

2009

**THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY FOR THE
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY**

**GOVERNMENT RESPONSE TO THE
INTERIM REPORT OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY INQUIRY ON
ACT GREENHOUSE GAS REDUCTION TARGETS**

**Presented by
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Introduction

The ACT Government welcomes the Interim Report of the Legislative Assembly Inquiry into ACT Greenhouse Gas Reduction Targets (Interim Report) and is pleased to announce a broad level of agreement with its recommendations. The Government sees the work of the Inquiry as important in helping to inform the future policy on climate change and notes the Committee intends to provide a final report in March 2010.

The ACT Government established the Inquiry as a basis for building consensus within the Legislative Assembly so that meaningful change can be achieved and maintained. We need to ensure there is confidence in the community that there is long-term commitment to reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions irrespective of the government of the day. Cities that have achieved such consensus, including Copenhagen, have demonstrated to the rest of the world that real and meaningful change can be achieved through an enduring commitment to tackling climate change.

The Government is strongly committed to taking the action necessary to address climate change and to show leadership in Australia. In making a submission to the Inquiry in May 2009, the ACT Government agreed that it would:

- adopt a longer-term visionary goal of zero net GHG emissions for the ACT;
- legislate GHG emissions targets, with the nature and form of the targets to be informed by expert advice, cost-benefit analysis, the recommendations of the Inquiry, the outcomes of the Copenhagen climate change conference and the final nature of the Commonwealth's Carbon Pollution Reduction Scheme (CPRS); and
- bring forward the development of *Weathering the Change* Action Plan 2.

Legislating GHG Reduction Targets

Legislating GHG reduction targets is an important step in establishing a framework through which the ACT will transition to zero net emissions. The Government supports Recommendation 1 of the Interim Report for the introduction of a Bill before June 2010 to legislate GHG reduction targets. The legislation will not bind the Government or community but will mandate regular reporting to the Assembly on progress in meeting targets.

The Government also confirms using 1990 as a base year for calculating ACT GHG emission reductions instead of the base year of 2000 used in its Climate Change Strategy *Weathering the Change*. On 22 July 2009, the ACT Government released an inventory of the ACT's 2005-06 GHG emissions, undertaken for the ACT Government by expert consultants Pitt&Sherry. The inventory used more accurate methodology than was previously available. Current national and international practice under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change takes 1990 as the baseline year.

Zero Net Emissions

The Government has already demonstrated strong leadership through its adoption of a zero net emissions target for the ACT. However, the policy will only realise its full potential when it has a timeline. The Government has decided to adopt 2060 as the target year for achieving zero net emissions.

Interim targets

The Government believes it is important to reaffirm its commitment to the urgent action necessary to deal with the seriousness of climate change as highlighted by international scientists. Having determined an end point of zero net emissions by 2060, the principal challenge for Government is to select interim targets ambitious enough to drive real change while still being achievable and cost-effective. To this end, the Department of the Environment, Climate Change and Energy (DECCEW) has commissioned expert consultants to develop a pathway to zero net emissions for the ACT. That work will be completed by the end of the year and is critical to determining targets beyond the immediate future.

