (1) is a ***savanna sequestration project***.

(3) This instrument does not apply to an offsets project if that offsets project has been or could be covered by a savanna emissions avoidance determination.

Note: The *Carbon Credits (Carbon Farming Initiative—Savanna Fire Management—Emissions Avoidance) Methodology Determination 2025* covers offsets projects that involve undertaking savanna fire management with the sole objective of avoiding the emission of methane and nitrous oxide from the burning of savannas, compared to the emissions during the baseline period.

Part 3—Project requirements

Division 1—General

11 Operation of this Part

(1) For the purposes of paragraph 106(1)(b) of the Act, this Part sets out requirements that must be met for a savanna sequestration project to be an eligible offsets project.

(2) Division 6 specifies:
(a) for the purposes of subparagraph 27(4A)(a)(ii) of the Act, requirements in lieu of the newness requirement for savanna sequestration projects; and
(b) for the purposes of subparagraph 27(4A)(b)(ii) of the Act, a requirement in lieu of the regulatory additionality requirement for savanna sequestration projects.

(3) For the purposes of paragraph 69(2)(b) of the Act, Division 7 specifies crediting periods for certain projects.

Division 2—Project area

12 Requirement to be in high or low rainfall zone

A project area must not include an area of land that is in neither the high rainfall zone nor the low rainfall zone.

13 Requirement to maintain vegetation fuel types

(1) A project area or a project area part must include an area of land that contains a vegetation fuel type at the relevant date.

(2) A project area or a project area part:
(a) must continue to include an area of land that contains a vegetation fuel type; or
(b) if the project area or part does not continue to include an area of land that contains a vegetation fuel type—must be removed from the project in accordance with section 16 as soon as practicable (and no later than the end of the relevant reporting period).

(3) In this section:

relevant date means the date of the section 22 application, section 29 application or section 128 application in which the project area or part is first identified.

relevant reporting period means the reporting period during which:

(a) the project area or part does not continue to include an area of land that contains a vegetation fuel type; or

(b) the project proponent becomes aware that the project area or part does not include an area of land that contains a vegetation fuel type.

14 Requirement to manage relevant weed species

(1) A project area or a project area part must be clear of all relevant weed species at the relevant date.

(2) A project area or a project area part:

(a) must continue to be clear of all relevant weed species; or

(b) if the project area or part later contains a relevant weed species:

(i) must be treated appropriately within 18 months of the relevant weed species being first detected in the project area or part and continue to be treated appropriately each calendar year until the relevant weed species is eradicated in the area or part; or

(ii) must be removed from the project in accordance with section 16 as soon as practicable (and no later than the end of the reporting period during which the relevant weed species was first detected in the area or part).

(3) For the purposes of subsection (1), a transferring project area, or a project area part of such an area, is taken to be clear of all relevant weed species at the relevant date if all known areas of relevant weed species in that project area or part were treated appropriately within the 12-month period preceding the relevant date.

(4) For the purposes of subsection (1), a project area or a project area part of a restarting transferring project is taken to be clear of all relevant weed species at the relevant date if all known areas of relevant weed species in that project area or part were treated appropriately within the 12-month period preceding the relevant date.

(5) For the purposes of this section, a project area or a project area part containing a relevant weed species is treated appropriately if:

(a) the relevant weed species in that project area or part is treated with a herbicide to kill all aboveground biomass of that weed species or subject to mechanical removal to destroy the aboveground biomass of that weed species; and

(b) that treatment or removal is carried out in accordance with any relevant law of the Commonwealth, a State or a Territory.

(6) For the purposes of this section, a relevant weed species is taken to be eradicated in a project area or a project area part when it has not been detected in that area or part for at least 24 months.

(7) In this section, ***relevant date*** means the date of the section 22 application, section 29 application or section 128 application in which the project area or part is first identified.

15 Project area not to contain previously removed areas

A project area or a project area part must not include an area of land that was previously part of the project, or previously part of another project under this instrument or a savanna fire management determination, but was removed in accordance with paragraphs 13(2)(b) or 14(2)(b) (or an equivalent provision of the savanna fire management determination).

16 Variations to project areas

(1) Any variation of the section 27 declaration of a savanna sequestration project in relation to the identification of the project area or areas after the start of the crediting period must be for one or more of the following only:

(a) to add an additional project area;

(b) to remove an entire project area and replace it with subdivided project areas;

(c) to remove an entire project area and not replace it.

Note: A project area cannot be increased in size. To remove part of a project area from the project, the project area must first be subdivided so that the area to be removed now constitutes the whole of a (smaller) project area.

(2) For the purposes of this instrument, if:

(a) a project area (the ***original project area***) is divided into two or more smaller project areas; and

(b) the area made up of the areas of land covered by those smaller project areas, when taken together, is identical to the area of land covered by the original project area;

each smaller project area is a ***subdivided project area***.

Division 3—Project activity

17 Requirement to undertake savanna fire management

(1) The project proponent must undertake savanna fire management by undertaking planned burning in each project area each calendar year.

(2) The planned burning must be undertaken each year in such a way that the combination of:

(a) the pattern of planned and unplanned burning (if any) in all previous calendar years since the project commenced; and

(b) the planned burning undertaken in that calendar year (if any); and
(c) the planned burning that is proposed to be undertaken for the remainder of the permanence obligation period for the project;

in the project area together demonstrate a program of burning that:

(d) meets the objectives referred to in paragraph 10(1)(a); and
(e) could reasonably be expected to ensure that the amount of carbon sequestered in savanna in the project area does not decrease significantly over the permanence obligation period for the project.

(3) A failure to undertake planned burning in a particular project area in a particular calendar year is not, of itself, a contravention of subsection (1) if the failure resulted from circumstances beyond the project proponent's reasonable control.

(4) If a project area is divided into 2 or more subdivided project areas on a particular date, for the purposes of this section, planned burning that was undertaken in any part of the original project area prior to that date may be treated as having been undertaken in any of the subdivided project areas.

Note: In monitoring whether a project continues to meet the requirements of section 17, the Regulator will consider a range of information, including the project management plan and other information included in an offsets report under subsection 36(2) and the information in any SavCAM reports relating to the project.

Division 4—Project management plan

18 Requirement to prepare plan

(1) For each savanna sequestration project, the project proponent must, each calendar year, prepare a project management plan or plans that cover all project areas for that project.

(2) A ***project management plan*** is a document that describes the planned burning that is intended to be undertaken in a project area for that year.

(3) A project management plan that relates to a particular project area must be prepared before commencing planned burning in that project area in the year to which the plan relates.

Note: The Savanna Fire Management Methods (2025) Technical Guidance Document may contain recommended guidelines for project management plans. A project proponent may, but is not required to, prepare project management plans in accordance with such guidelines.

