# Oxford Climate Policy Monitor 2024 Survey

Jurisdiction	Australia
Law firm	Pinsent Masons
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# Policy Tool Name: The Climate Change Act 2022 (Cth)

9. ` <u>20</u>	Year of (planned) entry into force or year of publication  22
o <b>C</b>	Other (Please describe)
o <b>/</b>	Approved, not yet in force
• ,	Approved, in force
	Status of the policy tool
□ ( 	Other (Please describe)
	Ministry/Department/Agency
	Judiciary
<b>✓</b>	Legislature
	Independent regulatory or supervisory body
	Head of state and/or government
6.	Select the category which best describes the author/issuer of the policy tool.
	Public procurement
<b>~</b>	Transition planning
	Climate-related disclosure
4.	Which of the following governance domains does this policy tool relate to? Select all that apply.
	Source material link(s): :ps://web.archive.org/web/20240823015253/https://www.legislation.gov.au/C2022A00037/latest/t t

10. Does the policy tool have an end date?
No     No
∘ Yes
12. Briefly describe the policy tool's goal and/or purpose:
For example: The policy tool requires publicly listed companies to comply with the recommendations of the Task Force for Climate Related Financial Disclosure or to explain the absence of such disclosures.
The objects of the Act are as follows
(aa) to advance an effective and progressive response to the urgent threat of climate change drawing on the best available scientific knowledge; and
(a) to set out Australia's greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets which contribute to the global goals of:
(i) holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels; and
(ii) pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels; and
(b) to promote accountability and ambition by requiring the Minister to:
(i) prepare annual climate change statements; and
(ii) cause copies of those statements to be tabled in each House of the Parliament; and
(c) to ensure that independent advice from the Climate Change Authority informs:
(i) the preparation of annual climate change statements; and
(ii) the greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets to be included in a new or adjusted nationally determined contribution.
13. Name the authority(ies) responsible for overseeing implementation and/or enforcement. If not

applicable, leave blank.

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1. <u>Climate Change Authority</u>
○ 2.
∘ 3.
o 4.
o 5.
15. To provide contextual information, rate the capacity of Climate Change Authority to undertake the policy tool's implementation and/or enforcement.
● 0- No Capacity (Please explain)
o 1- Low Capacity (Please explain)
o 2- Medium Capacity (Please explain)
o 3- High Capacity (Please explain)
o Prefer not to answer
o Not Applicable

25. Which entities are targeted through this policy tool? Select all that apply.

Note: With regard to sectoral actors, in cases where mandatory and voluntary obligations are mixed (e.g., mandatory for one sector, voluntary for another), select "mandatory" as there will be further opportunity to clarify.

	Mandatory	Voluntary	Not targeted
1. Publicly-traded			<b>⊘</b>
entities			
2. Private companies			
3. Financial institutions			
4. Small and medium-			
sized enterprises			
5. State-owned			
companies			
6. Not-for-profit			
organizations			
7. Government			$\checkmark$
agencies and/or			
departments			
(supranational)			
8. Government			
agencies and/or			
departments (national)			
9. Government			$\checkmark$
agencies and/or			
departments (regional			
- e.g., state, province,			
region, metropolitan			
region)			<b>✓</b>
10. Government			
agencies and/or			
departments (local -			
e.g., county, district,			
municipality, city) 11. Government			<b>✓</b>
agencies and/or			
departments			
(unspecified)			
12. Sectoral actors			<b>✓</b>
(e.g., healthcare,			
defense, utilities,			
education)			
13. Other			
13. Other			

-----

27. Describe the threshold criteria to identify entities for whom or instances in which compliance is mandatory.

Minimum number of employees (Enter min number of full-time employees - FTEs)			
Minimum revenue (Enter minimum revenue)			
Minimum assets (Enter minimum assets) Minimum contract value (Enter minimum contract value)			
Entity is headquartered in the jurisdiction			
Entities are subjected to disclosure or reporting requirements			
28. Can entities for whom compliance with the policy tool is mandatory opt out of the obligation (e.g. comply or explain)?			
No			
∘ Yes			
30. Does the policy tool exclusively apply to entities' domestic operations, or does it also apply to entities' operations beyond the jurisdiction?			
Operations within jurisdiction only			
Operations beyond the jurisdiction			
o Not applicable			
32. What are the sanctions for non-compliance? Select all that apply and describe in the text field.			
☐ Monetary fine			
☐ Restriction on business activities			
☐ Voiding or setting aside of contract			
☐ Exclusion from government contracts			
☐ Award of damages or compensation			
☐ Penalty for senior managers			
☐ Criminal penalties			
✓ Not specified			

□ Not applicable (e.g. in cases of voluntary tools)
□ Other
33. Relative to other compliance activities required of entities in this jurisdiction, is the cost of compliance:
o Below average
∘ Average
o Above average
o Not applicable
• Unknown or prefer not to answer
35. To provide contextual information, give a general assessment of the extent to which regulated entities have made compliance a priority.
o Below average
∘ Average
Above average
o Not applicable
<ul><li>Unknown or prefer not to answer</li></ul>
37. Have the climate-specific provisions in this instrument ever been enforced?
No (If relevant, explain)
∘ Yes
39. Are there monitoring systems in place to oversee the implementation and/or enforcement of the policy tool?
∘ No

Yes
40. Describe the monitoring systems in place. Please reference the relevant section/subsection/paragraph of the policy tool where monitoring systems are set.
Under the Act, the Minister for Climate Change and Energy is required to prepare and table an annual climate change statement, having regard to advice from the Climate Change Authority. The Minister's statement is required to address a number of matters, including Australia's progress towards achieving the GHG reduction targets, the effectiveness of federal and state policies to achieve the targets and risks to Australia from climate change impacts. (see section 12 of the Act)
The Climate Change Authority is also required, at least once every five years, to advise the Minister on the targets it considers should be included in an NDC (see section 15 of the Act).
41. Does the policy tool recommend or require periodic impact assessments?
No
• Recommended
Required
- Negalieu
42. Select the option that best describes the frequency of periodic impact assessments recommended or required by the policy tool.
● 0-2 years
o 2-5 years
o 5-10 years
○ 10 or more years
○ Not specified
○ Other
43. Does the policy tool recommend or require periodic reviews?

∘ No
∘ Recommended
Required
44. Select the option that best describes the frequency of the recommended or required periodic reviews.
o 0-2 years
● 2-5 years
o 5-10 years
o 10 or more years
○ Not specified
o Other
45. Does the policy tool include mechanisms for enhancing policy or regulatory coordination with subnational governments (e.g. vertical coordination mechanisms such as appointing coordinating agencies, forming working groups, etc.)?
No     No
∘ Yes
47. Are there any government initiatives to enhance the capacity of targeted entities to implement or comply with the policy tool (e.g. industry working groups, outreach campaigns, education and training, etc.)?
∘ No
Yes

48. Describe initiatives for enhancing the capacity of targeted entities to implement or comply with

the policy tool. Reference the relevant section/subsection/paragraph of the policy tool where

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capacity-building initiatives are established. If referencing new sources (i.e. not referenced in Question 3), provide a web-archived link to the source material.

#### <u>Annual Climate Change Statement</u>

Under the Climate Act, the Minister for Climate Change and Energy is required to prepare and table an annual climate change statement, having regard to advice from the Climate Change Authority. The statement outlines Australia's progress and is informed by independent advice from the Climate Change Authority. In 2023, the Authority provided a wide-ranging set of 42 recommendations on climate action. The government accepted the majority (39 of 42) of the Authority's recommendations.

https://web.archive.org/web/20240823022129/https://www.climatechangeauthority.gov.au/authority
-publishes-its-advice-governments-second-annual-climate-change-statement

Domain-Specific Questions: Transition Planning Questions
Disclosure of Plans and Targets
132. Are targeted entities recommended or required to publicly disclose climate-related targets or transition plans?
∘ No
∘ Recommended
Required
Targets
135. Does the policy tool recommend or require targeted entities to have or develop climate-related targets?
○ No
○ Recommended
Required
136. Does the policy tool recommend or require entities to monitor progress in achieving their targets?
○ No
○ Recommended
Required

137. Describe and reference the section/subsection/paragraph of the policy tool relevant to monitoring progress in achieving targets.

Section 12 of the Act - The only key form of 'disclosure' as required under the Act is the 'Annual Climate Change Statement', which is to be presented by the Minister for Climate Change and Energy. This must include

(a) the progress made during the year towards achieving Australia's greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets;

(b) international developments during the year that are relevant to addressing climate change;

(c) climate change policy;

(d) the effectiveness of the Commonwealth's policies in contributing to the achievement of Australia's greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets and reducing emissions in the sectors covered by those policies and in particular whether safeguard emissions and net safeguard emissions are declining consistently with the safeguard outcomes;

(e) the impact of the Commonwealth's climate change policies to achieve Australia's greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets on rural and regional Australia, including the social, employment and economic benefits being delivered by those policies in rural and regional Australia; and

(f) risks to Australia from climate change impacts, such as those relating to Australia's environment,

biodiversity, health, infrastructure, agriculture, investment, economy or national security.
138. Does the policy tool recommend or require targeted entities to publicly report on progress in achieving their targets?
∘ No
○ Recommended

139. What is the recommended or required frequency of progress reports related to the achievement

Yearly

of targets?

o Every two years

o Every three years
o Every four years
o Every five years
o Every ten years or more
○ Other
No prescribed frequency

140. Which of the following targets, or data related to targets, does the policy tool recommend or require entities have or develop? Select all that apply.

	Recommended	Required	No
An absolute emissions		Nequired	
reduction target			
An intensity-based			<b>✓</b>
emissions reduction	_	_	
target			
A net zero target		<b>✓</b>	
Interim targets (e.g.		<b>✓</b>	
2030, 2050)			
Targets covering non-			<b>✓</b>
carbon GHG emissions			
A Scope 3 emissions			<b>✓</b>
target			
A target derived using			
a sectoral			
decarbonization			
approach			
A level of ambition for	✓		
emissions reductions			
(e.g. 80% reduction)			
A baseline year from			
which progress is measured			
	<b>✓</b>		
A target timeframe (e.g. by 2040)			
Targets for renewable			<b>✓</b>
energy procurement			
Targets for fossil fuel			<b>✓</b>
phase down/phase up			
Separate targets for			✓
GHG offsets and/or			
removals			
Targets or goals			✓
related to climate			
adaptation			
Targets or goals			$\checkmark$
related to nature and			
biodiversity			
Other targets related			
to sustainability			

141. What is the recommended or required scope of emissions for absolute emissions reduction targets? Select all that apply.□ Scope 1 emissions

☐ Scope 2 emissions
☐ Scope 3 emissions, relevant or material
□ Scope 3 emissions, a specified proportion of coverage (Please describe)
□ Scope 3 emissions, all
✓ Not specified
143. Does the policy tool recommend or require a scope of emissions which should be covered by the net zero target? Select all that apply.
☐ Scope 1 emissions
☐ Scope 2 emissions
☐ Scope 3 emissions, relevant or material
□ Scope 3 emissions, a specified proportion of coverage (Please describe)
☐ Scope 3 emissions, all
✓ Not specified
144. What is the recommended or required year for the net zero target (e.g. net zero by)?
o Between 2030 and 2035
o Between 2036 and 2040
o Between 2041 and 2045
<ul><li>Between 2046 and 2050</li></ul>
o Between 2051 and 2060
o Between 2061 and 2070
o Other
○ Not specified
145. What is the recommended or required year for interim targets?

© 2025-2030
o 2031-2040
o 2041-2050
o Other
<ul> <li>Not specified</li> </ul>
146. What is the recommended or required level of ambition for interim targets?
o Reduction between 1-25%
Reduction between 26-50%
o Reduction between 51-75%
• Reduction of over 76%
o Other
o Not specified
150. What is the recommended or required level of ambition for GHG emissions reductions targets?
o Reduction between 1-25%
o Reduction between 51-75%
o Reduction between 75-85%
o Reduction between 85-100%
o Reduction of more than 100%
o Other
151. What is the recommended or required baseline year from which progress is to be measured?
o 1990-2000
<b>2001-2005</b>

o 2006-2010
o 2011-2015
o 2016-2020
o Other
152. Are entities recommended or required to disclose the methodologies by which they select baseline years?
No     No
o Yes
153. What is the recommended or required timeframe for targets (e.g. by 2050, 2060)?
o Between 2030 and 2035
o Between 2036 and 2040
o Between 2041 and 2045
<ul><li>Between 2046 and 2050</li></ul>
o Between 2051 and 2060
o Between 2061 and 2070
o Other
o Not specified
Transition Plans
164. Does the policy tool recommend or require targeted entities to have or develop a transition plan?
No     No
o Recommended

<ul> <li>Required</li> </ul>						
Monitoring, C	Oversight, ar	nd Implement	ation			

176. Does the policy tool recommend or require entities undertake any of the following with regard to monitoring, oversight, and implementation? Select all that apply.

	Recommended	Required	No
Monitor progress in implementing their			
transition plan			
Develop financial			
plans for the implementation of			
their transition plan			
Integrate climate-		П	
related matters into			
their financial			
accounting			
Incorporate climate			
change considerations			
into their investment			
decision making			
and/or asset planning			
Incorporate climate			
change considerations			
into their capital			
allocation and/or			
expenditure plans			
Any other mechanisms			
for enhancing the achievement of			
targets and/or the			
implementation of			
transition plans			
Engagement, Lobbying,	and Governance		
	and coreniance		

184. Does the policy tool recommend or require targeted entities align any of the follow	'ing
engagement and/or governance practices with their targets and/or transition plans?	

	Recommended	Required	No
Value chain			
engagement			
Investor engagement			
Consumer			
engagement			
Policy engagement			
and lobbying practices			
Corporate governance			
structure for transition			
and verification			
Climate-related			
financial incentives for			
employees and board			
members			
185. Does the policy tool	recommend or require tar	geted entities to disclose	how they have used due
diligence and/or stewards	ship to achieve their targe	ets and/or implement their	transition plans?
No			
Recommended			
<ul><li>Required</li></ul>			
Standards, Frameworks,	, and Guidelines		

194. Does the policy tool require the use of or make reference to any of the following standards, frameworks, or guidelines? Select all that apply.

	Required	Referenced	Neither required nor
			referenced
IFRS S1			
IFRS S2			
Task Force on Climate-related			
Financial Disclosures (TCFD)			
CDP (formerly known as Climate Disclosure Project) Technical Note: Reporting on Climate Transition Plans			
International Integrated Reporting Framework			
Global Reporting Initiative (GRI)			
Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB)			
Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi)			
Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) Net Zero Standard			
European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS)			
Other			
Additional Important Inf	ormation		

197. Note any additional important information about the contribution of the policy tool to net zero alignment not captured in the above questions. If referencing new sources (i.e. not referenced in Question 3), provide a web-archived link to the source material.

### Policy Tool Name: National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Act 2007

3. Source material link(s):

https://web.archive.org/web/20240823023205/https://www.legislation.gov.au/C2007A00175/2024-03-20/2024-03-20/text/original/pdf

https://web.archive.org/web/20240823023423/https://www.dcceew.gov.au/sites/default/files/documents/safeguard-mechanism-document-production-variable-definitions-2024

4. Which of the following governance domains does this policy tool relate to? Select all that apply.
Climate-related disclosure
☐ Transition planning
☐ Public procurement
6. Select the category which best describes the author/issuer of the policy tool.
☐ Head of state and/or government
□ Independent regulatory or supervisory body
✓ Legislature
☐ Ministry/Department/Agency
□ Other (Please describe)
7. Status of the policy tool
<ul><li>Approved, in force</li></ul>
o Approved, not yet in force
o Other (Please describe)
9. Year of (planned) entry into force or year of publication
2007

10. Does the policy tool have an end date?
No     No
∘ Yes
12. Briefly describe the policy tool's goal and/or purpose:
For example: The policy tool requires publicly listed companies to comply with the recommendations of the Task Force for Climate Related Financial Disclosure or to explain the absence of such disclosures.
As aforementioned in Q3.5, the purpose of the Act, (as set out in Section 3 of the Act) and the Policy is to implement a single national reporting framework for the reporting and dissemination of information related to greenhouse gas emissions, greenhouse gas projects, energy and energy productions. The first objective of this legislation is to provide guidance on government policy formation and ensure that Australia meets its international reporting obligations. The second objective is to contribute to the achievement of Australia's greenhouse gas emission reduction targets by ensuring that net safeguard emissions are falling.
13. Name the authority(ies) responsible for overseeing implementation and/or enforcement. If not applicable, leave blank.
● 1. Clean Energy Regulator (defined as "Regulator" under the Act)
○ 2.
○ 3.
o <b>4</b> .
o 5.
15. To provide contextual information, rate the capacity of Clean Energy Regulator (defined as "Regulator" under the Act) to undertake the policy tool's implementation and/or enforcement.
o 0- No Capacity (Please explain)

- o 1- Low Capacity (Please explain)
- o 2- Medium Capacity (Please explain)
- 3- High Capacity (Please explain) The Clean Energy Regulator is responsible for maintaining a register known as the National Greenhouse and Energy Register which sets out the name of each person and Corporation registered under the Act. The Regulator does receive reports, make decisions and can request for information to be provided.

Sections 19, 22G, 22XB, 54-55A, 71
Prefer not to answer
Not Applicable

25. Which entities are targeted through this policy tool? Select all that apply.

Note: With regard to sectoral actors, in cases where mandatory and voluntary obligations are mixed (e.g., mandatory for one sector, voluntary for another), select "mandatory" as there will be further opportunity to clarify.

	Mandatory	Voluntary	Not targeted
1. Publicly-traded	<b>V</b>		
entities			
2. Private companies			
3. Financial institutions	<b>✓</b>		
4. Small and medium-	<b>✓</b>		
sized enterprises			
5. State-owned	$\checkmark$		
companies			
6. Not-for-profit			
organizations			
7. Government	✓		
agencies and/or			
departments			
(supranational)			
8. Government	<b>✓</b>		
agencies and/or			
departments (national)			
9. Government	✓		
agencies and/or			
departments (regional			
- e.g., state, province,			
region, metropolitan			
region)			
10. Government	✓		
agencies and/or			
departments (local -			
e.g., county, district,			
municipality, city)	<b>✓</b>		
11. Government			
agencies and/or			
departments			
(unspecified) 12. Sectoral actors	<b>✓</b>		
(e.g., healthcare,			
defense, utilities,			
education)			
13. Other			
13. Other	Ш	⊔	

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26. In cases where entities are targeted by sector, identify the sector to which the policy tool applies.

	Voluntary	Not applicable
✓		
<b>₹</b>		
<b>&gt;</b>		
		✓
		<b>✓</b>
		✓

households for own		
use		
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies		

\_\_\_\_\_

# 27. Describe the threshold criteria to identify entities for whom or instances in which compliance is mandatory.

	Publi	Priv	Fina	Sma	Stat	Not-	Gover	Gove	Gove	Gove	Gove	Sect
	cly-	ate	ncial		e-	for-	nment	rnme	rnme	rnme	rnme	oral
	trade	com	insti	and	own	profit	agenc	nt	nt	nt	nt	acto
	d	pani	tutio	med	ed	organ	ies	agen	agen	agen	agen	rs
	entiti	es	ns	ium-	com	izatio	and/or	cies	cies	cies	cies	(e.g.
	es		113	size	pani	ns	depart	and/	and/	and/	and/	heal
				d	es	113	ments	or	or	or	or	thca
				ente	CS		(supra	depa	depa	depa	depa	re,
				rpris			nation	rtme	rtme	rtme	rtme	defe
				es			al)	nts	nts	nts	nts	nse,
				CS			ai,	(nati	(regi	(local	(uns	utiliti
								onal)	onal	- e.g.	pecifi	es,
								Orially	- e.g.	coun	ed)	educ
									state,	ty,	cu,	atio
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jurisdi												
jurisdi ction												
jurisdi ction Entitie	The	X	X	X	Х	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
jurisdi ction	The thres	Х	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
jurisdi ction Entitie s are		X	X	X	X	Х	X	Х	X	X	X	X
jurisdi ction Entitie	thres hold	X	X	X	X	X	X	Х	X	X	X	Х
jurisdi ction Entitie s are subjec ted to	thres hold criteri	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
jurisdi ction Entitie s are subjec ted to disclo	thres hold criteri a,	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
jurisdi ction Entitie s are subjec ted to disclo sure	thres hold criteri a, whic	×	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
jurisdi ction Entitie s are subjec ted to disclo sure or	thres hold criteri a, whic h is	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	×
jurisdi ction Entitie s are subjec ted to disclo sure or report	thres hold criteri a, whic h is conta	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
jurisdi ction Entitie s are subjec ted to disclo sure or report ing	thres hold criteri a, whic h is conta ined	×	×	×	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	×
jurisdi ction Entitie s are subjec ted to disclo sure or report ing requir	thres hold criteri a, whic h is conta ined in	×	X	X	×	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
jurisdi ction Entitie s are subjec ted to disclo sure or report ing requir ement	thres hold criteri a, whic h is conta ined in secti	×	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
jurisdi ction Entitie s are subjec ted to disclo sure or report ing requir	thres hold criteri a, whic h is conta ined in secti on 13	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
jurisdi ction Entitie s are subjec ted to disclo sure or report ing requir ement	thres hold criteri a, whic h is conta ined in secti on 13 of	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
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jurisdi ction Entitie s are subjec ted to disclo sure or report ing requir ement	thres hold criteri a, whic h is conta ined in secti on 13 of the Natio nal Gree nhou se	×	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
jurisdi ction Entitie s are subjec ted to disclo sure or report ing requir ement	thres hold criteri a, whic h is conta ined in secti on 13 of the Natio nal Gree nhou se and	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
jurisdi ction Entitie s are subjec ted to disclo sure or report ing requir ement	thres hold criteri a, whic h is conta ined in secti on 13 of the Natio nal Gree nhou se and Ener	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
jurisdi ction Entitie s are subjec ted to disclo sure or report ing requir ement	thres hold criteri a, whic h is conta ined in secti on 13 of the Natio nal Gree nhou se and	X	X	×	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

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28. Can entities for whom compliance with the policy tool is mandatory opt out of the obligation (e.g.

No		
∘ Yes		

30. Does the policy tool exclusively apply to entities' domestic operations, or does it also apply to entities' operations beyond the jurisdiction?

- o Operations within jurisdiction only
- Operations beyond the jurisdiction
- o Not applicable

comply or explain)?

31. What are the specific obligations and conditions for entities' operations beyond the jurisdiction? Please reference the relevant section/subsection/paragraph of the policy tool.
At section 8, the section states the following:
8 Group and members of a group
(1) For the purposes of this Act, a controlling corporation's group consists of the following entities:
(a) the controlling corporation:
(b) the controlling corporation's subsidiaries covered by subsection (3) (if any).
However, paragraph (b) does not apply if the controlling corporation is not incorporated in Australia.
(2) The members of the group are the entities mentioned in subsection (1) (other than the controlling corporation's subsidiaries if the controlling corporation is not incorporated in Australia).
Based off this, I would state that the policy tool does apply to operations beyond the jurisdiction but only on a limited basis.
It should also be noted that from the policy' website, it has been stated that a corporation will have operational control over a facility if it has the authority to introduce and implement 3 types of policies for the facility. These include:
- operational policies,
- health and safety policies, and
- environmental policies.
If more than one corporation has the authority to introduce and implement policies, the corporation with the greatest authority for the operating and environmental policies will have operational control of the facility.
32. What are the sanctions for non-compliance? Select all that apply and describe in the text field.
Monetary fine for unauthorised disclosure of information, failure to register when required, failure

to fulfill reporting obligations, failure to keep records, breaching a civil penalty provision.

□ Restriction on business activities
□ Voiding or setting aside of contract
□ Exclusion from government contracts
□ Award of damages or compensation
Penalty for senior managers
Criminal penalties Imprisonment is a penalty for unauthorised disclosure of information.
□ Not specified
□ Not applicable (e.g. in cases of voluntary tools)
□ Other
33. Relative to other compliance activities required of entities in this jurisdiction, is the cost of compliance:
o Below average
o Average
Above average
o Not applicable
o Unknown or prefer not to answer

34. Provide supplemental explanation of your assessment of the associated costs of compliance. If referencing new sources (i.e. not referenced in Question 3), provide a web-archived link to the source material.

#### It has been stated in the

https://web.archive.org/web/20240823024505/https://www.anao.gov.au/sites/default/files/201112% 20Audit%20Report%20No%2023 that the costs of compliance with the Act can be split into two categories: the annual entity costs, which represents the fixed cost to the business of participating in the scheme and of collecting and submitting data, irrespective of the number of sites – ranging from \$1000 to \$10,000, and site costs which relate to the recordkeeping costs per site – ranging from \$200 to \$2000.

In a following report, it has been stated that respondents are mostly supportive of the balance being struck between costs on business and achieving the Act's statutory duties with the scheme.

35. To provide contextual information, give a general assessment of the extent to which regulated entities have made compliance a priority.
o Below average
Average
Above average
○ Not applicable
o Unknown or prefer not to answer
36. Provide supplemental explanation of your priority assessment. If referencing new sources (i.e. not
referenced in Question 3), provide a web-archived link to the source material.
It seems from the report
https://web.archive.org/web/20240823024730/https://www.climatechangeauthority.gov.au/sites/default/files/documents/2023-12/2023%20NGER%20Review%20-%20for%20publication, that half of
the corporate groups responded to a public survey stating that the reporting thresholds were
appropriate. A fifth of the respondents thought the thresholds were too high and a fifth thought that
the respondents were too low.
Furthermore, the report states that of the regulator-initiated audits over the last five years, which are
conducted to investigate compliance priorities and risk areas, have found that the adverse findings
have been on average less than 20%. This suggests that there are high levels of compliance. The
feedback from corporate groups also commented on whether the reporters are reporting correctly.
completely and are fully compliant with the reporting requirements under the Act. There was a fairly
even split between respondents that found it effective to some extent and those who found it ineffective to some extent.
inenective to some extent.
Nevertheless, it seems that the corporate groups are prioritising compliance, probably due to the
ramifications associated with non-compliance.
37. Have the climate-specific provisions in this instrument ever been enforced?
o No (If relevant, explain)

Yes

38. Briefly note one to two exemplary cases of enforcement. If referencing new sources (i.e. not referenced in Question 3), provide a web-archived link to the source material.
It was stated in the 2018 review https://web.archive.org/web/20240823024730/https://www.climatechangeauthority.gov.au/sites/def ault/files/documents/2023-12/2023%20NGER%20Review%20-%20for%20publication (mentioned in the 2023 review on page 97), that the regulator's enforcement action relating to greenhouse and energy reporting has been limited to issuing two enforceable undertakings. Enforceable undertakings are written statements from a person or organisation that they will do, or refrain from doing certain things in order to resolve breaches or improve compliance with legislation (CER, 2023w). It seems that these enforcement actions are now closed as the enforceable undertakings have been followed.
Since that 2018 review, there have been two additional enforceable undertakings, with both undertakings relate to reporters making errors in their NGER reports, resulting in over- and underreporting of emissions.
Both undertakings are ongoing, requiring various actions from the reporters to improve the quality of their reports. The regulator finds that enforceable undertakings have been effective in improving reporter behaviour and data compliance with legislation.
39. Are there monitoring systems in place to oversee the implementation and/or enforcement of the policy tool?
∘ No
Yes
40. Describe the monitoring systems in place. Please reference the relevant section/subsection/paragraph of the policy tool where monitoring systems are set.
Regulators have monitoring systems in place such as running audits to ensure compliance is maintained.
41. Does the policy tool recommend or require periodic impact assessments?
∘ No

○ Recommended
Required
42. Select the option that best describes the frequency of periodic impact assessments recommended or required by the policy tool.
o 0-2 years
● 2-5 years
o 5-10 years
○ 10 or more years
○ Not specified
o Other
43. Does the policy tool recommend or require periodic reviews?
∘ No
∘ Recommended
∘ Required
45. Does the policy tool include mechanisms for enhancing policy or regulatory coordination with subnational governments (e.g. vertical coordination mechanisms such as appointing coordinating agencies, forming working groups, etc.)?
No     No
∘ Yes
47. Are there any government initiatives to enhance the capacity of targeted entities to implement or comply with the policy tool (e.g. industry working groups, outreach campaigns, education and training, etc.)?
∘ No

● Yes
48. Describe initiatives for enhancing the capacity of targeted entities to implement or comply with the policy tool. Reference the relevant section/subsection/paragraph of the policy tool where capacity-building initiatives are established. If referencing new sources (i.e. not referenced in Question 3), provide a web-archived link to the source material.
There are several government initiatives https://web.archive.org/web/20240823025313/https://www.energy.gov.au/business/business- support-and-advice which encourage compliance with the Act. For example, the Australian Renewable Energy Agency is an independent Commonwealth Authority, who support innovations which improve the competitiveness of renewable energy technologies. They often provide funding deals for companies using renewable energy technologies.
CitySwitch is another initiative, which are a free decarbonization program for office-based businesses. It gives businesses a pathway to net zero so they can reduce their energy emissions. Businesses can access:
-Free online resources -Regular education and networking events -Discounts on NABERS tenancy energy ratings

-One-to-one support from an experienced program manager.

Domain-Specific Questions: Disclos	sure Questions	
What is being disclosed?		

52. Are targeted entities recommended or rec	uired to disclose an	y of the following	climate-related
information? Select all that apply.			

	Recommended	Required	Neither recommended
1 C		<b>(</b>	nor required
1. Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions			
2. GHG emissions			
offsets or removals		<b>✓</b>	
3. GHG emissions reduction targets			
4. Other climate-		$\checkmark$	
related targets			
5. Physical climate risk			<b>•</b>
6. Transition risk			<b>⊘</b>
7. Transition plan			<b>₹</b>
54. Which GHG emissions	s must be disclosed? Sele	ect all that apply.	
Carbon dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> )			
☐ Methane (CH₄)			
☐ Nitrous oxide (N2O)			
☐ Hydrofluorocarbons (H	FCs)		
☐ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs	s)		
□ Sulphur hexafluoride (S	SF6)		
☐ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF	3)		
□ Carbon dioxide equival	ent (CO <sub>2</sub> e)		
	adad or required to dis-1-	aco grace amissisma?	
<ul><li>55. Are entities recommer</li><li>No</li></ul>	nueu or required to discio	ose gross emissions?	
Recommended			
Required			

56. Are entities recommended or required to disclose net emissions?
∘ No
∘ Recommended
<ul><li>Required</li></ul>
57. What Scope of emissions must be disclosed? Select all that apply.
☐ Scope 1 emissions
☐ Scope 2 emissions
☐ Scope 3 emissions, relevant or material
□ Scope 3 emissions, a specified proportion of coverage (Please describe)
□ Scope 3 emissions, all
✓ Not specified
58. Are entities recommended or required to discloseGHG emissionsaccounting methodologies or standards?
GHG emissions
59. Does the policy tool recommend or require the GHG inventory be third-party verified?
○ No
o Recommended
o Required
60. If necessary, provide additional clarification to the above responses aboutgreenhouse gas (GHG)

emissions disclosure.

Disclosure of Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Offsets or Removals
62. Does the policy tool recommend or require offsetting purchases be disclosed?
∘ No
• Recommended (Please describe and reference the relevant section/subsection/paragraph of the policy tool) Section 21A states that a registered corporation may provide a report to the regulator relating to the offsets of greenhouse gas emissions by the corporation, or one or more members of the corporation's group during that year.
o Required (Please describe and reference the relevant section/subsection/paragraph of the policy tool)
63. Does the policy tool recommend or require entities disclose whether offsets are verified?
∘ No
• Recommended (Please describe and reference the relevant section/subsection/paragraph of the policy tool)
o Required (Please describe and reference the relevant section/subsection/paragraph of the policy tool)
64. Does the policy tool recommend or require any certification standards for the use of GHG offsetting or removals?
∘ No
• Recommended (Please list the certification standards, describe their use, and reference the relevant section/subsection/paragraph of the policy tool)
o Required (Please describe and reference the relevant section/subsection/paragraph of the policy tool)

65. Does the policy tool include any other recommendations or requirements regarding the appropriate use of offsets?
∘ No
<ul> <li>Recommended (Please describe and reference the relevant section/subsection/paragraph of the policy tool)</li> </ul>
o Required (Please describe and reference the relevant section/subsection/paragraph of the policy tool)
Disclosure of Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions Reduction Targets

67. Which of the following targets, or data related to targets, does the policy tool request entiti	es
disclose? Select any of the following which apply:	

	Recommended	Required	Neither recommended nor required
An absolute emissions reduction target	<b>2</b>		
An intensity-based emissions reduction target	<b>✓</b>		
A net zero target	<b>✓</b>		
Targets covering non- carbon GHG emissions	$\checkmark$		
A Scope 3 emissions target	<b>∀</b>		
A target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach			
Interim targets			
A target timeframe (e.g. by 2040)	$\checkmark$		
A baseline year from which progress is measured	<b>✓</b>		
A level of ambition for emissions reductions (e.g. 80% reduction)	<b>&gt;</b>		
68. Does the policy tool re	•	ties to disclose their progr	ess in achieving their
o No			
Recommended			
o Required			

- 69. What is the recommended or required frequency of progress reports regarding the achievement of emissions reductions targets?
- Yearly
- o Every two years
- o Every three years

o Every four years
o Every five years
o Every ten years or more
o Other
No prescribed frequency
70. Does the policy tool recommend or require a scope of emissions which should be covered by the absolute emissions reduction target? Select all that apply.
✓ Scope 1 emissions
✓ Scope 2 emissions
☐ Scope 3 emissions (relevant or material)
☐ Scope 3 emissions (a specified proportion of coverage)
☐ Scope 3 emissions (all)
□ Not specified
71. Does the policy tool recommend or require a scope of emissions which should be covered by the intensity-based emissions reduction target? Select all that apply.
Scope 1 emissions
Scope 2 emissions
☐ Scope 3 emissions (relevant or material)
☐ Scope 3 emissions (a specified proportion of coverage)
☐ Scope 3 emissions (all)
□ Not specified
72. Does the policy tool recommend or require a scope of emissions which should be covered by the net zero target? Select all that apply.
✓ Scope 1 emissions

Scope 2 emissions
☐ Scope 3 emissions, relevant or material
□ Scope 3 emissions, a specified proportion of coverage (Please describe)
□ Scope 3 emissions, all
□ Not specified
73. What is the recommended or required year for the net zero target (e.g. net zero by)?
o Between 2030 and 2035
o Between 2036 and 2040
o Between 2041 and 2045
<ul><li>Between 2046 and 2050</li></ul>
o Between 2051 and 2060
o Between 2061 and 2070
○ Other
o Other
Not specified
o Not specified
Not specified
o Not specified
<ul> <li>Not specified</li> <li>74. Which of the following non-carbon GHG emissions reductions targets are entities recommended</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Not specified</li> <li>74. Which of the following non-carbon GHG emissions reductions targets are entities recommended or required to disclose? Select all that apply.</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Not specified</li> <li>74. Which of the following non-carbon GHG emissions reductions targets are entities recommended or required to disclose? Select all that apply.</li> <li>Methane (CH<sub>4</sub>)</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Not specified</li> <li>74. Which of the following non-carbon GHG emissions reductions targets are entities recommended or required to disclose? Select all that apply.</li> <li>☐ Methane (CH₄)</li> <li>☐ Nitrous oxide (N₂O)</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Not specified</li> <li>74. Which of the following non-carbon GHG emissions reductions targets are entities recommended or required to disclose? Select all that apply.</li> <li>☐ Methane (CH4)</li> <li>☐ Nitrous oxide (N₂O)</li> <li>☐ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Not specified</li> <li>74. Which of the following non-carbon GHG emissions reductions targets are entities recommended or required to disclose? Select all that apply.</li> <li>☐ Methane (CH4)</li> <li>☐ Nitrous oxide (N2O)</li> <li>☐ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)</li> <li>☐ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Not specified</li> <li>74. Which of the following non-carbon GHG emissions reductions targets are entities recommended or required to disclose? Select all that apply.</li> <li>☐ Methane (CH₄)</li> <li>☐ Nitrous oxide (N₂O)</li> <li>☐ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)</li> <li>☐ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)</li> <li>☐ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Not specified</li> <li>74. Which of the following non-carbon GHG emissions reductions targets are entities recommended or required to disclose? Select all that apply.</li> <li>Methane (CH₄)</li> <li>Nitrous oxide (N₂O)</li> <li>Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)</li> <li>Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)</li> <li>Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)</li> <li>Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)</li> </ul>

75. For which of the following sectors are entities recommended or required to disclose targets derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach? Select all that apply.
Power generation
✓ Industry
✓ Transport Services
Services/Commercial buildings
Other It should be noted that there are specific-sector guidelines, which should be read before submitting a report required under section 19, 22G or 22X of the Act. The specific-sector guidelines include: Coal Mining Electricity generation, transmission and distribution Industrial processes Solid Waste and Landfill biogas management Wastewater handling Fuel Combustion
□ None specified
76. Are targets derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach recommended or required to be validated by a third-party?
○ No
Recommended
o Required
77. What is the recommended or required level of ambition for interim targets?
o Reduction between 1-25%
o Reduction between 51-75%
• Reduction of over 75%
o Other
o None specified
78. What are the recommended or required years for interim targets?

