

## APPENDIX

### Chisholm Climate Scorecard – Candidates’ Policies

8 April 2022

This Appendix contains verbatim extracts from parties’ policies which are relevant to the seven scorecard scoring categories. Omissions within a sentence are marked by ellipses (‘...’), but are usually not noted between paragraphs or in lists; explanatory additions are in square brackets.

#### 1. Recognises the climate emergency

| <i>Candidate</i>                      | <i>Extracts from policies</i>  |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| Ryan Dare<br>Aust Citizens<br>Party   | <p><a href="#">Policies – Climate Change</a> (webpage)</p> <p>The Citizens Party rejects the hysteria of climate alarmism, and has exposed the politicised claims of climate change to be fraud. Contrary to the political charlatans such as Al Gore, there is a scientific debate on climate change, many scientists reject the fake "consensus", and CO2 is not a pollutant. While most alarmist scientists are not frauds, their climate research is not objective, but biased by the dominant green philosophy that demonises human activity and promotes depopulation. This is the intent of the Malthusian demands for energy austerity, which will crush the poorest people and nations.</p>   |
| Carina<br>Garland<br>Labor            | <p><a href="#">ALP National Platform 2021</a> page 137:<br/>This Conference recognises that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Three years ago, Labor committed to recognising a climate emergency. It is a commitment that we still hold. Action on climate change is a Labor value;</li> <li>• In that three years, action on climate change has only become more urgent after years of Coalition neglect, inaction and denial; and</li> <li>• Climate change poses an existential threat to our people, our environment, our jobs and our way of life.</li> </ul> <p>Accordingly, Conference resolves that Labor takes an emergency footing in tackling climate change, adopting renewable energy at a rapid pace in order to address the existential threat of the climate emergency and to reach Australia’s potential as a renewables superpower.</p> <p><a href="#">Powering Australia</a> (Executive Summary):<br/>The world’s climate emergency could be our jobs and investment opportunity, but only when Australia is led by a Labor Government with the vision and plans to ensure we seize this moment.</p> <p>In Federal Parliament:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supported <a href="#">moving of CE declaration</a> (by Greens) in the House 2/12/2020</li> <li>• Opposed <a href="#">moving of CE declaration</a> (by Greens) in the Senate 2/12/2020</li> </ul> |
| Melanie<br>Kempson<br>UAP –<br>United | <p><a href="#">National Policy</a></p> <p>No reference to climate change.</p>  |

| <b>Candidate</b>                              | <b>Extracts from policies</b>  |
|---|--|
| Australia Party                               |  |
| Gladys Liu<br>Liberal                         | <p data-bbox="352 297 1029 327"><a href="#">Protecting Our Environment</a> (webpage, dated Sep 2021):</p> <p data-bbox="352 331 1369 394">No reference to the climate emergency, and no statement about the need for urgent action.</p> <p data-bbox="352 439 1023 468"><a href="#">The Plan to Deliver Net Zero The Australian Way</a> page 3:</p> <p data-bbox="352 472 1315 535">Australia’s story so far is one of quiet achievement .... Our plan will maintain this momentum.</p> <p data-bbox="352 580 619 609">In Federal Parliament:</p> <ul data-bbox="352 613 1259 685" style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Opposed <a href="#">moving of CE declaration</a> (by Greens) in the House 2/12/2020</li> <li>• Opposed <a href="#">moving of CE declaration</a> (by Greens) in the Senate 2/12/2020</li> </ul>   |
| Max Mok<br>Drew Pavlou<br>Democratic Alliance | <p data-bbox="352 734 1104 763"><a href="#">Renewables Superpower, Economic Nation Building</a> (webpage)</p> <p data-bbox="352 768 1385 869">Importantly, we can tackle environmental degradation while bringing Australian manufacturing back ... Using the abundant renewable energy sources and rare earth minerals we have been blessed with, we can make Australia a huge economic power...</p>  |
| Sarah Newman<br>Greens                        | <p data-bbox="352 913 807 943"><a href="#">Tackling the Climate Crisis</a> (webpage):</p> <p data-bbox="352 947 1355 1010">We are in a climate emergency. It threatens the safety of people, our health, water, ability to grow food, and the air we breathe. The stakes couldn’t be higher.</p> <p data-bbox="352 1055 1430 1155">If we continue to mine and burn coal, oil and gas, we’ll experience further economic losses, food, insurance and health costs will go up, and we’ll pay much higher energy bills. Over a million jobs in industries including tourism and farming are at risk.</p> <p data-bbox="352 1200 1374 1263">The climate crisis is caused by mining and burning coal &amp; gas. It’s simple, if you don’t have a plan to phase out coal &amp; gas, you don’t have a plan for the climate crisis.</p> <p data-bbox="352 1308 1417 1440">Right now, the urgent action we need is being delayed because the Liberals and Labor take millions in donations from big coal &amp; gas corporations and the billionaires who own them. In return those corporations get special treatment. Many of the biggest coal &amp; gas corporations pay no tax and send their profit offshore tax free.</p> <p data-bbox="352 1485 1414 1547">The Greens can get on with taking climate action, because we don’t take donations from coal &amp; gas corporations.</p> <p data-bbox="352 1592 711 1621"><a href="#">Fight for the Future</a> (page 15):</p> <p data-bbox="352 1626 1414 1688">We are in a climate emergency that threatens to catastrophically overwhelm our society and economy.</p> <p data-bbox="352 1733 1347 1762">Policy principles: <a href="#">Climate Change and Energy Policy</a> (webpage, dated August 2020):</p> <p data-bbox="352 1767 775 1796">The Australian Greens believe that:</p> <ul data-bbox="352 1800 1414 2013" style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The impacts of the human-induced climate crisis pose an existential threat to ecosystems, biodiversity and human societies.</li> <li>• It is the duty of every government and organisation to take substantive action to solve the climate crisis.</li> <li>• Urgent, equitable and sustained local, national and global action is required to avoid climate catastrophe.</li> </ul> |

| <b>Candidate</b>              | <b>Extracts from policies</b>  |
|-------------------------------|--|
|                               | <p>In Federal Parliament:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introduced <a href="#">Climate Emergency Declaration Bill 2020</a> in the House 2/03/2020 (removed from Notice Paper 1/12/2020)</li> <li>• Sought leave to <a href="#">move a motion to declare a CE</a> in the House 2/12/2020 (not granted)</li> <li>• Sought leave to <a href="#">move a motion to declare a CE</a> in the Senate 2/12/2020 (not granted)</li> </ul> |
| Wayne<br>Tseng<br>Independent | <p><a href="#">Policy Overview</a> (webpage):<br/>Climate Change<br/>I strongly support balance legislation that works towards achieve our emission reduction target while paying way for works in jobs that will diminish as we embark a greener economy.</p>   |

## 2. Ambitious 2030 emissions reduction target

| <b>Candidate</b>                                 | <b>Extracts from policies</b>   |
|--|---|
| Ryan Dare<br>Aust Citizens<br>Party              | <p><a href="#">Policies – Climate Change</a> (webpage)<br/>No emissions targets specified.</p> <p><a href="#">Policies – Energy</a> (webpage)<br/>Existing measures to treat carbon dioxide as a pollutant, and to reduce energy consumption will be reversed. Australia will withdraw from the Kyoto Protocol, the COP21 “Paris Agreement”, and any further international climate-change conventions.</p>  |
| Carina<br>Garland<br>Labor                       | <p><a href="#">Powering Australia</a> (page 47):<br/>Labor will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Update Australia’s Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), to include a target of 43% by 2030 off 2005 levels.</li> </ul>   |
| Melanie<br>Kempson<br>UAP                        | <p><a href="#">National Policy</a><br/>No emissions targets specified.</p>  |
| Gladys Liu<br>Liberal                            | <p><a href="#">The Plan to Deliver Net Zero The Australian Way</a> (page 3):<br/>Australia is on track to reduce emissions by up to 35 per cent by 2030, well above our target of 26-28 per cent.</p>   |
| Max Mok<br>Drew Pavlou<br>Democratic<br>Alliance | <p><a href="#">Renewables Superpower, Economic Nation Building</a> (webpage)<br/>Get to net zero while creating millions of new, stable, long term jobs</p>   |
| Sarah<br>Newman<br>Greens                        | <p><a href="#">Climate Emergency Campaign</a> (webpage):<br/>We must phase out coal and gas by 2030 ... Drastically cutting emissions by 2030 is possible with the technology we have today, so let’s get it done.</p> <p>Policy principles: <a href="#">Climate Change and Energy Policy</a> (webpage, dated August 2020):<br/>The Australian Greens want:<br/>Net zero or net negative Australian greenhouse gas emissions by 2035 or sooner.</p> <p><a href="#">2030 Targets Now</a> campaign (webpage, October 2021):<br/>We’re calling on Scott Morrison to put in place a formal legislated plan to reduce Australia’s emissions by 75% by 2030 and phase out coal and gas.</p> |
| Wayne<br>Tseng<br>Independent                    | <p><a href="#">Policy Overview</a> (webpage):<br/>Climate Change<br/>I strongly support balance legislation that works towards achieve our emission reduction target while paying way for works in jobs that will diminish as we embark a greener economy.</p>  |

