

Target	26-28% emissions reduction by 2030, net zero by 2050	43% emissions reduction by 2030, net-zero by 2050	Net zero by 2035
Motto	<b>Technology over taxes</b>	<b>Powering Australia</b>	<b>Tackling the climate crisis</b>
Climate change action plan	<p>The LNP's <a href="#">Long-Term Emissions Reduction Plan</a> is based on technology development.</p> <p>The LNP says it will invest \$20bn toward the development of "low emissions technologies" to meet climate targets. This includes investing in renewable energy and in Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS).</p>	<p>The ALP's <a href="#">Power Australia plan</a> pledges a \$3bn investment in green metals, clean energy component manufacturing, fuel switching, agricultural methane reduction and waste reduction.</p> <p>The investment will also be used to incentivise companies switching to electric vehicles and adopting the Business Council of Australia's (BCA) Safeguard Mechanism recommendation.</p>	<p>The Greens want <a href="#">100% clean energy</a>.</p> <p>The Greens pledge to phase out fossil fuels and develop clean energy industries, including a green energy jobs plan for carbon intensive industries, electric vehicles for everyone and the taxing of highly polluting fossil fuel companies.</p>
Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS)	<p>The LNP will provide cash to fossil-fuel heavy industries to investigate CSS.</p> <p><a href="#">This includes</a> \$250m for the design, construction, research and commercialisation of carbon capture technologies across Woodside's Burrup Hub, Mitsui's mid-west CCS Hub and Buru Energy's assessment of CO2 storage in the Carnarvon Basin.</p>	<p>As of 2021, the ALP <a href="#">appeared to support CCS under specific circumstances</a> but does not cite it as a key climate solution:</p> <p>"Labor recognises and supports the crucial role that Carbon Capture and Storage 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."</p>	<p>The Greens do not support carbon capture and storage on the basis of it being an unproven technology.</p> <p><a href="#">They say</a> "the prohibitive cost of CCS technology also limits opportunities for its application. It is cheaper to replace coal-fired plants with renewable or hybrid energy systems than to retrofit them with CCS technology."</p>
Offsets, carbon credits & Safeguard Crediting Mechanism	<p>The LNP plans to expand the types of activities recognised under the Emissions Reduction Fund to include CCS plus low- and zero-emissions fuels in the transport sector.</p> <p>They also aim to legislate the Safeguard Crediting Mechanism to incentivise Australia's top 200 energy users and producers to voluntarily adopt new technologies said to reduce emissions.</p> <p>Notably, <a href="#">LNP specifies</a> "a re-elected Coalition Government will not force projects covered by the Safeguard Mechanism to reduce their emissions through a carbon tax on industries."</p>	<p>The ALP's <a href="#">Powering Australia plan</a> will adopt the Business Council of Australia's recommendation that emission baselines be reduced predictably and gradually over time.</p> <p>This policy will include tradeable credits for companies that stay below their baselines.</p> <p>Notably, the ALP has committed to undertaking a review into the integrity of ACCUs, which have been deemed weak and insufficient by critics in current form.</p>	<p>The Greens do not support carbon offsetting as a primary method of managing climate change.</p> <p>They posit that offsets have been used to justify continued and increased GHG emissions and that reforestation takes decades to sequester the nominated quantity of GHGs to offset - which is too long a timeframe for urgent action on climate.</p> <p>They also cite ongoing integrity issues with carbon credits and trading schemes.</p> <p>The Greens <a href="#">plan to introduce</a> a guaranteed \$50 per tonne floor price for "trusted and verified" carbon offsets units in order to solve inefficiencies and issue genuine offsets under the Emissions Reduction Fund.</p>
Hydrogen	<p>The LNP does not have any green hydrogen investment plans.</p> <p>Instead, they support the development of 'blue' or 'low emission' hydrogen hubs across Australia, <a href="#">including several funds for BP, Santos and Engie</a> and <a href="#">\$300 million over the next 10 years in clean hydrogen and CCS projects and hubs</a>.</p>	<p>The ALP has stated it will invest in the development of the green hydrogen industry <a href="#">using its \$3bn National Reconstruction Fund</a>.</p> <p>This will include investment in green hydrogen production and export, bioenergy, and hydrogen electrolyzers (which make green hydrogen possible).</p>	<p>The keystone of the Greens plan for hydrogen is the conversion of gas export terminals to green hydrogen and ammonia export terminals.</p> <p><a href="#">Their policy states</a> that "existing major LNG exports hubs in Gladstone, Darwin, and the Pilbara have an excellent infrastructure base on which to build hydrogen export hubs with our \$4.5 billion Green Hydrogen Australia fund."</p>
Fossil fuels	<p>The LNP backs gas, <a href="#">which it claims to be a flexible, reliable, energy source that helps lower emissions</a>.</p> <p>The LNP plans to continue investing in new gas projects and has claimed that CCS will manage the emissions.</p> <p><a href="#">They plan</a> to invest \$300m to unlock gas supply in strategic gas basins (Beetaloo, North Bowen &amp; Galilee, and Cooper-Adavale).</p> <p>It has also committed \$13.7 million to continue CSIRO research into the impacts of onshore gas developments.</p>	<p>While the ALP's climate policy is far stronger than that of the LNP, it has demonstrated <a href="#">some bipartisan support</a> for the coal mining industry.</p> <p>Both the ALP and LNP were the recipients of <a href="#">over \$1m in donations</a> from fossil fuel companies in the financial year preceding the 2022 election.</p>	<p>The Greens <a href="#">plan to immediately ban the construction of new coal, oil and gas infrastructure</a>.</p> <p>In terms of existing projects, the Greens are projecting a planned approach to the closure of coal stations to guide government on how much clean power needs to be built and where.</p> <p>Coal workers will be supported with a job-for-job guarantee - which means their wages will be guaranteed for 10 years in new jobs and their new employer will receive a wage subsidy.</p> <p>They plan to fund this by ending subsidies for fossil fuels, which they say will make up to \$98.4bn available over the next decade.</p>
