



# edotasmânia

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25 March 2016

Tasmanian Climate Change Office  
GPO Box 123  
Hobart TAS 7001

By email: [climatechange@dpac.tas.gov.au](mailto:climatechange@dpac.tas.gov.au)

Dear Louise,

## Draft Climate Change Action Plan 2016-2021

EDO Tasmania is a non-profit, community based legal service specialising in environmental and planning law. We welcome the opportunity to comment on the Tasmanian Government's draft Climate Change Action Plan 2016 -2021, *Embracing the Climate Challenge (CCAP)*.

In the foreword to the CCAP, Minister Groom states that the next five years will "set the scene for a renewed global push on climate change." That push has already happened, culminating in the outcomes of the Paris Conference of the Parties (**COP21**) recognising the urgent threat and the need for concerted action to reduce global emissions and limit global temperature rise to 1.5° above pre-industrial levels.

As a general comment, EDO Tasmania considers that the CCAP is a disappointing and inadequate response to the climate change risks facing Tasmania and the world. In our view, the document overstates the significance of Tasmania's current efforts, downplays the urgency of required actions (and the government's responsibility to lead such actions), and ultimately fails to set out a workplan detailing concrete actions to reduce Tasmania's emissions and build Tasmania's resilience.

In particular, commentary in the CCAP that Tasmania has already surpassed its 2050 emissions reduction target invites complacency. This result is primarily due to increased forest reserves, changes in forest practices and a downturn in relevant global markets. Given the government's policy of reversing this downturn, and of not creating further reserves, we cannot rely on forest practices to offset business-as-usual emissions into the future. In line with COP21 commitments, Australia and Tasmania must redouble its efforts to actively reduce emissions.

Statements regarding Tasmania's current high proportion of energy drawn from renewable sources also invite complacency. It is true that Tasmania was an early-mover on renewable energy and has historically been able to meet and exceed demands through those sources. However, as the current energy situation highlights, Tasmania remains somewhat dependent on external energy supplies. If policies relating to population growth, encouraging energy intensive businesses to relocate to Tasmania and increasing the fleet of electric vehicles are successful, demand for energy will grow well beyond current limits. Therefore, it is essential to act quickly to both improve energy efficiency and to secure reliable, renewable sources of energy to meet future needs.

The government is right to emphasise the expertise and natural advantages that Tasmania enjoys in respect of renewable energy. However, as a result of strong policies, South Australia, ACT and Victoria are overtaking Tasmania's position at the "forefront of the transition to a low carbon world".

In light of the current energy difficulties, recent bushfires, growing evidence of the impact of warming waters on aquaculture and the public health implications of climate change, it is imperative that Tasmania commit to strong, decisive actions.

In general, the 'actions' identified in the CCAP continue existing programmes or commit only to considering or investigating future options. The actions outlined will not result in direct emissions reductions, avoid future emissions or directly build adaptive capacity. While there is a role for further investigation in many areas, there are also ample resources already available to allow government to identify priorities and responsibilities, and to set a bold, clear and ambitious programme of action. Examples of these resources are listed in Schedule 1.

Despite the above critique, the government is to be commended for releasing the report for public comment, and for acknowledging the need to review its commitments in light of COP21. Tasmania does, indeed, have the potential to embrace its advantages and be a leader on climate action. We hope that this review, comments made in submissions, and feedback received at the upcoming public workshops will serve to strengthen the final CCAP and deliver a clear plan for effective actions.

#### KEY RECOMMENDATIONS

- The Climate Change Action Plan should be revised to set out a more detailed and ambitious programme of actions to reduce Tasmania's emissions and build our resilience. The Plan must explicitly integrate with key government policies, including the Energy Policy, Population Strategy, Infrastructure Policies and recently announced actions on traffic management.
- A Minister for Climate Change should be appointed to demonstrate whole of government commitment to the task of emissions reduction and coordinated adaptation.
- The Tasmanian Government should sign the Global Climate Leadership Memorandum of Understanding to "make a significant pledge to the world"
- Tasmania should set a legislative target of zero net emissions by 2050, with clear interim and sectoral targets to measure progress towards that goal. The Premier must report against interim targets in reports tabled in Parliament.
- Tasmania should commit to sourcing 100% of its stationary energy needs from renewable sources by 2020, and aim to be a net exporter of renewable energy from that date onwards.
- An independent, broadly representative advisory body, like the former Tasmanian Climate Action Council, should be established to advise on government policy approaches.
- Each Department should develop an Agency Climate Action Plan setting out responsibilities, targets and timeframes for actions, and report against those targets in their annual reports.
- The *Climate Change (State Actions) Act 2008* should be amended to include Climate Principles to guide planning, policy and procurement decisions, and to require climate impact assessments for a range of resource management activities.
- Regulatory impact statements should include an assessment against the Climate Principles.
- The Tasmanian government should invest directly in renewable energy projects and electric vehicle trials, rather than relying solely on "market forces" and the private sector. A mix of investment options should be explored, including grants, loans, bonds and equity arrangements.
- Developments that will result in significant greenhouse gas emissions should be assessed by the EPA as Level 2 activities.
- A Cities Taskforce should be established to coordinate planning efforts to constrain urban growth within agreed boundaries by increasing density in appropriate areas, providing quality green spaces and developing effective public transport networks.
- Local governments who adopt best practice management approaches to coastal hazards should be afforded a statutory indemnity against future liability.

