

# The Climate Institute

## Interim Analysis

Climate policy tests for the 2013 Federal election

# Introduction

July 2013

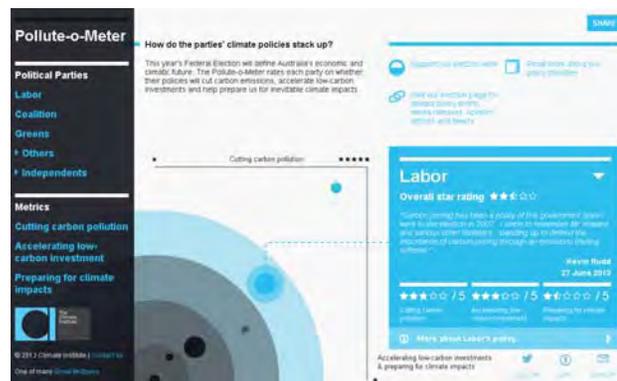
Every Federal election, The Climate Institute undertakes a qualitative assessment of the climate change policy position of political parties and independents represented in the Parliament. The Institute bases this assessment on our analysis of what is required for Australia to contribute to effective global climate change solutions and build a prosperous, resilient economy and society.

This interim analysis looks at how each of the parties' policies stand up against the key tests outlined in our policy brief, *Managing the Unavoidable while Avoiding the Unmanageable*.

1	Cut Carbon Pollution
2	Accelerate Low Carbon Investments
3	Prepare for Climate Impacts

An abridged version of this analysis is available on our interactive party rating tool, the *2013 Pollute-o-Meter*.

[www.2013Pollute-o-Meter.org.au](http://www.2013Pollute-o-Meter.org.au)



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*The Climate Institute wrote to each of the parties and Independents with its early assessments and discussed these with most in coming to this interim analysis.*





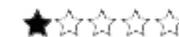
Cut carbon pollution	Performance	Potential score	Score
Can the policy achieve a net 25 per cent reduction in emissions below 2000 levels by 2020 and around a net 60 per cent reduction below 2000 levels by 2030?	Committed to reduce emissions by 5-25% by 2020. Emission limit ('cap') under carbon laws can be adjusted to achieve 25 per cent target. No commitment to 2030 target but committed to reduce emissions by 80 per cent by 2050.	2 pt each for 25% and 2pt for 60% commitment	2.0
Does the policy include immediate ratification of the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol and an independent domestic review mechanism to increase ambition of this target in 2014?	Signed second commitment period Kyoto target and committed to ratify in 2014. Climate Change Authority 2014 review will inform Government decision on final KP QELRO in 2014.	2 pt ratification; 2 pt review process	4.0
Does the policy include a plan to scale up public and private sector financing of poor developing nations each year to 2020, including a transparent public climate finance allocation of at least \$350 million in 2014-15?	Current budget measures over forward estimates indicate around \$250 million/year. No public plan to scale up financing.	1pt for release of plan by COP19 and 1 pt for scale	0.5
<b>STAR RATING</b>		3.25 /5	★☆☆☆☆



Accelerate low-carbon investment	Performance	Potential score	Score
Does the policy establish a clear long-term carbon price signal or penalty consistent with sustained structural adjustment from high emission to low emission technology in major emitting sectors?	Policy sets internationally linked carbon price that covers around 2/3rds of national emissions. Current markets expectations for carbon prices are around \$20-\$40/tonne by 2020.	2pt for clear price or 1 pt for penalty, 1 pt for \$30 by 2020	3.0
Does the policy provide stability for renewable energy investment and ensure at least 41,000 GWh of large-scale renewable energy generation by 2020?	In response to Climate Change Authority recommendations, Government agreed to keep RET target at 41,000 GWhs and to remove the 2014 review. However, the Government has yet to introduce legislation to remove 2014 review.	1pt for 41,000 and 2 pt for commitment to remove 2014 review	2.0
Does the policy include market mechanisms, regulations or incentives to boost 2010 energy productivity levels by 30 per cent by 2020?	Does not support national energy productivity target. A range of mechanisms and incentives have been implemented to improve energy efficiency (e.g. mandatory efficiency standards for appliances, reductions FBT on passenger transport, carbon pricing). However, these policies are unlikely to deliver a 30 per cent improvement in productivity by 2020.	1pt for mechanisms (e.g. ESI, top runner, fuel economy standards), 1pt for scale (this can include impact of carbon pricing)	1.0
Does the policy require transparency from listed companies and institutional investors with respect to the emissions profile of their assets and/or portfolios, and their exposure to the physical, regulatory and other climate-related risks?	Ongoing NGERs reporting implementation and establishing carbon laws to incentivise the pricing of carbon risks. However, does not support specific policies to deliver transparency from listed companies and institutional investors of their exposure to the physical, regulatory and other climate-related risks.	1pt for transparency (up to 0.5 pt for framework to manage carbon risks e.g. NGERs, carbon pricing) of listed companies and 1pt for specific policy on institutional investors	0.5
<b>STAR RATING</b>		<b>3.25/5</b>	<b>★★★★☆</b>