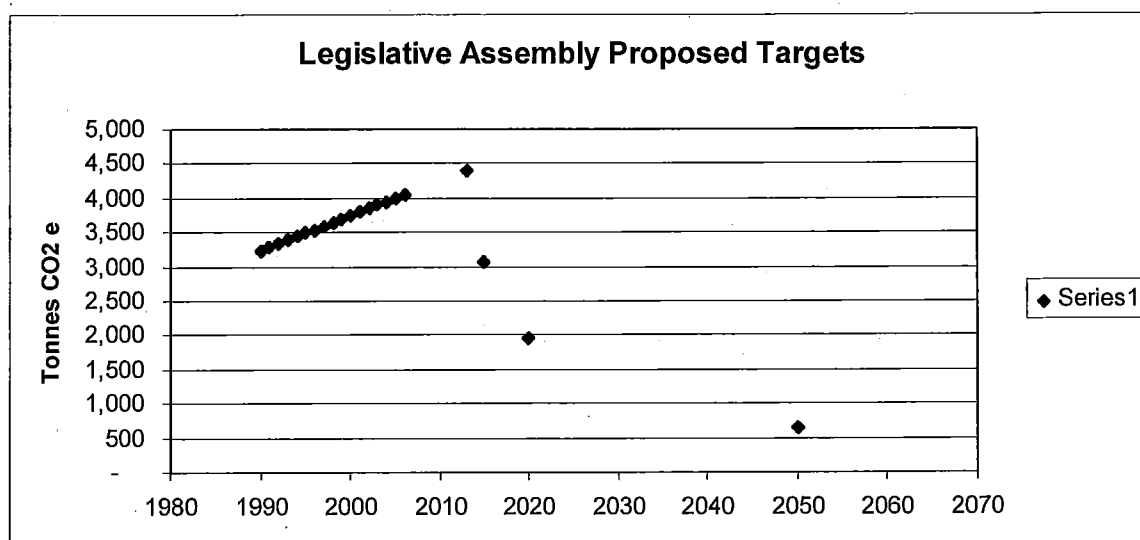
In setting GHG reduction targets, the immediate challenge for the ACT is to halt the growth in per capita and total GHG emissions as soon as possible. While the ACT has the lowest per capita levels of GHG emissions, the growth in ACT emissions is significantly higher than the national average. From 2000 to 2006, ACT per capita emissions increased by 0.7 per cent per annum, while national per capita emissions decreased by 0.6 per cent over the same period.

It is critical that we address rising per capita emissions as soon as practicable. The Interim Report recommends that ACT per capita emissions peak by 2013. The Government agrees that 2013 is an appropriate timeframe for peaking of ACT per capita emissions.

The Government notes the Interim Report recommendations for interim targets for a reduction in overall ACT GHG emissions: a reduction of 5 per cent by 2015; a further reduction of 40 per cent by 2020; and an 80 per cent reduction in overall ACT GHG by 2050 (from 1990 levels).

In determining the appropriateness of the 2015, 2020 and 2050 targets, it is important to understand the level of reduction this means according to a business-as-usual scenario (ie, emissions growth based on existing policies) and the costs that would be incurred.

The following chart shows the ACT's GHG inventory (ie, 1990-2007), with trend to 2013 (extrapolated from previous years) and the targets recommended in the Interim Report for 2015, 2020 and 2050.



While it may be technically feasible to achieve these targets, it is important to consider the economic and social impacts this would entail. The Government believes further robust analysis is required before the Government commits to interim targets between 2015 and 2060. DECCEW has commissioned consultancies to advise on options for emissions reductions in the ACT, including the abatement potential and costs of such options. This important information will assist in determining interim targets that reflect the urgency to act, balanced with the need to ensure cost effectiveness and social equity issues are properly addressed. The Government will release interim targets in early 2010, as part of a revised Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan 2.

Development of Action Plan 2

Action Plan 2 will be released in 2010, with a focus on:

1. halting and then reducing GHG emissions to achieve zero net emissions for the ACT, for example through increased use of renewable energy and improved energy efficiency;
2. achieving reduced GHG emissions in the most efficient and sustainable way and, within that context, in a cost-effective and socially responsible manner;
3. contributing to global efforts in reducing GHG emissions and showing climate change leadership; and
4. adapting to the inevitable changing climate where mitigation is not possible.

Detailed proposals will be developed for inclusion in Action Plan 2 under a revised ACT Climate Change Strategy. The DECCEW commissioned consultancies will identify cost-effective measures and the Department is engaging with agencies, including through a high-level Interdepartmental Committee, to develop detailed proposals.

