



▲ Albany Wind Farm, Albany, WA



Australian Government

The Treasury

Australian Office of Financial Management

**AOFM**

# Green Treasury Bonds Investor Presentation

April-May 2024

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▲ Rooftop solar panels, Brisbane, QLD

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▲ Bondi Beach, NSW ▼ Numbat

AOFM

# 1. Australia's climate change and environment commitments



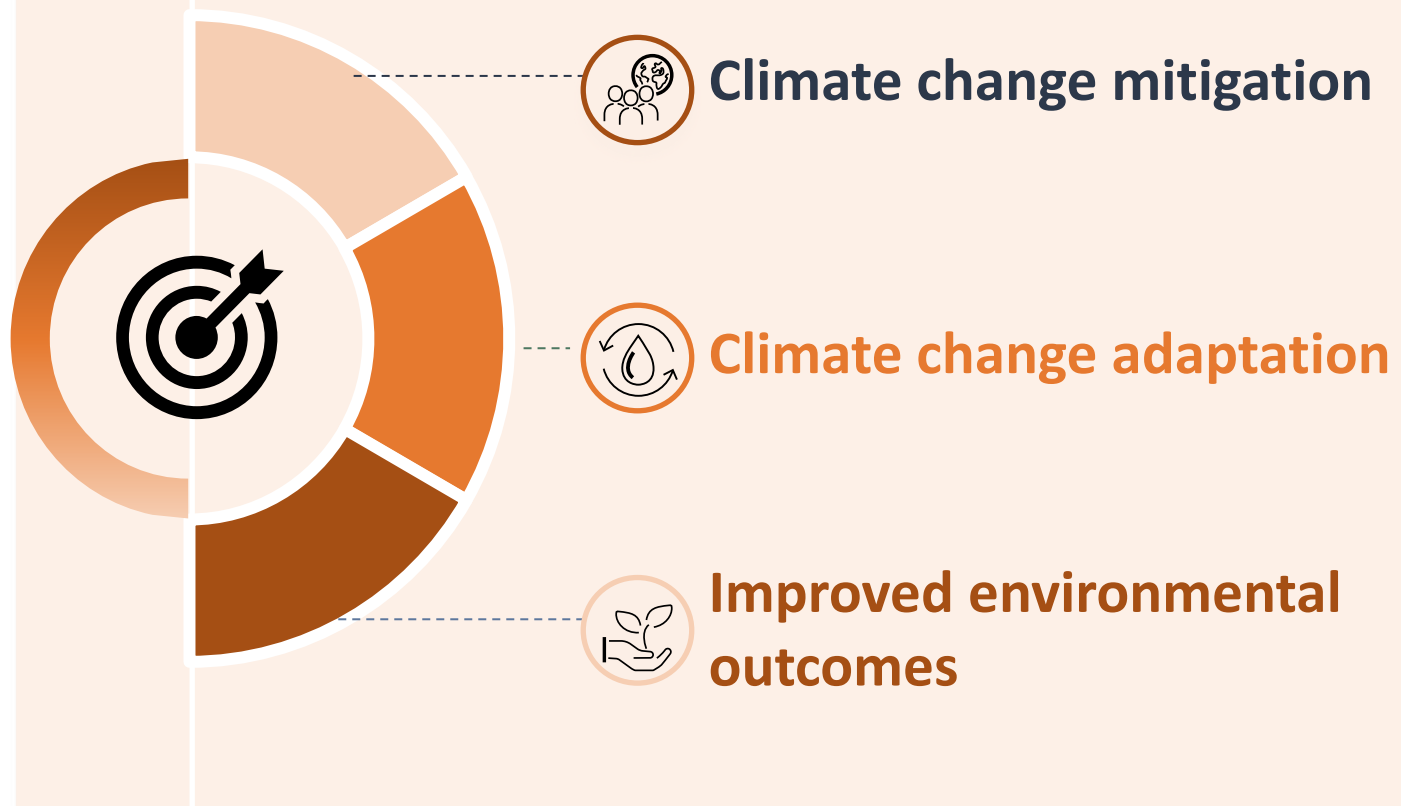


# Australia's Green Goals



▲ Kings Canyon, NT

The Australian Government's three key Green Goals are:





# Commitment to climate change mitigation



▲ Remote electric vehicle charging station, VIC



## Key objectives

Net Zero by 2050

Reduce emissions by 43 per cent from 2005 levels by 2030

82 per cent renewable electricity by 2030





▲ Rooftop solar panels, Sydney, NSW



## Key policies

- ✓ **Safeguard Mechanism** sets baseline limits on the emissions of Australia's largest industrial facilities.
- ✓ **Australian Carbon Credit Unit Scheme** provides incentives for organisations and individuals to adopt new practices and technologies to reduce their emissions and store carbon.
- ✓ **Capacity Investment Scheme** provides a national framework to encourage new investment in renewable capacity as well as clean dispatchable capacity.
- ✓ **Powering Australia plan** is creating jobs, cutting power bills and reducing emissions by boosting renewable energy.
- ✓ **National Hydrogen Strategy** is supporting a clean, innovative, safe and competitive hydrogen industry that benefits all Australians.
- ✓ **National Electric Vehicle Strategy** sets a vision to increase the uptake of electric vehicles (EVs) to reduce our emissions.
- ✓ **Household Energy Upgrade Fund** is providing low-interest loans for energy-saving home upgrades.
- ✓ **National Energy Performance Strategy** is providing a national plan to accelerate demand-side action, including energy efficiency and electrification.



# Australia's climate change commitments

**Australia has a legislated target to achieve net zero emissions by 2050.**

**Australia will reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 43 per cent below 2005 levels by 2030.**

**Australian states and territories have emissions targets consistent with the national target.**

- Australia has legislated its greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reduction targets in the [Climate Change Act 2022](#) (Climate Act). Australia is one of 29\* nations to have legislated its net zero targets. The Act:
  - outlines Australia's greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets of a 43% reduction from 2005 levels by 2030 and net zero by 2050;
  - requires the Climate Change Authority to give the minister advice concerning the annual statement and future greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets;
  - requires the minister to prepare and table an annual climate change statement; and
  - provides for periodic reviews of the operation of the Act.
- Australia has committed to developing a [Net Zero plan and 2035 emissions reduction targets](#).
- The commitment of reducing emissions of 43% below 2005 levels by 2030 forms part of Australia's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).
  - Australia has also committed to a multi-year emissions budget from 2021-2030 in the NDC.

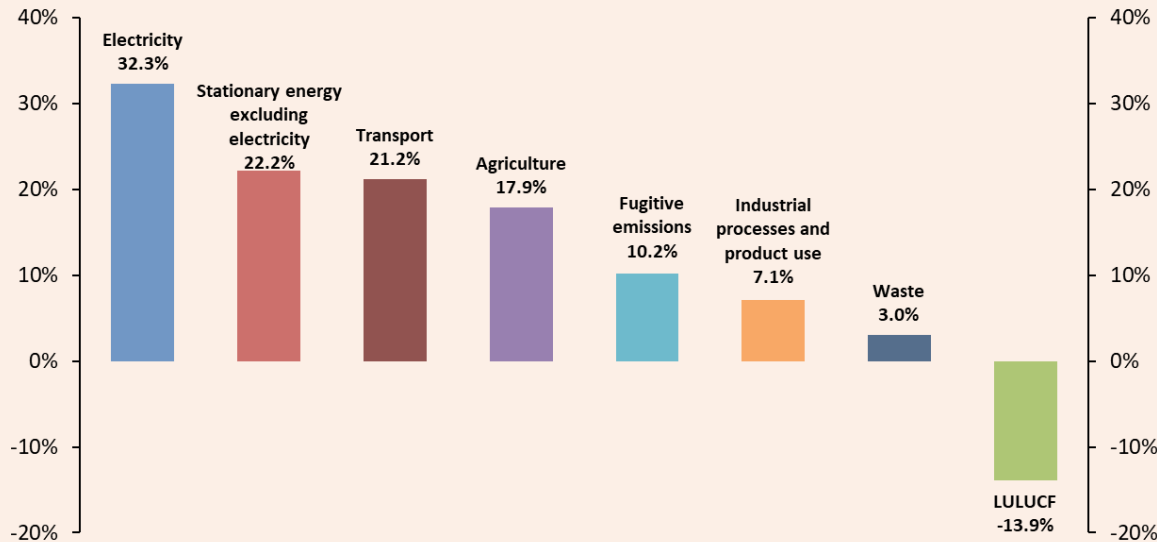
\*Source: <https://eciu.net/netzerotracker>. Including EU member states, there are 44 countries with legislated net zero targets

# Australia's progress on reducing greenhouse gas emissions

## Australia's National Greenhouse Gas emissions:

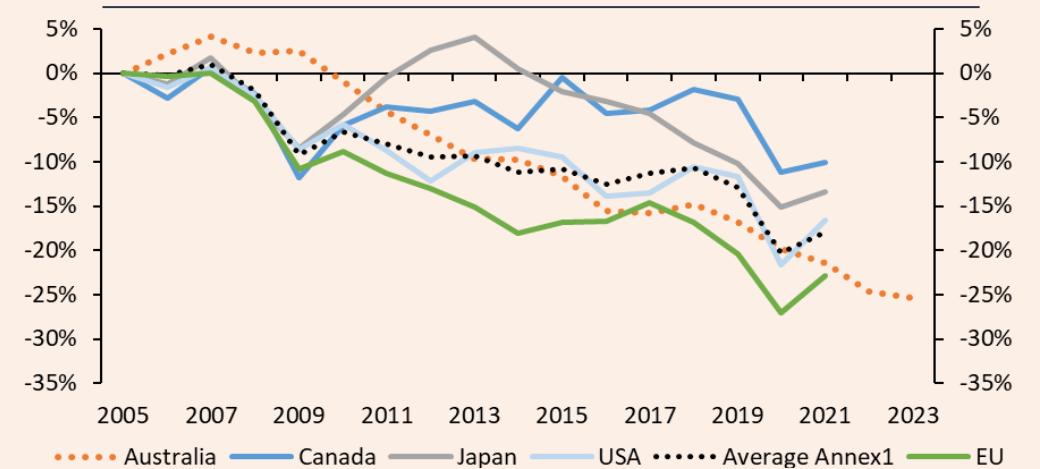
- Australia's annual emissions are **459.7 Mt CO<sub>2</sub>-e**, being **25.4 per cent lower than 2005 levels**, for the year to September 2023.
- The electricity sector currently comprises the largest share of total emissions.

