

Carbon Farming Marketplace

Key Stakeholders



Across the carbon farming supply chain, many different stakeholder groups are engaged with different levels of contribution, interest and purpose. Depending on the approach and business model adopted for any given project, the scheme participant¹ for a carbon farming project will vary. In planning and implementing a carbon farming project or participating in the market, consideration needs to be given to the various needs, interests and purposes of stakeholders.

Stakeholder Map – Who’s Who

Landholders

The owner of the land on which the carbon farming project is being undertaken.

Eligible Interest Holders (EIH)

A person or organisation with a specific legal interest in the land on which a project is being undertaken. Eligible interest holders vary depending on the land title and project type and may include financial institutions, registered native title bodies, corporates, or in the case of Crown land, the relevant Minister.

Carbon Project Developers, Aggregators

Organisations and individuals who work with landholders to support the identification, creation and delivery of carbon farming opportunities. This can include aggregation services that support the process of bringing multiple sources (projects and/or methods) of carbon abatement together under one project.

Advisers

Professionals who provide advice and services to clients regarding registration, implementation and management of carbon projects. This can include legal, technical, commercial and other services to support a carbon farming opportunity.

Registries/Standard Bodies

Registries and standard bodies review carbon projects against set criteria and allow the issue and retirement of carbon offsets.

Clean Energy Regulator (CER)

The CER is responsible for regulating Australia’s carbon market through the administration of the National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting scheme and the ACCU Scheme (formally known as the Emissions Reduction Fund (ERF)). The CER is responsible for project monitoring, compliance and enforcement, and providing

transparent project and scheme information.

Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW)

DCCEEW designs and implements Australian Government policy and programs that relate to climate change. They now oversee carbon method development, following the Chubb Review. They also have oversight on greenhouse gas abatement and reporting programs, and the development of climate change policy.

Carbon Abatement Integrity Committee (Integrity Committee)

The Integrity Committee was previously known as the Emissions Reduction Assurance Committee (ERAC). The Integrity Committee is an independent statutory committee responsible for assessing, reviewing, varying and revoking carbon methods.

Brokers, Traders and Exchanges

Financial services providing advice regarding carbon market information, they also manage the transaction of ACCUs and associated activities on behalf of the scheme participant².

Carbon Credit Purchasers, End Users & Investors

Entities or individuals who purchase carbon credits (e.g. ACCUs) for compliance or voluntary reasons. This can include greenhouse gas emitting organisations seeking to reduce their net emissions by purchasing emissions offsets.

Carbon Market Institute (CMI)

CMI is an independent, member-based institute accelerating the transition to net zero emissions. CMI promotes carbon markets as a tool for decarbonising the economy, builds capacity and opportunities through engagement and education, and administers the Australian Carbon Industry Code of Conduct.

¹ This is the project proponent who has the right to carry out the project and claim the abatement under the scheme in which the project is taking place (e.g. the ACCU Scheme).

² Financial services regarding ACCUs may require an Australian Financial Services License (AFSL). It is important that the appropriate due diligence is undertaken to determine whether an AFSL is required for the specific services being provided.