## SPECIFIC COMMENTS

This section of our submission addresses the specific questions raised in the CCAP. As a number of other submissions made to this review specifically address practical emissions reduction actions and opportunities to take advantage of Tasmania's natural advantages, EDO Tasmania does not seek to make detailed recommendations on those issues. Instead, our submission focusses largely on legislative actions to more effectively embed climate change considerations across a range of resource management and planning decisions (Questions 2 and 4).

### QUESTION 1: Practical actions

EDO Tasmania recommends that the suite of practical priority actions outlined in *Climate Smart Tasmania 2020* be revisited and implemented. Many of those actions were subject to economic modelling and identified as having a net economic benefit.

In addition, the following actions should be considered:

- Re-establish the Tasmanian Climate Action Council, or another independent ministerial advisory body, with representatives from industry, government, business, agriculture, science, policy, planning and civil society. A broadly representative body can provide invaluable insights into the implications of different policy approaches, assist with monitoring and reporting, and undertake elements of informing the community regarding government activities. If a statutory body is not established, the Climate Change Office should explore ways to make better use of the expertise available through targeted consultation with organisations like Climate Tasmania.
- Extend the existing moratorium on hydraulic fracturing (fracking) indefinitely, and amend the *Mineral Resources Development Act 1995* to reflect this. The use of unconventional gas as a 'transition fuel' should not be supported – instead, efforts should be focussed on facilitating the growth of genuinely renewable energy generation.
- Implement overdue restrictions on broadscale clearing on private land through the *Policy for Maintaining a Permanent Native Forest*. Strong, enforceable restrictions on land-clearing make an important contribution to emissions reduction, as well as protecting biodiversity.
- Finalise the review of the Sea Level Rise Planning Allowances to allow municipalities to undertake mapping for Local Provisions Schedules as part of the Tasmanian Planning Scheme. We understand that a review is currently underway, as part of the finalisation of the Coastal Hazards package.
- Establish an interdepartmental "Cities Taskforce", comprising representatives from transport, planning, health, housing and environmental agencies to develop strategies to constrain urban growth in key areas. SKM modelling identified urban growth restrictions as a key action for delivering economically efficient emissions reductions. Strategies will need to develop long term planning responses to encourage higher density inner-city living, strategic transport corridors (including investigation of light rail development in Hobart – Glenorchy) and confining subdivision in urban fringe areas. These strategies are likely to have incidental benefits in relation to traffic management and reducing loss of peri-urban agricultural land.

EDO Tasmania acknowledges some recent improvements in the planning framework for encouraging higher density urban development, however coordination amongst various departments will be necessary to match this goal with infrastructure needs, population projections and ecological constraints.

- Improve the consistency and rigour of public reporting on emissions reductions activities, consistent with objective 4(d) of the *Climate Change (State Action) Act 2008*. As discussed below, each department should be required to report against set targets and describe all emissions reduction efforts in an annual report.
- Appoint a Climate Change Minister. While Hon Matthew Groom MP currently has some responsibility for this issue, it is important to have a Minister with explicit, dedicated portfolio responsibility for ensuring Tasmania is on track to meet its legislated targets.

- Follow the South Australian Government's lead and sign the Global Climate Leadership Memorandum of Understanding (Under 2 MOU). Signing the MOU would demonstrate the government's commitment to genuine emissions reductions.

