

Historic Decision: First Australian State to Ban Fracking for Onshore Gas

The State of Victoria Bans Fracking

By [Jax Jacobsen](#)

Global Research, August 31, 2016

[EcoWatch](#) 30 August 2016

Region: [Oceania](#)

Theme: [Environment](#), [Oil and Energy](#)

The state of Victoria in Australia has voted to ban [fracking](#) on its territory, further cementing the moratorium first put in place in 2012. It is the first Australian state to impose such a ban.

Premier Daniel Andrews announced Tuesday.

"It is clear that the Victorian community has spoken," the premier's office [said](#) in a statement.

"They simply don't support fracking. The government's decision is based on the best available evidence and acknowledges that the risks involved outweigh any potential benefits to Australia."

The Victoria government had conducted a parliamentary inquiry into fracking for onshore gas in the state and received more than 1,600 submissions. Most of these were opposed to fracking.

The newly imposed ban will help protect agricultural industries and workers, the government said.

"Our state is the nation's top food and fiber producer with exports worth \$11.6 billion," the statement said. "The permanent ban protects our farmers and preserves Victoria's hard-won reputation for producing high quality food."

More than 190,000 people are employed in the agricultural sector in Victoria.

Existing exemptions to the moratorium will continue. Gas storage, carbon storage research and accessing offshore resources are still permissible in the state of Victoria, while exploration and development for offshore gas will also continue.

The government said it will extend the current moratorium on exploration and development of conventional onshore gas until June 30, 2020. Scientific and environmental studies will be conducted on the risks and benefits of drilling for onshore gas, the statement said.

The scientific panel will be headed by lead scientist Amanda Caples, and will include representatives from business, the agricultural sector and the community.

Farmers are relieved that the Victoria government has come down in favor of a ban.

“It has been so heart-wrenching at times, when we thought the drill rigs were coming and there was nothing we could do,” dairy farmer Julie Boulton of Seaspray, Victoria, [told](#) The Guardian.

“But we pulled together as a community and decided to fight this threat to our farmland, water and health and today’s decision is just fantastic—we are ecstatic.”

A coalition of rural communities operating under the moniker of ‘Lock the Gate’ has been working for the past five years to protect their industries and the environment. If fracking hadn’t been banned, an estimated 1.4 million hectares of land in the state would be under threat, Lock the Gate coordinator Chloe Aldenhoven said.



Australia’s indigenous flag is raised in protest to fracking on aboriginal land. Damian Kelly Photography

The Victoria government was aware of the misgivings of its population, Minister for Resources Wade Noonan said. “For the farming communities that have been fighting to stop this industry for over five years now, this is a wonderful day,” she said. “This decision gives them certainty to move forward, and this decision protects Victoria’s vital clean and green image.”

“There has been a great deal of community concern and anxiety about onshore unconventional gas—this decision gets the balance right,” Noonan said.

Momentum towards a ban increased in April, when EcoWatch [reported](#) that a river in South Western Queensland exploded with fire. The Condamine River, the site of coal seam gas operations, had so much gas seeping into the river that it sustained a substantial fire.

Methane was first identified in the river near Chinchilla in 2012, where Origin Energy had been drilling for gas. Locals say that, although some gas does originate from the Surat Basin geological formations, there has never been as much methane in the river. Greens MP Jeremy Buckingham also raised concerns over the length of the gas leak.

The Greens are pleased with the ban, but are frustrated that all onshore gas exploration has not been halted in the state.

“It’s disappointing the government is leaving the door open to conventional gas drilling after the next state election,” Greens energy spokeswoman Ellen Sandell, who represents Melbourne, told The Guardian.

“We won’t stop fighting until all gas drilling is banned.”

Up in New South Wales, where the April gas leak was filmed, a Greens MP and energy spokesperson called on the state to follow Victoria’s lead and ban fracking

“The Greens are calling on [New South Wales premier] Mike Baird to end the uncertainty for

communities by following Victoria’s lead and banning coal seam gas and fracking permanently and setting a course towards a renewable energy future,” Greens NSW Resources and Energy Spokesperson Jeremy Buckingham [said](#).

A ban also makes economic sense, principal advisor at The Australia Institute Mark Ogge told The Guardian, arguing that the creation of gas-related jobs means even more agricultural jobs are lost.

Banning fracking “is sound economic and energy policy,” he said.

“Whatever benefits there are [to Australia’s energy industry], have gone almost entirely to the overseas owners of global oil and gas companies licensed to export Australian gas, largely at the expense of Australian businesses and jobs.”

The original source of this article is [EcoWatch](#)
Copyright © [Jax Jacobsen](#), [EcoWatch](#), 2016

[Comment on Global Research Articles on our Facebook page](#)

[Become a Member of Global Research](#)

Articles by: [Jax Jacobsen](#)

Disclaimer: The contents of this article are of sole responsibility of the author(s). The Centre for Research on Globalization will not be responsible for any inaccurate or incorrect statement in this article. The Centre of Research on Globalization grants permission to cross-post Global Research articles on community internet sites as long the source and copyright are acknowledged together with a hyperlink to the original Global Research article. For publication of Global Research articles in print or other forms including commercial internet sites, contact: publications@globalresearch.ca
www.globalresearch.ca contains copyrighted material the use of which has not always been specifically authorized by the copyright owner. We are making such material available to our readers under the provisions of "fair use" in an effort to advance a better understanding of political, economic and social issues. The material on this site is distributed without profit to those who have expressed a prior interest in receiving it for research and educational purposes. If you wish to use copyrighted material for purposes other than "fair use" you must request permission from the copyright owner.

For media inquiries: publications@globalresearch.ca