

# Clean Economy Jobs Bill 2024

## Explanatory Notes

### Short title

The short title of the Bill is the Clean Economy Jobs Bill 2024.

### Policy objectives and the reasons for them

The Clean Economy Jobs Bill 2024 (the Bill) aims to support jobs and secure Queensland's economic future by enshrining the State's emissions reduction commitments in law.

These targets are for the State to achieve 30 per cent reduction below 2005 levels by 2030, 75 per cent below 2005 levels by 2035 and net zero emissions by 2050. Formalising Queensland's emissions targets in legislation will deliver lasting benefits that safeguard Queenslanders' way of life—protecting the environment for the enjoyment of future generations and unlocking new job opportunities.

Legislating the State's credible targets will send an important signal to investors and demonstrate Queensland's Environmental, Social and Governance credentials. This will help attract investment in new industries and in decarbonising the State's existing industries. Policy certainty will enable businesses and communities to make effective plans to secure their economic futures. It will enable industry to invest in innovation and new technologies in sectors like agriculture, resources and manufacturing as well as leveraging Queensland's world-leading solar and wind resources, new economy minerals and proven workforce capability.

Coordinated and early climate action will support the creation of more job opportunities in Queensland's emerging clean economy industries like hydrogen, critical metals and minerals and advanced manufacturing, especially in Queensland's regions. It will help to support jobs in existing industries by ensuring they remain competitive and meet market expectations in a decarbonising world.

The Bill will provide a critical foundation for the government to protect Queensland communities and mitigate the impacts of climate change, including for Aboriginal peoples and Torres Strait Islander peoples. It will support Australia's commitments under the Paris Agreement, with its long-term goal to hold the increase in global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels, pursuing efforts to limit temperature increase to 1.5°C.

Achieving the 75 per cent emissions target by 2035 is dependent on the Queensland Government and the Australian Government working together to pursue significant action across all sectors of the economy. The Queensland Government is delivering on the Queensland Energy and Jobs Plan, which is expected to contribute 20 percentage points to achieving the target. The Queensland Government is collaborating with the Australian Government in developing a Renewable Energy Transformation Agreement to provide support to help deliver the Queensland Energy and Jobs Plan.

The Queensland Government is also working to align our sector plans to Australian Government sector plans in development to maximise opportunities for bilateral engagement to decarbonise sectors within the Queensland economy. Coordinated action will be particularly needed to decarbonise Queensland's 'hard-to-abate' emissions. The Queensland Government will work with the Australian Government to attract the significant investment and initiatives required to achieve at least 10 percentage points of the targeted reduction in emissions, to secure the future of these industries and the communities in which they are located, thereby managing economic growth and cost of living pressures.

Finally, the Bill provides a framework for future action that builds on the significant investments the Queensland Government is making to decarbonise key sectors and create economic opportunities. This includes the:

- \$19 billion of capital investment in renewable energy projects across the forward estimates to support the Queensland Energy and Jobs Plan to provide clean, reliable and affordable power for generations;
- \$520 million Low Emissions Investment Partnership program to help industry decarbonise;
- Queensland New-Industry Development Strategy, incorporating the \$200 million Regional Economic Futures Fund, to drive a new wave of low carbon economic growth and investment;
- Queensland Resources Industry Development Plan and the Queensland Critical Minerals Strategy to futureproof the next generation of jobs and diversify the economy;
- Low Emissions Agriculture Roadmap to give Queensland's agriculture industries an advantage as the world demands low carbon produce, while the State's vegetation management framework provides nation leading protection of over 100,000 square kilometres of forests and bushland; and
- Queensland's Zero Emissions Vehicle Strategy, enabling Queenslanders to choose cleaner, greener transport options.

The Government is committed to working with all parts of the community to achieve this objective. An annual statement to the Queensland Parliament will promote transparency. This will include progress against the goals and plans, and funding and action by the Queensland Government and the Commonwealth Government.

New action to decarbonise key sectors of the economy—for example, energy, industry, transport, land and agriculture, and the built environment—will further secure Queensland's economic future and ultimately ensure Queensland remains a great place to live.

