



**Australian Government**

**Australian Government  
response to the Final Report of  
the Expert Panel examining  
additional sources of low-cost  
abatement ('the King Review')**

# Introduction

In October 2019, I appointed an Expert Panel chaired by Mr Grant King to inquire and report on how best to unlock low cost abatement across the economy, with a particular focus on the industrial, transport and agriculture sectors and by increasing energy efficiency.

While acknowledging the success of the Emissions Reduction Fund, which has successfully contracted more than 190 million tonnes of emissions reductions (of which more than 53 million tonnes has already been delivered) at an average price of around \$12 per tonne, there are considerable untapped opportunities across these sectors.

The Government welcomes the Final Report of the King Review, which outlines how the Government's \$2 billion Climate Solutions Fund can be deployed to leverage greater co-investment from the private sector and other levels of government.

The King Review makes 26 detailed and technical recommendations, informed by submissions from more than 50 businesses, organisations and experts. The recommendations cover three broad themes:

1. Enhancing the Emissions Reduction Fund to encourage greater participation;
2. Incentivising voluntary emissions reductions on a broader scale; and
3. Unlocking the transformative low emissions technologies that businesses need.

The Government's response to these recommendations is set out below and implementation has already commenced for a number of these. For others, the Government will need to undertake further detailed policy work and consult on how best to continue supporting an emerging trend of voluntary emissions reductions by the private sector, state and territory governments and the wider community.

This year, Australia is forecast to exceed its 2020 emissions reduction target by some 411 million tonnes (or around 80 per cent of a full year's emissions). The Government has also mapped out how Australia will meet its 2030 Paris target through the \$3.5 billion Climate Solutions Package.

As the Panel acknowledges, incentivising voluntary emissions reduction on a broader scale will position Australia to overachieve on our 2030 Paris target in a decade's time while maintaining a strong economy.



The Hon Angus Taylor MP

**Minister for Energy and Emissions Reduction**

Expert Panel recommendation	Ref.	Government response
<p>Allow certain ERF methods to award ACCUs on a compressed timeframe. This would reduce the barriers faced by projects with high upfront capital costs. The application of compressed crediting should be assessed on a method by method basis, with the following criteria to apply.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Projects must involve significant upfront costs, in the form of resource outlays or foregone profits, which are not materially offset by carbon revenues and secondary benefits (e.g. reduced energy costs) in the early years of the project.</li> <li>2. The likely abatement from the projects must be able to be easily forecast with a reasonable degree of precision over the crediting period.</li> <li>3. The realisation of the forecast abatement must not be contingent on the recurrent outlay of significant resources for the conduct of the abatement activity.</li> </ol> <p>Rules would be needed to ensure the progressive verification of the delivery of abatement to minimise the risk of credits being issued for abatement that does not subsequently occur.</p>	5.1	<p><b>Agreed-in-principle</b></p> <p>The Government acknowledges that for some ERF methods the ‘gap’ between revenue (ACCU delivery) and high upfront capital costs can mean that projects that otherwise provide low cost abatement do not proceed. This is contrary to the intent of the ERF, which is to incentivise the adoption of new practices and technologies to reduce emissions at least cost.</p> <p>The Government will consult with stakeholders on the best mechanisms to encourage projects with high upfront costs on a method by method basis.</p>
<p>Establish a new process to provide third parties with the opportunity to propose and prepare ERF methods. This would encourage innovation and accelerate method development, thereby helping to promote greater participation and the realisation of low-cost abatement opportunities. A multi-stage review, development and approval process would ensure third party methods are robust, meet the ERF’s offsets integrity standards, and are administratively sound.</p>	6.1	<p><b>Agreed</b></p> <p>The Government agrees that giving industry greater opportunity to support the development of new methods would encourage innovation and new method development.</p> <p>In response to the Panel’s recommendation, the Government has already given industry early-stage involvement in the initial scoping of a Carbon Capture and Storage/Carbon Capture, Use and Storage (CCS/CCUS) method.</p> <p>This new approach will include earlier engagement with the independent Emissions Reduction Assurance Committee (ERAC) to ensure methods are designed to meet the offsets integrity standards and enable greater project participation.</p> <p>The Government will also investigate deeper industry involvement in method development and prioritisation through the provision of in-kind support (for example, by supporting drafting of new methods or procurement of new datasets to support the scientific integrity of methods). See also recommendation 6.13 below.</p>
<p>Establish a pilot method program to test new method ideas and expedite method preparation. This would encourage early action and improve the robustness of methods. Pilot methods would be developed for activities where there is uncertainty in the underpinning science or complications with the design of the method. Proponents of pilot projects would be required to share data and project information to assist in developing the final method. Further consideration should be given to whether pilot projects would be awarded ACCUs or an alternative credit type for sale to the Regulator.</p>	6.2	<p><b>Agreed</b></p> <p>The Government agrees with the concept of pilot methods to expedite new method development and enable the ERF to achieve a greater range of low cost abatement. The Government also notes that pilot method programs may facilitate the faster adoption of new technologies.</p> <p>The Government will work with stakeholders to establish a regulatory sandbox to inform method development through pilot projects.</p>

