



2022 Changes to the Tasmanian Climate Act

7 February 2023

Table of Contents

Summary	2
What the amended Act achieves	3
What the amended Act doesn't do	3
Things the Government says they support that weren't legislated	4
Establishing an independent advisory body	4
Taking climate change into account in all government decisions	5
Estimating emissions reductions	5
Consulting with Aboriginal people.....	6
Consulting with trade unions.....	6
History of the Act, reviews and amendments	6
The nature of transition	7
A note on voting patterns	8
Appendices	9
Appendix 1 - Need for urgency	9
Appendix 2 - Need for stronger sectoral emissions reduction and resilience plans	9
Appendix 3 - Need for an independent expert advisory body	10
Appendix 4 - Establish an on-going Parliamentary oversight mechanism.....	10
Appendix 5 - Legislate for a statutory obligation to take climate change into account	10
Appendix 6 - Recognition of Indigenous knowledge, community involvement and just transition.	11
Appendix 7 - Increased multi-year funding for the climate change activities	11
Appendix 8 - Phasing out of fossil fuels	11
References	12

Climate Tasmania is a group of concerned professionals who have a diverse range of expertise, spanning scientific, legal, economic, health, energy, social and policy aspects of climate change. Our aim is "To provide timely, independent and authoritative advice to Tasmanian business, government and community leaders on climate change and appropriate policy responses."

Details of the members of the Climate Tasmania board and expert advisers are available at www.climatetasmania.org/members/

Postal: PO Box 3199 West Hobart, Tasmania 7000

Telephone: 0427 355 951

Email: climatetasmania@gmail.com

Web: www.climatetasmania.org

Summary

Changes to Tasmania's 2008 Climate Change Act were passed in Parliament on 10 November 2022 after extensive debate in both the House of Assembly and the Legislative Council.

The amended Act will be a major improvement. It provides deadlines and mechanisms for developing plans to reduce emissions, improve climate resilience and deliver a statewide risk assessment.

Unfortunately, the revised Act is also far less than is required to drive the sorts of changes that are necessary. Tasmania needs to speedily reduce greenhouse gas emissions, adapt to a changing climate and make the most of the opportunities that the transition to a low carbon, more sustainable world makes possible.

Essential amendments were proposed in both the Assembly (by the Greens and Labor) and in the Legislative Council (by Labor and independent member Meg Webb). None of the amendments proposed in the Assembly (where the Government has a majority) passed, except for some additions proposed by the Government.

In the Council, a few amendments passed but the majority failed.

A few consistent themes emerge from the debates in parliament.

The Government is opposed to ambitious targets. The revised Act legislates a target of net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2030 (even though this has been achieved for the last seven years on official national figures). However proposals for an earlier target date were rejected.

Plans will be developed for individual sectors (such as transport, industrial processes and Government operations) but they will not be guided by a target for emissions reductions. Even a proposal that the plans estimate the reductions they will bring about was rejected.

The Government claims to believe that climate change affects all aspects of society, but rejects the notion that we should legislate that it be taken into account in all Government decisions. An amendment to legislate this was passed in the Council but the Government returned the issue to the Council two weeks after this was passed and convinced most Council members to overturn this decision (see Appendix 5).

The Government supports extensive reporting, but consistently opposed attempts to legislate processes and requirements that would survive changes of Government. They opposed establishing an independent advisory body with scientific expertise, but eventually agreed to conduct a review of possible models and introduce legislation within 18 months (see section [below](#)).

The track record on leaving action to the Government of the day is clear. Since 2007 we have had seven different Ministers responsible and six climate action plans but non-forestry emissions have barely reduced and are currently rising.

The Government and Labor both opposed a motion to prevent further exploration for fossil fuels in Tasmania. The proposed amendment would not have affected existing mines or exploration for other minerals (see [Appendix 8](#)).

In summary, the Government's approach to climate change is timid, incremental and based on the belief that:

- The necessary response is mainly about negotiating emissions reduction and that this can be done within existing structures by negotiation with major emitters.
- The impacts of emissions reduction are largely benign and can be negotiated without major structural challenges.

- Change is a process that can be managed by the Government of the day and no structures, plans or targets are required that extend beyond the normal electoral cycle.

