

July 2023

GIDI: Industrial

Frequently asked questions

EECA
TE TARI TIAKI PŪNGAO
ENERGY EFFICIENCY & CONSERVATION AUTHORITY

The GIDI Fund

Government Investment in Decarbonising Industry Fund (the GIDI Fund).

The GIDI Fund is a partnership between Government and businesses and is administered by EECA (Energy Efficiency Conservation Authority). The GIDI Fund was launched in 2020 to accelerate the decarbonisation of industrial process heat and contribute to the COVID-19 recovery by stimulating the domestic economy.

In 2022 the Government significantly expanded the GIDI Fund backed by the Climate Emergency Response Fund (CERF). To help meet New Zealand's first emissions budget (2022-2035), set out in the Emissions Reduction Plan, \$650 million will be invested over four years.

While continuing the focus on industrial process heat, EECA has also introduced new initiatives such as assisting small to medium-sized businesses to buy and install low emission, high-efficiency electrical equipment; and assist the replacement of fossil fuel space and water heating with a lower-emissions alternative in commercial buildings.

As of June 2023, GIDI Contestable funding rounds 1-4 have been completed. Announcements for successful round five applicants are imminent. Information about what the GIDI Fund has achieved to date can be found here: [Approved GIDI projects](#).

GIDI: Industrial has now kicked off and will replace the past GIDI Contestable rounds (1-5). This fund will be 'always-on' meaning applicants can apply at any time from 1 July 2023 instead of waiting for funding rounds. For further information check out the EECA website here: [EECA - Energy Efficiency & Conservation Authority](#).

GIDI: Industrial

Does GIDI: Industrial include new EECA initiatives?

No, like GIDI Contestable, GIDI: Industrial focuses on reducing emissions from industrial processes. The Investment Principles, Minimum Funding Conditions, Application Requirements, and assessment criteria are similar to GIDI rounds 4 and 5. New funding initiatives enabled and developed as a result of the extra Government GIDI funding in 2022 (such as the new fund for commercial buildings), can be found on the [EECA website](#).

Does the GIDI: Industrial Applicant Guide replace the past GIDI Contestable RFPs?

Yes, GIDI: Industrial now has a more user-friendly 'Applicant Guide.' This is similar to the RFP's from past funding rounds, that is a product is being launched, the process, goals, assessment criteria, evaluation approach, how to apply, and the contract terms are all similarly set out. To ensure you understand the information requirements EECA expects to see reflected in your application, we recommend you take time to carefully read and understand the Applicant Guide before applying.

Is a GIDI: Industrial application form similar to the response forms used in past GIDI rounds?

The application form is similar to the response forms used for GIDI rounds 4 and 5 in that it is available online. Your application must be submitted using the online application form found at the 'Apply Now' tab next to the Applicant Guide on the [EECA website](#). For those that prefer it, a Word version of the application form is provided on the first page of the online application form to allow you to draft your application before transferring the information to the online form. The Word version cannot be forwarded to EECA. It is important that you understand the information requirements EECA expects to see reflected in your application, so we recommend you read and understand the online application form before applying.

Scope

Can you share future GIDI initiatives so we can identify opportunities for projects which are out of scope under the GIDI Fund: Industrial?

There is no guarantee about the scope of other future GIDI funding initiatives, but EECA does have some new products such as GIDI: Commercial Buildings which will be receiving applications for space and water heating in commercial buildings - [find out more on the EECA website](#). For news of new funding streams and application dates. We highly recommend that, if you are unsure about whether your project is in or out of scope, contact us at GIDIFund@eeca.govt.nz.

Has the large energy user partnerships programme started?

Yes, EECA is working closely with New Zealand's largest emitters to explore opportunities for reducing their reliance on fossil fuels. These partnerships with large energy users are critical to delivering New Zealand's emissions reduction budget. Partnerships with these emitters are individualised negotiated agreements that consider the objectives of both parties. The Government has recently announced a significant partnership with NZ Steel. To find out more about this programme visit [GIDI Partnerships](#).

Are there any plans for GIDI funding to increase on-site renewable energy generation capacity at a more localised level (i.e., smaller scale)?

There are currently no plans for GIDI funding to increase local or small-scale renewable electricity generation. Noting however, that GIDI will evolve in line with evidenced need and opportunity to decarbonise industry.