## **Achievement of policy objectives**

To achieve its objectives, the Bill proposes to establish a new Act that:

- sets out Queensland's emissions reduction targets for 2030, 2035 and 2050;
- establishes a requirement to set emissions reduction targets for 2040 and 2045 at least 10 years in advance;
- requires annual reporting to the Queensland Parliament on progress towards achieving Queensland's emissions reduction targets;
- provides for the development of emissions reduction plans for sectors; and

- establishes an expert panel to provide advice on emissions reduction progress, and efficient and cost-effective ways to reduce emissions that best support jobs and growth, without exacerbating cost of living pressures.

### **Emissions reduction targets**

The Bill will put Queensland's emissions reduction targets into law. These targets are to:

- reduce Queensland emissions to 30 per cent below 2005 levels by 2030;
- reduce Queensland emissions to 75 per cent below 2005 levels by 2035; and
- achieve net zero Queensland emissions by 2050.

The Bill provides a clear pathway to net zero for Queensland by establishing a requirement to set emissions reduction targets for 2040 and 2045 ('interim targets') at least 10 years in advance. The Bill will establish a clear process for setting interim targets for 2040 and 2045, providing confidence that Queensland's pathway to net zero will be informed by the latest science and economic analysis.

While the Bill will increase accountability for achieving the State's emissions reduction targets, it is not intended that the Bill operate as a legally binding constraint in any future statutory decision or approval processes. The Bill does not seek to override existing statutory decision-making processes, rights and obligations, including those that already consider emissions such as those under Queensland's development, planning and environmental laws. Similarly, the Bill itself does not impose any requirements on industry to achieve the State's targets.

### **Annual progress statement**

The Bill imposes a requirement to publish an annual statement that outlines Queensland's progress towards its emissions reduction targets. The annual statement will increase transparency and accountability to Parliament and the broader community with respect to how Queensland is tracking against the emissions reduction targets in the legislation. This will ensure that Parliament and the people of Queensland are informed and kept up to date about the State's progress towards meeting the targets, including on the outcomes of measures taken to achieve the targets.

### **Emissions reduction plans**

The Bill requires the development of sector plans that present an analysis of the emissions trends of Queensland's key sectors and describe actions the Queensland Government is taking to reduce emissions produced in the sector that will contribute to the achievement of the State's emissions reduction targets. The Minister will be required to publish a document by 31 December 2024 that sets out a program for the development of sector plans, including which plans will be developed, the timeframes in which they will be prepared, and the time period that will apply to a particular plan. The Bill requires that this document will be reviewed, at a minimum, every five years.

In general, it is intended that sector plans will be developed approximately 10 years ahead of each target, starting with the 2035 target. The plans will be made publicly available.

## **Expert panel**

A ‘Clean Economy Expert Panel’ will be established to provide advice to the Minister about achieving the emissions reduction targets, ways to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in Queensland, and any other matter the Minister considers relevant to achieving the purpose of the Act.

## **Alternative ways of achieving policy objectives**

As outlined above, the Bill aims to build certainty on the State’s emissions reduction targets and its pathway to net zero. The level of certainty that the Bill will provide cannot be achieved without legislation. Establishment of an expert panel through legislation will ensure Queensland’s clean economy transition is based on robust advice and expertise and allow the Government to continue to appropriately consider social and economic impacts on communities.

## **Estimated cost for government implementation**

The cost for government implementation of the Bill will be met by existing and future budgetary processes. As noted above, there are already several policies and programs underway to support the emissions reductions required to achieve the State’s targets.

The remuneration for members of the expert panel will be decided by the Governor in Council.

## **Consistency with fundamental legislative principles**

The Bill has been drafted having regard to the fundamental legislative principles (FLPs) in the *Legislative Standards Act 1992*. Potential FLP breaches are addressed below.

Legislation may interfere with the rights and liberties of an individual under section 4(3)(k) of the *Legislative Standards Act 1992* if not drafted in an unambiguous and sufficiently clear and precise way. The *Legislative Standards Act 1992* also requires that legislation have sufficient regard to the institution of Parliament.

Under the Bill, the Minister and the Treasurer will decide the methodology for determining the level of emissions reduction for the purposes of the net zero target. This raises FLP concerns in relation to regard to the institution of Parliament. However, the Bill requires that the methodology must be consistent with the emissions inventories in the National Greenhouse Accounts and must be made publicly available. This provides an additional safeguard to ensure transparency and impose appropriate limitations on the Minister and Treasurer in setting the methodology. Given the technical nature of a methodology, and that best practice accounting may shift over time, it is more practical for the methodology to sit outside the legislation.