The Government did not add any mechanism to the Act that could force a recalcitrant industry or whole sector into making faster emissions reductions than they want. Thus the Government's whole program – and Tasmania's claims of climate leadership – has been made hostage to business interests.

We are already seeing the profound and wide-ranging impacts that climate change is creating around the world and in Tasmania. Urgent transformation of all aspects of our society will be necessary to address these. The risks are great, but so are the opportunities. But the opportunity for gradual change within existing structures has long passed and urgent action is now needed. There will be winners and losers. The Government's role is to mediate these changes. The Government would have us believe that the transformation can happen without anyone losing their job and without major dislocation. It is above all an attempt to say 'don't worry about it, leave it to us, we can fix it'.

But governments change, disruption is happening now, and the whole of society needs to be engaged in deciding the nature and direction of the transformation. The community has shown it is concerned and wanting action. What is missing is government leadership.

The revised Climate Change Act will start some useful processes, but it will neither fully address the challenges nor make the most of the opportunities.

What the amended Act achieves

The Act as amended:

- Sets a target of net zero (or lower) greenhouse gas emissions from 30 June 2030.
- Provides a framework for the development of sector-based emissions reduction and resilience plans, including:
 - the first plan for transport emissions within 12 months,
 - first plans for all other sectors (energy; industrial processes; agriculture; land-use, land-use change and forestry; and waste) within 24 months.

Sector based emissions reduction and resilience plans are to be updated at least every five years.

- Requires the development of a statewide climate change risk assessment (the first within two years and then every five years).
- Requires the Government to prepare and publish an annual greenhouse gas emissions report and an annual climate change activity statement.
- Requires a Climate Change Action Plan to be released within 12 months and then at least every five years.

What the amended Act doesn't do

- Set a target (or require the setting of a target) for gross emissions or for net emissions excluding land use (see Appendix 1).
- Establish an independent expert advisory body (see Appendix 3).
- Establish an on-going Parliamentary oversight mechanism (see Appendix 4).
- Provide for climate change to be taken into account in all government decision making (see Appendix 5).
- Make any commitments or plans to phase out fossil fuels (see Appendix 8).

Things the Government says they support that weren't legislated

At a number of points in the debate in both the Assembly and the Council, the Government stated that it supported the intention of amendments, but that legislation was not the appropriate way to pursue these. In the process of this debate the Government made a number of statements and commitments as to how they would pursue these intentions. The most significant were in relation to:

- establishing an independent advisory body
- taking climate change into account in all government decisions
- estimating emissions reductions
- consulting with aboriginal bodies and trade unions.

Establishing an independent advisory body

In the Assembly, the Minister argued that advisory bodies did not solve the problem of climate change:

"...there have been multiple advisory councils, action councils, reports commissioned over the years detailing again and again what the challenge is before us in terms of our changing climate, the shape of our economy and the actions that need taking. Their problem is, that has never led to changes that have shifted the dial, changed the curve of our emissions." Roger Jaensch, Assembly Hansard, 23 Aug 2022

In the Council on 18 October Ruth Forrest stated that although she supported having an independent advisory body, she had issues with the models proposed in amendments by Labor and Meg Webb. On this basis she initiated discussion with the Minister and in exchange for not supporting the proposed amendments, she obtained an undertaking from the Minister that if the proposed amendments did not pass he would commit to *"reviewing other jurisdictions' arrangements for advisory bodies, to determine an appropriate model for Tasmania"* and based on the outcome of the review he would bring back to Parliament *"within 18 months of the bill's passage, legislation to give effect to an advisory-type body on climate change related to the issues for Tasmania"*.

Although the Government opposed the legislation of an independent advisory body, the Minister did give a commitment to establish a reference group convened by the Minister:

"The Government also acknowledges the strong interest and expertise across the community in Tasmania's approach to reducing emissions and responding to the climate changes already underway, and the importance of continuous communication and information sharing in this rapidly changing field. That is why, following the passage of the bill, the Government will establish a climate change reference group to provide a forum for advice and feedback on strategic priorities and emerging opportunities in climate change mitigation and adaptation as we work towards our 2030 net-zero emissions target and increase community resilience to climate change. The climate change reference group will be convened by the Minister for Environment and Climate Change and will include members of relevant industry, community, business and stakeholder groups, state and local government, as well as individuals with relevant expertise." Roger Jaensch, Assembly Hansard, 16 August 2022

Taking climate change into account in all government decisions

A recommendation to take climate change into account in all government decisions was made in independent reviews of the Act in 2016 and 2020 but the Government claims that the level of understanding of these issues in government agencies is variable and that guidelines and training need to be developed before a requirement can be legislated. See [Appendix 5](#) for a description of how a proposed amendment to legislate this requirement was first passed in the Council and then disallowed on the basis of further advice from the Government.