Key initiatives to be examined in the development of the revised ACT Climate Change Strategy and its associated Action Plan 2 include:

- a. mandatory targets for energy utilities to achieve set reductions in GHG emissions through energy efficiency;

- b. measures to accelerate the uptake of *GreenPower*;
- c. development of an offset policy that will govern how the ACT Government and the private sector are able to offset GHG emissions, particularly in the gas and transport sectors;
- d. development of an ACT Green Lease Policy to drive significant improvements in the energy efficiency of offices rented by the ACT Government;
- e. review of planning and building regulations to identify opportunities for reducing GHG emissions;
- f. investigation of opportunities for increasing use of co-generation and tri-generation and other low emissions distributed energy technologies in the ACT; and
- g. development of a framework to achieve carbon neutrality in ACT Government operations. Possible elements to be considered include: climate change risk assessments; annual Government agency carbon budgets implemented through performance commitments in Chief Executive contracts; and enhanced reporting in ACT budget documents.

The key components of the revised ACT Climate Change Strategy (and its subsidiary Sustainable Energy Policy) will be an expansion of renewable energy use and a massive boost to energy efficiency. Options being considered to improve energy efficiency include mandatory targets for energy utilities to achieve set reductions in GHG emissions through energy efficiency. This is not a radical proposal. Energy efficiency targets for energy utilities are currently in place in NSW, Victoria and South Australia. The effectiveness of the United Kingdom's Carbon Emissions Reduction Targets legislation is also very impressive.

A key option for increasing renewable energy in the ACT is to mandate increasing amounts of *GreenPower*. This has the important advantage that green energy purchased above 2009 levels will be accredited under the Australian Government's CPRS as additional reductions in the GHG target (in other words, these savings will not enable others to pollute more).

The ACT Government has consistently raised concerns with the Commonwealth about the flaws in the current design of the CPRS. It is critical that the contribution of individuals and businesses in reducing emissions are properly accounted for in Australia's global efforts to reducing GHG emissions. Accreditation of ACT actions, in addition to *GreenPower*, is a key way for the CPRS to achieve additional reductions in Australia's GHG target.

Reduction in GHG emissions in other sectors (primarily gas and transport) will also be necessary to reach the ACT targets. In particular, aligning climate change policy with the sustainable transport plan will be pivotal in reducing emissions from the transport sector.

The ACT will also develop a GHG offsets policy, in particular to offset emissions from the gas and transport sectors in a way that optimises benefits for the ACT.

The rise in GHG emissions has largely been due to a 17 per cent increase in electricity use from 2000 to 2006. The commercial sector is mostly responsible for this growth. The Government will establish a Taskforce to review planning and building regulations to identify opportunities for reducing GHG emissions. The Taskforce, chaired by DECCEW with membership drawn from relevant ACT Government agencies will extensively consult with ActewAGL and key planning, development and building associations. The Taskforce is to report by June 2010.

Reporting

The Interim Report recommends that the Commissioner for Sustainability and the Environment review and report every four years on ACT sectoral and ACT Government progress on reducing GHG emissions as part of the State of the Environment Report (Recommendation 16). The Interim Report also calls for Action Plan 2 to include specific targets for particular sectors (refer Recommendation 19). The Government supports these recommendations as ways to better inform the Government, industry sectors and the broader community.

The ACT Government submission to the Inquiry advised that effective monitoring and evaluation would be critical issues to be considered in legislating a GHG target, as would be the establishment of an appropriate evaluation methodology. The Government agrees with many of the recommendations including recommendations 10, 11, 12, and 17 that relate to improved public monitoring, reporting and review arrangements for ACT GHG emissions.

The Government will also be widening the role of the Independent Competition and Regulatory Commission (ICRC) in line with the Interim Report's recommendation for annual reporting by the ICRC on major ACT Government climate change policies, programs and projects related to managing GHG emissions.

The Interim Report also includes a number of recommendations that will inform the development of Action Plan 2. Interim Report recommendations 28 and 29 relating to biodiversity and regional forests is consistent with current ACT Government policy and activities.