**2025-2030** 

o 2031-2040
o 2041-2050
o Other
o None specified
79. What is the recommended or required timeframe for long-term targets (e.g. by 2050, 2060)?
○ Between 2030 and 2035
o Between 2036 and 2040
o Between 2041 and 2045
<ul><li>Between 2046 and 2050</li></ul>
o Between 2051 and 2060
o Between 2061 and 2070
○ Other
o None specified
80. What is the recommended or required baseline year from which progress is to be measured?
○ 1990-2000
○ 2001-2005
○ 2006-2010
○ 2011-2015
○ 2016-2020
Other
81. Are entities recommended or required to disclose the methodologies by which they select baseline years?
No     No

○ Recommended
○ Required
82. What is the recommended or required level of ambition for GHG emissions reductions targets?
o Reduction between 26-50%
o Reduction between 51-75%
o Reduction between 75-85%
o Reduction between 85-100%
o Reduction of more than 100%
o Other
84. Which of the following other climate-related targets does the policy tool recommend or require entities disclose? Select all that apply.
Targets for renewable energy procurement (Please reference the section/subsection/paragraph of the policy tool relevant to renewable energy procurement targets)
Targets for fossil fuel phase down/phase out (Please reference the section/subsection/paragraph of the policy tool relevant to fossil fuel phase down/phase out)
Targets or goals related to climate adaptation (Please reference the section/subsection/paragraph of the policy tool relevant to climate adaptation)
Targets or goals related to nature and/or biodiversity (Please reference the section/subsection/paragraph of the policy tool relevant to nature and/or biodiversity)
Targets or goals related to just transition (Please reference the section/subsection/paragraph of the policy tool relevant to just transition)
☐ Other targets (Please reference the section/subsection/paragraph of the policy tool relevant to other targets)

Other disc	losures		

105. Are targeted entities recommended or required to disclose any other climate-related information? Select all that apply.

	Required	Recommended	Neither recommended nor required
1. Climate-related			✓ V
opportunities			
2. Remuneration			
based on achieving			
climate-related goals			
3. Taxonomies			<b>V</b>
4. Capital allocation			
and/or expenditure			
plans (in the context of			
climate change) 5. Due diligence			<b>✓</b>
			<b>✓</b>
6. Assumptions and Dependencies			
7. Data limitations of			<b>✓</b>
scenario analyses			
8. Financial			<b>✓</b>
implications of			
climate-related			
matters (e.g.,			
integration of climate-			
related disclosures			
into financial			
accounting standards)			<b>✓</b>
9. Stewardship (e.g., whether stewardship			
codes are in place,			
how entities vote in			
shareholder meetings,			
etc.)			
10. ESG			✓
methodologies and			
criteria (in the case of			
service providers)			
11. Asset planning or			<b>~</b>
ownership in the			
context of climate			
change 12. Sectoral			<b>✓</b>
investment policies			
13. Climate-related			<b>✓</b>
lobbying and/or policy			
engagement			
14. Locked-in			<b>✓</b>
emissions or			
information on			

emissive assets with		
long lifespans		
15. Dirty asset		<b>✓</b>
divestiture		
16. Nature-related		<b>✓</b>
impacts		
17. Just transition		
indicators		
Standards, Frameworks	, and Guidelines	

125. Does the policy tool require the use of or make reference to any of the following standards, frameworks, or guidelines? Select all that apply.

	Required	Referenced	Neither required nor referenced
1. IFRS S1			$\checkmark$
2. IFRS S2			$\checkmark$
3. Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)			
4. GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard			
5. GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard			
6. CDP (formerly known as Climate Disclosure Project) reporting framework			
7. International Integrated Reporting Framework			
8. Global Reporting Initiative (GRI)			<b>~</b>
9. Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB)			
10. European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS)			
11. Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD)			
12. Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF)			
13. Glasgow Financial Alliance for Net Zero (GFANZ)			
14. Other			✓

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197. Note any additional important information about the contribution of the policy tool to net zero alignment not captured in the above questions. If referencing new sources (i.e. not referenced in Question 3), provide a web-archived link to the source material.

<u>None</u>

## Policy Tool Name: Australian Public Service Net Zero Emissions by 2030 Policy

Policy
3. Source material link(s): https://web.archive.org/web/20240823044504/https://www.finance.gov.au/government/climate-action-government-operations/aps-net-zero-emissions-2030
https://web.archive.org/web/20240823035503/https://www.finance.gov.au/government/climate-action-government-operations/commonwealth-emission-reporting/australian-public-service-net-zero-emissions-reporting-framework
4. Which of the following governance domains does this policy tool relate to? Select all that apply.
Climate-related disclosure
Transition planning
Public procurement
5. If relevant, briefly explain how the policy tool applies or is linked to multiple domains.  The Net Zero in Government Operations Strategy describes the approach for implementing the Australian Government's commitment to achieve net zero in government operations by 2030.
6. Select the category which best describes the author/issuer of the policy tool.   Head of state and/or government
☐ Independent regulatory or supervisory body
□ Legislature
□ Judiciary
☐ Ministry/Department/Agency
□ Other (Please describe)

- 7. Status of the policy tool
- Approved, in force

Approved, not yet in force
o Other (Please describe)
9. Year of (planned) entry into force or year of publication
2023
10. Does the policy tool have an end date?
∘ No
Yes
11. What is the anticipated end year of the policy tool?
<u>2031</u>
12. Briefly describe the policy tool's goal and/or purpose:
For example: The policy tool requires publicly listed companies to comply with the
recommendations of the Task Force for Climate Related Financial Disclosure or to explain the absence of such disclosures.
The Net Zero in Government Operations Strategy describes the approach for implementing the
Australian Government's commitment to achieve net zero government operations by 2030 as included in Australia's Nationally Determined Contribution Communication 2022 under the Paris
Agreement: "The Australian Government has committed to reduce the emissions of Commonwealth
Government agencies to net zero emissions by 2030 (excluding Defence and security agencies)."
13. Name the authority(ies) responsible for overseeing implementation and/or enforcement. If not applicable, leave blank.

• 1. <u>Department of Finance</u>

○ 2.
○ 3.
o <b>4</b> .
o 5.
15. To provide contextual information, rate the capacity of Department of Finance to undertake the policy tool's implementation and/or enforcement.
o 0- No Capacity (Please explain)
o 1- Low Capacity (Please explain)
o 2- Medium Capacity (Please explain)
o 3- High Capacity (Please explain)
o Prefer not to answer
Not Applicable

25. Which entities are targeted through this policy tool? Select all that apply.

Note: With regard to sectoral actors, in cases where mandatory and voluntary obligations are mixed (e.g., mandatory for one sector, voluntary for another), select "mandatory" as there will be further opportunity to clarify.

	Mandatory	Voluntary	Not targeted
1. Publicly-traded			
entities			
2. Private companies			
3. Financial institutions			
4. Small and medium-			
sized enterprises			
5. State-owned		✓	
companies			
6. Not-for-profit			
organizations			
7. Government			
agencies and/or			
departments			
(supranational)			
8. Government			
agencies and/or			
departments (national)			
9. Government	$\checkmark$		
agencies and/or			
departments (regional			
- e.g., state, province,			
region, metropolitan			
region)			
10. Government			
agencies and/or departments (local -			
e.g., county, district,			
, ,			
municipality, city) 11. Government			
agencies and/or	Ш		
departments			
(unspecified)			
12. Sectoral actors			
(e.g., healthcare,			
defense, utilities,			
education)			
13. Other			
10. Other	]	<u> </u>	

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27. Describe the threshold criteria to identify entities for whom or instances in which compliance is mandatory. Minimum number of employees (Enter min number of full-time employees - FTEs) Minimum revenue (Enter minimum revenue) Minimum assets (Enter minimum assets) Minimum contract value (Enter minimum contract value) Entity is headquartered in the jurisdiction Entities are subjected to disclosure or reporting requirements 28. Can entities for whom compliance with the policy tool is mandatory opt out of the obligation (e.g. comply or explain)? No o Yes 30. Does the policy tool exclusively apply to entities' domestic operations, or does it also apply to entities' operations beyond the jurisdiction? Operations within jurisdiction only Operations beyond the jurisdiction Not applicable 32. What are the sanctions for non-compliance? Select all that apply and describe in the text field. ☐ Monetary fine ☐ Restriction on business activities ☐ Voiding or setting aside of contract

Not applicable (e.g. in cases of voluntary tools)
□ Other
33. Relative to other compliance activities required of entities in this jurisdiction, is the cost of compliance:
o Below average
○ Average
o Above average
o Not applicable
• Unknown or prefer not to answer
35. To provide contextual information, give a general assessment of the extent to which regulated entities have made compliance a priority.
o Below average
o Average
o Above average
o Not applicable
• Unknown or prefer not to answer
37. Have the climate-specific provisions in this instrument ever been enforced?
<ul><li>No (If relevant, explain)</li></ul>
∘ Yes
39. Are there monitoring systems in place to oversee the implementation and/or enforcement of the policy tool?
∘ No

Yes
40. Describe the monitoring systems in place. Please reference the relevant section/subsection/paragraph of the policy tool where monitoring systems are set.
Entities are required to report on their emissions annually. In addition to entity annual reports, the Department of Finance publishes the Net Zero in Government Operations Annual Progress Report in the final quarter of each calendar year. This reports on measures included in measurement sections of each chapter of the Strategy, and the aggregated performance across entities in achieving net zero. A copy of the latest report is available here: https://web.archive.org/web/20240823051042/https://www.finance.gov.au/sites/default/files/2023-12/2022-23-Net-Zero-in-Government-Operations-Annual-Progress-Report_0
41. Does the policy tool recommend or require periodic impact assessments?
No     No
∘ Recommended
o Required
43. Does the policy tool recommend or require periodic reviews?
○ No
o Recommended
Required
44. Select the option that best describes the frequency of the recommended or required periodic reviews.
o 0-2 years
● 2-5 years
o 5-10 years
o 10 or more years

Not specified
o Other
45. Does the policy tool include mechanisms for enhancing policy or regulatory coordination with subnational governments (e.g. vertical coordination mechanisms such as appointing coordinating agencies, forming working groups, etc.)?
<ul><li>No</li></ul>
o Yes
47. Are there any government initiatives to enhance the capacity of targeted entities to implement or comply with the policy tool (e.g. industry working groups, outreach campaigns, education and training, etc.)?
○ No
Yes
48. Describe initiatives for enhancing the capacity of targeted entities to implement or comply with the policy tool. Reference the relevant section/subsection/paragraph of the policy tool where capacity-building initiatives are established. If referencing new sources (i.e. not referenced in Question 3), provide a web-archived link to the source material.
The Climate Action in Government Operations Unit in the Department of Finance will support capability uplift across entities, including through advice, guidance, tools, case studies and training programs. General information and guidance will be shared through this website and the Climate Action in Government Operations GovTEAMS community.
The Climate Action in Government Operations Unit can also provide practical advice in relation to specific actions or projects, such as improving the energy efficiency of buildings or matters to conside in new bespoke builds. Similarly, other areas of the Government will produce relevant materials, including climate impact assessments for new policy proposals.
For those working on APS Net Zero within their entity, access to the GovTEAMS community is available on request.

Domain-Specific Question	ns: Disclosure Questi	ions	
What is being disclosed?	?		

52. Are targeted entities recommended or rec	uired to disclose an	y of the following	climate-related
information? Select all that apply.			

	Recommended	Required	Neither recommended nor required
1. Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions		<b>~</b>	
2. GHG emissions offsets or removals			$\mathbf{\Theta}$
3. GHG emissions reduction targets		<b>V</b>	
4. Other climate- related targets			$\checkmark$
5. Physical climate risk			<b>✓</b>
6. Transition risk	<b>✓</b>		
7. Transition plan		<b>✓</b>	
54. Which GHG emissions	s must be disclosed? Selo	ect all that apply.	
54. Which GHG emissions  Carbon dioxide (CO2)	s must be disclosed? Sel	ect all that apply.	
✓ Methane (CH₄)			
✓ Nitrous oxide (N₂O)			
✓ Hydrofluorocarbons (H	IFCs)		
Perfluorocarbons (PFC	s)		
Sulphur hexafluoride (S	SF6)		
Nitrogen trifluoride (NF	<del>-</del> 3)		
Carbon dioxide equiva	lent (CO2e)		
55. Are entities recommen	nded or required to discl	ose gross emissions?	
∘ No			
o Recommended			
<ul><li>Required</li></ul>			

56. Are entities recommended or required to disclose net emissions?
No
∘ Recommended
o Required
57. What Scope of emissions must be disclosed? Select all that apply.
Scope 1 emissions
✓ Scope 2 emissions
☐ Scope 3 emissions, relevant or material
Scope 3 emissions, a specified proportion of coverage (Please describe) For FY2023/24, the following Scope 3 emissions are included: domestic air travel, employee domestic business travel (hire car and accommodation), the extraction, production and transport of energy sources, the transmission and distribution lossess associated with electricity use; solid waste disposal and treatment.
☐ Scope 3 emissions, all
□ Not specified
58. Are entities recommended or required to discloseGHG emissions accounting methodologies or standards?
GHG emissions
59. Does the policy tool recommend or require the GHG inventory be third-party verified?
No
o Recommended
o Required

60. If necessary, provide additional clarification to the above responses aboutgreenhouse gas (GHG) emissions disclosure.
Disclosure of Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions Reduction Targets

67. Which of the following targets, or data related to targets, does the policy tool request entiti	es
disclose? Select any of the following which apply:	

	Recommended	Required	Neither recommended nor required
An absolute emissions reduction target			<b>~</b>
An intensity-based emissions reduction target			<b>⊘</b>
A net zero target		<b>✓</b>	
Targets covering non- carbon GHG emissions			
A Scope 3 emissions target			<b>V</b>
A target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach			
Interim targets			$\checkmark$
A target timeframe (e.g. by 2040)			
A baseline year from which progress is measured		✓	
A level of ambition for emissions reductions (e.g. 80% reduction)			
68. Does the policy tool re emissions reductions targ	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	tities to disclose their prog	ress in achieving their
o No			
o Recommended			
Required			
69. What is the recomme of emissions reductions to	·	ncy of progress reports re	garding the achievement

- of emissions reductions targets?
- Yearly
- o Every two years
- o Every three years

o Every four years
o Every five years
o Every ten years or more
○ Other
No prescribed frequency
72. Does the policy tool recommend or require a scope of emissions which should be covered by the net zero target? Select all that apply.
Scope 1 emissions
Scope 2 emissions
☐ Scope 3 emissions, relevant or material
□ Scope 3 emissions, a specified proportion of coverage (Please describe)
□ Scope 3 emissions, all
□ Not specified
73. What is the recommended or required year for the net zero target (e.g. net zero by)?
<ul><li>Between 2030 and 2035</li></ul>
o Between 2036 and 2040
o Between 2041 and 2045
o Between 2046 and 2050
o Between 2051 and 2060
<ul><li>Between 2051 and 2060</li><li>Between 2061 and 2070</li></ul>
o Between 2061 and 2070
<ul><li>Between 2061 and 2070</li><li>Other</li></ul>

74. Which of the following non-carbon GHG emissions reductions targets are entities recommended or required to disclose? Select all that apply.

✓ Methane (CH₄)
✓ Nitrous oxide (N₂O)
✓ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)
Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)
☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)
✓ Carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e)
79. What is the recommended or required timeframe for long-term targets (e.g. by 2050, 2060)?
Between 2030 and 2035
o Between 2036 and 2040
o Between 2041 and 2045
o Between 2046 and 2050
o Between 2051 and 2060
o Between 2061 and 2070
o Other
<ul> <li>None specified</li> </ul>
80. What is the recommended or required baseline year from which progress is to be measured?
o 1990-2000
o 2001-2005
o 2006-2010
o 2011-2015
o 2016-2020
● Other <u>2022-23</u>

81. Are entities recommended or required to disclose the methodologies by which they select baseline years?
No     No
∘ Recommended
∘ Required
Disclosure of Transition Risk
92. What types of transition risk must be disclosed? Select all that apply
☐ Risks that societal transitions may pose to the disclosing entity
☐ Risks that the disclosing entity's transition may pose to society (double materiality)
93. What is the materiality standard for the disclosure of transition risk?
○ Self-assessed material risk
o Externally-defined material risk
o Other (Describe)
94. Are entities recommended or required to disclose the results of climate-related risk stress tests that are related to transition risk?
∘ No
∘ Recommended
o Required
95. Are transition risk assessments recommended or required to be third-party verified?
○ No

○ Recommended
○ Required
96. Are entities recommended or required to disclose their methodology for scenario analysis related to transition risk?
○ No
○ Recommended
○ Required
Disclosure of Transition Plans
98. What is the recommended or required frequency of transition plan disclosures?
Yearly
o Every two years
<ul> <li>Every three years</li> </ul>
o Every four years
Every five years
o Every ten years or more
○ Other
○ Not specified
99. Does the policy tool recommend or require audited accuracy and/or third-party verification of the transition plan?
No     No
○ Recommended
○ Required

100. Does the policy tool recommend or require entities to disclose progress in implementing transition plans?
○ No
o Recommended
Required
101. What is the recommended or required frequency of disclosures related to transition plan implementation progress?
o Every two years
o Every three years
o Every four years
o Every five years
Every ten years or more
o Other
o No prescribed frequency
102. Does the policy tool recommend or require targeted entities to disclose their financial plans for implementing transition plans?
No     No
∘ Recommended
o Required
103. Does the policy tool recommend or require targeted entities to disclose their methodology for scenario analysis related to transition planning?

No

o Recommended	
o Required	
Other disclosures	

105. Are targeted entities recommended or required to disclose any other climate-related information? Select all that apply.

	Required	Recommended	Neither recommended
1. Climate-related			nor required
opportunities			
2. Remuneration			<b>✓</b>
based on achieving			
climate-related goals			
3. Taxonomies			<b>✓</b>
4. Capital allocation			
and/or expenditure			
plans (in the context of			
climate change)			
5. Due diligence			$\checkmark$
6. Assumptions and		✓	
Dependencies			
7. Data limitations of			✓
scenario analyses			
8. Financial			✓
implications of			
climate-related			
matters (e.g.,			
integration of climate-			
related disclosures			
into financial			
accounting standards)			
9. Stewardship (e.g.,			$\checkmark$
whether stewardship			
codes are in place, how entities vote in			
shareholder meetings,			
etc.)			
10. ESG		<b>✓</b>	
methodologies and			
criteria (in the case of			
service providers)			
11. Asset planning or		$\checkmark$	
ownership in the			
context of climate			
change			
12. Sectoral			$\checkmark$
investment policies			
13. Climate-related			
lobbying and/or policy			
engagement			
14. Locked-in			$\checkmark$
emissions or			
information on			

emissive assets with			
long lifespans			
15. Dirty asset			
divestiture			
16. Nature-related			
impacts			
17. Just transition			
indicators			
109. Describe and referer allocation and/or expendi  Net Zero in Operations St	ture plans disclosures.		ool relevant to capital:
111. Describe and referer assumptions and depend		n/paragraph of the policy t	ool relevant to
115. Describe and referer related disclosures.			ool relevant to ESG-
Net Zero in Operations St	rategy, Net Zero Procurer	nent Chapter, page 11	
116. Describe and referer planning disclosures.	nce the section/subsection	n/paragraph of the policy t	ool relevant to asset:
Net Zero Buildings and N	et Zero ICT targets, pages	s 7 and 17	
Standards, Frameworks,	and Guidelines		

125. Does the policy tool require the use of or make reference to any of the following standards, frameworks, or guidelines? Select all that apply.

	Required	Referenced	Neither required nor referenced
1. IFRS S1			$\checkmark$
2. IFRS S2			$\checkmark$
3. Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)			
4. GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard			
5. GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard			
6. CDP (formerly known as Climate Disclosure Project) reporting framework			
7. International Integrated Reporting Framework			
8. Global Reporting Initiative (GRI)			
9. Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB)			
10. European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS)			
11. Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD)			
12. Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF)			
13. Glasgow Financial Alliance for Net Zero (GFANZ)			
14. Other			✓

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Additional Important Information
128. Note any additional important information about the contribution of the policy tool to net zero alignment not captured in the above questions. If referencing new sources (i.e. not referenced in Question 3), provide a web-archived link to the source material.

Domain-Specific Questions: Transition Planning Questions
Disclosure of Plans and Targets
132. Are targeted entities recommended or required to publicly disclose climate-related targets or transition plans?
∘ No
∘ Recommended
Targets
135. Does the policy tool recommend or require targeted entities to have or develop climate-related targets?
∘ No
∘ Recommended
Required
136. Does the policy tool recommend or require entities to monitor progress in achieving their targets?
∘ No
○ Recommended
Required

137. Describe and reference the section/subsection/paragraph of the policy tool relevant to monitoring progress in achieving targets.
138. Does the policy tool recommend or require targeted entities to publicly report on progress in achieving their targets?
∘ No
o Recommended
Required
139. What is the recommended or required frequency of progress reports related to the achievement of targets?
Yearly
o Every two years
o Every three years
o Every four years
o Every five years
o Every ten years or more
o Other
No prescribed frequency

140. Which of the following targets, or data related to targets, does the policy tool recommend or require entities have or develop? Select all that apply.

	Recommended	Required	No
An absolute emissions			✓
reduction target			
An intensity-based			$\checkmark$
emissions reduction			
target			
A net zero target		<b>✓</b>	
Interim targets (e.g. 2030, 2050)			<b>Y</b>
Targets covering non- carbon GHG emissions			<b>✓</b>
A Scope 3 emissions target			<b>✓</b>
A target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach			
A level of ambition for emissions reductions (e.g. 80% reduction)			
A baseline year from which progress is measured			
A target timeframe (e.g. by 2040)		$\checkmark$	
Targets for renewable energy procurement	$\checkmark$		
Targets for fossil fuel phase down/phase up	$\checkmark$		
Separate targets for GHG offsets and/or removals			$\checkmark$
Targets or goals related to climate adaptation			
Targets or goals related to nature and biodiversity			
Other targets related to sustainability			<b>✓</b>

143. Does the policy tool recommend or require a scope of emissions which should be covered by the net zero target? Select all that apply.

Scope 1 emissions

Scope 2 emissions
☐ Scope 3 emissions, relevant or material
□ Scope 3 emissions, a specified proportion of coverage (Please describe)
□ Scope 3 emissions, all
□ Not specified
144. What is the recommended or required year for the net zero target (e.g. net zero by)?
<ul><li>Between 2030 and 2035</li></ul>
o Between 2036 and 2040
o Between 2041 and 2045
o Between 2046 and 2050
o Between 2051 and 2060
o Between 2061 and 2070
○ Other
<ul> <li>Not specified</li> </ul>
153. What is the recommended or required timeframe for targets (e.g. by 2050, 2060)?
0 D
● Between 2030 and 2035
o Between 2036 and 2040
<ul><li>Between 2036 and 2040</li><li>Between 2041 and 2045</li></ul>
<ul> <li>Between 2036 and 2040</li> <li>Between 2041 and 2045</li> <li>Between 2046 and 2050</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Between 2036 and 2040</li> <li>Between 2041 and 2045</li> <li>Between 2046 and 2050</li> <li>Between 2051 and 2060</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Between 2036 and 2040</li> <li>Between 2041 and 2045</li> <li>Between 2046 and 2050</li> <li>Between 2051 and 2060</li> <li>Between 2061 and 2070</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Between 2036 and 2040</li> <li>Between 2041 and 2045</li> <li>Between 2046 and 2050</li> <li>Between 2051 and 2060</li> <li>Between 2061 and 2070</li> <li>Other</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Between 2036 and 2040</li> <li>Between 2041 and 2045</li> <li>Between 2046 and 2050</li> <li>Between 2051 and 2060</li> <li>Between 2061 and 2070</li> </ul>

154. Describe and reference the section/subsection/paragraph of the policy tool relevant to targets for renewable energy procurement.
Net Zero in Operations Strategy, Net Zero Procurement Targets, page 11
155. Describe and reference the section/subsection/paragraph of the policy tool relevant to targets for fossil fuel phase down/phase out.
Net Zero in Operations Strategy, Net Zero Fleet Targets, page 13
Transition Plans
164. Does the policy tool recommend or require targeted entities to have or develop a transition plans
∘ No
o Recommended
Required

165. Does the policy tool recommend or require any	of the following elements or	criteria for transition
plans? Select all that apply.		

Required

Neither recommended

Recommended

			nor required	
A timeframe for the transition plan (e.g. 10 year plan, 20 year				
plan, etc.)				
Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) for monitoring transition plan implementation				
Updates to the				
transition plan				
Third-party verification and/or audited accuracy of the transition plan			<b>✓</b>	
Identified methodology			<b>✓</b>	
for scenario analysis				
166. Describe the recommended or required timeframe for the transition plan.				
● 1-10 years				
o 11-20 years				
o 21-30 years				
o 31-40 years				
o 41-50 years				

168. Select the option that best describes the recommended or required frequency of updates to transition plans.

● 0-2 years

o Other

- o 2-5 years
- o 5-10 years
- $\circ$  10 or more years

Not specified
o Other
169. Describe the recommended or required updates to transition plans and reference the relevant section/subsection/paragraph of the policy tool.
Pilot Metrics and Factsheet, MT3 – Summary of Emissions Reduction Plan
Monitoring, Oversight, and Implementation

176. Does the policy tool recommend or require entities undertake any of the following with regard to
monitoring, oversight, and implementation? Select all that apply.

	Recommended	Required	No
Monitor progress in implementing their transition plan		<b>✓</b>	
Develop financial plans for the implementation of their transition plan			
Integrate climate- related matters into their financial accounting			
Incorporate climate change considerations into their investment decision making and/or asset planning			
Incorporate climate change considerations into their capital allocation and/or expenditure plans		<b>✓</b>	
Any other mechanisms for enhancing the achievement of targets and/or the implementation of transition plans			

177. Describe the obligation to monitor progress in implementing transition plans, referencing the relevant section/subsection/paragraph of the policy tool.

The APS Net Zero Unit in the Department of Flnance is responsible for ongoing monitoring of the achievement of targets and consistency with the Strategy and publishes annually Net Zero in Government Operations Annual Progress Report (Net Zero in Government Operations Strategy, page 24)

\_\_\_\_\_\_

180. Describe the obligation to incorporate climate change considerations into investment decision making and asset planning, referencing the relevant section/subsection/paragraph of the policy tool.

All government entities must consider the Net Zero Buildings, Net Zero Energy, Net Zero Travel, Net Zero Fleet, Net Zero Procurement and Net Zero ICT requirements and targets and Commonwealth

must report on these (Net Zero in Government Operations Strategy 2030, summary of targets, pages
<u>24-25)</u>
404 D. N. H. L. R. L. R. L.
181. Describe the obligation to incorporate climate change considerations into capital allocation
and/or expenditure plans, referencing the relevant section/subsection/paragraph of the policy tool.
All government entities must consider the Net Zero Buildings, Net Zero Energy, Net Zero Travel, Net
Zero Fleet, Net Zero Procurement and Net Zero ICT requirements and targets and Commonwealth
must report on these (Net Zero in Government Operations Strategy 2030, summary of targets, pages
24-25)
<u>24 25j</u>
182. Describe the obligations related to other governance mechanisms for enhancing the
achievement of targets and/or implementation of transition plans, referencing the relevant
section/subsection/paragraph of the policy tool.
The Climate Action in Government Operations Unit in the Department of Finance will support
capability uplift across entities, including through advice, guidance, tools, case studies and training
programs. General information and guidance will be shared through this website and the Climate
Action in Government Operations GovTEAMS community.
The Climate Action in Government Operations Unit can also provide practical advice in relation to
specific actions or projects, such as improving the energy efficiency of buildings or matters to consider
in new bespoke builds. Similarly, other areas of the Government will produce relevant materials,
including climate impact assessments for new policy proposals.
For those working on APS Net Zero within their entity, access to the GovTEAMS community is
<u>available on request.</u>
See APS capability uplift section:
https://web.archive.org/web/20240823044504/https://www.finance.gov.au/government/climate-
action-government-operations/aps-net-zero-emissions-2030
Engagement, Lobbying, and Governance

184. Does the policy tool recommend or require targeted entities align any of the following	ng
engagement and/or governance practices with their targets and/or transition plans?	

	Recommended	Required	No	
Value chain			$\checkmark$	
engagement				
Investor engagement			✓	
Consumer			$\checkmark$	
engagement				
Policy engagement			$\checkmark$	
and lobbying practices				
Corporate governance				
structure for transition				
and verification				
Climate-related				
financial incentives for				
employees and board members				
members				
· · ·	recommend or require tar	~	•	
diligence and/or stewards	ship to achieve their targe	ts and/or implement their	transition plans?	
⊕ Na				
No				
o Recommended				
<ul><li>Required</li></ul>				
Standards, Frameworks, and Guidelines				

194. Does the policy tool require the use of or make reference to any of the following standards, frameworks, or guidelines? Select all that apply.

	Required	Referenced	Neither required nor referenced
IFRS S1			
IFRS S2			
Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)			
CDP (formerly known as Climate Disclosure Project) Technical Note: Reporting on Climate Transition Plans			
International Integrated Reporting Framework			
Global Reporting Initiative (GRI)			<b>~</b>
Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB)			
Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi)			<b>Y</b>
Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) Net Zero Standard			
European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS)			
Other	<b>⊘</b>		

195. List any other standards, frameworks or guidelines required by or referred to within the policy tool. Please provide a web-archived link to each standard/framework/guideline listed.

<u>Commonwealth Climate Disclosure – under development, see Policy #14</u>
<a href="https://web.archive.org/web/20240704170858/https://www.finance.gov.au/government/climate-action-government-operations/commonwealth-climate-disclosure-policy">https://www.finance.gov.au/government/climate-action-government-operations/commonwealth-climate-disclosure-policy</a>

<u>Climate-related financial disclosure for large businesses and financial institution, Australian Sustainability Reporting Standards, see Policy #4:</u>

3. Treasury Laws Amendment (Financial Market Infrastructure and Other Measures) Bill 2024

 $\frac{https://web.archive.org/web/20240823052956/https://parlinfo.aph.gov.au/parlInfo/search/display/display.w3p;query=Id%3A%22legislation%2Fbillhome%2Fr7176%22}{}$ 

4. AASB ED SR1

https://web.archive.org/web/20240823053059/https://www.aasb.gov.au/admin/file/content105/c9/AASBED\_SR1\_10-23

Climate Active (an Australian Government program that certifies carbon neutral achievements by businesses against the requirements of the Climate Active Carbon Neutral Standard)

https://web.archive.org/web/20240823053231/https://www.climateactive.org.au/

### Climate Active Carbon Neutral Standard:

https://web.archive.org/web/20240823053420/https://www.dcceew.gov.au/sites/default/files/documents/climate-active-carbon-neutral-standard-organisations

## Commonwealth Procurement Rules, see Policy #11

https://web.archive.org/web/20240823053538/https://www.finance.gov.au/government/procurement/commonwealth-procurement-rules

Commonwealth Property Management Framework, Resource Management Guide No. 500: <a href="https://web.archive.org/web/20240823053637/https://www.finance.gov.au/government/managing-commonwealth-resources/commonwealth-property-management-framework-rmg-500">https://web.archive.org/web/20240823053637/https://www.finance.gov.au/government/managing-commonwealth-resources/commonwealth-property-management-framework-rmg-500</a>

### National Energy Performance Strategy:

https://web.archive.org/web/20240823053730/https://www.dcceew.gov.au/energy/strategies-and-frameworks/national-energy-performance-strategy

National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting (NGER) Scheme, see Policy #2
https://web.archive.org/web/20240823053819/https://www.legislation.gov.au/C2007A00175/latest/t
<u>ext</u>
https://web.archive.org/web/20240823053904/https://cer.gov.au/schemes/national-greenhouse-and-
<u>energy-reporting-scheme</u>
Additional Important Information

197. Note any additional important information about the contribution of the policy tool to net zero alignment not captured in the above questions. If referencing new sources (i.e. not referenced in Question 3), provide a web-archived link to the source material.