In arguing against a legislative requirement, the Government argued that:

“... not all decision-makers have the same level of understanding or skills regarding how to consider climate change in decision-making and that a base level of understanding and capability needs to be built across the public sector.” Leonie Hiscutt, Council Hansard, 8 November 2022

Instead the Government committed to develop a policy framework:

“The policy framework will provide meaningful guidance for decision-makers on what to consider when making decisions to promote consistent decision-making across the government. It will be co-designed with agencies to ensure it is flexible, fit for purpose, applies to relevant policies, plans and strategies and meets community expectations. It will include ministerial guidelines, principles to guide decision-making, guidance material and support tools, information on recent scientific, legal and market developments and training opportunities. The overarching purpose of the policy framework is to build capability and embed climate change considerations into decision-making across the General Government sector. Once the framework is embedded within the public service and there is consistent understanding, there will be an opportunity to review the effectiveness of this approach.” Leonie Hiscutt, Council Hansard, 8 November 2022

A general commitment was given to consider legislating a requirement to consider climate change when the Act is next reviewed:

“In response to the call for a commitment to come back with a legislative approach, the overarching purpose of the policy framework is to build capability and embed climate change considerations into decision-making across the General Government sector. Once the framework is embedded within the public service and there is consistent understanding, there will be an opportunity to review the effectiveness of this approach. The Government can commit to fully considering this issue in the next independent review of the act, which will occur in 2024.” Leonie Hiscutt, Council Hansard, 9 November 2022

Estimating emissions reductions

In the Assembly, Labor moved an amendment, supported by the Greens, that Climate Change Action Plans should include an estimate of the emissions reduction the Plan would bring about. The Government argued against the amendment:

“However, we do not support the amendment, the reason being that while everything we propose to do through the action plan and in our emissions reduction and resilience plans is intended to reduce emissions and advance adaptation or resilience, some of them are not directly quantifiable, in terms of a numerical measure of emissions reduction.” Roger Jaensch, Assembly Hansard, 24 Aug 2022

However the Minister did commit that *“As I said, it does refer that we provide numerical estimates of the reductions. I am confident where we can, we will.”*

Labor also moved in the Assembly that numerical estimates of emissions reduction be included in sectoral plans.

Both amendments did not pass in the Assembly.

A similar amendment [LC005]¹ in relation to estimates in Action Plans was moved in the Council by Meg Webb. This amendment also failed. In addition to the arguments made in the Assembly, the Government argued:

“Members, I want to reiterate, this bill as it is, has been consulted on for over two years and we feel that we have landed in a good place. I urge members not to add stuff that has not been consulted on. There are little changes that we do when we review things but please do not change anything that has not been consulted on widely. I urge members not to add this amendment.” Leonie Hiscutt, Council Hansard, 19 October 2022

Consulting with Aboriginal people

In arguing against a Greens amendment in the Assembly, the Minister argued that:

“We certainly want to ensure that Aboriginal people are welcomed and valued in the processes of implementing this Act but we believe in the drafting of this section of the Act that ‘community bodies’ and ‘the Tasmanian community’ is sufficient to ensure that they are included and not overlooked as a group.” Roger Jaensch, Assembly Hansard, 23 Aug 2022

Consulting with trade unions

In the Assembly debate the Government argued that it was not necessary to explicitly mention consultation with unions:

“From the Government’s perspective in the drafting of this, we consider that the reference to ‘relevant business and industry bodies’ captures a broad range of stakeholders in the business and industry sectors, including unions...” Roger Jaensch, Assembly Hansard, 23 Aug 2022

However amendments to make consultation with unions explicit were passed in the Council and these amendments were included in the amended Bill approved by the Assembly when the Bill was finally passed on 10 November.