I have plans to develop my site in a number of areas, one of which is a decarbonisation project. Much of this development falls outside the scope of GIDI: Industrial so how much of the overall development does EECA need to see in my application?

It is important that your application really focuses on the decarbonisation project that you are seeking GIDI co-funding for.

If the proposed decarbonisation project is part of a much bigger site project, then EECA is interested in this wider project and interrelationships with the proposed project, but the application needs to be clear on the specific project element eligible for GIDI co-funding.

Available funding

How much money can I apply for under GIDI: Industrial?

You should only apply for the amount of Government public good co-funding necessary for your decarbonisation project to be approved for investment (i.e., this funding will assist you to overcome barriers preventing you from otherwise investing in decarbonisation at this time) and only up to a maximum of 50% of the eligible project costs. The amount of co-funding requested will affect how your application is assessed. The funding will only help meet the incremental cost of projects.

If you have a large project (greater than \$10M) you may be required to agree to special conditions as part of your Funding Agreement with EECA or asked to enter into a non-standard funding agreement through the EECA partnership pathway for large emitters.

How soon can I access the co-funding if I am successful?

Once an application has been approved for co-funding the successful applicant will be notified and will enter into a Funding Agreement with EECA. The Funding Agreement will detail the obligations of EECA and the recipient for the duration of the project, which must be met in order to receive co-funding. The proposed Funding Agreement is published on the [EECA website](#).

What can I use the co-funding for?

You can apply for co-funding if your project reduces or enables the reduction of energy use and/or carbon emissions of existing industrial processes, through energy efficiency, fuel switching (e.g., from coal to biomass or electricity) to a renewable energy supply or other decarbonisation approaches.

Application process

How do I apply for GIDI: Industrial co-funding?

You will need to apply for co-funding through the [EECA website](#) using the online application form (found at the 'Apply Now' tab next to the Application Guide). We recommend you attend an Applicant Briefing Session to help you understand the Applicant Guide. Details (time and date) of these are on the [EECA website](#). You can watch the recording of the Applicant Briefing Session soon after this date.

Will the Applicant Briefing Session be recorded if I am unable to attend?

Yes. A link to the Applicant Briefing presentation will be available on the [EECA website](#) soon after it is presented.

Is there a deadline to submit applications, and are there other key dates?

No, GIDI funding rounds 1-5 had a deadline to submit applications but GIDI: Industrial is an 'always-on' fund which means Applicants can apply for funding at any time from 1 July 2023 onwards. The GIDI Assessment Panel will meet up to four times per year to review and make funding recommendations on applications seeking greater than \$2M co-funding. These applications must be received by EECA at least six weeks prior to a Panel meeting date (refer to the [EECA website](#) for dates). Decisions on applications seeking funding less than \$2M co-funding will be made once they have been approved by the EECA Chief Executive or relevant General Manager.

I have saved my application form as a draft and received an e-mail with a link to my application. Can I share the link with others in my organisation so that we can complete the form jointly?

A link to a Word version of the application form can be found on the first page of the online application form (found at the 'Apply Now' tab next to the Applicant Guide on the [EECA website](#)). You may prefer to share this with your organisation to fill out before transferring the information into the online version of the form. You can also share the online form, however, be aware of the following constraints:

- » When editing the application form, ensure that only one user is editing and saving the application.
- » The application form has a helpful 'Tips for using this form' section which we recommend you read.
- » Your application form may contain confidential or sensitive information. So please carefully check all e-mail addresses before forwarding the link.

Are applications kept confidential?

EECA has security processes in place and takes necessary steps to protect the Privacy, Confidentiality, Integrity, and Availability of your data. If you voluntarily provide personal information (e.g., through online forms, email requests or newsletters), we will only use that information for the purpose for which it was intended and to communicate with you.

Requirements

Who is eligible to apply for GIDI: Industrial funding?

The GIDI Fund is open to all New Zealand-based and NZBN registered private sector businesses. Excluded are State sector agencies eligible for State sector decarbonisation funding, find out more here: [State sector decarbonisation fund](#). Local government organisations - Local and Regional Authorities; and Council Controlled Organisations (CCO's) are also excluded from applying.

To be eligible for GIDI Funding are there any business size parameters?

No, there are no size restrictions for businesses seeking GIDI co-funding. However, to be eligible, the Total Project costs of an application must be at least \$300,000 as set out in the Minimum Funding Conditions of the Applicant Guide.

