



# Registrar Forms Guidance – Offshore Electricity Infrastructure

## Overview

This guidance has been prepared to assist applicants and licence holders in making valid applications and notifications to the Registrar under the [Offshore Electricity Infrastructure Act 2021 \(the OEI Act\)](#) and the [Offshore Electricity Infrastructure Regulations 2022 \(the Regulations\)](#).

For an application to be considered validly made, and processing to begin, the Registrar requires:

- the application to be accompanied by any information or documents required by the Act, Regulations and Invitation to Apply
- be submitted within any prescribed timeframes
- a correctly executed approved application form to be lodged
- the fee to be paid.

Further information about requirements and each application or notification type is found in the sections below.

This document has been developed as a general guide only. It is subject to, and does not replace or amend the requirements of the OEI Act and the Regulations, which should be read in conjunction with this guidance and the [Guideline: Offshore Electricity Infrastructure Licence Administration \(the Guideline\)](#).

Before relying on this material, users should carefully evaluate the accuracy, currency, completeness and relevance of the information, and obtain independent legal or other professional advice relevant to their particular circumstances. This document will be reviewed and updated as required.

Table of revisions

Effective Date	Version	Purpose	Jurisdiction
28 November 2022	1	Create the Registrar Forms Guidance.	Cth
20 January 2023	2	Update to website links and minor typographical corrections.	Cth

**Please note this version has been superseded.**



## Contents

Registrar Forms Guidance – Offshore Electricity Infrastructure.....	1
Overview.....	1
General Application Guidance .....	3
Submission details .....	3
Approved manner and form .....	3
Signatures – execution of Registrar forms.....	3
Privacy statement .....	6
Foreign Investment Review Board.....	6
Application Content Requirements.....	8
Feasibility Licence .....	8



## General Application Guidance

### Submission details

For details on how to submit your application please refer to [www.offshoreregistrar.gov.au](http://www.offshoreregistrar.gov.au).

Applicants will receive written confirmation of receipt from the Registrar informing them of the date that all the application requirements were met, which will be the date that the application is validly made.

For any application or submission queries please email [offshoreelectricity@nopta.gov.au](mailto:offshoreelectricity@nopta.gov.au).

### Approved manner and form

The OEI Act and Regulations require applications to be made in the manner and form that is approved by the Offshore Infrastructure Registrar and published on the [Registrar's website](#).

Please refer to the [Registrar's website](#) for the approved manner and form to be used when making applications.

### Signatures – execution of Registrar forms

The signature block on Registrar forms and instruments of transfer should not be amended unless allowed for on the form.

Please contact the Registrar at [offshoreelectricity@nopta.gov.au](mailto:offshoreelectricity@nopta.gov.au) if this causes any issues.

#### What is needed?

To avoid any doubt that the person signing Registrar forms is authorised to bind a company, the Registrar will require its forms and prescribed instruments of transfer to be executed:

##### *For a registered Australian company:*

- in accordance with [section 127](#) of the *Corporations Act 2001* (the Corporations Act); or
- by a person holding a legal power of attorney executed by the company in accordance with section 127 of the Corporations Act.

##### *For a foreign company with a registered Australian office:*

- by the foreign company, in accordance with the law of the country of incorporation of the foreign company; or
- by a person holding a legal power of attorney for the foreign company, executed by the company in accordance with the law of the country of incorporation of the foreign company.



## *Foreign companies—additional requirements*

For a foreign registered company, executed Registrar forms should also be accompanied by a formal legal opinion from:

- an Australian law firm;
- a reputable law firm based in the company's place of incorporation; or
- an in-house lawyer in the foreign registered corporation – stating that the company is a foreign registered company and that it has executed the forms in a way that is binding on the foreign company under the law of the place of incorporation of the foreign company.

If a signatory for a foreign company uses an electronic signature, the formal legal opinion accompanying that execution should also include a statement that the form of electronic execution used by the signatory (and if applicable, any required witness to that signature) is permitted under and is in accordance with the law of the place of incorporation of the foreign entity.