### 3. Rapid move to 100% renewable energy

| <b>Candidate</b>                 | <b>Extracts from policies</b>   |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Ryan Dare<br>Aust Citizens Party | <p><a href="#">Policies – Energy</a> (webpage)</p> <p>The Citizens Party will stop any measures to reduce energy consumption, whether they are in the form of carbon taxes, emissions trading schemes, or government regulations.</p> <p>Existing measures to treat carbon dioxide as a pollutant, and to reduce energy consumption will be reversed. Australia will withdraw from the Kyoto Protocol, the COP21 “Paris Agreement”, and any further international climate-change conventions.</p> <p>The Citizens Party will pursue an energy policy for Australia which emphasises the rapid adoption of new energy sources that are genuine technological advances on existing sources, as measured by energy density. Whereas solar and wind power are backward leaps from oil and coal, being of a far lower energy density, nuclear fission and in the future nuclear fusion will be giant technological leaps forward.</p>  |
| Carina Garland<br>Labor          | <p><a href="#">ALP National Platform 2021</a> (pages 40 – 41)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Labor will modernise Australia’s energy system and develop a framework that will ensure reliable, affordable and clean energy for families and businesses</li> <li>• We recognise renewable energy as being central to our economic future and will ensure all Australians have equal access to the benefits of energy efficiency and clean energy</li> <li>• Working with industry, workers and states, Labor will ensure access to affordable gas to support Australian households, power generation and industry, including through measures designed to ensure Australia’s energy security</li> <li>• Labor recognises and supports the critical role that gas plays in the Australian economy. Labor recognises that gas has an important role to play in achieving Labor’s target of net zero emissions by 2050</li> <li>• Labor will work with state and territory governments, industry and unions on a strategic national approach to the future development of our energy system, including transmission and distribution planning and investment and supporting the development of Renewable Energy Zones</li> <li>• Labor will support the development of new low pollution forms of energy, including traditional and new renewable energy, clean hydrogen, bioenergy, as well as supporting industrial and research capacity</li> </ul> <p><a href="#">Powering Australia</a> (pages 4-5):</p> <p>It [Powering Australia] will increase the share of renewables in the National Electricity Market to 82% by 2030.</p> <p>Powering Australia will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Invest \$20 billion for the urgent upgrade of the electricity grid so it can handle more renewable power, working with the private sector to create thousands of jobs across the regions and deliver cheaper, more reliable electricity to homes and businesses.</li> <li>• Co-invest \$100 million for 85 solar banks across the country – providing cheaper electricity for more than 25,000 households that are locked out of rooftop solar, like renters and low-income households.</li> <li>• Install 400 community batteries across the country with an investment of \$200 million to maximise the benefits of Australia’s rooftop solar transformation, support the grid and provide shared storage for up to 100,000 households.</li> </ul> |

| Candidate           | Extracts from policies  |
|---------------------|---|
|                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce the Australian Public Service’s own emissions to net zero by 2030, with the Australian Defence Force and other national security agencies exempted given their unique operational needs.</li> </ul> <p><a href="#">The Economic Impact of the ALP’s Powering Australia Plan</a>, Reputex Energy, December 2021 (page 12)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The ALP proposes to develop a Rewiring the Nation Corporation (RNC) to invest \$20 billion toward the modernisation of the electricity grid</li> <li>• This is projected to support new Renewable Energy Zone development ... with renewable energy generation capacity projected to grow 26 GW by 2030</li> <li>• This is calculated to increase overall renewable penetration to 82% of all NEM [National Electricity Market] generation, up from 68% under the modelled Reference Case [Business-as-usual, equivalent to Commonwealth 2021 emissions projections]</li> </ul>   |
| Melanie Kempson UAP | <p><a href="#">National Policy</a></p> <p>End Australia’s Energy Crisis</p> <p>Australia has the world’s largest deposits of uranium, however while we export uranium to other nations for them to take advantage of, we ban its use in Australia for electricity generation. The government should be proactive in establishing research into new nuclear technology to help solve Australia’s energy problems.</p>  |
| Gladys Liu Liberal  | <p><a href="#">Australia’s Long-Term Emissions Reduction Plan</a> (Chapters 2 &amp; 3)</p> <p>Australia has identified and prioritised low emissions technologies that will open net zero pathways for our economic sectors.</p> <p>The technologies prioritised through Australia’s Technology Investment Roadmap can contribute and enable around half the emissions reductions needed to achieve net zero. They are clean hydrogen, ultra low-cost solar, energy storage, low emissions steel and aluminium, carbon capture and storage, and soil carbon.</p> <p>By investing in research, development and demonstration, the Plan will drive down the cost of these key technologies and achieve their economic stretch goals, unlocking their use across the economy. The Technology Investment Roadmap is the cornerstone of this approach.</p> <p>The roadmap is expected to guide at least \$20 billion of Australian Government investment in low emissions technologies over the decade to 2030. National agencies including ARENA, the CEFC and the Clean Energy Regulator, as well as other targeted programs and initiatives, have been aligned with the roadmap and are investing in priority technologies.</p> <p>Ultra low-cost solar<br/>Stretch goal: solar electricity generation at \$15 per megawatt hour (MWh). Modelling for the Plan shows that, if we can realise these cost reductions, solar could become the single largest source of Australia’s electricity generation by 2050 (over 50% of total generation). Unlocking ultra low-cost solar is therefore crucial for Australia’s electricity system to achieve near zero emissions.</p> <p>Energy storage<br/>Stretch goal: electricity from storage for firming under \$100 per MWh. Analysis for the Plan found that low-cost storage could enable a step change in the share of variable renewable generation, unlocking new opportunities for energy intensive exports. The</p> |

| <b>Candidate</b> | <b>Extracts from policies</b>   |
|------------------|---|
|                  | <p>Government is supporting emerging battery technologies through ARENA, the CEFC and other programs</p> <p>Achieving net zero by 2050 emissions will require low emissions technology to be deployed at scale across all sectors of the economy. As well as making these technologies cheaper, the Australian Government is tackling the challenges that may otherwise slow technology deployment across the economy.</p> <p>A key principle of this Plan is that technology deployment will be led by the private sector. The Government will help by clearing the path, removing barriers and pulling policy and other levers that can enable technology adoption to occur at the necessary scale.</p> <p>Our modelling describes one scenario for how Australia’s electricity sector could decarbonise. Under this scenario, declining technology costs enable the sector to achieve near zero emissions, with variable renewable energy providing more than 85% of total generation. Our modelling forecasts there will still be some coal and a significant proportion of gas in the electricity grid in 2050.</p> <p>The Australian Government is making major strategic infrastructure investments to enable ongoing renewables deployment. This includes our \$1.38 billion investment in Snowy 2.0, which will add 2000 MW of dispatchable generation to the National Electricity Market. Investments in transmission, interconnector and storage projects such as the MarinusLink interconnector, Project EnergyConnect interconnector and Tasmania’s Battery of the Nation will provide vital support to the grid and connect new firm capacity. The Australian Government has supported or underwritten investment in more than \$2.6 billion of new transmission.</p> <p>The Government is also making strategic investments in new dispatchable generation, including through the Underwriting New Generation Investment Program and its investment through Snowy Hydro Limited to construct a 660 MW open cycle gas turbine in NSW. The Government has committed \$24.9 million in funding to support new gas generators to be hydrogen-ready.</p> <p>A current priority for governments is delivering a long term, fit-for-purpose post-2025 market design for the National Electricity Market. Advised by the Energy Security Board (ESB), governments are reforming systems, tools, and regulations so they can meet long-term consumer interests in this key market. The ESB’s work is also seeking to deliver new market-based arrangements (where possible) to value the essential system services needed to support the changing mix of generation resources in the National Electricity Market.</p> <p>Australia is also putting in place regulatory and institutional arrangements so new technologies can be deployed and integrated into our energy systems. For example, Australia is developing a regulatory framework for offshore energy technologies and infrastructure.</p> <p>The forthcoming LETS 2021 [Low Emissions Technology Statement] will recognise that ‘digital grid’ technologies will be fundamental to a low emissions economy, and ARENA has contributed \$2.23 million to support AEMO’s [Australian Energy Market Operator] work in this area.</p> <p>See also:</p> |