## Share of total emissions, by sector, for the year of September 2023



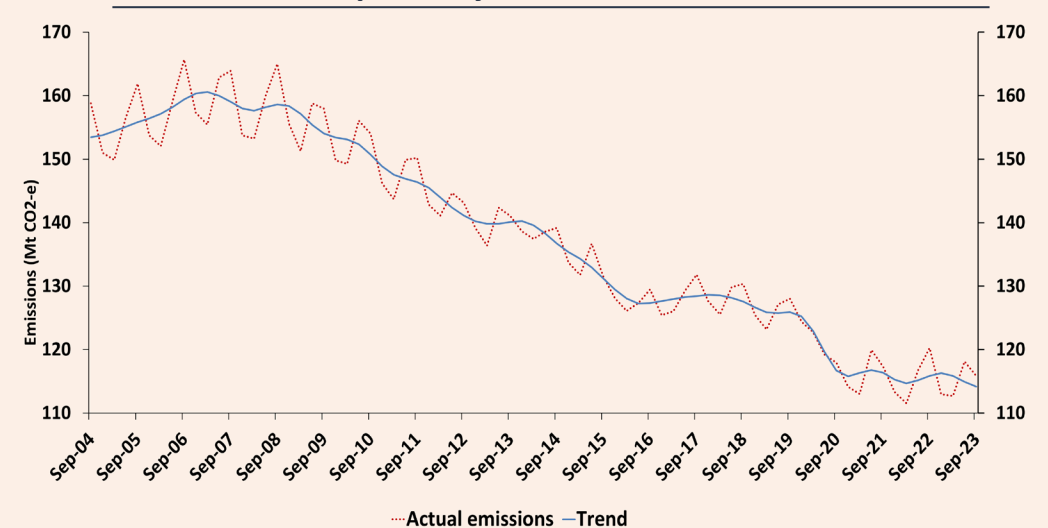
Source: Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water, [Quarterly Update of Australia's National Greenhouse Gas Inventory: for the year to September 2023](#)

## Australia's decline in GHG emissions since 2005



Source: [UNFCCC Annex1](#) GHG total with LULUCF Last inventory year 2021. Department of Climate Change, Energy, the environment and Water, [Quarterly Update of Australia's National Greenhouse Gas Inventory: September 2023](#)

## Decline in quarterly GHG emissions since 2005



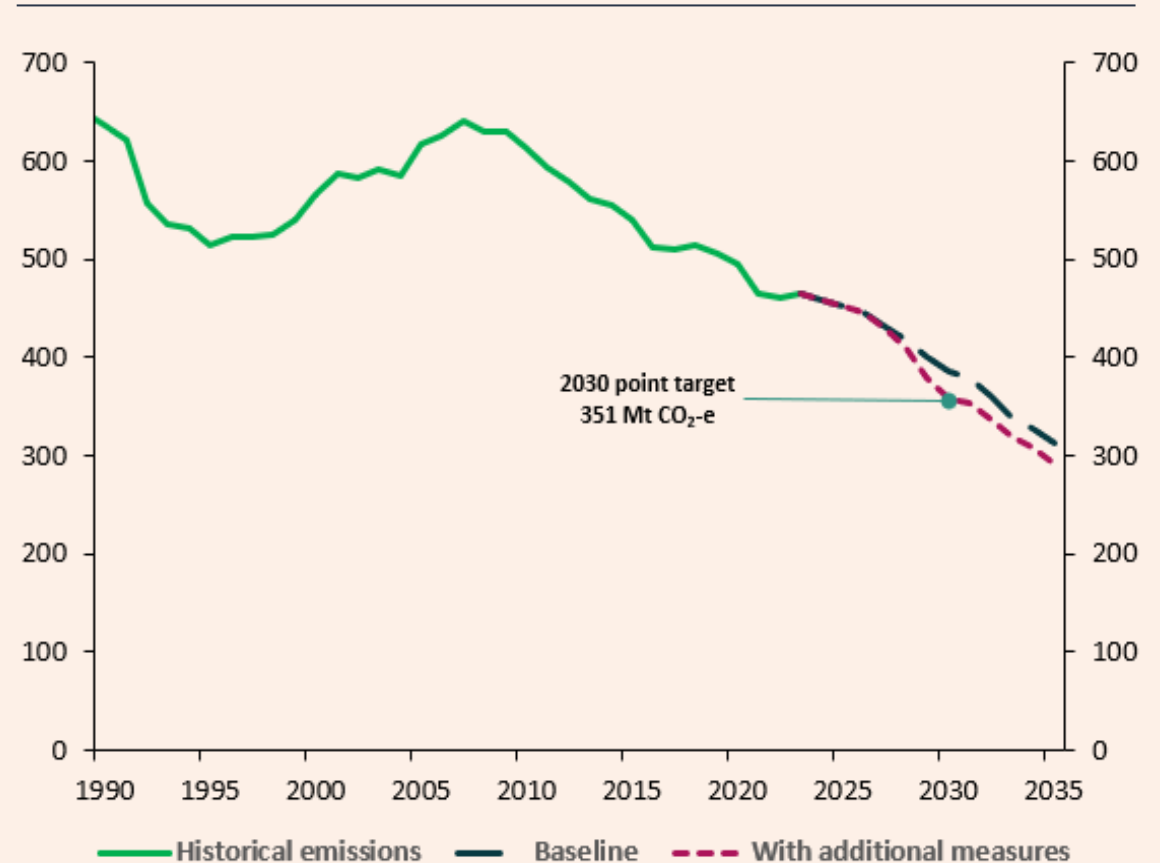
Source: Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water, [Quarterly Update of Australia's National Greenhouse Gas Inventory, September 2023](#)



# Australia's progress on reducing emissions

- [Australia's emissions projections 2023 report](#) estimates Australia's future greenhouse gas emissions to 2035. It shows how Australia is tracking against its 2030 emissions reduction commitments.
  - The 2023 projections show stronger progress towards the 2030 target than the 2022 projections.
  - It includes a baseline scenario and a 'with additional measures' scenario.
    - The baseline scenario includes existing federal, state and territory policies.
    - The 'with additional measures' scenario includes announced policies that are in progress or yet to be implemented, including the renewable electricity target of 82 per cent by 2030 and additional measures under the National Electric Vehicle Strategy.
- Under the 'with additional measures' scenario, Australia is on track to:
  - reduce its greenhouse gas emissions by 42 per cent below 2005 levels by 2030.
  - be 1 per cent below Australia's multi-year 2021-2030 emissions budget.

Australia's emissions projections baseline and 'with additional measures' scenarios

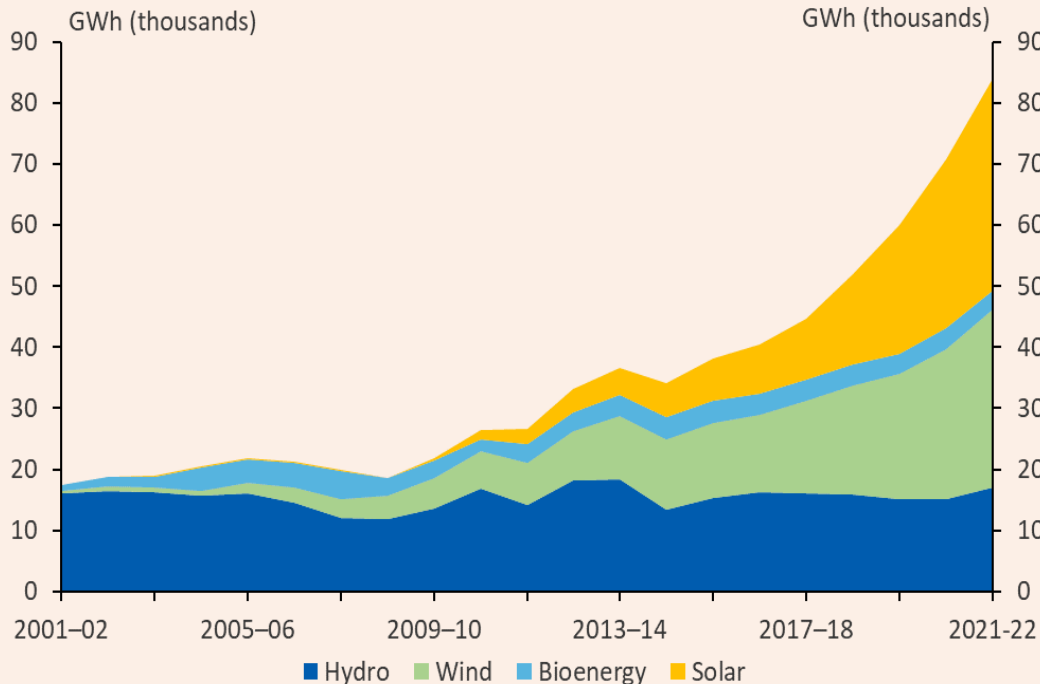


Source: Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water – [Australia's emissions projections 2023 report](#)

# Australia's transition to renewable energy

- Australia aims to grow on-grid national renewable electricity to 82 per cent by 2030 from 36 per cent in 2021-22 ([Source: Clean Energy Australia Report 2023](#)).

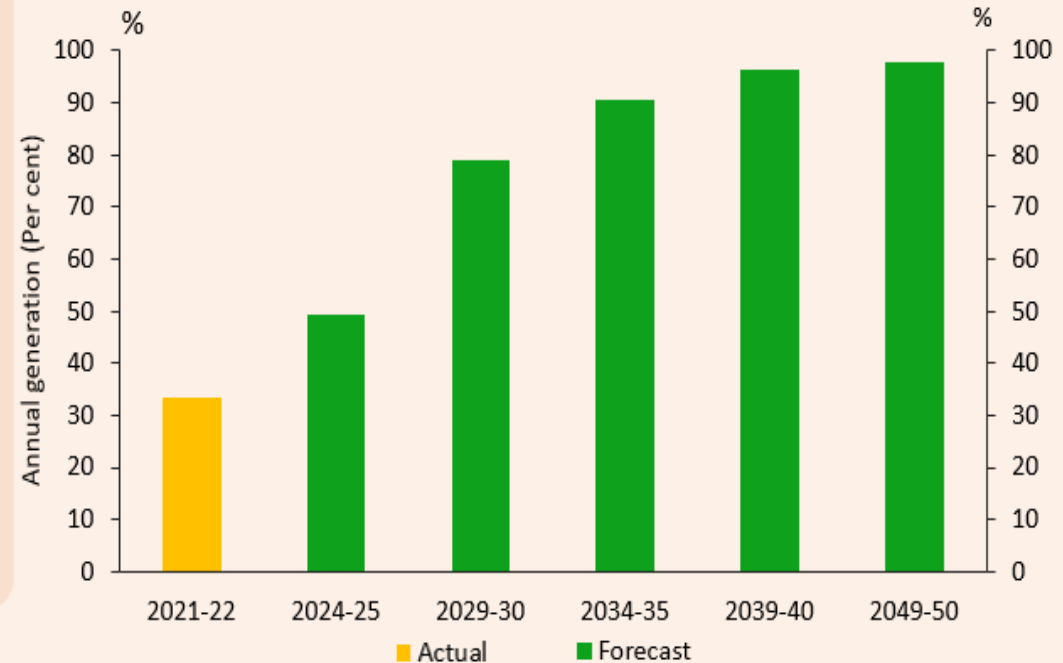
## Historical electricity generation from renewable sources



Source: Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water, [Australian Energy Update 2023](#)

- Australia has the highest uptake of rooftop solar globally, with around 3.4 million rooftop installations (source: [Clean Energy Australia Report 2023](#))
- From 2035, over 90 per cent of NEM generation is projected to be renewable (source: [AEMO 2022 Integrated System Plan](#))

## NEM annual share of renewable generation



Source: [AEMO 2022 Integrated System Plan](#)

Note: The National Electricity Market (NEM) is a wholesale electricity market and the physical power system that operates in six eastern and south-eastern states and territories of Australia and delivers around 80% of all electricity consumption in Australia. Western Australia and the Northern Territory are not connected to the NEM.