## *Power of attorney*

### General Requirements

If forms or prescribed instruments of transfer are signed by a person holding a legal power of attorney for either a registered Australian company or a foreign company, the power of attorney document is to be prepared in accordance with the law of the jurisdiction in which the Registrar forms will be executed, and:

- the attorney should clearly state that they are signing as attorney for **[full name of company]**
- the name of the attorney is to be written in full;
- the attorney must declare that:
  - a. they hold the power to execute the form on behalf of the company, and;
  - b. at the time of signing this has not been revoked; and
- the signature of the attorney on the form must be witnessed, with the signature and full name and address of the witness provided on the form.

### Copy of power of attorney

Unless already provided, a copy of the power of attorney document must also be provided to the Registrar for our records. This will not be published.

### Foreign company power of attorney—additional requirements

If the power of attorney is provided by a foreign company, there are additional requirements, being that the Registrar be provided with:

- a notarial certificate of due execution by the foreign company of the power of attorney; and
- a legal opinion from an Australian law firm or Australian in-house lawyer that the form and content of the instrument meet the formal requirements of a power of attorney in the Australian jurisdiction in which it will be used.



### Why is this needed?

Using the methods outlined above allows the Registrar to be confident that the person(s) signing the form have the ability to bind the company, without the need for further enquiries/investigation.

If documents have not been signed in accordance with the above requirements, the Registrar will consider the application incomplete and request that the applicant re-sign these documents.

This may have implications for statutory time limits on the lodgement of certain forms.

### Using Counterparts

Documents executed by company officers may be executed in counterpart. If a counterpart is signed, the signed counterpart must include the entire contents of the document.

If documents are executed in counterpart, one director/attorney may physically sign a paper version of the Registrar form while the second director/attorney could sign the same document electronically.

### Electronic signatures

For a registered Australian company:

Australian registered company officeholders may execute documents electronically if the method used:

- identifies the person and indicates their intention in respect of the information recorded in the document; and
- is as reliable as appropriate for the purpose for which the information was recorded or proven in fact to have indicated the person's identity and intention to sign.

The electronic signatures that will meet the requirements above for Registrar forms executed by either:

- (a) Australian company officeholders under s 127(1) of the Corporations Act; or
- (b) attorneys signing Registrar forms for Australian registered companies.

#### Electronic signing platforms with verification of identity and secure encryption

The Registrar will accept electronic signatures created with the use of electronic signature platforms that have system processes to verify the identity of the signee by multiple authentication methods, secure the signature by encryption, and prevent alterations to the document after signing, such as DocuSign and Adobe Sign.

The entire document which is to be electronically signed (not just the signature pages) needs to be uploaded onto the signing platform, as clear and unambiguous evidence of the signatory's intention to be bound by the entire contents of the document.

If you would like to use an alternative signing platform, please contact the Registrar before execution, with details and evidence of the authentication and encryption methods used by the signing platform, so that we may consider whether it meets the Registrar's identification and reliability requirements.

#### Electronic signatures using a Stylus Tool

The Registrar will also accept electronic signatures made using a stylus tool to sign a PDF document which is then emailed back to the company/Registrar.



Examples of electronic signatures that **the Registrar will not accept** include:

- signing platform products that do not have both sufficient system processes in place to verify the identity of the signee by multiple authentication methods; and include secure encryption of the entire document after signing.
- documents signed with the fill and sign feature in Adobe; and
- copy and pastes of signatures.

These are not considered to be sufficiently reliable for electronic signatures on Registrar forms and will be returned.

Company officeholders and attorneys also continue to have the option of providing handwritten or 'wet ink' signatures on Registrar forms. There is no requirement for multiple signatories to use the same method to sign the document.

### Witnessing electronic signatures

For attorneys, electronic signatures using Registrar accepted signature platforms will not require the attorney's signature to be witnessed, as the Registrar will rely on the evidentiary weight of the electronic signature platform processes to verify the identity of the signee. Electronic signatures using a stylus tool and 'wet ink' signatures by attorneys on Registrar forms will need to be witnessed.

## Privacy statement

The Registrar is bound by the Australian Privacy Principles under the *Privacy Act 1988*. This regulates how we collect, use and disclose your personal information.