Expert Panel recommendation	Ref.	Government response
<p>Introduce a formal ‘duty of utmost good faith’ on participants in the ERF.</p> <p>This would lessen the need for prescriptive project eligibility rules and foster a collective responsibility for the scheme.</p> <p>Similar to the implied duty of utmost good faith that applies to insurance contracts under the <i>Insurance Contracts Act 1984</i> (Cth), the duty would require ERF participants to act in the utmost good faith in their engagements with the scheme, including in relation to implementing projects, judging whether projects are additional, and measurement, reporting and verification.</p> <p>To have its desired effect, the overarching duty would need to be coupled with administrative mechanisms to reinforce the importance of ethical behaviour. These could include requirements for project proponents to pledge to act in good faith and to describe how they have complied with the duty in offsets reports.</p>	6.3	<p><b>Agreed</b></p> <p>The Government agrees that a duty of utmost good faith could facilitate less prescriptive rules while maintaining the integrity of the ERF. The Government will consult stakeholders on options to implement this recommendation.</p>
<p>Review the ERF’s governance arrangements to ensure the efficient and effective operation of the scheme. The review should include the structure and staffing of the Emissions Reduction Assurance Committee (ERAC), and whether it should be staffed and supported by officers from the Department, the Clean Energy Regulator, or another agency.</p>	6.4	<p><b>Agreed</b></p> <p>The Government will conduct a review of the governance arrangements of the ERF by the end of 2020.</p>
<p>Establish a scheme to subsidise the costs of directly measuring the abatement associated with certain types of project activities, particularly the sequestration of carbon in agricultural soils.</p> <p>The costs of directly measuring abatement is acting as a significant barrier to the uptake of soil carbon projects and certain other project activities. This barrier is most acute where there are no model-based methods for the activities or the available modelled methods are highly conservative because of scientific uncertainty concerning the impact of project activities.</p> <p>The scheme would provide subsidies for measurement costs on the condition recipients share data to help resolve scientific uncertainties and improve model-based methods. The scheme could run on a cost recovery basis (for example, by requiring proponents to sell credits to the Regulator at a discount).</p>	6.5	<p><b>Agreed-in-principle</b></p> <p>The Government agrees that the costs of direct measurement and the conservativeness of model-based methods are significant barriers to the uptake of some methodologies, particularly soil carbon projects.</p> <p>The Government is eager to support Australian farmers and land managers to realise the productivity and emissions reduction benefits from agricultural practices that increase soil carbon levels.</p> <p>The Government will consider all options to support increased uptake of methodologies that increase agricultural productivity, including through revision of existing methods, mechanisms introduced in response to recommendation 5.1, and options to increase the economic efficiency of direct measurement.</p> <p>The Government has also committed to developing a National Soil Strategy to address soil degradation and increase the resilience of the agricultural sector, as it aims to become a \$100bn industry by 2030. This Strategy aims to improve the availability and coordination of soil data, and has the potential to provide productivity, environmental and sequestration benefits.</p>

