



Australian Industry  
Greenhouse Network  
**Annual Report**  
2020–2021

# Sustainable industry development



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This Annual Report is a summary of AIGN's operations, activities, and financial position as of 30 June 2021. An electronic version of this report is available on AIGN's website, [www.aign.net.au](http://www.aign.net.au)

We respectfully acknowledge and celebrate the Traditional Owners and Elders, past and present, of all the lands on which the Australian Industry Greenhouse Network operates.

# Chair's Report

AIGN continues to advocate for a strategic, bipartisan national approach to address climate change to provide the institutional stability to encourage long-term investment in abatement.

AIGN stands apart as a unique community of highly experienced professionals, which bring together their collective knowledge and expertise to promote the development of sensible international, national, and local climate policy.

In the year to come, AIGN will continue to engage closely with government officials as work on implementing the Paris Agreement continues. It is hoped Parties at the negotiations in Scotland in December 2021 will succeed in agreeing to a broad market framework to drive lowest cost carbon abatement.

Australia's commitments under the Paris Agreement will be a key influence on domestic policy discussion.

AIGN and its members play a valuable role in facilitating discussion and collaborating constructively with government and other key stakeholders. Our network meetings, held under Chatham House rules, provide members and guests with a forum to discuss, test and provide feedback on policies.

We have engaged constructively on issues ranging from policy principles to detailed elements of the safeguard mechanism, emission reduction incentive policies, and the National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Scheme.

We have also reached out to State and Territory Governments; our aim is to promote a streamlined, national approach to climate change policy, and discourage ad-hoc approaches that duplicate Commonwealth Government policy and are inconsistent across state borders. This is particularly important when it comes to climate mitigation policies.

I would personally like to share my gratitude to the AIGN membership for their thoughtful contributions throughout the past year. In particular, I would like to thank the secretariat – Susie, Marion, and Angela – for their ongoing and dedicated service to the membership.



**Damian Dwyer**  
Chair, Australian Industry  
Greenhouse Network



**Damian Dwyer**  
Chair

“

*We are committed to industry collaboration on equitable global action to achieve the Paris climate goals*

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# 1 About AIGN

The Australian Industry Greenhouse Network Limited (AIGN) is a network of industry associations and corporations which see value in joint action on climate change to promote sustainable industry development.

AIGN seeks to promote the development of Australia’s manufacturing, and natural and industrial resources by:



**Providing information, advice, and a forum** for the analysis and formulation of public policy



**Consulting with government and other opinion leaders** on the adoption of a principled national and international climate change policy framework within which effective and equitable domestic greenhouse gas abatement actions are developed and implemented



**Contributing to the international climate change dialogue** including through participation in international climate change meetings and events

AIGN provides focused research and information services for its members, issuing updates on policy, preparing submissions to government, and commissioning research on relevant climate change issues.