Conclusion

The Government's final response to the Inquiry will account for developments nationally and internationally, and in particular the outcomes of the international climate change negotiations due to take place in Copenhagen in December 2009.

The Government has provided a response to individual recommendations in the Interim Report in the following table and looks forward to receiving the final report from the Inquiry, scheduled for March 2010.

Response to Individual Recommendations

The ACT Government's response to each of the Committee's specific recommendations is outlined below. A final Government position will be provided against the recommendations contained in the Inquiry's final report.

Recommendation	Response	Comment
Recommendation 1 The Committee recommends that a Climate Change (Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction Target) Bill be introduced into the Assembly before June 2010.	Agree	The ACT Government considers that a strong and unequivocal commitment, in the form of a legislated target, is needed to help transition the ACT economy to the goal of zero net emissions. The ACT Government will introduce Climate Change (Greenhouse Gas Reduction Targets) legislation into the Legislative Assembly by June 2010. This decision will also deliver on a commitment to legislate a target, as made in the 2008 Parliamentary Agreement with the ACT Greens.
Recommendation 2 The Committee recommends that 1990 be used as a baseline year for calculating ACT GHGE reductions.	Agree	On 22 July 2009, the Minister for the Environment, Climate Change and Water, Simon Corbell MLA, released an inventory of the ACT's 2005-06 GHG emissions, undertaken for the ACT Government by energy services company Pitt&Sherry. The inventory used more accurate methodology than was available when the ACT Government developed the Climate Change Strategy <i>Weathering the Change</i> and established a 1990 baseline year for future emissions reporting.

Recommendation 3 The Committee recommends that the proposed legislation set a target for the peaking of ACT per capita emissions by 2013, noting that this will require partnership with the ACT, community and the Commonwealth.	Agree	The Government supports the 2013 target for peaking of ACT per capita emissions. In setting GHG reduction targets, the immediate challenge for the ACT is to halt the growth in per capita emissions as soon as possible. While the ACT has the lowest per capita levels of GHG emissions, the growth in ACT emissions is significantly higher than the national average.
Recommendation 4 The Committee recommends that the proposed legislation set a target of a 5% reduction in overall emissions by 2015.	Noted	The Government will release interim targets for 2015, 2020 and 2050 in early 2010, as part of a revised Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan 2. To assist inform the Government's targets and the development of Action Plan 2, DECCEW has commissioned consultancies to advise on possible options for emissions reductions in the ACT, including the abatement potential and costs of such options. The consultants are to report before the end of 2009. This important information will assist in determining interim targets that reflect the urgency to act, balanced with the need to ensure that cost-effectiveness and social equity are considered. Note that a 5 per cent reduction in overall ACT emissions by 2015 using a 1990 base line means a one-third reduction in emissions over the next 6 years.

Recommendation 5 The Committee recommends the proposed legislation set a target of a 40 per cent reduction in overall ACT GHGE by 2020 notwithstanding that the following factors need to be considered: • the ACT Government's zero net emissions roadmap • the ACT Government's proposed interim draft energy policy • outcomes of the Copenhagen meeting in December 2009; and • evolution of the CPRS.	Noted	The ACT Government's zero net emissions roadmap will be enunciated in a revised ACT Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan 2 to be released in 2010. To assist inform the Government's targets and the development of Action Plan 2, DECCEW has commissioned consultancies which are to report before the end of 2009. Policy developments nationally and internationally, and in particular the potential outcomes from the international climate change negotiations due to take place in Copenhagen in December 2009, will also be important in framing ACT GHG reduction targets. Note that a 40 per cent reduction in overall ACT emissions by 2020 using a 1990 base-line means a reduction in emissions by about 60 per cent from 2009.
Recommendation 6 The Committee recommends that the ACT Government consider the feasibility of setting a legislative target of an 80 per cent reduction in overall ACT GHGE by 2050.	Agree in principle	The Government supports having an interim target for 2050, and will assess the feasibility of an 80 per cent reduction target in overall ACT GHG emissions by 2050. In May 2009, the ACT Government agreed that the ACT adopt a longer-term visionary goal of zero net GHG emissions. The Government had decided on an end target of zero net GHG emissions by 2060.