For information about how the Registrar collects, uses and discloses personal information, please visit <https://www.nopta.gov.au/privacy.html>.

## Foreign Investment Review Board

The Australian Government welcomes foreign investment for the significant benefits it provides, while recognising the need to ensure investments are not contrary to the national interest. Foreign investment has helped build Australia's economy, and it will continue to enhance the wellbeing of Australians by supporting economic growth and innovation into the future. Without foreign investment, production, employment and income would all be lower.

The foreign investment review framework is set by the *Foreign Acquisitions and Takeovers Act 1975 (FATA)* and requires foreign investors to notify the Treasurer of proposed foreign investments that meet certain criteria. Foreign investors should familiarise themselves with Australia's foreign investment framework and ensure they comply with the law. Failure to do so may result in the imposition of penalties.

The OEI Act operates independently to the FATA. In providing advice to the relevant decision maker under the OEI Act, the Registrar does not assess whether foreign investment approvals are required under the FATA.

The decision as to whether an application is required is ultimately up to the foreign investor, after considering the guidance on the Australian Foreign Investment Review Board (**FIRB**) website and making an assessment of their own particular circumstances. Proposals for foreign investment in Australia should be submitted to the FIRB.

If a foreign investor submits an application yet considers its proposed transaction may not be subject to Australia's foreign investment review framework, they may provide reasons for this contention in their application. If FIRB then considers that the foreign investor did not need to make an application, the foreign investor will receive a refund of the fee.

If a foreign investor does not submit an application for a planned transaction that does require notification to the Treasurer, penalties may apply. In this instance, the foreign investor will bear the risk of a prohibition or disposal order.

If the Registrar is made aware of a pending application under the FATA, for administrative efficiency the Registrar will advise the relevant decision maker to wait for the FIRB decision prior to making a decision under the OEI Act.



Evidence of a decision should be provided to the Registrar with the submission of an applicable OEI Act application. If it is not available at the time of submission, it will need to be provided separately before a decision is made on a relevant OEI Act application.

Further information on Australia's foreign investment policy including guidance on the foreign investment review framework can be found on the FIRB site at [www.firb.gov.au](http://www.firb.gov.au) (link is external)

General enquiries [firbenquiries@treasury.gov.au](mailto:firbenquiries@treasury.gov.au).



## Application Content Requirements

### Feasibility Licence

In making an application under section 32 of the OEI Act and section 10 of the Regulations, please refer to the following guidance.

#### Overview:

Legislation	<a href="#">Chapter 3</a> of OEI Act
Regulations	<a href="#">Part 2 of the Regulations</a>
Guidelines	<a href="#">Guideline: Offshore Electricity Infrastructure Licence Administration (the Guideline)</a>
Factsheets	N/A
FAQs	<a href="#">Feasibility Licence Process</a> <a href="#">Natural Person and Body Corporate Disclosures</a>
Application form	<a href="#">Feasibility Licence</a>
Application fee	<a href="#">Yes</a> (section 189 of OEI Act and section 46 of the Regulations)
Other	<p>Please also refer to the:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Relevant Invitation to Apply instrument published on the <a href="#">Federal Register of Legislation</a></li> <li>2 Relevant Declaration instrument on the <a href="#">Federal Register of Legislation</a></li> <li>3 <a href="#">Natural Person Suitability Disclosure</a></li> <li>4 <a href="#">Body Corporate Suitability Disclosure</a></li> </ol> <p>As the feasibility licence application process is competitive, the Registrar will provide guidance on the application process but will not provide specific comment on or review individual applications.</p> <p>The Commonwealth will respect the confidentiality of any information provided on a 'Commercial-in-Confidence' basis.</p>

#### Required information:

Checklist	Description	Provided
1	<p>A correctly completed application form executed in accordance with the <a href="#">Registrar Forms Guidance</a>, including the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Applicant details: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Evidence of being an eligible person</li> <li>○ Confirmation if foreign investment approval is required</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Area information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Declared area reference</li> <li>○ Invitation to apply reference</li> <li>○ Proposed licence area in km<sup>2</sup></li> <li>○ Proposed licence area details attached (should include detailed map, coordinates and shapefiles)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Application fee payment (should include proof of payment)</li> <li>• Applicant's contact details: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Acknowledgment that contact information may be provided to other applicants in an overlapping application group</li> <li>○ Confirmation of contact details to be used for this purpose</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<input type="checkbox"/>