The Bill provides that the 2005 level of emissions in Queensland is defined by reference to data from the state and territory greenhouse gas inventories published in the National Greenhouse Accounts. While this means that ‘2005 emissions’ will be subject to change without parliamentary scrutiny, there is full transparency about what the emissions level is. It can easily be determined by accessing Australia’s National Greenhouse Accounts website. The 2005 levels published in the National Greenhouse Accounts are an estimate and are adjusted as

improved methodologies or information becomes available. The definition in the Bill ensures the most accurate information is used in calculating Queensland's emission reduction progress.

The Bill provides that the sectors for sector plans and the 2040 and 2045 interim targets are to be determined by the Minister in consultation with the Premier and Treasurer. This raises the FLP that legislation should have sufficient regard to the institution of Parliament, as it leaves the sectors and interim targets to be determined without oversight of Parliament. Given that the sector plans will be a technical document and may be best aligned with portfolio responsibilities which change over time, the Bill has provided flexibility for the sectors to be defined outside of legislation. The sector plans and interim targets must be published, so there will be transparency regarding the chosen sectors and interim targets. Neither will impose obligations on any individuals. Under the Bill, the Minister must consider a number of factors when setting the interim targets. Enabling the Minister to set the interim targets at a later date will support a more sustainable transition to net zero, as these targets will be set having regard to the latest climate policies and science, economic and financial analysis, as well as recent emissions reduction progress of the State.

## Consultation

The development of the Bill has been informed by consideration of community and industry sentiment and feedback on similar proposals.

In 2022, the Commonwealth Government legislated a 2030 national emissions reduction target, and a framework for setting five-yearly emissions reduction targets, aligning national decision making with Australia's international obligations under the Paris Agreement. In 2025 the Commonwealth will set Australia's next Nationally Determined Contribution for 2035, including a national target, that is informed by independent advice from the Climate Change Authority.

Other States and Territories are also setting interim emissions targets beyond 2030. In late 2023 Victoria introduced a Bill to legislate a 2035 target range of 75-80 per cent below 2005 levels and New South Wales legislated a 50 per cent target by 2030 and 70 per cent target by 2035. While Western Australia and Northern Territory do not currently have whole of economy 2030 or 2035 targets, Western Australia introduced a Bill in late 2023 to legislate zero net emissions by 2050 and a framework for interim target setting.

As part of the development of this Bill, submissions on the Commonwealth's Climate Change Bill 2022 were considered, including the proposal to legislate Australia's emissions reduction targets. The Bill was supported by major stakeholders across multiple sectors including unions, business, energy and resources, conservation groups as well as community, legal and research organisations. Submissions stated that previous policy uncertainty had hampered the investment necessary to address climate change. Feedback on the New South Wales Government's Climate Change (Net Future) Bill 2023 was also considered. This Bill was generally positively received, with amendments made to secure passage, including legislating the State's 2035 target and a requirement to set interim targets for 2040 and 2045.

The specific provisions of the Bill have not been consulted on, however issues relating to the magnitude of the targets and need for action are in line with community expectations. The Bill establishes a framework for further action to occur and requires extensive consultation as to the specific nature of this action (for example, in the sector plans).

## **Consistency with legislation of other jurisdictions**

The Bill is specific to Queensland and is not uniform with legislation of the Commonwealth or another state or territory. Queensland's emissions reductions targets and policies will make an important contribution to meeting Australia's emissions reduction targets as set in the Commonwealth's *Climate Change Act 2022*.

With growing recognition of the need to transition to net zero emissions, other jurisdictions have enacted reforms to legislate emissions reduction targets, establish expert bodies to advise on emissions reduction, require reporting on climate-related matters and establish requirements related to climate planning.

# Notes on provisions

## Part 1 Preliminary

### Clause 1 Short title

Clause 1 provides that the Act may be cited as the *Clean Economy Jobs Act 2024*.

### Clause 2 Main purpose of Act

Clause 2 outlines the main purposes of the Act, which is to reduce net greenhouse gas emissions in Queensland. This is primarily achieved by setting emissions reduction targets for Queensland including targets for 2030, 2035 and 2050 and requiring the setting of emissions reduction targets for 2040 and 2045.

### Clause 3 Act binds all persons

Clause 3 provides that the Act binds all persons and the State.

### Clause 4 Definitions

Clause 4 provides that particular words used in the Bill are defined in the dictionary in schedule 1.