History of the Act, reviews and amendments

The original Climate Change (State Action) Act 2008 (‘the Act’) was passed by the Labor/Green government. It did not specify detailed actions. It did:

- Set out ten objectives of the Act.
- Set an emissions reduction target that by 31 December 2050, Tasmania’s greenhouse gas emissions would be at least 60% below 1990 levels.
- Provide for the making of regulations.

¹ Reference in square brackets refer to our own numbering of amendments as used in the annotated extracts of Hansard available on request. [HA] amendments were moved in the House of Assembly, [LC] amendments in the Legislative Council.

- Required that the Act be subject to independent review every four years.
- Established the Tasmanian Climate Action Council to provide the Minister with independent advice on climate change issues as they affect Tasmania.

From 11 September 2014 the Tasmanian Climate Action Council was abolished by amending the Act.

An independent review of the Act was conducted in 2016 by Jacobs. It does not appear that there were any legislated changes as a result of this review.

A further independent review of the Act was conducted in 2020 by Jacobs. Their final report is dated June 2021 {Jacobs 2021} but was not released by the Government until 31 August {Rockliff 2021}. This review made seven recommendations.

In October 2021 the Government released its response to the Jacobs recommendations {TasGov 2021}. The response said it supported five of the recommendations and supported the remaining two ‘in principle’.

To implement the recommendations they had agreed to, the Government introduced the Climate Change (State Action) Amendment Bill 2021 (‘the Bill’) {TasGov 2021b}.

The Bill was introduced on 24 November 2021, but substantive debate in the House of Assembly did not commence until 18 August 2022. The Bill passed the House of Assembly on 6 September 2022. The only amendments passed in the Assembly were those proposed by the Government.

Substantive debate and consideration of amendments commenced in the Legislative Council on 10 October 2022 and concluded on 9 November 2022. Details of amendments and their fate are summarised below.

The Bill with amendments that passed the Legislative Council was passed by the Assembly on 10 November 2022 without debate and received Royal Assent on 30 November 2022.

The nature of transition

The Government consistently argues that emissions can be reduced without closing down any businesses or putting anyone out of a job. On this basis it opposed amendments in both the Assembly and the Council arguing for ‘just transition’ provisions to be included in the Act.

“We are not going to be closing industries down. We are going to be working with industries and sectors of our economy to work with them to reduce emissions for the benefit of all Tasmanians and to contribute to the global challenge of climate change. We are not in the business of closing things down. ... We do not propose that this act is going to be driving decision-making that will put people out of their jobs.” Roger Jaensch, Assembly Hansard, 24 Aug 2022

“I think we do not need to be building into this act protections for people losing their jobs or being unfairly carrying the burden of transition to a lower emissions future. We see this as prospective for Tasmania, a positive, needed, beneficial and something which creates significant opportunities for us.” Roger Jaensch, Assembly Hansard, 24 Aug 2022

Climate Tasmania notes that the “not shutting anything down” stance is unrealistic, unless the intention is to do very little. Phasing out fossil fuels will mean that fuel distributors will shut down, and that service stations will either shut down or completely restructure their business – and remediate their sites. Completing the shift to electric vehicles will greatly reduce the need for motor mechanics and will severely compromise the business models of car dealerships. The Government’s own draft Future Gas Strategy for Tasmania acknowledges the need to phase out the use of fossil natural gas. We are certain that the Minister knows these things.

The Government appeared to have a particular objection to the mention of ‘stranded assets’² and ‘fuel security’. In the Council, Meg Webb moved an amendment to the requirement to produce a statewide climate change risk assessment report. The amendment added that the risk assessment should include “*consideration of the risks associated with energy transition, including social and economic impacts, stranded assets, and fuel security risks*”.