## QUESTION 2: Targets

EDO Tasmania strongly supports setting a long-term legislative target, as well as interim targets to guide progress towards the longer term goal. Legislated targets send a clear signal of commitment, as well as promoting investor confidence and providing certainty to the community. At present, s.5 of the *Climate Change (State Action) Act 2008 (the Act)* provides:

### **5. The State's 2050 target**

*The State's 2050 target under this Act is to reduce, by 31 December 2050, greenhouse gas emissions in Tasmania to at least 60% below 1990 levels.*

In the CCAP, the Government proposes to "make a significant pledge to the world in relation to our abatement effort." We therefore recommend that the target be revised in line with the best available science to determine an appropriate reduction to contribute to constraining global temperature rises to 1.5°C. Importantly, we also recommend that section 5 be redrafted to impose a direct obligation on the relevant Minister to meet the target. In line with the *Victorian Climate Change Act 2010*, we recommend the following:

### **5. The State's 2050 target**

*The Minister must ensure that, by 31 December 2050, the volume of Tasmania's greenhouse gas emissions is [xx]%<sup>1</sup> below the volume of Tasmania's greenhouse gas emissions for the year 1990.*

The UNFCCC's Subnational Global Climate Leadership project<sup>2</sup> (see below) requires signatories to commit to limiting emissions to 80-95% below 1990 levels, or below two metric tonnes per capita, by 2050. This is the level of emission reductions determined to be necessary to limit global warming to less than 2°C by 2100.

In light of the urgency of emission reductions, and Tasmania's existing progress, EDO Tasmania would support a target of zero net emissions by 2050 (or earlier), with the aim of net negative emissions after that date. This is consistent with the goal set by South Australia.

To promote achievement of the emissions reduction goal, we strongly support:

- **Interim emission reduction targets**

We support legislated 5 yearly interim emissions reduction targets to support delivery of the 2050 goal (with reviews in 2020, 2025, 2030 and 2035). The first two targets should be set immediately to provide long term certainty for investors and policy makers, and should aim for the biggest reductions to be made in the early-mid term (based on best available scientific and economic evidence).<sup>3</sup>

The responsible Minister should be required to report against the interim targets. Any failure to achieve the interim targets should trigger an investigation into government policies to identify key areas for improvement.

- **Sector-specific reduction targets**

We support sector-specific reduction targets to ensure that all areas are contributing to emissions reduction (rather than continued reliance on reductions through carbon sequestration in the forest sector). The Wedges report identifies relevant sectors, and responsible departments should be required to nominate rigorous sector-specific targets and report against those targets in their annual reports. Incentives could be offered to industry, such as:

<sup>1</sup> [xx] to be determined on the basis of the best available scientific information

<sup>2</sup> See <http://newsroom.unfccc.int/lpaa/cities-subnationals/under-2-mou-inspiring-regional-leadership-on-climate-change/>

<sup>3</sup> This is consistent with recommendations made by the Independent Review Committee undertaking the review of Victoria's *Climate Change Act 2010*: (Martijn Wilder, Anna Skarbek and Rosemary Lyster, 2015)

- o assessing the likely emission reduction contributions of industry when reviewing budget allocations or assessing development proposals or grant applications;
- o offering 'preferred business' accreditation to businesses that can demonstrate that they are contributing positively to the achievement of targets within their sector.

We also recommend that, for sectors other than forestry, offsets not make up more than 25% of emissions reduction efforts. Allowing emissions to be routinely offset does little to promote genuine improvements in energy savings and efficiency.

We note that s.6 of the Act already provides for the regulations to set out interim and sector-specific targets. In our view, such targets are appropriate to maintain focus and momentum.

#### ▪ **Renewable energy targets**

We support a goal of securing 100% of Tasmania's energy from renewable sources by 2020, with the aim of net export of renewable energy after that date (consistent with the Climate Action Council's Blueprint and commitments made in Tasmania's Energy Policy).<sup>4</sup>

#### Departmental pledges

The recent review of the Victorian *Climate Change Act 2010* recommended that the Act be amended to require each Department to pledge its contribution to the achievement of interim targets, and to report annually against those pledges.<sup>5</sup> This approach should also be adopted in Tasmania to ensure that every government department understands, and is held accountable for, its contribution to emissions reduction efforts.

Each agency should be required to develop an agency climate action plan (**ACAP**) outlining emissions covered by their department (including emissions of stakeholders over whom the agency has portfolio responsibility) and specific actions proposed to meet reduction pledges. This is a similar to proposed departmental targets in *Climate Smart Tasmania*.

Ministerial guidance should be provided to assist in the development of ACAPs, with all draft plans reviewed by a Climate Action Council (or similar body) against the Climate Principles (see below). As part of every interim target review period, ACAPs should be independently reviewed and a report assessing the effectiveness of the plan in achieving emissions reductions tabled in Parliament.