Is 31 December 2027 the final project implementation date?

Projects must be implemented (that is, fully commissioned and operational) by 31 December 2027 to be eligible for GIDI: Industrial co-funding. Also note that the sooner a project plans to be implemented, the higher it will score in the Speed of Implementation assessment criteria.

Can applicants that were successful in previous GIDI rounds reapply?

Yes, provided they continue to meet the Minimum Funding Conditions, and the Application Requirements set out in the Applicant Guide.

My application is for an innovative solution – can I apply for funding?

Funding is available to support early adopters of technologies that demonstrate enhanced emissions abatement and have wide potential for replication. You will need to help us understand what you propose, the level of technology innovation utilised, and the potential for further uptake of these technologies to decarbonise industry. Details specific to innovative solutions are in the Applicant Guide.

Can a consulting firm apply for GIDI co-funding on behalf of clients?

Yes, a consulting company can assist a client with completing the application form and its associated documents (e.g., business case/feasibility study, project plan, and financial assessment template). However, please remember that the application form requires two key signatures from within the lead organisation: one from the person with legal and financial authority to commit the organisation to delivery of the Project; and a second signature from the Chief Financial Officer, Chief Executive Officer, or Managing Director to confirm the information provided in the financial assessment template is correct.

Can a business submit more than one application for GIDI co-funding at the same time?

Yes, an applicant may submit more than one application at the same time. However, please note that each application must be specific to one site and one counterparty. It becomes too difficult to fully assess if multiple sites/ applicants are grouped, as some projects may be eligible for co-funding and others might not, depending on individual project parameters.

Multiple projects combined at one site and with only one applicant will be acceptable provided the projects are combined with one total capital cost and one \$/tonne abatement cost figure – hence they are all able to be approved or none. Combining projects at one site is encouraged. Contact us at GIDIFund@eecca.govt.nz if you have a specific reason (e.g., size or complexity) not to combine projects at one site before submitting your application.

Can applicants seek funding from multiple branches of Government for the same project?

The proposed Funding Agreement (clause 4.10) requires that Recipients give EECA written notification of any such funding, or application for funding, before signing a Funding Agreement; and following commencement, Recipients are required to get EECA's written consent before applying for or accepting any such funding. There may be exceptional circumstances where it may be appropriate to have funding from more than one Government source but this needs to be fully transparent to all parties concerned, and all parties need to agree that it is appropriate. Parties may obtain government funding for any part of their wider project for which they are not seeking GIDI funding.

If my application is unsuccessful, can I apply again in the future?

Yes, however, if your application was unsuccessful, we recommend you work closely with EECA to determine why your application was not successful and if it can be amended before reapplying. This approach is to ensure your project closely aligns with GIDI conditions and requirements, and that any concerns identified by EECA, or the Assessment Panel are addressed.

Where can I find out what projects have already been funded through the GIDI Fund?

Details of successful projects from previous GIDI funding are available on the [EECA website](#).

What type of projects are ineligible in this funding round?

Projects that are ineligible for GIDI: Industrial co-funding include residential and commercial buildings and campuses; transport initiatives including off-road vehicles and marine vessels; waste minimisation; electricity generation; scope 3 emissions; reducing agricultural emissions or embodied carbon (other than through the energy used to make a product); displacing one fossil fuel for another (e.g., coal to natural gas); Greenfields developments (other than where an existing operation using non-renewable fuel types is relocated to a greenfield site which will then use renewable fuels); and Research and Development (technologies must be commercially proven and available). For a full and complete list, we suggest you refer to the Applicant Guide. Note that EECA's new fund GIDI: Commercial Buildings; and other EECA funding streams coming online may be suitable.

If you require feedback on whether your project would potentially fit with the Fund's scope, contact us at GIDIFund@eeca.govt.nz.

Are conversions to geothermal energy eligible for co-funding?

New Zealand regards geothermal energy as renewable, therefore projects planning to directly use geothermal energy can apply. As geothermal energy still has some CO₂-e emissions associated with it these must be accounted for when calculating the emissions reduction and consequently the \$/tonne cost of carbon savings.

Would a space heating, and domestic and commercial water heating project be in the scope of GIDI: Industrial?