## Part 2 Emissions reduction targets

### Clause 5 Emissions reduction targets

Clause 5 outlines the emissions reduction targets for 2030, 2035 and 2050. Those targets are that, by 30 June 2030, net greenhouse gas emissions in Queensland are to be reduced to at least 30% below the level of 2005 net greenhouse gas emissions. By 30 June 2035 net greenhouse gas emissions in Queensland are to be reduced to at least 75% below the level of 2005 net greenhouse gas emissions. By 30 June 2050, net greenhouse gas emissions in Queensland are to be reduced to zero. Clause 5 also states that the emissions reduction targets include the 2040 interim target and the 2045 interim target as decided under clause 6.

The term ‘net greenhouse gas emissions’ is defined in the schedule of the Bill with reference to the emissions recorded in the emissions inventories published by the Commonwealth Government as part of the National Greenhouse Accounts. This means that the net greenhouse gas emissions in Queensland for 2005 is determined by reference to the National Greenhouse Accounts. At the time of writing, the 2005 level for Queensland was 195.99 metric tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (MtCO<sub>2</sub>-e). Emissions data published in the National Greenhouse Accounts are continually updated as improved accounting methods and new and better data become available. This means that the published 2005 level may change slightly over time. The emissions inventory data published in the National Greenhouse Accounts represent the best available estimates of state and territory emissions at any given time. The inventory is reviewed each year by an international team of inventory experts for compliance with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and Paris Agreement requirements. The use of 2005 levels of emissions in the National Greenhouse Accounts as a baseline for

determining Queensland's targets is consistent with the approach taken by the Commonwealth Government and other states and territories.

The emissions reduction targets are economy-wide emissions reduction commitments, covering all sectors and gases included in the National Greenhouse Accounts (see definition of 'greenhouse gas emissions' in the Bill).

The targets do not constrain greater emissions reductions. The words 'at least' mean that overall net greenhouse gas emissions need to be reduced to a level that is at, or below, the targets. Nothing in this section limits Queensland's ability to reduce its net greenhouse gas emissions beyond the targets.

## **Clause 6      Deciding interim targets**

Clause 6 establishes a requirement for the Minister to develop emissions reduction targets for 2040 and 2045. The 2040 and 2045 targets are referred to as 'interim targets'. Clause 21 requires the Minister to consult with the Premier and Treasurer when setting the interim targets under this clause. The intent is that the government would bring a further Bill (or Bills) to Parliament at the appropriate time to add each of the interim emissions reduction targets to the targets listed in clause 5.

Each interim target is to be expressed as a percentage by which net greenhouse gas emissions in Queensland are to be reduced below the level of net greenhouse gas emissions in Queensland in 2005. This ensures that interim targets are expressed in a similar way to, and able to be compared with, the other targets in the Act.

Each of the interim targets must be set 10 years in advance, meaning that the 2040 target must be set by 31 December 2030 and the 2045 target by 31 December 2035. Setting the targets in advance will provide stakeholders with certainty and clarity about the pathway for achieving the net zero target.

The interim targets are intended to act as milestones to drive the achievement of the net zero target and will help to ensure that emissions reductions occur continuously, which will be an important aspect for enabling forward planning for business. Interim targets also recognise that it is important to reduce cumulative emissions (total emissions over time) in order to address climate change and meet the goals of the Paris Agreement. Both interim targets should represent a greater reduction in net greenhouse gas emissions from the 2005 level than any previous target. This will ensure that interim targets are consistent with the goal of phasing out greenhouse gas emissions to meet the 2050 net zero target.

To ensure greater transparency and accountability regarding the process for setting the interim targets, the Bill requires that Minister must consider a number of matters when deciding the targets. Specifically, the Bill requires the Minister to consider progress towards the targets in the Act, how the proposed target will support achievement of the long-term target of net zero by 2050 and what level of emissions reduction can reasonably be achieved by the relevant interim target date. The Minister must also consider:

- the potential of the interim target to create employment opportunities, including in industries emerging as a result of actions being taken to achieve other emissions reduction targets in the Act or to address climate change;
- national and international policies in relation to climate change;



- relevant and current climate science; and
- the views of community stakeholders, including Aboriginal peoples, Torres Strait Islander peoples and industry.

Further, the Minister must consider the economic, financial, social and environmental impacts that the proposed interim target may have on Queensland, including for communities, industries, and rural and regional areas. The word ‘impact’ is intended to capture the full range of effects that the proposed target may have, which may include economic, financial, social and environmental benefits and costs.