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Domain-Specific Questions: Public Procurement Questions
200. Does the policy tool allow, recommend, or require the alignment of public procurement spending with national and/or subnational climate targets?
○ No
Allowed and/or recommended
○ Required
201. Describe the obligation to align public procurement spending with national and/or subnational climate targets, referencing the relevant section/subsection/paragraph of the policy tool.
The Australian Government is adopting a three-pillar approach to Net Zero Procurement: 1. What
we buy: the Australian Government will assess what it buys to identify product categories to target in tailoring initial efforts in reducing emissions. This will be guided by the Department of Climate
Change, Energy, the Environment and Water's Environmentally Sustainable Procurement Policy
which will phase in requirements for construction services, ICT, textiles, and furniture, fixtures and
equipment procurements. The Environmentally Sustainable Procurement Policy and associated
guidance will be developed by January 2025. The Australian Government will also undertake a cost modelled scope 3 analysis of its procurement to identify key areas to inform the 2026-27 review of
the Strategy and reporting under the Environmentally Sustainable Procurement Policy. 2. Who we
huy from: Mandatory climate risk disclosure by large husinesses and financial institutions is proposed

\_\_\_\_\_

and ICT (page 17)

to be phased in, with the first group of companies commencing reporting for the 2024-25 financial year. This will enable the Australian Government to consider climate information from its major suppliers to further target its efforts with those suppliers. 3. How and where we buy: By 2026, capability uplift will be delivered for procurement decision-makers across entities to make use of more widely available climate information from suppliers when making procurement decisions. (APS Net Zero Government Operations Strategy, Net Zero Procurement, page 11). There are also specific procurement requirements for property (page 7), fleet (page 13), travel (page 15), electricity (page 3),

202. Does the police	v tool set taraets in re	lation to climate-aligned	procurement? Select	all that apply.

	Allowed/recommended	Required	Not applicable
A minimum percentage of tenders/contracts which must include climate-related criteria			<b>\text{\tin}\text{\tetx{\text{\tetx{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\ti}\}\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\tex{\tex</b>
A minimum number of climate-related criteria to be included in purchases/tenders			
A minimum value of procurement spend which must include climate-related criteria			
A maximum amount of greenhouse gas emissions associated with tenders/contracts (i.e. a carbon ceiling/envelope)			<b>∀</b>
Targets for the reduction of fossil fuel energy consumption associated with tenders/contracts			
Targets for the procurement of products which have a third-party sustainability certification/ ecolabel/ voluntary sustainability standard			
Other (Please describe and reference the section/subsection/paragraph of the policy tool relevant to other climate-aligned procurement targets)			✓
Other Text:			
Procurement Cycle			

204. Does the policy tool make recommendations or allowances or set requirements related to climate change mitigation at the procurement planning stage? Select all that apply.

	Allowed/	Required	Not applicable
	recommended		
Procuring entities			
consider climate			
change mitigation			
and/or GHG emissions			
reductions goals when			
defining their			
procurement needs			
Procuring entities have			
a strategy, plan, or			
policy regarding the			
alignment of			
procurement practices			
with climate objectives			
Procuring entities set			<b>✓</b>
aside a portion of their			
procurement budgets			
for climate-aligned			
procurement			
Procuring entities			<b>✓</b>
include emissions from			
procurement in their			
carbon budget			
Procuring entities			<b>✓</b>
follow guidance on			
calculating			
procurement-related			
emissions			
Procuring entities			<b>✓</b>
inform and/or consult			
with market actors in			
advance of publishing the formal call for			
tenders, in relation to			
-			
climate considerations			
(i.e. pre-procurement			
consultation,			
engagement, or			
dialogue)			
Other allowances,			$\checkmark$
recommendations or			
requirements related			
to climate change			
mitigation or GHG			
emissions at the			
procurement planning			
stage			

205. To which of the following do climate change mitigation and/or GHG emission reduction goals apply with regard to the definition of procurement needs? Select all that apply.
<b>☑</b> Goods
□ Services
□ Works
206. Describe the obligation for procuring entities to consider climate change mitigation and/or GHG emissions reductions goals when defining their procurement needs, referencing the relevant section/subsection/paragraph of the policy tool.
Net zero considerations are embedded into procurements of property, fleet, travel, electricty and ICT and must be followed by APS entities. Other procurement strategies are being developed.
(APS Net Zero Government Operations Strategy, Net Zero Procurement, page 11).
207. Must the strategy, plan, or policy regarding the alignment of procurement practices with climate objectives be published?
∘ No
208. Is there a central publication point?
○ No
• Yes (Describe) Entities are required to provide their annual reports to the APS Net Zero Unit. (Net Zero In Government Operations Strategy, page 28)
209. Describe the obligation for procuring entities to have a strategy, plan, or policy regarding the

alignment of procurement practices with climate objectives, referencing the relevant

section/subsection/paragraph of the policy tool.

All non-corporate Commonwealth entities are required to develop an Emissions Reduction Plan by
June 2024 which must include priories and actions for Net Zero buildings, energy, travel, fleet,
procurement, and ICT (Pilot Metrics and Targets Framework, section MT3)
Life-cycle or Whole-life Costing
217. Does the policy tool recommend or require the use of life-cycle costing or whole-life costing to
capture climate-related impacts (e.g. energy or fuel consumption, monetized emissions or other
environmental costs, end-of-life costs, etc)?
No     No
Allow and/or recommend
o Require
Tendering or Solicitation Stage

222. Does the policy tool make allowances, recommendations or set requirements at the tendering or solicitation stage? Select all that apply.

	Allowed/recommended	Required	Not applicable
Exclusion or			
debarment grounds			
based on compliance with climate			
obligations			
Qualification or			<b>✓</b>
selection criteria	_	_	
related to climate			
change			
Including climate or			
environmental considerations when			
calculating value for			
money, including			
through the use of life-			
cycle or whole-life			
costing			
Technical			
specifications (e.g.			
setting minimum levels of energy efficiency or			
maximum product			
carbon emissions)			
Contract award		$\checkmark$	
criteria or value for			
money evaluation			
frameworks (e.g.			
minimum			
scores/performance levels under climate-			
related criteria,			
preferences for climate			
or sustainable			
products)			
Other procurement			
stage allowances,			
recommendations or			
requirements			
Technical specifications			
,			

243. To which of the following do the technical specifications relate? Select all that apply.  © Energy efficiency
Product carbon emissions
☐ Carbon disclosure or reporting requirements
☐ An absolute or intensity-based emissions cap
Percentage of energy from renewable sources
☐ Percentage of recycled materials (e.g. paper, concrete)
Use of low or zero-carbon energy/fuel technology (e.g. electric vehicles, heat pumps, solar panels)
☐ Production methods (e.g. organic food or textiles, cold-mix asphalt, deforestation-free products)
☐ End-of-life requirements (e.g. reuse, recycling, anaerobic digestion)
□ Availability of life-cycle assessment (LCA) data
Third-party certification/ecolabels
□ Supply chain considerations
□ Other (Please describe)
Contract Award Criteria
245. Describe the contract award criteria allowed, recommended or required at the tendering or solicitation stage, referencing the relevant section/subsection/paragraph of the policy tool.
In relation to Buildings procurement, there is a target to have office space with allocated parking and fleet from 1 July 2024 to have an electric vehicle charging plan, where possible, and facilities to support EV charging (Net Zero in Government Operations Strategy, page 24 (Net Zero Buildings Targets).
Other Allowances, Recommendations, or Requirements

Contract Performance
249. Does the policy tool make allowances, recommendations or set requirements at the contract performance stage (e.g. contract clauses, key performance indicators or conditions which must be included to monitor and report on emissions or other metrics)?
No     No
o Allowed and/or recommended
o Required
Monitoring and Reporting
252. Does the policy tool include allowances, recommendations or requirements to monitor and/or report upon climate-aligned procurement?
○ No
o Allowed and/or recommended
Required
253. Does the policy tool specify the entity responsible for monitoring and reporting?
No     No
Yes (Describe and reference the relevant section/subsection/paragraph of the policy tool)
254. Are targeted entities recommended or required to monitor and/or report any of the following data? Select all that apply.
Adoption of a climate-aligned and/or environmentally sustainable procurement plan or policy
Staff training related to climate-aligned and/or environmentally sustainable procurement
Number of tenders/contracts which include climate-related criteria

☐ Value of tenders/contracts which include climate-related criteria
□ Content of climate-related criteria
□ Level of ambition of climate-related criteria
□ Reasons for not including climate-related criteria in tenders
☐ Market response to climate-related criteria (e.g. number of tenders rejected, average or lowest/highest score awarded, feedback received)
$\square$ Outcome of tenders in which climate-related criteria are applied (e.g. impact on award decision, costs, or other factors)
$\hfill\square$ Audits of contractors' compliance with climate-related criteria during contract performance
□ Climate impact or outcomes of tenders/contracts
□ Other
258. Is it allowed, recommended or required that monitoring and reporting data be published?
∘ No
o Allowed and/or recommended
Required
259. Is there a central publication point?
○ No
260. What is the recommended or required frequency of published reports?
Yearly
o Every two years
o Every three years

o Every four years
o Every five years
o Every ten years or more
○ Other
○ No prescribed frequency
Standards, Frameworks, and Guidelines

262. Does the policy tool require the use of or make reference to any of the following standards, frameworks, or guidelines? Select all that apply.

	Required	Referenced	Neither required nor referenced
1. Paris Agreement		<b>✓</b>	
2. The jurisdiction's		<b>~</b>	
Nationally Determined			
Contribution (NDC)			
3. IFRS S1			✓
4. IFRS S2			<b>✓</b>
5. Task Force on Climate-			<b>✓</b>
related Financial Disclosures			
(TCFD)			
6. GHG Protocol Corporate			<b>✓</b>
Accounting and Reporting			
Standard			
7. GHG Protocol Corporate			✓
Value Chain (Scope 3)			
Accounting and Reporting			
Standard			
8. CDP (formerly known as			
Climate Disclosure Project)			
reporting framework			
9. Science Based Targets			
initiative (SBTi)			
10. Science Based Targets			
initiative (SBTi) Net Zero			
Standard	_	_	
11. United Nations			
Sustainable Development			
Goals (SDGs)			<b>✓</b>
12. ISO 20400 Sustainable Procurement			
13. EU Green Public			<b>✓</b>
Procurement criteria and			
guidance			
14. UNEP Sustainable Public			<b>✓</b>
Procurement			
Implementation Guidelines			
15. OECD MAPS -			
Supplementary Module on			
Sustainable Public			
Procurement			
16. Asian Development			<b>✓</b>
Bank Guidelines for			
Sustainable Procurement			
17. African Development			<b>✓</b>
Bank Sustainable Public			
Procurement Guidance Note			

18. Inter-American Development Bank Green Procurement Guidelines			
19. EDBR Project Requirements/Environmental and Social Action Plan			<b>⊘</b>
20. World Bank Environmental and Social Framework			<b>⋄</b>
21. Other			
263. List any other standards, frameworks or guidelines integrated into or referred to within the policy tool. Please provide a web-archived link to each standard/framework/guideline listed.  Buy Australia Plan: <a href="https://web.archive.org/web/20240823054942/https://www.finance.gov.au/business/buyaustralianpl">https://web.archive.org/web/20240823054942/https://www.finance.gov.au/business/buyaustralianpl</a>			
Environmentally Sustainable Prohttps://web.archive.org/web/202 waste/sustainable-procurement	240823055041/https://		<u> </u>
Commonwealth Procurement R https://web.archive.org/web/202/ /commonwealth-procurement-r	240823053538/https://	www.finance.gov.au/go	vernment/procurement
Additional Important Informat	ion		

265. Note any additional important information about the contribution of the policy tool to net zero alignment not captured in the above questions. If referencing new sources (i.e. not referenced in Question 3), provide a web-archived link to the source material.

The APS Net Zero by 2030 target includes scope 1 and scope 2 emissions, with decisions on scope 3 to be made in the future as further data becomes available, see Pilot Metrics and Fact Sheet, MT4(h), page 4.

# Policy Tool Name: Australian Sustainability Reporting Standards (ASRS) and Treasury Laws Amendment (Financial Market Infrastructure and Other Measures) Bill 2024

3. Source material link(s): 1. Treasury Laws Amendment (Financial Market Infrastructure and Other Measures) Bill

2024https://web.archive.org/web/20240823052956/https://parlinfo.aph.gov.au/parlInfo/search/display/display.w3p;query=Id%3A%22legislation%2Fbillhome%2Fr7176%22

#### 2. AASB ED SR1

https://web.archive.org/web/20240823053059/https://www.aasb.gov.au/admin/file/content105/c9/A ASBED\_SR1\_10-23

3. Corporations Act 2001 (Cth)

https://web.archive.org/web/20240823055524/https://www.legislation.gov.au/C2004A00818/latest/text.

- 4. Australian Securities and Investments Commission Act 2001 (Cth) https://web.archive.org/web/20240823055608/https://www.legislation.gov.au/C2004A00819/latest/text
- 4. Which of the following governance domains does this policy tool relate to? Select all that apply.

Climate-related disclosure
□ Transition planning
□ Public procurement
6. Select the category which best describes the author/issuer of the policy tool.
□ Head of state and/or government
□ Independent regulatory or supervisory body
□ Legislature
☑ Ministry/Department/Agency
□ Other (Please describe)

7. Status of the policy tool
o Approved, in force
o Approved, not yet in force
• Other (Please describe) The Treasury Laws Amendment (Financial Market Infrastructure and Other Measures) Bill 2024 was introduced to the House of Representatives in March 2024, is currently before Senate, and waiting assent to become an Act of the Parliament. When the Act is passed, entities covered by the proposed changes will be required to report in line with the ASRS.
9. Year of (planned) entry into force or year of publication  2025
10. Does the policy tool have an end date?
No
∘ Yes
12. Briefly describe the policy tool's goal and/or purpose:
For example: The policy tool requires publicly listed companies to comply with the recommendations of the Task Force for Climate Related Financial Disclosure or to explain the absence of such disclosures.
The ASRS will apply to businesses and financial institutions that lodge financial reports under
Chapter 2M of the Corporations Act 2001 (Cth) and meet certain thresholds, or have emissions reporting obligations under the National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting (NGER) scheme. They will be required to submit a sustainability report disclosing climate-related risks and opportunities according to sustainability standards. These standardised reporting requirements involve governance, strategy, risk management, metrics and targets i.e. the four pillars in the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) Recommendations.
13. Name the authority(ies) responsible for overseeing implementation and/or enforcement. If not

applicable, leave blank.

<ul> <li>1. <u>Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) (a Commonwealth entity under the ASIC Act</u></li> <li>2001)</li> </ul>
● 3. <u>Australian Government Department of the Treasury (Treasury)</u>
o 4.
○ 5.
15. To provide contextual information, rate the capacity of Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) (a Commonwealth entity under the ASIC Act 2001) to undertake the policy tool's implementation and/or enforcement.
o 0- No Capacity (Please explain)
o 1- Low Capacity (Please explain)
o 2- Medium Capacity (Please explain)
• 3- High Capacity (Please explain) <u>AASB will be issuing the relevant sustainability standards. AASB has been consulting widely with stakeholders and has a strong track record of evaluating and making principles-based accounting and external reporting standards and guidance for Australian reporting entities.</u>
o Prefer not to answer
o Not Applicable
16. To provide contextual information, rate the capacity of Australian Securities and Investment Commission (ASIC) to undertake the policy tool's implementation and/or enforcement.
o 0- No Capacity (Please explain)

● 2- Medium Capacity (Please explain) ASIC will be responsible for monitoring compliance with the mandatory climate reporting regime, including enforcement. ASIC undertakes surveillance activities and takes enforcement action against reporting entities for breach of the existing reporting and disclosure standards, including recent enforcement activity in respect of greenwashing. See, for example, https://web.archive.org/web/20240823055903/https://asic.gov.au/about-asic/news-centre/find-a-media-release/2023-releases/23-121mr-update-on-asic-s-recent-greenwashing-actions/?altTemplate=betanewsroom

• 1- Low Capacity (Please explain)

# and its first greenwashing case:

 $\frac{\text{https://web.archive.org/web/20240823060050/https://asic.gov.au/about-asic/news-centre/find-a-media-release/2024-releases/24-173mr-asic-s-first-greenwashing-case-results-in-landmark-11-3-million-penalty-for-mercer/?altTemplate=betanewsroom}$ 

However, a recent Parliamentary Inquiry report into ASIC's capacity and capability to undertake proportionate investigation and enforcement called into question ASIC's investigation and enforcement capability. The Chair's Recommendations, which were highly critical of ASIC, were not universally supported by all members, with the Government Senator members taking issue with two of the Recommendations but agreeing that there remains opportunity for improvement in ASIC's operations. Given this recent report and that the policy is not yet in force, we have rated ASIC's capacity as Medium.

o 3- High Capacity (Please explain)
o Prefer not to answer
o Not Applicable
17. To provide contextual information, rate the capacity of Australian Government Department of the Treasury (Treasury) to undertake the policy tool's implementation and/or enforcement.
o 0- No Capacity (Please explain)
o 1- Low Capacity (Please explain)
o 2- Medium Capacity (Please explain)
© 3- High Capacity (Please explain) <u>Treasury will lead the development of the broad sustainable</u> <u>finance framework for large businesses and financial institutions, of which climate-related financial disclosure will form one part</u>
o Prefer not to answer
o Not Applicable

25. Which entities are targeted through this policy tool? Select all that apply.

Note: With regard to sectoral actors, in cases where mandatory and voluntary obligations are mixed (e.g., mandatory for one sector, voluntary for another), select "mandatory" as there will be further opportunity to clarify.

	Mandatory	Voluntary	Not targeted
1. Publicly-traded			
entities			
2. Private companies			
3. Financial institutions			
4. Small and medium-	<b>✓</b>		
sized enterprises			
5. State-owned	<b>✓</b>		
companies			
6. Not-for-profit			
organizations			
7. Government			
agencies and/or			
departments			
(supranational)			
8. Government			
agencies and/or			
departments (national)			
9. Government			
agencies and/or			
departments (regional			
- e.g., state, province,			
region, metropolitan			
region)		_	_
10. Government			
agencies and/or			
departments (local -			
e.g., county, district,			
municipality, city)			
11. Government			
agencies and/or			
departments			
(unspecified) 12. Sectoral actors			
(e.g., healthcare, defense, utilities,			
education)			
13. Other			
13. Other	⊔	⊔	Ш

\_\_\_\_\_

# 27. Describe the threshold criteria to identify entities for whom or instances in which compliance is mandatory.

	Publicly-traded entities	Private companies	Financial institutions	Small and medium-sized enterprises	State-owned companies
Minimum number of employees (Enter min number of full- time employees - FTEs) Minimum revenue (Enter minimum revenue)	For Group 1 – 500 employees or more For Group 2 – 250 or more For Group 3 – 100 or more  For Group 1 – \$500 million or more For Group 2 - \$200 million or more For Group 3 - \$50 million or more	For Group 1 – 500 employees or more For Group 2 – 250 or more For Group 3 – 100 or more  For Group 1 - \$500 million or more For Group 2 - \$200 million or more For Group 3 - \$50 million or more	For Group 1 – 500 employees or more For Group 2 – 250 or more For Group 3 – 100 or more  For Group 1 - \$500 million or more For Group 2 - \$200 million or more For Group 3 - \$50 million or more	For Group 1 - 500 employees or more For Group 2 - 250 or more For Group 3 - 100 or more For Group 1 - \$500 million or more For Group 2 - \$200 million or more For Group 3 - \$50 million or more	For Group 1 - 500 employees or more For Group 2 - 250 or more For Group 3 - 100 or more For Group 1 - \$500 million or more For Group 2 - \$200 million or more For Group 3 - \$50 million or more
Minimum assets (Enter minimum assets)	For Group 1 - \$1 billion or more For Group 2 - \$500 million or more For Group 3 - \$25 million or more	For Group 1 - \$1 billion or more For Group 2 - \$500 million or more For Group 3 - \$25 million or more	For Group 1 - \$500 million or more For Group 2 - \$200 million or more For Group 3 - \$50 million or more	For Group 1 - \$500 million or more For Group 2 - \$200 million or more For Group 3 - \$50 million or more	For Group 1 - \$500 million or more For Group 2 - \$200 million or more For Group 3 - \$50 million or more
Minimum contract value (Enter minimum contract value) Entity is					
headquartered in the jurisdiction					
Entities are subjected to disclosure or reporting requirements	There are three different Groups that are subjected to disclosure on a phased implementation approach. Group 1 is				

comprised of
large entities,
and their
controlled
entities,
meeting at
least two of
three criteria of
(1) financial
year
consolidated
revenue of
\$500 million or
more, (2) end
of financial
year
consolidated
gross assets of
\$1 billion or
more, or (3)
end of financial
year full time
equivalent
employees of
500 or more.
Group 2 is
comprised of
large entities,
and their
controlled
entities,
meeting at
least two of
three criteria of
(1) financial
year
consolidated
revenue of
\$200 million or
more, (2) end
of financial
year
consolidated
gross assets of
\$500 million or
more, or (3)
end of financial
year full time
equivalent
employees of
250 or more.
250 of filore.

Group 3 is		
comprised of		
large entities,		
and their		
controlled		
entities,		
meeting at		
least two of		
three criteria of		
(1) financial		
year		
consolidated		
revenue of \$50		
million or more,		
(2) end of		
financial year		
consolidated		
gross assets of		
\$25 million or		
more, or (3)		
end of financial		
year full time		
equivalent		
employees of		
100 or more.		
Group 1 will		
begin their		
reporting from		
*1 January		
2025, Group 2		
from 1 July		
2026 and		
Group 3 from 1		
July 2027.		
*please note		
change in start		
date		

28. Can entities for whom compliance with the policy tool is mandatory opt out of the obligation (e.g. comply or explain)?
○ No
● Yes

section/subsection/paragraph of the policy tool.
Group 3 entities are exempt from providing an extensive report if they do not have material climate risks and opportunities to report in a given financial year (s 296B Corps Act), although they will have to make a statement to that effect. This will apply from 1 July 2027 when this group must start reporting.
30. Does the policy tool exclusively apply to entities' domestic operations, or does it also apply to entities' operations beyond the jurisdiction?
o Operations within jurisdiction only
Operations beyond the jurisdiction
o Not applicable
31. What are the specific obligations and conditions for entities' operations beyond the jurisdiction?
Please reference the relevant section/subsection/paragraph of the policy tool.
The ASRS covers emissions reporting across the value chain and requires companies to report information on their data on Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions meaning emissions throughout the entire value chain are reported on (section 3 of the Treasury Laws Amendment Bill 2024: Climate-related financial disclosure).
32. What are the sanctions for non-compliance? Select all that apply and describe in the text field.
Monetary fine Strict liability offence for not maintaining financial records (maximum of 60 penalty units), not lodging reports (maximum of 120 penalty units). Other offences in relation to preparation, audit and notice of reports under Chapter 2M would also apply. The current value of a penalty unit is \$313.
☐ Restriction on business activities
□ Voiding or setting aside of contract
□ Exclusion from government contracts
Award of damages or compensation <u>Civil claims can be made against companies and their</u> officers for breaches of the Corporations Act in some circumstances; however, certain statements in

29. Describe the available opt-out provisions (e.g. "comply or explain"), referencing the relevant

below). Penalty for senior managers <u>Directors contravene Chapter 2M of the Corporations Act if they fail</u> to take reasonable steps to comply with or secure compliance with the applicable reporting obligations (which will include sustainability reporting once enacted). This is a civil penalty provision. If found to have contravened, ASIC is able to then seek pecuniary penalty orders against the director and disqualification. Non-compliance may also be a breach of directors' duties and penalties apply to such breaches as well. Please note that such breaches may attract limited immunity if they relate to protected statements (see 'Other' below) Criminal penalties maximum penalty of two years imprisonment for not maintaining financial records; maximum penalty of fifteen years imprisonment if a failure by a director to meet applicable reporting obligations was dishonest. □ Not specified ☐ Not applicable (e.g. in cases of voluntary tools) Other The above sanctions relate directly to the reporting obligations. For completeness, we note that a failure to report accurately could be held to be misleading and deceptive conduct and lead to additional regulatory enforcement actions. Transitional provisions provide that liability for misleading and deceptive, and other, conduct in relation to the most uncertain parts of a climate statement (protected statements) is temporarily protected. This limited immunity applies to protected statements in relation to sustainability reports prepared for the first three years. During this time only ASIC will be able to take action for misleading and deceptive conduct in relation to these types of disclosures. The protected statements are any statements in sustainability reports that are about: Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions; Scenario analysis made in the reports; or A transition plan (within the meaning of the sustainability standards) Modified liability also applies to cover all forward-looking statements, related to climate and made for the purpose of complying with sustainability standards if they are made in sustainability reports for the first year of reporting. 33. Relative to other compliance activities required of entities in this jurisdiction, is the cost of compliance: o Below average Average Above average Not applicable

• Unknown or prefer not to answer

sustainability reports will have limited immunity from civil claims for a transitional period (see 'Other'

35. To provide contextual information, give a general assessment of the extent to which regulated entities have made compliance a priority.
o Below average
o Average
o Above average
o Not applicable
<ul><li>Unknown or prefer not to answer</li></ul>
37. Have the climate-specific provisions in this instrument ever been enforced?
No (If relevant, explain) They are not yet in force
∘ Yes
39. Are there monitoring systems in place to oversee the implementation and/or enforcement of the
39. Are there monitoring systems in place to oversee the implementation and/or enforcement of the policy tool?
39. Are there monitoring systems in place to oversee the implementation and/or enforcement of the policy tool?

40. Describe the monitoring systems in place. Please reference the relevant section/subsection/paragraph of the policy tool where monitoring systems are set.

ASIC is Australia's corporate regulator. Its existing statutory powers under the ASIC Act and the Corporations Act will allow it to monitor and enforce compliance with the sustainability reporting obligations (in the same way it currently monitors compliance with other financial reporting obligations). Its current approach to financial reporting and audit surveillance is provided on its website. ASIC currently uses this program to review climate and sustainability disclosures made by entities in financial reports and has announced it will utilise this program to monitor progress and market practice in this area before and after the implementation of the mandatory regime. It has also stated that it will undertake proactive surveillance of the first reporters to identify any learnings that may be shared with the rest of the market.

# ASIC's current surveillance program:

https://web.archive.org/web/20240823060944/https://asic.gov.au/regulatory-resources/financial-reporting-and-audit/auditors/asic-financial-reporting-and-audit-surveillances/

ASIC's announcement on its approach to monitoring of the mandatory disclosure regime:
https://web.archive.org/web/20240823061025/https://asic.gov.au/about-asic/news-
centre/speeches/start-preparing-now-early-asic-guidance-on-the-mandatory-climate-disclosure-
regime/
41. Does the policy tool recommend or require periodic impact assessments?
No     No
o Recommended
∘ Required
43. Does the policy tool recommend or require periodic reviews?
o No
o Recommended
44. Select the option that best describes the frequency of the recommended or required periodic reviews.
o 0-2 years
● 2-5 years
o 5-10 years
o 10 or more years
o Not specified
o Other

45. Does the policy tool include mechanisms for enhancing policy or regulatory coordination with subnational governments (e.g. vertical coordination mechanisms such as appointing coordinating agencies, forming working groups, etc.)?
No     No
∘ Yes
47. Are there any government initiatives to enhance the capacity of targeted entities to implement or comply with the policy tool (e.g. industry working groups, outreach campaigns, education and training, etc.)?
∘ No
48. Describe initiatives for enhancing the capacity of targeted entities to implement or comply with

capacity-building initiatives are established. If referencing new sources (i.e. not referenced in Question 3), provide a web-archived link to the source material.

the policy tool. Reference the relevant section/subsection/paragraph of the policy tool where

Commonwealth companies that will be subject to this reporting tool will be provided support by the Climate Action in Government Operations Unit.

ASIC has started to provide early guidance on compliance:

https://web.archive.org/web/20240823061025/https://asic.gov.au/about-asic/news-centre/speeches/start-preparing-now-early-asic-guidance-on-the-mandatory-climate-disclosure-regime/

It has announced that it will provide a new regulatory guide for the climate reporting regime and resources on ASIC's website for both those who prepare and use sustainability reports.

The ASX, with the Governance Institute of Australia, has also provided guidance for ASX-listed companies on climate change risk disclosure. However, this was produced prior to the announcement and release of the new mandatory reporting regime:

https://web.archive.org/web/20240823061922/https://www.asx.com.au/content/asx/404.html

The ASX has also released updates on the mandated climate reporting regime and the timing of its implementation:

 $\frac{https://web.archive.org/web/20240823062008/https://www.asx.com.au/blog/listed-at-asx/timings-updated-for-mandatory-climate-disclosures$ 

The AASB is continuing to consult with stakeholders and is providing regular updates on its consultation and any drafting changes to the proposed standards:

https://web.archive.org/web/20240823062053/https://www.aasb.gov.au/news/climate-disclosures-consultation-update/

Domain-Specific Questions: Disclos	sure Questions	
What is being disclosed?		

52. Are targeted entities recommended or required to disclose any of the	following climate-related
information? Select all that apply.	

	Recommended	Required	Neither recommended	
4.6			nor required	
1. Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions		<b>V</b>		
2. GHG emissions				
offsets or removals				
3. GHG emissions reduction targets				
4. Other climate- related targets				
5. Physical climate risk		<b>✓</b>		
6. Transition risk		<b>✓</b>		
7. Transition plan		<b>V</b>		
54. Which GHG emissions	s must be disclosed? S	Select all that apply.		
☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)				
✓ Methane (CH4)				
☑ Nitrous oxide (N₂O)				
✓ Hydrofluorocarbons (⊢	IFCs)			
Perfluorocarbons (PFC	s)			
Sulphur hexafluoride (S	SF6)			
☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF	<del>-</del> 3)			
□ Carbon dioxide equivalent (CO2e)				
55. Are entities recommended or required to disclose gross emissions?				
o No				
○ Recommended				
Required				

56. Are entities recommended or required to disclose net emissions?  • No
∘ Recommended
Required
57. What Scope of emissions must be disclosed? Select all that apply.
Scope 1 emissions
Scope 2 emissions
☐ Scope 3 emissions, relevant or material
Scope 3 emissions, a specified proportion of coverage (Please describe) <u>all (Scope 3 emissions should be reported on using the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard (GGPCVCARS))</u>
☐ Scope 3 emissions, all
□ Not specified
58. Are entities recommended or required to discloseGHG emissionsaccounting methodologies or standards?
GHG emissions
59. Does the policy tool recommend or require the GHG inventory be third-party verified?
○ No
○ Recommended
○ Required

60. If necessary, provide additional clarification to the above responses aboutgreenhouse gas (GHG) emissions disclosure.

Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions that need to be included in an annual 'climate statement' under sections 296A and 296B of the Corporations Act 2001 (Cth) are defined by the National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Act 2007 (Cth) (NGER).

Scope 1 emissions are direct GHG emissions that are released into the atmosphere as a direct result of the activities of an entity.

Scope 2 emissions are indirect GHG emissions that are released outside of an entity's boundary to produce electricity that is then imported and used by the entity. Market-based and location-based scope 2 emissions are required to be disclosed after the first three years of reporting.

Scope 3 emissions are indirect emissions other than scope 2 emissions that occur outside an entity's boundary as a result of an entity's actions. Scope 3 emissions may include upstream emissions such as the emissions generated in the extraction and production of fossil fuels and downstream emissions such as the emissions from the transport of an entity's products.

The calculation of all scopes of emissions should apply the methodologies set out in NGER, unless there are measurement methods required by a foreign jurisdictional authority or an exchange on which the entity is listed that are relevant to the sources of the GHG emissions. For Scope 3 emissions, if it is not practicable to apply methodologies set out in NGER, then the Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard and Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard should be followed.

Scope 1 and Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions will be required to be disclosed from the first year of reporting, and Scope 3 emissions from the second year of reporting. Scope 2 emissions should be disclosed if required under the NGER and no later than in the fourth financial year that an entity reports under ASRS Standards.

The disclosure of emissions data will be measured against transition plans and reduction targets of
entities.
Disclosure of Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Offsets or Removals
62. Does the policy tool recommend or require offsetting purchases be disclosed?

o No

<ul> <li>Recommended (Please describe and reference the relevant section/subsection/paragraph of the policy tool)</li> </ul>
• Required (Please describe and reference the relevant section/subsection/paragraph of the policy tool) <u>Draft ASRS 20 Climate-related Financial Disclosures</u> , <u>paragraph 36(e)</u>
63. Does the policy tool recommend or require entities disclose whether offsets are verified?
∘ No
o Recommended (Please describe and reference the relevant section/subsection/paragraph of the policy tool)
• Required (Please describe and reference the relevant section/subsection/paragraph of the policy tool) <u>Draft ASRS 2 Climate-related Financial Disclosures</u> , <u>paragraph 36(e)(ii) - the entity must disclose which third-party scheme(s) will verify or certify the carbon credits</u>
64. Does the policy tool recommend or require any certification standards for the use of GHG offsetting or removals?
○ No
o Recommended (Please list the certification standards, describe their use, and reference the relevant section/subsection/paragraph of the policy tool)
• Required (Please describe and reference the relevant section/subsection/paragraph of the policy tool) The [draft] ASRS 2 Climate-related Financial Disclosures paragraph 36 requires that entities shall disclose information on which third-party scheme(s) will verify or certify the carbon credits.
65. Does the policy tool include any other recommendations or requirements regarding the appropriate use of offsets?
∘ No
o Recommended (Please describe and reference the relevant section/subsection/paragraph of the policy tool)
• Required (Please describe and reference the relevant section/subsection/paragraph of the policy tool) Any information about the planned use of carbon credits shall clearly demonstrate the extent to

which these carbon credits are relied on to achieve the net GHG emissions targets. In accordance with paragraph 36(e) of the [draft] ASRS 2 Climate-related Financial Disclosures, an entity is required

to disclose only its planned use of carbon credits. However as part of the disclosure, the entity might
also include information about carbon credits it has already purchased that the entity is planning to
use to meet its net GHG emissions target, if the information enables users of general purpose
financial reports to understand the entity's GHG emissions target.
Disclosure of Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions Reduction Targets

67. Which of the following targets, or data related to targets, does the policy tool request entiti	es
disclose? Select any of the following which apply:	

	Recommended	Required	Neither recommended nor required
An absolute emissions reduction target		<b>✓</b>	
An intensity-based emissions reduction target		<b>⊘</b>	
A net zero target	<b>✓</b>		
Targets covering non- carbon GHG emissions		<b>②</b>	
A Scope 3 emissions target			
A target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach			
Interim targets			
A target timeframe (e.g. by 2040)			
A baseline year from which progress is measured			
A level of ambition for emissions reductions (e.g. 80% reduction)			
68. Does the policy tool re emissions reductions targ	·	entities to disclose thei	r progress in achieving their
∘ No			
○ Recommended			
Required			

69. What is the recommended or required frequency of progress reports regarding the achievement of emissions reductions targets?