Expert Panel recommendation	Ref.	Government response
<p>Create a fixed priced purchasing desk for small projects under the ERF.</p> <p>This would encourage project uptake, particularly agriculture and small-scale energy efficiency projects, by reducing price risks and marketing costs.</p> <p>Eligibility to access the platform would be limited to proponents of generally small projects (e.g. based on projects' forward abatement estimates or another similar metric).</p> <p>The creation of the fixed priced purchasing desk would ideally be done in tandem with the work on small-scale methods and method stacking (recommendations 6.7 and 6.9).</p>	6.6	<p><b>Agreed</b></p> <p>The Government agrees that smaller projects should be enabled to participate and access the benefits of the ERF. The Clean Energy Regulator will further consult with stakeholders on the implementation of this recommendation.</p>
<p>Create tailored small-scale ERF methods for particular types of agriculture projects, including shelterbelts.</p> <p>Small-scale methods would have streamlined measurement, reporting and verification requirements, reducing transaction costs and driving participation from small agriculture projects.</p>	6.7	<p><b>Agreed</b></p> <p>The Government will consult with stakeholders on the potential for methods and other mechanisms to support uptake of abatement opportunities through small scale projects.</p>
<p>The Clean Energy Regulator should continue its work on optional delivery contracts under the ERF to reduce price uncertainty and risk for proponents by giving them the right (but not the obligation) to sell ACCUs at a set, pre-determined price during a specified period.</p>	6.8	<p><b>Agreed</b></p> <p>In December 2019, the Clean Energy Regulator announced they would, for the first time, be offering optional delivery contracts at the March auction. The auction was held on 25 and 26 March.</p> <p>Optional delivery contracts were awarded to eight projects, for a total of 1.4 million tonnes of abatement. The Clean Energy Regulator will continue to assess the viability of these and other optional delivery mechanisms.</p>
<p>Facilitate 'method stacking', where multiple ERF projects are taken on the same property using different methods, by making rule changes to allow:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• proponents of stacked projects to submit a single, aggregated offsets report covering each individual component of the stacked project; and</li> <li>• stacked projects' audits to cover all projects at one time rather than auditing each individual component at different times.</li> </ul>	6.9	<p><b>Agreed</b></p> <p>The Government will work with industry to identify the best ways to simplify and streamline method stacking. In response to the Panel's recommendation, the Clean Energy Regulator has commenced work to streamline transaction costs for projects, which is likely to support method stacking.</p>
<p>The Clean Energy Regulator should continue its efforts to streamline ERF audit requirements at an administrative level and to explore the potential to use "big data" as an alternative to more traditional audit processes.</p>	6.10	<p><b>Agreed</b></p> <p>The Clean Energy Regulator is undertaking work to review audit requirements with a view to streamlining the audit process to identify efficiencies for both auditors and project proponents.</p> <p>The Regulator is also exploring aspects of ERF activity where new geospatial tools, apps and improvements to online systems may complement existing audit processes or be an alternative assurance mechanism.</p>

Expert Panel recommendation	Ref.	Government response
<p>Amend the ERF legislation to enable a method to be developed for carbon capture and storage and/or carbon capture, utilisation and storage.</p>	6.11	<p><b>Agreed</b></p> <p>In response to the Panel’s recommendation, in April the Government commenced consultation with industry on the development of a Carbon Capture and Storage/Carbon Capture, Use and Storage method, including any necessary legislative amendments.</p>
<p>Undertake consultation on amending the water requirements that apply to farm forestry and plantation projects under the ERF.</p> <p>There are significant abatement opportunities associated with farm forestry and the expansion of plantation estate. The water requirements that apply to these project types are acting as a barrier to the realisation of these opportunities. Consultation would help identify the need for and impacts of the water requirements, and the best way of addressing the concerns about the potential adverse hydrological effects of plantations.</p>	6.12	<p><b>Agreed</b></p> <p>In response to the Panel’s recommendation, in April the Government amended the water rule to reduce the regulatory burden for farm forestry and plantation forestry projects. These changes will be fully implemented by mid-2020.</p>
<p>Develop and publish a formal policy governing the prioritisation and development of ERF methods.</p> <p>This would provide stakeholders with greater confidence about method development processes and the opportunities for consultation and collaboration.</p>	6.13	<p><b>Agreed</b></p> <p>The Government agrees a published policy on prioritisation of method development would provide greater transparency for ERF proponents and help ensure a robust prioritisation process. The Government will align method development priorities with the Technology Investment Roadmap process.</p>
<p>Adopt a convention that the implicit carbon content, or “carbon exchange rate”, for a LGC will be based on either the average grid carbon intensity per MWh or the state-based grid emission factor for the jurisdiction in which the LGC creating renewable generator is located.</p> <p>This would assist in the development of voluntary participation in offset markets, ensuring consistency and transparency in the use of LGCs for offset purposes.</p> <p>The implications for grid security and reliability associated with additional renewables deployment driven by voluntary market demand will be managed through the Retailer Reliability Obligation.</p>	7.1	<p><b>Agreed</b></p> <p>The Government notes that record deployment of intermittent energy generation and associated thermal generator closures necessitate further measures to support reliability and security in the National Electricity Market. At its March 2020 meeting, the COAG Energy Council agreed to a range of interim measures to support reliability and strengthen the Retailer Reliability Obligation.</p> <p>The Government will undertake further work to assess the best approach to account for the implicit carbon content in an LGC, including the most appropriate methodology for determining a conversion factor. The proposed convention would provide additional information to assist buyers and sellers in voluntary markets to understand the carbon content of LGCs.</p> <p>For the avoidance of doubt, the proposed convention is not intended to allow for LGCs to be used to meet compliance obligations under the <i>National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Act 2007</i> (for example, to meet surrender obligations under the Safeguard Mechanism), contractual obligations under the Emissions Reduction Fund, or for any other uses relevant to the <i>Australian National Registry of Emissions Units Act 2011</i>.</p>