The Minister may also consider any other matters in deciding the interim targets.

### **Clause 7      Methodology for calculating net zero emissions**

Clause 7 states that the methodology for calculating net zero greenhouse gas emissions is to be decided by the Minister by 31 December 2040, and must be consistent with the data in the emissions inventories in the National Greenhouse Accounts.

The Minister must table the methodology in the Legislative Assembly with the annual statement in 2040. This timing provides certainty to industries, investors and communities regarding treatment of the 2050 target, consistent with the 10 year timeframe for deciding the interim targets. The Minister must also publish a copy of the methodology on the department's website.

Clause 21 requires the Minister to consult with the Treasurer when deciding the methodology for this clause.

### **Clause 8      Annual progress statement**

Clause 8 establishes a requirement that the Minister must prepare and table in the Legislative Assembly an annual statement by 31 December each year, beginning from 2025. The information in the statement will be a key tool in assessing performance against the targets and in identifying future emissions reduction priorities. The annual statement is intended to ensure that the government is held accountable for its progress towards meeting the emissions reduction targets and interim targets, and for its climate change policies generally.

This clause provides that the statement, which will be published on the department's website, will outline the following information relating to the preceding financial year:

- the progress towards achieving the emissions reduction targets and the methodology used to calculate that progress;
- the progress in implementing the sector plans;
- an analysis of Queensland emissions data recently published in the emissions inventories as part of the National Greenhouse Account;
- the actions taken by the Queensland Government to achieve the emissions reduction targets, including actions to (a) increase employment opportunities in industries emerging as a result of actions being taken to achieve the emissions reduction targets and (b) support employment in industries affected by actions being taken to achieve the emissions reduction targets;
- the measures taken by the Commonwealth Government to help achieve the emissions reduction targets, including funding, policy and programs relating to Queensland; and

- any other matter the Minister considers relevant to achieving the purpose of the Act.

It is intended that the statement be based on the best practicably available information and advice available to the Minister. The Commonwealth's contributions relating to actions and funding will be based on publicly available information.

When preparing the statement, the Minister must consult with the Treasurer (see clause 21). It is the expectation that the relevant government departments will provide timely information regarding progress implementing the sector plans for inclusion in the statement.

## **Part 3 Emissions reduction plans**

### **Clause 9 What is an emissions reduction plan**

Clause 9 states that an emissions reduction plan is a plan for a particular sector that sets out how the sector can contribute to achieving the emissions reduction targets. Sector is defined in Schedule 1 as a sector of the economy.

### **Clause 10 Content of emissions reduction plans**

Clause 10 sets out the required content of sector plans. The Bill states that, at the minimum, each sector plan must contain an analysis of the current and expected greenhouse gas emissions attributable to the sector (i.e. emissions expected without taking action to reduce emissions), the emissions reductions expected to be achieved in the sector, and the actions to be undertaken by the State Government to reduce emissions produced by the sector.

### **Clause 11 Program for making emissions reduction plans**

Clause 11 provides for the preparation of a program for making emissions reduction plans. The Minister, in consultation with the Premier and Treasurer (see clause 21), will be required to prepare a program that identifies the sectors that must have emissions reduction plans, the Ministers responsible for preparing the plans, the date by which the plans must be published, and the time period for which plans are to have effect. The Bill requires that this program be reviewed by the Minister at least every five years, and if the Minister decides it is necessary to change the program, an amended program must be published, together with a notice describing the changes. The first program must be published by 31 December 2024.

The Bill requires the first emissions reduction plans to be published by 31 December 2025.

In general, it is intended that sector plans will be developed approximately 10 years ahead of each target, starting with the 2035 target.

### **Clause 12 Making emissions reduction plans**

Clause 12 states how a sector plan is made. To ensure transparency, the sector plans must be published online. The Minister who is assigned responsibility for making the relevant sector plan (through the program published by the Minister under the previous clause) has responsibility for ensuring compliance with the requirement to publish the plan online and for publishing it by the date stated in the program.

## **Part 4 Clean Economy Expert Panel**

### **Clause 13 Establishment**

Clause 13 provides that the Minister will establish an advisory panel called the Clean Economy Expert Panel. The terms of reference to be used to guide the function of this panel will be established by the Minister, with clause 21 requiring that the Minister establish the panel and its terms of reference in consultation with the Premier and Treasurer.