- Yearly
- o Every two years
- o Every three years

• Every four years
o Every five years
o Every ten years or more
o Other
o No prescribed frequency
70. Does the policy tool recommend or require a scope of emissions which should be covered by the absolute emissions reduction target? Select all that apply.
✓ Scope 1 emissions
Scope 2 emissions
☐ Scope 3 emissions (relevant or material)
☐ Scope 3 emissions (a specified proportion of coverage)
Scope 3 emissions (all)
□ Not specified
71. Does the policy tool recommend or require a scope of emissions which should be covered by the intensity-based emissions reduction target? Select all that apply.
☐ Scope 1 emissions
☐ Scope 2 emissions
☐ Scope 3 emissions (relevant or material)
☐ Scope 3 emissions (a specified proportion of coverage)
☐ Scope 3 emissions (all)
□ Scope 3 emissions (all)  ✓ Not specified

☐ Scope 2 emissions
☐ Scope 3 emissions, relevant or material
□ Scope 3 emissions, a specified proportion of coverage (Please describe)
□ Scope 3 emissions, all
✓ Not specified
73. What is the recommended or required year for the net zero target (e.g. net zero by)?
o Between 2030 and 2035
o Between 2036 and 2040
o Between 2041 and 2045
o Between 2046 and 2050
o Between 2051 and 2060
o Between 2061 and 2070
o Other
Not specified
74. Which of the following non-carbon GHG emissions reductions targets are entities recommended or required to disclose? Select all that apply.
✓ Methane (CH₄)
✓ Nitrous oxide (N₂O)
✓ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)
Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)
✓ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)
☐ Carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e)

75. For which of the following sectors are entities recommended or required to disclose targets derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach? Select all that apply.
✓ Power generation
✓ Industry
☐ Transport Services
☐ Services/Commercial buildings
Other <u>Agriculture sector</u> , <u>land use change and forestry sector and waste sector</u>
□ None specified
76. Are targets derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach recommended or required to be validated by a third-party?
No     No
o Recommended
o Required
77. What is the recommended or required level of ambition for interim targets?
• Reduction between 1-25%
• Reduction between 26-50%
• Reduction between 51-75%
• Reduction of over 75%
o Other
<ul><li>None specified</li></ul>
78. What are the recommended or required years for interim targets?
o 2025-2030
o 2031-2040
o 2041-2050

o Other
○ None specified
79. What is the recommended or required timeframe for long-term targets (e.g. by 2050, 2060)?
o Between 2030 and 2035
o Between 2036 and 2040
o Between 2041 and 2045
o Between 2046 and 2050
o Between 2051 and 2060
o Between 2061 and 2070
o Other
None specified
80. What is the recommended or required baseline year from which progress is to be measured?
o 1990-2000
● 2001-2005
o 2006-2010
o 2011-2015
o 2016-2020
○ Other
81. Are entities recommended or required to disclose the methodologies by which they select baseline years?
No
○ Recommended
○ Required

Disclosure of other climate-related targets
84. Which of the following other climate-related targets does the policy tool recommend or require entities disclose? Select all that apply.
☐ Targets for renewable energy procurement (Please reference the section/subsection/paragraph of the policy tool relevant to renewable energy procurement targets)
☐ Targets for fossil fuel phase down/phase out (Please reference the section/subsection/paragraph of the policy tool relevant to fossil fuel phase down/phase out)
☐ Targets or goals related to climate adaptation (Please reference the section/subsection/paragraph of the policy tool relevant to climate adaptation)
☐ Targets or goals related to nature and/or biodiversity (Please reference the section/subsection/paragraph of the policy tool relevant to nature and/or biodiversity)
☐ Targets or goals related to just transition (Please reference the section/subsection/paragraph of the policy tool relevant to just transition)
Other targets (Please reference the section/subsection/paragraph of the policy tool relevant to other targets) <u>Draft ASRS 1- General Requirements for Disclosure of Climate-Related Financial Information</u> , paragraph 25(d) - the entity must disclose its progress towards any targets the entity has set or is required to meet by law or regulation, see also paragraphs 45-53
Disclosure of Physical Risk
86. What types of physical risk must be disclosed?
✓ To company
To society (double materiality)

87. What is the materiality standard for the disclosure of physical risk?

Self-assessed material risk
o Externally-defined material risk
o Other (Describe)
88. Are entities recommended or required to disclose the results of climate risk-related stress tests that are related to physical climate risk?
∘ No
○ Recommended
Required
89. Are entities recommended or required to disclose their methodology for scenario analysis with relation to physical risk?
∘ No
Recommended
o Required
90. Are risk assessments of physical risk recommended or required to be third-party verified?
∘ No
Recommended
o Required
D. I. (T. W. D. I.
Disclosure of Transition Risk
92. What types of transition risk must be disclosed? Select all that apply
Risks that societal transitions may pose to the disclosing entity

Risks that the disclosing entity's transition may pose to society (double materiality)
93. What is the materiality standard for the disclosure of transition risk?
Self-assessed material risk
o Externally-defined material risk
o Other (Describe)
94. Are entities recommended or required to disclose the results of climate-related risk stress tests that are related to transition risk?
∘ No
Recommended
o Required
95. Are transition risk assessments recommended or required to be third-party verified?
○ No
<ul> <li>Recommended</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Required</li> </ul>
96. Are entities recommended or required to disclose their methodology for scenario analysis related to transition risk?
○ No
o Recommended
Required

**Disclosure of Transition Plans** 

98. What is the recommended or required frequency of transition plan disclosures?
○ Every two years
o Every three years
o Every four years
o Every five years
o Every ten years or more
o Other
<ul> <li>Not specified</li> </ul>
99. Does the policy tool recommend or require audited accuracy and/or third-party verification of the transition plan?
○ No
○ Recommended
Required
100. Does the policy tool recommend or require entities to disclose progress in implementing transition plans?
○ No
○ Recommended
Required
101. What is the recommended or required frequency of disclosures related to transition plan implementation progress?
Yearly

o Every two years
o Every three years
o Every four years
○ Every five years
o Every ten years or more
○ Other
No prescribed frequency
102. Does the policy tool recommend or require targeted entities to disclose their financial plans for implementing transition plans?
○ No
○ Recommended
Required
103. Does the policy tool recommend or require targeted entities to disclose their methodology for scenario analysis related to transition planning?
○ No
○ Recommended
Required
Other disclosures

105. Are targeted entities recommended or required to disclose any other climate-related information? Select all that apply.

	Required	Recommended	Neither recommended
4.00			nor required
1. Climate-related			
opportunities	<b>✓</b>		
2. Remuneration			
based on achieving			
climate-related goals 3. Taxonomies			<b>✓</b>
			_
4. Capital allocation			
and/or expenditure plans (in the context of			
climate change)			
5. Due diligence	П		<b>✓</b>
_			_
6. Assumptions and			
Dependencies 7. Data limitations of	<b>✓</b>		
scenario analyses 8. Financial	<b>✓</b>		
implications of			
climate-related			
matters (e.g.,			
integration of climate-			
related disclosures			
into financial			
accounting standards)			
9. Stewardship (e.g.,		✓	
whether stewardship			
codes are in place,			
how entities vote in			
shareholder meetings,			
etc.)			
10. ESG			
methodologies and			
criteria (in the case of			
service providers)			
11. Asset planning or			
ownership in the			
context of climate			
change			
12. Sectoral		$\checkmark$	
investment policies	_	_	
13. Climate-related			$\checkmark$
lobbying and/or policy			
engagement	<b>✓</b>		
14. Locked-in			
emissions or			
information on			

emissive assets with long lifespans			
15. Dirty asset divestiture		$\checkmark$	
16. Nature-related impacts			
17. Just transition indicators			<b>У</b>
106 Is third-party verific	ation of climate-related or	oportunities recommended	d or required?
<ul><li>No</li></ul>	ation of climate related of		z c. requireu.
o Recommended			
o Required			
	ence the section/subsection muneration based on achie		
	n 29(g) requires an entity t		evant to the cross-
industry metric category	of remuneration, including	<u>3:</u>	
a description of whether remuneration; and	and how climate-related	considerations are factore	d into executive
the percentage of execut to climate-related consic	<u>tive management remuner</u> derations.	ration recognised in the cu	rrent period that is linked
We note that there was	significant debate among	AACD mombers as to wh	othor to include this
disclosure (this is set out		AASB Members as to will	ether to include this
109. Describe and refere allocation and/or expend	ence the section/subsection liture plans disclosures.	n/paragraph of the policy t	ool relevant to capital:

allocation and/or expenditure plans disclosures.

Paragraph 30 and 31 of the draft ASRS 1 states that:

An entity shall disclose information that enables users of general purpose financial reports to understand the climate-related risks and opportunities that could reasonably be expected to affect the entity's prospects

Specifically, the entity shall describe climate-related risks and opportunities that could reasonably be expected to affect the entity's prospects:

specify the time horizons—short, medium or long term—over which the effects of each of those climate-related risks and opportunities could reasonably be expected to occur; and

explain how the entity defines 'short term', 'medium term' and 'long term' and how these definitions are linked to the planning horizons used by the entity for strategic decision-making.

Short-, medium- and long-term time horizons can vary between entities and depend on many factors,
including industry-specific characteristics, such as cash flow, investment and business cycles, the
planning horizons typically used in an entity's industry for strategic decision-making and capital
allocation plans, and the time horizons over which users of general purpose financial reports conduct
their assessments of entities in that industry.

111. Describe and reference the section/subsection/paragraph of the policy tool relevant to assumptions and dependencies disclosures.

<u>Draft ASRS 2, paragraph 31.1(c)</u> requires an entity to disclose the measurement approach, inputs and assumptions it uses to measure its greenhouse gas emissions. As part of this requirement, the <u>entity shall disclose:</u>

the applicable method and measurement approach the entity uses to determine its greenhouse gas emissions;

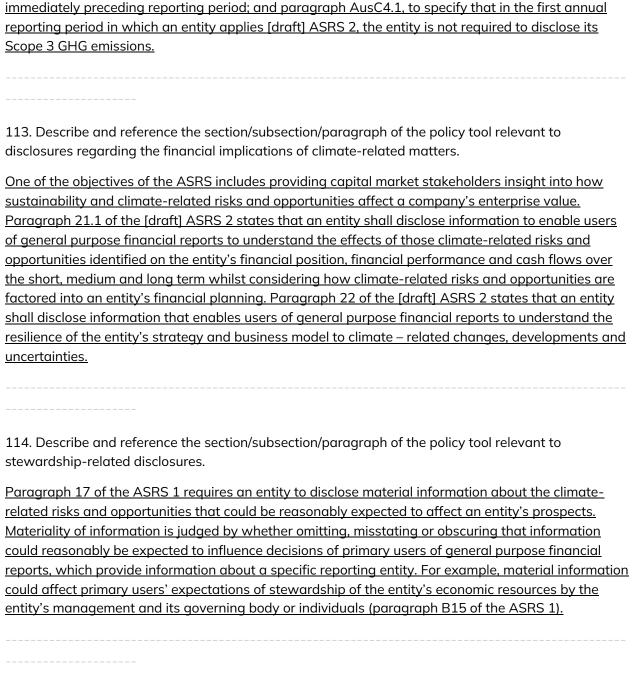
the reason, or reasons, for the entity's choice of method and measurement approach and how that approach relates to the disclosure objective in paragraph 27; and

the emission factors the entity	uses.	

112. Describe and reference the section/subsection/paragraph of the policy tool relevant to data limitation disclosures.

If reasonable and supportable data related to the current reporting period is not available to the entity at the reporting data without undue cost or effort, entities can disclose their Scope 3 GHG emissions using data for the immediately preceding reporting period.

The AASB added the following paragraphs in [draft] ASRS 2: paragraph AusB39.1, to specify that if reasonable and supportable data related to the current reporting period is unavailable, an entity is permitted to disclose in the current reporting period its Scope 3 GHG emissions using data for the



115. Describe and reference the section/subsection/paragraph of the policy tool relevant to ESG-related disclosures.

An entity shall provide disclosures about governance, including the governance processes, controls and procedures the entity uses to monitor and manage climate-related risks and opportunities (paragraph 26 of the [draft] ASRS 1). Information to be disclosed includes the governance body, and the individual/s responsible for oversight of climate-related risks and opportunities (paragraph 27 of the [draft] ASRS 1).

121. Describe and reference the section/subsection/paragraph of the policy tool relevant to disclosure of dirty asset divestiture.

In relation to disclosing its financial position, financial performance and cash flows, an entity should disclose its investment and disposal plans for example, capital expenditure, major acquisitions and divestments and asset retirements (paragraph 25 for [Draft] ASRS 1).

St	an	d	arc	ds,	Fı	ar	ne	wo	rks	, a	nd	Gui	del	line	s										

125. Does the policy tool require the use of or make reference to any of the following standards, frameworks, or guidelines? Select all that apply.

	Required	Referenced	Neither required nor referenced
1. IFRS S1		<b>✓</b>	
2. IFRS S2		<b>✓</b>	
3. Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)			
4. GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard			
5. GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard			
6. CDP (formerly known as Climate Disclosure Project) reporting framework			
7. International Integrated Reporting Framework			
8. Global Reporting Initiative (GRI)			
9. Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB)			
10. European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS)			
11. Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD)			
12. Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF)			
13. Glasgow Financial Alliance for Net Zero (GFANZ)			
14. Other			

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126. List any other standards, frameworks or guidelines integrated into or referred to within the policy tool. Please provide a web-archived link to each standard/framework/guideline listed.

NGER Scheme https://web.archive.org/web/20240823053904/https://cer.gov.au/schemes/national-greenhouse-and-energy-reporting-scheme

## <u>Australian Audit Standards</u>

https://web.archive.org/web/20240823063428/https://www.auasb.gov.au/standards-guidance/auasb-standards/auditing-standards/

#### APS Net Zero Target 2030

https://web.archive.org/web/20240823044504/https://www.finance.gov.au/government/climate-action-government-operations/aps-net-zero-emissions-2030

### National Greenhouse Accounts Factors

https://web.archive.org/web/20240823063553/https://www.dcceew.gov.au/climate-change/publications/national-greenhouse-accounts-factors-2022

AASB Sustainability Reporting Standard-Setting Framework
https://web.archive.org/web/20240823063639/https://www.aasb.gov.au/media/vxzbsiip/aasb_sr_std
settingfwk_09-23
Additional Important Information

128. Note any additional important information about the contribution of the policy tool to net zero alignment not captured in the above questions. If referencing new sources (i.e. not referenced in Question 3), provide a web-archived link to the source material.

The ASRS will amend the Corporations Act 2001 (Cth) and set out new climate-related financial reporting requirements for entities, leveraging the existing financial reporting regime under Chapter 2M of the Corporations Act 2001 (Cth). Section 336A of the Treasury Laws Amendment Bill 2024: Climate-related financial disclosure empowers the AASB to make sustainability standards. The amendments include a new 'sustainability report' for a financial year which entities will need to prepare in addition to financial statements, notes to financial statements and a director declaration which form part of an annual financial report. The sustainability report for a financial year consists of: the climate statement for the year, notes to the climate statement, any statements prescribed by the regulations for the year and the directors' declaration about the compliance of the statements with the standards issued by the AASB. An entity required to prepare a sustainability report is also required to keep records that correctly explain and record its preparation of the statements in the report for 7 years.

The ASRS requires an entity that participates in asset management, commercial banking or financial activities associated with insurance to provide additional disclosures relating to its financed emissions. For example, an entity participating in those entities shall consider disclosing its absolute gross financed emissions, disaggregated by Scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions, and the methodology used to calculate the financed emissions, including the method of allocation the entity used to attribute its share of emissions in relation to the size of investments or gross exposure.

The requirements in [draft] ASRS 2, developed using IFRS S2 as a baseline, are limited to disclosures of information about climate-related risks and opportunities that could reasonably be expected to affect an entity's prospects. However, the AASB observed that there is an information need that is not addressed in IFRS Sustainability Disclosure Standards for not-for-profit public sector entities to report the effects of climate – related risks and opportunities, and related government policies on the economy, environment and people. The AASB has stated that the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSASB) is undertaking its own Climate-related Disclosures project which addresses both climate-related financial disclosures and climate-related impact reporting from a not-for-profit public sector perspective based on IFRS S2. The AASB has deferred consideration of whether to undertake a domestic standard-setting project to develop Australian climate-related impact reporting requirements for not-for-profits until it has considered the results of the IPSASB's project.

Additional Important Information

197. Note any additional important information about the contribution of the policy tool to net zero alignment not captured in the above questions. If referencing new sources (i.e. not referenced in Question 3), provide a web-archived link to the source material.

None

# Policy Tool Name: Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

3. Source material link(s): https://web.archive.org/web/20240823054005/https:/www.legislation.gov.au/C2004A00485/latest/tox x
4. Which of the following governance domains does this policy tool relate to? Select all that apply.
Climate-related disclosure
□ Transition planning
□ Public procurement
6. Select the category which best describes the author/issuer of the policy tool.
□ Head of state and/or government
□ Independent regulatory or supervisory body
✓ Legislature
□ Judiciary
□ Ministry/Department/Agency
□ Other (Please describe)
7. Status of the policy tool
Approved, in force
Approved, not yet in force
Other (Please describe)
9. Year of (planned) entry into force or year of publication
2000

10. Does the policy tool have an end date?
No     No
∘ Yes
12. Briefly describe the policy tool's goal and/or purpose:
For example: The policy tool requires publicly listed companies to comply with the recommendations of the Task Force for Climate Related Financial Disclosure or to explain the absence of such disclosures.
The objects of this Act are to provide for the protection of the environment, especially those aspects of the environment that are matters of national environmental significance; and to promote ecologically sustainable development through the conservation and ecologically sustainable use of natural resources.
The Act requires that all actions (including projects or programs by any person) which are likely to have a significant impact on a matter of national environmental significance be referred for a determination as to whether they are a controlled action which requires further assessment and approval under the Act. The level of assessment required for controlled actions is determined in accordance with the Act and may include assessment of greenhouse gas emissions.
13. Name the authority(ies) responsible for overseeing implementation and/or enforcement. If not applicable, leave blank.
o 1.
o 2.
o 3.
o <b>4</b> .
o 5.

25. Which entities are targeted through this policy tool? Select all that apply.

Note: With regard to sectoral actors, in cases where mandatory and voluntary obligations are mixed (e.g., mandatory for one sector, voluntary for another), select "mandatory" as there will be further opportunity to clarify.

	Mandatory	Voluntary	Not targeted
1. Publicly-traded	<b>V</b>		
entities			
2. Private companies			
3. Financial institutions	<b>✓</b>		
4. Small and medium-	<b>✓</b>		
sized enterprises			
5. State-owned	<b>✓</b>		
companies			
6. Not-for-profit	<b>✓</b>		
organizations			
7. Government	<b>✓</b>		
agencies and/or			
departments			
(supranational)			
8. Government			
agencies and/or			
departments (national)			
9. Government	<b>✓</b>		
agencies and/or			
departments (regional			
- e.g., state, province,			
region, metropolitan			
region)	<b>✓</b>		
10. Government			
agencies and/or			
departments (local - e.g., county, district,			
municipality, city)			
11. Government	<b>✓</b>		
agencies and/or			
departments			
(unspecified)			
12. Sectoral actors	<b>✓</b>		
(e.g., healthcare,			
defense, utilities,			
education)			
13. Other			<

\_\_\_\_\_

26. In cases where entities are targeted by sector, identify the sector to which the policy tool applies.

	Mandatory	Voluntary	Not applicable
All sectors			
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing			
Mining and quarrying			
Manufacturing			
Electricity, gas, steam, and air conditioning supply			
Water supply; sewerage; waste management and remediation activities			
Construction			
Wholesale and retail trade: repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles			
Transportation and storage			
Accommodation and food service activities			
Information and communication			
Financial and insurance activities			
Real estate activities			
Professional, scientific and technical activities			
Administrative and support service activities			
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security			
Education			
Human health and social work activities			
Arts, entertainment and recreation			
Other service activities			
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods-and services- producing activities of			

households for own		
use		
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies		

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\_\_\_\_\_

## 27. Describe the threshold criteria to identify entities for whom or instances in which compliance is mandatory.

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	ce	ce	ce	ce	ce	ce	е	ce	ce	ce	ce	ce
	from	from	from	from	from	from	from	from	from	from	from	from
	any	any	any	any	any	any	any	any	any	any	any	any
	pers	pers	pers	pers	pers	pers	perso	pers	pers	pers	pers	pers
	on	on	on	on	on	on	n	on	on	on	on	on
	prop	prop	prop	prop	prop	prop	prop	prop	prop	prop	prop	prop
	osing	osing	osing	osing	osing	osing	osing	osing	osing	osing	osing	osing
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	take	take	take	take	take	take	take	take	take	take	take	take
	an	an	an	an	an	an	an	an	an	an	an	an
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28. Can entities for whom compliance with the policy tool is mandatory opt out of the obligation (e.g. comply or explain)?

● N	0																
ο Υε	:S																

30. Does the policy tool exclusively apply to entities' domestic operations, or does it also apply to entities' operations beyond the jurisdiction?
Operations within jurisdiction only
Operations beyond the jurisdiction
o Not applicable
32. What are the sanctions for non-compliance? Select all that apply and describe in the text field.
Monetary fine Monetary fines can be imposed for a failure to comply with the requirements for environmental approvals, or by taking action while decision-making process (referral) still going on. Monetary fines can also be imposed for failure to comply with the conditions of approval.
□ Restriction on business activities
□ Voiding or setting aside of contract
☐ Exclusion from government contracts
Award of damages or compensation
Penalty for senior managers
Criminal penalties <u>Imprisonment is a penalty for offences legislated under the Criminal Code, or for breaches of the Crimes Act.</u>
□ Not specified
□ Not applicable (e.g. in cases of voluntary tools)
□ Other
33. Relative to other compliance activities required of entities in this jurisdiction, is the cost of compliance:
o Below average
o Average
o Above average
o Not applicable
Unknown or prefer not to answer

35. To provide contextual information, give a general assessment of the extent to which regulated entities have made compliance a priority.
o Below average
o Average
o Above average
o Not applicable
<ul><li>Unknown or prefer not to answer</li></ul>
37. Have the climate-specific provisions in this instrument ever been enforced?
o No (If relevant, explain)
Yes

38. Briefly note one to two exemplary cases of enforcement. If referencing new sources (i.e. not referenced in Question 3), provide a web-archived link to the source material.

This Act is enforced by the regulator who imposes fines and other penalties for breaches of the offence provisions under the Act (such as breaching a condition of an approval granted for an action). However, to date, climate related issues have generally not been the subject of any regulatory enforcement act.

The Act also permits individuals and environmental groups with a sufficient legal interest in the relevant action to commence civil enforcement proceedings challenging the validity of approvals and decisions related to these under the Act. To date, a number of climate related civil enforcement proceedings have been commenced including:

<u>Environment Council of Central Queensland Inc v Minister for the Environment and Water (No 2)</u> [2023] FCA 1208 (see summary at

https://web.archive.org/web/20240823054734/https:/academic.oup.com/jel/article/36/1/125/7615420 and

<u>Minister for the Environment v Sharma [2022] FCAFC 35 (see summary at https://web.archive.org/web/20240823055000/https://climatecasechart.com/non-us-case/raj-seppings-v-ley/)</u>

39. Are there monitoring systems in place to oversee the implementation and/or enforcement of the policy tool?
∘ No
Yes
40. Describe the monitoring systems in place. Please reference the relevant section/subsection/paragraph of the policy tool where monitoring systems are set.
Conditions imposed on approvals under the Act require reporting of non-compliances and sometimes annual reporting. Regulator has power to inspect and seek information and records re compliance.
41. Does the policy tool recommend or require periodic impact assessments?
○ No
o Recommended
Required
42. Select the option that best describes the frequency of periodic impact assessments recommended or required by the policy tool.
o 0-2 years
o 2-5 years
● 5-10 years
o 10 or more years
o Not specified
o Other
43. Does the policy tool recommend or require periodic reviews?

○ No
∘ Recommended
o Required
45. Does the policy tool include mechanisms for enhancing policy or regulatory coordination with subnational governments (e.g. vertical coordination mechanisms such as appointing coordinating agencies, forming working groups, etc.)?
No     No
∘ Yes
47. Are there any government initiatives to enhance the capacity of targeted entities to implement or comply with the policy tool (e.g. industry working groups, outreach campaigns, education and training, etc.)?
No     No
∘ Yes

Domain-Specific Question	ns: Disclosure Questi	ions	
What is being disclosed?	?		

52. Are targeted entities recommended or required to disclose any of the	following climate-related
information? Select all that apply.	

	Recommended	Required	Neither recommended nor required
1. Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions			<b>&gt;</b>
2. GHG emissions offsets or removals			<b>\</b>
3. GHG emissions reduction targets			<b>&gt;</b>
4. Other climate- related targets			<b>&gt;</b>
5. Physical climate risk			$\checkmark$
6. Transition risk			<b>✓</b>
7. Transition plan			✓
Other disclosures			

105. Are targeted entities recommended or required to disclose any other climate-related information? Select all that apply.

	Required	Recommended	Neither recommended nor required
1. Climate-related			✓ V
opportunities			
2. Remuneration			
based on achieving			
climate-related goals			
3. Taxonomies			<b>V</b>
4. Capital allocation			
and/or expenditure			
plans (in the context of			
climate change) 5. Due diligence			<b>✓</b>
			<b>✓</b>
6. Assumptions and Dependencies			
7. Data limitations of			<b>✓</b>
scenario analyses			
8. Financial			<b>✓</b>
implications of			
climate-related			
matters (e.g.,			
integration of climate-			
related disclosures			
into financial			
accounting standards)			<b>✓</b>
9. Stewardship (e.g., whether stewardship			
codes are in place,			
how entities vote in			
shareholder meetings,			
etc.)			
10. ESG			✓
methodologies and			
criteria (in the case of			
service providers)			
11. Asset planning or			<b>~</b>
ownership in the			
context of climate			
change 12. Sectoral			<b>✓</b>
investment policies			
13. Climate-related			<b>✓</b>
lobbying and/or policy			
engagement			
14. Locked-in			<b>✓</b>
emissions or			
information on			

emissive assets with		
long lifespans		
15. Dirty asset		<b>✓</b>
divestiture		
16. Nature-related		<b>✓</b>
impacts		
17. Just transition		
indicators		
Standards, Frameworks	, and Guidelines	

125. Does the policy tool require the use of or make reference to any of the following standards, frameworks, or guidelines? Select all that apply.

	Required	Referenced	Neither required nor referenced
1. IFRS S1			$\checkmark$
2. IFRS S2			$\checkmark$
3. Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)			
4. GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard			
5. GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard			
6. CDP (formerly known as Climate Disclosure Project) reporting framework			
7. International Integrated Reporting Framework			
8. Global Reporting Initiative (GRI)			
9. Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB)			
10. European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS)			
11. Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD)			
12. Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF)			
13. Glasgow Financial Alliance for Net Zero (GFANZ)			
14. Other			✓

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Additional Important Information
128. Note any additional important information about the contribution of the policy tool to net zero alignment not captured in the above questions. If referencing new sources (i.e. not referenced in Question 3), provide a web-archived link to the source material.
Additional Important Information

197. Note any additional important information about the contribution of the policy tool to net zero alignment not captured in the above questions. If referencing new sources (i.e. not referenced in Question 3), provide a web-archived link to the source material.

<u>None</u>

## Policy Tool Name: Australian Renewable Energy Agency Act 2011

3. Source material link(s): https:/web.archive.org/web/20240823055419/https:/www.legislation.gov.au/C2011A00151/latest/toxt
4. Which of the following governance domains does this policy tool relate to? Select all that apply.
□ Climate-related disclosure
Transition planning
□ Public procurement
6. Select the category which best describes the author/issuer of the policy tool.
☐ Head of state and/or government
□ Independent regulatory or supervisory body
✓ Legislature
☐ Ministry/Department/Agency
□ Other (Please describe)
7. Status of the policy tool
Approved, in force
o Approved, not yet in force
o Other (Please describe)
9. Year of (planned) entry into force or year of publication
<u>2012</u>

10. Does the policy tool have an end date?
No     No
∘ Yes
12. Briefly describe the policy tool's goal and/or purpose:
For example: The policy tool requires publicly listed companies to comply with the recommendations of the Task Force for Climate Related Financial Disclosure or to explain the absence of such disclosures.
the main object of the Act is to:
a) improve the competitiveness of renewable energy technologies
b) increase the supply of renewable energy in Australia
c) facilitate the achievement of Australia's greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets.
13. Name the authority(ies) responsible for overseeing implementation and/or enforcement. If not applicable, leave blank.
o <b>1</b> .
o 2.
∘ 3.
o 4.
o 5.

25. Which entities are targeted through this policy tool? Select all that apply.

Note: With regard to sectoral actors, in cases where mandatory and voluntary obligations are mixed (e.g., mandatory for one sector, voluntary for another), select "mandatory" as there will be further opportunity to clarify.

	Mandatory	Voluntary	Not targeted
1. Publicly-traded		✓	
entities			
2. Private companies			
3. Financial institutions		$\checkmark$	
4. Small and medium-		$\checkmark$	
sized enterprises			
5. State-owned			
companies			
6. Not-for-profit			
organizations			
7. Government		$\checkmark$	
agencies and/or			
departments			
(supranational)			
8. Government			
agencies and/or			
departments (national)			
9. Government		<b>✓</b>	
agencies and/or			
departments (regional			
- e.g., state, province,			
region, metropolitan			
region)			
10. Government			
agencies and/or			
departments (local -			
e.g., county, district,			
municipality, city)		<b>✓</b>	
11. Government			
agencies and/or			
departments (unspecified)			
12. Sectoral actors		<b>✓</b>	
(e.g., healthcare,			
defense, utilities,			
education)			
13. Other			
13. Other			Ш

26. In cases where entities are targeted by sector, identify the sector to which the policy tool applies.

	Mandatory	Voluntary	Not applicable
All sectors			
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing			
Mining and quarrying			
Manufacturing			
Electricity, gas, steam, and air conditioning supply		<b>✓</b>	
Water supply; sewerage; waste management and remediation activities			
Construction			
Wholesale and retail trade: repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles			
Transportation and storage			
Accommodation and food service activities			
Information and communication			
Financial and insurance activities			
Real estate activities			
Professional, scientific and technical activities			
Administrative and support service activities			
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security			
Education			
Human health and social work activities			
Arts, entertainment and recreation			
Other service activities			
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods-and services- producing activities of			

households for own use				
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies				
28. Can entities for whom comply or explain)?	n compliance with the poli	cy tool is mandatory opt c	out of the obligation (e.g.	
• No				
o Yes				
o res				
30. Does the policy tool exentities' operations beyon		s' domestic operations, or	does it also apply to	
Operations within jurise	diction only			
o Operations beyond the	jurisdiction			
o Not applicable				
32. What are the sanction	ns for non-compliance? Se	elect all that apply and de	scribe in the text field.	
☐ Monetary fine				
☐ Restriction on business	activities			
☐ Voiding or setting aside	e of contract			
□ Exclusion from government contracts				
☐ Award of damages or a	compensation			
☐ Penalty for senior mane	agers			
☐ Criminal penalties				
□ Not specified				
□ Not applicable (e.g. in cases of voluntary tools)				

Other Act establishes Australian Renewable Energy Agency which provides Commonwealth
Government funding for renewable and energy research projects via agreements. Failure to comply
with agreement terms results in loss of funding.
33. Relative to other compliance activities required of entities in this jurisdiction, is the cost of compliance:
o Below average
○ Average
Above average
o Not applicable
<ul><li>Unknown or prefer not to answer</li></ul>
35. To provide contextual information, give a general assessment of the extent to which regulated entities have made compliance a priority.
o Below average
∘ Average
Above average
o Not applicable
o Unknown or prefer not to answer
36. Provide supplemental explanation of your priority assessment. If referencing new sources (i.e. not referenced in Question 3), provide a web-archived link to the source material.
The Act establishes the Australian Renewable Energy Agency (ARENA) and compliance with the Act is mandatory for ARENA. The function of ARENA is to provide Commonwealth Government funding for renewable and energy research projects via agreements. ARENA funding is highly sought by renewable energy project developers and researchers so in this sense compliance is a high priority as failure to comply with agreement terms results in loss of funding.

37. Have the climate-specific provisions in this instrument ever been enforced?
o No (If relevant, explain)
Yes
38. Briefly note one to two exemplary cases of enforcement. If referencing new sources (i.e. not referenced in Question 3), provide a web-archived link to the source material.
ARENA has funded many renewable energy projects to support the global transition to net zero emissions by accelerating the pace of pre-commercial innovation in the renewable energy industry but has no separate regulatory functions requiring enforcement. Operation of the agency consistent with the legislation is considered as enforcing climate-specific provisions.
39. Are there monitoring systems in place to oversee the implementation and/or enforcement of the policy tool?
∘ No
40. Describe the monitoring systems in place. Please reference the relevant section/subsection/paragraph of the policy tool where monitoring systems are set.
The Board of ARENA are to prepare an annual report and provide this report to the Minister. The contents of the report are primarily regulated by the Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2013.
41. Does the policy tool recommend or require periodic impact assessments?
No     Parameter de d
• Recommended
○ Required

43. Does the policy tool recommend or require periodic reviews?
∘ No
o Recommended
Required
44. Select the option that best describes the frequency of the recommended or required periodic reviews.
● 0-2 years
o 2-5 years
o 5-10 years
o 10 or more years
o Not specified
o Other
45. Does the policy tool include mechanisms for enhancing policy or regulatory coordination with subnational governments (e.g. vertical coordination mechanisms such as appointing coordinating agencies, forming working groups, etc.)?
○ No
Yes
46. Describe the mechanisms for enhancing regulatory coordination with subnational governments. Reference the relevant section/subsection/paragraph of the policy tool where mechanisms for coordination with subnational governments are set.
Part of the function of ARENA, as stated in section 8(e), is to liaise with State and Territory governments and other authorities for the purposes of facilitating renewable energy projects.

47. Are there any government initiatives to enhance the capacity of targeted entities to implement or comply with the policy tool (e.g. industry working groups, outreach campaigns, education and training, etc.)?
o No
● Yes
48. Describe initiatives for enhancing the capacity of targeted entities to implement or comply with
the policy tool. Reference the relevant section/subsection/paragraph of the policy tool where capacity-building initiatives are established. If referencing new sources (i.e. not referenced in
Question 3), provide a web-archived link to the source material.
ARENA run funding application processes for various categories of funding available on an ongoing
basis. Applicaitons are then submitted in response to these.
In addition, Arena also runs a Distributed Energy Integration Program (DEIP), which is a collaboration
with other government agencies, market authorities, industry and consumer associations aimed at
maximizing the value of customers distributed energy resources for all energy users. See
https://web.archive.org/web/20240823055903/https://arena.gov.au/knowledge-
innovation/distributed-energy-integration-program/

Domain-Specific Questions: Transition Planning Questions
Disclosure of Plans and Targets
132. Are targeted entities recommended or required to publicly disclose climate-related targets or transition plans?
No     No
o Recommended
o Required
Targets
135. Does the policy tool recommend or require targeted entities to have or develop climate-related targets?
No     No
o Recommended
o Required
Transition Plans
164. Does the policy tool recommend or require targeted entities to have or develop a transition plan?
No     No
∘ Recommended
○ Required

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176. Does the policy tool recommend or require entities undertake any of the following with regard to monitoring, oversight, and implementation? Select all that apply.

	Recommended	Required	No
Monitor progress in			
implementing their			
transition plan			
Develop financial			
plans for the			
implementation of			
their transition plan			
Integrate climate-			
related matters into			
their financial			
accounting			
Incorporate climate	<b>✓</b>		
change considerations			
into their investment			
decision making			
and/or asset planning			
Incorporate climate	•		
change considerations			
into their capital			
allocation and/or			
expenditure plans			
Any other mechanisms			
for enhancing the			
achievement of			
targets and/or the			
implementation of			
transition plans			

180. Describe the obligation to incorporate climate change considerations into investment decision making and asset planning, referencing the relevant section/subsection/paragraph of the policy tool.

Section 14(2) states that ARENA may perform its functions with respect to external affairs, including to (a) give effect to the Climate Change Convention and the Paris Agreement, including by supporting activities and projects that could reasonably be expected the control, reduce or prevent anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases.

\_\_\_\_\_

181. Describe the obligation to incorporate climate change considerations into capital allocation and/or expenditure plans, referencing the relevant section/subsection/paragraph of the policy tool.