## Our Board

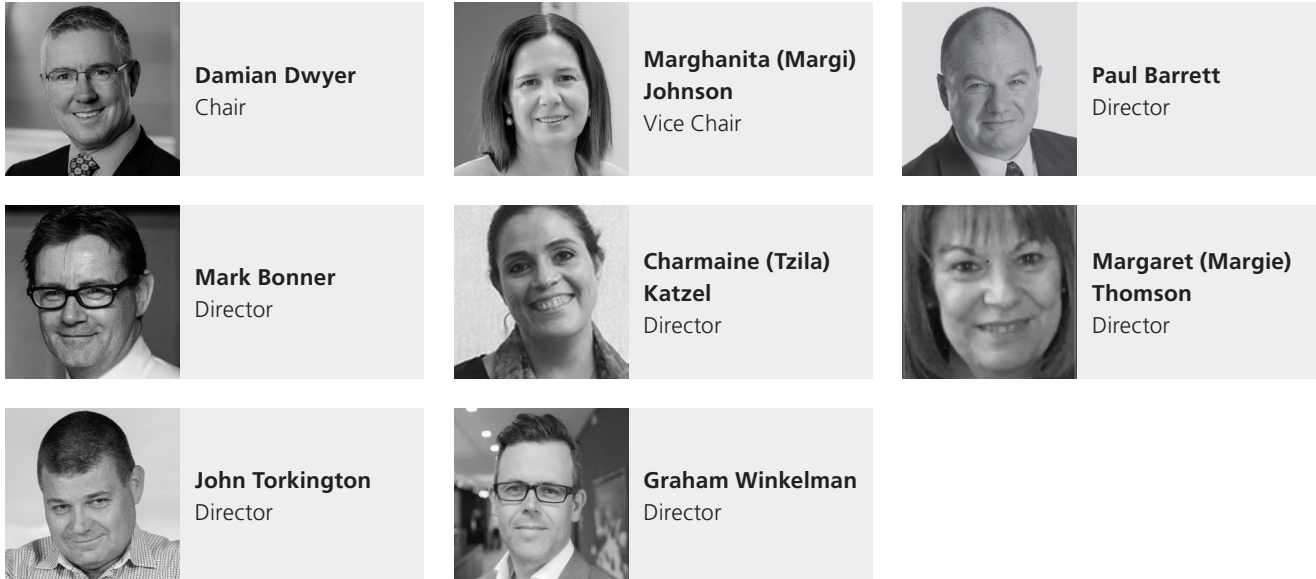
AIGN’s Board of Directors is responsible for the company’s business planning and operational oversight.

In managing the Company, the Board will determine an annual business plan and in executing that plan make decisions on the management of the Company pursuant to and consistent

with the policy framework and strategic agenda as determined by the general meeting(s).

Business transacted and decisions made by the Board during 2020-21 have been communicated to members through the monthly network meetings and regular email communications.

# AING Directors (30 June 2021)



## AING Board Attendance

Name	Title and organisation	Appointment	Jul	Aug	Feb	May
<b>AING Chair (2020)</b> <b>Damian Dwyer</b> BEc, Grad Dip Pub Ec Pol	<i>Deputy Chief Executive</i> Australian Petroleum Production & Exploration Association	Elected: October 2011 Re-elected: October 2013, 15, 16 18, 20	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>AING Vice Chair (2020)</b> <b>Marghanita (Margi) Johnson</b> BEng (EnvEng)(Hons), BSc, GAICD	<i>Executive Director</i> Australian Aluminium Council	Appointed: December 2019 Elected: October 2020	✓	a	✓	✓
<b>Paul Barrett</b> BEc	<i>Chief Executive Officer</i> Australian Institute of Petroleum Ltd	Appointed: February 2015 Elected: October 2015 Re-elected: October 2017, 19	✓	✓	a	✓
<b>Mark Bonner</b> MEc, Grad Dip Ec, BEc	<i>Principal Advisor – Climate Change</i> Minerals Council of Australia	Appointed: October 2019 Elected: October 2020 Resigned: (30 June 2021)	✓	a	a	✓
<b>Charmaine (Tzila) Katzel</b> BSc, MSc, Mphil	<i>Director, Policy, Environment &amp; Community Affairs</i> BP Australia	Elected: October 2016 Re-elected: October 2018, 20 Resigned: (30 June 2021)	✓	a	✓	✓
<b>Margaret (Margie) Thomson</b> BAGecon, MEcon	<i>Chief Executive</i> Cement Industry Federation Ltd	Appointed: March 2017 Elected: October 2017 Re-elected: October 2019 Previous terms: October 2010, 12 Previous resignation: (9 July 2014)	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>John Torkington</b> BAppSci	<i>Manager, Climate Change</i> Chevron Australia Pty Ltd	Appointed: May 2007 Re-elected: October 2007, 09, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19 Resigned: (21 October 2020)	✓	✓	n/a	n/a
<b>Graham Winkelman</b> PhD Materials Eng	<i>Head of Carbon Management</i> BHP Group Limited	Appointed: January 2017 Elected: October 2017 Re-elected: October 2019	✓	✓	✓	✓

\* Directors are elected for a two-year term and are eligible to re-nominate via election at Annual General Meeting of the Company.

