





QUESTIONS FOR THE COMMUNITY HAVE YOUR SAY

1: What (if any) Greenhouse gas emissions target should the Northern Territory adopt? (Choose one) (i)

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	An overall emissions target	(%)
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- □ Specific targets for each sector
- A tiered target (specific target by 2025, then by 2030)
- □ No emissions target

2: What should businesses and governments be doing to reduce emissions?

Using local suppliers to	reduce supply chain	emissions including	transportation ar	nd storage
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- Reducing the use of plastic
- Using energy efficiency practices (appliances, lighting)
- □ Sourcing more energy from renewable sources
- Other.

3: How else can we apply Aboriginal knowledge and practices to help us to adapt to climate change? (i)

4: What potential opportunities can you see emerging
from climate change in the Territory? (i)
Sustainable building design for the tropics/desert
Reducing the use of plastic
Using energy efficiency practices (appliances, lighting, solar energy systems)
Vocational and educational employment opportunities
Reduced prices for consumers
Other.

5: How can the fossil fuel industry further reduce emissions from energy production? (Select any that you think apply) ①

- Adopt cleaner energy options to build social licence
- Particpate in voluntary carbon markets
- Be guided by government-imposed caps on emissions
- ☐ Find/develop alternative technologies
- Other.

6: What type of regulations do you think would assist industry in being accountable for their impact on climate change? (i)

□ Industry self-regulation

Government regulations for industry

- Government regulations for society
- □ Other:

7: Are you prepared to pay higher prices for goods and services as businesses pass on the cost of mitigation? ①

□ Yes
□ No
If Yes - What actions are you willing to take to mitigate or reduce the impact of climate change? (Select any that you think apply)
Pay a levy on products
Green your commute
Use energy wisely
Use less plastic based products
Consume for a climate stable planet

- Invest in renewable energy
- Other. _____

Not willing to change current life choices



8: What support do you need to help you to mitigate or adapt to climate change? (Select any that you think apply) (j)

Promotional events or business competitions to reduce emissions
Education on energy efficiency (i.e. saving power and water)
Climate change awareness events
Regulations
\Box Green awards for businesses who set an example for profitable and environmentally friendly economic development
Public charging stations for electric vehicles
□ Other.





QUESTIONS FOR THE COMMUNITY HAVE YOUR SAY

Question 1:

What (if any) Greenhouse Gas emissions target should the Northern Territory adopt?

Greenhouse gas emissions from human activities are the drivers of human-caused climate change. Every jurisdiction emits greenhouse gases generated from activities by people, small business and industry.

In order to tackle the increase in greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, countries have signed up to international agreements committing them to reducing their emissions within given timeframes. This can be expressed as a percentage by a certain year or as a percentage below a previous year's emissions.

The latest international agreement is the Paris Agreement of November 2016. It commits Australia to a target of reducing GHG emissions by 26-28% below 2005 levels by 2030. In order for Australia to meet this target, each state and territory has a role to play. Although the NT's emissions are a lot smaller than states like NSW and WA, it is still important for us to decide what level of emissions reduction (if any) we are willing to sign up for, and if this commitment is best represented by a numerical target.

A number of other Australian states and territories have GHG emissions targets ranging from 20% reduction to net zero emissions.

Without a target, it will be difficult for the NT to evaluate effectiveness of emissions policies.

Different sectors make different contributions to the Territory's total GHG emissions and will contribute different emissions mitigation outcomes. Instead of a Territory-wide target, one option is to develop different targets for different sectors as each sector has a different level of impact.

Question 2: What should businesses and governments be doing to reduce emissions?

In addition to commitments by governments to reduce emissions from their activities, businesses are becoming increasingly involved in climate change issues. Many companies are committing to taking real action to address climate change, making pledges to decrease their GHG emissions, reduce their reliance on carbon-rich fuels and invest in sustainable resource management and renewable technology.

An increasing proportion of the private sector is also calling on governments to take climate change action.

Businesses and governments both have many opportunities to reduce emissions.

Some examples of business initiatives are:

- Supporting local offset programs, particularly carbon offset programs through fire management
- Prioritising the use of local suppliers and enhancing supply chain efficiency to reduce supply chain emissions;
- Utilising energy efficient equipment and processes that both lower emissions and reduce production costs
- Collaborating with researchers to investigate options to lower their carbon emissions through innovative operation methods and models
- Setting their own voluntary energy efficiency, renewable energy or emissions targets
- Setting their own bans on single use plastics.

Some examples of government initiatives are:

- Using energy efficient technologies for buildings and transport
- Using greater amounts of renewable energy as a proportion of total energy use
- Partnering with industry to research innovative solutions to mitigate their emissions
- Engaging with animal and plant production industries to adopt sustainable practices

If you know of any businesses taking action on climate change or if you know what you would like to see more businesses doing, let us know! If you're a business owner who recognises the cost of climate change to doing business, let us know what you need to adapt and mitigate. Or, if you think climate smart investments could help your bottom line, let us know what support you would like to see to make those investments happen.

Question 3:

How else can we better apply Aboriginal knowledge and practices to help us to mitigate and adapt to climate change?

Aboriginal people are more likely to be impacted negatively by climate change due to their close relationship with, and dependence on the land. Some Aboriginal communities are already being impacted by the effects of climate change.