Section 14(2) states that ARENA may perform its functions with respect to external affairs, including to (a) give effect to the Climate Change Convention and the Paris Agreement, including by supporting

activities and projects that could reasonably be expected the control, reduce or prevent
anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases.
182. Describe the obligations related to other governance mechanisms for enhancing the
achievement of targets and/or implementation of transition plans, referencing the relevant
section/subsection/paragraph of the policy tool.
assume the same of
Section 14(2) states that ARENA may perform its functions with respect to external affairs, including
to (a) give effect to the Climate Change Convention and the Paris Agreement, including by supporting
activities and projects that could reasonably be expected the control, reduce or prevent
anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases.
dittilopogetile etilissions of greetillouse guses.
Engagement, Lobbying, and Governance
Engagement, Lobbying, and Governance

184. Does the policy tool recommend or require targeted entities align any of the followi	ing
engagement and/or governance practices with their targets and/or transition plans?	

	Recommended	Required	No
Value chain			
engagement			
Investor engagement			✓
Consumer			✓
engagement			
Policy engagement			
and lobbying practices			
Corporate governance			$\mathbf{C}$
structure for transition			
and verification			
Climate-related			
financial incentives for			
employees and board members			
members			
	recommend or require tar ship to achieve their targe		
No			
o Recommended			
o Required			
Standards, Frameworks	, and Guidelines		

194. Does the policy tool require the use of or make reference to any of the following standards, frameworks, or guidelines? Select all that apply.

	Required	Referenced	Neither required nor
			referenced
IFRS S1			
IFRS S2			<b>✓</b>
Task Force on			✓
Climate-related			
Financial Disclosures			
(TCFD) CDP (formerly known			
as Climate Disclosure			
Project) Technical			
Note: Reporting on			
Climate Transition			
Plans			
International			<b>✓</b>
Integrated Reporting			
Framework			
Global Reporting			<b>✓</b>
Initiative (GRI)			
Sustainability			<b>✓</b>
Accounting Standards			
Board (SASB)			
Science Based Targets			✓
initiative (SBTi)			
Science Based Targets			
initiative (SBTi) Net			
Zero Standard			
European			✓
Sustainability			
Reporting Standards			
(ESRS)			
Other			
A 1 12 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	,•		
Additional Important Inf	ormation		

197. Note any additional important information about the contribution of the policy tool to net zero alignment not captured in the above questions. If referencing new sources (i.e. not referenced in Question 3), provide a web-archived link to the source material.

## Policy Tool Name: Clean Energy Finance Corporation Act 2012

	Source material link(s): ps://web.archive.org/web/20240809034247/https:/www.legislation.gov.au/C2012A00104/latest/to
4.	Which of the following governance domains does this policy tool relate to? Select all that apply.
	Climate-related disclosure
<b>V</b>	Transition planning
	Public procurement
	Select the category which best describes the author/issuer of the policy tool.
	Head of state and/or government
	Independent regulatory or supervisory body
	Legislature
	Judiciary
<b>✓</b>	Ministry/Department/Agency
□ ( 	Other (Please describe)
	Status of the policy tool
•	Approved, in force
o <b>/</b>	Approved, not yet in force
o <b>C</b>	Other (Please describe)
9. `	Year of (planned) entry into force or year of publication
<u>20</u>	<u>23</u>

10. Does the policy tool have an end date?
No
o Yes
12. Briefly describe the policy tool's goal and/or purpose:
For example: The policy tool requires publicly listed companies to comply with the recommendations of the Task Force for Climate Related Financial Disclosure or to explain the absence of such disclosures.
To establish the Clean Energy Finance Corporation to facilitate increased flows of finance into the clean energy sector by providing funding into renewable energy, energy efficiency and low emissions technologies, to help facilitate the achievement of Australia's greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets.
13. Name the authority(ies) responsible for overseeing implementation and/or enforcement. If not applicable, leave blank.
○ 2.
○ 3.
o <b>4</b> .
o 5.
15. To provide contextual information, rate the capacity of Clean Energy Finance Corporation (a corporate commonwealth entity) to undertake the policy tool's implementation and/or enforcement.
o O- No Capacity (Please explain)
o 1- Low Capacity (Please explain)
o 2- Medium Capacity (Please explain)
© 3- High Capacity (Please explain) The CEFC has authority under the legislation to implement its purpose of investing in renewable energy, energy efficiency and low emissions technologies, and has

an independent board that oversees its operations

Prefer not to answer	
Not Applicable	

25. Which entities are targeted through this policy tool? Select all that apply.

Note: With regard to sectoral actors, in cases where mandatory and voluntary obligations are mixed (e.g., mandatory for one sector, voluntary for another), select "mandatory" as there will be further opportunity to clarify.

	Mandatory	Voluntary	Not targeted
1. Publicly-traded		<b>V</b>	
entities			
2. Private companies			
3. Financial institutions			$\checkmark$
4. Small and medium-		<b>✓</b>	
sized enterprises			
5. State-owned			$\checkmark$
companies			
6. Not-for-profit		$\checkmark$	
organizations			
7. Government			
agencies and/or			
departments			
(supranational)			
8. Government			
agencies and/or			
departments (national)			
9. Government			
agencies and/or			
departments (regional			
- e.g., state, province,			
region, metropolitan			
region) 10. Government			<b>✓</b>
agencies and/or			
departments (local -			
e.g., county, district,			
municipality, city)			
11. Government			<b>✓</b>
agencies and/or			
departments			
(unspecified)			
12. Sectoral actors		<b>✓</b>	
(e.g., healthcare,			
defense, utilities,			
education)			
13. Other			

\_\_\_\_\_

26. In cases where entities are targeted by sector, identify the sector to which the policy tool applies.

	Mandatory	Voluntary	Not applicable				
All sectors							
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing							
Mining and quarrying							
Manufacturing		✓					
Electricity, gas, steam, and air conditioning supply		<b>✓</b>					
Water supply; sewerage; waste management and remediation activities							
Construction							
Wholesale and retail trade: repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles							
Transportation and storage							
Accommodation and food service activities							
Information and communication							
Financial and insurance activities							
Real estate activities							
Professional, scientific and technical activities		$\checkmark$					
Administrative and support service activities							
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security							
Education							
Human health and social work activities							
Arts, entertainment and recreation							
Other service activities							
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods-and services- producing activities of							

households for own use									
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies									
28. Can entities for whom comply or explain)?	compliance with the poli	cy tool is mandatory opt c	out of the obligation (e.g.						
∘ No									
∘ Yes									
30. Does the policy tool exentities' operations beyon		s' domestic operations, or	does it also apply to						
o Operations within jurisc	liction only								
<ul><li>Operations beyond the</li></ul>	jurisdiction								
o Not applicable									
31. What are the specific Please reference the relev	•	•	•						
Section 59(2) states that the Clean Energy Finance Corporation Board must invest in "complying investments". One of the criteria for complying investments are that they are "solely or mainly Australian based".									
Section 61(1) states that is solely or mainly Austral under subsection (2), that	ian based if the Board is s	satisfied, in accordance w	<u>ith guidelines made</u>						
Section 61(2) says that the Board must, by writing, make guidelines setting out circumstances, conditions or other matters to which the Board will have regard in satisfying itself that an investment is solely or mainly Australian based.									

32. What are the sanctions for non-compliance? Select all that apply and describe in the text field.
☐ Monetary fine
□ Restriction on business activities
□ Voiding or setting aside of contract
□ Exclusion from government contracts
☐ Award of damages or compensation
☐ Penalty for senior managers
☐ Criminal penalties
□ Not specified
Not applicable (e.g. in cases of voluntary tools)
□ Other
33. Relative to other compliance activities required of entities in this jurisdiction, is the cost of compliance:
o Below average
o Average
Above average
Not applicable
o Unknown or prefer not to αnswer
35. To provide contextual information, give a general assessment of the extent to which regulated entities have made compliance a priority.
o Below average
o Average
o Above average
Not applicable
o Unknown or prefer not to answer

37. Have the climate-specific provisions in this instrument ever been enforced?
• No (If relevant, explain) The CEFC is a financier that provides funding on application. It is voluntary
o Yes
39. Are there monitoring systems in place to oversee the implementation and/or enforcement of the policy tool?
○ No
Yes
40. Describe the monitoring systems in place. Please reference the relevant section/subsection/paragraph of the policy tool where monitoring systems are set.
Sections 72 and 73 require reports to be prepared and published on the CEFC website that contain
information about the investments that have been made by the CEFC
41. Does the policy tool recommend or require periodic impact assessments?
• No
<ul> <li>Recommended</li> </ul>
<ul><li>Required</li></ul>
'
42. Select the option that best describes the frequency of periodic impact assessments recommended or required by the policy tool.
o 0-2 years
o 2-5 years
o 5-10 years
○ 10 or more years

○ Not specified
● Other <u>as soon as practicable after 1 July 2016 (s 81(1))</u>
43. Does the policy tool recommend or require periodic reviews?
∘ No
○ Recommended
Required
44. Select the option that best describes the frequency of the recommended or required periodic reviews.
o 0-2 years
o 2-5 years
o 5-10 years
○ 10 or more years
<ul> <li>Not specified</li> </ul>
● Other <u>Quarterly and annually (s 73 and 74)</u>
45. Does the policy tool include mechanisms for enhancing policy or regulatory coordination with subnational governments (e.g. vertical coordination mechanisms such as appointing coordinating agencies, forming working groups, etc.)?
No
∘ Yes
47. Are there any government initiatives to enhance the capacity of targeted entities to implement or comply with the policy tool (e.g. industry working groups, outreach campaigns, education and training, etc.)?
● No

∘ Yes			

Domain-Specific Questions: Transition Planning Questions
Disclosure of Plans and Targets
132. Are targeted entities recommended or required to publicly disclose climate-related targets or transition plans?
No     No
o Recommended
o Required
Targets
135. Does the policy tool recommend or require targeted entities to have or develop climate-related targets?
No     No
o Recommended
o Required
Transition Plans
164. Does the policy tool recommend or require targeted entities to have or develop a transition plan?
No     No
∘ Recommended
o Required

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176. Does the policy tool recommend or require entities undertake any of the following with regard to monitoring, oversight, and implementation? Select all that apply.

	Recommended	Required	No
Monitor progress in			<b>✓</b>
implementing their			
transition plan			
Develop financial			
plans for the			
implementation of			
their transition plan			
Integrate climate-			<b>&gt;</b>
related matters into			
their financial			
accounting	_		
Incorporate climate			<b>✓</b>
change considerations			
into their investment			
decision making			
and/or asset planning Incorporate climate			<b>✓</b>
change considerations			
into their capital			
allocation and/or			
expenditure plans			
Any other mechanisms		П	<b>✓</b>
for enhancing the			
achievement of			
targets and/or the			
implementation of			
transition plans			
Engagement, Lobbying,	and Governance		

184. Does the policy tool recommend or require targeted entities align any of the following	ng
engagement and/or governance practices with their targets and/or transition plans?	

	Recommended	Required	No						
Value chain			<b>✓</b>						
engagement									
Investor engagement			✓						
Consumer			$\checkmark$						
engagement									
Policy engagement			$\checkmark$						
and lobbying practices									
Corporate governance									
structure for transition									
and verification									
Climate-related									
financial incentives for									
employees and board members									
members									
405 B									
·	recommend or require tar	•	•						
diligence and/or stewards	ship to achieve their targe	ts and/or implement their	transition plans?						
No									
● NO									
<ul> <li>Recommended</li> </ul>									
<ul> <li>Required</li> </ul>									
Standards, Frameworks,	, and Guidelines								

194. Does the policy tool require the use of or make reference to any of the following standards, frameworks, or guidelines? Select all that apply.

	Required	Referenced	Neither required nor
			referenced
IFRS S1			<b>✓</b>
IFRS S2			<b>✓</b>
Task Force on			$\checkmark$
Climate-related			
Financial Disclosures			
(TCFD)			
CDP (formerly known			
as Climate Disclosure			
Project) Technical			
Note: Reporting on			
Climate Transition			
Plans			
International			$\checkmark$
Integrated Reporting			
Framework	_	<del></del>	
Global Reporting			<b>✓</b>
Initiative (GRI)	_	<del></del>	
Sustainability			$\checkmark$
Accounting Standards			
Board (SASB)		+_	<b>✓</b>
Science Based Targets			
initiative (SBTi)			<b>✓</b>
Science Based Targets			
initiative (SBTi) Net Zero Standard			
		-	<b>✓</b>
European Sustainability			
Reporting Standards			
(ESRS)			
Other		П	$\checkmark$
Additional Important Inf	ormation		
Additional important ini	omidaon		

197. Note any additional important information about the contribution of the policy tool to net zero alignment not captured in the above questions. If referencing new sources (i.e. not referenced in Question 3), provide a web-archived link to the source material.

<u>Under s 3, the object of the Act is to establish the Clean Energy Finance Corporation to facilitate</u>
<u>increased flows of finance into the clean energy sector and to facilitate the achievement of Australia's greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets.</u>

are defined as the nationally determined contribution that has been adjusted in accordance with paragraph 11 of Article 4 of the Paris Agreement.

https://web.archive.org/web/20240809034247/https://www.legislation.gov.au/C2012A00104/latest/text

## Policy Tool Name: Product Emissions Standards Act 2017

3. Source material link(s): https://web.archive.org/web/20240813011705/https://www.legislation.gov.au/C2017A00104/latest/toxt
4. Which of the following governance domains does this policy tool relate to? Select all that apply.
☐ Climate-related disclosure
✓ Transition planning
☐ Public procurement
6. Select the category which best describes the author/issuer of the policy tool.
☐ Head of state and/or government
☐ Independent regulatory or supervisory body
✓ Legislature
□ Judiciary
✓ Ministry/Department/Agency
☐ Other (Please describe)
7. Status of the policy tool
Approved, in force
o Approved, not yet in force
o Other (Please describe)
9. Year of (planned) entry into force or year of publication
<u>2017</u>

10. Does the policy tool have an end date?
No     No
∘ Yes
12. Briefly describe the policy tool's goal and/or purpose:
For example: The policy tool requires publicly listed companies to comply with the recommendations of the Task Force for Climate Related Financial Disclosure or to explain the absence of such disclosures.
The purpose of the Product Emissions Standards Act 2017 (PES Act) is to establish a national framework that allows Australia to address the adverse impacts of air pollution from certain products on human and environmental health. The objects if this Act is to regulate emissions from emissions-controlled products by setting emissions standards and in doing so, to achieve either or both of the following: (i) contribute to improving air quality in Australia in order to firstly, deliver associated health and environmental benefits, secondly assist in giving effect to Australia's obligations under one or more of the Climate Change Conventions. The emissions-controlled products are prescribed in the Product Emissions Standard Rules 2017 (PES Rules).
13. Name the authority(ies) responsible for overseeing implementation and/or enforcement. If not applicable, leave blank.
● 1. The Secretary to the Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water
o 2.
○ 3.
o 4.
○ 5.
15. To provide contextual information, rate the capacity of The Secretary to the Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water to undertake the policy tool's implementation and/or enforcement.
o 0- No Capacity (Please explain)
o 1- Low Capacity (Please explain)

o 2- Medium Capacity (Please explain)
o 3- High Capacity (Please explain)
o Prefer not to answer
o Not Applicable

25. Which entities are targeted through this policy tool? Select all that apply.

Note: With regard to sectoral actors, in cases where mandatory and voluntary obligations are mixed (e.g., mandatory for one sector, voluntary for another), select "mandatory" as there will be further opportunity to clarify.

	Mandatory	Voluntary	Not targeted
1. Publicly-traded	<b>✓</b>		
entities			
2. Private companies			
3. Financial institutions			
4. Small and medium-			
sized enterprises			
5. State-owned	<b>✓</b>		
companies			
6. Not-for-profit			
organizations			
7. Government			
agencies and/or			
departments			
(supranational)			
8. Government			
agencies and/or			
departments (national)		<u> </u>	_
9. Government			
agencies and/or			
departments (regional			
- e.g., state, province,			
region, metropolitan region)			
10. Government			
agencies and/or			
departments (local -			
e.g., county, district,			
municipality, city)			
11. Government			
agencies and/or			
departments			
(unspecified)			
12. Sectoral actors	<b>✓</b>		
(e.g., healthcare,			
defense, utilities,			
education)			
13. Other			

26. In cases where entities are targeted by sector, identify the sector to which the policy tool applies.

	Mandatory	Voluntary	Not applicable
All sectors			<b>✓</b>
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	$ \checkmark $		
Mining and quarrying	<b>✓</b>		
Manufacturing	<b>✓</b>		
Electricity, gas, steam, and air conditioning supply			
Water supply; sewerage; waste management and remediation activities			
Construction			
Wholesale and retail trade: repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles			
Transportation and storage	<b>V</b>		
Accommodation and food service activities			
Information and communication			
Financial and insurance activities			<b>Y</b>
Real estate activities			$\checkmark$
Professional, scientific and technical activities			
Administrative and support service activities			
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security			
Education			✓
Human health and social work activities			
Arts, entertainment and recreation			
Other service activities			$\checkmark$
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods-and services-producing activities of			

households for own		
use		
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies		

\_\_\_\_\_

27. Describe the threshold criteria to identify entities for whom or instances in which compliance is mandatory.

	Publicly-traded entities
Minimum number of employees (Enter min	
number of full-time employees - FTEs)	
Minimum revenue (Enter minimum revenue)	
Minimum assets (Enter minimum assets)	
Minimum contract value (Enter minimum	
contract value)	
Entity is headquartered in the jurisdiction	
Entities are subjected to disclosure or reporting	This question is not relevant to the PES Act. The
requirements	criteria of whether an entity in which
	compliance is mandatory is not related to the
	minimum number of employees, revenue,
	assets, contract value or headquarters. It is
	about the type of products the entities are
	importing, manufacturing or retailing.

28. Can entities for whom compliance with the policy tool is mandatory opt out of the obligation (e.g. comply or explain)?
∘ No
Yes

29. Describe the available opt-out provisions (e.g. "comply or explain"), referencing the relevant section/subsection/paragraph of the policy tool.

Some specified emissions-controlled products may be exempted from the application of the PES Act (section 11 of the PES Act 2017).

A person may apply for an exemption to exempt certain emissions-controlled products from the rules under Part 5 rule 29 of the PES Rule 2017.

The exemption categories are as follows:

## - Export (30(1)(a))

Products will be exported from Australia but not used in Australia.

## -Testing, evaluation and display (30(1)(b))

<u>Products will be tested, evaluated, displayed, advertised, offered for supply or pre-ordered but not used or supplied in Australia before the products are certified.</u>

-National Security (30(1)(c))
Products will be used by the Australian Defence Force or law enforcement or security agency for
national security purposes.
-Emergency Services (30(1)(d))
Products will be used by an emergency services organisation for rescue or emergency services
purposes.
-Competition (30(1)(e))
Products will be used only in organised competition.
-Replacement engines (30(1)(f))
Replacement engines for uncertified, unserviceable engines.
30. Does the policy tool exclusively apply to entities' domestic operations, or does it also apply to
entities' operations beyond the jurisdiction?
o Operations within jurisdiction only
<ul><li>Operations beyond the jurisdiction</li></ul>
o Not applicable
31. What are the specific obligations and conditions for entities' operations beyond the jurisdiction?
Please reference the relevant section/subsection/paragraph of the policy tool.
Section 4 of the PES Act provides that this Act provides for an emission-controlled product to be
$\underline{\text{certified. It is an offence for a person who imports or supplies an emissions-controlled product that is}\\$
$\underline{\text{not certified (section 13)}}. \\ \underline{\text{Importer or manufacturer can choose to obtain certification from Australia's}}$
Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW) or from any foreign
agency. Obtaining foreign agency's certification is where the 'beyond the jurisdiction' operation kicks

<u>Canada.</u>

in. Division 3, rule 26 of the PES Rules provide the foreign agencies that provide certification the PES Act recognizes, which are the United States Environmental Protection Agency, the California Air Resources Board, member states of the European Union and Environment and Climate Change

32. What are the sanctions for non-compliance? Select all that apply and describe in the text field.

Monetary fine Strict liability of 60 penalty units + Civil penalty of 120 penalty units for the following
contraventions: importing product that are not certified (section 13) supplying products that are
not certified (section 15) marking products that are not certified (section 17) incorrectly marking
<u>products as certified when the mark is not in accordance with the requirements in the rules (section</u>
18) contravening the rules of providing record-keeping in relation to the imports or supplies of the
emissions-controlled products (section 20) Strict liability of 40 penalty units + Civil penalty of 60
penalty units for the following contraventions failing to comply with applicable reporting
<u>requirements</u>
☐ Restriction on business activities
☐ Voiding or setting aside of contract
☐ Exclusion from government contracts
☐ Award of damages or compensation
☐ Penalty for senior managers
☐ Criminal penalties
□ Not specified
□ Not applicable (e.g. in cases of voluntary tools)
Other Forfeit the products to the Commonwealth. Under section 30 of the PES Act, an emissions-
controlled product t is forfeited when a provision of Part 3 (relating to the import, supply or marking of
the product) is contravened in relation to the product.
33. Relative to other compliance activities required of entities in this jurisdiction, is the cost of
compliance:
Below average
o Average
Above average
o Not applicable
o Unknown or prefer not to answer

34. Provide supplemental explanation of your assessment of the associated costs of compliance. If referencing new sources (i.e. not referenced in Question 3), provide a web-archived link to the source material.

Please see below link for ACCC penalty and fines https://web.archive.org/web/20240813084614/https:/www.accc.gov.au/business/compliance-andenforcement/fines-and-penalties 35. To provide contextual information, give a general assessment of the extent to which regulated entities have made compliance a priority. Below average Average Above average Not applicable • Unknown or prefer not to answer 36. Provide supplemental explanation of your priority assessment. If referencing new sources (i.e. not referenced in Question 3), provide a web-archived link to the source material. However, DCCEEW's compliance focus is primarily communicate and educate. They do it by building partnerships and actively monitory the market for non-compliance. Based on the infographic and information DCCEEW provides in the link below, civil penalty and criminal prosecution are not implemented as usual as education and other monitoring measures, hence the rating of compliance priority as 'average'. Please refer to this link: https://web.archive.org/web/20240813134352/https://www.dcceew.gov.au/environment/protection/e missions-standards/compliance 37. Have the climate-specific provisions in this instrument ever been enforced? No (If relevant, explain) Yes

The maximum pecuniary penalties for anti-competitive practices for corporations is \$50.000.000, for

consumer law contravention such as unconscionable conduct is \$50,000,000 for corporations.

39. Are there monitoring systems in place to oversee the implementation and/or enforcement of the policy tool?
∘ No
Yes
40. Describe the monitoring systems in place. Please reference the relevant section/subsection/paragraph of the policy tool where monitoring systems are set.
Section 24 of the PES Act sets out the monitoring system.
Monitoring activities use proactive and responsive methods such as:  -engaging with regulated entities and stakeholders  -receiving intelligence from industry or members of the community  -collecting and analysing data and information, such as import data.
DCCEEW regularly reviews its compliance work plan, internal business processes, communications and cost-recovery model.
41. Does the policy tool recommend or require periodic impact assessments?
No
o Recommended
o Required
43. Does the policy tool recommend or require periodic reviews?
○ No
o Recommended
Required
44. Select the option that best describes the frequency of the recommended or required periodic

reviews.

o 0-2 years
o 2-5 years
● 5-10 years
o 10 or more years
○ Not specified
○ Other
45. Does the policy tool include mechanisms for enhancing policy or regulatory coordination with subnational governments (e.g. vertical coordination mechanisms such as appointing coordinating agencies, forming working groups, etc.)?
No     No
∘ Yes
47. Are there any government initiatives to enhance the capacity of targeted entities to implement or comply with the policy tool (e.g. industry working groups, outreach campaigns, education and training, etc.)?
○ No
● Yes
18. Describe initiatives for enhancing the capacity of targeted entities to implement or comply with

48. Describe initiatives for enhancing the capacity of targeted entities to implement or comply with the policy tool. Reference the relevant section/subsection/paragraph of the policy tool where capacity-building initiatives are established. If referencing new sources (i.e. not referenced in Question 3), provide a web-archived link to the source material.

DCCEEW focuses on communication and education in enhancing the capacity of targeted entities to comply with the PES. DCCEEW does this through building partnerships and actively monitoring the market for non-compliance. Initiatives include:

- -analysing import data from the Integrated Cargo System
- <u>-engaging with stakeholders to clarify import data discrepancies</u>
- <u>-increasing compliance monitoring capabilities to ensure that bricks and mortar and online suppliers are compliant with regulatory obligations</u>

- -meeting with domestic and internationally based online supplier platforms to provide information on regulatory requirements
- <u>-undertaking external site visits to provide education and on-site advice</u>
- -monitoring suppliers to ensure compliance with the supply requirements
- <u>-raising awareness of the standards through industry engagement</u>
- -helping industry understand and meet their obligations, including by responding promptly to enquiries
- -managing complaints and tip-offs about suspected non-compliance
- <u>-assessing potential non-compliance and undertake escalated action in accordance with the department's Compliance Policy.</u>

<u>Please refer to</u>	<u>o this link:</u>							
https://web.ar	chive.org/we	b/20240813	134352/http	s://www.do	cceew.gov.a	ıu/environr	ment/prote	ection/e
<u>missions-stan</u>	dards/compl	<u>iance</u>						

Domain-Specific Questions: Transition Planning Questions
Disclosure of Plans and Targets
132. Are targeted entities recommended or required to publicly disclose climate-related targets or transition plans?
No     No
o Recommended
o Required
Targets
135. Does the policy tool recommend or require targeted entities to have or develop climate-related targets?
● No
o Recommended
o Required
Transition Plans
164. Does the policy tool recommend or require targeted entities to have or develop a transition plan?
No
○ Recommended
○ Required

						_		_		_	-	-	-	-	-		-			-	-		-	-	-				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	 -	-	-	 	-	-	-	 -	-	-	 	 -	-	-	_	 -	-	 -	 -	-	-	 	 -	-	-	_	 -		
M	lo	ni	tc	ori	in	g	, (	D۱	/e	r	si	g	h	t,	, (	aı	n	d	lr	n	р	le	er	n	e	n	t	a	ti	ic	or	า																																
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176. Does the policy tool recommend or require entities undertake any of the following with regard to monitoring, oversight, and implementation? Select all that apply.

	Recommended	Required	No
Monitor progress in			✓
implementing their			
transition plan			
Develop financial			✓
plans for the			
implementation of			
their transition plan			<b>✓</b>
Integrate climate-			
related matters into			
their financial			
accounting		<b>✓</b>	
Incorporate climate			
change considerations into their investment			
decision making			
and/or asset planning		<b>✓</b>	
Incorporate climate change considerations			
into their capital			
allocation and/or			
expenditure plans			
Any other mechanisms			П
for enhancing the			
achievement of			
targets and/or the			
implementation of			
transition plans			
dansiden plans			

180. Describe the obligation to incorporate climate change considerations into investment decision making and asset planning, referencing the relevant section/subsection/paragraph of the policy tool.

There is no positive obligations to incorporate climate change considerations into the supplier's investment decision making and asset planning. However, the PES Act indirectly obliges the importer/manufacturer to consider climate change and their products emissions when they manufacture the products or when they choose to import products. For manufacturers, they will have to invest in technologies that make sure their products meet the emissions standards. For importers, they will have to plan their assets and investments to ensure the products they import has the certification required.

Moreover, The Product Emissions Standards legislative framework includes Product Emissions
Standard (Customs) Charges Act 2017 (Cth) and its sub-ordinated regulation, which sets the import levies for power equipment and marine engines. Additionally, the Product Emissions Standards
(Excise) Charges Act 2017 (Cth) and its sub-ordinated regulation sets the domestic levies for power

equipment and marine engines.

The PES (Customs) Regulations sets an importation threshold for a person who imports an emissions-controlled product at a particular time in a financial year. The threshold is met if the following amounts is more than \$44,000 (subsection 5(5)

- -The product value of the product;
- -The sum of the product values of any other emissions-controlled products previously imported by the person in the financial year.

The amount of charges imposed on the importation of the product is to be worked out using a formula based on the total product value: total product value x 0.0033. (subsection 5(3)).

The PES (Excise) Charges Regulations sets a manufacture threshold for the financial year if the sum of the following amounts is more than \$44,000 (subsection 5(5)).

- -the product price of the product;
- -the sum of the product prices of any other emissions controlled products previously manufactured by the person in the financial year.

The amount of charges imposed on the manufacture of the product is to be worked out using a formula based on the total product price: total product price x 0.0033. (subsection 5(3)).

Therefore, the suppliers (importer and manufacturers) must calculate the charges (excise and customs) they will need to pay before exceeding the importation threshold. It is also a commercial decision to make for the purpose of balancing the extra charges with the potential profits if they decide to supply more products than the threshold.

181. Describe the obligation to incorporate climate change considerations into capital allocation and/or expenditure plans, referencing the relevant section/subsection/paragraph of the policy tool.

This answer to this question is similar to the answer for Q9.180. No positive obligations, but Imposing standards and charges on suppliers of the emissions-controlled products impact their capital allocation and expenditures plans towards less-emission engines.

182. Describe the obligations related to other governance mechanisms for enhancing the achievement of targets and/or implementation of transition plans, referencing the relevant section/subsection/paragraph of the policy tool.

Engagement, La	obbying, and Gov	ernance		

184. Does the policy tool recommend or require targeted entities align any of the following engagement and/or governance practices with their targets and/or transition plans?

	Required	No									
	<b>✓</b>										
members  185. Does the policy tool recommend or require targeted entities to disclose how they have used due diligence and/or stewardship to achieve their targets and/or implement their transition plans?											
	ecommend or require targ	ecommend or require targeted entities to disclose h									

186. Describe the obligation to the align targets and/or transition plans with value chain engagement, referencing the relevant section/subsection/paragraph of the policy tool.

Part 4 of the PES Act and Part 7 of the Product Emissions Standards Rules 2017, suppliers of emissions-controlled products are required to keep records. The record keeping requirements detailed in the Rules have been developed to largely coincide with records that suppliers would already keep.

<u>This is an obligation also imposes on the retailer in the chain. Retailers must keep the following records:</u>

- -the identities of the persons (if any) who supplied the products to you in Australia (whether before or during the year)
- -whether the products are Australian certified or foreign certified
- -for each of the products that are Australian certified—the Australian certification number of the

<u>applicable Australian certificate of conformity</u>

<u>-for each of the products that are foreign certified—the number of the applicable foreign certificate of conformity</u>

-for each importation or supply under an exemption—the exemption number and the conditions to which the exemption is subject have been complied with.

The record must be kept for 6 years.

Moreover, as 'supply' is defined as 'supply in the course of trading or commercial activities' which
include 'retail supply' under section 7 of the Act. Retailers must not supply emissions-controlled
products that are not certified, strict liability offence and civil penalties apply to retailers also under
section 15 of the PES Act.

188. Describe the obligation to the align targets and/or transition plans with consumer engagement, referencing the relevant section/subsection/paragraph of the policy tool.

<u>DCCEEW recommends consumers to check if the products meets the emissions standards and ask to see the appropriate emissions label that is required to be fixed to the engine.</u>

In the situation of customers browsing online and would like to purchase an emission-controlled products online from a foreign country. DCCEEW reminds the consumers that importers are liable under the PES Act for the import offence. Consumers need to exercise caution if the online seller requires them to be the importer.

DCCEEW also recommends consumers (or retailers) to inform them if they identified a breach of the
PES Act. The following website provides the contact information:
https://web.archive.org/web/20240814081039/https://www.dcceew.gov.au/environment/protection/e
missions-standards/faqs#if-i-see-an-entity-advertising-or-supplying-a-noncompliant-product-what-
<u>can-i-do</u>
Standards, Frameworks, and Guidelines

194. Does the policy tool require the use of or make reference to any of the following standards, frameworks, or guidelines? Select all that apply.

	Required	Referenced	Neither required nor
			referenced
IFRS S1			
IFRS S2			<b>✓</b>
Task Force on			<b>⊘</b>
Climate-related Financial Disclosures			
(TCFD)			
CDP (formerly known			
as Climate Disclosure			
Project) Technical			
Note: Reporting on			
Climate Transition			
Plans			
International			<b>✓</b>
Integrated Reporting			
Framework			
Global Reporting			<b>✓</b>
Initiative (GRI)			
Sustainability			
Accounting Standards			
Board (SASB)			
Science Based Targets			✓
initiative (SBTi)			
Science Based Targets			
initiative (SBTi) Net			
Zero Standard			<b>✓</b>
European Sustainability			
Reporting Standards			
(ESRS)			
Other			$\checkmark$
Additional Important Inf	ormation		
-			

197. Note any additional important information about the contribution of the policy tool to net zero alignment not captured in the above questions. If referencing new sources (i.e. not referenced in Question 3), provide a web-archived link to the source material.

## Policy Tool Name: Infrastructure Australia Act 2008

	Source material link(s): ps://web.archive.org/web/20240814122224/https://www.legislation.gov.au/C2008A00017/latest/t
4.	Which of the following governance domains does this policy tool relate to? Select all that apply.
	Climate-related disclosure
<b>V</b>	Transition planning
<b>✓</b>	Public procurement
5.	If relevant, briefly explain how the policy tool applies or is linked to multiple domains.
	e Act establishes Infrastructure Australia as the Commonwealth Government's independent viser on nationally significant infrastructure investment planning and prioritisation.
6.	Select the category which best describes the author/issuer of the policy tool.
	Head of state and/or government
	Independent regulatory or supervisory body
<b>~</b>	Legislature
	Judiciary
	Ministry/Department/Agency
	Other (Please describe)
7.	Status of the policy tool
• /	Approved, in force
o <b>A</b>	Approved, not yet in force
o <b>C</b>	Other (Please describe)

9. Year of (planned) entry into force or year of publication
2008
10. Does the policy tool have an end date?
No     No
∘ Yes
12. Briefly describe the policy tool's goal and/or purpose:
For example: The policy tool requires publicly listed companies to comply with the recommendations of the Task Force for Climate Related Financial Disclosure or to explain the absence of such disclosures.
The object of the Act is to establish Infrastructure Australia as the Commonwealth Government's independent adviser on nationally significant infrastructure investment planning and project prioritisation. Infrastructure Australia is a purely advisory body whose functions include:
(a) to conduct audits on determine the adequacy, capacity and condition of nationally significant infrastructure, taking into account:
<ul> <li>forecast economic and population growth; and</li> <li>economic, social and environmental sustainability; and</li> <li>Australia's greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets</li> </ul>
(b) to develop a national planning and assessment framework (which must be reviewed every 5 years) to promote national consistency and coordination in infrastructure evaluations;
(c) to develop Infrastructure Priority Lists and plans which specify priorities for Commonwealth investment in nationally significant infrastructure across Australia
(d) the advice infrastructure matters; and
(e) to assess, and report on, projects relating to nationally significant infrastructure.
13. Name the authority(ies) responsible for overseeing implementation and/or enforcement. If not

applicable, leave blank.

o 1.		
○ 2.		
∘ 3.		
o <b>4</b> .		
∘ 5.		

25. Which entities are targeted through this policy tool? Select all that apply.

Note: With regard to sectoral actors, in cases where mandatory and voluntary obligations are mixed (e.g., mandatory for one sector, voluntary for another), select "mandatory" as there will be further opportunity to clarify.

