

McEwen Climate Scorecard – Candidates’ Scores

Policies as at 11 April 2025

Note: Scores are primarily based on consideration of the detailed policies published by the candidates or their parties. Verbatim extracts from the relevant policies (and links to the original documents and webpages) can be found in the appendix.

1. Strong Leadership on the climate emergency

- **Good:** Clear recognition of the climate emergency and the need for urgent action, with climate a major policy priority
- **Fair:** Recognition of the seriousness of the threat of climate change and the need for action, but limited priority for climate policies
- **Poor:** No recognition of the climate emergency or the need for urgent action; minimal profile for climate policies or denial of climate change

Candidate	Policy overview	Score
Ali Antoniou Gerard Rennick People First	Denies there is a climate crisis. ‘People First will remove all funding and references to Climate Change’. ‘People first will drop net zero and leave the Paris Agreement.’	Poor
Tom Forrest Legalise Cannabis Australia	No reference to climate change in policy documents	Poor
Jeremy Johnson Pauline Hanson’s One Nation	Does not accept the science of climate change: ‘We are the only political party to question climate science.’	Poor
Jason McClintock Liberal	Acknowledges climate change and supports ‘practical initiatives’ to address it. Despite frequent mention of ‘zero emissions’ nuclear energy, minimal references to the need for climate action. Proposes winding back of several current climate-related policies, including the Safeguard Mechanism (‘a new carbon tax’) and ‘green tape’. Places priority on ‘economic conditions’, not on trying to ‘please people in Paris’.	Poor
Erin McGrath Fusion	Clearly acknowledges the climate emergency. ‘The world has passed any point that could be regarded as a safe climate. Current impacts are unacceptable and between global average temperature increases of 1.5°C to 2.0°C, we risk tipping into a state of "Hothouse Earth", in which warming is irreversible in a human timescale. Preventing catastrophe will require decisive action to take advantage of all options still open to us.’	Good
Marley McRae McLeod Greens	Clearly recognises the climate emergency and the need for urgent action: ‘The human induced climate crisis poses the greatest threat to our world, and urgent and sustained local, national and global action is required to ensure a safe climate.’ Strong climate action is a policy priority.	Good
Rob Mitchell Labor	Recognises the climate emergency (‘The world’s climate emergency is Australia’s jobs opportunity’). Introduced an Act to enshrine emissions targets in law and is making a joint bid with Pacific island nations to host COP31 in 2026.	Fair

<i>Candidate</i>	<i>Policy overview</i>	<i>Score</i>
	The Minister's 2024 annual statement on climate change states that the 'the critical decade is now' and that 'the job is far from done'. However, it does not suggest the need for urgent additional action: 'our policies are working, and Australia is on track'. Very limited emphasis on climate policy in lead up to the election.	
Chloe Nicolosi Animal Justice Party	Clearly acknowledges the climate emergency. 'Declare a climate emergency and biodiversity emergency at every level of government as the first step towards systemic change and climate justice'.	Good
Julio Valencia Family First	Denies there is a climate crisis: 'Net Zero and the Paris climate accords are dead ... hopefully Albanese, Bowen and Dutton will see the light.'	Poor

2. Ambitious emissions reduction targets

Note: [Climate Action Tracker](#) (14 November 2024): Recommends ‘an NDC [Nationally Determined Contribution] in line with 1.5°C compatible modelled domestic pathways for Australia: 62% below 2005 levels by 2030 and 77% below 2005 levels by 2035 (emissions from all sectors, including LULUCF)’.