| Candidate  | Extracts from policies  |
|--|---|
|  | <p data-bbox="352 188 863 217"><a href="#">Low Emissions Technology Statement 2021</a></p> <p data-bbox="352 259 1023 288"><a href="#">The Plan to Deliver Net Zero The Australian Way</a> page 3:</p> <p data-bbox="352 295 1382 394">Electricity sector emissions are projected to fall by 90 per cent from 2005 levels under our plan [to deliver net zero by 2050], largely enabled by the falling price of energy storage to maintain affordable and reliable power.</p> <p data-bbox="352 436 1027 465"><a href="#">Protecting Our Environment</a> (webpage, dated Sep 2021):</p> <ul data-bbox="352 472 1426 757" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="352 472 1426 571">• The Morrison Government is investing in Snowy 2.0 (one of the largest pumped hydro projects in the southern hemisphere) and Tasmania’s Battery of the Nation and an interconnector</li> <li data-bbox="352 577 1283 607">• These will store enough clean energy to power around one million homes</li> <li data-bbox="352 613 1366 680">• We are investing in further transmission projects such as Project Energy Connect (linking SA, Victoria and NSW) and VNI West (linking Victoria and NSW)</li> <li data-bbox="352 687 1386 757">• By strengthening the grid we will enable electricity to be shifted and shared across Australia, making it more accessible and affordable</li> </ul>  |
| Max Mok<br>Drew Pavlou<br>Democratic<br>Alliance | <p data-bbox="352 799 1102 828"><a href="#">Renewables Superpower, Economic Nation Building</a> (webpage)</p> <p data-bbox="352 835 1426 1010">Importantly, we can tackle environmental degradation while bringing Australian manufacturing back ... We fight inequality and environmental destruction with millions of new green jobs and manufacturing ... Let’s take advantage of the fact that Australia has the best solar, hydro and wind resources on Earth to help power the US and Europe ... Get to net zero while creating millions of new, stable, long term jobs</p>   |
| Sarah<br>Newman<br>Greens                        | <p data-bbox="352 1050 807 1079"><a href="#">Tackling the Climate Crisis</a> (webpage):</p> <p data-bbox="352 1086 1386 1189">The mining and burning of coal and gas is a key reason we now face a climate crisis. In this critical decade for climate action, we need to keep coal and gas in the ground, and rapidly shift to renewable energy.</p> <p data-bbox="352 1232 660 1261">The Greens plan includes:</p> <ul data-bbox="352 1267 1426 1406" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="352 1267 1426 1335">• Immediately ban the construction of new coal, oil and gas infrastructure, ensuring we can transition our economy to zero carbon energy while maintaining a safe climate</li> <li data-bbox="352 1341 1386 1406">• Phase out the mining, burning and export of thermal coal by 2030 to ensure we do our bit, so the world does not go over the 1.5 degree climate cliff</li> </ul> <p data-bbox="352 1449 1426 1588">Big coal and gas corporations have made electricity too dirty and too expensive - and they’re fighting the green energy revolution so they can keep making profits on their dirty clunkers. We should be generating power for the good of the country, not for private profits.</p> <p data-bbox="352 1630 660 1659">The Greens plan includes:</p> <ul data-bbox="352 1666 1426 1912" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="352 1666 1426 1765">• Large-scale public investment in renewable energy and storage, to replace every coal-fired power plant in the country by 2030, ensuring we deal with the climate emergency in time.</li> <li data-bbox="352 1771 1386 1839">• Upgrading the electricity transmission and distribution grid, integrating more wind and solar energy while ensuring we keep the lights on</li> <li data-bbox="352 1845 1366 1912">• The creation of a publicly owned non-profit power retailer, to push power prices down and end price gouging by the big energy companies</li> </ul> <p data-bbox="352 1955 1374 2022">Renewables are the cheapest form of power - and green electricity will be the energy source of the future, both at home and your work.</p> |



| Candidate | Extracts from policies   |
|-----------|--|
|           | <p>Methane gas is more expensive than renewables, almost 100 times worse for the climate than carbon dioxide when leaked, and is responsible for up to 12% of the burden of childhood asthma.</p> <p>The Greens plan includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Financial support to households and small businesses to get off gas and move to electric alternatives, that are better for our health and the environment</li> <li>• Financial support to get more households installing batteries to maximise their use of renewables such as solar power</li> <li>• Create a non-profit publicly owned retailer to push down power bills and increase take-up of green energy</li> </ul> <p><a href="#">Fight for the Future</a> (pages 15 &amp; 21):<br/>700% renewable energy. Over the next decade, we need to rapidly transition our power grid to wind and solar backed by storage .... 700% renewables means not just 100% renewable electricity as we replace coal and gas power stations, but switching transport and industry to clean energy too, as well as becoming a renewables superpower, exporting our renewable energy to the rest of the world through renewable hydrogen, solar electricity and green metals.</p> <p>To unlock this revolution, the government will need to lead the way with public investment in renewable generation, storage and transforming the power grid.<br/>... with the Greens in shared power we will be able to set a goal of 700% renewable energy and have a government led clean energy revolution over the next decade to fight the climate emergency.</p> <p>The Greens will push for key investments including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a \$20 billion publicly-owned Grid Transformation Fund to lay the basis for a shift to 700% renewable energy</li> </ul> <p>Policy principles: <a href="#">Climate Change and Energy Policy</a> (webpage, dated August 2020):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Australia needs urgently to phase out fossil fuels for export and domestic use</li> <li>• Australia has the capacity to ensure that all of our energy needs can be provided by renewable sources</li> <li>• Energy prices should reflect the environmental, social, health and other external costs of its production and use</li> <li>• The refurbishment of existing coal fired power stations, except for transitions to renewable energy, undermines the effort to increase end-use energy efficiency, demand management and renewable energy</li> <li>• All energy infrastructure must be regulated by government, and large scale energy infrastructure and networks should be in public or community ownership</li> </ul> <p>The Australian Greens want:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A just transition to a net negative greenhouse gas economy through a range of mechanisms including a plan to replace fossil fuels with renewable energy through strong regulatory intervention and a strong effective price on carbon</li> <li>• Subsidies to the fossil fuel sector to be removed, and investment in relevant climate change mitigation sectors should be increased</li> <li>• A government-supported shift to 100% renewables</li> <li>• Construction of a comprehensive system of storage and transmission to achieve 100% renewable energy</li> <li>• 100% of electricity used in Australia to come from renewable sources as soon as possible, by increasing the renewable energy target (RET) as well as measures such as</li> </ul> |

| <b>Candidate</b>           | <b>Extracts from policies</b>  |
|----------------------------|--|
|                            | <p>public investment, feed-in tariffs and regulations to support a range of renewable energy generation, storage, transmission networks, efficiency, and export technologies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reform of energy markets to remove the bias toward centralised fossil fuel-based generation, encourage demand management and the development of distributed generation, storage and transmission of renewable energy</li> <li>• Improved regulations, monitoring and compliance for all existing gas operations, particularly in relation to methane emissions, impact on water resources, agricultural land and biodiversity</li> <li>• No new coal-fired power stations, gas mines or oil wells, and no expansions to any existing coal- or gas-fired power stations or mines, plus the development of programs to assist fossil fuel-dependent communities to make the transition to other more sustainable sources of economic prosperity</li> <li>• Coal fired power stations should be decommissioned</li> </ul> |
| Wayne Tseng<br>Independent | <p><a href="#">Policy Overview</a> (webpage):<br/>Climate Change<br/>I strongly support balance legislation that works towards achieve our emission reduction target while paying way for works in jobs that will diminish as we embark a greener economy.</p>   |