#### **QUESTION 3: Natural advantages**

As outlined above, EDO Tasmania does not seek to make detailed submissions in response to this question. However, we note the numerous references in the CCAP to "market-driven" actions, and leaving investment to the private sector "when market conditions are favourable".

There is clearly a significant role for private sector investment in markets such as renewable energy storage and emerging electric vehicle technologies. However, as the former head of ARENA, Greg Bourne, pointed out in response to Federal Government changes to funding arrangements:

*[The] innovation chain does not start near commerciality. It starts earlier. If we are to be an innovation nation we have got to start earlier in the innovation chain, and that requires grant, equity and debt... If you do not help steward all the way along the innovation chain, you might risk having ideas and projects that are stranded, stuttering investments.*<sup>6</sup>

Mr Bourne noted that ARENA grants have "stimulated some very, very good ideas and have helped stimulate renewable energy innovation in Australia."

With proposed restrictions on the grants available through ARENA, the Tasmanian government should consider its role in stimulating activity through initial investment, rather than simply waiting for the market to respond. The ACT and South Australian government have both invested heavily in stimulating renewable energy projects designed to help achieve their policy targets.

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<sup>4</sup> The recent review of Action Plan 2: A new climate change strategy for the ACT, recommends a target of 90% renewable energy by 2020. The ACT currently produces a lower percentage of its energy from renewable sources than Tasmania.

<sup>5</sup> Wilder et al, above n3.

<sup>6</sup> "Ex ARENA chair says Turnbull risks pushing clean energy innovation overseas". *Renew Economy*. 23 March 2016.

As outlined in other submissions, the Tasmanian government could also stimulate investment in small and medium scale renewable energy projects through appropriate feed-in tariffs.

Planning and building regulations are also critical to facilitate the development of renewable energy infrastructure. To that end, EDO Tasmania supports the planning exemptions for small scale wind and solar outlined in Planning Directive 1 and the Statewide Planning Provisions.

The Tasmanian government should also maximise employment opportunities for renewable energy experts in Tasmania by offering support to allow Hydro Tasmania to retain Entura.

#### **QUESTION 4: Changes to the *Climate Change (State Action) Act 2008***

The Act is due for review in 2016. It is not clear whether responses to this question are intended to be treated as part of that review, or if a specific review of the Act will occur later in the year. We would welcome a further opportunity to discuss the operation of the Act.

At the outset, we would like to emphasise the importance of legislation dealing specifically with climate change. However, legislated targets and reporting are not sufficient to deliver emissions reductions or adaption action – instead, climate change considerations must be embedded across the full spectrum of government planning, policies and decision making frameworks.

The most critical failure of the Act is therefore its failure to implement a consistent, integrated framework for consideration of climate change issues in government decision-making. Unless the objectives of the Act are reflected in other relevant resource management legislation, the capacity to effect meaningful emissions reduction and adaptation strategies will continue to be hampered.

#### Climate Principles

Environmental Justice Australia, formerly EDO Victoria, has long advocated for the adoption of a Climate Charter to guide government decision making.<sup>7</sup> The Independent Review of the Climate Change Act also recommended that a Charter be adopted to ensure that climate change considerations were embedded across the spectrum of government decision-making.

EDO Tasmania supports the adoption of a standalone Charter in Tasmania. However, in the short term, EDO Tasmania recommends that the Act be amended to include guiding Climate Principles, similar to those set out in Division 3 of the *Climate Change Act 2010* (Vic\_). In particular, these should address:

- Informed decision making (based on the best available data)
- Integrated decision making
- Effective risk management approaches
- Cost effective measures (based on real economic costs and benefits, accounting for all climate risks, liability and opportunities)
- Equity (intergenerational, intra-generational and inter-species)
- Transparency and accountability (reporting, opportunities for review)
- Community Engagement

The Climate Principles must be considered in setting targets (interim, sectoral and long-term), undertaking statutory reviews, developing ACAPs and making and reviewing the CCAP.

A range of other legislation (including the Acts listed below) should be amended to require relevant decisions to further the Climate Principles (in the same way many Acts currently require decisions to further the objectives of the Resource Management and Planning System). Government tenders and procurement decisions should also be required to be assessed against the Climate Principles.