Recommendation 7 The Committee recommends that the proposed legislation set a target for the ACT Government being zero net emissions [carbon neutral] in its own operations by 2015.	Agree in principle	To propel the Government towards achieving zero net emissions in its own operations, a framework for ACT Government Carbon Neutrality will be released in 2010, as part of a revised ACT Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan 2. A date for achieving carbon neutrality in ACT Government operations will be determined in establishing the framework.
Recommendation 8 The Committee recommends that the ACT Government make further representations to the Commonwealth that the Carbon Pollution Reduction Scheme be amended as appropriate to ensure that voluntary actions by state and territory governments and the community be recognised, and to set a higher unconditional medium-term target.	Agree	The ACT Government has consistently raised concerns with the Commonwealth about the limiting potential of state and territory actions under the proposed CPRS and will continue to do so, until these concerns are resolved to the satisfaction of the Government.
Recommendation 9 The Committee recommends that the Government undertake social, environmental and economic impact analysis of all policies and programs introduced to implement legislated targets and that this analysis be publically available.	Agree in principle	Programs and policy options will be subject to appropriate social, environmental and economic analysis. The ACT Government will establish a new role for the ICRC in providing independent advice on the robustness of the analyses. The ACT Government is developing a triple bottom line assessment framework for consideration of Government policies, programs, projects and initiatives.

Recommendation 10 The Committee recommends that the proposed legislation has mandatory public monitoring, reporting and review mechanisms.	Agree	The ACT Government considers that a key mechanism for helping ensure community engagement will be the adequate and timely public reporting of the ACT's progress in reducing its GHG emissions.
Recommendation 11 The Committee recommends that the consultancy contract for the production of the ACT GHGE inventory include a requirement that the consultant provide a pdf inventory for on-line publication to a standard similar to the Commonwealth's national GHG inventory.	Agree	This information is currently publically available on the DECCEW website.
Recommendation 12 The Committee recommends that an ongoing low-cost regular community education program be undertaken outlining ACT performance across sectors in meeting the ACT GHGE reduction targets. A hard copy of the GHG inventory should be available in all ACT public libraries.	Agree	The development of Action Plan 2 will involve the establishment of a framework for the effective monitoring, reporting and evaluation of ACT performance across sectors.
Recommendation 13 The Committee recommends that the ACT Government amend the <i>Annual Reports (Government Agencies) Act 2004 (ACT)</i> to require a whole-of-government report on the sustainability performance of ACT Government operations, and on the GHG reductions achieved by its decisions.	Agree in principle	Agencies are currently required to report on a range of sustainability indicators, including energy use, GHG emissions, water consumption, resource efficiency and waste in their annual reports. A decision on additional or revised reporting arrangements will be considered in the development of the framework for ACT Government Carbon Neutrality.
Recommendation 14	Agree	The ACT Government is committed to the introduction of triple bottom line annual reporting. In developing the revised ACT Climate Change

The Committee recommends that the ACT Government incorporate strategic indicators on Government and sectoral performance in reducing GHGE into its Budget strategic indicators or accountability indicators for agencies.	in principle	Strategy and Action Plan 2 the Government will establish improved monitoring and public reporting of ACT GHG emissions, including by sector. Clear tracking of progress towards the ACT becoming a zero net GHG emitter requires measuring of standard strategic and accountability indicators. The Chief Minister's Annual Report Directions includes many GHG emission indicators. The Government is reforming its Performance and Accountability framework and will consider the Committee's suggestions within that context.
Recommendation 15 The Committee recommends that the proposed legislation require ACT Government agencies to undertake a sustainability assessment [including climate change and a sectoral impact analysis] of all major policies, programs and projects, using a consistent triple bottom line methodology at an early stage.	Agree in principle	Programs and policy options will be subject to appropriate social, environmental and economic analysis. The ACT Government will seek advice from the ICRC on appropriate methodology. The ACT Government is developing a triple bottom line assessment framework for consideration of Government policies, programs, projects and initiatives. An element of the assessment framework will address climate change impacts.