Checklist	Description	Provided
2	The application must include a description of the proposed commercial offshore infrastructure project (section 32 of the OEI Act and section 10 of the Regulations), including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Proposed generation capacity within the licence area (in GW)</li> <li>○ Renewable energy resource (section 13 of the OEI Act)</li> <li>○ Technology to be investigated</li> </ul>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3	Any other information or documents specified in the invitation	<input type="checkbox"/>

*Additional information to be included with the application:*

Checklist	Description	Provided
1	If the area includes any part of the licence area of another licence, provide details that demonstrate that the proposed licence would not unduly interfere with the activities of the other licence holder, including evidence of consultation.	<input type="checkbox"/>
2	Applicants should provide details that demonstrate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the proposed licence is consistent with any conditions that apply to the declared area; and</li> <li>• the proposed licence area is continuous and entirely within the declared area in the Commonwealth offshore area; and</li> <li>• the proposed licence area does not include any part of the licence area of any other feasibility licence or commercial licence; and</li> <li>• the proposed licence area does not exceed the maximum area prescribed by the licensing scheme (700 km<sup>2</sup>)</li> </ul> Figures, pictures and diagrams in the application should be legible and should also be provided as separate files in an attached appendix at a resolution of at least 300 dpi.	<input type="checkbox"/>
3	Please refer to the below for guidance on application content that should be provided in demonstrating the merit criteria have been met:	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Applicant details and structure**

- a. Description of the applicant including its principal activities, size, countries of operation, etc.
- b. Diagram showing the Corporate Structure of the applicant. Corporate Structure should be taken to mean all persons, or intermediate and ultimate entities, with a direct or indirect interest in the applicant. Intermediate entities should include all entities which are interposed between the applicant and the ultimate entity.
- c. Documentary evidence of the corporate relationship between the applicant and all entities in the Corporate Structure (e.g., for Australian registered entities this should include Australian Securities and Investments Commission (ASIC) “Current and Historical” company extracts), including countries of operation.

A description of the Corporate Structure envisaged on application for a commercial licence (if different to the structure at feasibility licence stage), including how such a structure will be created and the timeline the applicant expects to follow to create the structure. Specific entities involved may not be known at this stage, but an approximate structure and plan should be provided.

Governance Framework of the applicant and any entities in the Corporate Structure that the applicant is relying on to meet the merit criteria.

- d. Identify if a recognised corporate governance code is observed and provide a copy of the code that the entity is measuring itself against.
- e. Provide any relevant documentation, for example:



- Company Constitution
- Corporate Governance Statement (e.g., Annual Report against the principles of the adopted Corporate Governance Code)
- Documentation outlining the company process for managing risks and audits of company reports, list of committees and their charter statement and policies (whistle-blower, values, code of conduct) and project governance framework.
- Level of implementation statement, future plans and timeframes to meet all principles. Where an entity does not implement or does not intend to implement principles of a national code or has yet to implement a project governance framework, provide a rationale for this.

f. Provide biographies for Directors and key officers of the applicant body corporate including the level of knowledge of the entity and experience in the large-scale electricity or infrastructure industry. An officer of a corporation is defined under section 9 of the Corporations Act.

**Note:** The Registrar considers key persons to include the Chief Executive Officer, Managing Director, Chief Operating Officer, Chief Financial Officer, and holder of a Power of Attorney relevant to the OEI Act.

g. Describe the relevant board's size and collective skills (e.g., a skills matrix), and how long they have been on the board. Provide biographies for the relevant board members covering the level of knowledge of the entity and experience in the large-scale electricity or infrastructure industry.

**Note:** The relevant board is the board of directors or equivalent which the applicant is relying on to meet the merit criteria.

Correctly completed and executed suitability disclosure forms relating to the past performance and conduct of the applicant.

