

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC SUBMISSIONS TO THE STATE SUSTAINABILITY STRATEGY

September 2002

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(Please note: quotes from submissions are indicated by italics)

BUSINESS

Training and Facilitation for Sustainability

Kath Mathwin 200206626		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Training, such as Greenskills, can help unemployed gain skills and experience which can be used by them to participate in sustainability work</i>• <i>Some work which needs doing needs no training or previous knowledge but could help provide satisfying jobs and improved self esteem for people looking for employment.</i>
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Financial Reform and Economic Instruments for Sustainability (including: Pricing and Taxing Structures; Incentives; Rewards System; Subsidies)

Dr Gary Luck 200202587	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The true cost of environmental damage is not reflected in current economic indicators (GDP as a measure of economic well-being is inadequate) • Use of ecological economics to change economic system to bring social and environmental factors into economics-ecosystem services that ecosystems provide humans (see CSIRO work) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of Genuine Progress Indicator, GPI (or similar measure) to take into account the costs of environmental and social problems to overall well-being
K.D. Walsh 200204451	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The cost of developing sustainable practices in industry often acts as a disincentive for industries to become sustainable. 	
Dr Robin IW Collin 200205458	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The perceived threat of sustainability to economic development has changed from one of rapid dirty resource use by a small population which has a relatively small impact on the environment to one where the larger population's total consumption of any natural resource may be greater than the replenishment rate of that resource. 	

<p>Clint Garrett 200205462</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are significant possibilities and profits in a more active pursuit of sustainability. Many jobs would flow from making energy efficient or water efficient equipment. Generating power from wind or sun also means new jobs. Market pull is needed to guide industry in this direction – see the work of Paul Hawken and Amory Lovins to see how their ideas that can be applied to WA. • Show people there is money to be made from protecting the environment eg the oil-mallee project 	
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<p>Mary Gray 200206686</p>		<p>Dependence of domestic economy on building and urban sprawl a priority sustainability issue for WA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Perth domestic economy is driven by new land development and continuing urban sprawl of the worst kind (for social, energy, environmental and infrastructure needs)</i> • <i>Land development industry has powerful lobby to government to direct land releases and meet own vested interests of massive financial gains from rezoning</i> • <i>Lack of planning and legal requirement for resource use efficiency</i> • <i>Urban development styles grossly unsustainable and consume vast energy, water, materials and destroy bushland and biota</i> • <i>Natural bushland still being cleared for outer urban sprawl</i> • <i>WA timber products too cheap, cheap imports from natural forests permitted</i> <p>Obsession with economic growth without environmental stewardship a priority issue:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Failure to recognise the environmental context and costs of all industries in a whole systems approach</i> • <i>Failure of government to prosecute corporations which breach Licence conditions or pollute or degrade the environment eg Alcoa</i> • <i>Business and government obsession with competitiveness blocks any vision of the fundamental concepts of ESD</i> • <i>An obsessive mentality about growth blocks serious consideration and planning and action to reduce WA's escalating Greenhouse Gas emissions which are seriously out of control</i>
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Chamber Of Commerce and Industry WA 200206964		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The most effective business environment conducive to a sustainable future is to ensure the operation of a free market economy. The market based approach is by far the most effective way of encouraging the sustainable use of resources as it allows resources to be directed to their most valuable uses through changing prices, encourages more responsible use of scarce resources and creates incentives to develop alternatives to these resources. In a free market economy, competition ensures that goods and services are delivered as efficiently as possible, and provides a perpetual spur for innovation and improvements in quality, quantity and efficiency.</i>
Ellen Brook Integrated Catchment Group 200203498		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Good corporate citizenship can be promoted through tax incentives.
Australian Corporate Citizenship Alliance 200206719	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustainability is a worthwhile pursuit; it ensures businesses have a future which is shared with communities within an environment that is enhanced rather than lessened by business activity Establishment of ACCA shows businesses are aware of need to address sustainability Business needs to embrace idea of transparency and community accountability more fully – social and environmental good rather than merely mitigating negative effects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measure number of businesses headquartered in WA producing triple bottom line reports or able to provide evidence of a long-term strategy towards sustainability By reducing waste businesses can reduce costs, be more competitive and enhance profits Measure ratio of waste generated to inputs to production Sustainability in business would build trust amongst stakeholders Measure number of companies undertaking full social impact assessments as part of their business

