AUSTRALIAN PV INSTITUTE

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RET Review 2014 – APVI Submission on Issues Paper

Scope of the Review

The Review is to examine the operation, costs and benefits of the RET including:

1. the economic, environmental and social impacts of the RET scheme, in particular the impacts on electricity prices, energy markets, the renewable energy sector, the manufacturing sector and Australian households;
2. the extent to which the formal objects of the Act are being met; and
3. the interaction of the RET scheme with other Commonwealth and State/Territory policies and regulations, including the Commonwealth Government's commitment to reduce business costs and cost of living pressures and cut red and green tape, and the Direct Action policies under development.

The Review is also to provide advice on:

4. whether the objective of the RET scheme, to deliver 41,000 gigawatt hours (GWh) and small scale solar generation by 2020, is still appropriate;
5. the extent of the RET's impact on electricity prices, and the range of options available to reduce any impact while managing sovereign risk;
6. the operation of the small-scale and large-scale components of the RET and their interaction;
7. implications of projected electricity demand for the 41,000 (GWh) target; and
8. implementation arrangements for any proposed reforms to the RET, including how to manage transition issues, risks and any adjustment costs that may arise from policy changes to the RET.

Summary of Key Points made by the APVI

- The Renewable Energy Target (RET) is one of the few long term market development mechanisms accessible to the renewable energy sector. Stop, start one-off projects and tender processes do not provide the necessary conditions for industry establishment and market development.
- The RET has met all its objectives, on time and at a lower cost than originally projected. Its modest cost has been largely offset by reduced wholesale market prices and reduced customer energy bills.
- The RET has created a dynamic new industry sector in Australia, with associated training and skills development, particularly in SMEs and in regional areas. The PV sector alone provides more than 11,000 full-time positions, ranging across the workforce skills set, from world-leading researchers, to engineers, installers, educators, sales staff, transporters and utility personnel, through to financial and legal service providers.

- The SRES has successfully delivered some of the lowest cost residential PV systems in the world, again with high uptake in regional areas and in middle and fixed income households. Now over 1.3 million homes in Australia have installed photovoltaic systems, representing a significant proportion of households in some electorates.
- Renewables need the continued support of the RET because the incumbent fossil fuel-based electricity industry was built by governments or with significant government support and continues to receive substantial annual subsidies, and likewise the required transition to a more diversified renewable energy based industry also requires government support - and will result in lower cost electricity in the longer term.
- Maintenance and enhancement of Australia's world-leading research teams and further development of renewable energy technologies needs the support of a dedicated Research, Development and Finance Fund, but one which is not impacted by election or annual budget cycles. This could be created via a small levy (say 0.5%) on electricity, gas and liquid fuel sales.
- The RET target of 41,000 GWh should be maintained to 2020 and targets of at least 30% set for 2030 and 40% for 2040.
- Separate SRES and LRET schemes should be retained, because of the significant differences in markets, customers and industry players involved, and the need to develop the different technologies, infrastructure and market structures necessary to support central and distributed generation systems.
- A limit of 20 years for REC creation should be imposed on all renewable energy systems to facilitate access of new technologies.
- Major restructuring of energy markets should be undertaken, to better manage the transition towards more renewable, decentralised, regional and on-site energy service provision, in line with supply and demand-side technology development.

Responses to Questions posed:

1. How has the RET performed against the objectives in the Renewable Energy (Electricity) Act 2000?

The objectives of the RET were:

a) to encourage the additional generation of electricity from renewable sources; and
b) to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases; and
c) to ensure that renewable energy sources are ecologically sustainable.

These were to be achieved via an increasing annual target for large-scale renewable energy systems on main grids, reaching 41,000 GWh by 2020, as well as uncapped support for small-scale renewables, via deemed generation or fossil fuel displacement. A trading mechanism parallel to electricity sales was established, with 1 Renewable Energy Certificate (REC) created for each MWh of renewable electricity generation[1].

By all measures the RET has achieved its objectives. The scheme is on target to reach the 2020 target, at costs significantly lower than initially modelled, with added benefits of reduced and less

[1] Between 2009 and 2012, small-scale renewables were allowed to create more RECs per MWh – 5, then 3 then 2.

volatile wholesale market prices, which were not foreseen or included in the early models of RET outcomes. The REC market has operated smoothly, Australian electricity has significantly lower greenhouse gas intensity than it has had in the past, as shown in Figure 1, and any issues arising around ecological sustainability have been readily resolved.