- **Good:** Minimum 60% reduction on 2005 levels by 2030 and 75% by 2035
- **Fair:** 40% - 59% reduction on 2005 levels by 2030 and/or 65% - 74% by 2035
- **Poor:** Less than 40% reduction on 2005 levels by 2030 and/or less than 65% by 2035 (or no target)

Candidate	Policy overview	Score
Ali Antoniou Gerard Rennick People First	Rejects the need to reduce emissions. ‘People First will drop net zero and leave the Paris Agreement. People First will remove all funding and references to Climate Change.’	Poor
Tom Forrest Legalise Cannabis Australia	No reference to emissions targets in the policy documents	Poor
Jeremy Johnson Pauline Hanson’s ON	Rejects the need to reduce emissions: ‘There is no more perverse policy in Australia than the reckless pursuit of net zero emissions by the year 2050.’	Poor
Jason McClintock Liberal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Net zero emissions by 2050 • The Coalition will not offer a 2030 climate target ahead of the next federal election, according to Peter Dutton (ABC News website, 11 June 2024) • The opposition leader said he would campaign against Labor’s legislated target to reduce emissions by 43 per cent by 2030 (ABC News website, 11 June 2024) 	Poor
Marley McCrae McLeod Greens	75% emissions reduction by 2030 and net zero by 2035	Good
Erin McGrath Fusion	Ambitious emissions reduction targets. Their climate rescue policy states, ‘10-year transition to <i>negative</i> emissions (reduce and remove) We need emergency roadmaps and transitions to zero or near zero across every sector.’	Good
Rob Mitchell Labor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 43% reduction (2005 base) by 2030 and net zero by 2050 • Mr. Albanese refused to commit to announcing the 2035 target ahead of the election (ABC News website, 17 November 2024) 	Fair
Chloe Nicolosi Animal Justice Party	Recognises the need for a rapid transition to zero emissions. ‘The AJP will commit to ambitious emission reduction targets which do not encourage dead end ‘solutions’, such as natural gas.’ ‘Rapidly transition to a carbon-free energy infrastructure, using known clean technologies in the most ecologically and animal friendly mix. Rapidly in this case means 15 to 20 years.’	Good
Julio Valencia Family First	Denies the need to reduce emissions: ‘Net Zero and the Paris climate accords are dead ... hopefully Albanese, Bowen and Dutton will see the light.’	Poor

3. Rapid move to fully renewable (not nuclear) electricity grid

Note: The scoring is primarily based on policies for the National Electricity Market (NEM), which covers Queensland, New South Wales, Australian Capital Territory, Victoria, South Australia and Tasmania.

- **Good:** Commitment to at least the current rate of transition to a fully renewable grid and rejection of the nuclear option
- **Fair:** Accepts the need to transition to renewables (with no nuclear power), but not a high priority objective and no commitment on timing
- **Poor:** Policy which will slow the introduction of renewables, prolonging the use of coal and gas (with or without the introduction of nuclear)

Candidate	Policy overview	Score
Ali Antoniou Gerard Rennick People First	Rejects any need to transition to a renewable electricity grid. Their policy states, 'Supports all types of home grown baseload energy; this includes Coal, Nuclear, Gas and Hydro. People First will also encourage and be willing to fund State Governments building new baseload power stations using Coal, Nuclear, Gas and Dams.'	Poor
Tom Forrest Legalise Cannabis Australia	There is no reference to transitioning to a renewable electricity grid in the policy documents.	Poor
Jeremy Johnson Pauline Hanson's One Nation	Rejects the need for the transition to renewables, and support the introduction of 'High Efficiency Low Emissions (HELE) coal fired power stations' to replace existing coal fired power stations.	Poor
Jason McClintock Liberal	Proposes 'a balanced energy mix with renewables, gas, storage and zero-emissions nuclear', but primary focus of policy is on nuclear. This includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an energy plan that saves Australians up to \$263 billion through to 2050 compared to Labor's plan • a civil nuclear program in Australia, including operating nuclear power plants in seven locations • more Australian gas through streamlined approvals and by encouraging increased exploration and development • gas generation included in the capacity investment scheme • 'Responsible and sustainable growth' of renewables • No 'overbuild' of transmission lines and greenfield industrial solar and wind projects that regional communities don't want. Other claimed benefits include lower requirements for land and new transmission lines than for renewables, and longer service life for nuclear plants (80-100 years). 'Zero emissions' nuclear plants to be owned by the Federal Government. Two initial plants to be built in the mid-2030s (i.e. 10 to 12 years from decision) with the remainder by 2050. The policy is based on AEMOs 'Progressive' scenario demand; by 2050, renewables would generate about 50% of electricity and nuclear about 38% (but with only 13% of total capacity). About 65% of coal generators would be maintained beyond the dates indicated by AEMO; it is acknowledged that this will increase emissions.	Poor