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Businesses to move from compliance with environmental standards to being valued for contribution • Best practice examples: rock lobster industry, mining rehabilitation, land care rehabilitation 	<p>planning process</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a series of stepped government charges and fees on business, local and state governments (over time), reflecting ongoing commitment to sustainability in cost terms. A company would incur lower government charges where they could demonstrate improved sustainability performance • Measure ratio of non-sustainable to sustainable government fees collected • Leadership must come from government • Business should continue its current role in leading the charge to sustainable practices while improving profitability • Education for sustainability is needed to make partnerships work. Use proactive communication tools eg internet, direct advertising, sponsorships, to reassure community that sustainable principles means delivery of environmental, social and economic conditions for all and not a reduction in aspirations
Master Plumbers Association of Western Australia & PPTC Skills Vocational Educational and Training Centre 200206720		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need for better corporate citizenship or corporate social responsibility, and for Public-Private Partnering (PPP) initiatives

Institution of Engineers, Australia 200206827	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ethical issue for engineers to act responsibly with respect to the environment • changes necessary for society to adopt more sustainable practices rely on engineering solutions • substantial business opportunity for engineering in offering services to organisations that want to increase sustainability performance • see submission for initiatives the Institution has undertaken to promote sustainable engineering practice • engineering can contribute to sustainability in areas such as transport, building development, water management, agriculture, renewable energy and the development of cleaner production/environmental technology 	
WA Sustainable Industry Group 200206226	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In sum, the framework does not reflect the urgency to act and depart from the business as usual scenario. • See submission for World business Council approaches to sustainable development in business 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • establish and resource a WA roundtable on Business and Sustainable Development to bolster business involvement in achieving sustainability • commit to broad-based sustainable development dialogue with the WA private, public and civil sectors • establish a system of periodic strategic environmental impact assessment for policies and strategies in regard to the development of sectors of key relevance for sustaining the natural resource base of WA • develop an appropriate set of economic, environmental, social and integrated performance criteria to track and assess WA's sustainable

		<p>development performance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • government to take leadership in implementation in all government activity – put eco-office programs in place • develop a central “hub” to access sustainability information eg central web page which acts as portal to other sites on any environmental issue (also good for business community to access information in sustainability) • greater recognition for small to medium sized enterprises leading to sustainability accreditation scheme • include sustainability criteria in state and local government tender procedures for government procurement and contracting. All government supplies will then have sustainability performance and would lead to favourable consideration in proactive SME’s for government procurement • provide greater support for facilitating organisations such as industry associations, to assist identification of industry best practice and facilitate its wider application among businesses • form sustainability teams - <i>there is broad willingness of the (business) community to contribute to sustainability, and in principle commitment to its achievement, subject to information on practical alternatives being available.</i>
Halliburton KBR 200206710		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Greater incentives need to be provided to encourage resource recycling and the use of recycled materials.</i> • <i>Mechanisms which reflect the true environmental and social cost of extraction and disposal must be</i>

		<p><i>introduced to encourage production of less waste and use of fewer virgin and more recycled resources.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The path to sustainability would be facilitated if the true cost of producing goods and services and disposing of the waste was incorporated into the economic cost.</i> • <i>However, it is difficult to remain competitive by including the true cost of environmental and social benefits into a product or service if all suppliers of that particular product or service do not also make allowance for the benefit. In this context, Government has a role to ensure that there is a level playing field.</i> • <i>Nevertheless, innovative and entrepreneurial companies can take advantage of new technology and/or consumer preferences to deliver more sustainable products and services which take into account the environmental or social benefits. Government can assist this process through financial support, taxation changes or preferential purchasing policies.</i>
Chamber Of Commerce and Industry WA 200206964		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Pursuing ongoing economic reform, including in the electricity sector: Introduction of independent regulators, third party access and competition will ensure prices are at their lowest practicable level. This will create incentives to develop cost effective alternative sources of supply and free up operating funds for other uses.</i> • <i>Maintain a labour market policy that allows employers to make the most of their human resources by removing disincentives to employment,</i>

