



Australia

CCPI Rank		2025
Country	CCPI 2024	CCPI 2025
▼ Australia	50	52

Australia drops two ranks in the current CCPI, to 52nd and among the low-performing countries. It receives a *medium* rating in GHG Emissions, *low* in Renewable Energy and Climate Policy, and *very low* in Energy Use.

Australia's 2030 national target is to reduce GHG emissions by 43% from 2005 levels. The country plans to achieve net zero by 2050. The CCPI national experts welcome these targets and Australia is now nearly on track to achieve its 2030 emissions reduction target.

The experts further note that since the election of the current government in mid-2022, fossil fuel subsidies have declined and been redirected to other industries. However, some major fossil fuel subsidies remain, including the Fuel Tax Credit scheme which subsidises the fuel taxes paid by a range of sectors, including fossil fuel mining. Australia is among the 10 countries with the largest developed coal and gas reserves, and is currently planning to increase its production.

Encouraging trends and developments in renewables

Despite Australia's continuing support of fossil fuel mining, the experts report policies that support fossil fuel phase-out. By implementing the reformed Safeguard Mechanism, originally commenced in 2016, Australia is establishing stricter emissions baselines for large industrial facilities and strengthening its emissions regulations. The government's policy framework strongly supports renewable energy development through their Renewable Energy Target and funding bodies such as ARENA and CEFC. The first offshore wind zones also have been announced, marking the start of the development of an offshore wind industry. This effort will lead to, among other things, significant growth in renewable electricity capacity. In 2023, 35% of Australia's total electricity generation was from renewable energy sources.

At the international level, Australia has not been a strong negotiator in the last couple of years. The experts demand a significant increase in Australia's contribution to multilateral climate funds to ensure a balanced focus on mitigation and adaptation, and to align its financial commitments with its fair share based on GDP and historical emissions. Australia's climate finance has been good in terms of quality (e.g. prioritising vulnerable communities in the Pacific and consisting almost entirely of grants), though its quantity lacks.

Australia engages in international forums

The experts also note that since the current government was elected in mid-2022, there has been a significant shift in how Australia engages at COPs and other international forums, including the Pacific Islands Forum. In December 2023, the new Australian government signed the Clean Energy Transition Partnership. Notably, at COP28, Australia's Climate Change Minister, as chair of the Umbrella Group, committed the coalition for the first time to transitioning away from fossil fuels and to ensuring global emissions cuts of 43% by 2030 and 60% by 2035. And as Australia has officially bid to co-host COP31 in 2026 in partnership with the Pacific, COP31 could be a further defining moment for Australia, with global attention focused on host countries.

While the Australian government is making progress in transforming Australia's electricity system, other areas of decarbonisation are lagging. Mainly, the experts call on Australia to stop approving and signalling support for the

expansion of fossil fuel production, including through the [Future Gas Strategy](#) released in 2024.

Key Outcomes

- Australia drops two ranks in the current CCPI, to 52nd and among the low-performing countries
- Fossil fuel subsidies have declined and been redirected to other industries. However, some major fossil fuel subsidies remain.
- Key demands: stop approving and signalling support for the expansion of fossil fuel production

CCPI Experts

- Rod Campbell (The Australia Institute)
- Dr John Iser & Graeme McLeay (Doctors for the Environment Australia)
- Simon Bradshaw (Climate Council of Australia)
- Australian Conservation Foundation
- Sustainable Business Australia