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<sup>7</sup> Environmental Justice Australia. 2015. *Proposal for a Victorian Climate Charter*. [www.envirojustice.org.au](http://www.envirojustice.org.au)

## Climate impact assessments

In the long term, we would support a review of all resource management legislation to ensure consistency with the Climate Principles and the objectives of the Act. In the interim, we recommend that the Act be amended to require decisions made under the legislation listed below to have regard to:

- the potential impacts of climate change on the matter under consideration (including direct, indirect and cumulative environmental, health, social and economic impacts); and
- the potential contributions that the matter under consideration may make to Tasmania's emissions and / or capacity to adapt to climate change impacts. Decisions which would be subject to this consideration range from purchasing government car fleets, refurbishment decisions, assessment of development proposals, funding and budget decisions and transport planning.<sup>8</sup>

Where a climate impact assessment reveals that a proposal will compromise achievement of a legislated emissions reduction target, the decision-maker may only grant approval where satisfied emissions are minimised to the greatest extent possible, and that there is no feasible alternative to the proposal. The Act must ensure that climate impact assessments are subject to public comment and third parties right of review to the Resource Management and Planning Appeal Tribunal.

We recommend that a comprehensive review be undertaken of relevant legislation to identify decisions that should be subjected to climate impact assessment. Key pieces of legislation include:

- **Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993** (decisions relating to Statewide Planning Provisions and Local Provisions Schedules and planning directives, assessment of development applications and projects of regional significance)

EDO Tasmania commends the government for the risk management approach adopted in the Coastal Inundation and Coastal Erosion Codes under the Statewide Planning Provisions, as well as the explicit application of the Natural Assets Code to climate-refugia. We will be making more detailed comments in relation to the operation of those Codes as part of the review of the draft Statewide Planning Provisions.

We also welcome the review and adoption of the Sea Level Rise Planning Allowances, and the opportunity to comment on the Coastal Hazards package, which aims to improve the management of sea level rise and coastal vulnerability through the planning process.

- **Environmental Management and Pollution Control Act 1994** (assessment of Level 2 activities, development of environmental management plans and site management plans, and interpretation of "environmental harm" and "environmental nuisance")
- **State Policies and Projects Act 1993** (development of State Policies and assessment of projects of State significance);
- **Major Infrastructure Development Approvals Act 1997** (assessment of major infrastructure developments);
- **Water Management Act 1999** (allocation of water licences, interpretation of emergency provisions, assessment of dam applications and development of water management plans);
- **Marine Farming Planning Act 1995** (development and amendment of marine farming development plans);

We welcome the commitment in the CCAP to ensuring that climate change impacts are considered in "future development and amendments to management tasks for fisheries and marine farming programs". We note that many statutory reviews of marine farming development plans are overdue, and recommend a comprehensive suite of reviews to identify management changes required in response to warming waters and higher density farming operations.

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<sup>8</sup> Similar to the provision in s.14 of the Victorian *Climate Change Act 2010*.

- **Threatened Species Protection Act 1995** (declaration of threatening processes and development of threat abatement plans, in particular, recognising the need for protection of retreat habitat for species to recolonise in the event of climate-change induced habitat losses);
- **Forest Practices Act 1985** (assessment of forest practices plans and three year harvesting plans, development of the *Forest Practices Code*, particularly biodiversity management provisions);
- **Mineral Resources Development Act 1995** (assessment of mining lease and production licence applications, development of codes of practice);
- **Fire Service Act 1979** (development and approval of bushfire management plans);
- **Nature Conservation Act 2002 / National Parks and Reserves Management Act 2002** (identification of potential reserve areas, development of management plans, reserve activity assessments and assessing licence applications).

We welcome the recent commitment from the Commonwealth and Tasmania to adopt the recommendations of the UNESCO Reactive Monitoring Mission to consider fire management practices in the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area. It will be essential to ensure that sufficient resources are available in future fire seasons to facilitate timely responses in remote areas.

Given the susceptibility of coastal areas supporting Aboriginal heritage to both erosion and inundation, management prescriptions must provide the greatest protection possible against other activities that exacerbate threats to coastal heritage sites (such as off-road vehicle use).

#### Other recommended changes to the Act

- Amend legislated target and introducing interim targets, as discussed above in response to Question 2.
- Reintroduce the repealed Division 3 of the Act, establishing the Tasmanian Climate Action Council. As outlined above, we consider that the independent advice provided by the Council was a useful, efficient way to deliver practical outcomes and improve the government's policy approaches.
- Consistent with the objective in 4(d) of the Act, amend the *Climate Change (Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reporting) Regulation 2012* to require the Premier to table five yearly reports regarding progress towards interim targets in Parliament, and Departments to include a review of their ACAP activities in annual reports.