		<p><i>encouraging businesses and employees to find new and more productive ways of working, and facilitating training and retraining so that people can adapt to changing technologies and new ways to working. It would allow changes in the structure of industries, individually and in sectors, in order to capitalise on opportunities created by new markets, new processes and new technology.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Foster access to new ideas and technologies emerging overseas.</i> • <i>Focus on outcomes not processes, outcomes that contribute to ultimate goal of sustainably improving citizen's quality of life.</i> • <i>CCI is listed as a partner with which the Government has committed to work during development and implementation of the sustainable development strategy and CCI welcomes the opportunity to contribute.</i> • <i>See submission's attachments for best practice examples: Kwinana Industries Synergies Project; Eco-efficiency Agreement with Environment Australia; Western Australian Sustainable Industry Group; Greenhouse Challenge.</i>
J.E. Wajon 200206629		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Sustainable behaviours need to be rewarded, but non-sustainable behaviours should not necessarily be penalised. This will make sustainable behaviours more competitive economically and gradually lead to them being the norm, without necessarily imposing a cost on current behaviours.</i> • <i>For example, the use of renewable energy should be cheaper than using non-renewable energy and</i>

		<p><i>people should be paid to recycle materials rather than imposing a levy on materials that are not recycled. Similarly, the use of Greener modes of transport such as public transport, car pooling and cycling should be encouraged by making these modes easier, such as by providing bus-only, carpool lanes, cycle paths or bicycle lockers.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Greener modes of transport should not be encouraged by directly making car use more difficult, such as by imposing a penalty or increasing parking fees. However, car use should not be encouraged by widening or providing extra freeways. The transition to greener modes of transport should occur naturally as people realise the benefits (e.g. faster commuting, reduced costs related to increased fuel costs).</i> • <i>Conversely, inefficient use of natural resources should not be subsidised. If subsidies are not given to non-sustainable practices, more economical and hopefully more environmentally sound means of achieving the same objective will be found, and inefficient uses and practices should gradually phase out. Rather subsidies and taxes should be introduced to encourage greater efficiency of resource usage, decreased use of virgin resources, decreased waste and increased use of recycled or reclaimed materials.</i>
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<p>Sylvia Tetlow 200206685</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>We need to put a true monetary value on our enjoyment and use of our natural environment and biodiversity. The quality of life we enjoy because of living in a healthy environment, being able to visit a clean beach with clear water, being able to enjoy a walk in the Karri forest needs to be measured.</i> • <i>When we do this we can then say that the money spent to achieve ecologically environmental sustainability is justified by the value we obtain from enjoying a clean and bio-diverse environment and the quality of life we obtain from breathing clean air etc. I believe it is very important that people appreciate that their quality of life is linked to the quality of their environment.</i> • <i>Avoid waste of public money: avoid wasting public money on establishing committees, working parties and paying coordinators that swallow up funds leaving very little to "hit the ground" to do any real work in helping the environment.</i> • <i>This has happened with NHT and this is why many people, especially farmers, are cynical about Government funding to help natural resource management. A good example is the Salinity Action Plan and the State Salinity Strategy - these are basically documents composed of wish lists.</i> • <i>Nothing recommended in the documents can happen in reality until Government backs it with financial support and the money "hits the ground" as most farmers will not or can not spend the money that is needed to address the problems.</i>
<p>Cesira Leigh & Glen Ryan</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Financial support for companies and business enterprises that provide a business case for</i>