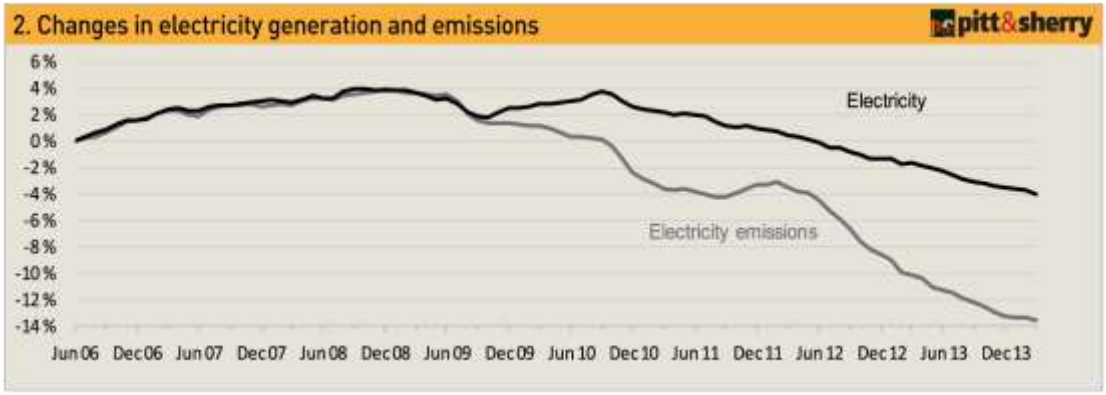

Figure 1: *Changes in Australian electricity sector greenhouse gas emissions 2006 to 2013*[2]

The market has allowed the lowest cost generation to be sourced, albeit with quite a different mix of technologies than initially expected. The latter is because specific renewable energy technologies, such as wind and PV, have moved faster down the learning curve than others, due to high levels of deployment in Australia and around the world.

2. Are there more efficient and effective approaches to achieving these objectives?

The market mechanism devised for the RET has operated efficiently and effectively. Internationally, it has been one of the best renewable energy support schemes introduced. It is well-regarded on account of being transparent and competitive. As a market mechanism, the RET is responsive to changes in the absolute and relative costs of renewable energy technologies. In contrast, other schemes have involved specific set-asides for different technologies, with resulting higher cost outcomes, or mechanisms to pick winners via tendering or other processes, which result in one-off projects and stop-start, high transaction cost procedures.

Greenhouse gas emissions come from all sectors of the economy, however the electricity sector is a large contributor, and de-carbonisation of the sector and a transition to renewables will be required if Australia is to meet long-term emissions reduction commitments commensurate with our international responsibility. It would be prudent to maintain an electricity market mechanism that contributes to reduced GHG emissions. The planned removal of the carbon price will increase the importance of the RET in terms of supporting this transition.

3. Do the objectives of the Act remain appropriate, in light of falling electricity demand and the Government's target and policies for reducing greenhouse gas emissions?

The primary objective of the scheme remains "to encourage the additional generation of electricity from renewable sources", as it is essentially a market and industry development scheme. Nevertheless, to ensure that the renewable generation is reducing emissions, and does not impact adversely on

[2] Pitt and Sherry, 2014, Cedex Carbon emissions index, www.pittsh.com.au/assets/files/Cedex/CEDEX%20April%202014.pdf

ecological sustainability, the additional objectives of emissions reductions and ecological sustainability are valid.

The emissions target is currently set at a 5% reduction on 2000 levels. The RET is an efficient means of achieving this, especially important given the significance of the electricity sector in terms of emissions and the need to transition to a low carbon energy supply in the longer term. It should be noted that emissions from other sectors, such as transport, do not have specific greenhouse gas reduction goals or mechanisms, while challenges with setting baselines, measurement, verification, additionally and permanence of emissions reductions from project-based schemes that cover sectors like land-use are problematic.

It is worth noting that, as governments change over time, so does their emphasis on reducing greenhouse gas emissions. The best guide to an emissions reduction target is the climate science. Based on climate science, the Climate Change Authority (CCA) has recently explained that an emissions reduction target of 15% by 2020 "is the minimum option" and indicated it could go as high as 25 per cent. The CCA stated that a 15% reduction target by 2020 should be accompanied by a 35-50% cut by 2030; while a 25% reduction by 2020 should lead to a 40-50% cut by 2030.

The objective of emissions reduction is therefore a valid one for the RET, in terms of ensuring the integrity of the scheme, that Australia meets its emissions targets, and that our electricity supply industry transitions in an orderly fashion to a low-emissions future.

Reducing electricity demand is an important means of improving Australia's energy productivity and resilience, as well as one of the lowest cost means of emissions reduction. The SRES is one of the drivers of reduced demand, allowing customers to provide a portion of their own electricity and water heating needs more cost effectively via on-site production. This has reduced the impact of high electricity price increases caused by recent network expenditure, and of high gas price increases. Uptake of energy efficiency measures will continue as customers respond to energy price increases. This allows the RET to provide a higher proportion of Australia's electricity than was originally expected, making the scheme even more effective. Maintaining it will facilitate retirement of old and inefficient fossil fuel generators, as well as freeing up gas supplies for industry use or export.

4. How has the RET influenced the development of the renewable energy industry?

Prior to the RET, the Renewable Energy (RE) market was very small, catering largely for off-grid applications. The RET, despite its constant uncertainty and changes, has provided a long term policy goal, and thus the development of a grid-connected RE market, as well as an associated industry with significant employment (see Figure 2 for PV employment growth) quality standards and training. For PV, the industry has also streamlined its supply and installation channels and now has some of the most efficient deployment processes in the world for small-scale residential systems[3]. Australian price trends are shown in Figure 3.

[3] IEA PVPS, 2013, Trend in Photovoltaic Applications 2013, IEA-PVPS T1-23:2013.