Candidate	Policy overview	Score
	<p>However, by 2051 annual emissions would be (marginally) less than the AEMO model because less gas is required.</p> <p>No indication of waste disposal method or sites is provided.</p> <p>CSIRO states that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • nuclear is not economically competitive with solar and wind • development time is at least 15 years (i.e. post 2040) • long lead times mean nuclear won't be able to make a significant contribution to achieving net zero emissions by 2050. <p>The Climate Change Authority states that the policy would mean:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an additional 1 billion tonnes of emissions from the electricity sector and likely at least that amount again economy-wide by 2050 • climate action consistent with around 2.6°C of global warming • missing Australia's legislated 43% national emissions reduction target for 2030 by more than five percentage points, and still not achieving this level of reduction by 2035. <p>Numerous other issues have been identified in other analyses, including the lower level of demand assumed (than AEMO), high water usage, waste disposal, radiation risks, displacement of renewables, workforce constraints and legal obstacles (i.e. Federal and State legislation banning nuclear). See for example the Climate Council, the Clean Energy Council or Lighter Footprints.</p> <p>Other commitments include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • scrapping four of the six offshore wind power generation priority zones identified by the Government. • ending the Rewiring the Nation fund (\$20 billion for new transmission lines to support renewables roll-out). • increasing gas supply for electricity generation. <p>Opposed Greens' amendment in Parliament to enshrine Labor's 2030 renewables targets under the Capacity Investment Scheme in legislation.</p>	
Marley McRae McLeod Greens	<p>100% of electricity to come from renewable sources as soon as possible, with actions to achieve this including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a plan to replace fossil fuels with renewable energy through strong regulatory intervention and a strong effective price on carbon • public investment and ownership of a comprehensive system of transmission networks that can enable 100% renewable energy including community-owned microgrids • increasing the renewable energy target (RET) • public investment • feed-in tariffs • regulations to support a range of renewable energy generation, storage, transmission networks, efficiency, and export technologies • building capacity within communities and industries to develop and expand local renewable energy • decommissioning of coal fired power stations • no expansions of gas-fired power stations 	Good

Candidate	Policy overview	Score
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • exclusion of new in-stream utility-scale hydroelectric power stations and all electricity from burning native forests from the RET • 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 <p>All energy infrastructure must be regulated by government, and large scale energy infrastructure and networks should be in public or community ownership.</p> <p>Moved amendment in Parliament to enshrine Labor’s 2030 renewables targets under the Capacity Investment Scheme in legislation.</p> <p>‘Peter Dutton’s nuclear plan is a dangerous smokescreen for keeping coal and gas in the system for longer.’</p>	
Erin McGrath Fusion	<p>Commits to a rapid transition to fully renewable energy, and to an ambitious GHG drawdown policy. ‘10-year transition to <i>negative</i> emissions (reduce and remove).</p> <p>We need emergency roadmaps and transitions to zero or near zero across every sector.’</p>	Good
Rob Mitchell Labor	<p>Target of 82% of electricity from renewable resources by 2030.</p> <p>In AEMO’s ‘Optimal Development Path’ to achieve this 2030 target for the National Energy Market under the most likely scenario (‘Step Change’), renewables achieve 70% by 2027/28 and 99% by 2049/50; this involves:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tripling grid-scale wind & solar by 2030 and a six-fold increase by 2050 • Almost quadrupling firming capacity using grid-scale batteries, pumped hydro and other hydro, coordinated consumer energy resources as VPPs [Virtual Power Plants] and gas-powered generation • Supporting a forecast four-fold increase in rooftop solar capacity • Closure of 90% of coal capacity by 2034/35, and all by 2040 (but may be sooner than these forecasts) <p>Policies to deliver the transition include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity Investment Scheme: Revenue underwriting scheme to deliver 32 GW of additional renewable capacity (wind, solar, batteries) by 2030 • Renewable Energy Transformation Agreements: agreements with States to address barriers to delivering new renewable energy • Rewiring the Nation: \$19 billion for new and upgraded transmission infrastructure to make clean energy more accessible and affordable • Renewable Energy Target: The Large-scale RET incentivises investment in renewable energy power stations and aims to deliver 33,000 gigawatt hours of extra renewable electricity each year • Offshore wind in Australia: developing a legal framework, running public consultations and developing an industry growth strategy; 6 priority areas identified in 2022 and (first) 3 of these declared suitable in 2024; \$183 million to be provided over 8 years to strengthen approval processes. • Pumped Hydro: Snowy 2.0 will add 2200 MW of electricity generation capacity and 350,000 MW hours of energy storage; Marinus Link will 	Good