Recommendation 16 The Committee recommends that the proposed legislation require the Commissioner for Sustainability and the Environment, as part of the State of the Environment Report, to review and report every four years on ACT sectoral and ACT Government progress on reducing GHG emissions.	Agree	Effective monitoring and evaluation will be critical factors in underpinning successful legislation of GHG emission targets. Reporting by the Commissioner for Sustainability and the Environment, as part of the State of the Environment Report, would be a useful mechanism in reporting to the ACT Government, industry sectors and the broader community on performance in reducing GHG emissions.
Recommendation 17 The Committee recommends that the proposed legislation require the Independent Competition and Regulatory Commission (ICRC) to report annually on major ACT Government climate change policy, programs and projects concerning GHG mitigation and abatement achieved, social economic and environmental benefits of mitigation and abatement, and the total cost of programs, policies and projects, as well as the cost per tonne of emission reduction.	Agree	The ACT Government will expand the role of the ICRC in providing independent advice and reporting on climate change policies and programs and performance in achieving GHG reductions. In considering this expanded role, the Government will ensure that there is not duplication of roles between the ICRC and the Commissioner for Sustainability and the Environment.
Recommendation 18 The Committee recommends that the proposed legislation establish an expert body to advise the Minister and Legislative Assembly on the operations of the proposed legislation, as well as to provide broader advice on climate change policy and program issues as determined by the Minister.	Agree in principle	The Government will determine the form and role of an expert advisory body during development of legislation.

Recommendation 19 The Committee recommends that <i>Weathering the Change</i> Action Plan 2 include specific targets for particular sectors, ie ACT Government, commercial, residential, transport, as well as measurements of the expected greenhouse abatement for each action.	Agree in principle	The ACT Government, industry sectors and the broader community will need access to sufficient information to enable the impact of their efforts towards zero net emissions to be measured. Sectoral targets will be developed as part of the revised ACT Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan 2, to be released in 2010.
Recommendation 20 The Committee recommends that ACT Government Budget papers provide an update of expenditure on climate change policies and programs.	Agree in principle	ACT Government Budget papers provide information on expenditure of all programs.
Recommendation 21 The Committee recommends that an agreed methodology be developed with key stakeholders to assess the climate change impacts of policies, programs and projects as the first step of the road map towards zero net emissions.	Agree in principle	Programs and policy options will be subject to appropriate social, environmental and economic analysis. The ACT Government is developing a triple bottom line assessment framework for consideration of Government policies, programs, projects and initiatives. An element of the assessment framework will address climate change impacts. The ACT Government will expand the role of the ICRC in advising on methodology.

Recommendation 22 The Committee recommends that the ACT Government put in place measures in the 2010-11 Budget to implement a number of cost effective GHG abatement policies and program initiatives.	Agree in principle	The ACT Government will act early and in doing so consider the policies and programs to assist with guiding the ACT along the path to zero net emissions in the context of developing Action Plan 2 and relevant Budget processes.
Recommendation 23 The Committee recommends that the ACT Government evaluate the policy measures suggested by the Green Building Council, the Australian Institute of Architects and the ACT Property Group as a matter of priority and report back to the Assembly on their evaluation.	Agree in principle	The ACT Government will consider the policy options proposed by the Inquiry in the context of responding to the Inquiry's final report and in the development of Action Plan 2.
Recommendation 24 The Committee recommends the ACT Government response to the Wright Review as a matter of priority as well as to release its review of the ACT NoWaste Strategy by the last sitting day of February 2010.	Agree in principle	In the 2009/2010 Budget, the Government allocated \$483,000 (\$225,000 in 2009/2010 and \$258,000 in 2010/2011) to provide funding for the development of a Future Waste Strategy, which will look at ways to promote innovation in resource recovery and to reduce GHG emissions. Development of the Future Waste Strategy is investigating the potential to generate energy from waste and reducing organics interned to landfill as cost-effective ways of reducing GHG emissions. The Wright Review is one input into the broader review of waste management in the ACT replacing the current No Waste by 2010 Strategy. The Wright Review examined the waste strategy of No Waste by 2010 with a view to providing the ACT Government with options for achieving or deferring targets (75%, 85%, 90% and beyond 90%). Further development of the Hume Resource Recovery Estate