## 2 Our climate change policy principles

It is of vital importance for long-term investment in the transition to net zero greenhouse gas emissions that there is a long-term global climate change agreement based on common commitments.

The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change provides the foundation for international cooperation. Since the formation of the convention in 1992, Australia has been a significant contributor and AIGN acknowledges the importance of the convention in providing a forum for the international community to formulate common actions to address climate change. Importantly, including substantive participation and contribution from the business sector – including AIGN.

In December 2015, the Paris Agreement was signed by 198 countries, and it formalised a comprehensive global treaty to combat climate change. In this context, AIGN welcomes the growing commitments of the parties, individual corporations, and associations to the global goal of net zero by 2050.

AIGN’s climate change policy principles establish a framework for Australian policy development within this global context. These principles envisage a global agreement that imposes costs on the

Australian community that are comparable to the costs expected to be borne in countries with similar wealth. In the domestic context, the principles envisage Australian policy measures that:

- Are national
- Recognise and respond to the scientific consensus of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
- Are developed and implemented transparently to engender community support
- Are stable, predictable and avoid complexity to help minimise investment uncertainty
- Establish a long-term price signal across the whole economy
- Do not expose Australian export- and import-competing industry to costs not faced by these industries in other countries
- Promote public and private investment in low emission technologies
- Do not discriminate against early movers and new entrants
- Encourage the investment in adaptation and resilience strategies

Adopting policies that meet these principles should deliver least-cost, environmentally effective and equitable outcomes for Australia – and ultimately globally.



## AIGN Climate Change Policy Principles



Australia should make an equitable contribution, in accordance with its differentiated responsibilities and respective capability, to global action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and to adapt to impacts of climate change.

Australia should engage the international community in pursuing identified and beneficial environmental outcomes through greenhouse gas emissions reduction action that:

- Allows for differentiated national approaches
- Promotes international cooperation
- Minimises the costs and distributes the burden equitably across the international community
- Is comprehensive in its coverage of countries, greenhouse gases, sources, and sinks
- Recognises the economic and social circumstances and aspirations of all societies
- Is underpinned by streamlined, efficient and effective administrative, reporting and compliance arrangements



In this global context, Australia should develop a strategic national approach to responding to climate change that:

- Is consistent with the principles of sustainable development and other national policies, including economic growth, population growth, international trade, energy supply and demand, and environmental and social responsibility
- Takes a long-term perspective
- Maintains the competitiveness of Australian export and import-competing industries
- Distributes the cost-burden equitably across the community
- Adopts a consultative approach to the development of new policies
- Is consistent and effectively coordinated across all jurisdictions throughout Australia



Australia's future greenhouse policy measures should:

- Be consistent with the strategic national approach
- Be trade and investment-neutral, in a way that does not expose Australian industry to costs its competitors do not face
- Not discriminate against new entrants to Australian industry, nor disadvantage 'early movers' in Australian industry who have previously implemented greenhouse gas abatement measures
- Take account of the differing sectoral circumstances
- Be based as far as is practicable on market measures
- Address all greenhouse gases, emission sources and sinks
- Balance, in a cost-effective way, abatement and adaptation strategies, both of which should be based on sound science and risk management

Australia's contribution to the global climate change effort as set out here reflects the principle in Article 3.1 of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. Differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities could take account of such matters as a country's economic growth and structure, population growth, energy production and use, etc

## 3 International negotiations

The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) facilitates the development and implementation of common actions across the international community to address climate change.

A long-term universal climate agreement, based on common and transparent commitments across member parties, will encourage industry to make investment in transitioning to a net zero carbon environment.

With international commitments reflected in domestic policy, AIGN's involvement in international negotiations is long-standing and crucial to ensuring Australian business' role in the transition to net zero economy is represented.

Furthermore, the subtle shift within the negotiations to design and implementation suggests a deepening value for close stakeholder engagement with the international process.