Prepare for climate impacts	Performance	Potential score	Score
Does the policy recognize that climate risks under 2- and 4-degree warming scenarios need to be integrated or introduced into all appropriate national policies, standards, targets and oversight?	Recognizes the risks of a 2-and 4-degree warming scenario and has included climate change impacts in policies such as the National Food Plan, Bushfire and Natural Hazards CRC, National Flood Risk Information Project, assessment of climate change risks for the Murray Darling Basin, and Defence White Paper. The proposed National Adaptation Assessment Framework recognizes that climate risk management has to be integrated into a broad range of regulations, planning systems, and policies. Beyond consideration and information on climate change risks implementation, adaptation policy response is fragmented and limited.	1pt recognition and 2pt for policies, etc.	2.0
Does the policy require private-sector proponents or owners of infrastructure—especially those seeking Commonwealth approval or funding—to disclose how their assets and interdependencies will manage climate risks under 2 and 4 degrees of warming?	No requirements, currently. The Labor Government has released a proposed National Adaptation Assessment Framework that includes, as an indicator of successful adaptation, the percentage of corporations disclosing climate risk. The proposed framework also says that those who benefit from risk management should pay for it.	2pt for requirement and 2 pt for disclosure and management	0.5
Does the policy establish the Commonwealth as a leader in climate risk management, in particular by (a) requiring all federal agencies to publish reports on their climate risk readiness 2 and 4 degrees warming scenarios; and (b) maintain a national body with responsibility for the coordination and public sharing of adaptation research?	Ceased funding for National Climate Change Adaption Research Facility. Some funding for Climate Change Adaptation Information Hub and Australian Climate Change Science Program. COAG agreement on the roles and responsibilities of government responses to climate change.	1pt for federal agencies and 2 pt for national body	0.5
<b>STAR RATING</b>		1.50/5	★☆☆☆☆



Cut carbon pollution	Performance	Potential score	Score
Can the policy achieve a net 25 per cent reduction in emissions below 2000 levels by 2020 and around a net 60 per cent reduction below 2000 levels by 2030?	Committed to reduce emissions by 5–25% by 2020 and global goal of avoiding 2 degrees C. No absolute emission limit in emission reduction policy. No commitment to 2030 (or 2050) targets.	2 pt each for 25% and 2pt for 60% commitment	0.5
Does the policy include immediate ratification of the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol and an independent domestic review mechanism to increase ambition of this target in 2014?	In principle support for second commitment period Kyoto target. As yet, no independent review mechanism to inform Government decision on final KP QELRO in 2014.	2 pt ratification; 2 pt review process	1.0
Does the policy include a plan to scale up public and private sector financing of poor developing nations each year to 2020, including a transparent public climate finance allocation of at least \$350 million in 2014–15?	Supports financing for reducing emisison from deforestation in developing countries. No public plan to scale up financing.	1pt for release of plan by COP19 and 1 pt for scale	0.5
<b>STAR RATING</b>		1.00/5	