#### Recommended amendments to other Acts

Further to amendments to give effect to the climate impact assessment requirements and to embed obligations to have regard to the Climate Principles, we also recommend the following changes:

- Amend the *Subordinate Legislation Act 1992* and s.156A of the *Local Government Act 1993* to require regulatory impact statements for statutory instruments or by-laws to address the Climate Principles.
- The commitment in CCAP to develop coastal adaptation resources to assist local governments to respond to coastal hazards is commendable. To encourage local governments to commit to adaptation work, a statutory indemnity should be provided to local councils who implement best practice coastal hazard management approaches, similar to s.733 of the *Local Government Act 1993* (NSW).
- Amend Schedule 2 of the *Environmental Management and Pollution Control Act 1994* to specifically include projects that will create greenhouse gas emissions above a set threshold as a Level 2 activity requiring assessment by the EPA. The appropriate threshold should be based on current scientific data regarding emission levels considered harmful to the environment.

The standard guidelines for DPEMPs must include climate change impacts, to ensure that those impacts are routinely assessed as part of any environmental impact assessment.

- Introduce an *Environment Protection (Greenhouse Gas Emissions) Policy*<sup>9</sup> to set out limits above which greenhouse gas emissions will be considered an “environmental nuisance”, and outline best practice measures to minimise emissions. The policy will not be self-enforceable, but will allow the EPA or local councils to utilise tools within the *Environmental Management and Pollution Control Act 1994* to set appropriate conditions on permits, require audits to be undertaken, require ageing industrial buildings to enter environmental improvement programmes and clarify that greenhouse gases will be considered a “pollutant” for the purposes of EMPCA.
- Amend the Statewide Planning Provisions to ensure the final CCAP is an incorporated document.
- Amend the *Mineral Resources Development Act 1995* to legislate a ban on hydraulic fracturing.
- Consider introducing a Local Food Act to support the local food sector by requiring government agencies and businesses (e.g. schools) to give preference to local suppliers (thereby reducing transport emissions)
- Amend the *Vehicle and Traffic (Driver Licensing and Vehicle Registration) Regulations 2010* to provide reduced rates for owners of electric vehicles.

Thank you for the opportunity to make these comments. If you would like to discuss or clarify any of the recommendations made in this submission, please do not hesitate to contact Jess Feehely on 6223 2770.

Kind regards,

**EDO Tasmania**



Jess Feehely  
Principal Lawyer

*EDO Tasmania wishes to thank Kim Barker and Allison Tansley for their assistance in preparing this submission.*

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<sup>9</sup> This may also be achieved by amendments to the *Environment Protection (Air Quality) Policy 2004*

**SCHEDULE 1: Climate Change Resources Provided to Government since 2009**

YEAR	Document	Purpose
2009 - 2010	Tasmanian Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction Project – The Wedges Report	Modelled and analysed potential for reducing the State’s greenhouse gas emissions, including Gross State Product, population, carbon price, electricity demand projections
	Wedges Report updated to provide revised reference case scenario	
2010	Tasmanian Climate Action Council advice to Govt on setting targets	
2011	Advice to Tasmanian Govt on a Renewable Energy Strategy (Tasmanian Renewable Energy Industry Development Board)	
2011	Tasmanian Action Plan to Reduce Emissions	
2012	Review of Tasmania’s <i>Climate Change Act 2008</i>	SKM + John Ramsay
2012	<i>Adapting to Climate Change in Tasmania Issues Paper</i>	
2013	Pitt & Sherry Report to the Climate Change Office	Rapid assessments of the impact of 14 greenhouse reduction measures (to inform Issues Paper)
2013	<i>Low Carbon Tasmania Issues Paper</i>	
	93 stakeholder written submissions in response to Issues Papers	Variety of stakeholders consulted – including 200 participants across 14 workshops
2013	SKM report to Climate Change Office assessment of 25 carbon emission abatement measures	Analysis and prioritisation of 23 abatement actions, based on economic returns
2013	14 sector specific stakeholder workshops – 200 participants	
2013	Climate Smart Tasmania – 2020 Climate Change Strategy	Policy goal to reduce emissions to 35% below 1990 levels by 2020. 9 priority areas to focus actions, based on SKM and Pitt & Sherry analysis
Since 2010	Climate Futures for Tasmania	A series of reports showing anticipated climate change, identifying key factors influencing risks and impacts likely to affect local areas