& Glen Ryan 200206726		<p><i>enterprises that provide a business case for switching their operations to more sustainable methods, particularly within agriculture and resource intensive operations.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Similarly, financial support for companies and business enterprises needing start-up capital that are wanting to establish fully sustainable operations.</i>
Peel Preservation Group 200205797		<p><i>Economic strategies for sustainability:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Financial incentives by government (possibly in the form of Tax relief) for the early development of alternative sustainable energy sources, i.e. solar thermal, biomass, wind and photovoltaics. These are the keys to the West's prosperity and a healthy future</i> • <i>Western Australia's bio-diversity offers huge scope for research and development into its medicinal use.</i> • <i>Establishment of Waste Management Authorities. The correct handling of waste, recycling and re-use saves money and provides employment. Aim for zero waste by 2025.</i> • <i>Australia's high incidence of asthma tells us that the implementation of Air Quality Management Plans will be socially and economically beneficial.</i> • <i>The road toll amounts to a health hazard, which must be reduced.</i> • <i>The integration of public transport will ultimately save the cost of more and more freeways guaranteed to increase the use of the car to carry persons one at a time to his/her place of employment.</i> • <i>Public transport should be the determinant of region form.</i>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discourage the present wasteful purchasing practices of supermarkets, whereby produce grown locally is by-passed in favour of buying at a central market, thus reducing freshness of the product by transporting it long distances (very long distances in the West) and then returning it to the area where it was produced to retail at greatly inflated prices because of the double handling. Wherever possible, locally produced goods and produce should be sold and consumed locally, not sent to a city market. • Encouragement of new technology (by government subsidy for research or tax incentive) plus increasing the interest in the use of 'green' power, must go a long way to decreasing its cost to users and increasing interest in producing it. • Enforced reduction of expensive, wasteful and misleading packaging and advertising. • Encouragement of the consumption of naturally produced food and accurate labelling of genetically modified foods. • Thorough and immediate clean up of contaminated sites around the state, at the expense of the contaminator, will make available currently unusable land for housing or clean industry.
WA Association for Mental Health 200206716	<p><u>Economic "Sustainability" and the not for profit non Government Mental Health Sector.</u></p> <p>There are several economic reasons underpinning the viability of agencies working in this sector.</p> <p>Private voluntary agencies may be able to</p>	<p><u>Recommendations:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Federal and State revenue laws do not, either in their incidence or collection, impose additional financial obligations upon agencies For example. the introduction of both the Fringe Benefits Tax and the Goods and Services Tax has required some

	<p><i>provide public mental health services more efficiently than government entities. The reasons for this can be:</i></p> <p>A. <i>The use of volunteers with the associated cost savings. These savings can be directed to the provision of additional services.</i></p> <p>B. <i>Market knowledge – and the associated responsiveness of the agency to the needs of the client base to be serviced.</i></p> <p>C. <i>The tendering process for grants and contracts ensures that agencies present the most cost effective models possible.</i></p> <p><i>In many respects the organisational needs of the NGO mental health agency are the same as those of any organisation in the private sector. These fundamental needs, which are essential to the continued survival of the entity, can be characterised as-</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Strategic management</i> - <i>Financial management</i> - <i>Marketing management</i> - <i>Human resource management</i> - <i>Management information systems (IT).</i> <p><i>However, the resources available to fund these organisational needs (and the</i></p>	<p><i>agencies to employ additional staff with specialist skills. This has eroded the financial resources of these agencies.</i></p> <p>2. <i>Concessional taxation treatment of the NGO sector by both Local, State and Federal Governments.</i></p> <p>3. <i>Full flow on of Consumer Price Index percentages where agencies have contracts with Government Departments.</i></p> <p>4. <i>Whilst recognising the importance of corporate governance and accountability agencies undertaking audits could have their audit fees subsidised by the appropriate Government Department.</i></p> <p>5. <i>Existing Australian Taxation laws in relation to charities and public benefit institutions be amended to provide greater deductibility to donations made to agencies.</i></p> <p>6. <i>Insurance needs of agencies including, insurance for volunteers working in agencies underwritten by the State or Federal Governments.</i></p>
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	<p><i>consequent impact on the success or failure of the mission or business plan) differ markedly between the not for profit agency and the commercial entity operating in the private sector.</i></p> <p><i>In private enterprise profit is the measure of success. In the NGO sector delivery of the service, in the most cost effective way is the measure of success for the sustainability of the organisation.</i></p>	
<p>Tad Zalewski & Associates 200206631</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>WA has a common time zone with a large part of Asia. Make use of it.</i> • <i>Promote WA as a significant Regional Financial Centre.</i> • <i>Consider a Tax-Free Zone in WA. Attract trans-world finance.</i> • <i>Search for new models of economic and social development. 'Triple Bottom Line' accounting is only at best, an indication of the direction in which we should be moving.</i> • <i>What can we do to improve our State Money Supply?</i> • <i>Allow Taxation Credits to encourage trans-world funds to WA.</i> • <i>Provide tangible incentives for the present major WA asset owners to re-invest their profits in the State.</i> • <i>Lobby the Commonwealth Government to return a</i>