Expert Panel recommendation	Ref.	Government response
<p>The Clean Energy Regulator should accelerate its efforts to encourage the emergence of exchange-traded markets for certificates, and the work already underway to support the deepening and strengthening of voluntary private markets by improving registry systems to provide information about the provenance of certificates and support private quality branding of co-benefits associated with different abatement units.</p>	7.2	<p><b>Agreed</b></p> <p>The Government’s view is that offset markets are best placed to value co-benefits and that the efficient functioning of the market is best supported through enhanced information sharing.</p> <p>The Clean Energy Regulator has upgraded its registry to enable better information to the market regarding the provenance of different abatement units. This will help the market to incorporate the value of co-benefits when buying units.</p> <p>The Regulator is exploring the requirements needed to support vibrant carbon market trading for the schemes it operates and the growing business appetite to meet corporate sustainability goals by voluntarily surrendering units to offset emissions.</p>
<p>The Commonwealth should work with state and territory governments to encourage their use of the national crediting architecture for the purposes of offsetting emissions from particular developments. There should also be continued partnership and education between the Regulator and state and territory officials to build awareness of this architecture.</p> <p>This will promote simplicity and consistency between jurisdictions, reduce transaction and compliance costs for proponents and reduce administrative costs for state governments.</p>	7.3	<p><b>Agreed</b></p> <p>The Government supports the use, wherever possible, by state and territory governments of the Commonwealth’s crediting architecture in their emissions reduction policies. It is important these State and Territory efforts contribute to meeting (and, where possible, beating) Australia’s international emissions reduction obligations.</p> <p>In the first instance, the Government will look for opportunities to do this through the implementation of bilateral agreements being developed with various states and territories covering energy and emissions reduction. In early 2020, the Commonwealth and NSW Governments struck the first such bilateral agreement.</p> <p>The Department of Industry, Science, Energy and Resources and Clean Energy Regulator will also work with state and territory agencies at an officials’ level to build awareness and education regarding the Commonwealth’s crediting architecture. For example, the Regulator has already engaged closely with Queensland officials on the use of ACCUs in Queensland’s Land Restoration Fund.</p>
<p>Establish a knowledge sharing and outreach program to address information barriers impeding the uptake of ERF projects and investment in cost-effective abatement opportunities.</p> <p>The program would involve the creation of dedicated knowledge sharing hubs for key sectors, with a focus on energy efficiency in SMEs, agriculture, road freight, the property sector and industrial facilities.</p> <p>These knowledge-sharing hubs should be developed in consultation with the relevant industry bodies.</p>	8.1	<p><b>Noted</b></p> <p>The Government continually looks for ways to build skills and knowledge within industry and remove information barriers to the uptake of ERF projects.</p> <p>One example is the Government’s \$11.7 million Business Energy Advice Program, announced in the 2019-20 Budget, which is already helping to build the knowledge and capability of SMEs regarding energy efficiency.</p> <p>The Government will look to simplify and streamline knowledge sharing and communications efforts with current and potential ERF project proponents to remove information barriers impeding the uptake of cost-effective abatement opportunities.</p>