# A just transition

The Australian Government is committed to an integrated policy process that ensures all commitments consider not just fiscal and economic impacts, but also broader environmental and social impacts.

The Net Zero Economy Authority will promote orderly and positive net zero economic transformation for Australia, its regions, industries, workers and communities. Its functions will include:

- **Investment facilitation** – catalysing investment in new industries and jobs, particularly in emissions-intensive regions.
- **Policy coordination and coherence** – helping coordinate policy and program design and delivery for an orderly and positive net zero economic transformation, through advice to government and by working on-the-ground in key regions.
- **Worker transition** – supporting workers impacted by net zero transition, particularly workers in coal-fired power stations and dependent mines, transition to new opportunities.
- **Communications and engagement** – building community understanding, confidence and engagement with net zero economic transformation.



- ✓ The Green Treasury Bonds will identify social co-benefits in the Impact Report, where available.



*[Measuring What Matters](#) - Australia's national wellbeing framework tracks Australia's progress across 50 economic, social and environmental indicators.*

- ✓ The indicators are organised across five wellbeing themes: healthy, secure, sustainable, cohesive and prosperous and the cross-cutting themes of inclusion, equity and fairness.
- ✓ Tracking the indicators is intended to provide a more comprehensive foundation for understanding our economy and our society in ways that inform, interact with and underpin our policy making at all levels.

# Supporting First Nations outcomes

As part of the proposed reforms to the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 Act (EPBC Act), a new national environmental standard for First Nations engagement and participation in decision-making will enable First Nations' knowledge and views to be considered, with their permission and cooperation.

-  Australia's First Nations peoples have actively managed their lands and waters for over 60,000 years.
-  First Nations' views and knowledge will be considered in all project approvals and planning decisions under national environmental law.
-  New standalone cultural heritage protection laws will strengthen First Nations' cultural heritage protections nationally.
-  Australia has more than 80 Indigenous Protected Areas covering over 87 million hectares which are managed by First Nations Groups to deliver biodiversity conservation.
-  Indigenous ranger projects support First Nations peoples to combine traditional knowledge with conservation training to protect and manage their land, sea and culture.
-  First Nations Clean Energy and Emissions Reduction Advisory Committee advises the Minister for Climate Change and Energy and his Department on First Nations perspectives on Clean Energy and Climate Change.



▲ Darwin, NT



## Key objectives

Provide an orderly and positive economic transformation associated with decarbonisation and energy system change

Manage the physical impacts of climate change

Adapt to climate impacts and build climate resilience





## Key policies

- ✓ **National Climate Resilience and Adaptation Strategy 2021–25** aims to position Australia to better anticipate, manage and adapt to our changing climate.
- ✓ **Net Zero Economy Agency** coordinates programs and policies to support regional communities to take advantage of new clean energy industries while supporting workers in existing and new industries.
- ✓ **National Climate Risk Assessment**, to better understand risks and impacts to Australia.
- ✓ **National Soil Strategy** protects Australia’s ancient soils from impacts of climate change.
- ✓ **National Disaster Risk Reduction Framework** for reducing natural disaster risk and building resilience to natural hazards.
- ✓ **Second National Action Plan** to implement the National Disaster Risk Reduction Framework, including nationally agreed priority actions to mitigate disasters caused by climate impacts.



Koala

# Commitment to improved environmental outcomes



▲ Great Barrier Reef, QLD



## Key objectives

- ▶ Improve stewardship and sustainable management of Australia's environment
- ▶ Protect 30 per cent of Australia's land and 30 per cent of marine areas by 2030
- ▶ Zero Extinction Target
- ▶ Recover 3,200 GL of water across the Murray Darling river system to secure the long-term health of the river system
- ▶ Reduce total waste generated by 10 per cent per person by 2030
- ▶ Recover 80 per cent of all waste by 2030
- ▶ Halve the amount of organic waste sent to landfill by 2030



## Key policies

- ✓ **Strategy for Nature 2019–2030** provides an overarching framework for all National, State, Territory and local nature strategies.
- ✓ **Threatened Species Action Plan 2022–2032** maps a pathway to protect, manage and restore Australia’s threatened species and important natural places.
- ✓ **Reef 2050 Long Term Sustainability Plan** sets a vision of sustaining the Great Barrier Reef as a living natural and cultural wonder of the world by 2050.
- ✓ **Natural Heritage Trust** invests in environmental protection, sustainable agriculture and natural resource management.
- ✓ **Nature Positive Plan** sets out the government’s commitments to reform to better protect, restore and manage our unique environment.
- ✓ **Environment Information Australia** improves the collection of environmental data and information.
- ✓ **Murray-Darling Basin Plan** is restoring the Basin’s rivers and wetlands to health while supporting strong regional communities and sustainable food production.
- ✓ **National Waste Policy Action Plan** complements and supports the implementation of better waste management and circular economy plans by state and territory governments, local government, business and industry.







▲ Murray River, Waikerie, SA

## 2. Australia's Sustainable Finance Strategy

# Sustainable Finance Strategy

In November 2023, the government issued a consultation paper on Australia's Sustainable Finance Strategy. The strategy will support Australia's pathway to net zero, by providing an ambitious and comprehensive framework for reducing barriers and mobilising investment into sustainable activities.

## Three pillars of the Sustainable Finance Strategy



1 Improve transparency on climate and sustainability



2 Financial system capabilities



3 Australian Government leadership and engagement



Cape Tribulation, QLD



# Pillar 3: Australia Government leadership and engagement

## Priorities under Pillar 3

- Developing an Australian sovereign green bond program to attract green capital and support further growth of sustainable finance markets.
- Promoting interoperability of sustainable finance frameworks to enable cross-border flows of sustainable finance.
- Catalysing growth of key sustainable finance products and markets, especially in sectors where rapid scaling up of sustainable investment is a key policy priority.
- Leveraging international engagement on sustainable finance and blended finance commitments to position Australia as a global sustainability leader.

▲ Solar panel array, Nullagine, WA



# Rationale for Green Treasury Bond issuance

Australia recognises the urgent need to transition to a low carbon economy and is committed to investing in a range of targeted climate change mitigation, climate change adaptation, natural resource and biodiversity conservation solutions to achieve this.

## Green Treasury Bonds will:

- enable investors to back public projects that drive Australia's net zero transformation and support environmental objectives;
- help finance high-quality Australian Government projects with targeted environmental outcomes that are monitored and reported on; and
- boost the scale and credibility of Australia's green finance market and attract more green capital to Australia by increasing transparency around climate outcomes and the scale of green investments available.



▲ RayGen Resources' heliostat at its commercial scale power plant, VIC

## 3. Green Bond Framework

# Overview of the Australian Green Bond Framework

This [Framework](#) has been developed in accordance with and is compliant with the International Capital Market Association (ICMA) Green Bond Principles.



Use of proceeds

Eligible Green Expenditures include a wide range of categories, reflecting the Government's broad climate and environmental agenda.



Project evaluation and selection

An interdepartmental governance committee will review and endorse Eligible Green Expenditures.



Management of proceeds

Proceeds will be tracked to ensure the same amount is allocated to Eligible Green Expenditures. Unallocated proceeds will not be invested in excluded projects.



Annual Reporting

Annual allocation and impact reporting will enable investors to track progress and positive impacts. Reporting will commence within 18 months after the first issue.



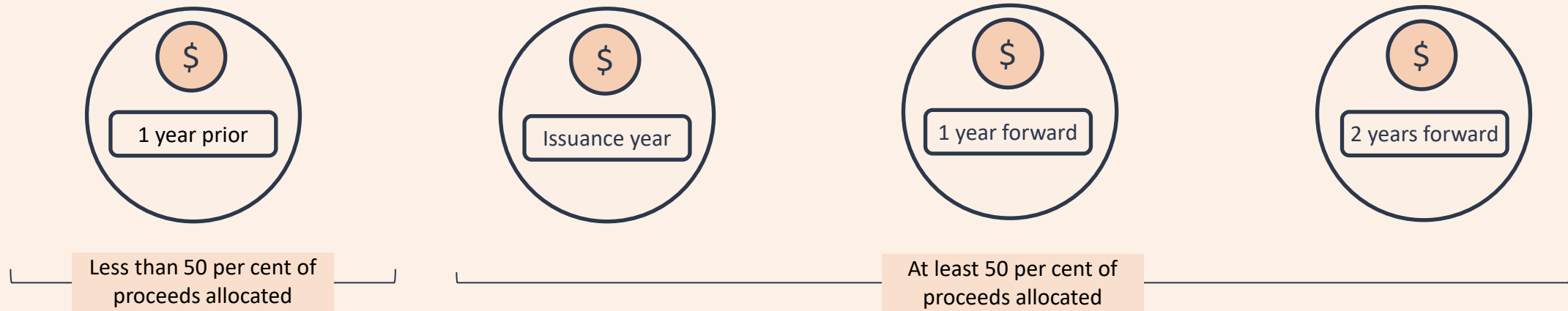
External review

A Second Party Opinion (SPO) on the Framework has been provided by Sustainalytics. Allocation and impact reports will be subject to external verification.



# Use of proceeds - Eligibility Window

Eligible Green Expenditures must occur no earlier than the financial year prior to issuance; during the current financial year; or during two financial years following issuance (the 'Eligibility Window').



# Use of proceeds - Green Bond Criteria



▲ Bald Hills Wind Farm, South Gippsland, VIC. Courtesy of the Foresight managed Australian Renewables Income Fund









## Green Bond Criteria used to assess potential Eligible Green Expenditures:

- ✓ alignment with one or more Green Goals (climate change mitigation, climate change adaptation, and improved environmental outcomes)
- ✓ low risk that the project will not proceed as expected
- ✓ clear, measurable performance indicators
- ✓ government commitment to significant funding

**The Treasury will engage with semi-sovereign green bond issuers within Australia to ensure no double counting of proceeds allocated to, or impacts arising from, Eligible Green Expenditures. Where Eligible Green Expenditures are co-financed only the Australian Government's portion will be included as an Eligible Green Expenditure.**

# Use of proceeds - Excluded projects and expenditures

-  Nuclear energy
-  Arms and ammunition manufacturing and chemical weapons
-  Manufacture, production or sale of alcohol, tobacco, and other recreational drugs
-  Manufacture or retail sale and distribution of any products and services that are prohibited by any commitments under an international convention or treaty instrument to which Australia is a signatory
-  Gambling
-  Development, refining and transportation of fossil fuels, as well as programs that predominately assist Australia's highest greenhouse gas emitting facilities.



