



FACT SHEET

WHAT INFORMATION DOES THE REGISTRY CONTAIN?

Under the legislation, the Scheme Administrator is required to maintain the registers of:

- Accredited Abatement Certificate Providers, and
- Abatement Certificates.

The content of the registers are prescribed by the *Electricity Supply Amendment (Greenhouse Gas Emission Reduction) Act 2002*.

Accredited Abatement Certificate Providers

Abatement certificate providers must first be accredited by the Scheme Administrator. Once accredited the abatement certificate provider may then apply to register abatement certificates through the Registry.

The Registry must make publicly available the following:

- the name of the accredited abatement certificate provider
- the type of certificates the accredited abatement certificate provider is entitled to create, and
- the States or Territories in which those activities took place.

The register will also contain the following information:

- the activity or activities in respect of which the accredited abatement certificate provider is accredited as an abatement certificate provider, and

- the total number of abatement certificates created by the accredited abatement certificate provider in respect of each of those activities in the previous financial year.

In respect of an abatement certificate provider whose accreditation is suspended or cancelled the following details will also be publicly available:

- the name of the person
- the type of certificates (that is, transferable or non-transferable) the person was entitled to create under the terms of the person's accreditation
- the reason or reasons why the accreditation was suspended or cancelled
- the date on which the accreditation was suspended or cancelled and, in the case of a suspension, the period of the suspension, and
- any conditions of accreditation that continue to have effect in respect of the person.

Abatement Certificates

The Scheme Administrator must also maintain a register of abatement certificates.

This register must make publicly available the following:

- the name of the person who created the abatement certificate
- the name of the current registered owner, and any previous registered owners, of the abatement certificate, and
- whether the certificate is a tradeable certificate (NGAC) or a non-tradeable certificate (LUAC).

The register will also contain the following information:

- a statement of the activity (eg Demand Side Abatement) in respect of which the abatement certificate is created
- the year in which the activity took place.

Trading

The Registry is not a trading platform. It tracks the ownership and status of a certificate at any point in time.

Where a trade in certificates has occurred outside of the Registry, whether bilaterally, through brokers or through other trading platforms, the change in ownership of those certificates is recorded on the Registry.

Legal context for this fact sheet

The Scheme Administrator has prepared this Fact Sheet as a general summary of relevant parts of:

- **the Act:** *Electricity Supply Act 1995* (as amended by the *Electricity Supply Amendment (Greenhouse Gas Emission Reduction) Act 2002*).
- **the Regulation:** *Electricity Supply (General) Regulation 2001* (as amended by the *Electricity Supply (General) Amendment (Greenhouse Gas Emission Reduction) Regulation 2002*, the *Electricity Supply (General) Amendment (Greenhouse Gas Abatement Certificate Scheme) Regulation 2003*, the *Electricity Supply (General) Amendment (Reduction of Greenhouse Gas Emissions) Regulation 2003* and the *Electricity Supply (General) Amendment (Reduction of Greenhouse Gas Emissions) Regulation 2004*).
- **the Rules:** Greenhouse Gas Benchmark Rules issued through the Department of Energy, Utilities and Sustainability and approved by the Minister for Utilities.

There are currently five Rules, addressing Compliance (Rule 1), Generation (Rule 2), Demand Side Abatement (Rule 3), Large User Abatement Certificates (Rule 4) and Carbon Sequestration (Rule 5).

This Fact Sheet should not be relied upon as a substitute for legal advice, and is designed to be read in conjunction with the above source documents.