Expert Panel recommendation	Ref.	Government response
Undertake a review to determine the extent of skills shortages associated with abatement activities and whether there is a need for additional measures to address relevant training needs, particularly in regard to the availability of trained energy efficiency experts in the industry and building sectors.	8.2	<p><b>Noted</b></p> <p>The Government has, through the COAG Energy Council, worked with states and territories to develop and implement the National Energy Productivity Plan (NEPP). Several measures pursued through the NEPP have focussed on building service provider capability.</p> <p>The Government is co-ordinating a review of the NEPP, which will be presented to COAG Energy Council once finalised.</p> <p>The Government's \$585 million Skills Package – <i>Delivering skills for today and tomorrow</i> – will help train highly skilled and qualified workers, including in regional areas, to meet Australia's future workforce needs. As part of the Skills Package, the Government will establish a National Skills Commission to oversee the Government's investment in VET and drive research and analysis of future skills needs across industry.</p>
Expand the National Australian Built Environment Rating Scheme (NABERS) and the Commercial Buildings Disclosure (CBD) scheme to a broader range of commercial building types (e.g. hotels).	8.3	<p><b>Noted</b></p> <p>In 2019, the COAG Energy Council agreed the <i>Trajectory for Low Energy Buildings</i>, which sets a trajectory towards zero energy buildings for Australia and outlines implementation arrangements and responsibilities for a range of targeted initiatives. This follows the Government's commitment, through the Climate Solutions Package, that it would improve rating tools for commercial buildings, such as NABERS. In line with these commitments, it has been working with state and territory governments on a range of measures to improve the energy efficiency of commercial buildings and has allocated \$3.4 million over 2019-20 and 2020-21 to accelerate the expansion of NABERS.</p> <p>The Government is also committed to periodic reviews of the Commercial Building Disclosure Program, which will consider the case for expanding the Program.</p>
Develop an energy performance rating scheme for new and existing residential buildings based on the Nationwide House Energy Rating Scheme (NatHERS) as a matter of priority.	8.4	<p><b>Noted</b></p> <p>Through the Climate Solutions Package, the Government committed to provide resources, training and tools to help building owners and occupiers reduce energy consumption. In line with this commitment, the Government has been working with states and territories on a range of measures to improve the energy efficiency of residential buildings, and in 2019, the COAG Energy Council agreed the <i>Trajectory for Low Energy Buildings</i>, which sets a trajectory towards zero energy (and carbon) ready buildings for Australia. The Government has allocated \$7.2 million over 2019-20 and 2020-21 towards relevant measures for the residential sector to be implemented by the Commonwealth.</p>

Expert Panel recommendation	Ref.	Government response
<p>The Commonwealth should work with state and territory governments to introduce mandatory energy performance disclosure obligations for the residential sector linked to the rating system (recommendation 8.4).</p>	8.5	<p><b>Noted</b></p> <p>The Government has been working with state and territory governments on a range of measures to improve the energy efficiency of residential buildings, including energy performance disclosure obligations. In 2019, the COAG Energy Council agreed the <i>Trajectory for Low Energy Buildings</i>, which sets a trajectory towards zero energy buildings for Australia and outlines a timeline for state and territory governments to examine, and potentially develop and implement residential energy performance disclosure obligations.</p> <p>While mandatory energy performance disclosure obligations for the residential sector is the responsibility of the state and territory governments, a national framework for disclosure of home energy ratings has been agreed by COAG Energy Council and will support homebuyers, renters and renovators to benefit from more energy efficient homes, incentivise sellers, and assist the finance sector to better value and manage risks.</p> <p>The Government will continue to work with the state and territory governments through the COAG Energy Council as this work unfolds.</p>
<p>Establish a ‘below-baseline crediting arrangement’ for large facilities using the Safeguard Mechanism architecture. The arrangement would provide credits to facilities who reduce their emissions below their Safeguard baselines by undertaking ‘transformative’ abatement projects.</p> <p>The below-baseline crediting mechanism would help realise abatement opportunities in industrial facilities that are not being accessed by the ERF.</p> <p>Key design parameters would include the following.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The crediting mechanism would not be an offset scheme; it would be a low-emissions technology deployment incentive scheme, not unlike the RET.</li> <li>• Initially the mechanism would operate as a pilot, trial phase.</li> <li>• Units generated under the scheme should be differentiated from ACCUs and could be known as Safeguard Mechanism Credits (or SMCs).</li> <li>• The crediting mechanism would be implemented through the <i>National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Act</i> and its subordinate legislation.</li> <li>• Crediting should be targeted at reductions in emissions intensity to avoid crediting reduced production or facility closures.</li> <li>• SMCs could be used to meet compliance obligations under the Safeguard Mechanism, purchased by the private sector, or purchased by the Government through a new arrangement under the Climate Solutions Fund.</li> <li>• Firms would be required to submit a transformation statement summarising what specific investments have been made to reduce their emissions intensity.</li> </ul>	9.1	<p><b>Agreed</b></p> <p>The Government agrees that establishing a low-emissions technology deployment incentive scheme to reduce emissions from Safeguard-covered facilities would help realise abatement opportunities that are not being accessed by the ERF.</p> <p>As noted by the Panel, substantial consultation will be required with industry on how to best implement such a scheme and maximise co-investment.</p> <p>In this context, the Government will undertake further consultation with affected businesses and other stakeholders on the detailed design and implementation arrangements.</p>