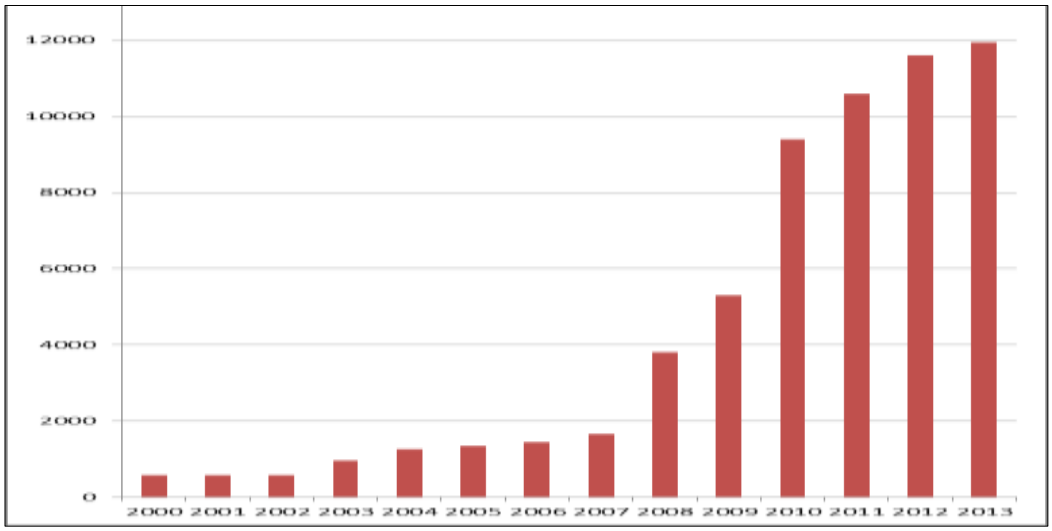

Figure 2: *Australian PV sector employment trends 2000-2013*[4]

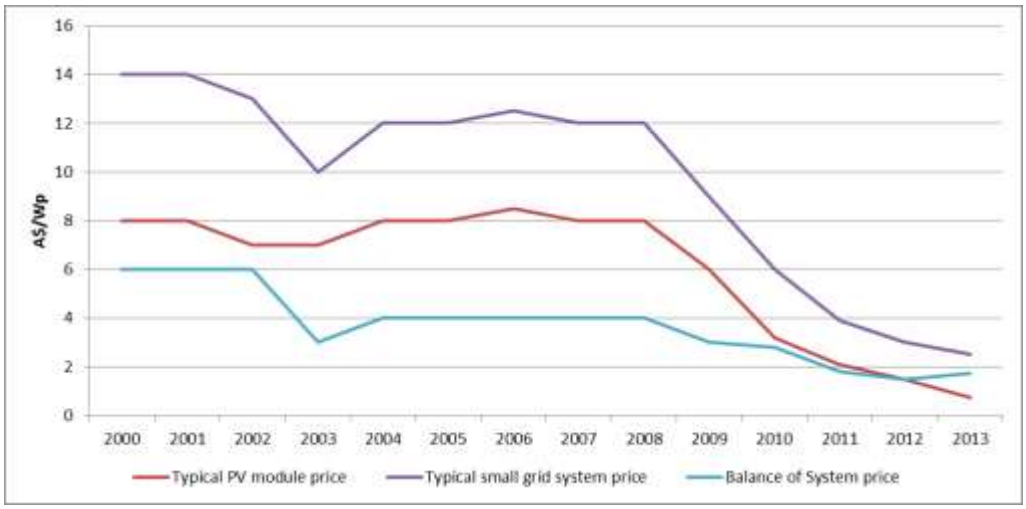

Figure 3: Trends in *Australian module, balance of system and total PV system costs*[5]

Importantly, the RET has allowed the banking and investment sector to build the capability necessary to attract the local and international investment required for the deployment of capital intensive renewable energy infrastructure projects.

As outlined previously, employment growth in the PV sector (a 22 fold increase in employment since 2000) has not only expanded in number of jobs but also the breadth of skills required across the industry, including: research, engineering, trades - particularly electrical, accountants, lawyers, sales and administration personnel, transport, logistics, educators and more.

[4] APVI 2001-2013, PV in Australia, Annual Surveys of PV Applications and Systems, Report to the IEA PVPS.

[5] APVI 2001-2013, PV in Australia, Annual Surveys of PV Applications and Systems, Report to the IEA PVPS.

5. *Should the LRET be abolished, reduced or increased? If retained, what level should it be? What would the impact of such changes be?*

The RET should be maintained at current levels of 41,000 GWh to 2020 and increased to at least a 30% target for 2030 and 40% for 2040, albeit at reducing ceiling prices for renewable energy certificates. The impact would be to increase investment with guaranteed cost reductions as industry competes to secure projects at an ever reducing off-take price. This has been borne out by the industry to date and will continue with increased competition.

This should be accompanied by the establishment of markets for ancillary services at the distribution level, such as voltage and frequency stability, reactive power provision and fault ride-through, as well as in markets for demand management via storage or load control; benefits that renewable technologies offer to the market that typically go unrewarded today. These changes would provide a more certain market, with more value being provided for grid services, for firm generation and for generation at peak times. Higher targets, with long-term market certainty, will facilitate the establishment of industry in Australia. Past uncertainties have resulted in many components being imported, since few industries was willing to risk the costs of establishing manufacture in Australia. Increasing the target and providing value for services as well as kWh would also allow a wider range of technologies to be deployed, adding technology, resource and location diversity. In the longer term, this will provide lower overall cost solutions, a spread of employment across regional areas especially, and a more stable grid.