		<p><i>larger portion of our taxation revenue to WA.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Look at World Best Practices to create investment / finance packages to attract trans-world funds. eg Spain for their high-speed trains, etc. Libya for its Man-made River for an economical water supply.</i> • <i>Trading partners: Asian societies offer Western Australia more than the promise of prosperity. They offer answers to vexing questions such as how to combine fast economic, technological and social change with relative social stability. These countries are our near neighbours and we should be making every effort to attract a higher degree of cooperation with them, as quickly as possible.</i>
Andrew Thomson 200206383		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Taxation needs to be totally changed. For example, a carbon tax on fossil fuels and other energy taxes need to be introduced.</i> • <i>Land tax needs to be increased substantially to pay for Perth's Bushplan sites.</i> • <i>Royalties on timber need to be increased 5 fold, especially on our slow growing jarrah (Eucalyptus marginala). This would tend to discourage the enormous waste that occurs in the timber industry.</i>
Rosa de Graaf 200206617		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Very high fines for those businesses which are careless, have accidents i.e. explosions, oil spills – air pollution etc. Make them clean up their mess, pay for all the costs p incl. Care of sick and injured wildlife which have to suffer form their carelessness.</i> • <i>Clam down on businesses and local Shires/Govt which abuse our water ban system, or let water run down (waste) the roads due to faulty or wrongly adjusted sprinklers. They also should not water</i>

		<p><i>longer than necessary.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Bring back a decent incentive for people to convert their car to gas - and lower the price of gas.</i> • <i>Incentives to develop a cleaner vehicle –award-reward.</i>
<p>The Environmental Alliance 200206616</p>	<p><i>Transforming industry:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Australia has a hot, heavy and wet economy. By this we mean that our exports are largely based on industries that use a lot of energy, producing extremely high greenhouse gas emissions (hot), is a heavy user of resources and materials producing high levels of waste (heavy) and uses lots of water (wet). The Australian economy produces more greenhouse gases per capita than any other OECD country, we use more materials per capita than any other OECD country and the second highest behind the USA in terms of per capita waste produced. Our water use is the highest of any other continent. Comparatively little value-adding is happening. Given Western Australia's resource based economy, WA likewise has a hot, heavy and wet economy and these trends are expected to be reflected in WA.</i> • <i>To be sustainable WA needs to move to a cool, light and dry economy, that is one that does not use a lot of energy and hence produces fewer greenhouse gases, uses less materials and produces less waste, without using large amounts of water. To</i> 	<p><i>Industry:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The Government should review WA's industries to identify those that are 'hot, heavy and wet' and identify mechanisms to move them towards being 'cool, light and dry'.</i> • <i>Government needs to identify the market, institutional and other barriers preventing the realisation of the full potential of an economy based on sustainable industries and technologies.</i> • <i>Government should improve market framework conditions by using smart environment policy tools such as performance targets, negotiated agreements, consumer incentives and environment taxes.</i> • <i>Barriers to the adoption of new eco-technologies and eco-efficiencies need to be identified and addressed by Government.</i> • <i>The Strategy should include strategies to move Western Australia away from an economy based on being an energy-intensive, bulk exporter of low value goods.</i> • <i>Government should identify opportunities to develop 'cool, light and dry' industries, and support their development through incentives and other measures such as regulation and legislation where necessary.</i> • <i>Financial incentives should no longer be given to 'hot heavy and wet' industries</i>