	Mandatory	Voluntary	Not targeted
1. Publicly-traded			$\checkmark$
entities			
2. Private companies			$\checkmark$
3. Financial institutions			<b>✓</b>
4. Small and medium-			
sized enterprises			
5. State-owned			
companies			
6. Not-for-profit			<b>✓</b>
organizations			
7. Government			✓
agencies and/or			
departments			
(supranational)			
8. Government			
agencies and/or			
departments (national)			
9. Government			✓
agencies and/or			
departments (regional			
- e.g., state, province,			
region, metropolitan			
region)			
10. Government			
agencies and/or			
departments (local -			
e.g., county, district,			
municipality, city)		_	
11. Government			$\checkmark$
agencies and/or			
departments			
(unspecified)			
12. Sectoral actors			
(e.g., healthcare,			
defense, utilities,			
education)			
13. Other			

28. Can entities for whom compliance with the policy tool is mandatory opt out of the obligation (e.g. comply or explain)?

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○ No
o Yes
30. Does the policy tool exclusively apply to entities' domestic operations, or does it also apply to entities' operations beyond the jurisdiction?
o Operations within jurisdiction only
Operations beyond the jurisdiction
Not applicable
32. What are the sanctions for non-compliance? Select all that apply and describe in the text field.
☐ Monetary fine
□ Restriction on business activities
□ Voiding or setting aside of contract
☐ Exclusion from government contracts
☐ Award of damages or compensation
☐ Penalty for senior managers
☐ Criminal penalties
✓ Not specified
□ Not applicable (e.g. in cases of voluntary tools)
□ Other
33. Relative to other compliance activities required of entities in this jurisdiction, is the cost of compliance:
o Below average
o Average
<ul> <li>Above average</li> </ul>

o Not applicable
• Unknown or prefer not to answer
35. To provide contextual information, give a general assessment of the extent to which regulated entities have made compliance a priority.
o Below average
○ Average
Above average
o Not applicable
• Unknown or prefer not to answer
37. Have the climate-specific provisions in this instrument ever been enforced?
No (If relevant, explain) Not mandatory
∘ Yes
39. Are there monitoring systems in place to oversee the implementation and/or enforcement of the policy tool?
No     No
o Yes
41. Does the policy tool recommend or require periodic impact assessments?
∘ No
o Recommended
Required

42. Select the option that best describes the frequency of periodic impact assessments recommended or required by the policy tool.
o 0-2 years
o 2-5 years
o 5-10 years
o 10 or more years
<ul> <li>Not specified</li> </ul>
• Other Intervals determined by the Commissioner of Infrastrtucture Australia
43. Does the policy tool recommend or require periodic reviews?
○ No
o Recommended
Required
44. Select the option that best describes the frequency of the recommended or required periodic reviews.
o 0-2 years
o 2-5 years
o 5-10 years
o 10 or more years
o Not specified
Other <u>Times specified by the Commissioner</u>
45. Does the policy tool include mechanisms for enhancing policy or regulatory coordination with subnational governments (e.g. vertical coordination mechanisms such as appointing coordinating agencies, forming working groups, etc.)?
∘ No

46. Describe the mechanisms for enhancing regulatory coordination with subnational governments. Reference the relevant section/subsection/paragraph of the policy tool where mechanisms for coordination with subnational governments are set.
<u>Under s 5B, Infrastructure Australia must develop a national planning and assessment framework to</u>
promote national consistency and coordination in infrastructure evaluations, including amongst the states and territories. As part of this evaluation, Infrastructure Australia is required to make proposals for investment in, or enhancements to, nationally significant infrastructure or other infrastructure
determined by the Minister. The proposals have to consider what impacts the proposal would have
on Australia's net greenhouse gas emissions. By considering these proposals at the state and
territory level, Infrastructure Australia enhances regulatory coordination with subnational
governments.
47. Are there any government initiatives to enhance the capacity of targeted entities to implement or comply with the policy tool (e.g. industry working groups, outreach campaigns, education and training, etc.)?
No
o Yes

Domain-Specific Questions: Transition Planning Questions				
Disclosure of Plans and Targets				
132. Are targeted entities recommended or required to publicly disclose climate-related targets or transition plans?				
No     No				
∘ Recommended				
o Required				
Targets				
135. Does the policy tool recommend or require targeted entities to have or develop climate-related targets?				
No     No				
o Recommended				
o Required				
Transition Plans				
164. Does the policy tool recommend or require targeted entities to have or develop a transition plan?				
∘ No				
○ Required				

165. Does the policy tool recommend or require any of the following elements or criteria for transition plans? Select all that apply.

	Recommended	Required	Neither recommended nor required
A timeframe for the transition plan (e.g. 10 year plan, 20 year plan, etc.)			
Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) for monitoring transition plan implementation			
Updates to the transition plan			
Third-party verification and/or audited accuracy of the transition plan			
Identified methodology for scenario analysis			<b>4</b>
Monitoring, Oversight, and Implementation			

176. Does the policy tool recommend or require entities undertake any of the following with regard to monitoring, oversight, and implementation? Select all that apply.

	Recommended	Required	No
Monitor progress in implementing their transition plan			<b>⋄</b>
Develop financial plans for the implementation of their transition plan			
Integrate climate- related matters into their financial accounting			
Incorporate climate change considerations into their investment decision making and/or asset planning			
Incorporate climate change considerations into their capital allocation and/or expenditure plans			<b>∀</b>
Any other mechanisms for enhancing the achievement of targets and/or the implementation of transition plans			

180. Describe the obligation to incorporate climate change considerations into investment decision making and asset planning, referencing the relevant section/subsection/paragraph of the policy tool.

Section 5B(7) requires Infrastructure Australia to prepare proposals for investment in nationally significant infrastructure or other infrastructure determined by the Minister. In doing so, section 5B(8A) states that Infrastructure Australia is required to consider what impacts the proposal, if carried out, would have on Australia's net greenhouse gas emissions, the achievement of Australia's greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets and any policy issues arising from climate change that Infrastructure Australia considers relevant to the proposal

\_\_\_\_\_

182. Describe the obligations related to other governance mechanisms for enhancing the achievement of targets and/or implementation of transition plans, referencing the relevant section/subsection/paragraph of the policy tool.

<u>Under s 5A, Infrastructure Australia has the function of conducting audits to determine the adequacy, capacity and condition of nationally significant infrastructure, taking into account Australia's greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets.</u>

<u>Under s 5D(2)(c)</u> Infrastructure Australia has the function of providing advice on infrastructure
matters including in relation to policy issues arising from climate change, including the achievement
of Australia's greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets
Engagement, Lobbying, and Governance

184. Does the policy tool recommend or require targeted entities align any of the follow	'ing
engagement and/or governance practices with their targets and/or transition plans?	

	Recommended	Required	No
Value chain			
engagement			
Investor engagement			✓
Consumer			$ \checkmark $
engagement			
Policy engagement			
and lobbying practices			
Corporate governance			$\mathbf{\mathcal{C}}$
structure for transition			
and verification	_		
Climate-related			
financial incentives for			
employees and board members			
Hiembers			
40E D			
	recommend or require tar		
diligence and/or steward	ship to achieve their targe	ts and/or implement their	transition plans?
No			
<b>©</b> 110			
o Recommended			
o Required			
Standards Francousirs and Cuidelines			
Standards, Frameworks, and Guidelines			

194. Does the policy tool require the use of or make reference to any of the following standards, frameworks, or guidelines? Select all that apply.

	Required	Referenced	Neither required nor
			referenced
IFRS S1			$\checkmark$
IFRS S2			<b>✓</b>
Task Force on Climate-related			$ \checkmark $
Financial Disclosures			
(TCFD)			
CDP (formerly known			
as Climate Disclosure			
Project) Technical			
Note: Reporting on Climate Transition			
Plans			
International			<b>✓</b>
Integrated Reporting			
Framework			
Global Reporting			<b>✓</b>
Initiative (GRI)			
Sustainability			<b>✓</b>
Accounting Standards			
Board (SASB)			
Science Based Targets			<b>✓</b>
initiative (SBTi)			
Science Based Targets			✓
initiative (SBTi) Net			
Zero Standard			<b>✓</b>
European Sustainability			
Reporting Standards			
(ESRS)			
Other			
Additional Important Inf	ormation		

197. Note any additional important information about the contribution of the policy tool to net zero alignment not captured in the above questions. If referencing new sources (i.e. not referenced in Question 3), provide a web-archived link to the source material.

Domain-Specific Questions: Public Procurement Questions
200. Does the policy tool allow, recommend, or require the alignment of public procurement spending with national and/or subnational climate targets?
No     No
o Allowed and/or recommended
o Required

202. Does the policy tool set targets in relation to climate-aligned procurement? Select all that apply.

	Allowed/recommended	Required	Not applicable	
A minimum percentage of tenders/contracts which must include climate-related criteria				
A minimum number of climate-related criteria to be included in purchases/tenders				
A minimum value of procurement spend which must include climate-related criteria				
A maximum amount of greenhouse gas emissions associated with tenders/contracts (i.e. a carbon ceiling/envelope)				
Targets for the reduction of fossil fuel energy consumption associated with tenders/contracts				
Targets for the procurement of products which have a third-party sustainability certification/ ecolabel/ voluntary sustainability standard			✓	
Other (Please describe and reference the section/subsection/paragraph of the policy tool relevant to other climate-aligned procurement targets)			✓	
Other Text:				
Procurement Cycle				

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204. Does the policy tool make recommendations or allowances or set requirements related to climate change mitigation at the procurement planning stage? Select all that apply.

	Allowed/	Required	Not applicable
	recommended		
Procuring entities			
consider climate			
change mitigation			
and/or GHG emissions			
reductions goals when			
defining their			
procurement needs			
Procuring entities have			<b>✓</b>
a strategy, plan, or			
policy regarding the			
alignment of			
procurement practices			
with climate objectives			
Procuring entities set			
aside a portion of their			
procurement budgets			
for climate-aligned			
procurement			
Procuring entities			$\checkmark$
include emissions from			
procurement in their			
carbon budget			
Procuring entities			
follow guidance on			
calculating			
procurement-related			
emissions			
Procuring entities			$\checkmark$
inform and/or consult			
with market actors in			
advance of publishing			
the formal call for			
tenders, in relation to			
climate considerations			
(i.e. pre-procurement			
consultation,			
engagement, or			
dialogue)			
Other allowances,			
recommendations or			
requirements related			
to climate change			
mitigation or GHG			
emissions at the			
procurement planning			
stage			

Life-cycle or Whole-life Costing
217. Does the policy tool recommend or require the use of life-cycle costing or whole-life costing to capture climate-related impacts (e.g. energy or fuel consumption, monetized emissions or other environmental costs, end-of-life costs, etc)?
No     No
o Allow and/or recommend
○ Require
Tendering or Solicitation Stage

222. Does the policy tool make allowances, recommendations or set requirements at the tendering or solicitation stage? Select all that apply.

	Allowed/recommended	Required	Not applicable
Exclusion or debarment grounds based on compliance with climate obligations			
Qualification or selection criteria related to climate change			
Including climate or environmental considerations when calculating value for money, including through the use of lifecycle or whole-life costing			
Technical specifications (e.g. setting minimum levels of energy efficiency or maximum product carbon emissions)			
Contract award criteria or value for money evaluation frameworks (e.g. minimum scores/performance levels under climate- related criteria, preferences for climate or sustainable products)			
Other procurement stage allowances, recommendations or requirements			
Contract Performance			

249. Does the policy tool make allowances, recommendations or set requirements at the contract performance stage (e.g. contract clauses, key performance indicators or conditions which must be

262. Does the policy tool require the use of or make reference to any of the following standards, frameworks, or guidelines? Select all that apply.

	Required	Referenced	Neither required nor referenced
1. Paris Agreement		<b>✓</b>	
2. The jurisdiction's			<b>✓</b>
Nationally Determined			
Contribution (NDC)			
3. IFRS S1			$\checkmark$
4. IFRS S2			$\checkmark$
5. Task Force on Climate-			$\checkmark$
related Financial Disclosures			
(TCFD)			
6. GHG Protocol Corporate			
Accounting and Reporting			
Standard			
7. GHG Protocol Corporate			
Value Chain (Scope 3)			
Accounting and Reporting			
Standard			<b>✓</b>
8. CDP (formerly known as Climate Disclosure Project)			
reporting framework			
9. Science Based Targets			
initiative (SBTi)			
10. Science Based Targets			
initiative (SBTi) Net Zero			
Standard			
11. United Nations			<b>✓</b>
Sustainable Development			
Goals (SDGs)			
12. ISO 20400 Sustainable			$\checkmark$
Procurement			
13. EU Green Public			
Procurement criteria and			
guidance			
14. UNEP Sustainable Public			
Procurement			
Implementation Guidelines			
15. OECD MAPS -			
Supplementary Module on Sustainable Public			
Procurement			
16. Asian Development			<b>✓</b>
Bank Guidelines for			
Sustainable Procurement			
17. African Development			
Bank Sustainable Public			
Procurement Guidance Note			

18. Inter-American			<b>~</b>	
Development Bank Green				
Procurement Guidelines				
19. EDBR Project				
Requirements/Environmental				
and Social Action Plan				
20. World Bank				
Environmental and Social				
Framework				
21. Other				
Additional Important Information				

265. Note any additional important information about the contribution of the policy tool to net zero alignment not captured in the above questions. If referencing new sources (i.e. not referenced in Question 3), provide a web-archived link to the source material.

## Policy Tool Name: Prudential Practice Guide (PPG) CPG 229 Climate Change Financial Risks

3. Source material link(s): Prudential Practice Guide (PPG) CPG 229 Climate Change Financial Risks

https://web.archive.org/web/20240823061832/https://www.apra.gov.au/sites/default/files/2021-11/Final%20Prudential%20Practice%20Guide%20CPG%20229%20Climate%20Change%20Financial%20Risks.pdf
4. Which of the following governance domains does this policy tool relate to? Select all that apply.
Climate-related disclosure
✓ Transition planning
☐ Public procurement
5. If relevant, briefly explain how the policy tool applies or is linked to multiple domains.
This Prudential Practice Guide (CPG 29) provides guidance to institutions that are regulated by the Australian Prudential Regulation Authority (APRA) on prudent practices in relation to climate change financial risk management and, in particular, aims to assist APRA-regulated institutions in complying with Prudential Standards CPS 220 Risk Management, SPS 220 Risk Management, CPS 510 Governance and SPS 510 Governance. CPG 229 discusses legal requirements from legislation, regulations or APRA's prudential standards, but does not itself create enforceable requirements. In relation to climate change disclosure, it notes that voluntary disclosure could be beneficial in enhancing transparency and giving confidence to the wider market in the approach to measuring and managing climate change risks. CPG 229 notes that APRA considers best practice for disclosures is the framework established by the Task Force on Climate-Related Disclosure – Recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures: Final Report (June 2017).
6. Select the category which best describes the author/issuer of the policy tool.
☐ Head of state and/or government
✓ Independent regulatory or supervisory body
□ Legislature
□ Judiciary
☐ Ministry/Department/Agency
☐ Other (Please describe)

7. Status of the policy tool
Approved, in force
o Approved, not yet in force
o Other (Please describe)
9. Year of (planned) entry into force or year of publication
<u>2021</u>
10. Does the policy tool have an end date?
No     No
∘ Yes
12. Briefly describe the policy tool's goal and/or purpose:
For example: The policy tool requires publicly listed companies to comply with the
recommendations of the Task Force for Climate Related Financial Disclosure or to explain the absence of such disclosures.
The object of CPG 229 is to support compliance with APRA's existing risk management and
governance requirements and provides guidance to assist an institution to manage climate risks.
APRA's mandate is to ensure that financial promises made by APRA-regulated institutions are met within a stable, efficient, and competitive financial system. APRA is seeking to ensure that APRA-
regulated institutions manage the risks and opportunities that may arise from a changing climate in
line with APRA's approach to other types of risks.
13. Name the authority(ies) responsible for overseeing implementation and/or enforcement. If not

• 1. Australian Prudential Regulation Authority (APRA)

applicable, leave blank.

o 2.
○ 3.
o 4.
o 5.
15. To provide contextual information, rate the capacity of Australian Prudential Regulation Authority (APRA) to undertake the policy tool's implementation and/or enforcement.
o 0- No Capacity (Please explain)
o 1- Low Capacity (Please explain)
o 2- Medium Capacity (Please explain)
o 3- High Capacity (Please explain)
Prefer not to answer
o Not Applicable

25. Which entities are targeted through this policy tool? Select all that apply.

Note: With regard to sectoral actors, in cases where mandatory and voluntary obligations are mixed (e.g., mandatory for one sector, voluntary for another), select "mandatory" as there will be further opportunity to clarify.

	Mandatory	Voluntary	Not targeted
1. Publicly-traded			
entities			
2. Private companies			
3. Financial institutions	<b>✓</b>		
4. Small and medium-			
sized enterprises			
5. State-owned			
companies			
6. Not-for-profit			
organizations			
7. Government			
agencies and/or			
departments			
(supranational)			
8. Government			
agencies and/or			
departments (national)			
9. Government			
agencies and/or			
departments (regional			
- e.g., state, province,			
region, metropolitan			
region)			
10. Government			
agencies and/or			
departments (local -			
e.g., county, district,			
municipality, city)			
11. Government			
agencies and/or			
departments			
(unspecified)			
12. Sectoral actors	$\checkmark$		
(e.g., healthcare,			
defense, utilities,			
education)			
13. Other			

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26. In cases where entities are targeted by sector, identify the sector to which the policy tool applies.

	Mandatory	Voluntary	Not applicable
All sectors			
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing			
Mining and quarrying			
Manufacturing			
Electricity, gas, steam, and air conditioning supply			
Water supply; sewerage; waste management and remediation activities			
Construction			
Wholesale and retail trade: repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles			
Transportation and storage			
Accommodation and food service activities			
Information and communication			
Financial and insurance activities			
Real estate activities			
Professional, scientific and technical activities			
Administrative and support service activities			
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security			
Education			
Human health and social work activities			
Arts, entertainment and recreation			
Other service activities			
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods-and services- producing activities of			

households for own		
use		
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies		

\_\_\_\_\_\_

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manactory.
Minimum number of apple to a (Fator min number of full time apple to a FTFs)
Minimum number of employees (Enter min number of full-time employees - FTEs)  Minimum revenue (Enter minimum revenue)
Minimum assets (Enter minimum assets)
Minimum contract value (Enter minimum contract value)
Entity is headquartered in the jurisdiction  Entities are subjected to disclosure or reporting requirements
28. Can entities for whom compliance with the policy tool is mandatory opt out of the obligation (e.g. comply or explain)?
∘ No
∘ Yes
30. Does the policy tool exclusively apply to entities' domestic operations, or does it also apply to entities' operations beyond the jurisdiction?
Operations within jurisdiction only
<ul><li>Operations beyond the jurisdiction</li></ul>
o Not applicable
31. What are the specific obligations and conditions for entities' operations beyond the jurisdiction? Please reference the relevant section/subsection/paragraph of the policy tool.
32. What are the sanctions for non-compliance? Select all that apply and describe in the text field.
✓ Monetary fine
Restriction on business activities
☐ Voiding or setting aside of contract

27. Describe the threshold criteria to identify entities for whom or instances in which compliance is

☐ Exclusion from government contracts
☐ Award of damages or compensation
Penalty for senior managers
Criminal penalties Imprisonment is a penalty for offences legislated under the Criminal Code, or for breaches of the Crimes Act.
□ Not specified
□ Not applicable (e.g. in cases of voluntary tools)
Other There are no sanctions for failure to comply with CPG 229 and no mandatory disclosure obligations. However, if climate change risks were not adequately managed and such failures resulted in a breach of applicable prudential standards or relevant legislation, then APRA has a range of enforcement powers including the power to give formal directions, agree enforceable undertakings, impose additional conditions on an institution's licence, issue infringement notices, directions to remove director/manager, civil penalties, disqualifications, criminal penalties, injunctions and the appointment of statutory managers.
33. Relative to other compliance activities required of entities in this jurisdiction, is the cost of compliance:
o Below average
o Average
o Above average
o Not applicable
Unknown or prefer not to answer
35. To provide contextual information, give a general assessment of the extent to which regulated entities have made compliance a priority.
o Below average
o Average
Above average
o Not applicable
Unknown or prefer not to answer

37. Have the climate-specific provisions in this instrument ever been enforced?
No (If relevant, explain)
o Yes
39. Are there monitoring systems in place to oversee the implementation and/or enforcement of the policy tool?
∘ No
● Yes
40. Describe the greathering contains in alone Discourse of great and a second
40. Describe the monitoring systems in place. Please reference the relevant section/subsection/paragraph of the policy tool where monitoring systems are set.
APRA conducted a voluntary self-assessment survey in March 2022 and published its results in August 2022, which was designed to provide insights into how APRA-regulated entities are aligning
their practices with the expectations in CPG 229.
https://web.archive.org/web/20240823063221/https://www.apra.gov.au/sites/default/files/2022-
08/Information%20paper%20-%20Climate%20risk%20self-assessment%20survey.pdf
A second survey was announced on 3 April 2024 but the survey results have not yet been released.
7. decema da vey vras announced on expin 202 . Sat the salvey results have not yet seem released.
41. Does the policy tool recommend or require periodic impact assessments?
∘ No
<ul><li>Recommended</li></ul>
∘ Required
42. Select the option that best describes the frequency of periodic impact assessments recommended
or required by the policy tool.
o 0-2 years

o 2-5 years
o 5-10 years
o 10 or more years
<ul><li>Not specified</li></ul>
○ Other
43. Does the policy tool recommend or require periodic reviews?
○ No
o Recommended
o Required
45. Does the policy tool include mechanisms for enhancing policy or regulatory coordination with
subnational governments (e.g. vertical coordination mechanisms such as appointing coordinating agencies, forming working groups, etc.)?
subnational governments (e.g. vertical coordination mechanisms such as appointing coordinating
subnational governments (e.g. vertical coordination mechanisms such as appointing coordinating agencies, forming working groups, etc.)?
subnational governments (e.g. vertical coordination mechanisms such as appointing coordinating agencies, forming working groups, etc.)?   No
subnational governments (e.g. vertical coordination mechanisms such as appointing coordinating agencies, forming working groups, etc.)?   No
subnational governments (e.g. vertical coordination mechanisms such as appointing coordinating agencies, forming working groups, etc.)?  No  Yes
subnational governments (e.g. vertical coordination mechanisms such as appointing coordinating agencies, forming working groups, etc.)?  No  Yes  47. Are there any government initiatives to enhance the capacity of targeted entities to implement or comply with the policy tool (e.g. industry working groups, outreach campaigns, education and
subnational governments (e.g. vertical coordination mechanisms such as appointing coordinating agencies, forming working groups, etc.)?  No  Yes  47. Are there any government initiatives to enhance the capacity of targeted entities to implement or comply with the policy tool (e.g. industry working groups, outreach campaigns, education and training, etc.)?
subnational governments (e.g. vertical coordination mechanisms such as appointing coordinating agencies, forming working groups, etc.)?  No  Yes  47. Are there any government initiatives to enhance the capacity of targeted entities to implement or comply with the policy tool (e.g. industry working groups, outreach campaigns, education and training, etc.)?  No

48. Describe initiatives for enhancing the capacity of targeted entities to implement or comply with the policy tool. Reference the relevant section/subsection/paragraph of the policy tool where capacity-building initiatives are established. If referencing new sources (i.e. not referenced in Question 3), provide a web-archived link to the source material.

APRA conducts a voluntary climate risk self-assessment survey. The first survey was completed in
2022 and the 2024 survey is underway.

omain-Specific Questions: Disclosure Questions	
Vhat is being disclosed?	

52. Are targeted entities recommended or required to disclose any of the following	owing climate-related
information? Select all that apply.	

	Recommended	Required	Neither recommended nor required
1. Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions			<b>Y</b>
2. GHG emissions offsets or removals			<b>\</b>
3. GHG emissions reduction targets			<b>&gt;</b>
4. Other climate- related targets			<b>&gt;</b>
5. Physical climate risk			$\checkmark$
6. Transition risk			<b>✓</b>
7. Transition plan			$\checkmark$
Other disclosures			

105. Are targeted entities recommended or required to disclose any other climate-related information? Select all that apply.

	Required	Recommended	Neither recommended nor required
1. Climate-related			✓ V
opportunities			
2. Remuneration			
based on achieving			
climate-related goals			
3. Taxonomies			<b>V</b>
4. Capital allocation			
and/or expenditure			
plans (in the context of			
climate change) 5. Due diligence			<b>✓</b>
			<b>✓</b>
6. Assumptions and Dependencies			
7. Data limitations of			<b>✓</b>
scenario analyses			
8. Financial			<b>✓</b>
implications of			
climate-related			
matters (e.g.,			
integration of climate-			
related disclosures			
into financial			
accounting standards)			<b>✓</b>
9. Stewardship (e.g., whether stewardship			
codes are in place,			
how entities vote in			
shareholder meetings,			
etc.)			
10. ESG			✓
methodologies and			
criteria (in the case of			
service providers)			
11. Asset planning or			<b>~</b>
ownership in the			
context of climate			
change 12. Sectoral			<b>✓</b>
investment policies			
13. Climate-related			<b>✓</b>
lobbying and/or policy			
engagement			
14. Locked-in			<b>✓</b>
emissions or			
information on			

emissive assets with				
long lifespans				
15. Dirty asset			<b>✓</b>	
divestiture				
16. Nature-related				
impacts				
17. Just transition			$\checkmark$	
indicators				
Standards, Frameworks, and Guidelines				

125. Does the policy tool require the use of or make reference to any of the following standards, frameworks, or guidelines? Select all that apply.

	Required	Referenced	Neither required nor referenced
1. IFRS S1			$\checkmark$
2. IFRS S2			✓
3. Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)			
4. GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard			
5. GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard			
6. CDP (formerly known as Climate Disclosure Project) reporting framework			
7. International Integrated Reporting Framework			
8. Global Reporting Initiative (GRI)			<b>&gt;</b>
9. Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB)			
10. European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS)			
11. Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD)			
12. Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF)			
13. Glasgow Financial Alliance for Net Zero (GFANZ)			
14. Other		✓	

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126. List any other standards, frameworks or guidelines integrated into or referred to within the policy tool. Please provide a web-archived link to each standard/framework/guideline listed.

TFCD Recommendations Technical Supplement: The use of scenario analysis in disclosure of climate-related risks and opportunities (June 2017).

 $\frac{\text{https://web.archive.org/web/20240820074706/https://assets.bbhub.io/company/sites/60/2020/10/FINAL-2017-TCFD-Report-11052018.pdf}{\text{AL-2017-TCFD-Report-11052018.pdf}}$ 

Financial Stability Board Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures, Implementing the Recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (June 2017). https://web.archive.org/web/20240820075019/https://assets.bbhub.io/company/sites/60/2021/07/2021-TCFD-Implementing\_Guidance.pdf

Climate Measurement Standard Initiative, Scenario analysis of climate-related physical risk for buildings and infrastructure: Climate science guidance (September 2020). https://web.archive.org/web/20240820075320/https://uploads-ssl.webflow.com/5f1bdaf710347301b0c01fd4/5f5c2f4dbab6710bcc21a93c\_CMSI%20-%20Climate %20Science%20Guidelines.pdf

Network for Greening the Financial System, Guide to climate scenario analysis for central banks and

supervisors (June 2020).
https://web.archive.org/web/20240820075451/https://www.ngfs.net/sites/default/files/medias/docum
ents/ngfs_guide_scenario_analysis_final.pdf
Additional Important Information
128. Note any additional important information about the contribution of the policy tool to net zero alignment not captured in the above questions. If referencing new sources (i.e. not referenced in Question 3), provide a web-archived link to the source material.

Domain-Specific Questions: Transition Planning Questions		
Disclosure of Plans and Targets		
132. Are targeted entities recommended or required to publicly disclose climate-related targets or transition plans?		
∘ No		
∘ Recommended		
o Required		
Targets		
135. Does the policy tool recommend or require targeted entities to have or develop climate-related targets?		
∘ No		
∘ Recommended		
○ Required		
Transition Plans		
164. Does the policy tool recommend or require targeted entities to have or develop a transition plan?		
∘ No		
∘ Recommended		
∘ Required		

Monitorii	ng, Oversigh	t, and Implemei	ntation		

176. Does the policy tool recommend or require entities undertake any of the following with regard to monitoring, oversight, and implementation? Select all that apply.

	Recommended	Required	No
Monitor progress in implementing their			
transition plan			
Develop financial			
plans for the implementation of			
their transition plan			
Integrate climate-		П	
related matters into			
their financial			
accounting			
Incorporate climate			
change considerations			
into their investment			
decision making			
and/or asset planning			
Incorporate climate			
change considerations			
into their capital			
allocation and/or			
expenditure plans			
Any other mechanisms			
for enhancing the achievement of			
targets and/or the			
implementation of			
transition plans			
Engagement, Lobbying,	and Governance		
	and coreniance		

184. Does the policy tool recommend or require targeted entities align any of the follow	'ing
engagement and/or governance practices with their targets and/or transition plans?	

		1	1	
	Recommended	Required	No	
Value chain				
engagement				
Investor engagement				
Consumer				
engagement				
Policy engagement				
and lobbying practices				
Corporate governance				
structure for transition				
and verification				
Climate-related				
financial incentives for				
employees and board				
members				
185. Does the policy tool	recommend or require tar	geted entities to disclose	how they have used due	
diligence and/or stewards	ship to achieve their targe	ets and/or implement their	transition plans?	
∘ No				
∘ Recommended				
o Required				
Standards, Frameworks, and Guidelines				

194. Does the policy tool require the use of or make reference to any of the following standards, frameworks, or guidelines? Select all that apply.

	Required	Referenced	Neither required nor
			referenced
IFRS S1			
IFRS S2			
Task Force on Climate-related			
Financial Disclosures (TCFD)			
CDP (formerly known as Climate Disclosure Project) Technical Note: Reporting on Climate Transition Plans			
International Integrated Reporting Framework			
Global Reporting Initiative (GRI)			
Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB)			
Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi)			
Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) Net Zero Standard			
European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS)			
Other			
Additional Important Information			

197. Note any additional important information about the contribution of the policy tool to net zero alignment not captured in the above questions. If referencing new sources (i.e. not referenced in Question 3), provide a web-archived link to the source material.

## Policy Tool Name: Commonwealth Procurement Rules

htt	Source material link(s): :ps://web.archive.org/web/20240823021411/https://www.finance.gov.au/government/procurement ommonwealth-procurement-rules
4.	Which of the following governance domains does this policy tool relate to? Select all that apply.
	Climate-related disclosure
	Transition planning
<b>✓</b>	Public procurement
6.	Select the category which best describes the author/issuer of the policy tool.
	Head of state and/or government
	Independent regulatory or supervisory body
	Legislature
	Judiciary
<b>✓</b>	Ministry/Department/Agency
	Other (Please describe)
7	Status of the policy tool
	Approved, in force
	Approved, not yet in force
	Other (Please describe)
	`
9.	Year of (planned) entry into force or year of publication
<u>20</u>	<u>24</u>

10. Does the policy tool have an end date?
No     No
∘ Yes
12. Briefly describe the policy tool's goal and/or purpose:
For example: The policy tool requires publicly listed companies to comply with the recommendations of the Task Force for Climate Related Financial Disclosure or to explain the absence of such disclosures.
The CPRs require officials from non-corporate Commonwealth entities and prescribed corporate Commonwealth entities to comply with the CPRs when performing duties related to procurement. In relation to climate change, the CPRs requires the officials to consider environmental sustainability including energy efficiency, climate change impact, environmental impact, circularity of the goods and services and use of recycled materials during procurement. This CPRs is issued under s 105B(1) of the Public Governance, Performance and Accountability Act 2014 (PGPA Act).
Link for the PGPA Act:  https://web.archive.org/web/20240815032653/https://www.legislation.gov.au/C2013A00123/latest/text
13. Name the authority(ies) responsible for overseeing implementation and/or enforcement. If not applicable, leave blank.
∘ 1.
○ 2.
∘ 3.
o <b>4</b> .
o 5.

25. Which entities are targeted through this policy tool? Select all that apply.

Note: With regard to sectoral actors, in cases where mandatory and voluntary obligations are mixed (e.g., mandatory for one sector, voluntary for another), select "mandatory" as there will be further opportunity to clarify.

	Mandatory	Voluntary	Not targeted
1. Publicly-traded			✓
entities			
2. Private companies			
3. Financial institutions			
4. Small and medium-			✓
sized enterprises			
5. State-owned	<b>✓</b>		
companies			
6. Not-for-profit			✓
organizations			
7. Government			✓
agencies and/or			
departments			
(supranational)			
8. Government			
agencies and/or			
departments (national)			
9. Government			<b>✓</b>
agencies and/or			
departments (regional			
- e.g., state, province,			
region, metropolitan			
region)	_		
10. Government			$\checkmark$
agencies and/or			
departments (local -			
e.g., county, district,			
municipality, city)			
11. Government			$\checkmark$
agencies and/or			
departments			
(unspecified)			
12. Sectoral actors			$\checkmark$
(e.g., healthcare,			
defense, utilities,			
education)	_	_	
13. Other			

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## 27. Describe the threshold criteria to identify entities for whom or instances in which compliance is mandatory.

	State-owned companies	Government agencies and/or departments (national)
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Entity		
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Entiti	There are no threshold criteria, the CPRs	There are no threshold criteria, the CPRs
es are	designate the entities who are covered by	designate the entities who are covered by
subje cted	the rules, all Department of State, executive agencies or statutory agencies	the rules, all Department of State, executive agencies or statutory agencies
to	that are under the direct policy control of	that are under the direct policy control of
disclo	the Australian Government. And the	the Australian Government. And the
sure	corporate Commonwealth entities listed in s	corporate Commonwealth entities listed in s
or	30 of the Public Governance, Performance	30 of the Public Governance, Performance
report	and Accountability Rules 2014 (PGPA Rule).	and Accountability Rules 2014 (PGPA Rule).
ing	(Link for the PGPA	(Link for the PGPA
requir	Rule:https://web.archive.org/web/20240815	Rule:https://web.archive.org/web/20240815
emen ts	021109/https://www.legislation.gov.au/F20 14L00911/latest/text	021109/https://www.legislation.gov.au/F20 14L00911/latest/text
● No · Yes		
entities'	s the policy tool exclusively apply to entities' do operations beyond the jurisdiction?	mestic operations, or does it also apply to
·	ations within jurisdiction only	
•	tions beyond the jurisdiction	
∘ Not ap 	oplicable 	
32. Who	at are the sanctions for non-compliance? Select	all that apply and describe in the text field.
□ Mone	tary fine	
	ction on husiness activities	

□ Voiding or setting aside of contract
☐ Exclusion from government contracts
☐ Award of damages or compensation
Penalty for senior managers No civil or criminal penalties apply under the PGPA Act for a breach of any of these duties. However, employment-related sanctions (for example, under the Public Service Act or Parliamentary Service Act) may result from a breach of these duties in particular circumstances such as administrative sanctions, termination of employment (section 32 of the PGPA Act)
☐ Criminal penalties
□ Not specified
□ Not applicable (e.g. in cases of voluntary tools)
□ Other
33. Relative to other compliance activities required of entities in this jurisdiction, is the cost of compliance:
o Below average
Average
o Above average
o Not applicable
o Unknown or prefer not to answer
34. Provide supplemental explanation of your assessment of the associated costs of compliance. If referencing new sources (i.e. not referenced in Question 3), provide a web-archived link to the source material.
Compliance with the requirements may come at a cost to participants to procurement processes however it is difficult to assess costs associated with procurement processes.
35. To provide contextual information, give a general assessment of the extent to which regulated

entities have made compliance a priority.