At the same time, liability should be extended to large industry and to gas and diesel grids. In that way, the target will be spread more widely and the equity and cost effectiveness improved. Industry exemptions from RET liability merely shift the costs to smaller users[6]. Allowances could be introduced for trade exposed industry, as is done for the carbon price.

If the RET is expanded to smaller gas and diesel grids, the displacement of imported diesel fuel will improve Australia's balance of payments and energy security, at the same time as providing cheaper electricity in regional areas over the long term. Displacement of gas generation will also release more gas for use in the manufacturing sector where it is more difficult to displace.

A further change should be to limit the number of years over which a renewable energy plant can generate RECs. A 20 year limit would reduce windfall profits while allowing full cost recovery. In that way, plants which have been in operation since 1997 would stop earning RECs from 2018.

6. *Do small-scale renewable energy systems still require support through the SRES? If so, for what period will support be required?*

There remain significant price and non-price barriers to the continued deployment of small-scale renewables and, until these are eliminated and market value placed on grid support services, the SRES market should be retained. For instance, network operators are already limiting small PV system connections, charging high up-front network assessment fees for systems on commercial premises, limiting or prohibiting exports to the grid, providing zero or very low rates where export is allowed and proposing penalties, via specific fixed charges for PV customers. These are being imposed under the guise of network stability but are largely driven by falling revenues. However, no attempts have been

[6] http://research.economics.unsw.edu.au/RePEc/papers/2013-33.pdf

made to access the grid support features available from inverters, nor the benefits of on-site storage, or generation during peak periods.

The SRES leverages significant local investment and employment. Over 17,000 people are employed as a result of the SRES[7], with significant flow on benefits. For example, the reduction in wholesale price variability and peak price events in the NEM during recent extreme summer temperatures has been attributed to the correlation between peak summer daytime demand and distributed PV output resulting from systems installed under the SRES. This impact is illustrated in Figure 4 – South Australia, Figure 5 – Victoria and Figure 6 - Queensland.

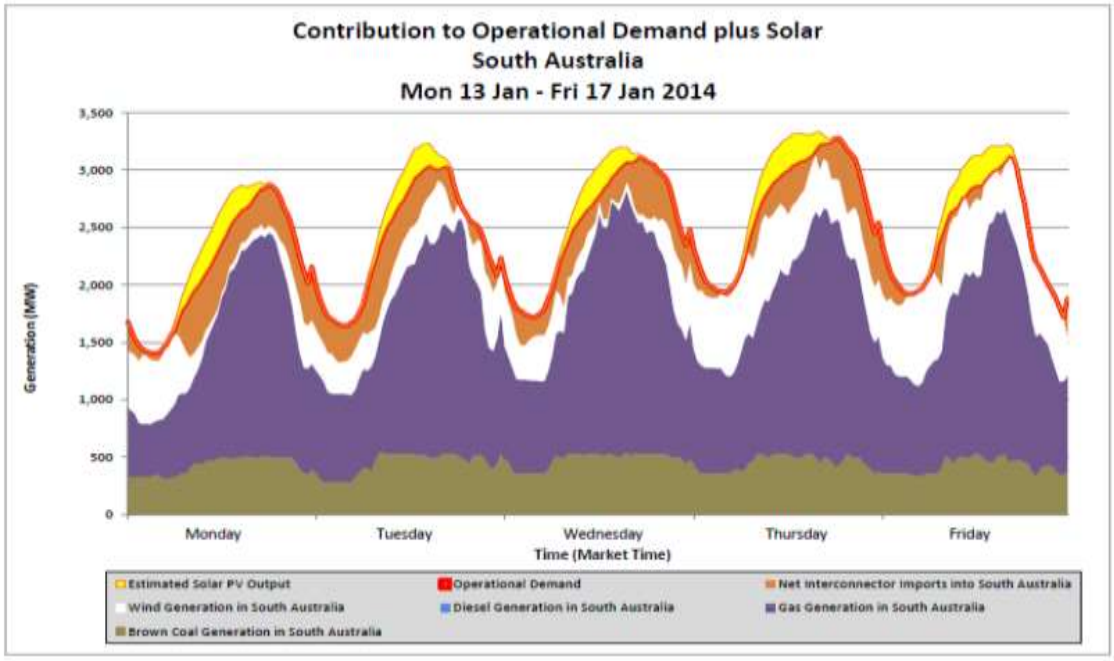

Figure 4: *Contribution of small-scale PV generation to South Australian electricity demand, extreme temperature week, 13-17 January 2014*[8]