	<p><i>achieve this the Government needs to take proactive steps to encourage the business sector to move towards more sustainable practices and encourage new industries.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The key to a more sustainable future is not limiting Western Australia's development, but instead transforming it.</i> <p><i>Experience overseas has shown that jobs growth does occur when implementing a sustainability agenda (see Chapter 6).</i></p> <p><i>Potential initiatives include:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>providing symbolic political leadership;</i> • <i>removing perverse subsidies to 'old economy' industries;</i> • <i>developing a Cabinet submission system that produces triple bottom line assessments of project/policy/legislative proposals;</i> • <i>promoting WA as the best place in the world to produce organic agricultural products;</i> • <i>as NZ has done, developing ventures with international agricultural companies wanting a place to grow organic produce;</i> • <i>providing stewardship payments to farmers and pastoralists in recognition of their important role in land stewardship. This would help supplement farm income.</i> • <i>acknowledging that jobs are not only produced with mega-projects;</i> • <i>refusing to publicly finance any more fossil-</i> 	<p><i>'hot, heavy and wet' industries.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Treasury should to do an audit of subsidies given to all industries and developers.</i> • <i>Government should foster new approaches to product and resource stewardship. Legislation should be introduced for extended producer responsibility.</i> • <i>Government should work with stakeholders including Unions WA, industry and community groups to identify 'green job' opportunities.</i> • <i>Government should provide incentives to facilitate the development of green jobs.</i>
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	<p><i>fuel fired power plants;</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>renegotiating the ‘take or pay’ gas purchase contracts;</i> • <i>establishing a Sustainability Commission backed by legislation that takes advice from EPA and a new Social Assessment Agency, and undertakes integrated project assessments;</i> • <i>establishing a Government-backed green jobs investment bank, that jointly finances green innovation with international investment banks such as Triodos;</i> • <i>introducing environmental taxes; and</i> • <i>introducing an environmental levy.</i> 	
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Eco-efficiency and Industrial Ecology

Ellen Brook Integrated Catchment Group 200203498		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote cleaner production technologies.
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K.D. Walsh 200204451	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The cost of developing sustainable practices in industry often acts as a disincentive for industries to become sustainable • The mind set of managers in industry can act as a barrier to the creation of opportunities to pursue sustainability. This can be due to a lack of understanding, a fear to change or the inability to see the bigger picture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business needs to be accountable to Government and the community • Business needs to take responsibility for modifying unsustainable practices • Business needs to be adaptable to new more sustainable technologies • Business needs to use marketing potential of sustainable practices through consumer support for Best Practices • Businesses play a role in the research and development of new products and value-adding to raw materials in a sustainable manner
Stuart Hawkins 200204122		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subsidies to industry and business should be provided according to whether they can meet triple bottom line sustainability criteria. Unsustainable industries should have full-cost pricing, both at full cost to the manufacturer and full cost to the consumer

<p>Motor Trade Association of Western Australia 200204952</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Environmental Protection (Liquid Waste) Regulations 1996</i> is an example of poorly planned, managed, implemented and resourced licensing system that has captured a small number of honest businesses already implementing good practices. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Challenges that face small to medium sized businesses that may not necessarily have the capacity, resources or expertise to adopt more sustainable practices should have workable strategies that can be implemented at ground level. The Green Stamp programme is an excellent example of what can be achieved with true consultation between industry and government. Members of the automotive industry are readily adopting the relevant regulatory information and advice promoted by this programme. • Appropriate resources to help industry associations develop initiatives to promote better social and environmental outcomes should be developed with consultation with relevant Government Agencies as an aim of the Sustainability Strategy • Educational Institutions (such as TAFE and Universities) have a role in training workers entering industry to raise awareness of sustainability • To help raise awareness of sustainability in businesses and industry, businesses that achieve an acceptable standard of practice. This should be administered through licensing systems that reward good practices rather than impose fees and additional responsibility • <i>Fair and equitable licensing systems need to be implemented to discourage poor practices rather than reward them</i>
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Jeanette Conacher 200203853	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Many small and medium businesses fall through regulatory nets – use COPs, models of good practice, education etc to support change (see, for example, success of Swan River Trust’s industry survey)</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
Rio Tinto 200206517		<p>From stakeholder survey - industry:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need for more funded research in WA, particularly in areas where WA has a dominant role (eg natural resources, water management) • Need for greater promotion and generation of innovation and entrepreneurship skills • Talent and expertise needs to be attracted to and retained in this state • WA needs to access and make use of innovative technical skills, latest communications and information technology