Candidate	Policy overview	Score
	<p>provide an additional 1500 MW of capacity between Tasmania and the mainland.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hydrogen Strategy: While most renewable hydrogen projects will likely be developed off-grid, on-grid projects will provide a flexible source of electricity demand and like batteries, allow electricity to be stored. • Reliable Renewables Plan: \$100 million to support 1.3 GW of renewable energy and battery storage (for 3 projects announced December 2024) • An additional \$2 billion capital for the Clean Energy Finance Commission. <p>Gas-powered generation will underpin the transition and 'it is likely that gas will still play a role in electricity generation up to and beyond 2050'.</p> <p>Supported Greens' amendment in Parliament to enshrine Labor's 2030 renewables targets under the Capacity Investment Scheme in legislation.</p> <p>The nuclear option 'is a dangerous furphy' which is 'incompatible with Australia's net zero ambitions'.</p>	
Chloe Nicolosi Animal Justice Party	Commits to a rapid transition to fully renewable energy. 'Rapidly transition to 100% clean energy economy. The AJP will introduce carbon pricing for all industries and provide incentives for the transition.'	Good
Julio Valencia Family First	Supports pausing net zero policies, using gas 'to avoid blackouts', keeping coal-fired power until there are affordable alternatives and pursuing nuclear energy. 'Labor and the Liberals are obsessed with the globalist net zero agenda ... Tied to the Paris Agreement and committed to rolling out unreliable and expensive wind and solar projects'.	Poor

4. Generous support for household solar/batteries and electrification

- **Good:** Commitment to introduce significant additional household subsidies for at least two of (a) solar panels, (b) batteries or (c) electrification.
- **Fair:** Commitment to maintain current level of household subsidies for solar panels, batteries and electrification, or introduce an additional subsidy in one of these areas.
- **Poor:** Reduced household subsidies for solar panels, batteries and electrification or no clear policy commitment to maintain current level of subsidies.

Candidate	Policy overview	Score
Ali Antoniou Gerard Rennick People First	The policy documents make no reference to household support for solar/electrification	Poor
Tom Forrest Legalise Cannabis Australia	There is no reference to household support for solar/electrification	Poor
Jeremy Johnson Pauline Hanson's ON	No explicit policy on household subsidies	Poor
Jason McClintock Liberal	Policy documents do not refer to household subsidies for solar, batteries or electrification, but supports pausing net zero policies.	Poor
Marley McCrae McLeod Greens	<p>Subsidising solar and batteries for homes (& businesses) is a policy priority. Households and small businesses would receive financial assistance to disconnect from gas appliances and install electric alternatives; financial assistance would also be available for batteries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For households, a grant of up to \$10,000 and low-interest loan of up to \$20,000 to install eligible technologies such as induction cooktops and heat pumps • small businesses would be offered grants of up to \$25,000 and low-interest loans of up to \$100,000 • Households would be able to access grants of up to \$5,000 and low-interest loans of up to \$10,000 to install household storage technology • small businesses would be offered grants of up to \$10,000 and low-interest loans of up to \$50,000. <p>Over the forward estimates, the electrification subsidy would cost \$5.1b, and the battery subsidy would cost \$2b for households and \$1b for small businesses.</p> <p>In the last parliament, claim to have secured an additional \$500 million for upgrades to 50,000 social housing homes for electrification, saving approximately \$1800 a year on their energy bills.</p>	Good
Erin McGrath Fusion	No specific reference to household support for solar/electrification	Poor
Rob Mitchell Labor	Current Government programs include:	Fair