19 Updating or revising plan

(1) A project management plan may be revised or updated throughout the year to which it relates.

(2) Any revision or update of the project management plan must include the date of the revision or update.

Division 5—Vegetation fuel type map

20 Requirement to create and validate vegetation fuel type map

For each savanna sequestration project, the project proponent must create and validate a vegetation fuel type map for each project area (whether the project area was identified in the section 22 application or section 128 application, or was subsequently added to the project in accordance with a section 29 application):

(a) in accordance with the Savanna Fire Management Methods (2025) Technical Guidance Document; and

(b) before the project proponent submits the first offsets report under this instrument relating to the project area.

21 Revising vegetation fuel type map

(1) If the project proponent becomes aware that the vegetation fuel type map:

(a) classifies a mapping unit as a vegetation fuel type when, in accordance with the Savanna Fire Management Methods (2025) Technical Guidance Document, it should be classified as ineligible; or

(b) classifies a mapping unit as one particular vegetation fuel type when, in accordance with the Savanna Fire Management Methods (2025) Technical Guidance Document, it should be classified as another vegetation fuel type;

the project proponent must revise the vegetation fuel type map accordingly.

(2) If the project proponent becomes aware that the vegetation fuel type map classifies a mapping unit as ineligible when, in accordance with the Savanna Fire Management Methods (2025) Technical Guidance Document, it should be classified as a vegetation fuel type, the project proponent may revise the vegetation fuel type map accordingly.

(3) A vegetation fuel type map revised in accordance with this section must be validated in accordance with the Savanna Fire Management Methods (2025) Technical Guidance Document.

Note: The Savanna Fire Management Methods (2025) Technical Guidance Document may require validation of the entire vegetation fuel type map even if the area of land represented by the mapping unit or units that are being revised is only part of the area covered by that vegetation fuel type map.

(4) A revision and validation in accordance with this section must be done in accordance with the Savanna Fire Management Methods (2025) Technical Guidance Document and be completed:

(a) in the case of a revision required by subsection (1)—before submitting an offsets report for the reporting period in which the project proponent becomes aware of the matter referred to in that subsection; or

(b) in any other case—before submitting an offsets report for the first reporting period for which the revised map is used.

22 Vegetation fuel type map for subdivided project area

(1) This section applies if:
  (a) a vegetation fuel type map for a particular project area has been created and validated, or revised and validated, as the case requires, in accordance with this instrument; and
  (b) the project area is divided into 2 or more subdivided project areas.

(2) The vegetation fuel type map for the original project area is taken:
  (a) to be a single map that relates to each subdivided project area; and
  (b) to have been created and validated, or revised and validated, as the case requires, in accordance with this instrument.

Division 6—Newness and additionality

23 Requirement in lieu of newness requirement

(1) For the purposes of subparagraph 27(4A)(a)(ii) of the Act, the requirement in lieu of the newness requirement for a savanna sequestration project is the requirement in subsection (2).

(2) Each project area for the project:
  (a) must be a transferring project area; or
  (b) must not have had any project covered by a savanna fire management determination or by this instrument undertaken in any part of the project area; or
  (c) if the project area has had a project covered by a savanna fire management determination or by this instrument undertaken in any part of the project area—must not have had any Australian carbon credit units issued in relation to any part of the project area while the project was covered by any such methodology determination.

Modification of operation of some provisions of this instrument if paragraph (2)(c) is met

Note: For a project area that meets the requirement of paragraph (2)(c), some provisions of this instrument will operate in a modified manner to account for the project that has been previously undertaken. Subsection (3) sets out these modifications.

(3) For a project area that meets the requirement of paragraph (2)(c):
  (a) for the purposes of subsection 13(3), disregard the section 22 application or the section 29 application in which the project area referred to in paragraph (2)(c) was first identified; and
  (b) for the purposes of subsection 26(1), disregard the project referred to in paragraph (2)(c); and
  (c) for the purposes of the following:

(i) paragraph 3(1)(a) of Schedule 1;
(ii) paragraph 3(1)(a) of Schedule 2;

disregard any values that might have been calculated in relation to the project area referred to in paragraph (2)(c).

24 Requirement in lieu of additionality requirement

(1) For the purposes of subparagraph 27(4A)(b)(ii) of the Act, the requirement in lieu of the regulatory additionality requirement for a savanna sequestration project is the requirement in subsection (2).

(2) A project area for the project must not include an area of land if fire management for the primary purpose of either or both of the following is required to be carried out by or under a law of the Commonwealth, a State or a Territory on that land:
(a) reducing emissions from fire;
(b) sequestering carbon in living biomass or dead organic matter.

Division 7—Projects that include transferring project areas

25 Simplified outline of this Division

This Division is relevant to a savanna sequestration project if it contains a project area that was previously part of either a project covered by a savanna emissions avoidance determination or another project covered by this instrument. Such a project area is a transferring project area.

There are several ways of moving a transferring project area from its original project to another project that is covered by this instrument.

Moving project areas between savanna sequestration projects

A project area may be moved from one savanna sequestration project to another savanna sequestration project in accordance with section 23 of the CFI Rule. The project's crediting period would be adjusted in accordance with section 53 of the CFI Rule.

Moving project areas from emissions avoidance project to sequestration project

If the original project is an emissions avoidance project covered by a savanna fire management determination, there are several options.

● One option is to apply to move all of the original project's project areas onto a project covered by this instrument, in accordance with section 30A of the CFI Rule. This would involve seeking revocation of the original project's section 27 declaration.

● Another option is to apply to move only some of the original project's project areas onto a project covered by this instrument, in accordance with section 30B of the CFI Rule. This would involve seeking a variation of the original project's section 27 declaration to remove the transferring project area or areas.

In either case, a new savanna sequestration project would need to be declared as an eligible offsets project. The new project would have a new crediting period and would be a restarting transferring project.

Projects that contain transferring project areas

Some provisions of this instrument apply special rules to projects that contain transferring project areas and apply differently to continuing transferring projects. These provisions are principally set out in this Division.

26 Meaning of *transferring project area* and related definitions

(1) A project area for a savanna sequestration project is a ***transferring project area*** if, immediately before it was a project area for a project covered by this instrument, it was a project area for:
  (a) a project covered by a savanna emissions avoidance determination; or
  (b) a different project covered by this instrument.

Note: Subsection (1) is modified in some cases if the requirement in lieu of the newness requirement set out in paragraph 23(2)(c) was met. See paragraph 23(3)(b).

(2) The methodology determination that applied to the project to which the transferring project area most recently belonged is the ***former determination*** for the transferring project area.