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o Below average
Average
Above average
o Not applicable
o Unknown or prefer not to answer
36. Provide supplemental explanation of your priority assessment. If referencing new sources (i.e. not referenced in Question 3), provide a web-archived link to the source material.
If entities want to participate in the procurement process, they need to comply.
Once an entity provides goods and services, they need to comply with the rules and report their compliance.
Section 2.3 provides that _ Non-corporate Commonwealth entities must report non-compliance with the rules of the CPRs through the Commonwealth's compliance reporting process. The term 'should' indicates good practice
37. Have the climate-specific provisions in this instrument ever been enforced?
No (If relevant, explain)
∘ Yes
39. Are there monitoring systems in place to oversee the implementation and/or enforcement of the policy tool?
○ No
● Yes

40. Describe the monitoring systems in place. Please reference the relevant section/subsection/paragraph of the policy tool where monitoring systems are set.

CPRs refer to the AusTender system at 7.6 and 7.7. AusTender is the system used to enable relevant entities to meet their publishing obligations under the CPRs. It also enables relevant entities to monitor and review their AusTender-based procurements, including approaches to market, publication of contracts, and amendments to contracts.

It is up to the relevant entities to monitor themselves for compliance with the CPRs.
41. Does the policy tool recommend or require periodic impact assessments?
No     No
o Recommended
o Required
43. Does the policy tool recommend or require periodic reviews?
○ No
o Recommended
Required
44. Select the option that best describes the frequency of the recommended or required periodic reviews.
● 0-2 years
o 2-5 years
o 5-10 years
o 10 or more years
<ul> <li>Not specified</li> </ul>
o Other

subnational governments (e.g. vertical coordination mechanisms such as appointing coordinating agencies, forming working groups, etc.)?
No     No
∘ Yes
47. Are there any government initiatives to enhance the capacity of targeted entities to implement or comply with the policy tool (e.g. industry working groups, outreach campaigns, education and training, etc.)?
No     No
o Yes
Additional Important Information
197. Note any additional important information about the contribution of the policy tool to net zero alignment not captured in the above questions. If referencing new sources (i.e. not referenced in Question 3), provide a web-archived link to the source material.
<u>None</u>

45. Does the policy tool include mechanisms for enhancing policy or regulatory coordination with

Domain-Specific Questions: Public Procurement Questions
200. Does the policy tool allow, recommend, or require the alignment of public procurement spending with national and/or subnational climate targets?
∘ No
o Allowed and/or recommended
Required
201. Describe the obligation to align public procurement spending with national and/or subnational climate targets, referencing the relevant section/subsection/paragraph of the policy tool.
Under 4.5, the CPRs obliges the official to consider the environmental sustainability of the proposed goods and services (such as energy efficiency, climate change impact, environmental impact, circularity of the goods and services and use of recycled materials). In doing so, the entities are
required to consider the Australian Government's Sustainable Procurement Guide (SPG) where there is opportunity for increased environmental sustainability. Link to the
SPG:https://web.archive.org/web/20240815054155/https://www.dcceew.gov.au/environment/protection/waste/sustainable-procurement/sustainable-procurement-guide . The SPG requires the relevant
entities to check if their procurement contribute to its entity's or whole-of-government objectives and targets for environmental sustainability (page 19 of the SPG).

202. Does the policy tool set targets in relation to climate-aligned procurement? Select all that apply.

	Allowed/recommended	Required	Not applicable
A minimum percentage of tenders/contracts which must include climate-related criteria			
A minimum number of climate-related criteria to be included in purchases/tenders			
A minimum value of procurement spend which must include climate-related criteria			
A maximum amount of greenhouse gas emissions associated with tenders/contracts (i.e. a carbon ceiling/envelope)			
Targets for the reduction of fossil fuel energy consumption associated with tenders/contracts			
Targets for the procurement of products which have a third-party sustainability certification/ ecolabel/ voluntary sustainability standard			<b>∀</b>
Other (Please describe and reference the section/subsection/paragraph of the policy tool relevant to other climate-aligned procurement targets)			
Other Text:			
Procurement Cycle			

204. Does the policy tool make recommendations or allowances or set requirements related to climate change mitigation at the procurement planning stage? Select all that apply.

	Allowed/	Required	Not applicable
	recommended		
Procuring entities			
consider climate			
change mitigation			
and/or GHG emissions			
reductions goals when			
defining their			
procurement needs			
Procuring entities have			<b>✓</b>
a strategy, plan, or			
policy regarding the			
alignment of			
procurement practices			
with climate objectives			
Procuring entities set			$\checkmark$
aside a portion of their			
procurement budgets			
for climate-aligned			
procurement			
Procuring entities			$\checkmark$
include emissions from			
procurement in their			
carbon budget			
Procuring entities			
follow guidance on			
calculating			
procurement-related			
emissions			
Procuring entities			
inform and/or consult			
with market actors in			
advance of publishing			
the formal call for			
tenders, in relation to			
climate considerations			
(i.e. pre-procurement			
consultation,			
engagement, or			
dialogue)			
Other allowances,			<b>✓</b>
recommendations or			
requirements related			
to climate change			
emissions at the			
requirements related to climate change mitigation or GHG			

205. To which of the following do climate change mitigation and/or GHG emission reduction goals apply with regard to the definition of procurement needs? Select all that apply.  Goods
Services
□ Works
□ WOIKS
206. Describe the obligation for procuring entities to consider climate change mitigation and/or GHG emissions reductions goals when defining their procurement needs, referencing the relevant section/subsection/paragraph of the policy tool.
As mentioned above in Q2.201, Under 4.5, the CPRs obliges the official to consider the environmental sustainability of the proposed goods and services (such as energy efficiency, climate change impact, environmental impact, circularity of the goods and services and use of recycled materials). In doing so, the entities are required to consider the Australian Government's Sustainable Procurement Guide (SPG) where there is opportunity for increased environmental sustainability. In accordance with the SPG, it recommends the entities to include in its Approach to market documentation (ATM) and contract the Key Performance Indicator (KPIs). One of the KPIs is Reduction of greenhouse gas emissions (GHG). (please refer to page 23 of the SPG).
Please note that the SPG did not mention a specific goal imposing on all entities, rather, it requires the entities to meet its own goals within the entity.
Life-cycle or Whole-life Costing
217. Does the policy tool recommend or require the use of life-cycle costing or whole-life costing to capture climate-related impacts (e.g. energy or fuel consumption, monetized emissions or other environmental costs, end-of-life costs, etc)?
○ No
Allow and/or recommend
∘ Require

218. Describe the obligation to use life-cycle costing or whole-life costing to capture climate-related impacts, referencing the relevant section/subsection/paragraph of the policy tool.
219. Does the allowance, recommendation, and/or requirement to apply life-cycle costing or whole-
life costing only apply to certain types of contract/tender?
No     No
• Yes (Describe and reference the relevant section/subsection/paragraph of the policy tool)
220. Does the policy tool allow, recommend, or require a methodology or tool for calculating life-cycle/whole-life costs? If so, describe and reference the relevant section/subsection/paragraph of the policy tool.
∘ No
Allow/recommend
o Require
Tendering or Solicitation Stage

222. Does the policy tool make allowances, recommendations or set requirements at the tendering or solicitation stage? Select all that apply.

	Allowed/recommended	Required	Not applicable
Exclusion or debarment grounds			
based on compliance			
with climate			
obligations			
Qualification or			
selection criteria			
related to climate			
change	П	<b>✓</b>	
Including climate or environmental			
considerations when			
calculating value for			
money, including			
through the use of life-			
cycle or whole-life			
costing			
Technical			
specifications (e.g.			
setting minimum levels of energy efficiency or			
maximum product			
carbon emissions)			
Contract award	<b>✓</b>		
criteria or value for			
money evaluation			
frameworks (e.g.			
minimum			
scores/performance levels under climate-			
related criteria,			
preferences for climate			
or sustainable			
products)			
Other procurement			
stage allowances,			
recommendations or			
requirements			
Qualification or Selection Criteria			

228. Which of the following do the qualification or selection criteria relate to? Select all that apply.
□ Previous experience related to climate-relevant aspects of the contract
Existence of net zero targets or commitments
□ Record of climate-related disclosures
Climate-related transition plan in place
$\square$ Staff training or qualifications linked to climate change mitigation and/or sustainability
□ Corporate systems or certifications linked to climate change and/or sustainability
□ Environmental and/or risk-based due diligence procedures
□ Corporate systems or certifications linked to climate change and/or sustainability (e.g. an environmental management system or supply chain management system)
□ Participation in national or international climate initiatives (e.g.: Race to Zero, SBTi, CDP)
□ Other
229. Does the policy tool make further specifications about net zero targets? Select all that apply.
□ Scope of GHG emissions for targets
□ Requires interim targets
$\square$ A baseline year from which progress is measured
□ A timeframe for targets (e.g. by 2040)
□ Targets covering non-carbon GHG emissions
□ Restrictions on the use of offsets

238. Describe how climate-related transition plans are set as a part of qualification of selection criteria, referencing the relevant section/subsection/paragraph of the policy tool.

SPG recommends that the criteria should be weighted, leaving room for improvement over the life of the procurement. Some examples including 'setting an amount of carbon emissions produced during manufacturing and operation'. This might not be completely resonate the notion of 'climate-related' transition plan in place, however, considering the flexibility of setting the criteria SPG recommends, transition plan can be included.

Life-cycle costing or whole-life costing
Life-cycle costing of whole-life costing
241. Describe how life-cycle costing or whole-life costing is allowed, recommended, or required at the tendering or solicitation stage, referencing the relevant section/subsection/paragraph of the policy tool.
4.6 of the CPRs requires the relevant entities must consider the Whole-of-life costs. However, the
CPRs itself does not include cost to capture climate-related impacts to the whole-of-life costs.  However, as the CPRs obliges the official to consider the environmental sustainability of the proposed
goods and services (such as energy efficiency, climate change impact, environmental impact, circularity of the goods and services and use of recycled materials). In doing so, the entities are
required to consider the Australian Government's Sustainable Procurement Guide (SPG) where there is appartually under 4.5. The SPC itself recommends
<u>is opportunity for increased environmental sustainability under 4.5. The SPG itself recommends</u> <u>officials to take into account the whole-of-life cost, which includes environmental costs. (please refer</u>
to page 21 and page 22 of the SPG)
Contract Award Criteria
Contract Performance
249. Does the policy tool make allowances, recommendations or set requirements at the contract performance stage (e.g. contract clauses, key performance indicators or conditions which must be included to monitor and report on emissions or other metrics)?
∘ No
Allowed and/or recommended
o Required

250. Describe the recommendations, allowances, and/or requirements set at the contract performance stage, referencing the relevant section/subsection/paragraph of the policy tool.

<u>Page 25 of the SPG recommends that the officials should consider how the evaluation criteria should be captured in the contract. For example:</u>

- <u>-leaving room for improvement and/or innovation over the life of the procurement if over multiple years</u>
- -if appropriate, ensuring there are clauses to allow opportunities for updating/negotiating the environmentally sustainable outcomes throughout the term of the contract if over multiple years -managing them throughout the entire term of the contract,
- <u>-reporting against criteria in the contract management phase</u>

Page 29 of the SPG says 'Any standards and specifications, KPIs and compliance measures identified in the ATM must be reflected in the contract and monitored throughout the contract's life. It recommends the following example KPTs

- -Identify optimal percentage of recycled content
- -Extending standard useful life of good
- -Tonnes of waste diverted from landfill
- -CO2 reduced or avoided

COZ Teddeca of avoided
-Continuous improvement in energy star ratings
-Continuous improvement in water efficiency
Monitoring and Reporting
252. Does the policy tool include allowances, recommendations or requirements to monitor and/or report upon climate-aligned procurement?
o No
Allowed and/or recommended
o Allowed driagor recommended
<ul><li>Required</li></ul>

253. Does the policy tool specify the entity responsible for monitoring and reporting?

No

o Yes (Describe and reference the relevant section/subsection/paragraph of the policy tool)
254. Are targeted entities recommended or required to monitor and/or report any of the following data? Select all that apply.
Adoption of a climate-aligned and/or environmentally sustainable procurement plan or policy
$\hfill\square$ Staff training related to climate-aligned and/or environmentally sustainable procurement
□ Number of tenders/contracts which include climate-related criteria
□ Value of tenders/contracts which include climate-related criteria
Content of climate-related criteria
□ Level of ambition of climate-related criteria
□ Reasons for not including climate-related criteria in tenders
Market response to climate-related criteria (e.g. number of tenders rejected, average or lowest/highest score awarded, feedback received)
Outcome of tenders in which climate-related criteria are applied (e.g. impact on award decision, costs, or other factors)
☐ Audits of contractors' compliance with climate-related criteria during contract performance
☐ Climate impact or outcomes of tenders/contracts
□ Other
258. Is it allowed, recommended or required that monitoring and reporting data be published?
∘ No
Allowed and/or recommended
o Required
250 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
259. Is there a central publication point?
No     No
<ul> <li>Yes (Describe and reference the relevant section/subsection/paragraph of the policy tool)</li> </ul>

262. Does the policy tool require the use of or make reference to any of the following standards, frameworks, or guidelines? Select all that apply.

	Required	Referenced	Neither required nor referenced
1. Paris Agreement			
2. The jurisdiction's			
Nationally Determined			
Contribution (NDC)			
3. IFRS S1			
4. IFRS S2			
5. Task Force on Climate-			
related Financial Disclosures			
(TCFD)			
6. GHG Protocol Corporate			
Accounting and Reporting			
Standard			
7. GHG Protocol Corporate			
Value Chain (Scope 3)			
Accounting and Reporting			
Standard			
8. CDP (formerly known as			
Climate Disclosure Project)			
reporting framework			
9. Science Based Targets			
initiative (SBTi)			
10. Science Based Targets			
initiative (SBTi) Net Zero Standard			
11. United Nations			
Sustainable Development			
Goals (SDGs)			
12. ISO 20400 Sustainable			
Procurement			
13. EU Green Public		✓	
Procurement criteria and			_
guidance			
14. UNEP Sustainable Public			
Procurement			
Implementation Guidelines			
15. OECD MAPS -			
Supplementary Module on			
Sustainable Public			
Procurement			
16. Asian Development			
Bank Guidelines for			
Sustainable Procurement			
17. African Development			
Bank Sustainable Public			
Procurement Guidance Note			

18. Inter-American				
Development Bank Green				
Procurement Guidelines				
19. EDBR Project				
Requirements/Environmental				
and Social Action Plan				
20. World Bank				
Environmental and Social				
Framework				
21. Other				
Additional Important Information				

265. Note any additional important information about the contribution of the policy tool to net zero alignment not captured in the above questions. If referencing new sources (i.e. not referenced in Question 3), provide a web-archived link to the source material.

## Policy Tool Name: National Electric Vehicle Strategy

3. Source material link(s): https://web.archive.org/web/20240823081817/https://www.dcceew.gov.au/sites/default/files/documents/national-electric-vehicle-strategy
4. Which of the following governance domains does this policy tool relate to? Select all that apply.
☐ Climate-related disclosure
✓ Transition planning
✓ Public procurement
5. If relevant, briefly explain how the policy tool applies or is linked to multiple domains.
The National Electric Vehicle Strategy outlines multiple strategies to increase the uptake and use of electric vehicles, including encouraging national consistency around applicable standards (for example, with respect to signage, charging infrastructure and safety), aligning reporting and sharing of vehicle and infrastructure related data (Transition Planning) and government fleet procurement (Procurement), and foreshadowing a fuel efficiency standard.
6. Select the category which best describes the author/issuer of the policy tool.
☐ Head of state and/or government
☐ Independent regulatory or supervisory body
□ Legislature
□ Judiciary
✓ Ministry/Department/Agency
☐ Other (Please describe)
7. Status of the policy tool
o Approved, in force
o Approved, not yet in force

• Other (Please describe) The National Electric Vehicle Strategy is a high level, forward looking
strategy document released by the Federal government, but does not impose any obligations or formally implement any measures.
iormally implement dry medsures.
9. Year of (planned) entry into force or year of publication
<u>2023</u>
10. Does the policy tool have an end date?
No
o Yes
12. Briefly describe the policy tool's goal and/or purpose:
For example: The policy tool requires publicly listed companies to comply with the recommendations of the Task Force for Climate Related Financial Disclosure or to explain the absence of such disclosures.
Increase the update of EVs to reduce emissions and improve the wellbeing of Australians with a focus on light passenger and light commercial vehicles. The objectives are: (1) increase supply and affordable and accessible EVs, (2) establish the resources, systems and infrastructure to enable rapid EV uptake and (3) encourage increase in EV demand.
13. Name the authority(ies) responsible for overseeing implementation and/or enforcement. If not applicable, leave blank.
1. <u>Australian Federal Government</u>
o 2.
∘ 3.
o <b>4</b> .
o 5.

15. To provide contextual information, rate the capacity of Australian Federal Government to undertake the policy tool's implementation and/or enforcement.
o 0- No Capacity (Please explain)
• 1- Low Capacity (Please explain) As the policy is merely a strategy document, it does not impose any obligations or formally implement any initiatives. The Federal government has released the strategy and can put forward legislation to implement the strategy to the extent within Commonwealth powers, however large parts of the strategy include working with State governments for consistency of approach across the nation.
o 2- Medium Capacity (Please explain)
o 3- High Capacity (Please explain)
o Prefer not to answer
o Not Applicable

25. Which entities are targeted through this policy tool? Select all that apply.

Note: With regard to sectoral actors, in cases where mandatory and voluntary obligations are mixed (e.g., mandatory for one sector, voluntary for another), select "mandatory" as there will be further opportunity to clarify.

	Mandatory	Voluntary	Not targeted
1. Publicly-traded		<b>✓</b>	
entities			
2. Private companies			
3. Financial institutions			
4. Small and medium-		<b>✓</b>	
sized enterprises			
5. State-owned			
companies			
6. Not-for-profit		$\checkmark$	
organizations			
7. Government		<b>✓</b>	
agencies and/or			
departments			
(supranational)			
8. Government		<b>✓</b>	
agencies and/or			
departments (national)			
9. Government		<b>✓</b>	
agencies and/or			
departments (regional			
- e.g., state, province,			
region, metropolitan			
region)			
10. Government			
agencies and/or			
departments (local -			
e.g., county, district,			
municipality, city)			
11. Government			
agencies and/or			
departments			
(unspecified)			
12. Sectoral actors		<b>✓</b>	
(e.g., healthcare,			
defense, utilities,			
education)			
13. Other			

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26. In cases where entities are targeted by sector, identify the sector to which the policy tool applies.

	Mandatory	Voluntary	Not applicable
All sectors		✓	
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing			
Mining and quarrying			
Manufacturing			
Electricity, gas, steam, and air conditioning supply			
Water supply; sewerage; waste management and remediation activities			
Construction			
Wholesale and retail trade: repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles			
Transportation and storage			
Accommodation and food service activities			
Information and communication			
Financial and insurance activities			
Real estate activities			
Professional, scientific and technical activities			
Administrative and support service activities			
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security			
Education			
Human health and social work activities			
Arts, entertainment and recreation			
Other service activities			
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods-and services- producing activities of			

households for own use			
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies			
28. Can entities for whom comply or explain)?	compliance with the poli	cy tool is mandatory opt o	out of the obligation (e.g.
∘ No			
∘ Yes			
30. Does the policy tool exentities' operations beyon		s' domestic operations, or	does it also apply to
Operations within jurisa	diction only		
o Operations beyond the	jurisdiction		
o Not applicable			
22 What are the capetion	ac tar nan camplianca/ 5/		Scribe in the text held.
32. What are the sanction	ns for non-compliance? Se	elect all that apply and de	
☐ Monetary fine		eiect all that apply and ae	
☐ Monetary fine ☐ Restriction on business	activities	eiect all that apply and ae	
<ul><li>☐ Monetary fine</li><li>☐ Restriction on business</li><li>☐ Voiding or setting aside</li></ul>	activities e of contract	eiect all that apply and ae	
<ul> <li>☐ Monetary fine</li> <li>☐ Restriction on business</li> <li>☐ Voiding or setting aside</li> <li>☐ Exclusion from government</li> </ul>	activities e of contract nent contracts	eiect all that apply and ae	
<ul> <li>☐ Monetary fine</li> <li>☐ Restriction on business</li> <li>☐ Voiding or setting aside</li> <li>☐ Exclusion from governm</li> <li>☐ Award of damages or of</li> </ul>	activities e of contract nent contracts compensation	eiect all that apply and ae	
<ul> <li>☐ Monetary fine</li> <li>☐ Restriction on business</li> <li>☐ Voiding or setting aside</li> <li>☐ Exclusion from governm</li> <li>☐ Award of damages or o</li> <li>☐ Penalty for senior mane</li> </ul>	activities e of contract nent contracts compensation	eiect all that apply and ae	
<ul> <li>☐ Monetary fine</li> <li>☐ Restriction on business</li> <li>☐ Voiding or setting aside</li> <li>☐ Exclusion from governm</li> <li>☐ Award of damages or of</li> <li>☐ Penalty for senior mane</li> <li>☐ Criminal penalties</li> </ul>	activities e of contract nent contracts compensation	eiect all that apply and ae	
<ul> <li>☐ Monetary fine</li> <li>☐ Restriction on business</li> <li>☐ Voiding or setting aside</li> <li>☐ Exclusion from governm</li> <li>☐ Award of damages or of</li> <li>☐ Penalty for senior mane</li> <li>☐ Criminal penalties</li> <li>☐ Not specified</li> </ul>	activities e of contract nent contracts compensation agers	elect all that apply and de	
<ul> <li>☐ Monetary fine</li> <li>☐ Restriction on business</li> <li>☐ Voiding or setting aside</li> <li>☐ Exclusion from governm</li> <li>☐ Award of damages or one</li> </ul>	activities e of contract nent contracts compensation	eiect all that apply and ae	
<ul> <li>☐ Monetary fine</li> <li>☐ Restriction on business</li> <li>☐ Voiding or setting aside</li> <li>☐ Exclusion from governm</li> <li>☐ Award of damages or of</li> <li>☐ Penalty for senior mane</li> <li>☐ Criminal penalties</li> </ul>	activities e of contract nent contracts compensation agers	elect all that apply and de	

33. Relative to other compliance activities required of entities in this jurisdiction, is the cost of compliance:
o Below average
o Average
<ul> <li>Above average</li> </ul>
Not applicable
o Unknown or prefer not to answer
35. To provide contextual information, give a general assessment of the extent to which regulated entities have made compliance a priority.
o Below average
o Average
o Above average
Not applicable
o Unknown or prefer not to answer
37. Have the climate-specific provisions in this instrument ever been enforced?
<ul><li>No (If relevant, explain)</li></ul>
o Yes
39. Are there monitoring systems in place to oversee the implementation and/or enforcement of the policy tool?
No     No
o Yes

41. Does the policy tool recommend or require periodic impact assessments?
No     No
∘ Recommended
○ Required
43. Does the policy tool recommend or require periodic reviews?
o No
Recommended
o Required
44. Select the option that best describes the frequency of the recommended or required periodic reviews.
o 0-2 years
● 2-5 years
o 5-10 years
o 10 or more years
○ Not specified
○ Other
45. Does the policy tool include mechanisms for enhancing policy or regulatory coordination with subnational governments (e.g. vertical coordination mechanisms such as appointing coordinating agencies, forming working groups, etc.)?
∘ No
● Yes

46. Describe the mechanisms for enhancing regulatory coordination with subnational governments. Reference the relevant section/subsection/paragraph of the policy tool where mechanisms for coordination with subnational governments are set.
Recognising the importance of Commonwealth, state and territory collaboration, the Strategy will be overseen by a cross-jurisdictional working group to ensure national collaboration continues. The group will work in partnership with the Electric Vehicle Grid Integration Working Group and other working groups supporting the Energy and Climate Change Ministerial Committee, Infrastructure and Transport Ministers, and Building Ministers. Progress against outcomes will be reported via annual updates, including in existing Commonwealth reports and statements, such as Australia's annual emissions projections and the Minister for Climate Change and Energy's annual statement to Parliament. A comprehensive and in-depth review of the Strategy will be undertaken in 2026.
47. Are there any government initiatives to enhance the capacity of targeted entities to implement or comply with the policy tool (e.g. industry working groups, outreach campaigns, education and craining, etc.)?
o No
Yes
48. Describe initiatives for enhancing the capacity of targeted entities to implement or comply with
10. Describe initiatives for crimationing the capacity of targeted criticies to implement of comply with

48. Describe initiatives for enhancing the capacity of targeted entities to implement or comply with the policy tool. Reference the relevant section/subsection/paragraph of the policy tool where capacity-building initiatives are established. If referencing new sources (i.e. not referenced in Question 3), provide a web-archived link to the source material.

States and territories in Australia are supporting the installation of charging infrastructure across urban and regional areas. For example, the New South Wales Government has developed a master plan map to help to plan future NSW public EV fast charging stations and support industry and planners in finding ideal locations for public fast charging stations.

The Australia Government has also cut taxes on electric cars through the Electric Car Discount, which removes the 5 percent import tariff on eligible electric cars and where the car is used to provide a fringe benefit. But note the Electric Car Discount only applies to EVs priced below the Luxy Car Tax threshold for fuel efficient vehicles. For example, the South Australian Government is offering \$3,000 subsidies for the first 7,000 eligible new battery electric and hydrogen fuel cell vehicles registered in South Australia from 28 October 2021.

Domain-Specific Questions: Transition Planning Questions
Disclosure of Plans and Targets
132. Are targeted entities recommended or required to publicly disclose climate-related targets or transition plans?
No     No
o Recommended
o Required
Targets
135. Does the policy tool recommend or require targeted entities to have or develop climate-related targets?
No     No
o Recommended
o Required
Transition Plans
164. Does the policy tool recommend or require targeted entities to have or develop a transition plan?
No     No
∘ Recommended
o Required

Monitoring, Ove	ersight, and Implem	entation	

176. Does the policy tool recommend or require entities undertake any of the following with regard to monitoring, oversight, and implementation? Select all that apply.

	Recommended	Required	No
Monitor progress in			$\checkmark$
implementing their			
transition plan			
Develop financial			<b>⊘</b>
plans for the			
implementation of			
their transition plan			
Integrate climate-			✓
related matters into			
their financial			
accounting			
Incorporate climate			<b>✓</b>
change considerations			
into their investment			
decision making			
and/or asset planning			<b>✓</b>
Incorporate climate			
change considerations into their capital			
allocation and/or			
expenditure plans			
Any other mechanisms			
for enhancing the			
achievement of			
targets and/or the			
implementation of			
transition plans			
Engagement, Lobbying,	and Governance		

184. Does the policy tool recommend or require targeted entities align any of the follow	'ing
engagement and/or governance practices with their targets and/or transition plans?	

	Recommended	Required	No		
Value chain					
engagement					
Investor engagement			$\checkmark$		
Consumer					
engagement					
Policy engagement					
and lobbying practices					
Corporate governance					
structure for transition					
and verification					
Climate-related			$ \checkmark $		
financial incentives for					
employees and board					
members					
185. Does the policy tool recommend or require targeted entities to disclose how they have used due diligence and/or stewardship to achieve their targets and/or implement their transition plans?					
No					
o Recommended					
o Required					
Standards, Frameworks, and Guidelines					

194. Does the policy tool require the use of or make reference to any of the following standards, frameworks, or guidelines? Select all that apply.

	Required	Referenced	Neither required nor referenced
IFRS S1			$\checkmark$
IFRS S2			
Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)			
CDP (formerly known as Climate Disclosure Project) Technical Note: Reporting on Climate Transition Plans			
International Integrated Reporting Framework			
Global Reporting Initiative (GRI)			<b>Y</b>
Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB)			$\checkmark$
Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi)			<b>Y</b>
Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) Net Zero Standard			
European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS)			
Other			

195. List any other standards, frameworks or guidelines required by or referred to within the policy tool. Please provide a web-archived link to each standard/framework/guideline listed.

The New Vehicle Efficiency Standard is referenced to in the policy tool, but it has not come into effect. The standard will commence from 1 January 2025 and apply to the new cars sold in the Australian market.

transport-vehicles/vehi	icles/new-vehi	cle-efficiency-	<u>standard</u>		

https://web.archive.org/web/20240823082635/https://www.infrastructure.gov.au/infrastructure-

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Additional Important Information
197. Note any additional important information about the contribution of the policy tool to net zero alignment not captured in the above questions. If referencing new sources (i.e. not referenced in Question 3), provide a web-archived link to the source material.

Domain-Specific Questions: Public Procurement Questions
200. Does the policy tool allow, recommend, or require the alignment of public procurement spending with national and/or subnational climate targets?
o No
Allowed and/or recommended
o Required
201. Describe the obligation to align public procurement spending with national and/or subnational climate targets, referencing the relevant section/subsection/paragraph of the policy tool.
The Australian Government has committed to a net zero emissions Australian public service by 2030
(excluding security agencies). This includes a commitment to ensuring Commonwealth fleet new
passenger vehicle purchases and leases are 75% low emissions vehicles by 2025. The Australian Government will also work with New Zealand and states and territories to aggregate fleet vehicle
purchasing to meet government fleet targets

202. Does the policy tool set targets in relation to climate-aligned procurement? Select all that apply.

	Allowed/recommended	Required	Not applicable
A minimum percentage of			
tenders/contracts which must include climate-related			
criteria			
A minimum number of			$\checkmark$
climate-related criteria to be			
included in			
purchases/tenders	_		
A minimum value of			$ \checkmark $
procurement spend which must include climate-related			
criteria			
A maximum amount of			$\checkmark$
greenhouse gas emissions			
associated with			
tenders/contracts (i.e. a			
carbon ceiling/envelope) Targets for the reduction of			
fossil fuel energy			
consumption associated with			
tenders/contracts			
Targets for the procurement			$\checkmark$
of products which have a			
third-party sustainability			
certification/ ecolabel/ voluntary sustainability			
standard			
Other (Please describe and	$\checkmark$		
reference the			
section/subsection/paragraph			
of the policy tool relevant to			
other climate-aligned			
procurement targets)			
Other Text:			
Procurement Cycle			

204. Does the policy tool make recommendations or allowances or set requirements related to climate change mitigation at the procurement planning stage? Select all that apply.

	Allowed/	Required	Not applicable
	recommended		
Procuring entities			
consider climate			
change mitigation			
and/or GHG emissions			
reductions goals when			
defining their			
procurement needs			
Procuring entities have			$\checkmark$
a strategy, plan, or			
policy regarding the			
alignment of			
procurement practices			
with climate objectives			
Procuring entities set			✓
aside a portion of their			
procurement budgets			
for climate-aligned			
procurement			
Procuring entities			<b>✓</b>
include emissions from			
procurement in their			
carbon budget			
Procuring entities			$\checkmark$
follow guidance on			
calculating			
procurement-related			
emissions			
Procuring entities			
inform and/or consult			
with market actors in			
advance of publishing			
the formal call for			
tenders, in relation to			
climate considerations			
(i.e. pre-procurement			
consultation,			
engagement, or			
dialogue)			
Other allowances,			$\checkmark$
recommendations or			
requirements related			
to climate change			
mitigation or GHG			
emissions at the			
procurement planning			
stage			

Life-cycle or Whole-life Costing
217. Does the policy tool recommend or require the use of life-cycle costing or whole-life costing to capture climate-related impacts (e.g. energy or fuel consumption, monetized emissions or other environmental costs, end-of-life costs, etc)?
No     No
o Allow and/or recommend
○ Require
Tendering or Solicitation Stage

222. Does the policy tool make allowances, recommendations or set requirements at the tendering or solicitation stage? Select all that apply.

	Allowed/recommended	Required	Not applicable
Exclusion or debarment grounds based on compliance with climate obligations			
Qualification or selection criteria related to climate change			
Including climate or environmental considerations when calculating value for money, including through the use of lifecycle or whole-life costing			
Technical specifications (e.g. setting minimum levels of energy efficiency or maximum product carbon emissions)			
Contract award criteria or value for money evaluation frameworks (e.g. minimum scores/performance levels under climate- related criteria, preferences for climate or sustainable products)			
Other procurement stage allowances, recommendations or requirements			
Contract Performance			

included to monitor and report on emissions or other metrics)?
No     No
o Allowed and/or recommended
o Required
Monitoring and Reporting
252. Does the policy tool include allowances, recommendations or requirements to monitor and/or report upon climate-aligned procurement?
No     No
o Allowed and/or recommended
o Required
Standards, Frameworks, and Guidelines

249. Does the policy tool make allowances, recommendations or set requirements at the contract performance stage (e.g. contract clauses, key performance indicators or conditions which must be

262. Does the policy tool require the use of or make reference to any of the following standards, frameworks, or guidelines? Select all that apply.

	Required	Referenced	Neither required nor referenced
1. Paris Agreement			<b>✓</b>
2. The jurisdiction's			<b>✓</b>
Nationally Determined			
Contribution (NDC)			
3. IFRS S1			$\checkmark$
4. IFRS S2			$\checkmark$
5. Task Force on Climate-			$\checkmark$
related Financial Disclosures			
(TCFD)			
6. GHG Protocol Corporate			
Accounting and Reporting			
Standard			
7. GHG Protocol Corporate			
Value Chain (Scope 3)			
Accounting and Reporting Standard			
8. CDP (formerly known as			<b>✓</b>
Climate Disclosure Project)			
reporting framework			
9. Science Based Targets			
initiative (SBTi)			
10. Science Based Targets			<b>✓</b>
initiative (SBTi) Net Zero			
Standard			
11. United Nations			
Sustainable Development			
Goals (SDGs)			
12. ISO 20400 Sustainable			
Procurement			
13. EU Green Public			
Procurement criteria and			
guidance 14. UNEP Sustainable Public			<b>V</b>
Procurement			
Implementation Guidelines			
15. OECD MAPS -			
Supplementary Module on			
Sustainable Public			
Procurement			
16. Asian Development			
Bank Guidelines for			
Sustainable Procurement			
17. African Development			
Bank Sustainable Public			
Procurement Guidance Note			

Development Bank Green			
Procurement Guidelines			
19. EDBR Project			
Requirements/Environmental			
and Social Action Plan			
20. World Bank			
Environmental and Social			
Framework			
21. Other		П	<b>✓</b>
Additional Important Information			
	ion		

265. Note any additional important information about the contribution of the policy tool to net zero alignment not captured in the above questions. If referencing new sources (i.e. not referenced in Question 3), provide a web-archived link to the source material.

