

Project Eligibility Checklist

To participate in a project activity using the Emissions Reduction Fund's *Estimating soil organic carbon sequestration using measurement and models* method (the 2021 Soil Carbon Method), applicants must demonstrate eligibility under the method's requirements.

We have provided a checklist below to assist you in understanding these requirements.

Table 1: Eligibility requirements:

Requirement	Explanation	
Ownership	You can demonstrate a legal right to run a soil project and claim carbon credits (either as landowner, lease holders, or a signed authority with other landowners).	<input type="checkbox"/>
Eligible Interest Holder Consent	You can obtain consent to proceed from any persons or organisations with the activity from interest holders (banks, lenders etc). If this is not obtained before registration, the approval will be considered 'conditional'.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Native title	The land is not subject to a Native Title determination or claim. If it is subject to a determination or claim, the proponent is prepared to ensure native title holder interests can be satisfied before proceeding.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Regulatory Approvals	You need to ensure you have all relevant approvals, licences or permits that are required to carry out your new activities.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fit and Proper Person	You are recognised as a Fit and proper person to run an ERF project. The Fit and proper person test involves declaring any previous convictions or insolvencies and demonstrating capability to run a project.	<input type="checkbox"/>
No-clearing period	The area selected for has not been cleared of forest cover or drained of a wetland within the last 7 years. No forest is required to be cleared during the baseline period.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Previously agricultural land	The project area was previously used for pasture, cropping (which may include perennial woody horticulture i.e., vineyards), or bare fallow.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Organosols	The land does not contain Organosols (peat soils).	<input type="checkbox"/>
Newness	You have not commenced any site activities prior to registering the project with the ERF. (Note: baselining may commence prior to approval if the application has been <i>submitted</i>).	<input type="checkbox"/>
Legislative additionality	The activity isn't required to be carried out under a commonwealth or state law.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Permanence	You can maintain the soil carbon stocks on your land on site for either 25 or 100 years.	<input type="checkbox"/>

In addition, it is also important that the 'on-ground' practical obligations of a soil carbon project are considered.

Table 2: Practical obligations of a soil carbon project:

Obligation	Explanation	
Pest and weed management	Consistent strategy required across the landscape in line with the LMS	<input type="checkbox"/>
Local shire approvals	Consult your local Shire to determine whether the project requires any planning approvals.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Soil Sampling	The soil can be sampled (e.g., you can access the area and there are not obstacles such as rock that will prevent sampling to a depth of at least 30cm, and it is reasonably expected that soil carbon can be increased through land management activities.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ability to continue to conduct land management activities	Ensuring that you can continue your selected land management practices for the duration of your permanence period, and that land use will not change.	<input type="checkbox"/>