(3) A savanna sequestration project is a ***restarting transferring project*** if:
  (a) when the project was first declared eligible, one or more of its project areas was a transferring project area; and
  (b) the former determination for each transferring project area was a savanna emissions avoidance determination; and
  (c) before declaring the project an eligible offsets project, the Regulator either revoked the section 27 declaration of the project to which each transferring project area previously belonged, or amended it to remove each transferring project area.

27 Requirements for projects with transferring project areas

Projects that have a transferring project area

(1) If one or more project areas of a savanna sequestration project are transferring project areas, for each such project area, the following must be consecutive years:

(a) the final calendar year for which the project area was reported on under the former determination for the project area;
(b) the first calendar year for which the project area was reported on under this instrument.

Restarting transferring projects

(2) A restarting transferring project must be declared eligible in accordance with the process set out in section 30A or 30B of the CFI Rule.

Modification of certain definitions for restarting transferring projects

(3) For a restarting transferring project, the reference to the date the project was declared an eligible offsets project in the definitions of ***Savanna Fire Management High Rainfall Zone spatial data layer*** and ***Savanna Fire Management Low Rainfall Zone spatial data layer*** is taken to be a reference to the date the project was declared an eligible offsets project under the former determination.

Project areas

(4) When a relevant decision on a transferring project area is made, the requirement in subsection 13(1) does not apply to an area of land within the transferring project area if the relevant application indicates that the area of land will be removed from the project in accordance with section 16.

(5) When a relevant decision on a transferring project area is made, the requirement in subsection 14(1) does not apply to an area of land within the transferring project area if the relevant application indicates that the area of land will be removed from the project in accordance with section 16.

(6) When a relevant decision on a transferring project area is made, the requirement in section 15 that a project area must not include an area that was previously part of the project, or previously part of another project under this instrument or a savanna fire management determination, but was removed in accordance with paragraph 13(1)(b) or 14(1)(b) (or an equivalent provision of a savanna fire management determination) does not apply to an area of land within the transferring project area if the relevant application indicates that the area of land will be removed from the project in accordance with section 16.

(7) In this section:

relevant application means a section 22 application, a section 29 application or an application under section 128 of the Act.

relevant decision on a transferring project area means a decision on a relevant application that would result in a transferring project area becoming a project area, or part of a project area, of a project covered by this instrument.

28 Crediting period for projects that include restarting transferring project areas

Note: Subsection 69(2) of the Act sets out the basic rule for the crediting period for a project. Generally, a project covered by this instrument will have the crediting period of 25 years specified in paragraph 69(2)(a) of the Act. Under paragraph 69(2)(b) of the Act, if another period is specified in the applicable methodology determination for the project, that period is the project's crediting period. This section specifies a shorter period for restarting transferring projects.

For restructured projects, see section 57 of the Act and section 53 of the CFI Rule for adjustments to the crediting period resulting from the restructure. In any other case, see section 69 of the Act for the crediting period.

(1) For the purposes of paragraph 69(2)(b) of the Act, the period specified for the crediting period for a restarting transferring project is 25 years minus the period of time for which the project area was reported on while covered by the former determination and any other savanna emissions avoidance determination, as calculated in accordance with subsection 2.

(2) For the purposes of subsection (1), the period of time for which the project area was reported on while covered by the former determination and any other savanna emissions avoidance determination is the time between:

(a) 1 January 2015 or the start time of the crediting period for the project under the former determination, whichever is the later; and

(b) the date that the project became a restarting transferring project under this instrument.

28A Vegetation fuel type map for transferring project area

(1) This section applies if:

(a) a project area for a savanna sequestration project is a transferring project area; and

(b) a vegetation map or a vegetation fuel type map has been created and validated for the transferring project area in accordance with the former determination for that area.

(2) The map is taken to be a vegetation fuel type map for the project area that has been created and validated in accordance with this instrument, and the pixels of the map are taken to be mapping units.

(3) For the purposes of this instrument, a reference to a vegetation class on a map that was created under a savanna emissions avoidance determination is taken to be a reference to the corresponding vegetation fuel type, in accordance with the Savanna Fire Management Methods (2025) Technical Guidance Document.

Division 8—Project applications

29 Information to include in section 22, 29 and 128 applications

(1) If one or more project areas of a savanna sequestration project will be transferring project areas, the section 22 application, section 29 application or section 128 application must include:
  (a) a statement of that fact; and
  (b) the identity of the transferring project areas; and
  (c) the unique project identifiers for the projects from which the project areas will be transferring.

(2) If one or more project areas of a savanna sequestration project is an area in which capacity building fire management is conducted, the section 22 application or section 29 application must include:
  (a) a statement of that fact; and
  (b) the identity of the capacity building fire management areas; and
  (c) details of the capacity building fire management carried out in each area; and
  (d) any relevant fire permits, burning records or reports to relevant bodies, and any other evidence that demonstrates the capacity building fire management has taken place.

Part 4—Net abatement amount

Division 1—Preliminary

30 Operation of this Part

For the purposes of paragraph 106(1)(c) of the Act, this Part specifies the method for working out the net abatement amount for a reporting period for a savanna sequestration project that is an eligible offsets project.

31 Simplified outline of this Part

This instrument accounts for carbon abatement from undertaking savanna fire management. Carbon abatement is achieved through the avoidance of emitting greenhouse gases into the atmosphere and removing carbon dioxide from the atmosphere by sequestering carbon in living biomass and dead organic matter in savannas.

A project covered by this instrument is a sequestration offsets project, and as such is subject to the obligations under the Act that relate to the permanence period.

To ascertain the net abatement amount in relation to a reporting period for a savanna sequestration project, the project proponent must calculate the adjusted

contributions from emissions avoidance and from sequestration of carbon each calendar year that ends during the reporting period and add these together. These calculations must be performed using SavCAM.

If the project has 2 or more project areas, adjusted contributions to the net abatement amount must be calculated separately for each project area and added together.

When calculating the contribution to the net abatement amount from emissions avoidance, SavCAM calculations account for emissions for all fuel classes (that is, grass fuel, fine fuel, coarse fuel, and heavy fuel and the fire impacted proportion of living biomass). In contrast, when calculating the contribution to the net abatement amount from sequestration, SavCAM calculations account for living biomass and dead organic matter that consists of coarse fuel and heavy fuel.

32 Use of SavCAM

If a calculation is undertaken using SavCAM for the purposes of this instrument, SavCAM must be used in accordance with any guidance material on the SavCAM website.

33 Overview of gases accounted for in abatement calculations

The following table provides an overview of the emissions sources and carbon pools, and the associated greenhouse gases, that are relevant to working out the net abatement amount for a savanna sequestration project.