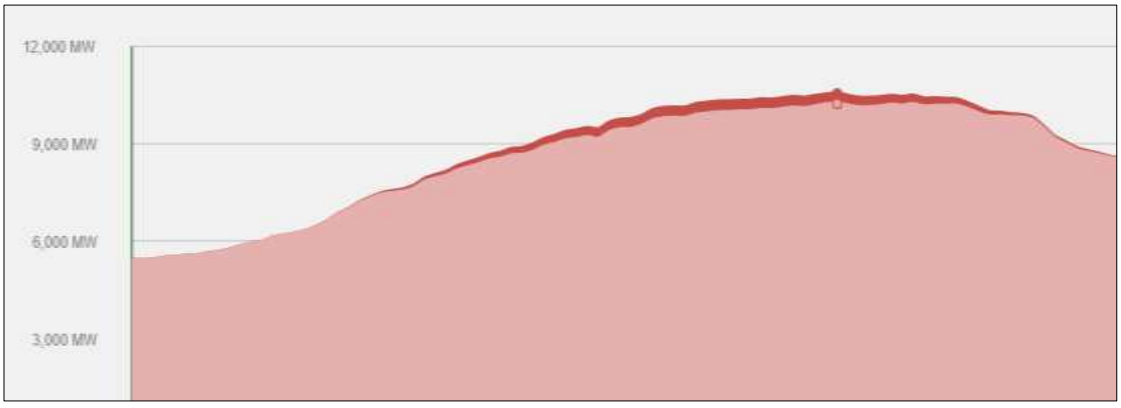

Figure 5: *Contribution of small-scale PV generation to Victorian electricity demand, extreme temperature day 17 January 2014*[9]

[7] CEC, 2014 RET Policy Analysis, Roam Consulting

[8] AEMO, 2014, *Heatwave 13-17 January 2014*, 26 January 2014, www.aemo.com.au.

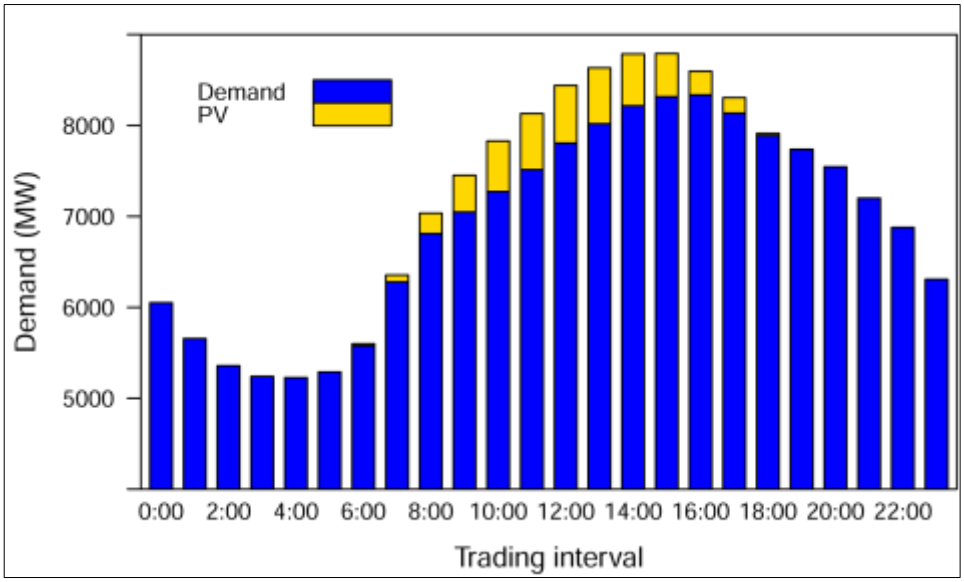

Figure 6: *Contribution of small-scale PV generation to Queensland electricity demand, 22 January 2014*[10]

7. Should the LRET and SRES schemes be recombined?

No, the SRES and LRET schemes target very different types of investment and were separated after a few years of the market operating, due to this fact.

The SRES is a fast moving consumer good type market where the time from purchase decision to deployment is measured in months. The SRES industry supply chain is local, predominantly SME based with SRECs created through deemed certificates and cleared through an aggregation process. SRES systems connect to distribution feeders and compete in the retail electricity market.

The LRET is a long term, project finance driven market where the development cycle is measured in years. There is very little consumer finance involved and the industry supply chain is characterised by larger specialist firms. LRET systems typically connect to transmission grids and compete in the wholesale electricity market, although smaller systems, such as those on commercial rooftops, may connect to distribution feeders and compete against commercial sector retail tariffs.

Combining the two schemes risks one dominating the other which, regardless of "winner", would have an overall negative effect, inhibiting the development of optimum solutions. Maintaining both schemes provides the optimum mix of supply and demand, with both large-scale and small-scale solutions. It is important to provide the relevant market signals so that the best combination is deployed at each location. Also, as the costs of renewable energy declines and the costs of networks increase, it is likely that sections at the end of long, low density grids in regional areas of Australia will be more cost effectively and reliably supplied by locally-based, stand-alone or hybrid mini- and micro-grid solutions. These will require a combination of on-site and central power supplies. It is important that both markets, and the relevant technology options, are developed.

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[9] *APVI Solar Map, www.apvi.org.au*

[10] Based on *APVI Solar Map, www.apvi.org.au*

8. What impact is the RET having on electricity markets and energy markets more broadly? How might this change over time?