## Policy Tool Name: National Climate Resilience and Adaptation Strategy 2021-2025

3. Source material link(s): https://web.archive.org/web/20240407174351/https://www.dcceew.gov.au/sites/default/files/documents/national-climate-resilience-and-adaptation-strategy.pdf
4. Which of the following governance domains does this policy tool relate to? Select all that apply.
Climate-related disclosure
✓ Transition planning
☐ Public procurement
5. If relevant, briefly explain how the policy tool applies or is linked to multiple domains.
The policy is primarily concerned with positioning Australia to better anticipate, manage and adapt to climate change. The policy also discusses and endorses the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) and the Taskforce of Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD.
6. Select the category which best describes the author/issuer of the policy tool.
☐ Head of state and/or government
□ Independent regulatory or supervisory body
□ Legislature
□ Judiciary
✓ Ministry/Department/Agency
☐ Other (Please describe)
7. Status of the policy tool
Approved, in force
o Approved, not yet in force
o Other (Please describe)

9. Year of (planned) entry into force or year of publication
<u>2021</u>
10. Does the policy tool have an end date?
∘ No
Yes
11. What is the anticipated end year of the policy tool?
<u>2025</u>
12. Briefly describe the policy tool's goal and/or purpose:
12. Briefly describe the policy tool's godi dild/or purpose.
For example: The policy tool requires publicly listed companies to comply with the recommendations of the Task Force for Climate Related Financial Disclosure or to explain the
absence of such disclosures.
The policy tool seeks to position Australia to better anticipate, manage and adapt to climate change.
Its objectives are to drive investment and action through collaboration, improve climate information and services, and assess and improve actions over time.
13. Name the authority(ies) responsible for overseeing implementation and/or enforcement. If not applicable, leave blank.
o 1.
○ 2.
○ 3.
o 4.
o 5.

25. Which entities are targeted through this policy tool? Select all that apply.

Note: With regard to sectoral actors, in cases where mandatory and voluntary obligations are mixed (e.g., mandatory for one sector, voluntary for another), select "mandatory" as there will be further opportunity to clarify.

	Mandatory	Voluntary	Not targeted
1. Publicly-traded		✓	
entities			
2. Private companies		✓	
3. Financial institutions			
4. Small and medium-		$\checkmark$	
sized enterprises			
5. State-owned			
companies			
6. Not-for-profit			
organizations			
7. Government			<b>~</b>
agencies and/or			
departments			
(supranational)			
8. Government		<b>✓</b>	
agencies and/or			
departments (national)			
9. Government		<b>✓</b>	
agencies and/or			
departments (regional			
- e.g., state, province,			
region, metropolitan			
region)	_		
10. Government		lacksquare	
agencies and/or			
departments (local -			
e.g., county, district,			
municipality, city)		<b>✓</b>	
11. Government			
agencies and/or departments			
(unspecified)			
12. Sectoral actors		<b>✓</b>	П
(e.g., healthcare,			
defense, utilities,			
education)			
13. Other		П	
13. Other			

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26. In cases where entities are targeted by sector, identify the sector to which the policy tool applies.

	Mandatory	Voluntary	Not applicable
All sectors		✓	
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing			
Mining and quarrying			
Manufacturing			
Electricity, gas, steam, and air conditioning supply			
Water supply; sewerage; waste management and remediation activities			
Construction			
Wholesale and retail trade: repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles			
Transportation and storage			
Accommodation and food service activities			
Information and communication			
Financial and insurance activities			
Real estate activities			
Professional, scientific and technical activities			
Administrative and support service activities			
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security			
Education			
Human health and social work activities			
Arts, entertainment and recreation			
Other service activities			
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods-and services- producing activities of			

households for own use					
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies					
28. Can entities for whom compliance with the policy tool is mandatory opt out of the obligation (e.g. comply or explain)?					
○ No					
∘ Yes					
30. Does the policy tool exentities' operations beyon		s' domestic operations, or	does it also apply to		
o Operations within jurisc	liction only				
o Operations beyond the	jurisdiction				
o Not applicable					
32. What are the sanction	ne for non-compliance? Co	plact all that apply and do	scribe in the toyt field		
☐ Monetary fine	is for hon-compliance? Se	siect dii tilat appiy and de	scribe in the text heid.		
-	activities				
☐ Restriction on business					
☐ Restriction on business☐ Voiding or setting aside	e of contract				
□ Restriction on business □ Voiding or setting aside □ Exclusion from government	e of contract ment contracts				
☐ Restriction on business ☐ Voiding or setting aside ☐ Exclusion from governr ☐ Award of damages or o	e of contract ment contracts compensation				
☐ Restriction on business ☐ Voiding or setting aside ☐ Exclusion from governm ☐ Award of damages or o ☐ Penalty for senior mane	e of contract ment contracts compensation				
☐ Restriction on business ☐ Voiding or setting aside ☐ Exclusion from governm ☐ Award of damages or o ☐ Penalty for senior mane ☐ Criminal penalties	e of contract ment contracts compensation				
☐ Restriction on business ☐ Voiding or setting aside ☐ Exclusion from governr ☐ Award of damages or o ☐ Penalty for senior mand ☐ Criminal penalties ☐ Not specified	e of contract ment contracts compensation agers				
☐ Restriction on business ☐ Voiding or setting aside ☐ Exclusion from governm ☐ Award of damages or o ☐ Penalty for senior mane ☐ Criminal penalties	e of contract ment contracts compensation agers				

33. Relative to other compliance activities required of entities in this jurisdiction, is the cost of compliance:
o Below average
o Average
<ul> <li>Above average</li> </ul>
o Not applicable
• Unknown or prefer not to answer
35. To provide contextual information, give a general assessment of the extent to which regulated entities have made compliance a priority.
o Below average
o Average
o Above average
o Not applicable
• Unknown or prefer not to answer
37. Have the climate-specific provisions in this instrument ever been enforced?
No (If relevant, explain)
o Yes
39. Are there monitoring systems in place to oversee the implementation and/or enforcement of the policy tool?
○ No
Yes

40. Describe the monitoring systems in place. Please reference the relevant section/subsection/paragraph of the policy tool where monitoring systems are set.
The policy tool states that the Australian Government will undertake a regular assessment of national climate impacts and adaptation progress to determine opportunities and underpin the setting of priorities for action plans and adaptation partnerships. The Australian government will deliver a national approach to monitoring adaptation progress co-designed with governments, businesses, professional groups and researchers.
41. Does the policy tool recommend or require periodic impact assessments?
o No
Recommended
o Required
42. Select the option that best describes the frequency of periodic impact assessments recommended or required by the policy tool.
o 0-2 years
o 2-5 years
o 5-10 years
o 10 or more years
Not specified
o Other
43. Does the policy tool recommend or require periodic reviews?
∘ No
Recommended
∘ Required

44. Select the option that best describes the frequency of the recommended or required periodic reviews.
o 0-2 years
o 2-5 years
o 5-10 years
o 10 or more years
Not specified
○ Other
45. Does the policy tool include mechanisms for enhancing policy or regulatory coordination with subnational governments (e.g. vertical coordination mechanisms such as appointing coordinating agencies, forming working groups, etc.)?
○ No
46. Describe the mechanisms for enhancing regulatory coordination with subnational governments. Reference the relevant section/subsection/paragraph of the policy tool where mechanisms for coordination with subnational governments are set.
The policy tool states that it will be delivered collaboratively with State and Territory and local government (page 7).
47. Are there any government initiatives to enhance the capacity of targeted entities to implement or comply with the policy tool (e.g. industry working groups, outreach campaigns, education and training, etc.)?
No     No
∘ Yes

Domain-Specific Questions: Disclos	sure Questions	
What is being disclosed?		

52. Are targeted entities recommended or required to disclose any of the	following climate-related
information? Select all that apply.	

	Recommended	Required	Neither recommended nor required	
1. Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions			<b>~</b>	
2. GHG emissions offsets or removals			<b>~</b>	
3. GHG emissions reduction targets			<b>Y</b>	
4. Other climate- related targets			<b>Y</b>	
5. Physical climate risk				
6. Transition risk				
7. Transition plan				
Other disclosures				

105. Are targeted entities recommended or required to disclose any other climate-related information? Select all that apply.

	Required	Recommended	Neither recommended nor required
1. Climate-related			✓ Inorrequired
opportunities			
2. Remuneration			
based on achieving			
climate-related goals			
3. Taxonomies			<b>V</b>
4. Capital allocation			
and/or expenditure			
plans (in the context of			
climate change) 5. Due diligence			<b>✓</b>
			<b>✓</b>
6. Assumptions and Dependencies			
7. Data limitations of			<b>✓</b>
scenario analyses			
8. Financial			<b>✓</b>
implications of			
climate-related			
matters (e.g.,			
integration of climate-			
related disclosures			
into financial			
accounting standards)			<b>✓</b>
9. Stewardship (e.g.,			
whether stewardship codes are in place,			
how entities vote in			
shareholder meetings,			
etc.)			
10. ESG			✓
methodologies and			
criteria (in the case of			
service providers)			
11. Asset planning or			
ownership in the			
context of climate			
change 12. Sectoral			<b>✓</b>
investment policies			
13. Climate-related			<b>✓</b>
lobbying and/or policy			
engagement			
14. Locked-in			<b>✓</b>
emissions or			
information on			

emissive assets with				
long lifespans				
15. Dirty asset				
divestiture				
16. Nature-related				
impacts				
17. Just transition				
indicators				
Standards, Frameworks, and Guidelines				

125. Does the policy tool require the use of or make reference to any of the following standards, frameworks, or guidelines? Select all that apply.

	Required	Referenced	Neither required nor referenced
1. IFRS S1			
2. IFRS S2			
3. Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)			
4. GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard			
5. GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard			
6. CDP (formerly known as Climate Disclosure Project) reporting framework			
7. International Integrated Reporting Framework			
8. Global Reporting Initiative (GRI)			
9. Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB)			
10. European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS)			
11. Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD)			
12. Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF)			
13. Glasgow Financial Alliance for Net Zero (GFANZ)			
14. Other			

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Additional Important Information
128. Note any additional important information about the contribution of the policy tool to net zero alignment not captured in the above questions. If referencing new sources (i.e. not referenced in Question 3), provide a web-archived link to the source material.

Domain-Specific Questions: Transition Planning Questions
Disclosure of Plans and Targets
132. Are targeted entities recommended or required to publicly disclose climate-related targets or transition plans?
No     No
∘ Recommended
○ Required
Targets
135. Does the policy tool recommend or require targeted entities to have or develop climate-related targets?
∘ No
Recommended
o Required
136. Does the policy tool recommend or require entities to monitor progress in achieving their targets?
∘ No
Recommended
o Required

monitoring progress in achieving targets.
The policy tool states that targeted institutions deliver national assessments of climate impacts and adaptation progress, and monitor and independently evaluate progress over time (page 37). The policy tool itself functions as creating a form of climate-related target, though not quantifiable.
138. Does the policy tool recommend or require targeted entities to publicly report on progress in achieving their targets?
No     No
o Recommended
o Required

137. Describe and reference the section/subsection/paragraph of the policy tool relevant to

140. Which of the following targets, or data related to targets, does the policy tool recommend or require entities have or develop? Select all that apply.

	Recommended	Required	No
An absolute emissions			<b>✓</b>
reduction target			
An intensity-based			<b>✓</b>
emissions reduction			
target			
A net zero target			✓
Interim targets (e.g.			$\checkmark$
2030, 2050)			
Targets covering non-			
carbon GHG emissions			
A Scope 3 emissions			
target			
A target derived using			$\checkmark$
a sectoral			
decarbonization			
approach			<b>✓</b>
A level of ambition for			
emissions reductions			
(e.g. 80% reduction)			<b>✓</b>
A baseline year from which progress is			
measured			
A target timeframe			<b>✓</b>
(e.g. by 2040)			
Targets for renewable			<b>✓</b>
energy procurement			
Targets for fossil fuel			<b>✓</b>
phase down/phase up	_	_	
Separate targets for			$\checkmark$
GHG offsets and/or			
removals			
Targets or goals	<b>✓</b>		
related to climate			
adaptation			
Targets or goals			$\checkmark$
related to nature and			
biodiversity			
Other targets related	✓		
to sustainability			

159. Describe and reference the section/subsection/paragraph of the policy tool related to climate adaptation targets.

Deliverables from the policy tool are stated on page 38. This includes 'Australia evaluates and reports
on progress, climate impacts and opportunities, prioritizing adaptation investments and ensuring
continual learning' and 'our regional neighbors and international partners derive lasting benefit from
Australian support and co-design solutions to ensure a stable, secure Pacific and a prosperous,
sustainable global community'.
161. Describe and reference the section/subsection/paragraph of the policy tool related to just
transition targets or goals.
transition targets or goals.
Deliverables from the policy tool are stated on page 38. This includes 'people coming together to
develop solutions, share best practice and scale individual adaptation investment to deliver value for
all Australians' and 'our regional neighbors and international partners derive lasting benefit from
Australian support and co-design solutions to ensure a stable, secure Pacific and a prosperous,
sustainable global community'.
Transition Plans
164 Does the policy tool recommend or require targeted entities to have or develop a transition plan?
164. Does the policy tool recommend or require targeted entities to have or develop a transition plan?
● No
○ Recommended
o Recommended
o Required
Monitoring, Oversight, and Implementation

176. Does the policy tool recommend or require entities undertake any of the following with regard to monitoring, oversight, and implementation? Select all that apply.

	Recommended	Required	No					
Monitor progress in	$\checkmark$							
implementing their								
transition plan								
Develop financial			$\checkmark$					
plans for the	_							
implementation of								
their transition plan								
Integrate climate-			$\checkmark$					
related matters into								
their financial								
accounting								
Incorporate climate			<b>V</b>					
change considerations	Ш							
into their investment								
decision making and/or asset planning								
			<b>✓</b>					
Incorporate climate								
change considerations								
into their capital								
allocation and/or								
expenditure plans								
Any other mechanisms								
for enhancing the								
achievement of								
targets and/or the								
implementation of								
transition plans								
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177. Describe the obligati	• =		olans, referencing the					
relevant section/subsection	on/paragraph of the policy	/ tool.						
The policy tool recommen	ds monitoring and indepe	endently evaluating progr	ess over time (page 20)					
Engagement, Lobbying, o	and Governance							

184. Does the policy tool recommend or require targeted entities align any of the follow	'ing
engagement and/or governance practices with their targets and/or transition plans?	

	Recommended	Required	No				
Value chain			<b>✓</b>				
engagement							
Investor engagement			<b>✓</b>				
Consumer							
engagement							
Policy engagement							
and lobbying practices							
Corporate governance							
structure for transition							
and verification							
Climate-related							
financial incentives for							
employees and board							
members							
185. Does the policy tool	recommend or require tar	geted entities to disclose	how they have used due				
•	ship to achieve their targe	•	•				
amgenee ana, e. e.e.wara.	omp to demove their targe	nes array or imprement arren	ti di lottioni pidrion				
∘ No							
<ul> <li>Recommended</li> </ul>							
<ul><li>○ Required</li></ul>							
o Required							
Standards, Frameworks, and Guidelines							
Standards, Franceworks,	, and Jalacinics						

194. Does the policy tool require the use of or make reference to any of the following standards, frameworks, or guidelines? Select all that apply.

	Required	Referenced	Neither required nor
			referenced
IFRS S1			
IFRS S2			$\checkmark$
Task Force on		✓	
Climate-related			
Financial Disclosures			
(TCFD)			
CDP (formerly known			<b>⊘</b>
as Climate Disclosure			
Project) Technical			
Note: Reporting on Climate Transition			
Plans			
International			<b>✓</b>
International Integrated Reporting			
Framework			
Global Reporting			
Initiative (GRI)			
Sustainability		П	<b>✓</b>
Accounting Standards			
Board (SASB)			
Science Based Targets			<b>✓</b>
initiative (SBTi)			
Science Based Targets			✓
initiative (SBTi) Net			
Zero Standard			
European			<b>✓</b>
Sustainability			
Reporting Standards			
(ESRS)			
Other			$\checkmark$
Additional Important Inf	ormation		

197. Note any additional important information about the contribution of the policy tool to net zero alignment not captured in the above questions. If referencing new sources (i.e. not referenced in Question 3), provide a web-archived link to the source material.

## Policy Tool Name: Commonwealth Climate Disclosure Policy

3. Source material link(s): Website on Policy - https://web.archive.org/web/20240704170858/https://www.finance.gov.au/government/climate-action-government-operations/commonwealth-climate-disclosure-policy

Guidance to Pilot Program-

o Approved, not yet in force

https://web.archive.org/web/20240404025230/http://www.finance.gov.au/government/climate-action-government-operations/commonwealth-climate-disclosure-pilot

Pilot Metrics and Targets Factsheet 2023-24 Annual Reporting - https://view.officeapps.live.com/op/view.aspx?src=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.finance.gov.au%2Fsites%2Fdefault%2Ffiles%2F2024-05%2Fpilot-ccd-metrics-and-targets-factsheet.docx&wdOrigin=BROWSELINK (please note - unable to web-archive this link)

4.	Which of the following governance domains does this policy tool relate to? Select all that apply.
<b>✓</b>	Climate-related disclosure
	Transition planning
	Public procurement
6.	Select the category which best describes the author/issuer of the policy tool.
	Head of state and/or government
	Independent regulatory or supervisory body
	Legislature
	Judiciary
<b>✓</b>	Ministry/Department/Agency
	Other (Please describe)
7.	Status of the policy tool
o A	Approved, in force

• Other (Please describe) The disclosure requirements are still under development by the Federal

Department of Finance in consultation with other departments and stakeholders. The

Commonwealth Climate Disclosure Pilot is ongoing, where all Departments of State are to commence
reporting on a limited range of climate risks management activities in their FY2023-24 annual
reports. Commencement of climate disclosure by Commonwealth entities is to be phased. There are
at least five Commonwealth companies that meet the proposed thresholds for inclusion in the
mandatory climate-releated financial disclosure reform for Australia's large businesses and financial
institutions (see the separate analysis provided on Australian Sustainability Reporting Standards).
They are categorised as Stream 1 and will report under those reforms. All non-corporate
Commonwealth entities, corporate Commonwealth entities and smaller Commonwealth companies
will be required to report under the Commonwealth Climate Disclosure requirements under a phased
implementation approach.
9. Year of (planned) entry into force or year of publication
2023
10. Does the policy tool have an end date?
No     No
∘ Yes
12. Briefly describe the policy tool's goal and/or purpose:
For example: The policy tool requires publicly listed companies to comply with the
recommendations of the Task Force for Climate Related Financial Disclosure or to explain the
absence of such disclosures.
The policy is designed for Commonwealth entities and Commonwealth companies to publicly report
on their exposure to climate risks and opportunities, as well as their actions to manage them. Under
this policy, Commonwealth entities and Commonwealth companies must disclose climate-related
information in their annual reports.
13. Name the authority(ies) responsible for overseeing implementation and/or enforcement. If not
applicable, leave blank.

• 1. <u>Department of Finance</u>

② 2. Australian National Audit Office (ANAO)
○ 3.
o 4.
○ 5.
15. To provide contextual information, rate the capacity of Department of Finance to undertake the policy tool's implementation and/or enforcement.
o O- No Capacity (Please explain)
o 1- Low Capacity (Please explain)
o 2- Medium Capacity (Please explain)
● 3- High Capacity (Please explain) The Department of Finance will be responsible for annual monitoring of entities' compliance. It will also design a verification and assurance regime for Stream 2 of the Policy in consultation with the Australian National Audit Office (ANAO) and affected entities. The focus of the regime will be on improving the quality of climate disclosures.
o Prefer not to answer
o Not Applicable
16. To provide contextual information, rate the capacity of Australian National Audit Office (ANAO) to undertake the policy tool's implementation and/or enforcement.
o O- No Capacity (Please explain)
o 1- Low Capacity (Please explain)
o 2- Medium Capacity (Please explain)
• 3- High Capacity (Please explain) The ANAO is an independent statutory agency that audits the performance and financial statements of government entities in Australia under the leadership of the Auditor-General for Australia, an independent officer of the Federal Parliament. As an independent officer of the Parliament, the Auditor-General has complete discretion in the performance and exercise of its functions and powers.
o Prefer not to answer
○ Not Applicable

25. Which entities are targeted through this policy tool? Select all that apply.

Note: With regard to sectoral actors, in cases where mandatory and voluntary obligations are mixed (e.g., mandatory for one sector, voluntary for another), select "mandatory" as there will be further opportunity to clarify.

	Mandatory	Voluntary	Not targeted
1. Publicly-traded			
entities			
2. Private companies			$\checkmark$
3. Financial institutions			<b>✓</b>
4. Small and medium-			
sized enterprises			
5. State-owned			
companies			
6. Not-for-profit			✓
organizations			
7. Government			
agencies and/or			
departments			
(supranational)			
8. Government			
agencies and/or			
departments (national)			
9. Government			✓
agencies and/or			
departments (regional			
- e.g., state, province,			
region, metropolitan			
region)			
10. Government			
agencies and/or			
departments (local -			
e.g., county, district,			
municipality, city)			
11. Government			<b>~</b>
agencies and/or			
departments			
(unspecified)			
12. Sectoral actors			
(e.g., healthcare,			
defense, utilities,			
education)			
13. Other			

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## 27. Describe the threshold criteria to identify entities for whom or instances in which compliance is mandatory.

	State-owned companies	Government agencies and/or departments (national)
Minimum number of employees (Enter min number of full-time employees - FTEs)		
Minimum revenue (Enter minimum revenue)		
Minimum assets (Enter minimum assets)		
Minimum contract value (Enter minimum contract value)		
Entity is headquartered in the jurisdiction		
Entities are subjected to disclosure or reporting requirements	The policy applies to all Commonwealth entities and Commonwealth companies. However, the implementation of the policy is by phase depending on the entity's size, structure, and financial scope. Pilot program applies only to Departments of State for first disclosure for FY2023-24. Tranche 1 – first disclosure for FY2024-25 applies to: All Commonwealth entities that are a 'controlling corporation' under the National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Act 2007. All Specialist Investment Vehicles, the Future Fund Management Agency and the Commonwealth Superannuation Corporation. Entities that fulfill two out of the four thresholds below: Referenced in Part 1 of the Climate Change (Consequential Amendments) Act 2022; Has over 500 employees; The value of total assets at the end of the financial year of the entity/company and any entities it controls is \$1 billion or more; The annual expense for the financial year is \$500 million or more. All	The policy applies to all Commonwealth entities and Commonwealth companies. However, the implementation of the policy is by phase depending on the entity's size, structure, and financial scope. Pilot program applies only to Departments of State for first disclosure for FY2023-24. Tranche 1 – first disclosure for FY2024-25 applies to: All Commonwealth entities that are a 'controlling corporation' under the National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Act 2007. All Specialist Investment Vehicles, the Future Fund Management Agency and the Commonwealth Superannuation Corporation. Entities that fulfill two out of the four thresholds below: Referenced in Part 1 of the Climate Change (Consequential Amendments) Act 2022; Has over 500 employees; The value of total assets at the end of the financial year of the entity/company and any entities it controls is \$1 billion or more; The annual expense for the financial year is \$500 million or more. All

Commonwealth entities with responsibility for climate change or climate risk disclosure policy design or implementation, not otherwise covered by the previous criteria. Tranche 2 – first disclosure for FY2025-26 applies to entities that fulfill two out of the four thresholds below: Referenced in Part 1 of the Climate Change (Consequential Amendments) Act 2022; Has over 250 employees: The value of total assets at the end of the financial year of the entity/company and any entities it controls is \$500 million or more; The annual expense for the financial year is \$200 million or more. Tranche 3 – first disclosure for FY2026-7. All remaining noncorporate Commonwealth entities, corporate Commonwealth entities, and Commonwealth companies, including Commonwealth companies that align with Group 3 in the climate-related financial disclosure reform for Australia's large businesses and financial institutions.

Commonwealth entities with responsibility for climate change or climate risk disclosure policy design or implementation, not otherwise covered by the previous criteria. Tranche 2 – first disclosure for FY2025-26 applies to entities that fulfill two out of the four thresholds below: Referenced in Part 1 of the Climate Change (Consequential Amendments) Act 2022; Has over 250 employees; The value of total assets at the end of the financial year of the entity/company and any entities it controls is \$500 million or more; The annual expense for the financial year is \$200 million or more. Tranche 3 – first disclosure for FY2026-7. All remaining noncorporate Commonwealth entities, corporate Commonwealth entities, and Commonwealth companies, including Commonwealth companies that align with Group 3 in the climate-related financial disclosure reform for Australia's large businesses and financial institutions.

28. Can entities for whom compliance with the policy tool is mandatory opt out of the obligation (e.g. comply or explain)?

•	No																		
0	Yes																		
		 	 	 _															

30. Does the policy tool exclusively apply to entities' domestic operations, or does it also apply to entities' operations beyond the jurisdiction?

Operations within jurisdiction only

o Operations beyond the jurisdiction
o Not applicable
32. What are the sanctions for non-compliance? Select all that apply and describe in the text field.
☐ Monetary fine
□ Restriction on business activities
□ Voiding or setting aside of contract
□ Exclusion from government contracts
☐ Award of damages or compensation
☐ Penalty for senior managers
☐ Criminal penalties
□ Not specified
□ Not applicable (e.g. in cases of voluntary tools)
Other As the policy is still in development, no sanctions/penalties have yet been specified.
33. Relative to other compliance activities required of entities in this jurisdiction, is the cost of compliance:
o Below average
○ Average
Above average
o Not applicable
Unknown or prefer not to answer
35. To provide contextual information, give a general assessment of the extent to which regulated entities have made compliance a priority.

∘ Average
Above average
o Not applicable
• Unknown or prefer not to answer
37. Have the climate-specific provisions in this instrument ever been enforced?
No (If relevant, explain)
o Yes
39. Are there monitoring systems in place to oversee the implementation and/or enforcement of the policy tool?
No     No
∘ Yes
41. Does the policy tool recommend or require periodic impact assessments?
No     No
○ Recommended
○ Required
43. Does the policy tool recommend or require periodic reviews?
∘ No
○ Recommended
Required

44. Select the option that best describes the frequency of the recommended or required periodic reviews.
o 0-2 years
o 2-5 years
o 5-10 years
o 10 or more years
o Not specified
© Other <u>Department of Finance will be conducting an evaluation of the Pilot in late 2024. Evaluation outcomes will be used to inform the implementation of the Commonwealth Climate Disclosure Requirements in 2024-25</u>
45. Does the policy tool include mechanisms for enhancing policy or regulatory coordination with subnational governments (e.g. vertical coordination mechanisms such as appointing coordinating agencies, forming working groups, etc.)?
No     No
o Yes
47. Are there any government initiatives to enhance the capacity of targeted entities to implement or comply with the policy tool (e.g. industry working groups, outreach campaigns, education and training, etc.)?
∘ No
Yes
48. Describe initiatives for enhancing the capacity of targeted entities to implement or comply with

48. Describe initiatives for enhancing the capacity of targeted entities to implement or comply with the policy tool. Reference the relevant section/subsection/paragraph of the policy tool where capacity-building initiatives are established. If referencing new sources (i.e. not referenced in Question 3), provide a web-archived link to the source material.

Capability building support is being provided to Commonwealth entities and Commonwealth companies to help them meet their climate disclosure obligations. Tools and guidance, a community of practice and training opportunities are available for affected Commonwealth entities and Commonwealth companies to assist in the development of best-practice climate disclosure.

The Climate Action in Government Operations Unit is continuing to provide support to entities to account for their greenhouse gas emissions and, for relevant entities, to meet their obligations under the APS Net Zero by 2030 target.

<u>The Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water through its Climate Risk and</u>
Opportunity Management Program , is also providing guidance and support to enable
Commonwealth entities and Commonwealth companies to identify, assess, prioritise and manage
their climate risks and opportunities.

Domain-Specific Questions: Disclos	sure Questions	
What is being disclosed?		

52. Are targeted entities recommended or required to disclose any of the	following climate-related
information? Select all that apply.	

	Recommended	Required	Neither recommended nor required
1. Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions		$\checkmark$	
2. GHG emissions offsets or removals			
3. GHG emissions reduction targets		$\checkmark$	
4. Other climate- related targets			
5. Physical climate risk			
6. Transition risk			
7. Transition plan		<b>✓</b>	
54. Which GHG emissions	s must be disclosed? Sele	ect all that apply.	
✓ Carbon dioxide (CO2)	s Must be disclosed? Sele	естан тнас арргу.	
✓ Methane (CH4)			
☑ Nitrous oxide (N₂O)			
✓ Hydrofluorocarbons (H	IFCs)		
Perfluorocarbons (PFC	s)		
Sulphur hexafluoride (S	SF6)		
Nitrogen trifluoride (NF			
Carbon dioxide equiva	lent (CO2e)		
55. Are entities recommen	nded or required to disclo	se gross emissions?	
∘ No			
o Recommended			
<ul><li>Required</li></ul>			

56. Are entities recommended or required to disclose net emissions?
No     No
∘ Recommended
o Required
57. What Scope of emissions must be disclosed? Select all that apply.
✓ Scope 1 emissions
Scope 2 emissions
☐ Scope 3 emissions, relevant or material
Scope 3 emissions, a specified proportion of coverage (Please describe) For FY 2023-24, the Scope 3 emissions categories included are: Domestic air travel Employee domestic business travel (hire care and accommodation The extraction, production and transportation of energy sources The transmission and distribution losses associated with electricity use Solid waste disposal and treatment
□ Scope 3 emissions, all
□ Not specified
58. Are entities recommended or required to discloseGHG emissionsaccounting methodologies or standards?
GHG emissions
59. Does the policy tool recommend or require the GHG inventory be third-party verified?
No     No
∘ Recommended
∘ Required

67. Which of the following targets, or data related to targets, does the policy tool request entitie
disclose? Select any of the following which apply:

	Recommended	Required	Neither recommended nor required
An absolute emissions reduction target			<b>~</b>
An intensity-based emissions reduction target			
A net zero target		<b>✓</b>	
Targets covering non- carbon GHG emissions		$\checkmark$	
A Scope 3 emissions target			<b>✓</b>
A target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach			
Interim targets			
A target timeframe (e.g. by 2040)			
A baseline year from which progress is measured		<b>✓</b>	
A level of ambition for emissions reductions (e.g. 80% reduction)			<b>9</b>
68. Does the policy tool re	· ·	ties to disclose their progr	ess in achieving their
∘ No			
o Recommended			
Required			
69. What is the recomme	nded or required frequen	cv of progress reports reg	ardina the achievement

- 69. What is the recommended or required frequency of progress reports regarding the achievement of emissions reductions targets?
- Yearly
- o Every two years
- o Every three years

o Every four years
o Every five years
o Every ten years or more
○ Other
No prescribed frequency
72. Does the policy tool recommend or require a scope of emissions which should be covered by the net zero target? Select all that apply.
Scope 1 emissions
Scope 2 emissions
☐ Scope 3 emissions, relevant or material
□ Scope 3 emissions, a specified proportion of coverage (Please describe)
□ Scope 3 emissions, all
□ Not specified
73. What is the recommended or required year for the net zero target (e.g. net zero by)?
<ul><li>Between 2030 and 2035</li></ul>
o Between 2036 and 2040
o Between 2041 and 2045
o Between 2046 and 2050
o Between 2051 and 2060
<ul><li>Between 2051 and 2060</li><li>Between 2061 and 2070</li></ul>
o Between 2061 and 2070
<ul><li>Between 2061 and 2070</li><li>Other</li></ul>

74. Which of the following non-carbon GHG emissions reductions targets are entities recommended or required to disclose? Select all that apply.

81. Are entities recommended or required to disclose the methodologies by which they select baseline years?
No     No
○ Recommended
∘ Required
Disclosure of Transition Plans
98. What is the recommended or required frequency of transition plan disclosures?
Yearly
o Every two years
o Every three years
o Every four years
o Every five years
o Every ten years or more
○ Other
○ Not specified
99. Does the policy tool recommend or require audited accuracy and/or third-party verification of the transition plan?
No     No
∘ Recommended
∘ Required
100. Does the policy tool recommend or require entities to disclose progress in implementing transition plans?

∘ No
○ Recommended
<ul><li>Required</li></ul>
101. What is the recommended or required frequency of disclosures related to transition plan implementation progress?
o Every two years
o Every three years
o Every four years
o Every five years
o Every ten years or more
o Other
No prescribed frequency
102. Does the policy tool recommend or require targeted entities to disclose their financial plans for implementing transition plans?
No     No
○ Recommended
∘ Required
103. Does the policy tool recommend or require targeted entities to disclose their methodology for scenario analysis related to transition planning?
No     No
∘ Recommended
○ Required

Other disclosu	res		

105. Are targeted entities recommended or required to disclose any other climate-related information? Select all that apply.

	Required	Recommended	Neither recommended nor required
1. Climate-related opportunities			₩ .
2. Remuneration based on achieving climate-related goals			<b>⊘</b>
3. Taxonomies			
4. Capital allocation and/or expenditure plans (in the context of climate change)			
5. Due diligence			lacksquare
6. Assumptions and Dependencies			<b>\</b>
7. Data limitations of scenario analyses			
8. Financial implications of climate-related matters (e.g., integration of climate-related disclosures into financial accounting standards)			
9. Stewardship (e.g., whether stewardship codes are in place, how entities vote in shareholder meetings, etc.)			
10. ESG methodologies and criteria (in the case of service providers)			
11. Asset planning or ownership in the context of climate change			
12. Sectoral investment policies			<b>&gt;</b>
13. Climate-related lobbying and/or policy engagement			♥
14. Locked-in emissions or information on			

emissive assets with long lifespans					
15. Dirty asset divestiture			<b>~</b>		
16. Nature-related impacts			<b>⊘</b>		
17. Just transition indicators					
	nce the section/subsection	n/paragraph of the policy t	tool relevant to ESG-		
related disclosures. <u>Entities Reduction Plans must include priorities and actions for Net Zero Procurement, see MT3</u> <u>Summary of Emissions Reduction Plan in the Pilot Metrics and Targets.</u>					
Further information on these Net Zero initiatives is set out in the Net Zero in Government Operations Strategy: https://web.archive.org/save/https://www.finance.gov.au/sites/default/files/2023- 11/Net_Zero_Government_Operations_Strategy.pdf					
116. Describe and reference the section/subsection/paragraph of the policy tool relevant to asset planning disclosures.					
Entities Reduction Plans must include priorities and actions for Net Zero Buildings, Net Zero Energy, Net Zero Fleet, Net Zero Procurement and Net Zero ICT, see MT3 Summary of Emissions Reduction Plan in the Pilot Metrics and Targets.					
Further information on these Net Zero initiatives is set out in the Net Zero in Government Operations Strategy: https://web.archive.org/save/https://www.finance.gov.au/sites/default/files/2023- 11/Net_Zero_Government_Operations_Strategy.pdf					
Standards, Frameworks, and Guidelines					

125. Does the policy tool require the use of or make reference to any of the following standards, frameworks, or guidelines? Select all that apply.

	Required	Referenced	Neither required nor referenced
1. IFRS S1		✓	
2. IFRS S2		<b>✓</b>	
3. Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)			
4. GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard			
5. GHG Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard			
6. CDP (formerly known as Climate Disclosure Project) reporting framework			
7. International Integrated Reporting Framework			
8. Global Reporting Initiative (GRI)			
9. Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB)			
10. European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS)			
11. Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD)			
12. Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF)			
13. Glasgow Financial Alliance for Net Zero (GFANZ)			
14. Other			

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126. List any other standards, frameworks or guidelines integrated into or referred to within the policy tool. Please provide a web-archived link to each standard/framework/guideline listed.

APS Net Zero Emissions by 2030, see policy #3 -

<u>None</u>

 $\frac{https://web.archive.org/web/20240705055246/https://www.finance.gov.au/government/climate-action-government-operations/aps-net-zero-emissions-2030 \\$ 

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