### Overview of AIGN engagement at international negotiations

AIGN is an established presence at the end-of-year international negotiations or COP (Council of the Parties) meetings, engaging with Australian Party delegates and fostering ties to the international business community. AIGN has also started regularly attending the mid-year negotiations (the so-called intersessional meetings of the subsidiary bodies to the UNFCCC). At these smaller technical meetings, the level of engagement with delegates across the spectrum of attendance allows AIGN to be uniquely effective as a considered Australian industry voice.

COP25, in 2019 (hosted in Madrid, Spain, with logistical support from the Spanish Government to the COP Presidency, which was held by the Government of Chile) saw negotiators build on the significant work completed the previous year, however there was no overall consensus agreement signed. Agreement was reached on many issues, although Article 6 (markets) was one of the outstanding issues.

This is the last time Parties were able to hold formal negotiations. Due to the evolving global COVID-19 pandemic, the UNFCCC Secretariat delayed all negotiations by at least one year.

### COVID-19 impacts on UNFCCC

The intersessional meetings that would have taken place mid-year in 2020 and 2021 were postponed, as was COP26 (end 2020). With very few and highly exclusive exceptions, no decision-making is possible while face-to-face meetings are suspended, as the UNFCCC makes no legal provision for negotiations to take place except in person.

The UNFCCC Secretariat marked each occasion with a virtual event, encouraging continued dialogue and understanding between Parties. Civil society groups have also increased their presence in this way, with groups such as the International Emissions Trading Association (IETA) and the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) focusing on how to promote private sector participation and finance to achieve Paris goals.

The UK Presidency intends to hold COP26 as an in-person meeting, with strict COVID protocols implemented. Provisions are in place to offer vaccinations to people travelling from countries where the vaccine is not yet available to them.



*AIGN welcomes the growing commitments of the Parties to net zero emissions by 2050*





Given the uncertain times, it is impossible to rule out a change to these arrangements. The Prime Minister has announced that the Australian border closure for general travel will remain in place until a majority of people have been vaccinated, and it is unclear whether a travel permit would be obtainable for AIGN to attend COP26 in person, if it proceeds as planned. The situation is complex and evolving, and AIGN will endeavour to remain closely engaged with the UNFCCC process while maintaining the safety of AIGN staff and strict adherence to all related Australian Government guidelines.

### Preparations for COP26

At the most recent negotiations in November/December 2019 (COP25), Party delegates were unable to resolve all their differences but worked hard to build understanding and consensus. Article 6, or the rules for markets, were unresolved going in to COP25, and remained so despite great effort from many Parties.

AIGN joined the international business community in calling for agreement on Article 6 as critical to fully implementing the Paris Agreement and unlocking private investment to bring about important economic transformation.

Key outstanding issues within Article 6 include:

- A set of guidance to ensure integrity and avoid double-counting as carbon credits are transferred between Parties
- A market mechanism, with rules, modalities, and procedures to operationalise it
- A framework for non-market approaches to mitigation from the private sector

The UK, as the incoming COP President, has spearheaded concerted efforts to build understanding and pave the way for agreement on Article 6, by beginning Ministerial discussions 6 months ahead of COP26. Discussions have been held in both virtual and in-person meetings. The aim is to facilitate detailed discussions on the so-far intractable issues that have kept Parties from coming to agreement on Article 6. This is complicated by the simultaneously political and technical nature of many of these detailed issues. An unprecedented approach, the success of this Ministerial consultation process will be determined in the coming months, as Ministers begin looking for solutions and agreement on these issues.

### Domestic impacts of international commitments

As countries continue to develop policies to meet their targets, and differences emerge in their approaches and the costs imposed, Australian industry will continue to advocate for a realistic approach to dealing with these differences in the Australian policy context. This will be critical in determining possible impacts on trade exposed Australian businesses.

From an international perspective, it will be important to develop and implement measures to ensure the integrity of Nationally Determined Contributions. Of importance is the ability of countries to monitor, review and verify the impact of climate change policies. Only with this groundwork in place can policy be designed to encourage emissions reductions and economic transformation while nurturing a resilient economy.

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## 4 Australian policy

The cornerstone of Australia’s climate change policy suite is the world class National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Scheme. This scheme combines essential elements of stability and flexibility in its design and management.