Overview of gases accounted for in abatement calculations

Item	Relevant carbon pool or emission source		Greenhouse gas
1	Emission source	Fire	Methane (CH_4) Nitrous oxide (N_2O)
2	Carbon pool	Living biomass Dead organic matter	Carbon Dioxide (CO_2)

Division 2—Calculation of net abatement amount

34 The net abatement amount, *A*

(1) For the purposes of paragraph 106(1)(c) of the Act, the net abatement amount for a reporting period, in tonnes CO_2-e, is, subject to subsection (2), given by the following equation:

$A = \sum_{y=1}^{N} (A_{EA,adj,y} + A_{Seq,adj,y})$	equation 1

where:

A is the net abatement amount for a project area for a reporting period.

y is a calendar year that ends during the reporting period.

N is the number of calendar years that end during the reporting period (1, 2, 3, 4 or 5).

$A_{EA,adj,y}$ is the adjusted contribution to the net abatement amount from emissions avoidance for calendar year *y*, in tonnes CO_2-e, and:

(a) is calculated using SavCAM; or

(b) is given by the amount $A_{EA,adj}$ as calculated for calendar year *y* in accordance with Schedule 1.

Note: For the purposes of paragraph (b), see section 2 of Schedule 1.

$A_{Seq,adj,y}$ is the adjusted contribution to the net abatement amount from sequestration of carbon in living biomass or dead organic matter for calendar year *y*, in tonnes CO_2-e, and:

(a) is calculated using SavCAM; or

(b) is given by the amount ASeq,adj as calculated for calendar year y in accordance with Schedule 2.

Note: For the purposes of paragraph (b), see section 2 of Schedule 2.

Adjustments to calculations—multiple project areas

(2) If a project includes more than one project area, the net abatement amount for the project is ascertained by:

(a) calculating a value of *A* in tonnes CO_2-e in accordance with equation 1 for each project area individually; and

(b) summing the values so calculated.

Part 5—Reporting, record-keeping, monitoring and notification requirements

Division 1—Offsets report requirements

35 Operation of this Division

For the purposes of paragraph 106(3)(a) of the Act, this Division sets out information that must be included in an offsets report about a savanna sequestration project that is an eligible offsets project.

Note: Other reporting requirements are set out in the CFI Rule.

36 Information that must be included in offsets reports

(1) For each project area reported on, the offsets report must include the following:

(a) a statement that the project area was not varied, and did not result from a project area that was varied, other than in accordance with section 16;
(b) if the project area was added to the project as the result of a variation to the section 27 declaration and is being reported on for the first time—a statement of that fact;
(c) if the project area is a subdivided project area that is first reported on during that reporting period:
(i) a statement of that fact; and
(ii) the date on which the relevant variation of the section 27 declaration took effect;
(d) a copy of the following (as produced by SavCAM for the reporting period):
(i) each abatement report;
(ii) if the project area is a subdivided project area that is first reported on during the reporting period—the subdivision report;
(e) if the project proponent is required to monitor the project area in accordance with section 40—the results of the monitoring;
(f) if the project proponent is not required to monitor the project area in accordance with section 40—a statement as to whether, to the best of the project proponent's knowledge, any relevant weed species is present in the project area;
(g) a declaration to the effect that the density of livestock in the project area has not increased as a consequence of the project;
(h) if relevant weed species are eradicated from an area—a map of the area impacted by relevant weed species and evidence that the weeds were permanently removed from that area.

(2) For each project area being reported on, and for each calendar year of the reporting period, the offsets report must include the following:
(a) if planned burning was undertaken:

(i) a statement of that fact; and
(ii) a description of the location, timing and extent of that planned burning; and
(iii) an indication of whether, and the extent to which, that planned burning satisfied section 17;

(b) if planned burning was not undertaken:
(i) a statement of that fact; and
(ii) the reasons why planned burning was not undertaken;

(c) a copy of:
(i) the project management plan that was prepared for the year; and
(ii) if the project management plan was revised or updated during the year—either the revisions or updates, or the revised or updated plan;

(d) the baseline carbon stock and carbon stock at the end of the calendar year for each project area, as calculated in accordance with SavCAM.

(3) If the project proponent was required or elected, under Division 5 of Part 3, to create or revise a vegetation fuel type map during the reporting period, the offsets report must include the following:
(a) a statement of that fact;
(b) a description of which map or maps were revised, the date of revision for each map and the area covered by each map;
(c) for each such map:
(i) a copy of the map that was created and validated or revised and (if necessary) validated in accordance with that Division; and
(ii) if the map was created—a map combining that map and the spatial data layers showing in which rainfall zone or zones each area to which the map relates is located; and
(iii) if the map was revised—a statement of the reasons for which the map was revised; and
(iv) in either case—any ERF audit report relating to the validation of the map.

(4) If, during the reporting period, any project area (including a subdivided project area) was removed from the project as a result of section 13 or 14, the offsets report must include, for each such project area:
(a) a statement of that fact; and
(b) a description of each area removed and the date of removal each map area; and
(c) the portion of the cumulative net abatement amount that was attributable to sequestration in the removed project area up to the end of the year before the project area was removed, as calculated in accordance with section 10 of Schedule 2.

(5) If, in the circumstances described in paragraph 9(2)(b), a factor or parameter is defined or calculated for a reporting period by reference to an instrument or writing as in force from time to time, the offsets report about the project for the

reporting period must include the following information for the factor or parameter:

(a) the versions of the instrument or writing used;
(b) the start and end dates of each use;
(c) the reasons why it was not possible to define or calculate the factor or parameter by reference to the instrument or writing as in force at the end of the reporting period.

(6) If, during the reporting period, a relevant weed species is detected in any project area, the offsets report must include, for each such project area:

(a) a statement of that fact; and
(b) the location of weed-affected areas in geospatial format; and
(c) evidence of when and how the weed species was first treated; and
(d) evidence of continuing treatment of the weed species; and
(e) if and when the weed species is eradicated, a statement of that fact and evidence to support that fact; and
(f) if any area if removed form a project because of the detection of weed species, details of that removal.

(7) For the purposes of this section, ***ERF audit report*** has the same meaning as it has in the *National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Act 2007*.

Division 2—Record-keeping requirements

37 Operation of this Division

For the purposes of paragraph 106(3)(c) of the Act, this Division sets out record-keeping requirements for a savanna sequestration project that is an eligible offsets project.

Note: Other record-keeping requirements are set out in the CFI Rule.

38 Record-keeping requirements

The project proponent must retain records of:

(a) each SavCAM record-keeping report; and
(b) all data files that were used when calculating the net abatement amount.

Division 3— Monitoring requirements

39 Operation of this Division

For the purposes of paragraph 106(3)(d) of the Act, this Division sets out monitoring requirements for a savanna sequestration project that is an eligible offsets project.