Accelerate low-carbon investment	Performance	Potential score	Score
Does the policy establish a clear long-term carbon price signal or penalty consistent with sustained structural adjustment from high emission to low emission technology in major emitting sectors?	Policy includes carbon 'penalty' for companies that exceed yet to be defined emission baselines. Level of penalty to be determined in consultation with industry.	2pt for clear price or 1 pt for penalty, 1 pt for \$30 by 2020	1.0
Does the policy provide stability for renewable energy investment and ensure at least 41,000 GWh of large-scale renewable energy generation by 2020?	Supports 41,000 GWh target and will review target in 2014.	1pt for 41,000 and 2 pt for commitment to remove 2014 review	1.0
Does the policy include market mechanisms, regulations or incentives to boost 2010 energy productivity levels by 30 per cent by 2020?	Currently does not support national energy productivity target. Supports a range of mechanisms and incentives to improve energy efficiency (e.g. mandatory efficiency standards for appliances, Emission Reduction Fund). However, these policies are unlikely to deliver a 30 per cent improvement in productivity by 2020.	1pt for mechanisms (e.g. ESI, top runner, fuel economy standards), 1 pt for scale (this can include impact of carbon pricing)	0.5
Does the policy require transparency from listed companies and institutional investors with respect to the emissions profile of their assets and/or portfolios, and their exposure to the physical, regulatory and other climate-related risks?	Supports ongoing NGERs reporting implementation. Does not support specific policies to deliver transparency from listed companies and institutional investors of their exposure to the physical, regulatory and other climate-related risks.	1pt for transparency (up to 0.5 pt for framework to manage carbon risks e.g. NGERs, carbon pricing) of listed companies and 1pt for specific policy on institutional investors	0.25
<b>STAR RATING</b>		1.50/5	★☆☆☆☆

Prepare for climate impacts	Performance	Potential score	Score
Does the policy recognize that climate risks under 2- and 4-degree warming scenarios need to be integrated or introduced into all appropriate national policies, standards, targets and oversight?	Recognises the risks of a 2-and 4-degree warming scenario and but has not included climate change impacts in policies such as northern Australia or infrastructure.	1pt recognition and 2pt for policies, etc.	1.0
Does the policy require private-sector proponents or owners of infrastructure—especially those seeking Commonwealth approval or funding—to disclose how their assets and interdependencies will manage climate risks under 2 and 4 degrees of warming?	Currently no requirements.	2pt for requirement and 2 pt for disclosure and management	0.0
Does the policy establish the Commonwealth as a leader in climate risk management, in particular by (a) requiring all federal agencies to publish reports on their climate risk readiness 2 and 4 degrees warming scenarios; and (b) maintain a national body with responsibility for the coordination and public sharing of adaptation research?	Currently no requirements.	1pt for federal agencies and 2 pt for national body	0.0
<b>STAR RATING</b>		0.50/5	   

Cut carbon pollution	Performance	Potential score	Score
Can the policy achieve a net 25 per cent reduction in emissions below 2000 levels by 2020 and around a net 60 per cent reduction below 2000 levels by 2030?	Committed to reduce emissions by 25-40% by 2020. Emission limit ('cap') under carbon laws can be adjusted to achieve 25 per cent target. Policy also aims to achieve net zero or net negative emissions within a generation.	2 pt each for 25% and 2pt for 60% commitment	4.0
Does the policy include immediate ratification of the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol and an independent domestic review mechanism to increase ambition of this target in 2014?	In principle support for second commitment period Kyoto target. Climate Change Authority 2014 review will inform Government decision on final KP QELRO in 2014.	2 pt ratification; 2 pt review process	4.0
Does the policy include a plan to scale up public and private sector financing of poor developing nations each year to 2020, including a transparent public climate finance allocation of at least \$350 million in 2014-15?	Supports international financing additional to overseas development assistance and plan to meet in 2020 goals.	1pt for release of plan by COP19 and 1 pt for scale	1.0
<b>STAR RATING</b>		4.50/5	★★★★☆