In response Leonie Hiscutt argued that:

“The Government supports the broad intent but we do not support this amendment. The reason is that the scoping work for the first statewide climate change risk assessment is currently underway, with the first assessment to commence following the bill. It is anticipated that the scope for the risk assessment will consider economic and social risks associated with the transition to a low-emissions economy. However, the explicit terms for the proposed amendment, including stranded assets and fuel security risks, are highly detailed for the framework legislation. They introduce more terms and definition issues and again, have not been consulted on. While these issues are likely to be considered as part of the assessment more broadly, the Government considers their inclusion in the legislation at this stage is inappropriate and it could constrain the risk assessment process by focusing on too detailed aspects rather than the broad risks.” Council Hansard, 25 October 2022

After negotiation the Government agreed to support the amendment if the words “stranded assets, and fuel security risks” were removed. Meg Webb accepted this revision, and the amendment was passed as “*consideration of the risks associated with energy transition, including social and economic impacts.*”

The revised amendment was then passed without a vote being recorded.

A note on voting patterns

In the Assembly on all votes, the only independent (Kristie Johnston) voted with the Greens on all amendments. We have reported votes by party.

Of the fifteen members of the Legislative Council, there are four Liberals, four Labor and seven independent members. Dean Harriss, nominally an independent, voted with the Government on all amendments.

Amendments are considered ‘in Committee’ and the President of the Council (Craig Farrell, Labor) is not present, leaving fourteen members. Where a vote is tied, the amendment fails (7/7). So for an amendment to pass without the support of the Government, it requires the remaining three Labor members and five independents to support it, resulting in an 8/6 vote.

Where a vote went to a division, we have recorded which of the remaining six independents supported the result of the vote.

² For background explanation see the Climate Tasmania Fact Sheet on stranded assets, listed under reference [CT 2021b].

Appendices

These appendices summarise the results of the debates and amendments. The first seven sections are organised according to the main requirements set out by Climate Tasmania and the Independent Science Council in March 2022, {CT/TISC 2022} prior to the commencement of debate on the Bill.

Appendix 1 - Need for urgency

Emissions reduction targets

In the Council, Labor moved to change the date for reaching net zero emissions from 30 June 2030 to 31 December 2023. Although this was, according to national figures, achieved in Tasmania for all the last seven reported years, the Government argued that this was a 'do nothing target' and had not been consulted on. It was argued that, based on Government modelling, maintaining net zero beyond 2030 was a challenge. The amendment was defeated with Ruth Forrest and Tania Rattray voting with the Government.

Meg Webb moved that the Act instruct the Minister to set an absolute emissions target for 2030 (the amendment did not specify the target). The amendment failed (7/7) with Tania Rattray and Rosemary Armitage voting with the Government.

Preparing Climate Change Action Plans every three years

Meg Webb moved that the Act require that Climate Change Action Plans be prepared every three years (rather than every five years).

The amendment failed (4/10) with Labor voting with the Government. Only Armitage, Gaffney, Valentine and Webb voted in favour.

Estimates of emissions reduction

Meg Webb moved that the Act require that Climate Change Action Plans include numerical estimates of the emissions reduction the Plan would bring about. The amendment failed (7/7) with Gaffney, Rattray, and Valentine voting in favour with Labor and Armitage, Forrest and Harriss voting against with the Government.

Appendix 2 - Need for stronger sectoral emissions reduction and resilience plans

Our proposal {CT/TISC 2022} argued for stronger sectoral emissions reduction and resilience plans, specifically:

- a) The plans should include specific voluntary agreements with the largest emitters in each sector.
- b) The Minister's consultations to develop the plans should be wider than with "business and industry representatives", and so include communities etc who will be affected.
- c) Sectoral plans must include planned emissions reductions targets.

No amendments were proposed in relation to a) above. See previous descriptions of unsuccessful attempts to legislate estimated emissions reduction.

In relation to b) above, the Government generally took the line that emissions reduction were a matter for negotiation with large emitters and that wider public consultation was not necessary. Planning was seen as a technical process:

"We will bring in specialist advisers on the risk assessment process that will guide our actions. In every single sector emissions reduction and resilience plan – and individual activities within those – we will be working with engineers and researchers, and commissioning research where we need it on the wicked problems

of how to reduce emissions in our economy.” Roger Jaensch, Assembly Hansard, 24 Aug 2022

Appendix 3 - Need for an independent expert advisory body

In the Assembly, both Labor [HA017] and the Greens [HA019] proposed various forms of independent advisory body but these amendments failed.

See the discussion [above](#) about the Government commitment on a review of models for an advisory body as a result of a proposed amendment in the Council.