Undoubtedly the RET has had significant impacts on the electricity market, meeting its original objectives, but also helping to stabilise and reduce prices and to significantly increase the use of distributed energy services. With their low marginal cost of generation, large renewable energy power stations are able to bid into the market at low rates when resources are available, and thus keep wholesale electricity market (NEM and SWIS) prices low. Distributed systems are able to reduce daytime loads and thus keep average market prices lower by reducing both volatility and high price events. These impacts go a long way towards balancing the cost impacts of REC prices, as shown in Figure 7 and Figure 8.

Recent modelling for the Climate Change Authority concludes: "Customers are likely to have a price reduction over the period to 2020 as a result of the RET. However prices are projected to be higher from sometime after 2020. The price reduction is due to the wholesale price effect of the LRET, which more than outweighs the impact of increased liabilities as the target grows."[11]

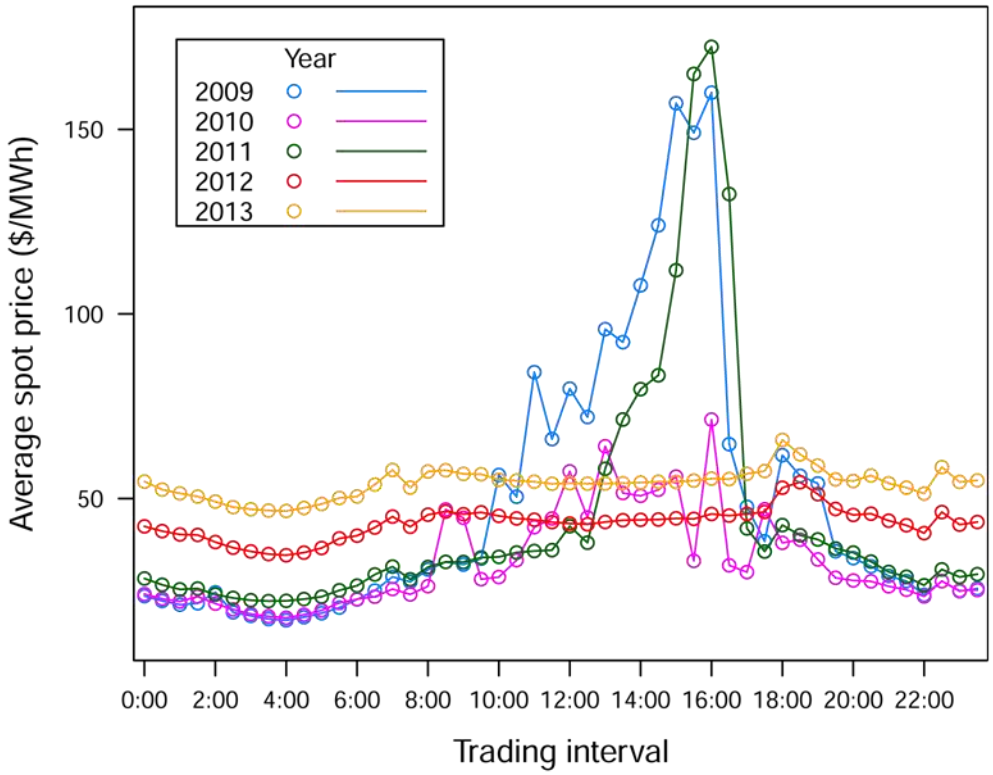

Figure 7: *NSW Volume weighted average wholesale electricity price 2009-2013*[12]

[11] http://images.smh.com.au/file/2013/06/25/4518185/SKM.pdf. See also: Forrest and MacGill, 2013, Assessing the impact of wind generation on wholesale prices and generator dispatch in the Australian National Electricity Market. Energy Policy.

[12] Noone, B., 2013, *PV Integration on Australian distribution networks: Literature review,* Australian PV Association, www.apvi.org.au