Accelerate low-carbon investment	Performance	Potential score	Score
Does the policy establish a clear long-term carbon price signal or penalty consistent with sustained structural adjustment from high emission to low emission technology in major emitting sectors?	Policy sets internationally linked carbon price that covers around 2/3rds of national emissions. Current markets expectations for carbon prices are around \$20-\$40/tonne by 2020.	2pt for clear price or 1 pt for penalty, 1 pt for \$30 by 2020	3.0
Does the policy provide stability for renewable energy investment and ensure at least 41,000 GWh of large-scale renewable energy generation by 2020?	While working towards 100 per cent renewable energy, supports keeping RET target at 41,000 GWhs and removing the 2014 review to promote investment certainty.	1pt for 41,000 and 2 pt for commitment to remove 2014 review	3.0
Does the policy include market mechanisms, regulations or incentives to boost 2010 energy productivity levels by 30 per cent by 2020?	Supports national energy efficiency target. Supports a range of mechanisms and incentives to improve energy efficiency (e.g. mandatory efficiency standards for appliances, national Energy Savings Initiative and vehicel standards).	1pt for mechanisms (e.g. ESI, top runner, fuel economy standards), 1 pt for scale (this can include impact of carbon pricing)	2.0
Does the policy require transparency from listed companies and institutional investors with respect to the emissions profile of their assets and/or portfolios, and their exposure to the physical, regulatory and other climate-related risks?	Emissions reporting and carbon laws to incentivise pricing of carbon risks. Believe asset owners have a responsibility - and in many cases a fiduciary duty - to manage the long-term climate risks and that transparency is important to differentiate between asset owners who are implementing best practice and those who are not.	1pt for transparency (up to 0.5 pt for framework to manage carbon risks e.g. NGERs, carbon pricing) of listed compenies and 1pt for specific policy on institutional investors	2.0
<b>STAR RATING</b>		4.00/5	

Prepare for climate impacts	Performance	Potential score	Score
Does the policy recognize that climate risks under 2- and 4-degree warming scenarios need to be integrated or introduced into all appropriate national policies, standards, targets and oversight?	Recognises the risks of a 2-and 4-degree warming scenario. Agrees that the risks associated with a range of global warming scenarios should be integrated into all relevant national policies, standards, targets and oversight.	1pt recognition and 2pt for policies, etc.	3.0
Does the policy require private-sector proponents or owners of infrastructure—especially those seeking Commonwealth approval or funding—to disclose how their assets and interdependencies will manage climate risks under 2 and 4 degrees of warming?	That private sector proponents or owners of large scale infrastructure (such as roads, railways or ports) should publically disclose how their assets will be impacted by climate change under a range of warming scenarios.	2pt for requirement and 2 pt for disclosure and management	4.0
Does the policy establish the Commonwealth as a leader in climate risk management, in particular by (a) requiring all federal agencies to publish reports on their climate risk readiness 2 and 4 degrees warming scenarios; and (b) maintain a national body with responsibility for the coordination and public sharing of adaptation research?	Federal agencies should report on climate risk readiness and a national body should be maintained to coordinate and share adaptation research findings.	1pt for federal agencies and 2 pt for national body	3.0
<b>STAR RATING</b>		5.00/5	★★★★★

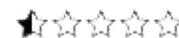


Cut carbon pollution	Performance	Potential score	Score
Can the policy achieve a net 25 per cent reduction in emissions below 2000 levels by 2020 and around a net 60 per cent reduction below 2000 levels by 2030?	Emission limit ('cap') under carbon laws can be adjusted to achieve 25 per cent target. Supports market mechanism to achieve 25% by 2020 and 60% by 2030 reduction targets.	2 pt each for 25% and 2pt for 60% commitment	4.0
Does the policy include immediate ratification of the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol and an independent domestic review mechanism to increase ambition of this target in 2014?	Supports ratification of our second Kyoto target. Change Authority 2014 review will inform Government decision on final KP QELRO in 2014.	2 pt ratification; 2 pt review process	4.0
Does the policy include a plan to scale up public and private sector financing of poor developing nations each year to 2020, including a transparent public climate finance allocation of at least \$350 million in 2014–15?	Investment in developing world emissions reductions should be a "big part" of Australia's overseas aid.	1pt for release of plan by COP19 and 1 pt for scale	0.5
<b>STAR RATING</b>		4.25/5	★★★★☆