# Use of proceeds - Commitment to climate change mitigation



▲ Hornsdale Power Reserve and Hornsdale Wind Farm, SA. Courtesy of Neoen

ICMA Green Categories	Indicative Eligible Green Expenditures	UN SDGs
Renewable energy	Low-cost financing to upgrade Australia's electricity grid ( <a href="#">Rewiring the Nation</a> )	  
	Finance to drive investments to develop capability in renewables and low-emission technologies ( <a href="#">Clean Energy Finance Corporation</a> )	
	Support Green hydrogen hubs ( <a href="#">Regional Hydrogen Hub Program</a> )	
	Deploy community batteries across Australia ( <a href="#">Community batteries for Household Solar</a> )	
Energy efficiency	Low-interest loans for energy-saving home upgrades ( <a href="#">Household Energy Upgrade fund</a> )	   
Clean transportation	Construction of core electric transport infrastructure ( <a href="#">Infrastructure Investment Program</a> )	 
	Electric vehicle charging infrastructure ( <a href="#">Driving the Nation</a> )	
Green buildings	Support the construction of low-carbon buildings ( <a href="#">CEFC support for energy efficient buildings</a> )	 

# Use of proceeds - Commitment to climate change adaptation



▲ Darwin, NT









ICMA Green Categories	Indicative Eligible Green Expenditures	UN SDGs
Climate change adaptation	Support developing countries' mitigation and adaptation plans ( <a href="#">Supporting the Indo-Pacific to tackle climate change</a> )	 
	Invest in rural water use, management and efficiency ( <a href="#">Sustainable rural water use and infrastructure programme</a> )	
	Support carbon sequestration on agricultural land	



# Use of proceeds - Commitment to improved environmental outcomes



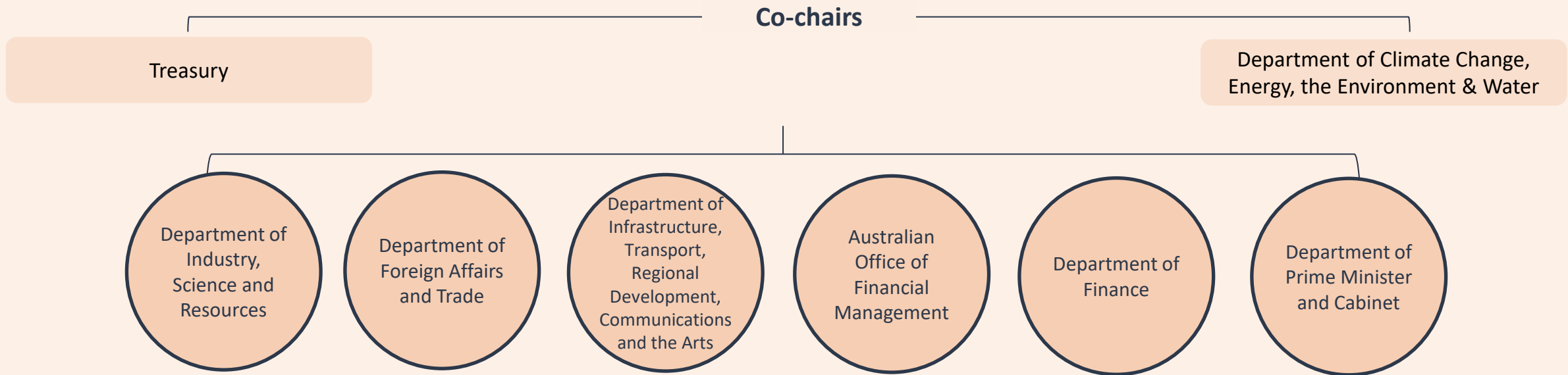
▲ Great Barrier Reef, QLD

ICMA Green Categories	Indicative Eligible Green Expenditures	UN SDGs
Environmentally sustainable management of living natural resources and land use	Address natural resource management problems ( <a href="#">Urban Rivers and Catchments Program</a> )	
Biodiversity conservation (terrestrial and aquatic)	Support the recovery of Australia's unique plants, animals and ecological communities ( <a href="#">Saving Koalas Fund</a> )	 
	Invest to protect the health and resilience of the Great Barrier Reef ( <a href="#">Reef 2050 Plan</a> )	
	Support the protection and conservation of areas important for biodiversity	
Sustainable water and wastewater management	Recover environmental water for the Murray Darling Basin ( <a href="#">Murray-Darling Basin Plan</a> )	
Circular economy	Support high quality collection and sorting, recycling and markets for recycled materials	
	Improve design, repair, re use, substitution and refurbishment	
Pollution prevention and control	Infrastructure upgrades to minimise light and noise pollution	  



# Project Evaluation and Selection - Green Bond Committee

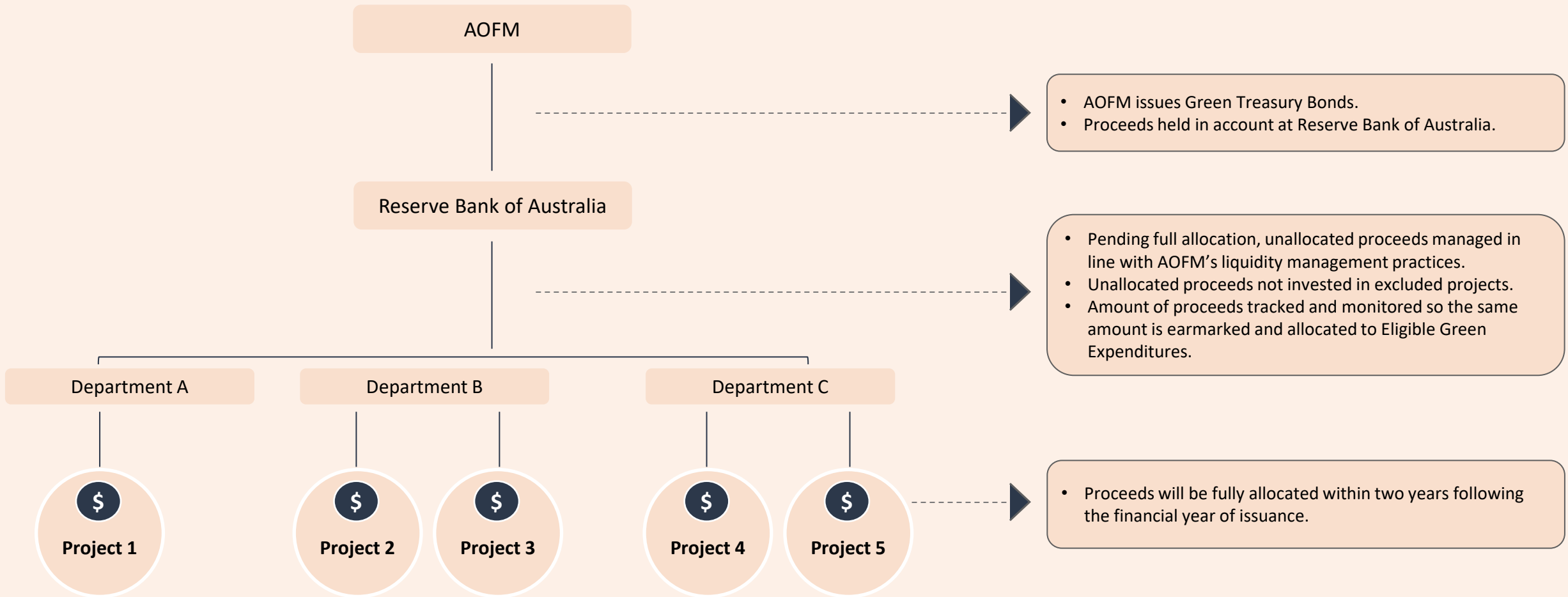
The Committee will meet at least twice yearly, once following the Federal Budget to assess new Eligible Green Expenditures and once following the Final Budget Outcome to oversee annual reporting.



## Committee's Role

- ✓ Oversight of the Framework
- ✓ Endorsement of Eligible Green Expenditures against the Green Bond Criteria
- ✓ Oversight of allocation and impact reporting, and risk management

# Management of Proceeds



# Reporting

Allocation and impact reports for green bonds will be published annually. Reporting will commence within 18 months of the first issue.

- Reporting will be on an aggregate portfolio basis rather than against each individual green bond line.
- The reports will be published on the AOFM website.



## Allocation Reporting

The annual Allocation Report will include:

- Proceeds from green bond issuance, including the balance of unallocated proceeds.
- Allocation of proceeds to each Eligible Green Expenditure.
- Share of allocation to refinancing existing expenditures versus financing new and future expenditures.
- Any material risks (for example, political, legal, climate, environmental, social) related to each Eligible Green Expenditure and actions taken in response.



## Impact Reporting

The Impact Report may include:

- Environmental impact indicators relating to each Eligible Green Expenditure.
- Outcomes aggregated for each Green Goal, where possible.
- Social co-benefits, where available.

Impact reporting against co-financed projects will identify the proportion of funding contributed by the Australian Government.

