

8. Climate Change

The Department has a Carbon Emissions Reduction Plan, which identifies a number of key initiatives to help reduce the Department's greenhouse gas emissions and help the Tasmanian Government achieve its climate change objectives.

Table 8.1: Total Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Energy	Unit	2017-18	2018-19
Energy (Stationary Sources)			
Electricity	kWh	11,064,633	11,075,706
LPG (non-vehicles)	Litres	102,389	107,187
Energy (Transport)			
Petrol vehicles	litres	149,671	126,226
Diesel vehicles	litres	136,876	143,811
Air Travel	kms	773,744	704,376
Other Fuel Usage			
Unleaded	litres	1,600	2,003
Diesel	litres	144,200	157,380
Total			
Energy Usage	Gj	57,747	58,008
CO2 emissions	Tonnes	5,171	5,181

Note: The Department utilised a new data collection method for 2018-19 and applied this retrospectively on the 2017-18 data to reflect this new method.

The Department's total carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions for 2018-19 were made up of 75.8% from stationary sources (75.7% in 2017-18), 15.3% from transport (16.1% in 2017-18) and 8.9% from other fuel usage (8.1% in 2017-18).

The Department uses the National Greenhouse Accounts Factors, determined by the Federal Department of Environment to determine its annual estimated carbon dioxide emissions. These factors are revised and recalculated each year.

Find more information on how these factors are calculated at the Federal Department of Environment website.

9. Police Powers (Public Safety)

The *Police Powers (Public Safety) Act 2005* began on 14 December 2005 to authorise Police Officers to stop and search people and vehicles, question people, and seize things for the purposes of public safety and related matters.

Under section 31 of this Act, the Attorney-General must report annually to Parliament on any powers exercised under the Act.

The Commissioner of Police has confirmed that no powers were exercised under the Act in the period 1 July 2018 through to 30 June 2019.