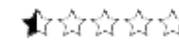
Accelerate low-carbon investment	Performance	Potential score	Score
Does the policy establish a clear long-term carbon price signal or penalty consistent with sustained structural adjustment from high emission to low emission technology in major emitting sectors?	Policy sets internationally linked carbon price that covers around 2/3rds of national emissions. Current markets expectations for carbon prices are around \$20-\$40/tonne by 2020. Supports a genuine floor price for carbon permits high enough to maintain the same environmental benefits as the current fixed price.	2pt for clear price or 1 pt for penalty, 1 pt for \$30 by 2020	3.0
Does the policy provide stability for renewable energy investment and ensure at least 41,000 GWh of large-scale renewable energy generation by 2020?	Supports RET of 30% by 2020 (ideally 50%). No stated policy on maintaining 41,000 GWhs and removal of 2014 review.	1pt for 41,000 and 2 pt for commitment to remove 2014 review	1.0
Does the policy include market mechanisms, regulations or incentives to boost 2010 energy productivity levels by 30 per cent by 2020?	Does not support national energy productivity target. Supports a range of mechanisms and incentives have been implemented to improve energy efficiency (e.g. mandatory efficiency standards for appliances, carbon pricing). However, these policies are unlikely to deliver a 30 per cent improvement in productivity by 2020.	1pt for mechanisms (e.g. ESI, top runner, fuel economy standards), 1 pt for scale (this can include impact of carbon pricing)	1.0
Does the policy require transparency from listed companies and institutional investors with respect to the emissions profile of their assets and/or portfolios, and their exposure to the physical, regulatory and other climate-related risks?	Ongoing NGERs reporting implementation and establishing carbon laws to incentivise the pricing of carbon risks. Private companies should also be required to provide transparent information about their exposure to climate risk as well as the emissions profile of their assets or investment portfolios.	1pt for transparency (up to 0.5 pt for framework to manage carbon risks e.g. NGERs, carbon pricing) of listed companies and 1pt for specific policy on institutional investors	2.0
<b>STAR RATING</b>		<b>3.50/5</b>	<b>★★★★☆</b>



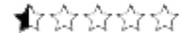
Prepare for climate impacts	Performance	Potential score	Score
Does the policy recognize that climate risks under 2- and 4-degree warming scenarios need to be integrated or introduced into all appropriate national policies, standards, targets and oversight?	Recognises the risks of the 2 and 4 degree world. Climate change not generally integrated into broader policy suite.	1pt recognition and 2pt for policies, etc.	1.0
Does the policy require private-sector proponents or owners of infrastructure—especially those seeking Commonwealth approval or funding—to disclose how their assets and interdependencies will manage climate risks under 2 and 4 degrees of warming?	All future government projects should be planned to comply with credible climate risk scenarios.	2pt for requirement and 2 pt for disclosure and management	3.0
Does the policy establish the Commonwealth as a leader in climate risk management, in particular by (a) requiring all federal agencies to publish reports on their climate risk readiness 2 and 4 degrees warming scenarios; and (b) maintain a national body with responsibility for the coordination and public sharing of adaptation research?	Government agencies should regularly report on their preparations for extreme climate events.	1pt for federal agencies and 2 pt for national body	1.0
<b>STAR RATING</b>		2.5/5	★☆☆☆☆



Cut carbon pollution	Performance	Potential score	Score
Can the policy achieve a net 25 per cent reduction in emissions below 2000 levels by 2020 and around a net 60 per cent reduction below 2000 levels by 2030?	Supported 10 per cent emissions reduction in Clean Energy Bills but base line and credit scheme does not include absolute emissions limit. No stated policy on 2030 targets.	2 pt each for 25% and 2pt for 60% commitment	0.5
Does the policy include immediate ratification of the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol and an independent domestic review mechanism to increase ambition of this target in 2014?	No stated policy.	2 pt ratification; 2 pt review process	0.0
Does the policy include a plan to scale up public and private sector financing of poor developing nations each year to 2020, including a transparent public climate finance allocation of at least \$350 million in 2014–15?	No stated policy.	1pt for release of plan by COP19 and 1 pt for scale	0.0
<b>STAR RATING</b>		0.25/5	