Note: Other monitoring requirements are set out in the CFI Rule.

40 Monitoring requirements

The project proponent for a savanna sequestration project must comply with the monitoring requirements set out in the following table in accordance with the instructions given in the table.

Monitoring requirements

Item	Requirement	How monitoring must be done	Other instructions
1	The project proponent must monitor for the presence of each relevant weed species in each project area.	The monitoring must be done: (a) using the methods specified in the Savanna Fire Management Methods (2025) Technical Guidance Document for the weed species; and (b) at the frequencies ascertained in accordance with: (i) if the Relevant Weeds Risk spatial data layer is available—that data layer; (ii) in any other case—the Savanna Fire Management Methods (2025) Technical Guidance Document; for the weed species and the area of land that constitutes the project area.	Monitoring of a particular weed species in accordance with this item is required only if the Savanna Fire Management Methods (2025) Technical Guidance Document specifies one or more methods for monitoring for the weed species for the purposes of this item.

Division 4—Notification requirements

41 Operation of this Division

For the purposes of paragraph 80(1)(b) of the Act, this Division sets out notification requirements for a savanna sequestration project that is an eligible offsets project.

42 Notification requirements

If a relevant weed species is detected in a project area for the first time, the project proponent must notify the Regulator, within 60 days of becoming aware of the detection of the weed species, of the date of the detection and the name of the weed species detected.

Part 6—Partial reporting

43 Partial reporting

For the purposes of section 77A of the Act, an overall project may only be divided into parts that consist of one or more whole project areas.

Schedule 1—Emissions avoidance—calculation of adjusted contribution to net abatement amount for a calendar year

Division 1—Preliminary

1 Simplified outline of this Schedule

First, the contribution to the net abatement amount for the project area from emissions avoidance in the project area for the calendar year, A_{EA}, is calculated. This is calculated as the difference between the mean annual emissions from savanna burning over the baseline period, and the emissions from savanna burning during that year.

Then, from A_{EA}, the adjusted contribution to the net abatement amount for the calendar year, $A_{EA,adj}$, is calculated. The adjustment manages the risk of the project containing some years in which emissions are higher than the mean annual baseline emissions, and involves apportioning the amount A_{EA} between the adjusted contribution $A_{EA,adj}$ and an 'uncertainty buffer'. Generally, the uncertainty buffer starts at zero (unless the project area is a transferring project area). The uncertainty buffer is capped at a maximum, $B_{U,Cap}$, which is equal to 5 per cent of the mean annual baseline emissions. The uncertainty buffer is subtracted from in years in which A_{EA} is less than zero. For years in which A_{EA} is greater than zero, the uncertainty buffer is generally added to, subject to its reaching the maximum, $B_{U,Cap}$.

The value of the uncertainty buffer cap, $B_{U,Cap}$, and values relating to the baseline period, are recalculated each year, and will potentially change from year to year. Changes to these values might arise, for example, if documents that are referred to as in force from time to time are modified, if the vegetation fuel type map is revised, or if project areas are divided.

Division 2— Calculations

2 Calculation of adjusted contribution to net abatement amount from emissions avoidance for a calendar year, $A_{EA,adj}$

For the purposes of paragraph (b) of the definition of $A_{EA,adj,y}$ in subsection 34(1) of this instrument, the adjusted contribution to the net abatement amount from emissions avoidance for a particular project area and for a particular calendar year, $A_{EA,adj}$, in tonnes CO_2-e, is calculated by:

(a) calculating the previous year's uncertainty buffer for the project area, $\boldsymbol{B}_{U,Prev}$, in tonnes CO_2-e, in accordance with section 3 of this Schedule; and

(b) calculating the contribution to the net abatement amount from emissions avoidance for the project area for the calendar year, $\boldsymbol{A_{EA}}$, in tonnes CO_2-e, in accordance with section 4 of this Schedule; and
(c) calculating the uncertainty buffer cap for the project area for the calendar year, $\boldsymbol{B_{U,Cap}}$, in tonnes CO_2-e, in accordance with section 5 of this Schedule; and
(d) determining which set of conditions set out in the table below is satisfied in relation to the project area for the calendar year; and
(e) calculating, in accordance with the corresponding row of the table:
    (i) the adjusted contribution to the net abatement amount from emissions avoidance for the project area and for the calendar year, $\boldsymbol{A_{EA,adj}}$, in tonnes CO_2-e; and
    (ii) the current year's uncertainty buffer for the project area, $\boldsymbol{B_{U,Curr}}$, in tonnes CO_2-e.

Calculation of adjusted contribution to net abatement amount from emissions avoidance

Item	Conditions			$A_{EA,adj}$	$B_{U,Curr}$
1	$A_{EA} \leq 0$,		$A_{EA} + B_{U,Prev} < B_{U,Cap}$	0	$A_{EA} + B_{U,Prev}$
2	$A_{EA} \leq 0$,		$A_{EA} + B_{U,Prev} \geq B_{U,Cap}$	$A_{EA} + B_{U,Prev} - B_{U,Cap}$	$B_{U,Cap}$
3	$A_{EA} > 0$, $B_{U,Prev} < 0$,	$A_{EA} + B_{U,Prev} < 0$		0	$A_{EA} + B_{U,Prev}$
4	$A_{EA} > 0$, $B_{U,Prev} < 0$,	$A_{EA} + B_{U,Prev} \geq 0$,	$0.1 \times (A_{EA} + B_{U,Prev}) < B_{U,Cap}$	$0.9 \times (A_{EA} + B_{U,Prev})$	$0.1 \times (A_{EA} + B_{U,Prev})$
5	$A_{EA} > 0$, $B_{U,Prev} < 0$,	$A_{EA} + B_{U,Prev} \geq 0$,	$0.1 \times (A_{EA} + B_{U,Prev}) \geq B_{U,Cap}$	$A_{EA} + B_{U,Prev} - B_{U,Cap}$	$B_{U,Cap}$
6	$A_{EA} > 0$, $B_{U,Prev} \geq 0$,		$(0.1 \times A_{EA}) + B_{U,Prev} < B_{U,Cap}$	$0.9 \times A_{EA}$	$(0.1 \times A_{EA}) + B_{U,Prev}$
7	$A_{EA} > 0$, $B_{U,Prev} \geq 0$,		$(0.1 \times A_{EA}) + B_{U,Prev} \geq B_{U,Cap}$	$A_{EA} + B_{U,Prev} - B_{U,Cap}$	$B_{U,Cap}$

Note 1: Division 3 of this Schedule sets out adjustments to these calculations, which apply:
- if a project area spans both rainfall zones (see section 10 of this Schedule); and
- if a project area is divided into 2 or more subdivided project areas (see section 12 of this Schedule).