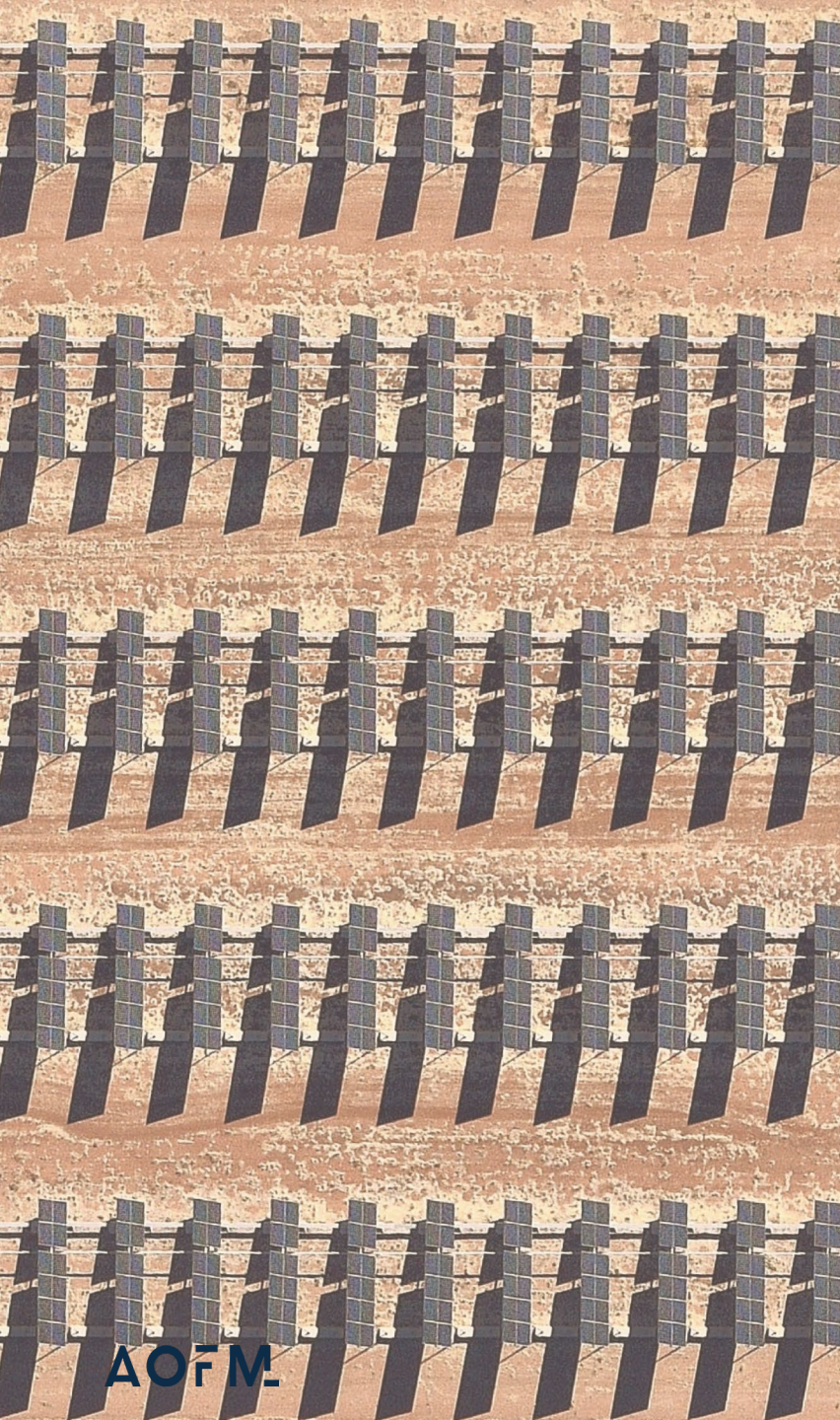
Table 6.1 of the Australian Government's [Green Bond Framework](#) identifies indicative impact indicators by ICMA Green Category. Where possible, and subject to the availability of information, impact indicators will be aligned with ICMA's Handbook, Harmonised Framework for Impact Reporting.



# External Review

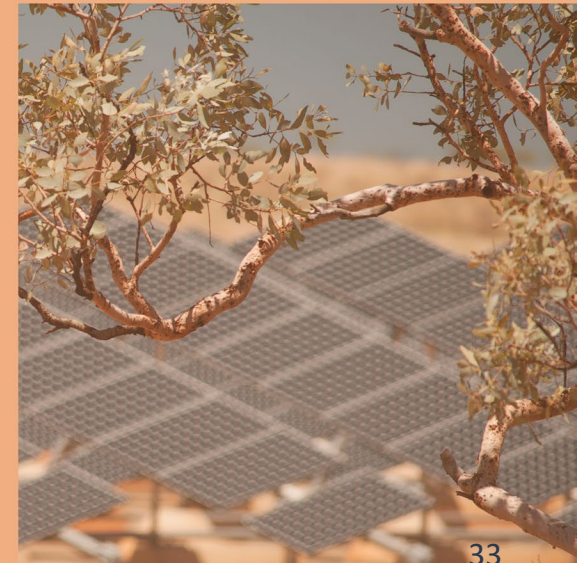
- Sustainalytics has provided a Second Party Opinion (SPO), which confirm that the Australian Government Green Bond Framework is credible and impactful and aligns with the four core components of the Green Bond Principles 2021.
- The SPO confirms that green bonds issued under the Framework are expected to advance the Australian Government's decarbonisation efforts and generate positive environmental impacts.
- The SPO is available [here](#).

Annual allocation and impact reports will be subject to external verification by an authorised independent entity.



▲ Aerial view of solar farm, Alice Springs, NT ▼ Solar panel array, Nullagine, WA

## 4. Green Treasury Bonds



# Green Treasury Bonds

## Details of Green Treasury Bond Issue

- The Bond will be issued by syndicated transaction following the Roadshow but prior to 30 June 2024.
- The bond will mature in June 2034.
- The coupon will be set on the launch date as per standard AOFM practice.
- The size of the issue will be around AUD 7.0 billion.
- The bond will be issued under AOFM's standard Treasury Bond Information Memorandum.
- It is expected that the bond will meet criteria to be included in international Green Bond Indices shortly after issuance.

▲ Electric train, Sydney, NSW.  
Courtesy of Sydney Metro

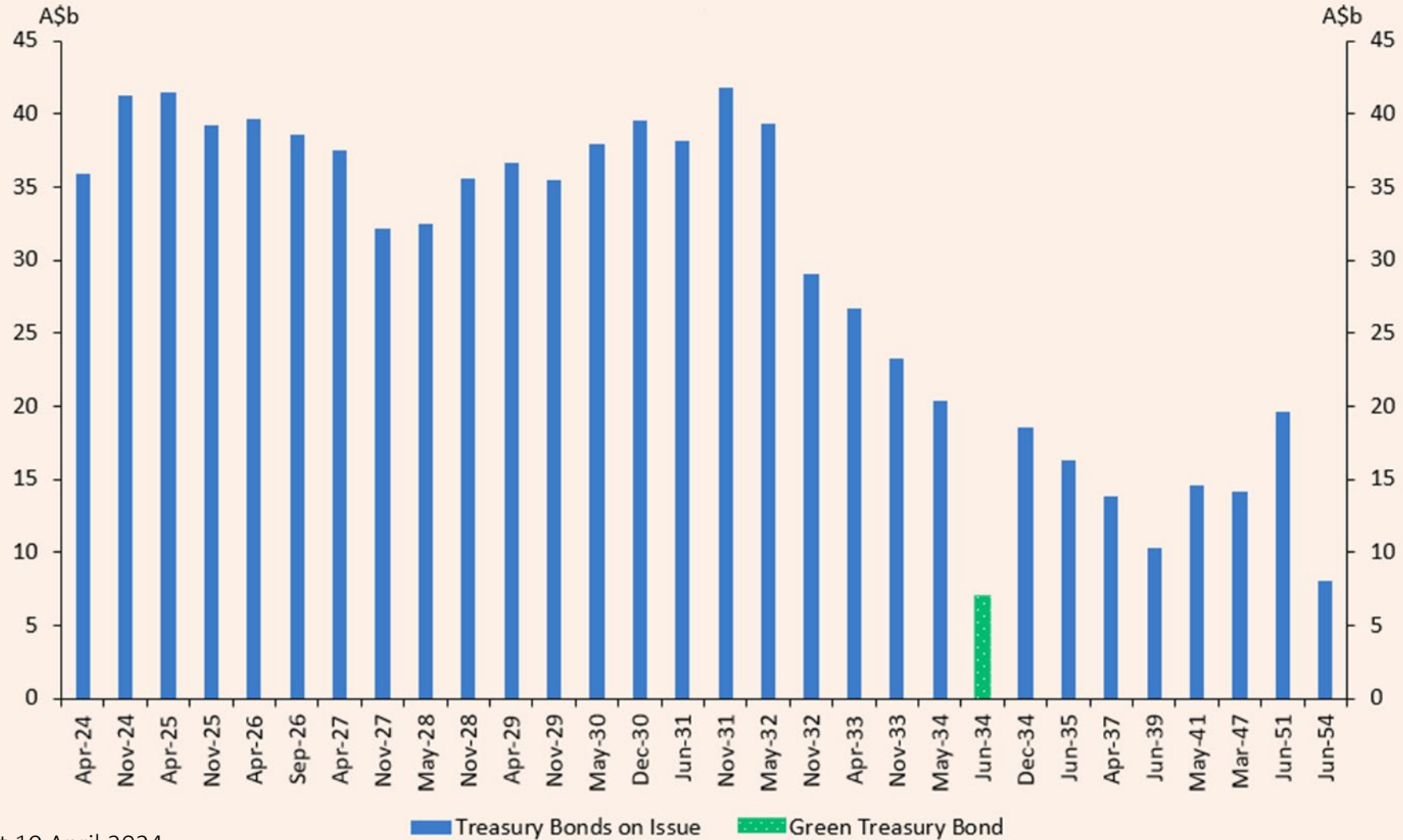


# Green Treasury Bonds

## Details of the Green Treasury Bond program

- There will be an ongoing program of issuance involving tenders to support liquidity.
- The AOFM expects to reissue the Green Treasury Bond via tender in the new financial year 2024-25.
- Green Treasury Bonds will be RBA repo eligible securities.
- It is expected that the AOFM will introduce other maturities over time.

# Treasury Bonds on issue



Source: AOFM. As at 10 April 2024



▲ Electric train, Perth, WA. Courtesy of METRONET  
▼ Rooftop solar panels, Brisbane, QLD

# 5. Project case studies





# Climate change mitigation - Rewiring the Nation

- [Rewiring the Nation](#) will make clean energy more accessible and affordable across Australia.
- This is a centerpiece of the Government's [Powering Australia](#) plan. The plan will lower the cost of essential renewable energy infrastructure to consumers.
- This program is investing \$20 billion to modernise our electricity grid and and deliver new and upgraded transmission infrastructure.



Image: Solar farm power station

- **Green Bond Principles category:** Renewable energy
- **Climate Bond Sector Criteria:** Electrical Grids and Storage
- **Sustainable Development Goals:**



# Climate change mitigation - Driving the Nation

- [Driving the Nation](#) Fund is providing \$500 million to enable Australia's shift to electric vehicles.
- It will support Australia's first National Electric Vehicle Charging Network, decarbonisation of heavy vehicle fleets, and innovation in electric vehicle charging solutions across Australia.



Image: Electric vehicle charging

- **Green Bond Principles category:** Clean transportation
- **Climate Bond Sector Criteria:** Low carbon transport
- **Sustainable Development Goal:**



# Climate change mitigation - Household Energy Upgrades Fund

- The CEFC's [Household Energy Upgrades Fund](#) will provide up to \$1 billion in discounted finance to consumers to increase the sustainability of their homes.
- This includes energy efficiency upgrades and investment in high performing appliances and battery-ready solar PV.



Image: Smart meter in the kitchen

- **Green Bond Principles categories:** Energy efficiency, renewable energy
- **Climate Bond Sector Criteria:** Solar Energy
- **Sustainable Development Goals:**





# Climate change adaptation - International climate finance projects

- Projects covered support countries in the Pacific and Southeast Asia to mitigate and adapt to climate change and preserve their natural environments.
- It includes bilateral and regional programs, along with contributions to relevant multilateral funds.
- The Government has strengthened Australia's previous \$2 billion climate finance commitment and expects to deliver \$3 billion in climate finance over 2020-25.



