

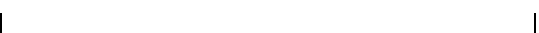
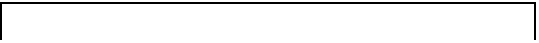
Overview

Regulation can promote beneficial innovation where it addresses clear problems with markets. Thus, for instance, where it internalises the cost

documenting, implementing and improving auditable safety management systems.

The new style of regulation seeks to use its power of command in a way that is more analogous to good management – it seeks to encourage excellence at the same time as putting a floor, below which performance

BOX 4.



increasing attention is required to ensure work is done now to both remove old/defunct regulation to ensure it does not prevent the uptake of new technologies or adversely biases investment decisions as well as plan for new regulatory frameworks to suit the new technology. Due to the pace of technology change, regulation that is technology-dependent can be quickly outdated. New regulation therefore needs to be de-coupled from specific technologies to avoid being readily surpassed.

Thus, for instance, more permissive regulation of stem cell research and genetic engineering would improve Australia's already strong position in biological science and technology. However, in many such areas, not least those just mentioned, regulation addresses specific ethical concerns of certain members of the community. As a consequence, political rather than scientific or economic concerns can often dominate

- First, we should continue to support comprehensiveness with regard to the gasses that are targeted, the countries that abate carbon, and the methods used to abate, measure, verify and audit the abatement of carbon. For the broader the base over which greenhouse gases are abated, the lower the cost of achieving any given level of abatement.
- Second, comprehensiveness is not something to be negotiated for

Certainly, its documentation asked a lot of businesses for the privilege of



of either the appearance or the actuality of favouritism towards particular

retail investors have the skills to understand such product disclosure statements well.

in part because in a world where the owners of capital find it difficult to assess the quality of those who advise on and manage their money, there are substantial commercial risks to firms if they underperform