BP 200206484	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WA accounts for nearly two thirds of BP's total capital employed across all of Australia • Commends development of a State Sustainability Strategy • Governments, just like individuals or businesses, cannot achieve sustainability on their own – global as well as local approach needed – but governments need to lead by example • BP Australia is committed to Triple Bottom Line approach, and Government can do the same • Pursuit of sustainability is imperative • WA Government adopted a leadership position on clean fuels, standards that do not yet apply federally - this has given WA a competitive advantage and it has become a leading clean fuel supplier to national and international customers • See submission for BP best practice examples including successful meeting of targets, offering consumers the choice to be green, partnership building, successful water reuse and minimisation programme. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need for clear target setting and strong leadership • Need to empower consumers and employees to make their own difference • Government can set regulations to make certain sustainable behaviour mandatory, especially when a sustainable approach makes a product more expensive without delivering any change in functionality to the consumer, who may therefore be unwilling to pay for it. • The oil industry has taken this approach by moving towards cleaner fuels (eg. by removing lead, or limiting sulphur). Dirtier fuels are cheaper to produce so this approach has needed partnerships between government (who set regulations), car manufacturers (who deliver the engine technology to run on cleaner fuels) and the oil industry (which invests to be able to refine oil to the higher standard) • Government has further role of mitigating negative effects on community: older industries are being replaced by more sustainable ones causing anxiety for workers, but new industries are also job creators if government is there to help people adjust to these inevitable developments
Institution of Engineers, Australia 200206827	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better environmental performance needed from industry through more efficient use of materials and energy and minimising waste and emissions • Environmental technologies are needed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government must involve the Business Council of Australia and other industry groups such as the CCI in developing strategies to advance cleaner production and environmental technologies in WA

Plastics and Chemicals Industries Association 200206990		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The Mine Site Rehabilitation case study should make note of the “Global Mining Initiative”: a two year independent Mining, Minerals and Sustainability Study funded through the WBCSD was released in April 2002 and established the International Council on Mining and Metals to develop and articulate their case for SD. This will impact on the State due to the current large economic base mining provides.</i>
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<p>The Environmental Alliance 200206616</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The State Government should seek to improve market framework conditions to enable the market to drive businesses to environmental and sustainability best practice, and beyond. Market framework conditions are best served with smart environmental policy tools such as performance targets, negotiated agreements, public private ventures, consumer incentives and environment taxes.</i> • <i>Simply restricting economic development will not lead to sustainability. What is needed is a redefinition of economic progress. Any industrial system must stay within the capacity of its surrounding natural ecosystem. Our existing economy is divided into three phases – first, the production of materials (extraction, separation or refining and physical and chemical preparation to produce finished materials). Secondly, the manufacture of products and thirdly, the customer product cycle of involvement.</i> • <i>There are substantial barriers to the linkages needed to close the loops within and between all three areas. In particular, companies are required to produce more in order to prosper. New rules for, and attitudes to product and resource stewardship, are needed – on the part of industry, Government and the consumer.</i> <p><u>Extended Producer Responsibility</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Around the world progressive governments are moving down the path of Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR). This increases the responsibility on producers for managing the impact on the</i> 	<p><u>Industry:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The Government should review WA's industries to identify those that are 'hot, heavy and wet' and identify mechanisms to move them towards being 'cool, light and dry'.</i> • <i>Government needs to identify the market, institutional and other barriers preventing the realisation of the full potential of an economy based on sustainable industries and technologies.</i> • <i>Government should improve market framework conditions by using smart environment policy tools such as performance targets, negotiated agreements, consumer incentives and environment taxes.</i> • <i>Barriers to the adoption of new eco-technologies and eco-efficiencies need to be identified and addressed by Government.</i> • <i>The Strategy should include strategies to move Western Australia away from an economy based on being an energy-intensive, bulk exporter of low value goods.</i> • <i>Government should identify opportunities to develop 'cool, light and dry' industries, and support their development through incentives and other measures such as regulation and legislation where necessary.</i> • <i>Financial incentives should no longer be given to 'hot, heavy and wet' industries.</i> • <i>Treasury should do an audit of subsidies given to all industries and developers.</i> • <i>Government should foster new approaches to product and resource stewardship. Legislation should be introduced for extended producer responsibility.</i> • <i>Government should urgently introduce incentives and mechanisms to encourage energy efficiency and conservation in at all levels of production and consumption in industry, commercial and community sectors.</i> <p><u>The role of Government:</u></p>
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