This data underpins Australian climate change and energy policies, including the renewable energy target, the emissions reduction fund, and the safeguard mechanism.

This suite of policies has remained in place in 2020-21, with significant work and consultation on additional initiatives to support Australia’s emissions reduction goals. This has included the release of a Technology Investment Roadmap, ongoing work on a long-term climate change strategy, and progress on the design of a voluntary corporate emissions reduction transparency report and safeguard mechanism crediting policy.

### Impacts of evolving COVID-19 pandemic

The global COVID-19 coronavirus pandemic continues to draw a lot of political and policy focus across the world. The situation continues to change, with hopes of returning to a more economically stable everyday life in the not-too-distant future. For the moment, lockdowns and border restrictions remain a reality for AIGN member operations.

With the need to address the economic impacts of the pandemic and the measures it has made necessary, evolving policy will seek to combine the priorities of economic recovery with energy transformation and progressing toward Paris goals.

### Release of Technology Investment Roadmap

The Government’s view that the pathway to a low carbon economy is through technology is reflected in the development and release of a technology investment roadmap. It is intended to help prioritise investment in new and developing low-emissions technologies and provide a framework for setting economic stretch goals for priority technologies.

A Ministerial reference panel was established to guide the development of a roadmap, which was finalised with some input from stakeholders in a strongly Department-led process.

The technology investment roadmap was released in Q3 2020, along with the inaugural low investment technology statement; the annual statement was a key outcome of the roadmap. The statement named the five priority technologies (and their associated ‘stretch goals’) that the

Government would focus on supporting commercialisation to drive down emissions. These technologies are clean hydrogen, energy storage, low carbon materials, carbon capture and storage, and soil carbon.

The roadmap will form a central pillar of Australia’s long-term strategy. It focuses on driving down the cost of commercialising emerging technologies, technology transfer, and investment in enabling and supporting technologies and infrastructure.

Given AIGN’s support of technology-neutral approaches to emissions reduction policy to ensure effective least-cost abatement, members will maintain an interest in the ongoing process – how to meet Australian Government climate goals most efficiently.

### Long-term climate strategy development

Parties to the Paris Agreement, including Australia, have committed to communicate a long-term strategy outlining how they will contribute to the goal of achieving a balance between emissions and sinks (taken to mean net-zero emissions, in line with Paris goals).



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*Australia has an opportunity to be a technology leader*

In providing context for this long-term ambition, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change’s (IPCC) special report (2018) stated that limiting global warming to 1.5°C would require “rapid and far-reaching” emissions reductions. The report affirmed that global net human-caused emissions of carbon dioxide would need to fall by about 45 percent from 2010 levels by 2030 and reach net zero around 2050.

The timeframe for release of Australia’s long-term strategy was impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic and delay of UNFCCC meetings. The Australian Government intends to take its long-term strategy to COP26 in Glasgow at the end of 2021.

What information has been shared indicates that the aims of the strategy includes enabling Australia to meet its emissions reduction goals, helping to drive global action, and supporting Australian businesses to capture a share of emerging global markets. A climate coordinator has been appointed to ensure cross-departmental unity in climate policy development, with a view to underpinning the long-term strategy. It will be informed by work processes including the King Review; the technology investment

roadmap and associated ministerial level technology statements; electric vehicles strategy; hydrogen strategy; and other sectoral planning processes.

### Corporate Emissions Reduction Transparency reporting

The Clean Energy Regulator has been working on a voluntary instrument for the reporting and disclosure of carbon offsets and renewable energy certificate surrenders, with the view to providing an Australian Government platform for businesses to report their net carbon position against internal climate goals. This report is to be fully integrated into current emissions reporting processes.

The parameters of the initial proposal were widened; the proposal has become rather more multifaceted, and the proposed rules commensurately more complex. The tension (familiar to AIGN members) between simplicity and flexibility has therefore become extremely important to balance effectively.

The Regulator has consulted closely with stakeholders throughout this process, including holding several co-design workshops to work through the detail

of a proposed pilot program, which is proposed to be introduced for the 2020/21 reporting year.