Note 2: If, during a reporting period, the vegetation fuel type map is revised in accordance with section 2 of this instrument, the version of the map as in force at the end of the reporting period is used for calculations for all years of the reporting period (including for the calculation of the current year's uncertainty buffer and the uncertainty buffer cap, and amounts that relate to the baseline period). See subsection 10(1) of this instrument. However, a previous year's uncertainty buffer that was calculated on the basis of an earlier version of the vegetation fuel type map is not revised on the basis of the revised map.

3 The previous year's uncertainty buffer, $B_{U,Prev}$

(1) For the purposes of paragraph 2(a) of this Schedule, and subject to section 12 of this Schedule (which deals with subdivided project

areas), the previous year's uncertainty buffer for the project area, $B_{U,Prev}$, in tonnes CO_2-e, is:

(a) if, for the previous calendar year, an uncertainty buffer was calculated for the project area in accordance with the methodology determination that applied to the project to which the project area belonged in that year—equal to the value of the uncertainty buffer so calculated; and

(b) otherwise—equal to zero.

Note: For the purposes of paragraph (a), the uncertainty buffer might have been calculated as the current year's uncertainty buffer $B_{U,Curr}$ under this instrument or the *Carbon Credits (Carbon Farming Initiative—Savanna Fire Management—Emissions Avoidance) Methodology Determination 2025* or the *Carbon Credits (Carbon Farming Initiative—Savanna Fire Management—Emissions Avoidance) Methodology Determination 2018* or the *Carbon Credits (Carbon Farming Initiative—Savanna Fire Management—Sequestration and Emissions Avoidance) Methodology Determination 2018,* or as the amount R_y under the *Carbon Credits (Carbon Farming Initiative—Emissions Abatement through Savanna Fire Management) Methodology Determination 2015*.

(2) For the purposes of paragraph (1)(a), if the project was reported on for that year, the relevant value is the value reported in the offsets report.

Note: Paragraph (1)(a) is modified in some cases if the requirement in lieu of the newness requirement set out in paragraph 23(2)(c) of this instrument was met. See subparagraph 23(3)(c)(i) of this instrument.

4 The contribution to the net abatement amount from emissions avoidance for a calendar year, A_{EA}

For the purposes of paragraph 2(b) of this Schedule, the contribution to the net abatement amount from emissions avoidance for a project area for a calendar year, A_{EA}, in tonnes CO_2-e, is given by the following equation:

$A_{EA} = \bar{E}_B - E_F$	equation 2

where:

$\bar{E}_B$ is the mean annual baseline fire emissions for the project area, in tonnes CO_2-e—from equation 4.

E_F is the fire emissions for the project area for the calendar year, in tonnes CO_2-e, and is given by the amount E_F, calculated for that year using SavCAM.

5 The uncertainty buffer cap for a calendar year, $B_{U,Cap}$

For the purposes of paragraph 2(c) of this Schedule, the uncertainty buffer cap for the project area for a calendar year, $B_{U,Cap}$, in tonnes CO_2-e, is given by the following equation:

$B_{U,Cap} = \frac{5}{100} \times \bar{E}_B$	equation 3

where:

$\bar{E}_B$ is the mean annual baseline fire emissions for the project area, in tonnes CO_2-e—from equation 4.

6 Mean annual baseline fire emissions

For the purposes of sections 4 and 5 of this Schedule, the mean annual baseline fire emissions, $\bar{E}_B$, is given by the following equation:

$\bar{E}_B = \frac{1}{Y_B} \times \sum_{y=1}^{Y_B} E_{F,y}$	equation 4

where:

Y_B is the number of years in the baseline period for the project area (either 10, 15 or 20).

y is a calendar year of the baseline period.

$E_{F,y}$ is the fire emissions for the project area for calendar year y, in tonnes CO_2-e—calculated as E_F for that year using SavCAM.

Division 3—Adjustments to calculations

7 Adjustments resulting from project area spanning rainfall zones

If a single project area has 2 project area parts, $A_{EA,adj}$ for the project area is instead calculated by:

(a) calculating a value of $A_{EA,adj}$ in tonnes CO_2-e in accordance with this Schedule for each project area part as if it were a separate project area; and

(b) summing the values so calculated.

8 Adjustments resulting from lack of fire activity

(1) This section applies if planned burning for a project area was not undertaken in a calendar year.

(2) For that calendar year, fire emissions for the project area for the calendar year, $E_{F,}$ are taken to be equal to mean annual baseline fire emissions, $\overline{E}_B$.

9 Adjustments resulting from subdivided project areas

If a project area is divided into 2 or more subdivided project areas, then $B_{U,Prev}$ for each subdivided project area immediately after the subdivision takes effect is equal to the amount $B_{U,Prev,Subdiv}$, given by the following equation:

$B_{U,Prev,Subdiv} = \frac{\bar{E}_{B,Subdiv}}{\bar{E}_{B,Orig}} \times B_{U,Prev,Orig}$	equation 5

where:

$\overline{E}_{B,Subdiv}$ is the mean annual baseline fire emissions for the subdivided project area, $\overline{E}_B$, in tonnes CO_2-e, as calculated in accordance with section 6 of this Schedule for the subdivided project area.

$\overline{E}_{B,Orig}$ is the mean annual baseline fire emissions for the original project area, $\overline{E}_B$, in tonnes CO_2-e, as calculated in accordance with section 6 of this Schedule, for the original project area.

$B_{U,Prev,Orig}$ is the previous year's uncertainty buffer for the original project area, $B_{U,Prev}$, as given by subsection 3(1) of this Schedule, as if the project area had not been divided.

Schedule 2— Sequestration—calculation of adjusted contribution to net abatement amount for a calendar year

Division 1—Preliminary

1 Simplified outline of this Schedule

Proponents will be required to calculate the adjusted contribution to the net abatement amount for the project area from sequestration of carbon in living biomass or dead organic matter, or both, for calendar year y of the reporting period, $A_{Seq,adj,y}$ in equation 1, using SavCAM or calculated in accordance with this Schedule. The following provides an explanation of how this is calculated.

First, the contribution to the net abatement amount from sequestration ASeq, in living biomass and dead organic matter is calculated. For the first calendar year, ASeq, is the carbon stock at the end of the calendar year minus the mean carbon stock during the baseline period. For subsequent reporting years, the contribution to net abatement for a calendar year will be the carbon stock carbon at the end of the calendar year minus the carbon stock of the previous calendar year.