Electric vehicles (EVs)	<p>The LNP recently announced a <a href="#">\$250m investment</a> for charging infrastructure to encourage EV uptake.</p> <p>The funding will see charging stations installed at 400 businesses, 50,000 households and 1000 in public places.</p>	<p>The ALP <a href="#">plans</a> to introduce an Electric Car Discount, which removes import tariffs and the Fringe Benefits Tax to make EVs cheaper and more accessible.</p> <p>They also plan to work with industry, unions and consumers to develop Australia's first National Electric Vehicle Strategy, including using existing Commonwealth commitments like roads funding to improve EV charging infrastructure.</p>	<p>The Greens <a href="#">electric vehicle uptake policy</a> includes \$1.2b to manufacturers of EVs in Australia, reducing the cost of EVs by up to \$15,000, and providing ultra-cheap EV finance.</p> <p>They also plan to build a \$2bn publicly-owned EV fast charging network, end the sale of new petrol and diesel cars from 2030, legislate tough vehicle pollution standards and introduce thousands of new electric buses to the public transport system.</p>
Household energy spending	<p>The LNP's <a href="#">plan to reduce household energy spending</a> relies on increasing the supply of natural gas for domestic use. This policy does not align with Australia's international climate change obligations.</p>	<p>The ALP plans to cut household power bills by taking advantage of inexpensive solar energy that can be stored and used at peak times.</p> <p>They plan to <a href="#">co-invest \$100 million</a> for 85 solar banks across the country, providing cheaper electricity for over 25,000 rental and low income households locked out of rooftop solar.</p>	<p>The Greens <a href="#">plan to</a> support households and small businesses to switch from gas through grants of up to \$25,000 and low-interest loans of up to \$100,000.</p> <p>They also plan to ban gas in new housing developments, create a non-profit publicly owned retailer to push down power bills, and <a href="#">build one million sustainable new homes for public housing - plus improve existing homes' insulation standards</a>.</p>
Green jobs & skills	<p>The LNP government <a href="#">has created a \$450m new jobs plan</a> for the regions, however it does not mention specific investment in green jobs and skills.</p>	<p>Labor's <a href="#">green jobs policy</a> includes a \$10m investment in a New Energy Skills program to support 10,000 New Energy Apprenticeships.</p> <p>Additionally, its Powering the Regions Fund will be established with uncommitted funding from the Emissions Reduction Fund/Climate Solutions Fund. This fund will be used to develop the existing workforce and train workers in new technologies.</p>	<p>The Greens <a href="#">plan to establish a Job-for-Job Guarantee</a> and National Coal Communities Commission for coal workers.</p> <p>Outside of coal, the plan involves \$500m to establish the <a href="#">Green Steel Innovation Fund</a>, including \$200m to repurpose existing steel-making operations in the Illawarra region and zero-emissions manufacturing support for other steel hubs in the Pilbara and Whyalla.</p>
Environmental protection	<p><a href="#">The LNP has stated</a> it will continue its \$3bn funding for the Great Barrier Reef, in addition to \$6bn for environmental projects and \$1bn for Landcare.</p> <p>Their election platform mentions several other past initiatives but most do not appear to be election promises.</p> <p>It's worth noting most of this platform is made redundant by the LNP's investment in fossil fuels.</p>	<p><a href="#">ALP ecological funding</a> revolves around reducing agricultural methane, restoring urban rivers and catchments, creating wetlands to slow water flow, revegetation and tree planting projects.</p> <p>They also plan to double the Indigenous Rangers program for traditional land and sea management practices.</p> <p>There is also significant funding for the Great Barrier Reef: \$85m to scale up 'shovel-ready' work for coral to coast reef resilience and land restoration projects.</p>	<p><a href="#">The Greens focus</a> is on ending land clearing and native forest logging in a bid to protect the carbon already stored in native forests and grasslands.</p> <p>Other elements of their policy include creating local forestry jobs through the restoration of damaged habitats, working with farmers to increase carbon sequestered on land, and increasing funding to Indigenous Ranger programs.</p>
Energy grid	<p>The LNP <a href="#">plans to strengthen the grid</a> by ramping up LNG projects and "accelerating major transmission projects to enable electricity to be shared between states."</p> <p>There has also been some small investment in microgrids for remote communities and specific mine sites in previous Budget.</p>	<p><a href="#">The ALP plans</a> to upgrade the electricity grid to fix energy transmission and drive down power prices.</p> <p>They're estimating \$20bn for this upgrade so the grid can handle more renewable power and therefore drive down electricity prices.</p>	<p><a href="#">The Greens plan</a> to upgrade the electricity transmission and distribution grid by integrating more wind and solar energy.</p> <p>They aim to create a \$25 billion FutureGrid fund to upgrade and build new publicly owned transmission lines and interconnectors that would link up renewable energy zones in line with the Australian Energy Market Operator's Integrated System Plan.</p>