No, GIDI: Industrial is to support industry decarbonisation. Consequently, domestic hot water and space heating of commercial building projects are out of scope. The only space heating that is within scope for this particular fund is for hot houses used for horticulture. However, we recommended you check out the new fund GIDI: Commercial Buildings as you may be eligible under that fund – further information is available on the [EECA website](#).

Is the production of biofuel marine fuel (bio bunkers) eligible for GIDI: Industrial co-funding in the storage/ supply chain required to roll out bio bunkers in New Zealand?

No, GIDI Fund: Industrial projects need to directly reduce carbon emissions from processed heat. Storage for supply chain rollout without any direct change in decarbonising process heat would not be eligible in this round of funding. It is unlikely we would fund a biomass bunker for a biomass provider if there was no switch from coal/gas to biomass for process heat within the project capex.

Is a new biomass boiler vs a new diesel-fueled boiler for a capacity extension project eligible for GIDI co-funding?

Yes, biomass boilers replacing diesel-fueled boilers are in scope for GIDI: Industrial co-funding. Note Application Requirement 14 in the Applicant Guide that requires woody biomass use to be predominately limited to medium and high temperature end use (i.e., 100C).

I want to replace my gas boiler with an electric boiler and install solar PV to supply my own electricity directly, which will decarbonise my site from gas. Am I eligible for GIDI: Industrial co-funding?

The part of the project that involves replacing the gas boiler with an electric boiler may be eligible for the GIDI: Industrial.

Projects that focus on electricity generation are ineligible and the solar PV component would not currently be eligible for funding.

Is the capture and re-use of boiler (natural gas) flue gas CO2 (to prevent it from being released to atmosphere, and treated for use in beverages) eligible for GIDI: Industrial co-funding?

A project may be eligible if the current supplier of the CO2 is burning additional fossil fuel to create CO2 to sell to the applicant resulting in the applicant no longer purchasing this CO2 (i.e., fewer fossil fuels being burned). A project must reduce or enable the reduction of the energy used and/or carbon emitted during an industrial process; and generate carbon emissions savings by reducing or avoiding fossil fuel use (the applicant would need to identify and quantify the specific fossil fuel the project would directly reduce).

However, if the applicant is buying CO2 that is a by-product of a fossil fueled process, or perhaps a natural gas upgrading process, then the total amount of fossil fuel used (and CO2 generated) is unchanged by the applicant's project and would not be eligible.

Are Scope 3 emissions eligible for co-funding?

Find out more here: [Detailed Guide \(MfE Guidance for Voluntary GHG Reporting – 2018\) \(environment.govt.nz\) by referring to section 1.5.1\).](#)

No, Scope 3 emissions are out of scope and will not be considered for GIDI: Industrial co-funding.

Does the GIDI: Industrial support soft tools such as energy management systems, carbon monitoring tools etc post-implementation of the project?

Energy efficiency improvements that directly (and persistently) cause a reduction in the amount of fossil fuel used to provide process heat may be eligible to apply for funding.

Are development contributions eligible for GIDI co-funding? e.g., Transpower grid upgrade costs to get sufficient power to a site for an electric boiler.

Eligible project costs do include items such as any required network upgrade costs i.e., if an increase in capacity is needed to be able to supply electricity to the project.

If the project is not about changing process heat but still reduces emissions, could it still be eligible for funding?

To be eligible the project must generate carbon savings by reducing or avoiding fossil fuel use associated with an industrial process.

Can you give an example of a hydrogen project that reduces process heat (given 'electricity generation' is out)?

Projects that reduce process heat emissions from using fossil fuels are eligible to apply. EECA is technology agnostic and projects that reduce the use of fossil fuels to supply process heat that involve the use of hydrogen are not excluded.

Would developing Hydrogen Stations for Fuel Cell Electrical Vehicles (FCEVs) be eligible for the GIDI Fund: Industrial?

No, however a project like this may be eligible for EECA's Low Emission Transport Fund which supports the demonstration and adoption of low emission transport technology, find out more here: [Low Emission Transport Fund](#).

Can a supporting amount of onsite generation be part of a project?

Generally, costs associated with onsite generation would be excluded. There may be specific circumstances where it may be appropriate to include these costs. For example, an application to convert an existing fossil fueled process that utilises co-generation to using a renewable fuel. If not retaining the cogeneration system would make it infeasible to convert to a low emission fuel, then the costs associated with retaining the cogeneration system may be taken into consideration.