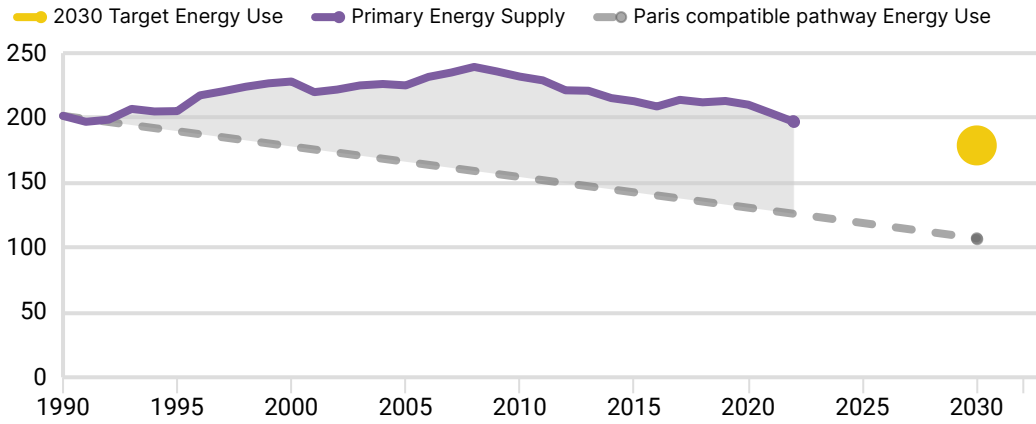
Key Indicators

Indicators	Weighting	Rating	Rank	Change
Overall	100%	Low	52	-2
GHG Emission	40%	Medium	41	
GHG per Capita - current level (including LULUCF)	10%	Very Low	59	
GHG per Capita - current trend (excluding LULUCF)	10%	High	21	
GHG per Capita - compared to a well-below-two-degrees benchmark	10%	High	20	
GHG 2030 Target - compared to a well-below-two-degrees benchmark	10%	High	13	
Renewable Energy	20%	Low	35	
Share of Renewable Energy in Energy Use (TPES) - current level (including hydro)	5%	Low	42	
Renewable Energy - current trend (excl. hydro)	5%	High	14	
Share of Renewable Energy in Energy Use (TPES) (excl. hydro) - compared to a well-below-two-degrees benchmark	5%	Very Low	37	
Renewable Energy 2030 Target (including hydro) - compared to a well-below-two-degrees benchmark	5%	Low	35	
Energy Use	20%	Very Low	57	
Energy Use (TPES) per Capita - current level	5%	Very Low	57	
Energy Use (TPES) per Capita - current trend	5%	Medium	21	
Energy Use (TPES) per Capita - compared to a well-below-two-degrees benchmark	5%	Very Low	56	
Energy Use 2030 Target - compared to a well below two-degrees-benchmark	5%	Very Low	55	
Climate Policy	20%	Low	51	
National Climate Policy	10%	Low	52	
International Climate Policy	10%	Low	43	

CCPI 2025: Target comparison

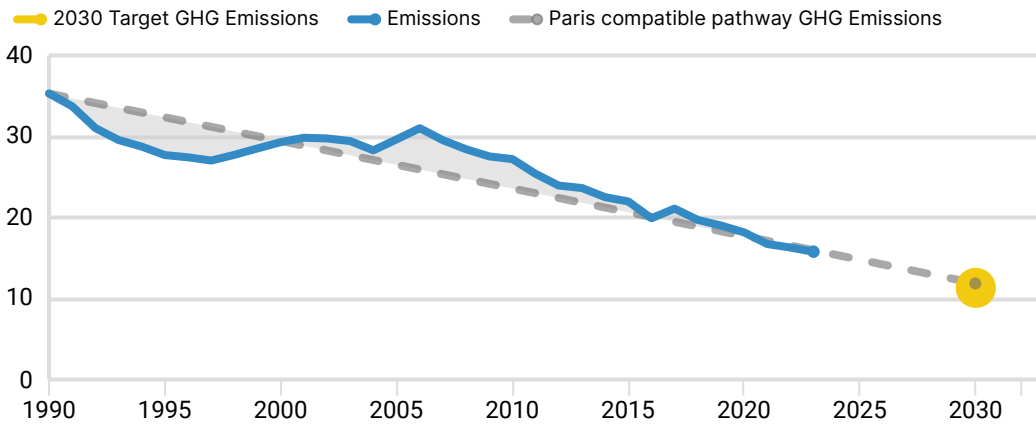
Energy Use per Capita (GJ)

Paris compatible pathway and 2030 target compared with current development



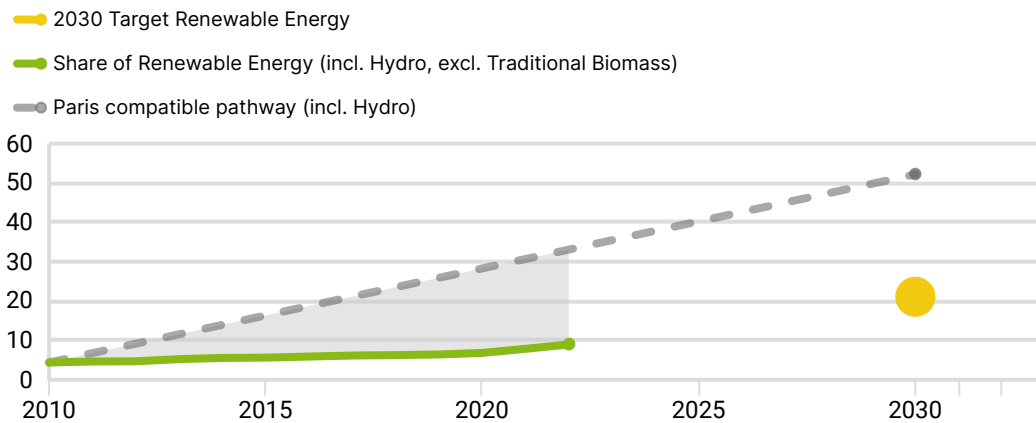
GHG emissions per capita (t CO2 eq., incl. LULUCF)

Paris compatible pathway and 2030 target compared with current development



Share of Renewable Energy (in % of TPES)

Paris compatible pathway and 2030 target compared with current development



For more information on how to read the target comparison graph please visit our website <https://ccpi.org/faqs>, where you can also find all other country texts <https://ccpi.org/countries/>.