Candidate	Policy overview	Score
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small-scale Renewable Energy Scheme: provides incentives to install rooftop solar (and other small scale renewable systems), cutting costs by about 30%. • Household Energy Upgrades Fund: \$1 billion fund for discounted finance (via private financial institutions) to help households upgrade their homes with battery-ready solar PV, modern appliances and other improvements. • Community Solar Banks: \$100 million investment to provide shared solar systems and help to lower electricity costs for more than 25,000 households. • Community Batteries for Household Solar: more than 420 community batteries across the country; Round 1 (June 2024) funding of \$143 million to support the 370 community batteries, expected to unlock \$359 million of investment in renewable energy infrastructure; a further \$46.3 million for Round 2 (February 2025). • Home Electrification Trial: \$5.4 million funding via ARENA for the Electrify 2515 pilot in Wollongong to help homes reduce energy bills through electrification; ARENA is now seeking more opportunities to replicate the trial across the ACT, Western Australia, Queensland, Victoria and Tasmania. • Social Housing Energy Performance Initiative: funding upgrades to help social housing residents access the benefits of the energy transition, including upgrades to insulation, energy efficient appliances, solar panels and batteries. Co-funding with the States, with an initial \$300 million Commonwealth investment; additional \$500 million over 4 years from 2025-26 announced in 2024. • Solar for Apartment Residents: \$25 million program for NSW providing co-funding to eligible owners' corporations and strata managers to install shared rooftop solar systems; funded by Federal government and administered by NSW Government, commencing February 2025. 	
Chloe Nicolosi Animal Justice Party	The policy documents make no specific reference to household support for solar/electrification	Poor
Julio Valencia Family First	Rejects the need for transition to zero emissions energy; no reference to household subsidies for solar, batteries or electrification.	Poor

5. No new fossil fuel mining

- **Good:** Clear statement that no new or expanded fossil fuel mines will be approved
- **Fair:** Clear statement that approvals of new or expanded fossil fuel mines will be limited (e.g. no fracking or no new coal mines or introduction of meaningful 'climate trigger' in the EPBC Act)
- **Poor:** Supports (or not opposed to) new or expanded fossil fuel mines (may include government support for opening new gas fields)

Candidate	Policy overview	Score
Ali Antoniou Gerard Rennick People First	People First supports and is willing to fund new Coal, Nuclear, Gas and Hydro power stations.	Poor
Tom Forrest Legalise Cannabis Australia	The policy documents make no reference to fossil fuel mining	Poor
Jeremy Johnson Pauline Hanson's One Nation	No explicit reference to the future of fossil fuel mining.	Poor
Jason McClintock Liberal	<p>Committed to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'Unlocking more Australian gas' through 'streamlined approvals and by encouraging increased exploration and development' • 'Developing gas in key basins, like the Beetaloo' • 'Turbocharging' the mining and resources sector by 'accelerating approvals and cutting red and green tape'. <p>As part of a 'National Gas Plan', has pledged to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • accelerate new investment in gas projects by reinstating a \$300 million Strategic Basin Plan • invest \$1 billion into a Critical Gas Infrastructure Fund to increase gas pipeline and storage capacity • audit development-ready projects with a focus on the southern states • fast-track a decision on Western Australia's North West Shelf project • halve approval times • defund the Environmental Defenders Office • include gas in the Capacity Investment Scheme • put in place 'use it or lose it' stipulations for gas drilling companies. <p>Described the Government's EPBC Act reforms as 'an existential threat to mining'.</p> <p>Opposed the Greens' amendment in Parliament to acknowledge that 'not one new coal, oil or gas project can commence' if Australia's net zero by 2050 target is to be met.</p>	Poor
Marley McCrae McLeod Greens	Stopping new coal and gas mines is a policy priority. Moved an amendment to legislation in Parliament to acknowledge that 'not one new coal, oil or gas project can commence' if Australia's net zero by 2050 target is to be met.	Good

