



Triple Bottom Line (TBL) Assessment Summary

The Triple Bottom Line Assessment is required to be published in accordance with Part 4, section 23 (1)(b) of the Freedom of Information Act 2016

20/67 Festivals Pill Testing Policy

Summary of impacts:

- Promote the incorporation of harm minimisation strategies into event planning in the ACT.
- Incorporate pill testing at appropriate events in the ACT to potentially reduce death, injury and hospital presentations associated with illicit drug use.
- Provide relevant, timely information regarding the risks associated with drug use to potential drug users at the most relevant time.

Level of impact	Positive	Negative	Neutral
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Social		
Level of impact	Impact	Summary
Neutral	Gender Equality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is no specific gender impact related to this policy.
Positive	Health (Community and mental health)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As a harm minimisation tool, pill testing (also known as 'drug checking') has been shown to be effective in reducing the level of harm associated with drug taking. • Users of such services report behavioural changes in relation to their drug use such as taking less of the substance, spacing out their dosing and drinking more water.
Positive	Impacts on different age groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Young people form the majority of patrons of pill testing services. Data from the Pill Testing Australia shows that the average age of those using the service during the second trial was 19 years. • Given this, the benefits of a Festivals Pill Testing Policy will have the greatest impact on young people.

Economic		
Level of impact	Impact	Summary
Positive	Investment and Economic Growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The potential availability of pill testing at events in the ACT may attract more event promoters and their events to the Territory; this could have a positive impact on the local economy.

Environmental

Nil