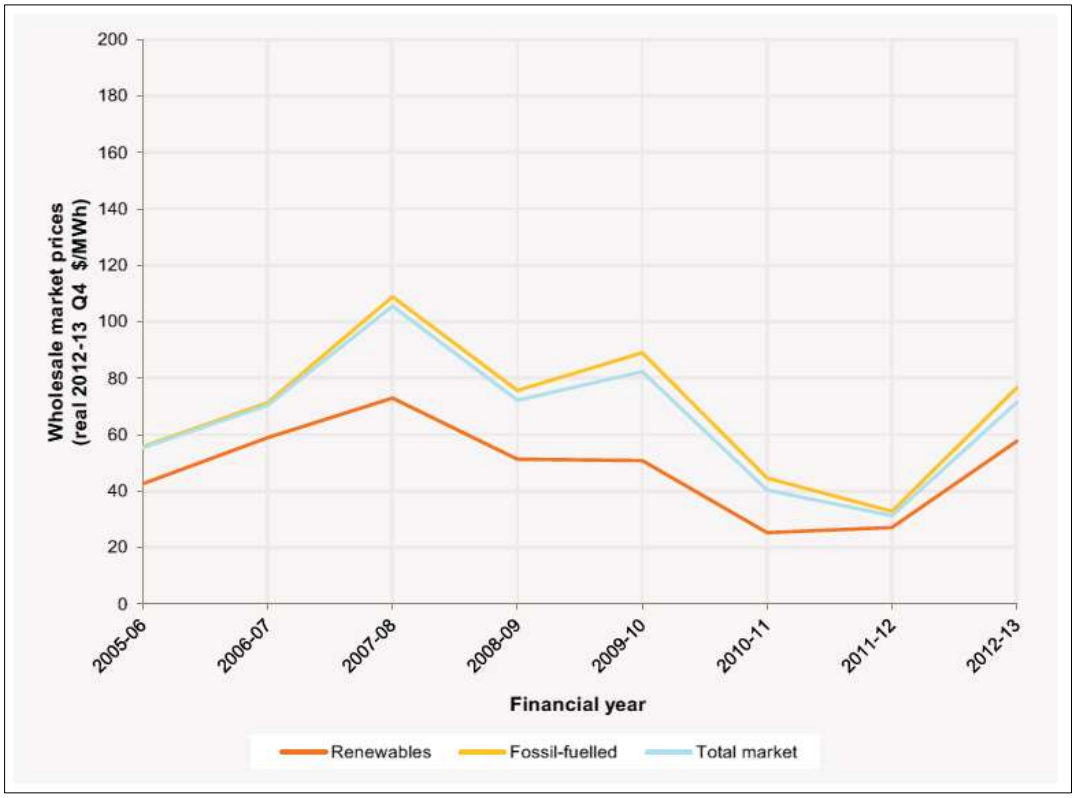

Figure 8: *Comparison of financial year volume weighted wholesale market prices for renewables, fossil fuel and total market generation in South Australia 2005-06 to 2012-13*[13]

Distributed renewable energy systems have also been able to reduce peak loads, which reduce both energy and, more significantly, network costs[14]. At a residential scale, home owners have covered the major share of the capital infrastructure, operating and maintenance costs of the distributed systems. This has meant a major shift in electricity generation expenditure from the established utility sector to individuals. In both 2012 and 2013, investment in PV in Australia was higher than for any other electricity generation technology.

For businesses that pay a monthly premium on their peak load, peak shaving from PV has led to significant additional cost savings over and above those from the saved energy component. Controlling long term operational costs is a benefit to all consumers, particularly businesses in regional Australia.

9. Are the current exemption arrangements appropriate?

No. Exemptions to large industry cause market distortion and mean that the costs must be carried by smaller customers. Similarly, including smaller gas and diesel grids would incorporate parts of the electricity supply chain where renewables could provide lower cost supply, while also releasing local gas for use by industry or for reducing diesel imports.

[13] AEMO, 2013, 2013 South Australian Electricity Economic Trends. Appendix to the South Australian Historical Market Information Report, October 2013.

[14] Note that even if residential load profiles have become 'peakier' because of PV, the peaks themselves have decreased.

10. How should reforms to the RET be implemented? What transitional issues could arise and how might they be addressed?

Expanding the RET to at least 30% by 2030 and 40% by 2040 would require little in transitional arrangements except for agreement on the definition of these targets – via a percentage or a fixed amount. In the past, the electricity industry has preferred a set target because it provided more certainty.

Of course, other market arrangements for distributed energy should be introduced in stages between now and 2020. These are discussed further in response to Question 11. The RET scheme itself should be kept as straightforward as possible, with additional market signals, such as time or location stamps being provided via price signals through the wholesale market for large-scale and through cost-reflective tariffs at the retail level. It will of course be important for investors in RE to know what the minimum price will be over the proposed 20 year limit during which they can create RECs.

11. How does the RET interact with other government policies that have, or will have, an impact on the operation of the RET, or that impact on renewable energy or energy markets more generally? What can be done to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of these interactions in delivering intended policy objectives?

The RET interacts with the NEM and SWIS markets and with the carbon price mechanism. Nevertheless, these are each separately administered and operate independently. At present there is no loss of efficiency in operating separate energy, carbon and REC markets. If the carbon price is removed, the RET would be the only market signal for reducing emissions and developing new, sustainable energy industries for the long term. Proposed abolition of ARENA and the CEFC, which have provided much needed research, development and finance support for the renewable energy sector, now that utilities no longer operate R&D arms, will have a negative impact on the RET and on further development of Australian technologies. APVI proposes that a small levy be placed on electricity, gas and liquid fuel sales to fund a long term Renewable Energy Development Fund, so that R&D support for Australia's world-class research, and access to finance, is not changed with every election cycle.

It is also increasingly clear that current energy regulatory arrangements and market structures are not providing the correct signals for long term transition to more renewable energy and distributed energy markets. The increased uptake of distributed energy services is likely to continue over time, driven by a variety of technologies in addition to PV, such as cogeneration, electric vehicles, fuel cells, demand management systems, energy efficiency and various storage technologies. These provide a range of services, in addition to energy. Thus, it is imperative that regulatory frameworks be developed as soon as possible so that new business models can emerge to cater for this new market in distributed energy services. This would facilitate the establishment of new energy service companies, empower customers to trade on their own energy investments and break the trend to increasing consolidation and reducing competition in the electricity gentailer sector.

New market structures should include incentives for the grid services PV inverters can provide, including reactive power and voltage support, whilst also creating opportunities for associated storage and load control.

Development of new industries and the infrastructure required to service them necessitate significant investment. Long-term policy certainty is key to attracting private sector interest in

Australia's renewable energy sector and to ensuring that the significant support provided by taxpayers to develop PV technologies and the PV market to date is not wasted.