Candidate	Policy overview	Score
Erin McGrath Fusion	No specific reference to no new fossil fuel mining, but implied in ambitious emissions reduction target of ten year transition to <i>negative</i> emissions.	Fair
Rob Mitchell Labor	<p>10 new coal mines or expansions have been approved by the Federal government during the current term and 22 proposals are awaiting approval. There have also been a number of gas related projects approved and exploration licences granted.</p> <p>Recognises that ‘the greenhouse gas emissions associated with gas must sharply decline and where gas use cannot be reduced, emissions must be increasingly abated and offset’. However, believes that ‘under all credible net zero scenarios, natural gas is needed through to 2050 and beyond’ and that ‘continued investment in, and development of, gas supply and transport infrastructure’ is needed. This will include ‘maximising production from existing [gas] resources and developing new gas fields’.</p> <p>Updated the ‘water trigger’ to ensure impacts on water from coal seam gas or large coal mining developments are considered in approval processes under the EPBC Act. Proposing further reform of the EPBC Act, but legislation has been deferred.</p> <p>Strengthened the ‘Safeguard Mechanism’ to set limits on greenhouse gas emissions from major facilities including mining and oil and gas production to help achieve the legislated emissions target. This covers only Scope 1 and 2 emissions (i.e. only emissions during production process not use of the product).</p> <p>Has argued that the Labor government has approved ‘10 times more renewable energy projects than coal mines’ and that it has stopped a coal mine because of its potential impact on the Great Barrier Reef.</p> <p>Opposed the Greens’ amendment in Parliament to acknowledge that ‘not one new coal, oil or gas project can commence’ if Australia’s net zero by 2050 target is to be met.</p> <p>In summary, although some small steps have been taken to improve the approvals process and reduce climate impacts of mining operations, has continued to approve coal and gas mines with no commitment to stop or limit approvals.</p>	Poor
Chloe Nicolosi Animal Justice Party	No explicit reference to no new fossil fuel mine approvals, but policy documents state, ‘AJP recognises that fossil fuels, including coal and natural gas, cannot and will not be part of any final clean energy solution to climate change. Roughly speaking, if a technology isn’t 95 percent cleaner than coal, then it can’t be part of a long term solution. Natural gas is neither sustainable nor clean enough. It makes no sense to transition to natural gas only to have to replace it with something better in the near future.’	Fair
Julio Valencia Family First	Supports ‘unlock(ing) gas reserves by lifting restrictions on exploration’ and ‘increasing gas supply to drive industry and jobs’.	Poor

6. Abolition of all fossil fuel subsidies

- **Good:** Abolish existing fossil fuel subsidies (including the Fuel Tax Credits Scheme and Commonwealth funding for the Middle Arm project, but with the possible exception of those affecting agriculture); and no new subsidies to be introduced
- **Fair:** Reduction of existing fossil fuel subsidies and/or significant limitation on the potential for future subsidies
- **Poor:** Commitment to maintain and/or increase existing fossil fuel subsidies (or no policy)

Candidate	Policy overview	Score
Ali Antoniou Gerard Rennick People First	People First will abolish renewable subsidies.	Poor
Tom Forrest Legalise Cannabis Australi	No reference to fossil fuel subsidies.	Poor
Jeremy Johnson Pauline Hanson's One Nation	No explicit reference to fossil fuel subsidies	Poor
Jason McClintock Liberal	<p>No commitment to reduce subsidies and a number of commitments to increase them, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • halving the fuel excise for 12 months (then reviewing) • including new gas generation in the Capacity Investment Scheme (currently restricted to renewables) • reinstating a \$300 million Strategic Basin Plan (to accelerate investment in gas projects) • investing \$1 billion into a Critical Gas Infrastructure Fund to increase gas pipeline and storage capacity. <p>Supports government funding for the Middle Arm project.</p> <p>Voted against legislation to require Commonwealth investment bodies to consider emissions reduction targets in their decisions.</p>	Poor
Marley McCrae McLeod Greens	Committed to ending fossil fuel subsidies for all industries except agriculture. Supported legislation to require Commonwealth investment bodies to consider emissions reduction targets in their decisions.	Good
Erin McGrath Fusion	No specific reference to removal of fossil fuel subsidies, but implied in ambitious emissions reduction target of ten year transition to <i>negative</i> emissions.	Fair
Rob Mitchell Labor	<p>Continuing commitment to existing fossil fuel subsidies in the 2024/25 Budget (\$12.5 billion), including funding for the Middle Arm project. No policy to phase out subsidies.</p> <p>However, introduced legislation to require Commonwealth investment bodies to consider emissions reduction targets in their decisions, limiting future Commonwealth financial support for fossil fuel projects.</p>	Fair

