



Australian Government
Australian Taxation Office

< Fuel schemes

Fuel tax credits - fuel blends

Definitions

Biodiesel is a fuel manufactured by chemically altering vegetable oils or animal fats, including recycled oils from these sources, to form mono-alkyl esters.

B5 is a blend of biodiesel and diesel that contains no more than 5% biodiesel.

B20 is a blend of biodiesel and diesel that contains no more than 20% biodiesel.

Ethanol becomes fuel ethanol when it is denatured for use in an internal combustion engine. Denaturing means the ethanol is chemically treated to make it unfit for human consumption by the addition of 1% or more of unleaded petrol or another denaturant that meets the requirements of EXC 2006/18 - Excise (Denatured spirits) Determination 2006 (No. 2) <<http://law.ato.gov.au/atolaw/view.htm?DocID=ELD/ED200618/00001>> .

E10 is a blend of ethanol and petrol that contains no more than 10% ethanol.

E85 is a blend of ethanol and petrol that generally contains more than 70% but no more than 85% ethanol.

Changes from 1 July 2013

From 1 July 2013, fuel tax credits have changed. You may be affected by the following:

- changes to some rates due to an increase in carbon charge amounts
- a decreased rate for liquid fuels used in heavy vehicles for travelling on public roads
- increased rates for transport gaseous fuels, other than when used for travelling on public roads
- changes to rates for non-transport gaseous fuels used in certain activities.



Ethanol and biodiesel are exempt from the carbon charge because they have no effective fuel tax and are not fossil fuels.



For more information about these rate changes, refer to [Fuel tax credits - changes from 1 July 2013](#).

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