**Note:** A separate suitability disclosure is required from each applicant (from the body corporate and the key officers of the applicant body corporate).

Previous experience of the applicant to carry out the operations and works that will be authorised by the licence and of any entities in its Corporate Structure that it is relying on to meet the merit criteria.

h. Evidence of previous experience delivering electricity or large-scale infrastructure projects of a similar size to that proposed in the feasibility licence application in a timely manner.

Evidence of previous experience in delivering feasibility works in prior electricity or large-scale infrastructure project/s in a timely manner including how the feasibility works successfully addressed risks and uncertainties to progress the prior project/s to a positive final investment decision (FID).

Previous financial experience based on the past three years annual financial statements for the applicant and entities in its Corporate Structure that it is relying on.

- i. Provide audited Consolidated Financial Statements for the last three years where available including: profit and loss, balance sheet and statement of cash flows, and accompanying notes. The statements must be audited by an independent auditor.
- j. Where an entity providing financial statements is a corporate trustee, provide a copy of the trust deed specifying how funds are made available to the trustee, and evidence of the funds available in the trust. Note that the assessment will also apply to the trust and evidence of the past performance of the trust must be provided.

If an applicant is a newly established entity without historical financial statements, it will need to provide audited consolidated financial statements for an entity in its corporate structure which it is relying on in order to meet the merit criteria.

Other existing project interests in Australia and internationally.

k. Detail of the applicant's existing projects (in planning, under construction and operations).

A summary of the existing projects of any entities in the Corporate Structure that the applicant is relying on to meet the merit criteria and how the resources (technical and financial) are sufficient to incorporate the proposed feasibility licence activities in a timely manner.

## Technical Capability



Overview of the key personnel (and their experience) that would be responsible for project and compliance management for the operations/work to carry out the proposed commercial offshore infrastructure project, including how they will be arranged if they are not already available.

Identification of the key personnel that would be directly involved with management of the operations/works to be conducted under the feasibility licence including names, job titles and a description of their relevant experience.

- I. This should include an outline of the experience of the personnel in delivering the preferred technology requirements for the proposed project and their experience in managing similar project development activities in order to take a positive FID on large scale infrastructure projects in a timely manner.

Identification of key personnel in the project team who will be responsible for delivering the proposed commercial offshore project including the feasibility licence activities and operations/works to be undertaken in the feasibility licence term, and which activities they will be responsible for delivering.

Where the applicant intends to rely on contractors or consultants to demonstrate technical capability please include (formal) documentation of a business relationship with these contractors or consultants, as well as evidence of the contract project team including their relevant experience and their role in carrying out the proposed commercial offshore project.

#### Financial Capability

Evidence that the person has funds in place (cash or equivalents or committed undrawn debt facilities) sufficient to meet at least 150% of the estimated cost of the proposed work for the first 12 months of the feasibility licence term.

- m. The funds must not be allocated to any other use and must not be put forward in support of any other licence or application under the OEI Act.
- n. The funds must be available to the applicant to draw upon without the need for negotiation or authorisation by any third party.
- o. A conditional deed of guarantee confirming that, if the feasibility licence is granted, funds will be made available to meet 150% of the estimated cost of the proposed work for the next 12 months of the feasibility licence term, may be considered. The applicant must confirm the identity and corporate structure of the guarantor.

**Note:** The assessment of financial capability will also apply to the guarantor and evidence of the past performance of the guarantor must be provided.

A detailed plan of how the person proposes to finance the remainder of the feasibility licence activities, and a preliminary plan for how the proposed commercial offshore infrastructure project will be financed.

- p. The funds referred to in the feasibility licence plan must not be put forward in support of any other licence or application under the OEI Act.
- q. This detailed financing plan should include a description of how, from where, and when future funds will be made available to the applicant, and any milestones that need to be met to release future funds, key terms of agreements and contractual arrangements.
- r. Where an applicant intends to rely on another entity(s) for future funds, identify any entities with which the applicant has a commercial agreement in place to provide financial resources to the applicant, that are not considered under the Corporate Structure.
- s. Provide the most recent audited financial statements for such entities and evidence of the commercial agreement(s).
- t. If agreements are not already in place, provide details on how the applicant intends to secure the finance.