Then, from the amount ASeq, the adjusted contribution to the net abatement amount, ASeq,adj, is calculated. This calculation involves decreasing ASeq by any negative abatement that was carried over from the previous calendar year. The amount so calculated is further decreased by an amount that is applied in lieu of the risk of reversal buffer number and the permanence period discount number that ordinarily apply when the unit entitlement for a sequestration offsets project is calculated under section 16 of the Act. For projects that are covered by this instrument, these numbers are equal to zero as a result of the CFI Rule. To compensate for this, the contribution to the net abatement amount from sequestration is adjusted using a sequestration buffer that corresponds to the risk of reversal buffer and the permanence period discount number that ordinarily apply to sequestration offsets projects under the Act. (The contribution to the net abatement amount from emissions avoidance is not adjusted.)

Values relating to the baseline period are re calculated each year and will potentially change from year to year. Changes to these values will arise, for example, if documents that are referred to as in force from time to time are modified, if the vegetation fuel type map is revised, or if project areas are divided.

Division 2— Calculations

2 Calculation of adjusted contribution to net abatement amount from sequestration of carbon in carbon in living biomass or dead organic matter for a calendar year, $A_{Seq,adj}$

For the purposes of paragraph (b) of the definition of $A_{Seq,adj,y}$ in subsection 34(1) of this instrument, the adjusted contribution to the net abatement amount from sequestration for a particular project area and for a particular calendar year, $A_{Seq,adj}$, in tonnes CO_2-e, is calculated by:

(a) calculating the previous year's carry-over amount for the project area, $\Delta C_{Seq,Prev}$, in tonnes CO_2-e, in accordance with section 3 of this Schedule; and

(b) calculating the contribution to the net abatement amount from sequestration for the project area for the calendar year, A_{Seq}, in tonnes CO_2-e, in accordance with section 4 of this Schedule; and

(c) determining the sequestration buffer, B_{Seq}, in accordance with section 5 of this Schedule; and

(d) determining which set of conditions set out in the table below is satisfied in relation to the project area for the calendar year; and

(e) calculating, in accordance with the corresponding row of the table:

(i) the adjusted contribution to the net abatement amount from sequestration for the project area and for the calendar year, $A_{Seq,adj}$, in tonnes CO_2-e; and

(ii) the current year's carry-over amount for the project area, $\Delta C_{Seq,Curr}$, in tonnes CO_2-e.

Calculation of adjusted contribution to net abatement amount from sequestration

Item	Conditions	$A_{Seq,adj}$	$\Delta C_{Seq,Curr}$
1	$A_{Seq} + \Delta C_{Seq,Prev} \geq 0$	$(1 - B_{Seq}) \times (A_{Seq} + \Delta C_{Seq,Prev})$	0
2	$A_{Seq} + \Delta C_{Seq,Prev} < 0$	0	$A_{Seq} + \Delta C_{Seq,Prev}$

Note 1: Division 3 of this Schedule sets out adjustments to these calculations, which apply:

- if a project area spans both rainfall zones (see section 8 of this Schedule); and
- if, between the start of the crediting period and the end of the calendar year, there has been no relevant fire activity in the project area (see section 9 of this Schedule); and
- if a project area is divided into 2 or more subdivided project areas (see section 10 of this Schedule).

Note 2: If, during a reporting period, the vegetation fuel type map is revised in accordance with section 21 of this instrument, the version of the map as in force at the end of the reporting period is used for calculations for all years of the reporting period (including for the calculation of amounts that relate to the baseline period). See subsection 10(1) of this instrument. However, a previous year's carryover amount, and a previous year's value for $C_{Seq,Prev}$, are not revised on the basis of the revised map.

3 The previous year's carry-over amount, $\Delta C_{Seq,Prev}$

Note: In some years, the contribution to the net abatement amount from sequestration in living biomass or dead organic matter, A_{Seq}, might be a negative number, for example, if there has been a reversal of sequestration in the relevant year. Such negative amounts do not detract from the adjusted contribution to the net abatement amount, $A_{Seq,adj}$, nor from the net abatement amount A. However, they are carried over into the following year's calculations as the previous year's carry-over amount, $\Delta C_{Seq,Prev}$, and detract from any positive sequestration that might occur in future years. The previous year's carry-over amount will either be zero or a negative number.

(1) For the purposes of paragraph 2(a) of this Schedule, and subject to section 10 of this Schedule (which deals with subdivided project areas), the previous year's carry-over amount for the project area, $\Delta C_{Seq,Prev}$, in tonnes CO_2-e, is:
   (a) if, for the previous calendar year, the current year's carry-over amount ($\Delta C_{Seq,Curr}$) was calculated for the project area in accordance with this instrument—equal to the amount so calculated; and
   (b) in any other case—equal to zero.

(2) For the purposes of paragraph (1)(a), if the project was reported on for that year, the relevant value is the value reported in the offsets report.

Note: Paragraph (1)(a) is modified in some cases if the requirement in lieu of the newness requirement set out in paragraph 23(2)(c) of this instrument was met. See subparagraph 23(3)(c)(ii) of this instrument.

4 The contribution to the net abatement amount from sequestration for a calendar year, A_{Seq}

(1) For the first reporting year, the net carbon stock change for a project area for the calendar year is given by the following equation:

$Aseq = C_y - \bar{C}_B$	equation 6

where:

C_y is the deemed net carbon stock in the project area at the end of the calendar year, in tonnes CO_2-e—from SavCAM.

$\bar{C}_B$ is the mean baseline carbon stock, in tonnes CO_2-e—from equation 8.

(2) In subsequent reporting years, the net carbon stock change for a project area for the calendar year is given by the following equation:

$Aseq = (C_y - C_{y-1})$	equation 7

where:

C_y is the deemed net carbon stock in the project area at the end of the calendar year, in tonnes CO_2-e—from SavCAM.

C_{y-1} is the deemed net carbon stock in the project area at the end of the previous calendar year *y*-1, in tonnes CO_2-e.

5 The sequestration buffer

For the purposes of paragraph 2(c) of this Schedule, B_{Seq} is equal to:

(a) if the project is a 25-year permanence period project—0.25; and

(b) if the project is a 100-year permanence period project—0.05.

Note: The sequestration buffer, B_{Seq}, is a buffer that is applied in lieu of the risk of reversal buffer number and the permanence period discount number that would otherwise apply in relation to a sequestration offsets project under subsection 16(2) of the Act. This buffer accounts for the risk that carbon sequestered as a result of the project does not remain permanently in the landscape.

6 Mean baseline carbon stock for project

The mean annual baseline carbon stock, $\bar{C}_B$, is given by the following equation:

$\bar{C}_B = \frac{1}{Y_B} \times \sum_{y=1}^{Y_B} C_{B,y}$	equation 8

where:

Y_B is the number of years in the baseline period for the project area.

y is a calendar year of the baseline period.

