

2013 on track to be one of Australia's hottest

Canonical: <https://northmoregordon.com/news/2013-on-track-to-be-one-of-australias-hottest/>

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About this update

This dated news record has been reorganised for clear reading and connected to current guidance.

Publication date: July 30, 2013.

Status note: Present-tense statements, market figures, deadlines and program details in the archived record belong to its publication date. Check current official sources before making a decision.

What this article reported

<http://www.businessspectator.com.au/article/2013/7/30/science-environment/2013-track-be-one-australias-hottest>

Climate Change, Global Warming

How to use this information now

For current use, confirm the applicable scheme rules, regulator notices, market date and reporting period. Keep historical prices or forecasts separate from present quotes and verified outcomes.

Separate source-reported facts from forecasts, targets and commentary. For a current project, retain the official source, version, effective date, assumptions and decision record in the evidence file.

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Why is 2013 being tracked as potentially one of Australia's hottest years, and what does this mean for businesses?

Rising temperatures and climate patterns affect how businesses operate, particularly in energy-intensive sectors. Hotter years typically increase cooling demands, alter production schedules, and change utility costs. Understanding these trends helps organisations anticipate operational challenges and adjust energy management strategies accordingly. We assist businesses in analysing how climate patterns influence their energy consumption and in developing energy efficiency and greenhouse gas management plans that account for changing environmental conditions.

How does climate data like Australia's temperature trends relate to mandatory climate change reporting for NSW licensed premises?

Climate context informs the regulatory environment for organisations with Environment Protection Licences in New South Wales. NSW EPA requires licensed premises meeting emissions thresholds to prepare Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Plans (CCMAPs), which must address both

mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions and adaptation to changing climate conditions. Understanding the actual climate trajectory—such as rising temperatures—helps licensees develop credible adaptation strategies and identify realistic mitigation opportunities. This reinforces the practical importance of CCMAP preparation and the business case for emissions reduction.

What is the connection between global warming trends and the energy management services Northmore Gordon provides?

Energy management directly addresses greenhouse gas emissions that contribute to global warming. By optimising how organisations use energy, we help reduce both operational costs and emissions. Hotter climates increase cooling demands, making energy efficiency more valuable to the bottom line. Our energy audits, measurement and verification services, and transition planning support businesses in reducing their energy footprint while adapting to changing climate conditions and meeting regulatory emissions reporting obligations.

How should organisations interpret climate trends when building their energy investment cases?

Climate trends should inform operating assumptions in investment cases for energy projects. Hotter years may increase cooling loads, change production schedules, or alter tariff exposure through peak demand periods. When building a business case for energy improvements, organisations should model outcomes under plausible climate scenarios rather than assuming historical averages will continue unchanged. Our investment case guidance recommends making assumptions transparent and testing how results change under different operating conditions, which includes accounting for evolving climate impacts on facility operations.

Why does Northmore Gordon publish content about climate and temperature trends alongside energy and carbon management services?

Climate trends establish the business context for energy and emissions management. Understanding that Australia is experiencing higher temperatures reinforces why organisations need to manage energy efficiently, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and prepare for climate adaptation. By connecting climate science to operational decision-making, we help clients see energy management not as an isolated cost-reduction exercise, but as part of a broader climate-resilience and business-sustainability strategy. This supports the case for investment in energy audits, transition planning, and CCMAP preparation.

What practical steps should organisations take in response to climate data indicating hotter years?

Organisations should start by understanding their current energy consumption, particularly cooling and refrigeration demands. An energy audit identifies where energy is used and how climate conditions affect consumption patterns. We recommend establishing an energy management system with clear responsibilities, monitoring key performance indicators, and maintaining an opportunity register of potential efficiency improvements. For NSW licensed premises, developing a CCMAP that addresses both mitigation (emissions reduction) and adaptation (responding to higher temperatures) is essential. Measurement planning before system changes helps verify that efficiency investments deliver intended results.

How does Craig Morgan's expertise in climate change management relate to interpreting articles like this one?

Craig Morgan's background includes over fifteen years assisting organisations manage greenhouse gas emissions and climate-change impacts, with specific focus on energy management and emissions-mitigation strategies. This expertise enables informed analysis of how climate trends translate into business risk and opportunity. His experience in renewable energy and transition planning informs practical guidance on how organisations should respond to changing climate conditions. Articles connecting climate science to business decision-making reflect this applied perspective:

climate data matters not in abstract terms, but because it shapes energy demand, regulatory requirements, and investment priorities.

What role does renewable energy play in responding to warming trends and rising temperatures?

Renewable energy reduces greenhouse gas emissions that drive climate change, and solar generation tends to increase in hotter climates, making renewable investments more productive. Our moREnewable100 service helps organisations procure renewable energy certificates aligned with their emissions-reduction commitments. For organisations facing hotter years, solar feasibility studies and renewable heat assessments become more compelling. The combination of energy efficiency (reducing demand) and renewable energy procurement (decarbonising supply) provides a comprehensive response to both the operational challenges and emissions-management obligations that climate trends create.