**Note:** When submitting annual reports during a feasibility licence term, licence holders are expected to provide evidence that they have cash or debt facilities of at least 150% of the upcoming 12 months of work and provide an updated plan for the remainder of the feasibility licence term, to continue to meet the merit criteria. Updated plans for financing of the commercial project should be provided when appropriate (as these plans are refined).

#### Description of the proposed commercial offshore infrastructure project to be assessed under the feasibility licence

Details of all aspects of the proposed project as understood at the time of application, noting this is a preliminary concept and the feasibility licence term is intended to allow the project to be sufficiently defined for a FID to be made.

- u. A range of values or options may be provided for key areas of uncertainty or risk that are to be resolved during the feasibility licence term. Where this approach is taken, a detailed discussion of the rationale for the range of values or options should be included.



The type of offshore electricity infrastructure project proposed (e.g. fixed offshore wind, floating offshore wind, offshore solar, offshore tidal, offshore biomass etc).

Proposed total electricity generation and/or transmission capacity in MW or GW.

Proposed connection pathway for the electricity generated (route-to-market), including the required grid capacity, and relevant consents.

Details of the project design, including all infrastructure that may be installed in the licence area.

- v. For an offshore wind farm, this might include details of:
  - 1.1. the potential number range, height and power capacity of turbines under consideration
  - 1.2. potential product options for turbines, interconnectors and substations etc
  - 1.3. potential methods of installation (foundations)
  - 1.4. proposed layout
  - 1.5. cables and export route.
- w. Where proposed infrastructure components are not readily available or will rely on technological advances, this should be noted.

An estimated schedule for construction, commissioning and operation of the proposed project, and estimated project life span under a future commercial licence.

- x. Include base, low and high cases if appropriate.
- y. If the project is proposed to be developed in phases, provide a detailed description of the phasing including the proposed electricity generation and/or transmission capacity to be developed in the initial phase and the associated infrastructure, and similar detail for any subsequent phases.
- z. Indicate any milestones or hurdles or uncertainties that must be met/resolved in order to undertake subsequent phases of development.

The economic outcomes of the proposed project for a base, low and high case and supporting evidence, including but not limited to:

- aa. A table showing current estimates of capital costs (real) for all components of project construction, installation and commissioning. Indicate a cost class (uncertainty range) and the components of greatest uncertainty. Owner's costs/contingency should be listed as a separate item. Indicate the currency used.
- bb. Estimated operating costs per annum (real).
- cc. Annual production forecasts and supporting analysis of demand/supply showing the potential market for the electricity/renewable energy generated by the proposed project.
- dd. Detailed forecast cash flows in nominal currency units (provided in an Excel workbook).
  - o Provide economic and commercial assumptions (price, inflation, depreciation method, financing assumptions, exchange rate etc.)
  - o Provide sensitivities/ranges for key parameters and associated range of economic outcomes for the project on both a pre-tax and post-tax basis.
- ee. Where appropriate provide additional cash flows for alternative methods of financing the project at a commercial licence stage including terms and structure of finance.

A discussion of the factors and commercial conditions required for the licence holder to make a positive FID on the project at a commercial licence stage (as distinct from resolution of technical and logistical/ permitting aspects). For example, financing structure, return on investment hurdle, payback period, key commercial agreements etc,

- ff. There are no standard conditions or rates that should be provided as commercial conditions are specific to each applicant and may differ between entities in the applicant's corporate structure that have decision making powers. A representative set of conditions can be provided that have a range of values or hurdles.
- gg. Identify key activities that are proposed to address these commercial conditions during the licence term.

The proposed Project Governance Framework including key roles and responsibilities, stakeholder identification and engagement plan, risk identification and management, key assurance metrics and project monitoring processes.