Image: Australia and its neighbours

- **Green Bond Principles categories:** Energy efficiency, renewable energy, Sustainable water and wastewater management, Terrestrial and aquatic biodiversity conservation
- **Climate Bond Sector Criteria:** Multiple
- **Sustainable Development Goal:**



# Improved environmental outcomes - Protecting the Great Barrier Reef

- For the [Reef 2050 Long-Term Sustainability Plan](#) Australian and Queensland Government's investment in the Reef is more than \$4.4 billion from 2014 to 2030. Of this, more than \$3.2 billion is from the Australian Government.
- Australia is investing \$1.2 billion to 2030. This will improve water quality, strengthen partnerships and stewardship, reduce fishing-related risks to protected and threatened species, and strengthen management of the Reef.

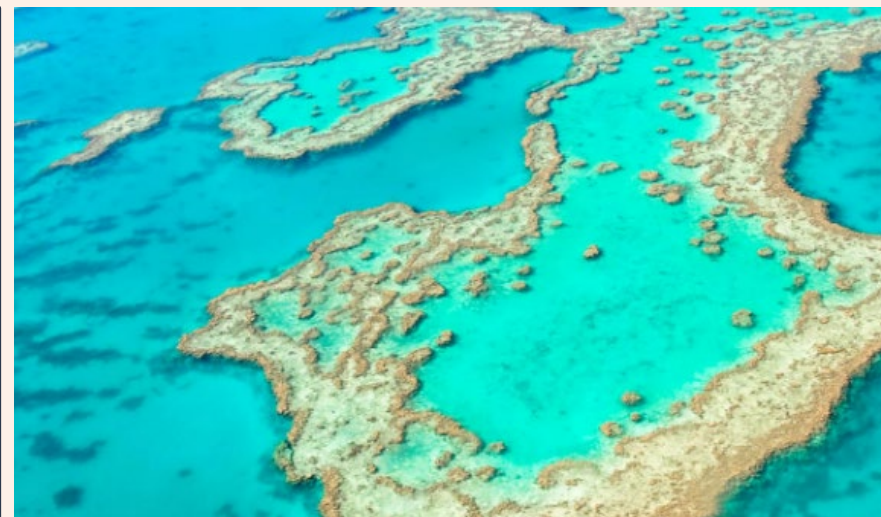


Image: Great Barrier Reef, QLD

- **Green Bond Principles category:** Biodiversity conservation (terrestrial and aquatic)
- **Climate Bond Sector Criteria:** N/A
- **Sustainable Development Goals:**



# Improved environmental outcomes - Water for the Environment

- The program delivers enhanced environmental outcomes in the Murray-Darling Basin by easing or removing constraints on the capacity to deliver environmental water to the environmental assets of the Murray-Darling Basin.
- The program will also support increasing the volume of the Basin water resources that are available for environmental use by a [further 450 gigalitres](#).



Image: Murray River, Waikerie, SA

- **Green Bond Principles category:** Sustainable water and wastewater management
- **Climate Bond Sector Criteria:** N/A
- **Sustainable Development Goal:**



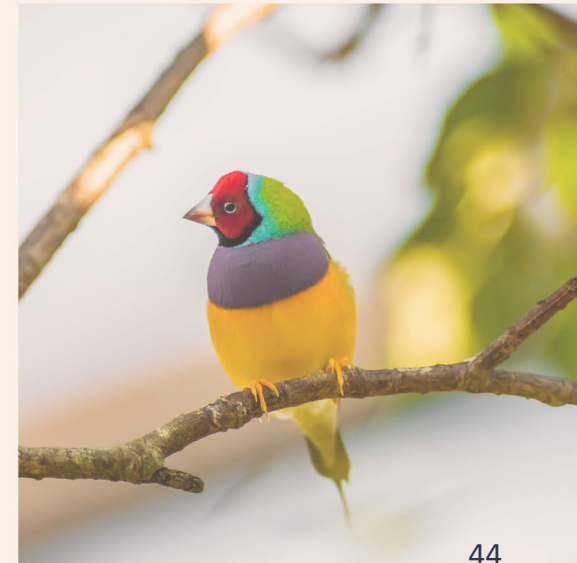




▲ Nyngan Solar Plant, Nyngan, NSW

▼ Gouldian finch

## 6. Appendix





▼ Rooftop solar panels, Brisbane, QLD

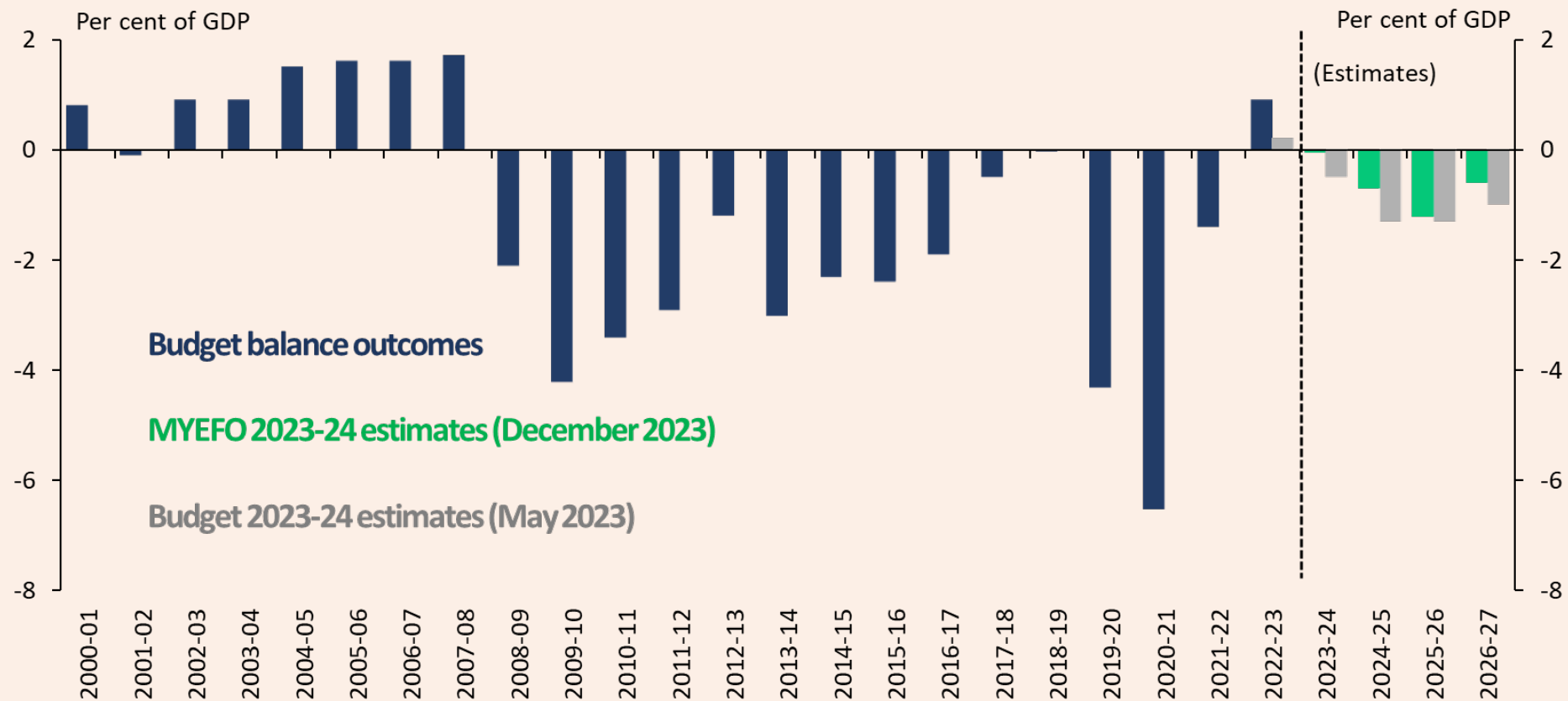
▲ Mt Mercer Wind Farm, Victoria

# Australia's Economic and Fiscal Overview



# Australia's budget balance

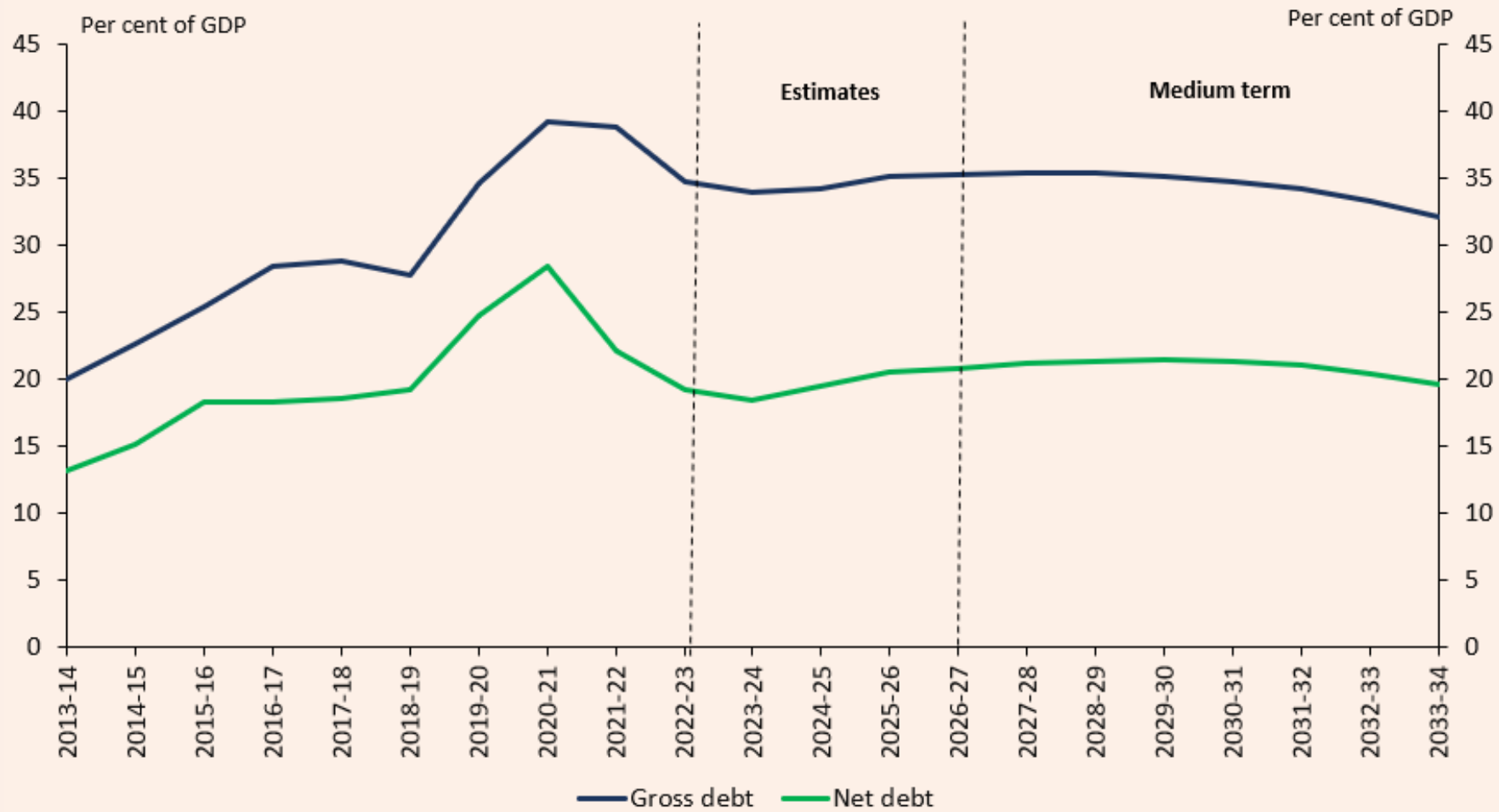
## Underlying cash balance per cent of GDP