AIGN has focused feedback on the need to ensure any additional regulatory intervention is specifically addressing a market gap or failure; the new program must enhance market information if it is to be a genuinely beneficial and effective addition to the reporting framework.

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## 5 AIGN's advocacy

AIGN provides a focus for cooperative industry policy responses on key climate change issues.

In another busy year for climate change policy, AIGN's provided written feedback to several initiatives.

In the past 12 months, AIGN has formally and informally contributed to policy reviews on emissions reporting, abatement and technology initiatives, climate change strategy and emissions caps, project approvals, international policy, and other related climate change matters such as private member bills, opposition statements, and independent research projects.

For two decades, AIGN has continued to provide a reasoned and informed voice in the development and implementation of climate change policy in Australia.

Regular network meetings facilitate policy discussions and information sharing between members, invited government representatives, and other subject matter experts. AIGN is also an active contributor to industry-government consultation on international policy and is a business delegate at the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change negotiations.

While the network's primary focus is on national policy, the evolution of state-level climate change policies continues to draw focus. Duplication of mitigation and reporting policy at a subnational level can introduce unnecessary red tape and add to the cost of doing business in Australia.

In contrast to the development of climate change policy in the early 2000s businesses must now manage multiple climate change related compliance obligations under an active and emerging policy framework.

AIGN continues to advocate for sensible streamlined climate change policy – that promotes economic growth and is firmly underpinned by the principles of sustainable development. AIGN's policy principles form the basis of this engagement (Section 2).

AIGN's monthly network meetings facilitate valuable exchanges among members, and with key public and private sector stakeholders. These meetings provide opportunities to develop robust and thoughtful positions on common issues.

AIGN hosted a diverse program of invited guests:

**Australian National University**

**Clean Energy Regulator**

**Climate Change Authority**

**ClimateWorks**

**Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade**

**Department of Industry, Science, Energy and Resources**

**Embassy representatives / officials**




**King Review panellists**

**Market Advisory Group**

**Melbourne University**

**Oceania South Pole**

**RepuTex**

 <p><b>Emissions reporting and approvals</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Corporate emissions reduction transparency report: co-design workshops and reference group [CER]</li> <li>• Statutory review of the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 [Review Secretariat]</li> <li>• WA environment online approvals portal: under development [DWER]</li> <li>• WA environmental factor guideline: greenhouse gas emissions [EPA]</li> </ul>
 <p><b>Emissions abatement</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Emissions reduction fund: method advisory panel [CER]</li> <li>• Emissions reduction fund method review: industrial electricity and fuel efficiency, coal mine waste gas [CER / DISER]</li> <li>• Emissions reduction fund method development: priorities for 2022, soil carbon, carbon capture and storage, industrial and commercial emissions reduction [CER / DISER]</li> <li>• Safeguard crediting mechanism: consultation paper [DISER]</li> </ul>
 <p><b>Strategy and emissions caps</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Australia’s long-term emissions reduction strategy: dialogue [DISER]</li> <li>• Climate Change (National Framework and Mitigation) Bill 2020 [Member for Warringah]</li> <li>• Safeguard mechanism additional default values: consultation paper [DISER]</li> <li>• ALP National Platform 2021 [ALP]</li> <li>• Victoria’s five-yearly interim emissions reduction targets [DELWP]</li> <li>• NSW’s electricity infrastructure roadmap: consultation on the framework [DPIE]</li> </ul>
 <p><b>Low emission technology</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Australia’s technology investment roadmap / statement [DISER]</li> <li>• Hydrogen guarantee of origin scheme: consultation paper [DISER]</li> <li>• Climate solutions [DISER]</li> <li>• National hydrogen strategy [DISER]</li> <li>• Future fuels strategy [DISER]</li> <li>• Australian industry energy transitions initiative: industry workshops [ClimateWorks]</li> </ul>
 <p><b>International policy</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• United nations framework convention on climate change: meetings [DFAT / DISER]</li> <li>• Leadership group for industry transition [DFAT / DISER]</li> <li>• Indo-Pacific carbon offset scheme [DISER]</li> <li>• Carbis Bay G7 summit communiqué [G7+]</li> <li>• Fit for 55 delivering European Union’s 2030 climate targets: carbon border adjustment mechanism [EU]</li> </ul>
 <p><b>Adaptation and resilience</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National climate resilience and adaptation strategy: workshop [DAWE]</li> <li>• Prudential practice guide on climate change financial risks: consultation on draft [APRA]</li> </ul>