Appendix 4 - Establish an on-going Parliamentary oversight mechanism

Climate Tasmania and the Tasmanian Independent Science Council recommended that there be some form of Parliamentary oversight mechanism on climate change. We did not recommend a particular model.

In the Assembly both Labor [HA017] and the Greens [HA019] proposed amendments to establish a joint parliamentary committee. The amendments failed.

“We believe we do not need extra committees of our parliament to do that, as we said earlier. The precedent is not very strong. ... The other examples of joint House committees we have are slightly different. Integrity, Public Accounts, and Subordinate Legislation committees all play important roles but they are not built around subject matter expertise or policy on a particular topic. They are procedural and administrative parts of the machinery of our parliament, providing scrutiny on the operations of our parliament rather than any particular area of great policy, interest or importance.” Roger Jaensch, Assembly Hansard, 24 Aug 2022

Appendix 5 - Legislate for a statutory obligation to take climate change into account

Meg Webb moved an amendment that *“In making a policy decision, a Tasmanian policy decision-maker is to take into account the effect on climate change that the policy decision is likely to have.”* (The original amendment used ‘must’ rather than ‘is to’ but this was changed on advice that ‘must’ was more prescriptive.)

This amendment was passed (7/5) on 26 October with two members absent as pairs and all the remaining independents (except Dean Harriss) voting with Labor.

However after the apparent conclusion of debate on the Bill in the Council on 26 October, the Government returned to this amendment in the Council on 8 November and moved that the amendment be disallowed, arguing that it was *“ambiguous, uncertain and imposes significant legal risk”*.

Meg Webb read into the Hansard a requirement in the Victoria Climate Change Act that:

“The Government of Victoria will endeavour to ensure that any decision made by the Government and any policy, program or process developed or implemented by the Government appropriately takes account of climate change if it is relevant by having regard to the policy objectives and the guiding principles.” Meg Webb, Council Hansard, 9 November 2022

After further debate the amendment was disallowed, with only Valentine and Webb voting in favour of retaining the amendment.

Appendix 6 - Recognition of Indigenous knowledge, community involvement and just transition

Consultation with Unions

In the Council Labor moved two [LC006, LC008] amendments to include consultation with union in the Act.

These were opposed by the Government, but passed without a vote being recorded.

Appendix 7 - Increased multi-year funding for the climate change activities

Adequate guaranteed multi-year funding commitments are essential to ensure that long-term action on climate change can be resourced. However funding decisions are generally not legislated and remain the prerogative of governments through annual budgets. Because of this, no specific amendments to the Act were proposed.

Appendix 8 - Phasing out of fossil fuels

In the Council, both the Government and Labor opposed a motion [LC009] by Meg Webb to prevent further exploration for fossil fuels in Tasmania. The proposed amendment would not have affected existing mines or exploration for other minerals. There have been very clear statements from the International Energy Agency, the Secretary General of the UN and numerous scientific bodies that new fossil fuel developments are incompatible with stabilising global temperature rises. The Government claims the legislation is “nation leading” and its emission reduction target is “one of the most ambitious in the world” yet acknowledging the need to prevent expansion of fossil fuel use was seen as undesirable.

A recommendation on preventing further expansion of fossil fuel developments was not explicit in {CT/TISC 2022} but two mechanisms were proposed earlier:

- Establishing a public database of fossil fuel usage into which the Government and the largest users of fossil fuels were obliged to report their usage every quarter {CT 2021c, p.7}.
- Amend the Mineral Resources Development Act, 1995 so that the Minister cannot issue exploration licences for fossil fuels {CT 2019, p.15}. This very limited proposal would not impact existing mining or the exploration for other minerals.

An amendment to address the second proposal was moved by Meg Webb. It was withdrawn after Labor leader in the Council, Sarah Lovell, argued that it would impact the jobs in the existing Fingal coal mine and it became clear that the amendment would not pass.