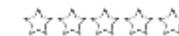
Accelerate low-carbon investment	Performance	Potential score	Score
Does the policy establish a clear long-term carbon price signal or penalty consistent with sustained structural adjustment from high emission to low emission technology in major emitting sectors?	Policy includes undefined carbon price for companies that exceed emission baselines.	2pt for clear price or 1 pt for penalty, 1 pt for \$30 by 2020	1.0
Does the policy provide stability for renewable energy investment and ensure at least 41,000 GWh of large-scale renewable energy generation by 2020?	Supports RET. No stated policy on maintaining 41,000 GWhs and removal of 2014 review.	1pt for 41,000 and 2 pt for commitment to remove 2014 review	0.5
Does the policy include market mechanisms, regulations or incentives to boost 2010 energy productivity levels by 30 per cent by 2020?	Supports national energy efficiency target. Supports a range of mechanisms and incentives have been implemented to improve energy efficiency (e.g. mandatory efficiency standards for appliances, national Energy Savings Initiative).	1pt for mechanisms (e.g. ESI, top runner, fuel economy standards), 1 pt for scale (this can include impact of carbon pricing)	1.0
Does the policy require transparency from listed companies and institutional investors with respect to the emissions profile of their assets and/or portfolios, and their exposure to the physical, regulatory and other climate-related risks?	No stated policy	1pt for transparency (up to 0.5 pt for framework to manage carbon risks e.g. NGERs, carbon pricing) of listed companies and 1pt for specific policy on institutional investors	0.0
<b>STAR RATING</b>		1.25/5	



Prepare for climate impacts	Performance	Potential score	Score
Does the policy recognize that climate risks under 2- and 4-degree warming scenarios need to be integrated or introduced into all appropriate national policies, standards, targets and oversight?	No stated policy.	1pt recognition and 2pt for policies, etc.	0.0
Does the policy require private-sector proponents or owners of infrastructure—especially those seeking Commonwealth approval or funding—to disclose how their assets and interdependencies will manage climate risks under 2 and 4 degrees of warming?	No stated policy.	2pt for requirement and 2 pt for disclosure and management	0.0
Does the policy establish the Commonwealth as a leader in climate risk management, in particular by (a) requiring all federal agencies to publish reports on their climate risk readiness 2 and 4 degrees warming scenarios; and (b) maintain a national body with responsibility for the coordination and public sharing of adaptation research?	No stated policy.	1pt for federal agencies and 2 pt for national body	0.0
<b>STAR RATING</b>		0.0/5	☆☆☆☆☆

# Democratic Labor Party

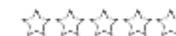
Overall star rating **0.00/5.00**



Cut carbon pollution	Performance	Potential score	Score
Can the policy achieve a net 25 per cent reduction in emissions below 2000 levels by 2020 and around a net 60 per cent reduction below 2000 levels by 2030?	No stated policy.	2 pt each for 25% and 2pt for 60% commitment	0.0
Does the policy include immediate ratification of the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol and an independent domestic review mechanism to increase ambition of this target in 2014?	No stated policy.	2 pt ratification; 2 pt review process	0.0
Does the policy include a plan to scale up public and private sector financing of poor developing nations each year to 2020, including a transparent public climate finance allocation of at least \$350 million in 2014–15?	Does not support international financing contributions.	1pt for release of plan by COP19 and 1 pt for scale	0.0
<b>STAR RATING</b>		0.0/5	

## Democratic Labor Party *(continued)*

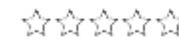
Overall star rating **0.00/5.00**



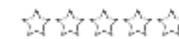
Accelerate low-carbon investment	Performance	Potential score	Score
Does the policy establish a clear long-term carbon price signal or penalty consistent with sustained structural adjustment from high emission to low emission technology in major emitting sectors?	Does not support carbon pricing.	2pt for clear price or 1 pt for penalty, 1 pt for \$30 by 2020	0.0
Does the policy provide stability for renewable energy investment and ensure at least 41,000 GWh of large-scale renewable energy generation by 2020?	No stated policy.	1pt for 41,000 and 2 pt for commitment to remove 2014 review	0.0
Does the policy include market mechanisms, regulations or incentives to boost 2010 energy productivity levels by 30 per cent by 2020?	No stated policy.	1pt for mechanisms (e.g. ESI, top runner, fuel economy standards), 1 pt for scale (this can include impact of carbon pricing)	0.0
Does the policy require transparency from listed companies and institutional investors with respect to the emissions profile of their assets and/or portfolios, and their exposure to the physical, regulatory and other climate-related risks?	No stated policy.	1pt for transparency (up to 0.5 pt for framework to manage carbon risks e.g. NGERs, carbon pricing) of listed companies and 1pt for specific policy on institutional investors	0.0
<b>STAR RATING</b>		0.0/5	☆☆☆☆☆