**Abbreviations**

ALP: Australian Labor Party  
 APRA: Australian Prudential Regulation Authority  
 CER: Clean Energy Regulator (Cth)  
 CCA: Climate Change Authority (Cth)  
 DAWE: Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment (Cth)  
 DELWP: Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning (Victoria)

DFAT: Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (Cth)  
 DISER: Department of Industry, Science, Energy and Resources (Cth)  
 DPIE: Department of Planning, Industry, and Environment (New South Wales)  
 DWER: Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (Western Australia)  
 HoR: House of Representatives Standing Committee on the Environment and Energy (Cth)

LeadIT: Leadership group for industry transition (International)  
 UNFCCC: United Nations Framework Convention and Climate Change  
 WA EPA: Environmental Protection Authority (Western Australia)

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## 6 Operating model

AIGN provides its members information, advice and a unique forum for the analysis and formulation of domestic and international policy advice on climate change.

### AIGN operating model

AIGN's secretariat operates a virtual office, utilising technology for day-to-day online communications. This approach optimises operational costs whilst maintaining member benefits of regular network meetings, and AIGN's information distribution and policy analysis service.

The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic continues to see unprecedented global response by governments, regulators, and industry throughout 2021. AIGN continued to implement its pandemic operating model, with monthly face-to-face network meetings replaced with more frequent virtual meetings or hybrid meetings when possible, and remote stakeholder engagement. AIGN's email news service continued as normal.

AIGN continues to monitor developments and the resultant measures being implemented on the economy to control and slow the outbreak. Given the dynamic nature of these circumstances and the significant increase in economic uncertainty and travel restrictions, AIGN is also likely to see COVID-related impacts continue through 2022.

### Financials

AIGN had no occupational health and safety incidents, or non-compliance with its governance requirements in this reporting period. The financial statements, which accompany this report, confirm AIGN's continued sound financial position at the end of the reporting year.

For the 2020/21 financial year, AIGN reported a surplus of \$98,224. AIGN's maintains a contingency reserve of approximately \$200k. The Board retains a reserve for two specific purposes, namely:

- To ensure that the Company will always have sufficient cash to allow it to meet its liabilities as and when they fall due
- To provide sufficient funds to meet foreseen and unforeseen expenses in the unlikely event that the organisation is wound up

A net neutral budget for 2020/21 was approved by the Board in August 2021. This is based on membership remaining stable and no substantive changes to secretariat resourcing and office arrangements.

AIGN retains its commitment to providing members with a highly efficient, low-cost network service.

#### AIGN Secretariat

**Susie Smith**  
Chief Executive (0.5 FTE)

**Marion Niederkofler**  
Senior Policy Advisor (0.4 FTE)

**Angela Gray**  
Business Manager and Company Secretary duties (0.7 FTE)

#### Membership fees 2020-21 (excluding GST)

##### Association membership

\$24,786

##### Corporate membership

\$13,770

In accordance with the AIGN constitutional requirements (Clause 11), members are required to provide notice of membership resignation prior to the commencement of the next financial year.

*Clause 11 of AIGN's constitution states that:*  
"A member may at any time, by giving notice in writing to the Secretary, resign as a member. The resignation will be effective three (3) months from the date of receipt of the notice by the Secretary. A member so resigning shall be liable for payment of the subscription fee for the financial year in which the resignation becomes effective. When the resignation of a member becomes effective, that member's name must be removed from the register."

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*AIGN is committed to providing members with a highly efficient, low-cost network service*



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**AIGN association members**


The Australian Industry Greenhouse Network is comprised of a broad cross-section of Australian industry associations and businesses.

**AIGN corporate members**