Information requirements – financial and technical

What financial information is needed to support an application?

EECA's Technical Advisory Group (TAG) will evaluate all applications for financial due diligence. A financial assessment template (FAT) is provided on the [EECA website](#) alongside the Applicant Guide. All applicants are required to populate this FAT with detailed financial data on the project implementation and lifetime operational metrics (breakdown of costs associated with the full delivery of the project, over the term of that project). You will need to fully complete the FAT and submit it with your application form. Further details are available in the Applicant Guide.

When putting together the financial information do you want details across the entire operation, for example, the full financial details of income/expenses of the business, or can we just provide a breakdown of the specific project that funding is being sought for and that aspect of the business?

The financial assessment template (FAT) requires a breakdown of all costs associated with the full delivery of the proposed project over the term of that project (implementation and its lifetime operational metrics). e.g., fuel cost, staffing costs, and operating and maintenance costs related to the project. Please note that non-cash costs (such as depreciation) should not be included.

What does EECA mean by incremental cost?

Incremental cost is the cost difference between the default option (the alternative to the lower-emissions option represented in the application) and the preferred project you are applying for co-funding for. The Applicant Guide has a section related to incremental costs to help you understand this.

If our default option has no investment and continuation of fossil fuel use, what information is required so that the incremental cost can be calculated?

If your default option is to continue the current operational case, then this will include the running costs of the current asset. You must also consider the remaining life of the current asset and disclose when a replacement is required and when it would be implemented, what the default asset replacement would be, and the costs associated with that.

Is there any guidance on the productive life of assets being implemented by the project?

Yes, the financial assessment template (FAT) has guidelines on the productive life of assets, based on the IRD General depreciation rates, [here \(ird.govt.nz\)](http://ird.govt.nz), e.g.:

- » New boilers – 25 years
- » Boiler conversions – remaining useful life (max 25 yrs.)
- » High temperature heat pumps (based on compressors for refrigeration, 15W and above -- 20 years
- » Other technologies – case by case basis (max 25 yrs.)
- » Energy efficiency – case by case basis

What technical information do you require in an application?

The Applicant Guide requires that applicants provide supporting information such as a business case and/or feasibility study demonstrating that the project(s) is sufficiently advanced for assessment, that all relevant options have been assessed, and setting out the reasons why the solution proposed is the best approach. EECA has developed a useful Business Case Checklist (found on the [EECA website](#) alongside the Applicant Guide) to provide guidance to applicants on information EECA needs to see in the business case and/or feasibility study submitted as part of GIDI applications. It is recommended that all applicants carefully consider the Business Case Checklist and ensure applications address all relevant aspects set out in the checklist.

Emissions abatement

If a project has a total abatement cost greater than the threshold shadow carbon price, would it be eligible for GIDI co-funding?

If a project's total abatement cost is larger than the average Treasury Shadow price this does not rule a project out of consideration if the applicant can demonstrate innovation, replication, or demonstration benefits likely to accrue from the project.

How does the abatement cost to the public influence evaluation of the project?

The abatement cost to the public of a project relates to lifetime emissions of the project. The lower the cost to the public (\$/tCO₂e) the higher the project will score. This is to maximise the public good of the GIDI Fund and to ensure delivery of the GIDI Fund's emissions budget objectives.

Can I include in my application emissions savings resulting from a reduction in waste to landfill?

Emission savings from reduction in waste to landfill is not allowed in the abatement cost calculations. However, waste reduction can be claimed as a co-benefit if you are submitting an innovative solutions application. Details specific to innovative solutions are in the Applicant Guide.

Are the estimated carbon abatement values for previously successful applicants available?

Project information from the rounds 1-4 of GIDI funding are available on [EECA's website](#).

Why does the application form require reporting of emissions from all of an applicants' sites, even those that are not related to an application for GIDI: Industrial co-funding?

Emissions from all sites belonging to an applicant with process heat emissions should be reported to allow EECA to gain a full picture of the applicant's business.

Why are applicants expected to predict the future cost of carbon and the future inflation rates in the financial assessment template? Why has EECA not readily specified these values, so the playing field is, in effect, pre-levelled?

Once EECA has received all applications it will undertake a levelising exercise by applying an internal notional value for predicted rates. But this is for internal purposes only – to help EECA achieve a consistent view across applications. Separately, EECA is keen to see how applicants inform their investment decisions through the Applicant Guide. We use such insights to inform our ongoing strategic, data and research functions. Pre-determining these values would not give us the benefit of these insights.