#### 4. Substantial incentives for electric vehicles

| <b>Candidate</b>                    | <b>Extracts from policies</b>  |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| Ryan Dare<br>Aust Citizens<br>Party | <p><a href="#">2022 Federal Election</a> and <a href="#">Our Policies</a> (webpages)</p> <p>No reference to electric vehicles or transport emissions in policy documents.</p>  |
| Carina<br>Garland<br>Labor          | <p><a href="#">Powering Australia</a> (pages 40 &amp; 43):<br/><i>National Electric Vehicle Strategy</i></p> <p>This strategy will work with industry, unions, states and consumers and will include consideration of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Further measures to make electric vehicles cheaper, increase electric vehicles sales and infrastructure;</li> <li>• Policy settings to encourage Australian manufacturing of electric car components (especially batteries) and possibly cars themselves; and</li> <li>• Ways to address the policy implications of declining fuel excise.</li> </ul> <p>To roll out more EV charging infrastructure, Labor will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Work with states and territories to maximise EV charging infrastructure on federally funded infrastructure projects</li> <li>• Work with industry to review the National Construction Code with regard to boosting EV charging infrastructure</li> <li>• Ensure City Deals encourage EV charging facilities wherever possible</li> </ul> <p><i>Electric Car Discount</i></p> <p>Labor will exempt many electric cars from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Import tariffs – there is currently a 5% tax on some imported electric cars; and</li> <li>• Fringe benefits tax – there is currently a 47% tax on electric cars that are provided through work for private use.</li> </ul> <p>These exemptions will be available to all electric cars below the luxury car tax threshold for fuel efficient vehicles (\$79,659 in 2021-22). This cut-off will encourage car manufacturers to import and supply more affordable electric models in Australia.</p> <p>The Electric Vehicle Council estimates that under Labor’s policy to remove the import tariff, a \$50,000 model (such as the Nissan Leaf) will be more than \$2,000 cheaper.</p> <p>If a \$50,000 model is provided through employment arrangements, Labor’s FBT exemption will save employers up to \$9,000 a year. Often FBT is passed on to employees – and those employees will benefit directly from Labor’s policy.</p> <p>Labor’s Electric Car Discount will begin on 1 July 2022 and be reviewed after three years, in light of electric car take up at that time. These incentives will cost around \$250 million over three years.</p> |
| Melanie<br>Kempson<br>UAP           | <p><a href="#">National Policy</a></p> <p>No reference to EVs or transport.</p>  |
| Gladys Liu<br>Liberal               | <p><a href="#">Australia’s Long-Term Emissions Reduction Plan</a> (Chapter 3)</p> <p>McKinsey analysis found electric vehicles could reduce emissions by up to 80 Mt CO<sub>2</sub>-e across the economy between 2019 and 2050, contributing around 15% of Australia’s overall 2050 abatement task. Over the long term, public charging and refuelling infrastructure will need to be widely available and convenient for new transport technologies to be deployed at scale.</p>  |

| Candidate | Extracts from policies  |
|-----------|---|
|           | <p>Public and private investment in battery electric charging infrastructure needs to increase to build consumer confidence and enable large-scale uptake. Investment is also needed in refuelling infrastructure for hydrogen and other alternative fuels. The Australian Government is tackling these issues through the forthcoming Future Fuels Strategy and a range of Government investments. It will also develop a new ERF [Emissions Reduction Fund] method to further incentivise the rollout of low emissions transport infrastructure.</p> <p>Australia’s forthcoming Future Fuels Strategy [see below] will be supported by measures that enable consumer choice, stimulate industry development and reduce emissions in the road transport sector. The Strategy will build on a range of existing work and investments, including:</p> <p>The Future Fuels Fund, which is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• helping businesses integrate new vehicle technologies into their fleets</li> <li>• reducing blackspots for public charging and refuelling infrastructure in both regions and cities</li> <li>• unlocking opportunities for heavy vehicle fleets to upgrade to utilize new transport technologies</li> </ul> <p>The Government is also investing in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• critical reforms to ensure the grid is ‘EV-ready’ and analysis to inform the roll out of charging and refuelling infrastructure</li> <li>• better information on EVs and charging infrastructure to support consumer choices</li> <li>• \$21 million of ARENA funding to roll out ultra-fast charging sites along 2 highway networks</li> <li>• up to \$1.3 billion of CEFC finance made available to assist uptake of low and zero emissions vehicles</li> <li>• \$25 million for the Future Battery Industries Cooperative Research Centre, which will develop Australia’s battery industry, including batteries for transport</li> </ul> <p><a href="#">Future Fuels and Vehicles Strategy</a> (pages 3 &amp; 4)</p> <p>The Future Fuels and Vehicles Strategy sets out how the Australian Government will support a technology-led approach to reducing emissions in the transport sector.</p> <p>By 2030, battery electric and plug-in hybrid electric vehicles are projected to make up 30% of new light vehicle sales.</p> <p>The Australian Government has now made available \$2.1 billion for low emission vehicle and future fuel technologies. The government will continue to partner with industry to invest in enabling battery charging and hydrogen refuelling infrastructure for road transport to give Australian consumers and business confidence to purchase low emission vehicles that work for them.</p> <p>The government is taking targeted action to support commercial investment and consumer uptake of low emission vehicles and future fuels ... the government is prioritising enabling infrastructure and grid readiness, allowing industry to focus on technological improvements to reach price parity. This infrastructure rollout will also increase consumer confidence.</p> <p>The government will leverage more private sector investment by focusing on 4 streams of key infrastructure and technology investment with an expanded \$250 million Future Fuels Fund:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• public electric vehicle charging and hydrogen refuelling infrastructure</li> </ul> |

| <b>Candidate</b>   | <b>Extracts from policies</b>  |
|--|--|
|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• heavy and long distance vehicle fleets</li> <li>• light vehicle commercial fleets</li> <li>• household smart charging.</li> </ul> <p>Further investment in battery charging and hydrogen refuelling infrastructure will also be encouraged through the development of a new Emissions Reduction Fund method.</p> <p>The Australian Government will champion and bring forward a package of priority market reforms to state and territory energy ministers to ensure the electricity grid is EV-ready. This ... [will] initially include the following priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• exploring network tariff reform ... and infrastructure rollout</li> <li>• incentivising the use of smart chargers in households</li> <li>• tasking the energy market bodies to partner with governments</li> </ul> <p>The government will also ensure consumers can access reliable, easy-to-understand information on low emission vehicles, helping consumers make informed choices about the vehicle that is right for them.</p> <p>Through the government’s approach, it is estimated that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• emissions will be reduced by over 8 Mt CO2-e by 2035</li> <li>• charging infrastructure will be deployed in over 400 businesses, 50,000 households and over 1,000 new public access fast charging stations</li> <li>• convenient access to public fast charging will be enabled for up to 84% of the population (over 21 million people)</li> <li>• over 2,600 new jobs will be created</li> <li>• health costs of around \$200 million will be avoided out to 2035</li> <li>• electricity network upgrades costs of \$224 million will be avoided by 2030</li> <li>• create the environment for there to be 1.7 million electric vehicles on the road by 2030.</li> </ul> |
| <p>Max Mok<br/>Drew Pavlou<br/>Democratic<br/>Alliance</p> | <p><a href="#">Renewables Superpower, Economic Nation Building</a> (webpage)<br/>No reference to electric vehicles or transport issues (here or elsewhere on the party’s website).</p>   |
| <p>Sarah<br/>Newman<br/>Greens</p>                         | <p><a href="#">Tackling the Climate Crisis</a> (webpage):<br/>Every month there are more options, electric vehicles are getting cheaper, and with even more places to charge, you can drive further too.</p> <p>There are 20 million cars in Australia and less than 1% of them are electric. We need an electric vehicle revolution, it will make transport cleaner, cheaper and more reliable, create thousands of jobs and new industries and help tackle the climate crisis.</p> <p>The Greens plan includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Help you buy your first EV, reducing the cost of an electric vehicle by up to \$15,000 and provide ultra-cheap finance for the balance</li> <li>• Build a \$2 billion publicly owned EV fast charging network, ensuring that you’ll always have a place to fuel up</li> <li>• Electrify the Commonwealth fleet by 2025, leading the way and driving the second-hand vehicle market</li> <li>• End the sale of new petrol and diesel cars from 2030, so you’re not stuck on yesterday’s technology</li> </ul>  |