Aboriginal people have managed country over millennia through a variety of traditional practices, most notably, land and sea management practices such as:

- Using the most appropriate vegetation varieties for re-growth in areas where water resources are limited / the soil quality cannot support previously grown varieties
- Maintaining a diversity of plant varieties and animal species for food
- Managing aquaculture and mangroves

- Adjusting the times of savanna burning to reduce emissions from wildfires
- Relocating to new areas when their homes have been affected by drought, floods, sea level rise or increased temperatures

Aboriginal people therefore have much knowledge to share.

Question 4:

What potential opportunities can you see emerging from climate change in the Territory?

As extreme weather events and other significant changes to the climate become apparent, we will all need to be part of more intensive responses and adaptation. However, just as climate change poses risks for businesses, governments and communities, opportunities also arise in mitigating and adapting to these risks. Some key examples include:

- Smart building design: increased shade and airflow to reduce the need for airconditioning in the tropics; utilising sunshine for cooler seasons and reinforcing walls for heat in the desert. Companies offering these building services may take advantage of significant increases in opportunities brought about by a changing climate.
- Renewable energy opportunities: Providers of renewable energy will have increased business opportunities and there will be more opportunities for those providing renewable energy education and training.
- Sustainable meat industries Domestic and international demand for and interest in sustainable meat such as kangaroo, camel

and crocodile are set to increase with climate change related pressures increasing.

Energy efficiency solutions for businesses

 providers of consultancy services
 that specialise in sustainability or
 environmentally conscious services

Developers of innovative technology in all sectors will see increased opportunity and demand for products that mitigate emissions or assist in adaption.

If you have any innovative ideas for mitigating the risks brought about by climate change or know what opportunities you would like to see supported, let us know!

Question 5:

How can the fossil fuel industry further reduce emissions from energy production?

Energy production is essential for our livelihoods and lifestyle – for example, fuel for cooking and transport, and electricity. Many of the products we use in our daily lives are petroleum-based - for example, plastics in bags containers, technology casing, vehicle interiors, and clothing.

The fossil fuel industry is one provider of energy, in order to operate, they must gain a 'social licence', and part of this is reducing emissions and adopting more sustainable practices. This can be achieved in a variety of ways, for example, taking part in the voluntary carbon market. The voluntary carbon market allows industry to offset their emissions by purchasing credits in projects which sequester (reduce) emissions, for example, savanna fire management practices.

Another option is to put a cap on carbon emissions. This would allow the government to allocate or sell a limited number of permits to discharge pollutants in a given period to the largest emitters. Emitters are required to hold permits in amount equal to their emissions. If they want to increase their emissions, they must buy permits from others willing to sell them. This system is currently in place in some American states.

Question 6:

What type of regulations do you think would assist industry in being accountable for their impact on climate change?

Many companies have a principal obligation to prepare a sustainability report through their industry codes. For example, mining companies reports on CO2 emissions from its operations, and are accountable for any excess emissions. This encourages companies to manage their emissions better. Self-regulation is one option that provides flexibility to self-impose targets and reduce climate impact in an affordable, sustainable and manageable way.

Another option is increased government regulation of industry. This can be good when it is in the public interest and would likely require specific requirements or standards to address climate change associated risks or damage. However, the prescriptive nature of some government regulation can limit industry flexibility and is often expensive to administer. As mentioned above, governments can regulate industry through cap and trade systems, while some countries such as Sweden have put taxes on carbon emissions. In Victoria, the government has a range of powers designed to assist meeting the state carbon emission reduction target. For example, the Environment Protection Authority has the power to enforce the replacement of inefficient technology used at sites of emissions intensive activity.

Government can also regulate to reduce emissions from households. This would include initiatives aimed at driving consumer behaviour and could include incentives for being 'green'. The downside of this is that it can be an expensive option for government and hence taxpayers.

Question 7:

Are you prepared to pay higher prices for goods and services as businesses pass on the cost of mitigation? If yes, what actions are you willing to take to mitigate or reduce the impact of climate change?

The following are some options for reducing emissions:

- A public levy on some products: would provide funds that could be used to develop more sustainable technology and/or be used to offset the climate impact of the product you are consuming
- Greening your commute: This can mean you take the bus, ride a bike, car share, walk, offset your emissions when you fly, drive an electric or hybrid vehicle if the option is available
- Make your household single-use plastic free: This can include using glass containers, choosing not to purchase items that use less plastic packaging and investing in a reusable coffee cup (often resulting in a discount for your coffee)
- Using energy wisely can mean you: change to energy-efficient light bulbs, unplug appliances when you're not using them, use cold water in the washing machine, minimise use of a clothes dryer, install a programmable thermostat, look for energy star labels when buying new appliances or get a home or workplace energy audit to identify where you can make energy-saving (and cost saving!) gains
- Changing consumption means you could: eat a meat-free meal at least once a week and buy local produce
- Install solar systems in residential, rental or business properties; or seek advice on clean energy investments in your financial portfolio

Financial incentives – For example tax rebates, energy efficiency rebates for using less energy in homes and businesses, solar bonuses (grants for solar PV systems or feed-in-tariffs), reduced costs for electric vehicle purchases etc.

Education on energy efficiency – Possible options include:

- Having a Smart Meter to measure how much electricity we use so that we can change our behaviours to use energy at different times of the day. (Using electricity at low peak times can result in lower electricity bills. When many people use electricity at the same time peak time, the utilities company needs to use more resources to produce the energy. This results in higher costs to customers).
- · Receiving information from the electricity provider on how to save electricity
- · Receiving information on the electricity savings from having rooftop solar systems