## Democratic Labor Party *(continued)*

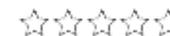
Overall star rating **0.00/5.00**



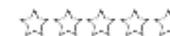
Prepare for climate impacts	Performance	Potential score	Score
Does the policy recognize that climate risks under 2- and 4-degree warming scenarios need to be integrated or introduced into all appropriate national policies, standards, targets and oversight?	No stated policy.	1pt recognition and 2pt for policies, etc.	0.0
Does the policy require private-sector proponents or owners of infrastructure—especially those seeking Commonwealth approval or funding—to disclose how their assets and interdependencies will manage climate risks under 2 and 4 degrees of warming?	No stated policy.	2pt for requirement and 2 pt for disclosure and management	0.0
Does the policy establish the Commonwealth as a leader in climate risk management, in particular by (a) requiring all federal agencies to publish reports on their climate risk readiness 2 and 4 degrees warming scenarios; and (b) maintain a national body with responsibility for the coordination and public sharing of adaptation research?	No stated policy.	1pt for federal agencies and 2 pt for national body	0.0
<b>STAR RATING</b>		0.0/5	



Cut carbon pollution	Performance	Potential score	Score
Can the policy achieve a net 25 per cent reduction in emissions below 2000 levels by 2020 and around a net 60 per cent reduction below 2000 levels by 2030?	No stated policy.	2 pt each for 25% and 2pt for 60% commitment	0.0
Does the policy include immediate ratification of the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol and an independent domestic review mechanism to increase ambition of this target in 2014?	No stated policy.	2 pt ratification; 2 pt review process	0.0
Does the policy include a plan to scale up public and private sector financing of poor developing nations each year to 2020, including a transparent public climate finance allocation of at least \$350 million in 2014–15?	Does not support international financing contributions.	1pt for release of plan by COP19 and 1 pt for scale	0.0
<b>STAR RATING</b>			<b>0.0/5</b> 



Accelerate low-carbon investment	Performance	Potential score	Score
Does the policy establish a clear long-term carbon price signal or penalty consistent with sustained structural adjustment from high emission to low emission technology in major emitting sectors?	Does not support carbon pricing.	2pt for clear price or 1 pt for penalty, 1 pt for \$30 by 2020	0.0
Does the policy provide stability for renewable energy investment and ensure at least 41,000 GWh of large-scale renewable energy generation by 2020?	Supports ethanol investments. No stated policy Renewable Energy Target.	1pt for 41,000 and 2 pt for commitment to remove 2014 review	0.0
Does the policy include market mechanisms, regulations or incentives to boost 2010 energy productivity levels by 30 per cent by 2020?	No stated policy.	1pt for mechanisms (e.g. ESI, top runner, fuel economy standards), 1 pt for scale (this can include impact of carbon pricing)	0.0
Does the policy require transparency from listed companies and institutional investors with respect to the emissions profile of their assets and/or portfolios, and their exposure to the physical, regulatory and other climate-related risks?	No stated policy.	1pt for transparency (up to 0.5 pt for framework to manage carbon risks e.g. NGERs, carbon pricing) of listed companies and 1pt for specific policy on institutional investors	0.0
<b>STAR RATING</b>		0.0/5	☆☆☆☆☆



Prepare for climate impacts	Performance	Potential score	Score
Does the policy recognize that climate risks under 2- and 4-degree warming scenarios need to be integrated or introduced into all appropriate national policies, standards, targets and oversight?	Does not accept science of climate change.	1pt recognition and 2pt for policies, etc.	0.0
Does the policy require private-sector proponents or owners of infrastructure—especially those seeking Commonwealth approval or funding—to disclose how their assets and interdependencies will manage climate risks under 2 and 4 degrees of warming?	No stated policy.	2pt for requirement and 2 pt for disclosure and management	0.0
Does the policy establish the Commonwealth as a leader in climate risk management, in particular by (a) requiring all federal agencies to publish reports on their climate risk readiness 2 and 4 degrees warming scenarios; and (b) maintain a national body with responsibility for the coordination and public sharing of adaptation research?	No stated policy.	1pt for federal agencies and 2 pt for national body	0.0
<b>STAR RATING</b>		0.0/5	