| Candidate       | Extracts from policies  |                 |   |               |                     |              |                    |              |                   |              |                   |              |                   |                |                   |
|-----------------|---|-----------------|---|---------------|---------------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------|-------------------|----------------|-------------------|
|                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Legislate tough vehicle pollution standards to drive down emissions - meaning cleaner air in your community</li> <li>• Provide \$1.2b to manufacturers of electric vehicles and electric vehicle components in Australia, building the Australian EV manufacturing industry</li> </ul> <p><a href="#"><u>Drive an Electric Vehicle Revolution</u></a> (Policy Initiative, pages 2– 4))</p> <p>REDUCE THE COST OF ELECTRIC VEHICLES</p> <p>... the Greens will make zero emissions vehicles more affordable by the creation of a First EV Rebate and First EV Loan:</p> <p>First EV Rebate</p> <p>The First EV Rebate would provide up to \$10,000 for your first electric vehicle, with the total maximum grant size declining over the coming years as EV uptake increases and phasing out entirely after 2.5 million vehicles have been rebated under the scheme. There would be a 50% loading for buying an Australian made vehicle, allowing for rebates up to \$15,000 and providing a key incentive for the reboot of local automotive manufacturing.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="352 831 1134 1088"> <thead> <tr> <th>Eligible Buyers</th> <th>Total Rebate (Import vs Australia Made)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>First 100,000</td> <td>\$10,000 / \$15,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Next 200,000</td> <td>\$7,500 / \$11,250</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Next 200,000</td> <td>\$5,000 / \$7,500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Next 500,000</td> <td>\$3,000 / \$4,500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Next 500,000</td> <td>\$2,000 / \$3,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Next 1,000,000</td> <td>\$1,000 / \$1,500</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>First EV Loan</p> <p>In addition, the Commonwealth would provide all recipients of the First EV Rebate with an opportunity to utilise the First EV Loan. This First EV Loan would dramatically reduce the interest paid for those who need financing to afford their vehicle. The Commonwealth would finance up to \$50,000 of the remaining price of the vehicle at concessional rates well below the market standard.</p> <p>LEGISLATE TOUGH VEHICLE EMISSIONS STANDARDS</p> <p>To reach net-zero emissions by 2035, we must transform how we transport people and goods. Around the world, countries are announcing phase out dates for the sale of new internal combustion engine cars ... , Australia is one of the few remaining countries in the OECD yet to implement CO2 emission standards. By requiring the big automakers to sell lower emission cars (as they are required to do in the USA, Europe and Japan), the Australian Government has projected that households would save about \$519 per year by 2025 ... To reach these targets the Greens will implement a light vehicle emissions standard of 105g/km by 2025, ratcheting down to 0g/km by 2030 and requiring 100% of sales to be electric, plug-in hybrid or fuel cell vehicles by 2030 (except for specialist vehicles).</p> <p>\$2 BILLION FOR FAST CHARGING INFRASTRUCTURE</p> <p>Using and charging electric vehicles should be simple and straightforward, no matter where</p> | Eligible Buyers | Total Rebate (Import vs Australia Made) | First 100,000 | \$10,000 / \$15,000 | Next 200,000 | \$7,500 / \$11,250 | Next 200,000 | \$5,000 / \$7,500 | Next 500,000 | \$3,000 / \$4,500 | Next 500,000 | \$2,000 / \$3,000 | Next 1,000,000 | \$1,000 / \$1,500 |
| Eligible Buyers | Total Rebate (Import vs Australia Made)   |                 |   |               |                     |              |                    |              |                   |              |                   |              |                   |                |                   |
| First 100,000   | \$10,000 / \$15,000   |                 |   |               |                     |              |                    |              |                   |              |                   |              |                   |                |                   |
| Next 200,000    | \$7,500 / \$11,250  |                 |   |               |                     |              |                    |              |                   |              |                   |              |                   |                |                   |
| Next 200,000    | \$5,000 / \$7,500   |                 |   |               |                     |              |                    |              |                   |              |                   |              |                   |                |                   |
| Next 500,000    | \$3,000 / \$4,500   |                 |   |               |                     |              |                    |              |                   |              |                   |              |                   |                |                   |
| Next 500,000    | \$2,000 / \$3,000   |                 |   |               |                     |              |                    |              |                   |              |                   |              |                   |                |                   |
| Next 1,000,000  | \$1,000 / \$1,500   |                 |   |               |                     |              |                    |              |                   |              |                   |              |                   |                |                   |

| <b>Candidate</b>        | <b>Extracts from policies</b>   |
|-------------------------|---|
|                         | <p>you live. The Greens will provide \$2 billion over the next two years to FutureGrid, our proposed publicly owned electricity transmission and distribution company, to build new electric vehicle charging infrastructure.</p> <p>This funding will be prioritised for fast charging stations that allow drivers to get to 80% charge in approximately 15-30 minutes, with a focus on installing over 30,000 fast chargers at critical points all across the country. This will ensure that everyone has access to the electric vehicle revolution.</p> <p><b>ELECTRIFY THE COMMONWEALTH FLEET</b></p> <p>The Commonwealth has over ten thousand cars in its fleet. The Greens will make sure that all new Commonwealth vehicles are electric by 2025, not only contributing to the decarbonisation of the Commonwealth’s own energy use, but injecting a large number of EVs into the second hand market at the end of the Commonwealth leasing period.</p> <p><b>MAKE ELECTRIC VEHICLES HERE IN AUSTRALIA</b></p> <p>Supporting an EV manufacturing industry will mean thousands of jobs for Australians. It will have flow on benefits supporting research, development and manufacturing across the country in other industries.</p> <p>The Greens will provide \$1.2 billion in support to the manufacturing of electric vehicles and their components here in Australia, including a national plan and coordination with major buyers including state and territory governments.</p> <p>These grants will operate similarly to the Automotive Transformation Scheme that the Morrison Government under spent to the tune of hundreds of millions of dollars - with grants that can cover up to 15% of the cost of eligible plant and equipment and 50% of eligible research and development investments. Eligible companies would include not only EV manufacturers, but EV component manufacturers such as producers of lithium-ion batteries, electric motors and EV charging equipment.</p> <p>We will also secure the demand pipeline for Australian-made vehicles, with our First EV Grant providing a 50% loading for Australia made cars and light commercial vehicles, pushing down the comparative price of an Australia made EV compared to imported models.</p> <p><b>SCRAP STATE-BASED EV TAXES</b></p> <p>State Labor governments in Victoria and Coalition Governments in New South Wales and South Australia have introduced or proposed the introduction of road-user charges that will only apply to electric vehicles. In the middle of a climate emergency, such measures will only serve to slow the take up of cleaner modes of transport.</p> <p>The Greens will use Commonwealth powers to override these state based EV taxes, ensuring that we transition to a new national system to replace the fuel excise that doesn’t disincentivise the switch to electric transport.</p> |
| Wayne Tseng Independent | <p><a href="#">Policy Overview</a> (webpage):<br/>No reference to electric vehicles or transport emissions (here or elsewhere on the website).</p>  |

## 5. No new fossil fuel mining (thermal coal, gas or oil)

| <i>Candidate</i>                    | <i>Extracts from policies</i>   |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| Ryan Dare<br>Aust Citizens<br>Party | <p data-bbox="347 255 842 288"><a href="#">Policies – Energy &amp; Resources</a> (webpage)</p> <p data-bbox="347 293 1390 427">Australia has some of the world’s most abundant, highest quality and most accessible energy and mineral resources .... The Citizens Party will establish national resource companies to develop our vast resource base to provide cheap, plentiful energy—both electricity and petroleum fuels—to households and businesses ...</p> <p data-bbox="347 472 740 506"><a href="#">Policies – Oil and Gas</a> (webpage)</p> <p data-bbox="347 510 1401 748">Our continent and surrounding waters contain some of the world’s greatest deposits of oil and gas, literally oceans of it ... to protect the Common Good of this country, both in the present international hyperinflationary crisis, and to secure Australia’s future, the CitizensParty calls for the nationalisation of all our oil &amp; gas deposits, together with our raw materials in general. We must establish an Australian National Resources Company (ANRC), to control, protect and develop our almost-unimaginable wealth in energy and raw materials, which is presently being looted by Rio Tinto, BHP Billiton, Shell, BP, etc.</p>  |
| Carina<br>Garland<br>Labor          | <p data-bbox="347 792 1023 826"><a href="#">ALP National Platform 2021</a> (pages 20-21, 39, 40-41, 87)</p> <ul data-bbox="347 831 1426 2038" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="347 831 1426 1032">• Labor recognises and values the economic and employment contribution of Australia's mining and extractive resources industries including iron ore, <u>coal</u>, uranium, nickel, rare earths, gold, copper, zinc, silver, <u>gas</u>, bauxite and others. Labor notes the critical importance these industries play in Australia's economic prosperity, particularly in Australia's terms of trade, as well in supporting regional Australian communities.</li> <li data-bbox="347 1037 1426 1462">• In recognition of the vast contribution resources make to Australia's prosperity, Labor will develop Australia's natural resources through competitive minerals, resources and energy industries, backed by quality infrastructure links, which grow export-oriented jobs for our modern economy. Labor will:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="443 1189 1426 1357">○ promote the ecologically sustainable development of Australia's energy resources, taking into account domestic industrial, home and community needs and the need to <u>ensure security of domestic electricity and gas supplies</u> which encourage investment and support properly functioning gas and electricity markets;</li> <li data-bbox="443 1361 1426 1462">○ support modern maritime engineering excellence in <u>export gas production</u>, including the involvement of Australian engineering and industry within the supply chain.</li> </ul> </li> <li data-bbox="347 1467 1426 1758">• Supported by the advice of experts including the Chief Scientist and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, Labor recognises the role that Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) will play in abating carbon pollution and ensuring industries like heavy manufacturing and gas production are able to play their role in meeting carbon pollution reduction goals consistent with achieving the goals of the Paris Agreement. Labor’s support, to date, for the development of CCS technologies stands in sharp contrast to the record of the Coalition government which has abolished CCS support programs and cut \$460 million in CCS financial support.</li> <li data-bbox="347 1762 1426 2038">• Labor recognises and supports the critical role that gas plays in the Australian economy. Labor recognises that gas has an important role to play in achieving Labor’s target of net zero emissions by 2050. Labor’s policies will support Australian workers in the gas extraction industry, building on Labor’s legacy of supporting sufficient and affordable gas supply for Australian industry and consumers. This includes support for <u>new gas projects</u> and associated infrastructure, subject to independent approval processes to ensure legitimate community concerns are heard and addressed. Labor will ensure the industry assesses and manages environmental and other impacts,</li> </ul> |