### **Clause 14 Functions**

Clause 14 outlines the functions of the Clean Economy Expert Panel. These functions are to:

- advise the Minister about achieving the emissions reduction targets and ways to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in Queensland; and
- perform any other function conferred on the panel under the Act.

Any advice on achieving the targets and reducing greenhouse gas emissions should be given in accordance with the terms of reference for the panel decided by the Minister.

### **Clause 15 Expert advice**

Clause 15 establishes a requirement for the Clean Economy Expert Panel to prepare written advice to the Minister when requested by the Minister. The panel must provide the advice by the date specified by the Minister. This advice may include information on:

- progress towards achieving the emissions reduction targets;
- the impact achieving the emissions reduction targets may have on local communities, including in relation to employment in industries emerging as a result of actions being taken to achieve emissions reduction targets;
- analysis of emissions data for Queensland;
- technology and market trends;
- the most efficient and cost-effective ways to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by sector;
- measures the Commonwealth Government is taking to reduce greenhouse gas emissions; and
- any other matter the Minister, in consultation with the Treasurer (see clause 21), considers relevant to the purpose of the Act.

The intent is that the advice provided by the expert panel should be well-balanced, as it should be considered by the Minister and government when planning for achievement of the targets in the Act. For example, when considering impacts of achieving the target on local communities, this may include both positive and negative effects.

This clause does not prevent the Minister from seeking further or other advice from other sources.

**Clause 16 Panel members**

Clause 16 provides that the Clean Economy Expert Panel is to be made up of at least two, but not more than five members. In addition to these members, the Chief Scientist will be considered a member of the panel without the need for appointment.

The appointment of members to the panel is the responsibility of the Minister in consultation with the Treasurer (see clause 21) and is dependent on the Minister and the Treasurer being satisfied that the person has qualifications or experience in relation to one or more of the following:

- science or economics relating to climate change;
- measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions;
- matters relating to development of, or employment in, low-carbon industries;
- matters relating to rural and regional development; and
- another area the Minister, in consultation with the Treasurer (see clause 21), considers relevant or necessary to support the panel in performing its functions.

Members of the panel are appointed under the Act and not the *Public Sector Act 2022*.

**Clause 17 Chairperson**

Clause 17 provides that the Minister must appoint a member of the panel to act as chairperson for the panel. The Minister must consult with the Treasurer in appointing the chairperson (see clause 21).

**Clause 18 Conditions of appointment**

Clause 18 provides that members of the panel, excluding the Chief Scientist and any person who is already employed as a public service employee and other specified persons, may be paid remuneration and allowances as decided by the Governor in Council.

**Clause 19 Term of appointment**

Clause 19 provides that each term of appointment for members, other than the Chief Scientist, on the Clean Economy Expert Panel is to be for a period of no more than five years and is to be stated in the member's instrument of appointment.

Any member of the panel, other than the Chief Scientist, can be reappointed as a member of the panel at the expiration of their term.

**Clause 20 Conduct of business**

Clause 20 states that the panel may conduct its business, including its meetings, in a manner agreed between the panel and Minister. The Minister must ensure that a procedure is in place for managing any conflicts of interest of panel members.

## **Part 5    Miscellaneous**

### **Clause 21    Consultation with Premier and Treasurer**

Clause 21 requires the Minister to consult with the Treasurer, and, in some cases, the Premier when considering certain matters under certain sections of the Act. The Minister must consult with the Premier and Treasurer when:

- deciding on interim targets under clause 6;
- deciding the terms of reference for the expert panel under clause 13; and
- preparing the program for emissions reduction plans under clause 11.

Additionally, the Minister must consult with the Treasurer when:

- determining a methodology for calculating net zero emissions under clause 7;
- preparing annual progress statements under clause 8;
- asking for written advice from the expert panel under clause 15; and
- appointing members, and a chairperson, for the expert panel under clauses 16 and 17.

Clause 21 notes that these requirements to consult with the Premier and Treasurer do not prevent the Minister consulting with any other Minister. For example, the Minister may consult with relevant Ministers when determining whether an emissions reduction plan will be developed for a sector.

### **Clause 22    Regulation-making power**

Clause 22 establishes the power for the Governor in Council to make regulations under the Act.

## **Schedule 1    Dictionary**

The Schedule comprises the dictionary, and defines particular words used in the Act.