Source: Treasury – MYEFO 2023-24

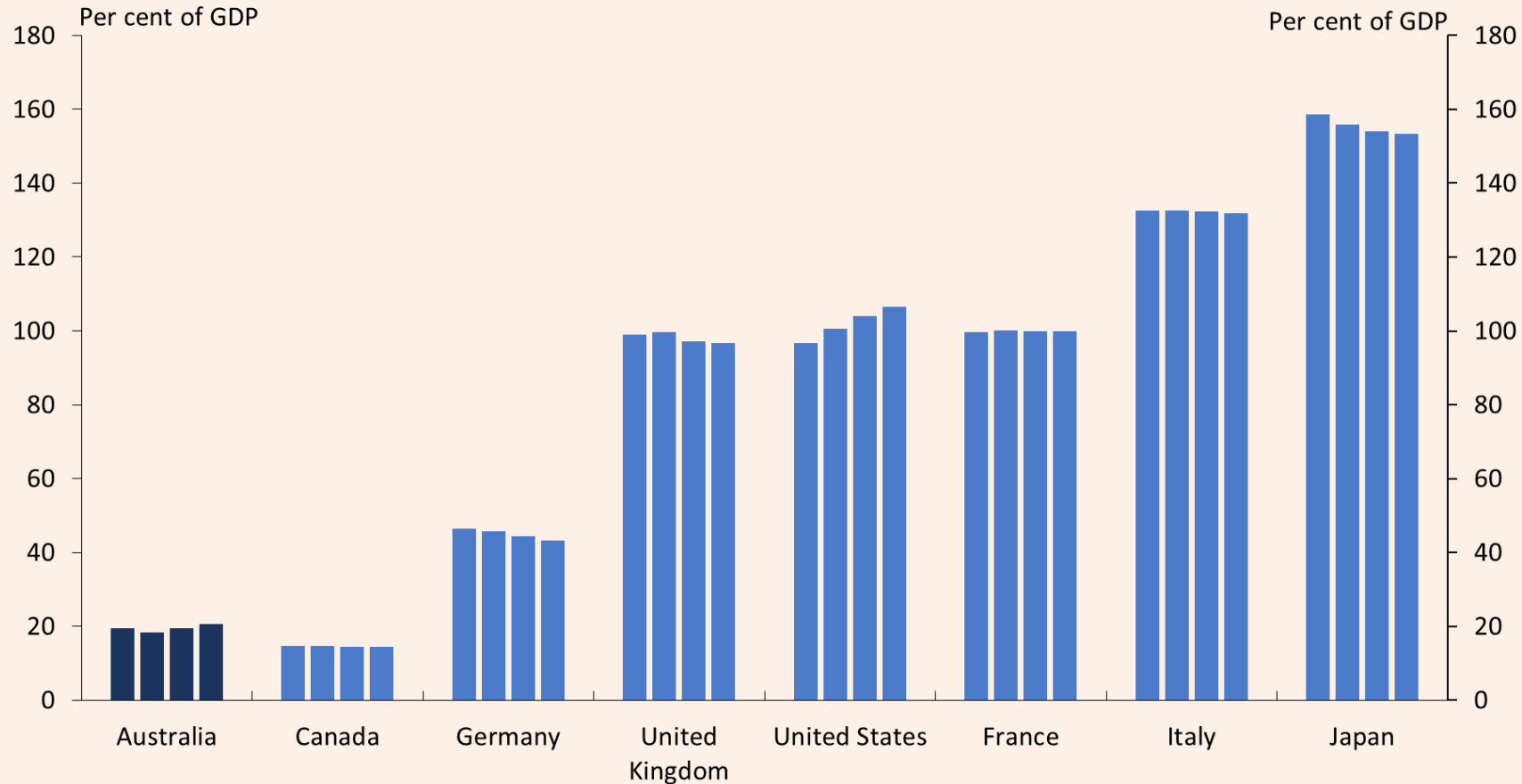


# Gross debt



Source: Treasury – MYEFO 2023-24

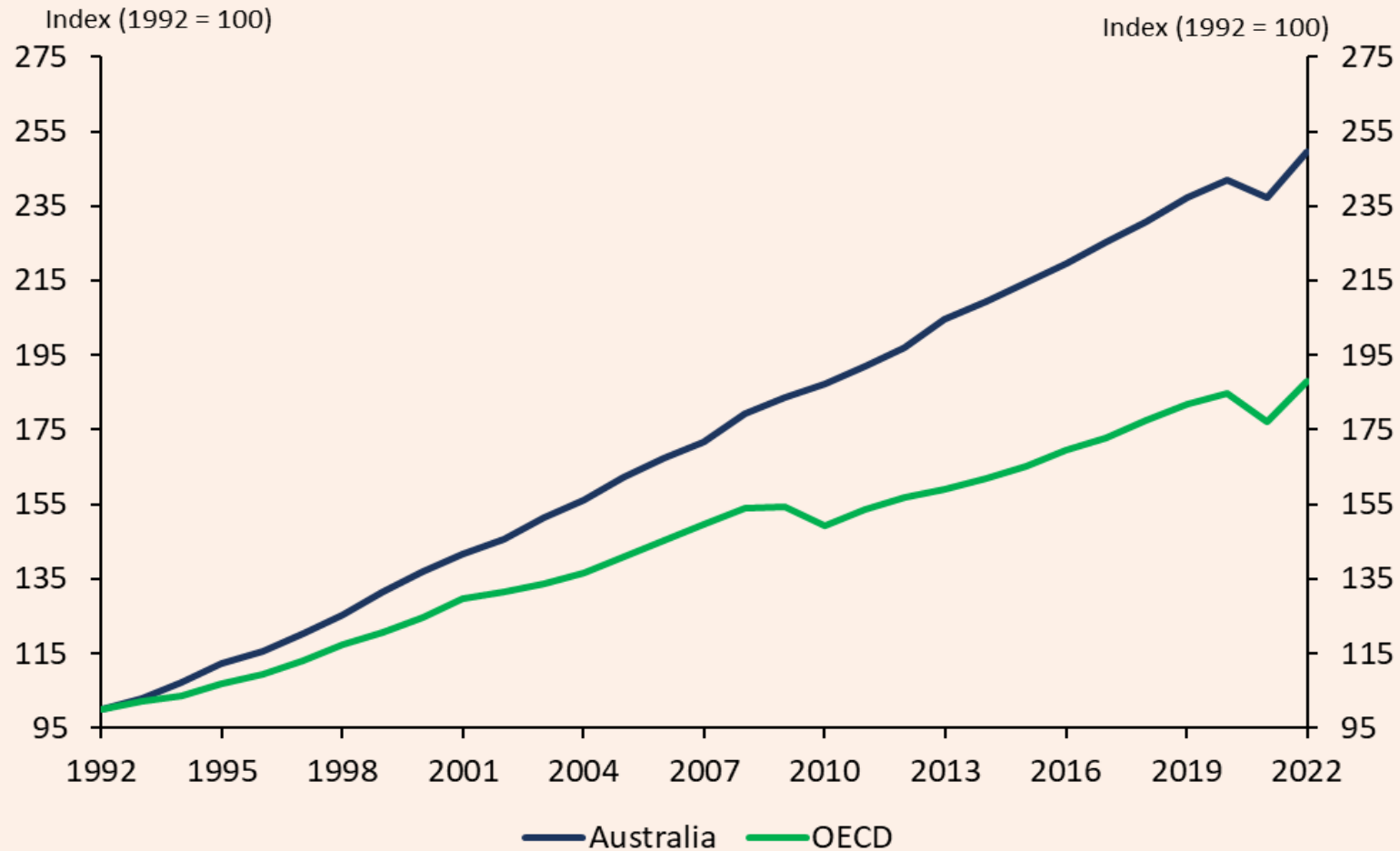
# Comparison of government net debt 2023 to 2026 (forecast) for G7 and Australia



Note: Australian data are for the Australian Government general government sector for financial years commencing 2023-24. Data for all other countries are for total government and refer to calendar years commencing 2023.