		(HRRE) currently being progressed through a Request for Tender process is broadly consistent with the recommendations within the Wright Review for achieving 85% resource recovery.
Recommendation 25 The Committee agrees that community education and working with the community should be a strong feature of the ACT Roadmap to zero net emissions, and that existing programs in the education sector provides a good model, despite the need for additional resources.	Agree in principle	The transition towards zero net emissions will require the active involvement of the community, all sectors of the ACT economy and ACT Government agencies. Community education and working with the community and business will be a strong feature of Action Plan 2.
Recommendation 26 The Committee recommends that the Government make a significant investment in the 2010-11 Budget in retrofitting and energy efficiency measures for all sectors and to report back to the Assembly by March 2010.	Agree in principle	Decisions on the 2010-11 Budget will be announced in May 2010. The ACT Government will act early and in doing so consider the policies and programs to assist with guiding the ACT along the path to zero net emissions in the context of the revised ACT Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan 2 and future budget processes. Strong Government leadership is needed to design cost-effective policies that deliver solutions. Options being considered include mandatory targets for energy utilities to achieve set reductions in GHG emissions through energy efficiency. Energy efficiency targets for energy utilities are currently in place in NSW, Victoria and SA and the United Kingdom's Carbon Emissions Reduction Targets legislation is an impressive model.
Recommendation 27 The Committee recommends all of the policies,	Agree in principle	The Inquiry process has performed an important role in community consultation. The ACT Government will

projects and programs raised by witnesses be considered by the ACT Government as part of developing its roadmap to zero net emissions and to report back to the Assembly by March 2010.		consider the policy options presented to the Inquiry in the development of Action Plan 2.
Recommendation 28 The Committee recommends that climate change be recognised in all action plans and policy documents concerned with biodiversity conservation in the ACT.	Agree	Climate Change is already a key matter recognised in the review of the <i>Nature Conservation Act 1980</i> , ACT Nature Conservation Strategy and any new action plan.
Recommendation 29 The Committee recommends that the ACT Government work with the Commonwealth and NSW Governments, as a matter of urgency, to protect regional natural forests and to collaborate with those governments more closely on riparian zone, woodland and grassland conservation and regeneration, particularly in the Australian Capital Region.	Agree	The ACT is already an active party in a multi-government agreement which co-ordinates management of the Australian Alps. Within the Australian Capital region the ACT has been a major participant in establishing and utilising a cross-border planning framework for grassland and woodland conservation. The riparian zone has been a particular focus of the Upper Murrumbidgee Catchment Coordination Committee, of which the ACT is a key member.
Recommendation 30 The Committee recommends that the ACT Government develop an offset policy in relation to emissions from the ACT Government sector, as well as broader community emissions, as part of its roadmap to zero net emissions, noting ongoing developments in regard to the proposed CPRs.	Agree	The ACT Government will consider the scope, nature and timing of an offset policy in the context of developing Action Plan 2.
Recommendation 31 The Committee recommends the ACT Government take into account when developing an energy	Agree	The ACT Government will shortly release a draft Sustainable Energy Policy for the ACT that will reflect the zero net emissions policy goal. Key goals of the Energy

policy: • GHG abatement costs (cost/benefit analysis of energy supply); • local employment incentives; • energy security and energy resilience • education and research opportunities; and • mitigation of future costs for energy consumers.		Policy will be to explore policy options that will enable the ACT to cost-effectively reduce its emissions from energy use and to ensure energy security for the ACT.
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