| Candidate              | Extracts from policies   |
|------------------------|--|
|                        | <p>including on water reserves and co-existence with other agricultural activities, and engages constructively with landholders. The Federal government must also institute policies like more rigorous use-it or lose-it conditions for offshore gas resources, a price related export control trigger, and domestic reservation policies to ensure environmentally approved gas projects are developed for the benefit of Australians, including as a feedstock to crucial strategic manufacturing industries including chemical and fertiliser production. Labor recognises the critical role gas-power generation plays in firming the National Electricity Market (NEM) and will have regard to the advice of the Australian Energy Market Operator (AEMO) in continuing to ensure reliability and price affordability as the NEM transitions to net zero emissions and as other technologies emerge.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Working with industry, workers and states, Labor will ensure access to affordable gas to support Australian households, power generation and industry, including through measures designed to ensure Australia’s energy security.</li> <li>• Labor supports Australian industry, including agriculture, manufacturing, minerals including <u>coal, oil and gas</u>, and services having access to global markets in accordance with Labor’s policy framework as described here.</li> </ul> <p>In Federal Parliament:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In June 2021, Labor opposed a <a href="#">motion in the House</a> (see under ‘Regulations and Determinations’) moved by Z Steggall to disallow the instrument which provides Government funding to accelerate exploration for gas in the Beetaloo Basin (via the Beetaloo Cooperative Drilling Program).</li> </ul>                                      |
| Melanie Kempson<br>UAP | <p><a href="#">National Policy</a><br/>Process Australian Minerals at Home<br/>We can create thousands of jobs and turbo-charge our exports by processing our mineral resources in Australia</p>   |
| Gladys Liu<br>Liberal  | <p><a href="#">The Plan to Deliver Net Zero The Australian Way</a> (pages 2, 12, 17):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Our plan will create the enabling environment for investment in Australia. It will not shut down coal or gas production.</li> <li>• The plan is aligned fully with steps the Australian Government is already taking to secure the nation’s future energy needs and supplies of fuel, gas and electricity.</li> <li>• While emissions-intensive exports like coal and gas will face global headwinds in the long term, there will be demand for these exports for many years to come. This gives Australia time to future-proof our economy and workforce, including establishing new industries like clean hydrogen production.</li> <li>• It is an energy, trade and economic plan, not just an environmental one.</li> <li>• It will not shut down coal or gas production or exports.</li> <li>• It will not cost jobs – not in farming, mining or gas.</li> </ul> <p><a href="#">Australia’s Long-Term Emissions Reduction Plan</a> (pages 13, 19, 27, 45, 66, 80, 82,119)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Our Plan takes a practical approach. ... It does not penalise traditional industries ... We will continue to supply traditional markets while enabling the private sector to invest in new industries to ensure we can take advantage of emerging opportunities in sectors like hydrogen, clean liquefied natural gas (clean LNG) and critical minerals.</li> <li>• While most of our major sectors will grow strongly to 2050, even as the world decarbonises, some sectors will face global headwinds. We will continue to export our traditional energy exports for as long as our customers demand them. If we were to withdraw supply and reduce our exports, other countries would fill the gap in</li> </ul> |

| Candidate | Extracts from policies  |
|-----------|---|
|           | <p>supply. Australia’s coal and gas export industries will continue through to 2050 and beyond, supporting jobs and regional communities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• We will continue to supply energy exports in the form our customers want it. Without affordable low emissions technologies, global demand for our existing energy exports will continue, and other countries will fill the gap if Australia is forced out of global markets early. Australia’s approach is to develop technologies – like hydrogen and carbon capture and storage – for adoption here and overseas so they are ready as global demand changes for coal and gas.</li> <li>• Carbon capture and storage (CCS) can help decarbonise industrial sectors including steel, cement and natural gas. It can also provide a pathway to produce clean hydrogen using natural gas or coal.</li> <li>• The Australian Government has agreed 3 bilateral state deals – with NSW, Tasmania and South Australia – leveraging overall investment of more than \$3 billion in energy and emissions reductions projects. These deals are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <u>increasing gas supply</u></li> <li>○ supporting transmission, interconnectors and renewable energy zones</li> <li>○ reducing emissions through low emissions technology development.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The long-term prospects for Australia’s coal and gas sectors will depend on the preferences of our customers and the pace of international action. Australian natural gas production is expected to remain robust, and will be higher in 2030 than it is today. Coal production will remain flat or decline slightly, by around 6% over the same period.</li> <li>• As a result of these global trends, Australian fossil fuels production is projected to fall over the period to 2050, and will be 35% lower than 2020. International demand for coal is projected to taper more rapidly than for natural gas. Our modelling finds that changing customer demand for these commodities, and not a domestic emissions goal, drives the economic impacts on these sectors.</li> <li>• Export earnings from energy commodities (coal, LNG, uranium and liquid fuels) made up just over a quarter of Australia’s total resources and energy exports in 2020–21. This is expected to grow to around 40% in 2022–23, returning to typical pre-COVID-19 levels. Energy commodities are expected to continue to be demanded in the Asia-Pacific, as populous nations develop rapidly. Australia is well placed to maintain its position as a leading supplier within the region.</li> </ul> <p><a href="#"><u>2021 National Gas Infrastructure Plan</u></a> (pages 2 &amp; 7)</p> <p>Gas is a major contributor to economic prosperity for all Australians and supports the reliability and security of our electricity system. Internationally competitive and affordable gas helps underpin the productivity and competitiveness of Australian industry ... Through the gas-fired recovery, the Government wants Australian gas to work for all Australians while remaining one of the top global Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) exporters.</p> <p>The Government has committed to developing an ongoing series of National Gas Infrastructure Plans (NGIPs) to support a more strategic approach to gas infrastructure investment. NGIPs complement other Government measures to unlock additional gas supplies, ensure an efficient gas transportation network, and empower gas consumers through greater market transparency. These include the Strategic Basin Plans, gas pipeline regulation reforms, establishment of an Australian gas hub at Wallumbilla, and the Future Gas Infrastructure Investment Framework. These key initiatives recognise that, through proactive engagement with industry and with appropriate support, gas will accelerate our economic recovery.</p> |

| <b>Candidate</b> | <b>Extracts from policies</b>   |
|------------------|---|
|                  | <p>East coast gas production will continue to drive export revenues and economic growth during the period to 2041. The Government has committed to supporting the development of new gas supply through the Strategic Basin Plans, including providing support to accelerate new resource developments towards commercialisation and realising additional supply from existing plays.</p> <p>There may be circumstances where private sector investment is not available in time to ensure priority infrastructure projects are in place when required. In such conditions, the Government stands ready to drive new infrastructure development through the Future Gas Infrastructure Investment Framework (the Investment Framework).</p> <p>This NGIP identifies five priority actions to support efficient infrastructure development and avoid supply shortfall risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Expand storage and flexible supply capacity close to southern demand centres</li> <li>• Prioritise proving the viability of new upstream resources</li> <li>• Advance early stage infrastructure design and development activities that enable access to new basins</li> <li>• Enable increased north-south flows</li> <li>• Coordinate gas infrastructure priorities with the National Hydrogen Infrastructure Assessment</li> </ul> <p><a href="#"><u>Future Gas Infrastructure Investment Framework</u></a> (pages 1 &amp; 3)</p> <p>The Australian Government’s gas-fired recovery is being implemented through a range of actions to unlock new gas supply, deliver an efficient pipeline and transportation network, and empower gas customers. As part of this agenda, the Government committed in May 2021 to developing the Future Gas Infrastructure Investment Framework (the Investment Framework) to guide consideration of potential Commonwealth support for critical gas infrastructure projects identified in the National Gas Infrastructure Plan (NGIP).</p> <p>While the Government’s preference is for industry to lead investment in these critical infrastructure projects, the Government is prepared to take action to alleviate the risk of gas supply shortfalls and the impacts a shortfall would have on jobs and Australia’s economic competitiveness.</p> <p>The Investment Framework recognises that there may be circumstances where private investment in priority projects is not available in time or there are other forms of market failure and barriers that compromise the ability for critical projects to proceed, thereby risking Australia’s energy security or other important benefits for the domestic gas market.</p> <p>The Investment Framework provides certainty by laying out the circumstances where the Government may, through targeted co-investment with industry, assist in accelerating critical mid-stream infrastructure projects to final investment decision (FID). This will help to ensure new supply can be delivered more efficiently to place downward pressure on gas prices and alleviate forecast gas supply shortfalls.</p> <p>As support under this framework is targeted at pre-FID activities, it is anticipated that targeted grants, including recoupable and conditional grants, and loans will likely be the most appropriate support mechanisms. Other options relevant to a project’s operational phase, such as underwriting offtakes, are not available under this Framework.</p> |