Discuss in as much detail as available the impacts and contributions of the proposed project to the Australian economy and the local community. Include forecasts and assumptions, including any targets or commitments, including but not limited to:

- 1.1. regional development
  - 1.2. job creation
  - 1.3. project emissions
  - 1.4. electricity grid security of supply
  - 1.5. contribution to the economy at State and Commonwealth levels
  - 1.6. the use of Australian goods and services.
- hh. Assumptions and forecasts are expected to be preliminary and should be updated during the feasibility licence term through annual licence reports.
- ii. Assumptions and forecasts provided in the feasibility licence application will be reviewed during the assessment of any future commercial licence application to ascertain the realised impact and contribution of the project to the economy and the community.

**Note:** Local communities means the communities that are located adjacent to or in close proximity to the proposed licence area.

A discussion of how the proposed project would be the most efficient use of the licence area.

- jj. This should include justification for the proposed project as described, including the area selected, operational requirements, project type and size, route to market, timeframes for delivery, phasing if appropriate etc.
- kk. Where potential risks or conflicts may arise with other uses or users of the licence area that could impact FID, a pathway to resolve these should be proposed where possible, or a justification should be provided showing how the proposed commercial offshore infrastructure project is the most efficient use of the area.

#### Project Development Plan and Activities to be Undertaken during the Feasibility Licence Term

A project development plan including a risk assessment outlining key issues that need to be resolved prior to FID, including but not limited to:

- 1.1. Technical complexities (including site and resource considerations, technology and infrastructure considerations, supply chain assumptions)
- 1.2. Commercial complexities
- 1.3. Stakeholder negotiations
- 1.4. Identification of potential conflicts with other uses and users of the licence area and strategies for investigating resolution during the feasibility licence term
- 1.5. Route-to-market complexities
- 1.6. Consenting requirements.
- 1.7. Stakeholder mapping and engagement/consultation plans. Provide a discussion of the key stakeholders identified so far, the potential risks or concerns relating to each stakeholder and the schedule for stakeholder consultation and addressing concerns raised during consultation.
- 1.8. Consents and approvals that must be obtained and an approximate schedule for obtaining them e.g. *Environmental Protection and Diversity Conservation Act 1999*, State and Territory Government, energy regulators, design notification, Management Plan, where relevant.
- 1.9. Geological, geophysical, and geotechnical surveys, environmental surveys. Identify the key activities to be undertaken and their purpose.
- 1.10. Resource and metocean assessments. Detail the method and type of assessment and the aim of the activity.
- 1.11. Current and potential supply chain capabilities globally and locally. Investigate supply chain opportunities for feasibility, production, fabrication, manufacturing, construction, logistics, operations and maintenance activities.
- 1.12. Potential route-to-market options for supply or transmission of the electricity/renewable energy that would be generated from the proposed project. Outline the key uncertainties for each option and detail the plans and schedules to investigate its viability in a timely manner.
- 1.13. Possible offtake agreements and other commercial agreements that will be considered. Identify key commercial arrangements that need to be in place for a positive FID to be made and outline any uncertainties. This should include detail of funding agreements/investor milestones etc. that need to be in place to meet the merit criteria under a commercial licence.
- 1.14. Front End Engineering and Design work and tendering schedule.
- 1.15. Development of project governance framework.



Describe how each of the proposed activities in the project development plan will address the key issues and support progress to FID.

**Note:** The activities to be undertaken during the feasibility licence term should address these issues and be sufficient to support a positive FID at the earliest opportunity.

A detailed schedule of activities over the term of the feasibility licence.

II. Licence holders will not be held to this schedule, but the schedule should indicate efficient delivery of the proposed activities during the feasibility licence term.

mm. Provide justification for the timeframes proposed, highlighting any areas of risk/uncertainty or that may cause significant delay to progress.

**Note:** Activities under a feasibility licence must be reported on an annual basis and progress against various activities will be assessed to ensure ongoing compliance with the merit criteria. It is expected that as new information becomes available these activities may change and will require updating in annual reports as appropriate.

### Feasibility Licence Expenditure

The estimated total costs of feasibility activities proposed during the feasibility licence term and annual costs corresponding to the schedule of activities.

The estimated annual levies payable if the feasibility licence is granted over the proposed licence application area.

**Note:** These should be provided in nominal Australian dollars. The applicant's funding plan for the feasibility licence activities (financial resources) should be able to be reconciled with the amounts in this section on a rolling 12-month basis.