Expert Panel recommendation	Ref.	Government response
<p>Establish a goal-oriented technology co-investment program to accelerate the uptake of transformative, high abatement potential technologies that are not currently cost competitive.</p> <p>Key design parameters would include the following.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The program would focus on the ‘hard-to-abate’ sectors, for example heavy industry, freight transport and aviation, where capital costs are high and progress in driving down costs has been slow.</li> <li>• Safeguard and non-Safeguard covered projects would be eligible.</li> <li>• The program would target novel and ambitious technologies with the potential to transform key sectors.</li> <li>• The program would involve co-investment by the Government and industry, with Government funds provided substantially upfront.</li> <li>• The program would be undertaken in collaboration, and with co-investment, from state and territory governments where possible.</li> <li>• The program’s design should provide assurance that funded projects are technically and commercially feasible.</li> </ul>	10.1	<p><b>Agreed-in-principle</b></p> <p>Driving down the cost of transformative, high abatement potential technologies is the cornerstone of the Government’s emissions reduction agenda.</p> <p>The Government is developing a national Technology Investment Roadmap as part of Australia’s long-term emissions reduction strategy. The Government agrees that ARENA and the CEFC should provide support to the widest range of low emissions technologies and notes that their investments will be guided by the Technology Investment Roadmap.</p> <p>The Government is currently consulting on the development and implementation of the Technology Investment Roadmap and the role of ARENA and the CEFC in that context. The Technology Investment Roadmap will prioritise goal-oriented co-investment for relevant Commonwealth agencies, including ARENA and the CEFC. The Government will consider the merits of amending ARENA and the CEFC’s legislation through this process.</p>
<p>Provide ARENA and the CEFC with an expanded, technology-neutral remit so they can support key technologies across all sectors and be involved in the delivery of the Goal-oriented co-investment program (recommendation 10.1).</p>	10.2	<p><b>Agreed-in-principle</b></p> <p>The Government is developing a national Technology Investment Roadmap as part of Australia’s long-term emissions reduction strategy. The Government agrees that ARENA and the CEFC should provide support to the widest range of low emissions technologies and notes that their investments will be guided by the Technology Investment Roadmap.</p> <p>The Government is currently consulting on the development and implementation of the Technology Investment Roadmap and the role of ARENA and the CEFC in that context. The Technology Investment Roadmap will prioritise goal-oriented co-investment for relevant Commonwealth agencies, including ARENA and the CEFC. The Government will consider the merits of amending ARENA and the CEFC’s legislation through this process.</p> <p>The Roadmap will establish a framework for strategic and system-wide technology investments over the near, medium and long-term, sending a clear signal to the private sector on the Government’s technology investment priorities.</p> <p>The Government’s \$1 billion Grid Reliability Fund will have an expanded technology remit and will provide the CEFC with additional investment options. The CEFC’s existing legislation and investment mandate enable the CEFC to invest in low emissions technologies like gas and hydrogen as well as enabling technologies such as transmission.</p>

Expert Panel recommendation	Ref.	Government response
<p>Establish a single database to publish funding decisions for low emissions technologies through the co-investment program, CEFC, ARENA and similar schemes. The published information could include details of the funding recipients and technologies, a statement of reasons for the investment support, progress reports on implementation, and an account of project outcomes.</p>	<p>10.3</p>	<p><b>Agreed-in-principle</b>            ARENA, the CEFC and the Clean Energy Regulator already disclose considerable information regarding the projects and initiatives supported through their programs and activities. The Government will examine whether there are further opportunities to make this information more consistent and accessible, including by consolidating in a single database.</p>