Effective development of the renewables market and demand side responses generally goes beyond information and choice for end-use customers, and requires innovation and augmentation of the current market. Use of mechanisms such as the RET are essential to level the playing field for renewables until such time as the market has been restructured and the significant incentives and subsidies to the fossil fuel and incumbent electricity sector are removed[15].

12. Can the administrative arrangements of the RET be simplified? If so, how can they be simplified and what would be the risks of doing so?

The administrative arrangements for the RET do not appear to have caused issues for the industry. Removing the REC multiplier from the SRES has removed that administrative layer. Since most industry players are supplying either in the LRET or SRES markets, this is not currently causing administrative issues.

13. Should any other energy sources be included in the LRET? Should any non-renewable (but low emissions) energy sources be included?

The RET is, and should remain, a renewable energy target, not a low emission target. The latter is captured by the carbon price or in future, by the proposed emissions reduction fund (ERF). Converting the renewable energy target to a low emission target would certainly increase administrative arrangements. Not only would it mean including a range of different generation technologies with different emission intensities but, no doubt, existing low emission technologies would wish to participate and so baselines would need to be established for every generator to ensure their contribution to the target was additional to what they would have done otherwise. This would essentially mimic part of the NSW Greenhouse Gas Reduction Scheme, which had a very high administrative burden and was found by the Commonwealth government to have very low additionality, and therefore very high abatement costs. It is also similar to the proposal for creation of abatement certificates by facilities under the proposed ERF.

14. Should any new small-scale generation technologies be eligible under the SRES?

As new technologies arise, there should be a mechanism for including them.

15. Should any new displacement technologies be eligible under the SRES?

There are a range of new renewable energy technologies being developed, which could usefully be added to the list of eligible technologies when they are commercially available. These include technologies such as solar powered air conditioners, which may be powered by PV or solar thermal collectors, but which do not necessarily provide grid electricity. These technologies have the potential

[15] An estimated $10 billion is provided in fossil fuel subsidies each year, including and range of tax benefits and diesel fuel exemptions which restrict otherwise cost effective renewable energy markets in off-grid areas (Environment Victoria, 2014, Pre-Budget Briefing Paper: Ending the Fossil Fuel Industry's Age of Entitlement – An Analysis of Australian Government Tax Measures that Encourage Fossil Fuel Use and More Pollution: http://environmentvictoria.org.au/newsite/sites/default/files/useruploads/EV%20&%20MF_Fossil%20fuel%20subsidies%20in%202014_FINAL.pdf.)

to reduce significantly the burden of air-conditioner load on the grid and hence should be considered for inclusion should products seek approval.

16. What should be the frequency of statutory reviews of the RET?

Given how disruptive the current bi-annual reviews have been to the market, it would seem that reviews should be limited to 5 year intervals, unless specified trigger points are reached, such as a significant percentage of liable parties being non-compliant in any 2 consecutive years, or REC prices being significantly higher than the penalty rate in any 2 consecutive years (after allowing for tax considerations).

17. What administrative and regulatory arrangements should be put in place to ensure that the reinstatement of native forest wood waste is consistent with the sustainable management of native forests?

Native forest wood waste was excluded previously because of the perverse outcome of adding value to the native forest timber industry, potentially creating a market where there wasn't a viable market before. This fear remains, so only plantation forest products should be eligible to produce RECs.

The argument that native forest biomass relies on only 'waste' product is identical to the rationale for export wood chipping, which expanded rapidly from the late 60s and early 70s. Far from simply using a waste product, export wood chipping became the main driver of native forest logging. With the value of wood chips now so low the value of native forest wood 'waste' RECs could inappropriately become a main driver of the industry.

Attachment A: Background on the APVI

The APVI is an association of companies, government agencies, individuals, universities and research institutions with an interest in solar photovoltaic electricity. In addition to Australian activities, we provide the structure through which Australia participates in the International Energy Agency (IEA) PVPS (Photovoltaic Power Systems) and SHC (Solar Heating and Cooling) programmes, which in turn are made up of a number of activities concerning PV and solar system performance and implementation. Further information is available from www.apvi.org.au.

APVI Objective

The objective of the APVI is to support the increased development and use of PV via research, analysis and information.

APVI membership provides:

Information

- Australian PV data and information
- Standards impacting on PV applications
- Up to date information on new PV developments around the world (research, product development, policy, marketing strategies) as well as issues arising
- Access to PV sites and PV data from around the world
- International experiences with strategies, standards, technologies and policies

Networking

- Opportunity to participate in Australian and international projects, with associated shared knowledge and understanding
- Access to Australian and international PV networks (PV industry, government, researchers) which can be invaluable in business, research or policy development or information exchange generally
- Opportunity to meet regularly and discuss specific issues which are of local, as well as international interest. This provides opportunities for joint work, reduces duplication of effort and keeps everyone up to date on current issues.

Marketing Australian Products and Expertise

- Opportunities for Australian input (and hence influence on) PV guidelines and standards development. This ensures both that Australian products are not excluded from international markets and that Australian product developers are aware of likely international guidelines.
- Using the information and networks detailed above to promote Australian products and expertise.
- Working with international network partners to further develop products and services.
- Using the network to enter into new markets and open new business opportunities in Australia.