References

- Carbon Tracker 2020, *Decline and Fall: The Size & Vulnerability of the Fossil Fuel System*, Carbon Tracker, 4 June 2020
<https://carbontracker.org/reports/decline-and-fall/>
- CT/TISC 2022, *Outline of amendments to the Climate Change (State Action) Bill being sought by Climate Tasmania and the Tasmanian Independent Science Council*, 6 March 2022
<https://www.climatetasmania.org/wp-content/uploads/CT-and-TISC-Climate-Change-Bill-amendments-6-March-2022.pdf>
- CT 2021a, *Climate Change Act Review*, 2 March 2021
Climate Tasmania's initial response to the review of the Climate Change Act
<https://www.climatetasmania.org/climate-change-act-review/>
- CT 2021b, *Tasmanian State Election – climate facts*, 20 April 2021
Webpage linking to a series of Fact Sheets prepared for the State Election, associated media releases, and longer versions of related content.
<https://www.climatetasmania.org/tasmanian-state-election-climate-facts/>
- Fact sheet #1: Does Tasmania have 100% renewable energy?
 - Fact sheet #2: Is Tasmania a world leader in mitigating climate change?
 - Fact sheet #3: Stranded assets – why are they important?
 - Fact sheet #4: Will Tasmania's 200% renewables target reduce emissions?
 - Policy Paper: Why there's a need for an independent Climate Commission.
- CT 2021c, *Submission on a new Climate Act and a new Climate Action Plan for Tasmania*, 7 May 2021
https://www.dpac.tas.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0015/132081/Climate_Tasmania_-_Submission_Action_Plan.pdf
- CT 2021d, *What do we need in a Tasmanian Climate Change Act?* Climate Tasmania, 10 Aug 2021
<https://www.climatetasmania.org/policy-paper-climate-change-act/>
- CT 2019, *Drafting Instructions: Climate Change Act*, Climate Tasmania, 18 Sep 2019
https://www.climatetasmania.org/wp-content/uploads/Drafting-instructions_-_Climate-Change-Bill-V1-18-Sep-19.pdf
- CT, *A new Climate Act for Tasmania*
Climate Tasmania webpage with links to various resources including Drafting Instructions for a new Climate Act
<https://www.climatetasmania.org/a-new-climate-act-for-tasmania/>
- DPaC nd, *Review of Tasmania's Climate Change Act* (web page), Department of Premier and Cabinet, no date
Includes links to a discussion paper, the 2021 Jacobs report, the Government's response and the submissions received.
https://www.dpac.tas.gov.au/divisions/archived-climatechange/Climate_Change_Priorities/review_of_the_climate_change_act
- Hansard, *Proceeding of the Tasmanian Parliament*
Hansards for particular days are best accessed by the links under Chamber Proceedings from the home page. An annotated copy of the Hansard debates on the Bill in both houses is available on request from Climate Tasmania. It extends to over 400 pages.
<https://www.parliament.tas.gov.au/ha/proceedings/HADaily.html>
<https://www.parliament.tas.gov.au/lc/proceedings/LCDaily.html>
- Jacobs 2021, *Independent Review of the Climate Change (State Action) Act 2008 Final Report*, Jacobs, 18 Jun 2021
https://www.dpac.tas.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0030/136479/Independent_Review_of_the_Climate_Change_State_Action_Act_2008_-_Final_Report_2021.PDF
via https://www.dpac.tas.gov.au/divisions/archived-climatechange/Climate_Change_Priorities/review_of_the_climate_change_act

ReCFIT, *Tasmania's climate change legislation*

The Government's summary of what changes have been made to the Climate Change Act.

https://recfit.tas.gov.au/climate/climate_change_legislation

Rockliff 2021, *Leading the way in climate action*, media release, Jeremy Rockliff, Acting Minister for Climate Change, 31 August 2021

http://www.premier.tas.gov.au/site_resources_2015/additional_releases/leading_the_way_in_climate_action

TasGov 2021a, *Independent Review of the Climate Change (State Action) Act 2008: Tasmanian Government Response 2021*, Oct 2021

https://www.dpac.tas.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0028/139267/1735_DPAC_TCCO_Response_to_Independent_Review_Draft_12.pdf

TasGov 2021b, *Climate Change (State Action) Amendment Bill 2021*

https://www.parliament.tas.gov.au/Bills/current/63_of_2021.html

TasGov2008, *Climate Change (State Action) Act 2008*, Tasmanian Government

Current version includes amendments current from 30 November 2022 (ie after passing of the 2021 Amendment Bill)

<https://www.legislation.tas.gov.au/view/html/inforce/current/act-2008-036>