| Candidate  | Extracts from policies  |
|--|---|
|  | <p><a href="#">Unlocking the Beetaloo: Beetaloo Strategic Basin Plan</a> (page 5)</p> <p>Actions: New Investments \$220 million+</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establishing a new \$50 million Beetaloo Cooperative Drilling Program to support \$200 million of exploration activity before 30 June 2022.</li> <li>• Commissioned a \$0.7 million Beetaloo Development Study.</li> <li>• Co-funded (with the NT Government) a \$0.5 million Infrastructure Requirements Analysis</li> <li>• Working with gas operators to address practical barriers to exploration and appraisal.</li> <li>• Committed \$36.2 million through the government's Geological and Bioregional Assessment Program. The program produces geological and environmental data, tools and knowledge. This investment includes an approximate \$16.9 million allocation to Beetaloo projects through to June 2021.</li> <li>• Invested \$1.9 million to develop a Beetaloo Aboriginal Economic Development Strategy.</li> <li>• Committed \$19.2 million to support CSIRO's Gas Industry Social and Environmental Research Alliance (GISERA) research efforts across Australia. Of the funds committed as at 30 June 2020, Beetaloo related projects received \$1.6 million with more to be allocated by GISERA over the next few years.</li> <li>• Establishing a new \$173.6 million Roads of Strategic Importance corridor, the NT Gas Industry Roads Upgrades. These upgrades will be required for commercial development.</li> <li>• Building a \$2.2 million Barkly Business Hub. This will support local companies to realise the benefits of gas development and other opportunities in the region.</li> </ul> <p>Note: In December 2021, the <a href="#">Federal Court ruled</a> that \$21 million grant agreements with Empire Energy (part of the \$50 million Beetaloo Cooperative Drilling Program) were void on procedural grounds.</p> |
| Max Mok<br>Drew Pavlou<br>Democratic<br>Alliance | <p><a href="#">Renewables Superpower, Economic Nation Building</a> (webpage)</p> <p>Every single mining industry worker can be guaranteed secure, high paying jobs in new industries, whether they be in mining the lithium, nickel, copper, cobalt and ore that the world will soon be screaming for to build their renewable tech, or in the new manufacturing centres to be established in the regions based off the cheap and abundant energy provided by our huge national capacities for solar, hydro and wind.</p>   |
| Sarah<br>Newman<br>Greens                        | <p><a href="#">Tackling the Climate Crisis</a> (webpage):</p> <p>The mining and burning of coal and gas is a key reason we now face a climate crisis. In this critical decade for climate action, we need to keep coal and gas in the ground, and rapidly shift to renewable energy.</p> <p>The Greens plan includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Immediately ban the construction of new coal, oil and gas infrastructure, ensuring we can transition our economy to zero carbon energy while maintaining a safe climate</li> <li>• Phase out the mining, burning and export of thermal coal by 2030 to ensure we do our bit, so the world does not go over the 1.5 degree climate cliff</li> </ul> <p>Policy principles: <a href="#">Climate Change and Energy Policy</a> (webpage, dated August 2020):</p> <p>The Australian Greens want:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No new coal-fired power stations, gas mines or oil wells, and no expansions to any existing coal- or gas-fired power stations or mines, plus the development of programs to assist fossil fuel-dependent communities to make the transition to other more sustainable sources of economic prosperity.</li> </ul>   |

| <b>Candidate</b>              | <b><i>Extracts from policies</i></b>  |
|-------------------------------|---|
|                               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Thermal coal exports to be phased out by 2030 and all other fossil fuel exports to cease by 2040, with the exception of metallurgical coal.</li> <li>• The adoption of the precautionary principle in relation to capturing carbon through geosequestration, by opposing public funding, and ensuring that companies are financially responsible for the risks and effects of greenhouse gas leakage.</li> <li>• An Australian government investment policy that divests from all fossil fuel extraction and consumption.</li> </ul> |
| Wayne<br>Tseng<br>Independent | <a href="#">Policy Overview</a> (webpage):<br>No reference to fossil fuel mining (here or elsewhere on the website).  |

## 6. Strong independent integrity commission

| <b>Candidate</b>                    | <b>Extracts from policies</b>  |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| Ryan Dare<br>Aust Citizens<br>Party | <p><a href="#">2022 Federal Election</a> and <a href="#">Our Policies</a> (webpages)</p> <p>No reference to Federal integrity commission.</p>  |
| Carina<br>Garland<br>Labor          | <p><a href="#">ALP National Platform 2021</a> page 68-69:<br/>Labor will make government open and accountable, and will have no tolerance for corruption. Labor will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• establish a powerful, independent and transparent National Integrity Commission as part of a broad national anti-corruption plan</li> </ul> <p><a href="#">National Anti-Corruption Commission</a> (webpage)</p> <p>Labor believes the time is long past for a National Anti-Corruption Commission (NACC) to be established, and an Albanese Labor Government will give priority to introducing legislation to establish such a body.</p> <p>Under these design principles the NACC will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• have broad jurisdiction to investigate Commonwealth ministers, public servants, statutory office holders, government agencies, parliamentarians, and personal staff of politicians;</li> <li>• carry out its functions independently of government, with discretion to commence inquiries into serious and systemic corruption on its own initiative or in response to referrals, including from government agencies, Members of Parliament, whistleblowers, and complaints from the public. To ensure the Commission is and remains independent, the Commissioner and any Deputy Commissioner would serve for a single fixed term and have security of tenure comparable to that of a federal judge;</li> <li>• be overseen by a statutory bipartisan Joint Standing Committee of the Parliament, empowered to require the Commission to provide information about its work. To ensure bipartisan support for the Commission’s work, that Committee would be responsible for confirming the Commissioners nominated by the Government;</li> <li>• have the power to investigate allegations of serious and systemic corruption that occurred before or after its establishment;</li> <li>• have the power to hold public hearings where the Commission determines it is in the public interest to do so;</li> <li>• be empowered to make findings of fact, including a finding of corrupt conduct, but not to make determinations of criminal liability. Findings that could constitute criminal conduct would be referred to the Australian Federal Police or the Commonwealth Department of Public Prosecutions for further consideration; and</li> <li>• operate with procedural fairness and its findings would be subject to judicial review.</li> </ul> <p>In Federal Parliament:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Labor supported the Greens’ led National Integrity Commission Bill 2018 (No. 2) which was <a href="#">passed in the Senate</a> in September 2019; the Bill was <a href="#">not progressed in the House</a>.</li> <li>• Labor supported a <a href="#">narrowly defeated motion</a> (by Rex Patrick) to debate the <a href="#">Australian Federal Integrity Commission Bill 2020</a> introduced in the House by Helen Haines.</li> </ul> |
| Melanie<br>Kempson                  | <p><a href="#">National Policy</a></p> <p>No reference to a Federal integrity commission.</p>  |