Source: Treasury – MYEFO 2023-24, IMF Fiscal Monitor October 2023

# Cumulative Real GDP growth

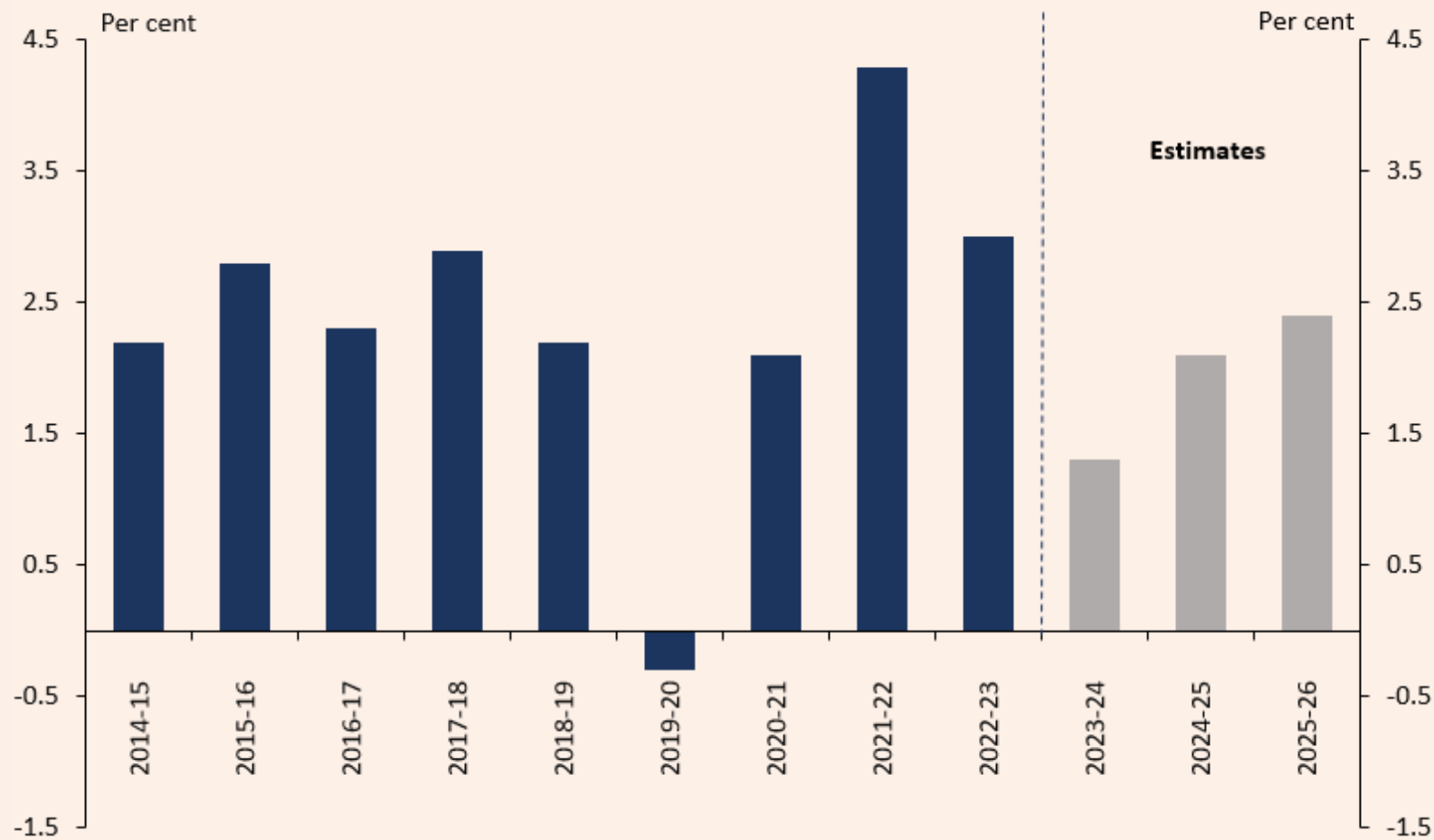


Source: OECD Stat.

Note: Index cumulative real GDP growth over past 30 years compared to OECD.



# Annual Real GDP growth forecasts



Source: The Commonwealth of Australia *MYEFO 2023-24*  
ABS National Accounts; Income Expenditure and Product, Treasury.

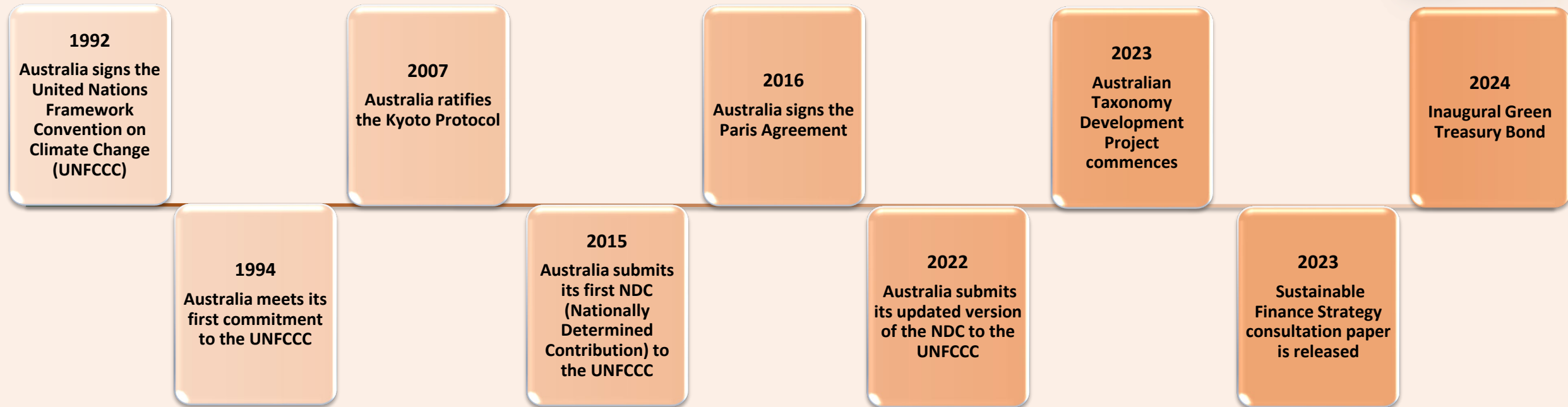


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## Additional climate and environment slides



# Australia's climate change commitments timeline





# Whole-of-government approach to climate change and environmental priorities








The Australian Government takes a collaborative approach across departments and agencies to address climate change and protect the environment

Department	Responsibility
Climate Change, Energy, Environment and Water	Leads Australia's response to climate change and sustainable energy use, and protects Australia's environment, heritage, and water
Industry, Science and Resources	Supports research and commercialisation of renewable energy technology
Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development, Communications	Supports the delivery of clean transport systems
Foreign Affairs and Trade	Delivers on the Government's climate finance commitments to support countries in Australia's region
Prime Minister and Cabinet	Net Zero Economy Authority promotes orderly and positive net zero economic transformation

Agency	Responsibility
Clean Energy Finance Corporation	Supports the commercialisation of renewable energy, energy efficiency and low emissions technology
Australian Renewable Energy Agency	Provides grant funding to early-stage low emissions technologies
Clean Energy Regulator	Administers legislated schemes for measuring, managing, reducing or offsetting Australia's carbon emissions
Australian Institute of Marine Science	Conducts tropical marine research
Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority	Manages and protects the Reef
Climate Change Authority	Provides independent, expert advice to government on climate change policy

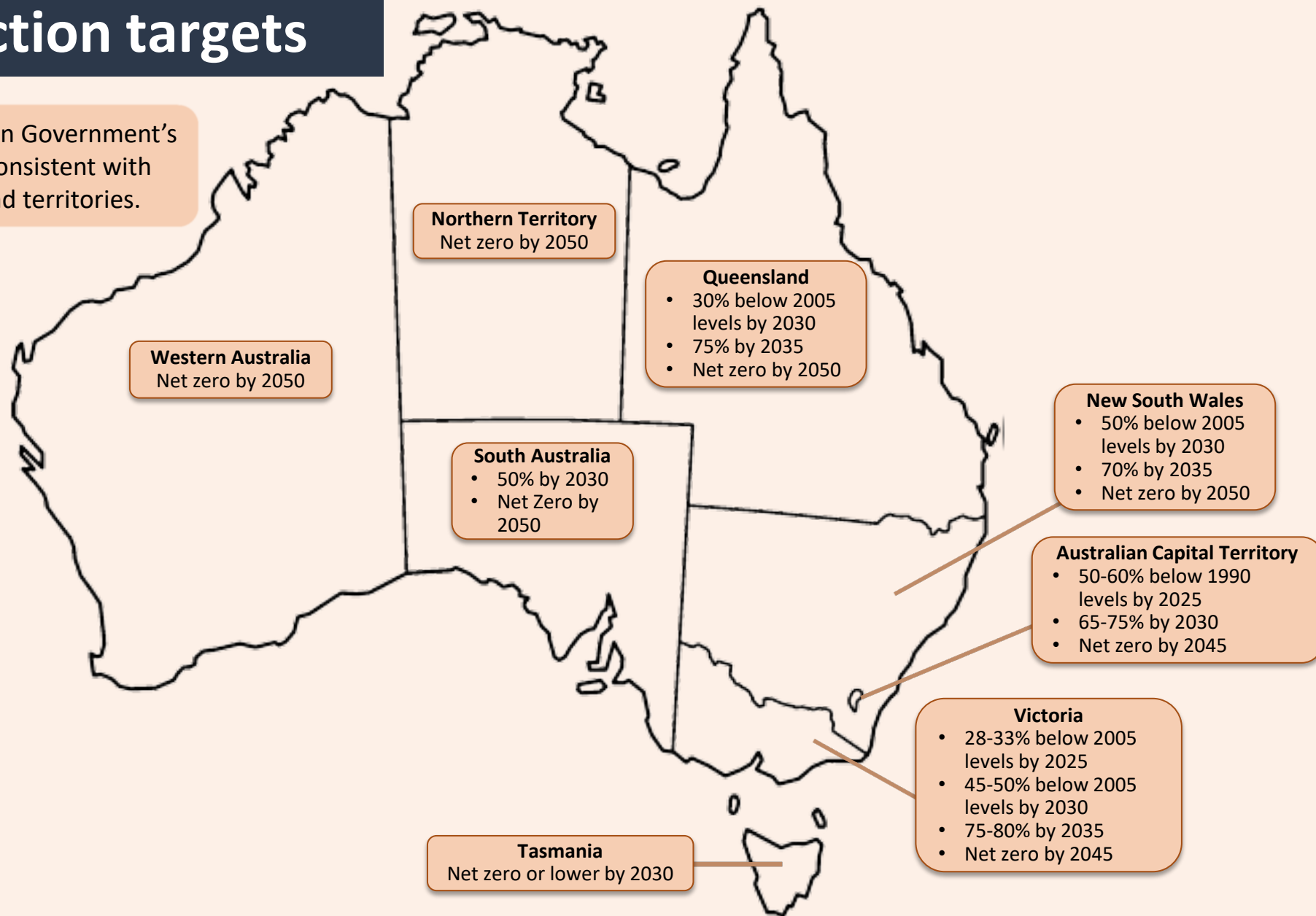
# Robust and transparent climate data

## Australia has a comprehensive system for measuring and reporting climate and environmental data across government departments and agencies

-  [Australia's National Greenhouse Accounts](#) provide timely, transparent and complete estimates of Australia's greenhouse gas emissions.
-  The [National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Scheme](#) provides a single national framework for reporting and disseminating company information about greenhouse gas emissions, energy production and energy consumption.
-  All government departments are required to report annually on how their activities contribute to ecological sustainable development and the natural environment.
-  The Government has committed to improving the transparency of climate spending in the Budget, recognising the importance of identifying, disclosing, and tracking climate spending in improving Australia's response to climate change and aligning with international efforts.
-  The Annual Climate Change Statement to Parliament, informed by annual advice from the independent [Climate Change Authority](#), reports on progress towards Australia's climate change targets, including the social, employment and rural and regional impacts of climate change policies.
-  The [5-yearly State of the Environment report](#) is a comprehensive assessment, by independent experts, of the Australian environment, including air quality, biodiversity, climate, marine outcomes and the impact of extreme weather events.
-  The [Commonwealth Climate Disclosure](#) and the [Climate-related financial disclosures](#) frameworks are under development.

# Emissions reduction targets

The map shows that the Australian Government's emissions reduction targets are consistent with the targets of Australian states and territories.



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