Given these are energy projects, EECA would expect that businesses would consider a range of future energy price scenarios. We can suggest the following sources to assist you with calculating costs over the life of proposed projects:

- » **Energy** – the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment (MBIE) is doing work in this space, but we are not expecting figures to be available until later this year. As an interim, look at the CCC dataset for fuel prices here: <https://ccc-production-media.s3.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com/public/Inaia-tonu-nei-a-low-emissions-future-for-Aotearoa/Modelling-files/Scenarios-dataset-2021-final-advice.xlsx>
- » **Carbon** – the Treasury shadow carbon price can be used to predict future carbon prices.
- » **Inflation** – the Reserve Bank inflation calculator here: Inflation calculator - [Reserve Bank of New Zealand - Te Pūtea Matua \(rbnz.govt.nz\)](https://www.rbnz.govt.nz/-/media/e6de373a8ec14af8bbb5ae512c7bbd5b.ashx) and also look at: <https://www.rbnz.govt.nz/-/media/e6de373a8ec14af8bbb5ae512c7bbd5b.ashx> -- obtained from [Monetary Policy Statement May 2022 - Reserve Bank of New Zealand - Te Pūtea Matua \(rbnz.govt.nz\)](https://www.rbnz.govt.nz/-/media/e6de373a8ec14af8bbb5ae512c7bbd5b.ashx)

Assessment

To what extent will this GIDI Fund: Industrial application process take into account other public benefits, for example the Government’s aims for forest industry transformation, the growth of the bioeconomy, development of hydrogen or other biofuels?

Applications must reduce or enable the reduction of energy use and/or carbon emission of industrial process. Achieving the best carbon abatement results possible from this GIDI funding is EECA’s “north star.” However, the Assessment Panel may also take into account other matters that are relevant when applying the GIDI Fund Investment Principles to an application – these can be found in the Applicant Guide.

What level of commitment is required (if any) that the project will be implemented when (a) an application is submitted; and (b) co-funding is granted?

Applicants should only apply for projects that they definitely intend to implement. However, we understand that proceeding with a submitted application may depend on internal aspects such as final approval from a Board. Once GIDI co-funding is approved, we recognise that some cases may still have uncertainty around implementation, and it may be possible to address this uncertainty through the imposition of specific conditions in the Funding Agreement e.g., setting of preconditions, specific milestones, and reporting.

The Applicant Guide says successful applicants have 30 Business Days to achieve internal approval. Does this mean we need to confirm and give evidence of our ability to fund our portion of the total project costs within that time?

Yes, that is correct. There may be some reasonable details that can be included as preconditions to the Funding Agreement.

Will applicants be assessed on their ability to fund the project themselves? e.g., based on their profitability, etc?

Yes, EECA will consider an organisation's ability to fund their proportion of the project cost (i.e., ability to deliver).

The GIDI Fund is focused on accelerating decarbonisation and a project's profitability is a key consideration (as opposed to an organisation's financial profitability).

Is there an expectation that if funding is awarded, that the project needs to be tendered with multiple vendors?

Tendering practices by private businesses do not directly form part of the assessment process when considering an application. However, in the interests of scoring higher on technical due diligence we would recommend that Applicants seek the best products possible, and equally the best price as this could affect the amount of co-funding requested from the Applicant which could also affect how the application scores. Going out for tender and considering a broad range of suppliers could help you achieve the best outcomes.

Decision making

Who decides what applications will be funded?

A Technical Advisory Group (TAG) will evaluate applications and provide an evaluation report of its findings to either:

1. the EECA Chief Executive or relevant EECA General Manager (dependent on delegated financial authority limits) for projects seeking co-funding of less than \$2M co-funding;
2. the GIDI Assessment Panel for projects seeking greater than \$2M co-funding.

The EECA Chief Executive or GM, or the Assessment Panel will take into account and consider the TAG's evaluation report; the quantitative assessment criteria results; additional information or clarification sought and received from Applicants; and any other matters considered relevant when applying the Investment Principles to the application.

The Assessment Panel will make funding recommendations to inform decision making by the EECA Chief Executive, EECA Board and the Minister for Energy and Resources in accordance with EECA's delegated authority framework.