$C_{B,y}$ is the carbon stock for calendar year *y*, in tonnes CO_2-e—calculated as $\bar{C}_B$ for that year from SavCAM.

Division 3— Adjustments to calculations

7 Adjustments resulting from project area spanning rainfall zones

If a single project area has 2 project area parts, $A_{Seq,adj}$ for the project area is instead calculated by:

(a) calculating a value of $A_{Seq,adj}$ in tonnes CO_2-e in accordance with this Schedule for each project area part as if it were a separate project area; and

(b) summing the values so calculated.

8 Adjustments resulting from lack of fire activity

(1) This section applies if planned burning for a project area was not undertaken in a calendar year.

(2) For that calendar year, carbon stock at the end of the calendar year C_y, is taken to be equal to carbon stock at the end of the previous year C_{y-1}.

9 Adjustments resulting from subdivided project areas

Adjustments relating to section 3 of this Schedule—previous year's carry-over amount, $\Delta C_{Seq,Prev}$

(1) If a project area is divided into 2 or more subdivided project areas, then $\Delta C_{Seq,Prev}$ for each subdivided project area immediately after the subdivision takes effect is equal to the amount $\Delta C_{Seq,Prev,Subdiv}$, given by the following equation:

$\Delta C_{Seq,Prev,Subdiv} = \frac{\bar{C}_{B,Subdiv}}{\bar{C}_{B,Orig}} \times \Delta C_{Seq,Prev,Orig}$	equation 9

where:

$\bar{C}_{B,Subdiv}$ is the mean carbon stock in the subdivided project area, in tonnes CO_2-e, and is calculated in accordance with section 7 of this Schedule over the baseline period for the subdivided project area.

$\bar{C}_{B,Orig}$ is the mean baseline carbon stock in the original project area, in tonnes CO_2-e, and is calculated in accordance with section 7 of this Schedule over the baseline period for the original project area.

$\Delta C_{Seq,Prev,Orig}$ is the previous year's carry-over amount for the original project area, $\Delta C_{Seq,Prev}$, as calculated in accordance with subsection 3(1) of this Schedule.

Adjustments relating to section 4 of this Schedule—$C_{Seq,Prev}$ in equation 14

(2) If a project area is divided into 2 or more subdivided project areas, then $C_{(y-1)}$ for each subdivided project area immediately after the subdivision takes effect is equal to the amount $C_{(y-1)Subdiv}$ given by the following equation:

$C_{(y-1),Subdiv} = \frac{\bar{C}_{BSubdiv}}{\bar{C}_{B,Orig}} \times C_{(y-1),Orig}$	equation 10

where:

$\bar{C}_{B,Subdiv}$ has the same value as in subsection (1).

$\bar{C}_{B,Orig}$ has the same value as in subsection (1).

$C_{(y1),Orig}$ is the portion of the increase in carbon stock for the original project area resulting from undertaking the project that is taken to have been achieved by the end of the year before the subdivision, $C_{(y-1)}$, as calculated in accordance with the definition of that term in subsection 4(1) of this Schedule.

10 Attribution of cumulative net abatement amount to a project area being removed from the project

(1) For the purposes of subsection 36(5) of this instrument, for the removed project area, the portion of the cumulative net abatement amount, $A_{Cumulative}$, is given by the following equation:

$A_{Cumulative} = C_{Seq,Cumulative} \times (1 - B_{Seq})$	equation 11

where:

$C_{Seq,Cumulative}$ is:

(a) for a project area other than a subdivided project area—equal to:
  (i) if a positive value of CSeq has been reported for the project area in a previous offsets report—the largest such value that has been reported; and
  (ii) otherwise—zero; and

(b) for a subdivided project area—whichever of the following is larger:
  (i) the largest positive value of CSeq (if any) that has been reported for that subdivided project area in a previous offsets report;
  (ii) the largest amount CSeq,Cumulative,Subdiv for the subdivided project area as calculated in accordance with equation 21 on the basis of all earlier project areas.

Example: For the purposes of paragraph (b), the project area might have been subdivided in accordance with subsection 14(3) of this instrument.

B_{Seq} is the sequestration buffer, determined in accordance with section 5 of this Schedule.

(2) For the purposes of subparagraph (b)(ii) of the definition of $C_{Seq,Cumulative}$ in subsection (1), and for a particular earlier project area, equation 12 is as follows:

$A_{Seq,Cumulative,Subdiv} = \frac{\bar{C}_{B,Subdiv}}{\bar{C}_{B,Earlier}} \times A_{Seq,Earlier}$	equation 12

where:

$\bar{C}_{B,,Subdiv}$ has the same value as in subsection 10(1) of this Schedule.

$\bar{C}_{B,Earlier}$ is the mean baseline carbon stock in the earlier project area, in tonnes CO_2-e, and is calculated in accordance with section 7 of this Schedule over the baseline period and for the earlier project area.

$A_{Seq,Earlier}$ is equal to the sum of A_{seq} over the period that has been previously reported for that earlier project area.

Meaning of ***earlier project area***

(3) In this section:

earlier project area, in relation to a subdivided project area, means:

(a) the original project area that was divided to produce the subdivided project area; and

(b) any project area that was previously divided, however many times, to produce the original project area.

11 Adjustments for transferring projects

(1) For projects transferring from the *Carbon Credits (Carbon Farming Initiative—Savanna Fire Management—Sequestration and Emissions Abatement) Methodology Determination 2018* to this instrument, the contribution to the net abatement amount from sequestration for a calendar year, $Aseq$, is given by the following equation:

$Aseq = C_y - \bar{C}_B - (Dseq)$	equation 13

where:

C_y is the deemed net carbon stock for the project at the end of the calendar year *y*, in tonnes CO_2-e, from SavCAM.

$\bar{C}_B$ is the mean baseline carbon stock, in tonnes CO_2-e—from equation 8.

Dseq is the sum of A_{Seq} for all years that the project reported under the *Carbon Credits (Carbon Farming Initiative—Savanna Fire Management—Sequestration and Emissions Abatement) Methodology Determination 2018*.

(2) For projects transferring from an emissions avoidance methodology determination to this instrument, the contribution to the net abatement amount from sequestration for a calendar year, $Aseq$, is given by the following equation:

$Aseq = C_y - \bar{C}_B$	equation 14

where:

C_y is the deemed net carbon stock at the end of the calendar year, in tonnes CO_2-e, from SavCAM.

$\bar{C}_B$ is the mean baseline carbon stock, in tonnes CO_2-e—from equation 8.

Schedule 3—Repeals

Carbon Credits (Carbon Farming Initiative—Savanna Fire Management—Sequestration and Emissions Avoidance) Methodology Determination 2018

1 The whole of the instrument

Repeal the instrument