| Candidate                                     | Extracts from policies  |
|---|---|
| UAP   |   |
| Gladys Liu<br>Liberal                         | <p data-bbox="347 226 1150 255"><a href="#">Commonwealth Integrity Commission Fact Sheet</a> (November 2020)</p> <p data-bbox="347 259 1426 398">The CIC would be a centralised, specialist centre for the prevention and investigation of corruption in the Commonwealth public sector and higher education and research sectors. The CIC would be established as a new independent statutory agency, subsuming and replacing the existing Australian Commission for Law Enforcement Integrity (ACLEI).</p> <p data-bbox="347 439 1358 539">The CIC would have a broad jurisdiction to ensure that it can properly investigate corruption within the Commonwealth public sector and in the higher education and research sectors. The CIC would be divided into two divisions, as follows:</p> <ul data-bbox="347 544 1417 757" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="347 544 1331 611">• The law enforcement integrity division would have jurisdiction over the ... law enforcement agencies and public sector agencies with investigative functions.</li> <li data-bbox="347 616 1417 757">• The public sector integrity division of the CIC would have jurisdiction over public service departments and agencies ... higher education providers and research bodies ... Commonwealth service providers and any subcontractors they engage ... parliamentarians and their staff.</li> </ul> <p data-bbox="347 761 1382 826">The CIC's primary function would be the investigation of serious criminal conduct that represents corruption in the public sector.</p> <ul data-bbox="347 831 1422 1588" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="347 831 1283 864">• The law enforcement integrity division would investigate corrupt conduct</li> <li data-bbox="347 869 1422 1010">• The public sector integrity division would investigate corrupt conduct ... It would only investigate criminal offences and would not make findings of corruption at large. This approach would ensure that it is the courts making findings of criminally corrupt conduct.</li> <li data-bbox="347 1014 1358 1081">• Heads of law enforcement agencies would have a mandatory obligation to refer corruption issues relating to their agency to the CIC.</li> <li data-bbox="347 1086 1401 1261">• The heads of entities ... covered by the public sector integrity division would have a mandatory obligation to report suspected corruption issues relating to their staff members. The public sector integrity division could receive a referral from another integrity agency – like the Ombudsman ... Parliamentarians will also be able to refer their staff.</li> <li data-bbox="347 1265 1369 1332">• The CIC would not receive referrals about those within the public sector integrity division's jurisdiction from the public at large.</li> <li data-bbox="347 1337 1378 1478">• The law enforcement integrity division would have all the powers ACLEI has – including the ability to execute search warrants, make arrests and use telecommunications interception and surveillance devices, subject to appropriate thresholds being met.</li> <li data-bbox="347 1482 1409 1588">• The public sector division would have all the same powers as the law enforcement integrity division with the exception of the ability to hold public hearings or conduct integrity testing.</li> </ul> <p data-bbox="347 1628 619 1657">In Federal Parliament:</p> <ul data-bbox="347 1662 1398 1738" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="347 1662 1398 1738">• Opposed the Greens' led National Integrity Commission Bill 2018 (No. 2) which was <a href="#">passed in the Senate</a> in September 2019; the Bill was <a href="#">not progressed in the House</a>.</li> </ul> <p data-bbox="347 1778 1393 1839">Opposed a <a href="#">narrowly defeated motion</a> (by Rex Patrick) to debate the <a href="#">Australian Federal Integrity Commission Bill 2020</a> introduced in the House by Helen Haines</p> |
| Max Mok<br>Drew Pavlou<br>Democratic Alliance | <p data-bbox="347 1850 1099 1879"><a href="#">Strengthen Aussie Democracy and Fight Corruption</a> (webpage)</p> <p data-bbox="347 1883 1409 1948">... we have to strengthen our democracy and fight back against the vested interests who seek to buy it off.</p> <p data-bbox="347 1953 451 1982">Policies:</p> <ul data-bbox="347 1986 892 2020" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="347 1986 892 2020">• Win a Federal Anti-Corruption Watchdog</li> </ul>  |

| <b>Candidate</b>        | <b>Extracts from policies</b>  |
|-------------------------|--|
| Sarah Newman Greens     | <p><a href="#">Cleaning Up Politics, Reviving Democracy</a> (Policy Initiative, pages 1 &amp; 2)</p> <p>Without strong, independent and well-resourced bodies to shine a light on decisions and stamp out corruption, politicians and big corporations will keep doing the wrong thing. Their time is up.</p> <p>The Greens will provide \$119M to establish a strong, independent National Integrity Commission to hold politicians and public servants to account and to stop big corporations and the super rich from buying the political outcomes that favour them. Our legislation for such a watchdog has already passed the Senate, but the Government refuses to bring the bill on for a vote in the House of Representatives ...</p> <p>Unlike the weak model proposed by the government, our corruption watchdog will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• have a broad remit to investigate potentially corrupt behaviour and extensive investigation powers</li> <li>• make politicians subject to the same investigation and enforcement powers as other public sector agencies</li> <li>• be able to act on tips off from the public</li> <li>• be able to investigate behaviour of politicians going back 10 years</li> <li>• hold public hearings, where it is in the public interest to do so</li> <li>• provide strong protections for whistleblowers and journalists</li> </ul> <p>Policy principles: <a href="#">Constitutional Reform and Democracy</a> (webpage, dated November 2020)</p> <p>The Australian Greens want:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A national independent anti-corruption commission which is protected from partisan political influence.</li> </ul> <p>In Federal Parliament:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Greens' led National Integrity Commission Bill 2018 (No. 2) was <a href="#">passed in the Senate</a> in September 2019 with support from Independents and Labor; the Bill was <a href="#">not progressed in the House</a>.</li> <li>• The Greens supported a <a href="#">narrowly defeated motion</a> (by Rex Patrick) to debate the <a href="#">Australian Federal Integrity Commission Bill 2020</a> introduced in the House by Helen Haines.</li> </ul> |
| Wayne Tseng Independent | <p><a href="#">Policy Overview</a> (webpage):</p> <p>National Integrity Commission</p> <p>Establishment of a National Integrity Commission. A National Integrity Commission (NIC) would be established to address institutional, organisational, political, electoral and individual corruption and misconduct within Government Departments.</p>  |



## 7. Political donation law reform

| <b>Candidate</b>                              | <b>Extracts from policies</b>  |
|---|--|
| Ryan Dare<br>Aust Citizens Party              | <a href="#">2022 Federal Election</a> and <a href="#">Our Policies</a> (webpages)<br>No reference to political donations law reform.   |
| Carina Garland<br>Labor                       | <a href="#">ALP National Platform 2021</a> page 71: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Labor will strengthen and enhance the integrity of Australia’s electoral system through overdue campaign financing reform and by removing barriers to participation in democratic processes for all Australians.</li> <li>• We will minimise the disproportionate influence of vested interests in the democratic process by supporting an effective and practical public funding system of elections and limiting the level of federal campaign expenditure, through the introduction of spending caps.</li> </ul> In Federal Parliament: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Labor introduced a <a href="#">Bill in the Senate</a> to reduce the political donation disclosure threshold to \$1,000.</li> </ul> Labor also introduced a <a href="#">Bill in the Senate</a> to require disclosure of political donations to the AEC within seven days of receipt.   |
| Melanie Kempson<br>UAP                        | <a href="#">National Policy</a><br>No reference to political donations law reform.   |
| Gladys Liu<br>Liberal                         | No indication of a proposal to change political donations law.   |
| Max Mok<br>Drew Pavlou<br>Democratic Alliance | <a href="#">Strengthen Aussie Democracy and Fight Corruption</a> (webpage)<br>... we have to strengthen our democracy and fight back against the vested interests who seek to buy it off.  |
| Sarah Newman<br>Greens                        | <a href="#">Get Coal and Gas Money Out of Politics</a> (Policy Initiative, page 2)<br>The Greens will ban all political donations from the fossil fuel sector ... Cracking down on donations from coal and gas corporations and other dirty industries will benefit our whole community by improving our confidence in government.<br><br>The disproportionate influence of political donors on government decisions has stopped Australia from taking strong action to address the climate crisis, respect First Nations communities, or strengthen environmental laws.<br><br>To curb this influence, the Greens will ban all political donations from the mining, development, tobacco, alcohol, gambling, banking, defence and pharmaceutical industries.<br>The Greens will also cap all other donations at \$1,000 per year, require timely disclosure of donations, introduce truth in political advertising laws, and limit the amount that political parties and associated entities can spend on elections to prevent well-resourced parties and lobby groups skewing election outcomes by out-spending minor parties and not-for-profit advocacy groups.<br><br>These policies will help to ensure that elections are more democratic and representative and that elected governments will work for the people, not the highest bidder. |

| <b>Candidate</b>              | <b>Extracts from policies</b>   |
|-------------------------------|---|
|                               | <p>See also <a href="#">Cleaning Up Politics, Reviving Democracy</a> (Policy Initiative, page 3)<br/> <a href="#">Constitutional Reform and Democracy</a> (webpage, dated November 2020)</p> <p>The Australian Greens want:<br/> Electoral funding reform that provides for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• public funding of political parties and candidates for election campaigns and for the administration of political parties, to be set at a level that ensures proper democratic participation by voters and reduces corporate influence on political decisions;</li> <li>• bans on political donations from for-profit corporations;</li> <li>• caps on individual political donations (excluding bequests) and donations from not-for-profit organisations;</li> <li>• caps on electoral expenditure by parties and candidates and strict limits on third party expenditure and</li> <li>• continuous, comprehensive public disclosure of political donations and funding on a public website.</li> </ul> |
| Wayne<br>Tseng<br>Independent | <p><a href="#">Policy Overview</a> (webpage):<br/> No reference to political donations law (here or elsewhere on the website).</p>  |