<i>Candidate</i>	<i>Policy overview</i>	<i>Score</i>
Chloe Nicolosi	AJP policy states, 'Remove subsidies from the fossil fuel and animal agriculture industries...and redirect funding into clean energy solutions and sustainable plant-based agriculture.'	Good
Julio Valencia Family First	No explicit reference to fossil fuel subsidies.	Poor

7. End native forest logging nationally and support replacement industries

- **Good:** Rapid end to native forest logging nationally (including repeal of Regional Forest Agreements) and substantial support for replacement industries
- **Fair:** Recognises the need for stronger environmental regulation of native forest logging and support for more sustainable alternatives
- **Poor:** Not opposed to continuing native forest logging, with no strengthening of environmental regulation (or no policy)

Candidate	Policy overview	Score
Ali Antoniou Gerard Rennick People First	No reference to ending native forest logging nationally	Poor
Tom Forrest Legalise Cannabis Australi	No reference to native forest logging.	Poor
Jeremy Johnson Pauline Hanson's One Nation	No proposal to end native forest logging. Supports boosting the Tasmanian forest industry, keeping 'old-growth forests and sensitive areas off-limits while allowing limited native tree harvesting'.	Poor
Jason McClintock Liberal	Claims Labor has 'actively undermined and sometimes outright blocked economic development opportunities in regional areas' including forestry, and is committed to protecting 'jobs and businesses in traditional local industries like timber ... that are under threat from Labor and the Greens'. Voted against Greens' Bill to repeal RFAs and Sophie Scamps' amendment to include logging in RFA areas to be assessed and approved under the EPBC Act.	Poor
Erin McGrath Fusion	Fusion policy states, 'Halt Native Logging and Land Clearing Allow forests to regenerate by ending destructive practices.'	Good
Marley McRae McLeod Greens	Committed to 'decisive action to end native forest logging nationwide, close legal loopholes that allow destruction to continue, and invest in restoring forests and supporting workers in a just transition to sustainable industries'. This includes repealing Regional Forest Agreements and a \$10 billion investment over 20 years to 'rehabilitate ecosystems and support sustainable industries'. Introduced a Bill in the Senate to repeal Regional Forest Agreements and voted in favour of Sophie Scamps' amendment to include logging in RFA areas to be assessed and approved under the EPBC Act.	Good
Rob Mitchell Labor	The Labor Platform includes a commitment to 'delivering the Glasgow Leaders Declaration on forests and land use which commits Australia to halt and reverse forest loss and land degradation by 2030'.	Fair

Candidate	Policy overview	Score
	<p>The <i>Nature Positive Plan</i> (2022) indicates that Labor will ‘work with stakeholders and relevant jurisdictions towards applying National Environmental Standards to Regional Forest Agreements (RFAs) to support their ongoing operation together with stronger environmental protection’, but that the ‘timing and form of this requirement will be subject to further consultation’. However, the plan does not adopt the recommendation of the independent review of the EPBC Act to remove the ‘RFA exemption’ under the Act.</p> <p>Committed to developing ‘sustainable forestry’ and is supporting plantation projects through the \$300 million Support Plantation Establishment program, which aims to improve the capacity and capability of the sector.</p> <p>Voted against Greens’ Bill to repeal RFAs and Sophie Scamps’ amendment to include logging in RFA areas to be assessed and approved under the EPBC Act.</p>	
Chloe Nicolosi Animal Justice Party	‘Logging of native forests must cease immediately. Revegetate, rehabilitate and protect all native forest areas where logging has taken place, and support all animals remaining in native forests (including threatened and endangered species) to thrive.’	Good
Julio Valencia Family First	No reference to native forest logging.	Poor