

AEF - Northmore Gordon

Canonical: <https://northmoregordon.com/glossary/aef/>

Details:

Home › Glossary › AEF

AEF

AEF stands for Australian Energy Foundation. In project documents, confirm which organisation or programme an acronym refers to before relying on it for a scheme or reporting decision.

Related guidance

Carbon advisory

Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions

Certificates

Government schemes

Certificate trading

Measurement and verification

What does AEF stand for?

AEF stands for Australian Energy Foundation. In an energy-project document, confirm which organisation or programme the acronym identifies before using it in a decision, scheme application or public report. Scheme-specific definitions in applicable rules take precedence over a general glossary.

How should a project team check the meaning of AEF in a document?

Check the surrounding organisation name, programme, jurisdiction and publication date. If the document uses AEF in a scheme application or investment case, confirm its intended meaning with the relevant programme administrator or authority. Do not assume that an acronym has the same meaning in every project.

How should project teams apply AEF definitions in practice?

Project teams should use the glossary as a starting reference for plain-language understanding of energy and emissions terms, including AEF. However, scheme-specific definitions in the applicable rules take precedence over the glossary. Before committing to a project decision or regulatory submission, teams should verify AEF's precise meaning in their relevant programme - whether that is a Victorian, NSW or other Australian scheme. We recommend confirming interpretation with the responsible authority or programme administrator rather than treating glossary definitions as regulatory authoritative statements.

When should a project team consult the AEF entry?

Project teams should consult the glossary when preparing project documentation, investment cases or scheme applications that reference Australian energy frameworks or terminology. The glossary is particularly useful when team members from different backgrounds - engineering, finance, compliance - need to communicate using consistent definitions. It is also helpful during the early scoping phase when establishing whether a project might be relevant to a particular scheme. However, the glossary should

be supplemented with current scheme rules and guidance, as programme requirements and terminology can change and are jurisdiction-specific.

How does Northmore Gordon help teams navigate energy terminology and scheme requirements?

We provide the Energy, Emissions and Project Terms glossary as part of our 29-chapter knowledge library, offering plain-language explanations alongside related knowledge topics. For projects requiring deeper guidance, we offer enquiry pathways through our expertise in energy audits, measurement and verification, investment cases and funding assessment. Teams can submit a project brief describing their decision, site and evidence available, allowing Northmore Gordon to establish appropriate starting scope. We emphasise that glossary definitions are starting points; scheme eligibility, evidence requirements and commercial terms must be confirmed for each specific project.

What is the relationship between AEF and other terms?

The glossary places AEF within a broader framework of energy and emissions terminology used by Australian project teams. Related terms cover energy units (kWh, MWh), project evidence concepts (baseline, reporting period, measurement boundary) and environmental instruments (ACCU, VEEC, ESC). By cross-referencing these entries, teams can develop a coherent understanding of how energy savings, emissions reductions and financial outcomes interconnect within a project. We recommend using the glossary alongside relevant chapters on specific schemes, such as NSW ESS or Victorian Energy Upgrades, to understand how terminology applies in practice.

Why does Northmore Gordon emphasise scheme-specific definitions over glossary definitions?

We emphasise that scheme-specific definitions take precedence because energy and emissions programmes - such as NGER, ACCU, ESS and VEU schemes - have their own regulatory language and requirements. A term like 'baseline' or 'reporting period' may have slightly different meaning or application depending on the programme governing a project. By directing teams to consult applicable rules first, we help prevent costly errors where a project is scoped based on an assumption that later proves incompatible with programme requirements. This approach supports robust decision-making and reduces the risk of eligibility disputes or rejected applications.