

Climate Change Policy

NFF supports an economy-wide target of net zero emissions by 2050 if:

- There are viable economic pathways; and
- Government policy is effective, equitable, advantageous and not a disincentive.

Key Issue

A transition to a low emissions economy will require transformation across a number of complementary sectors, especially electricity and transport.

Policy adjustment and investment in research and development will be crucial to meet this task. It is critical that policies that address climate change are fully examined to minimise the risk of perverse outcomes and that deliver equitable outcomes for Australian farmers.

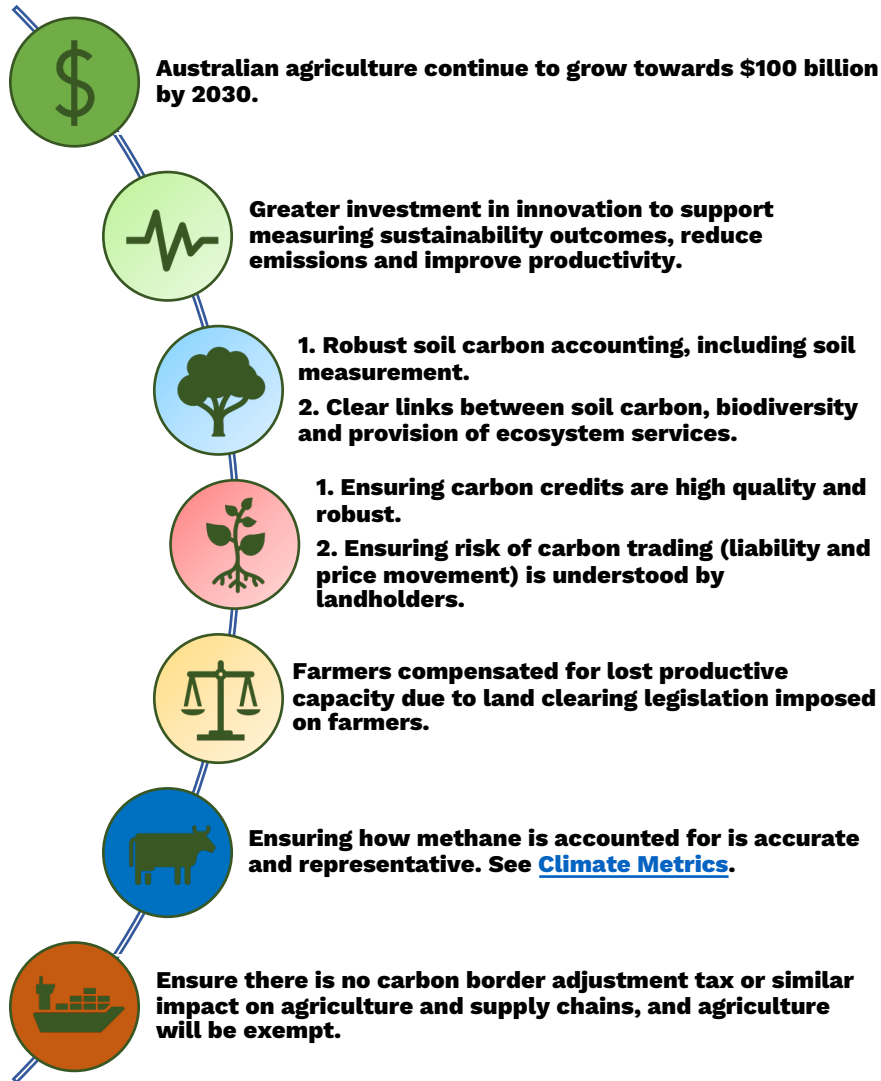
Key Definitions

CO₂-e – is the ‘carbon dioxide equivalent’, the standard unit for measuring greenhouse gas impacts. This expresses the impact of another greenhouse gas in terms of the amount of CO₂ that would be produced. See a full glossary [here](#).

Net Zero emissions – an overall balance between all greenhouse gas emissions produced and emissions removed from the atmosphere.

Carbon Neutral – Similar to net zero emissions but focuses only on CO₂.

Key Policy Outcomes



What industry's doing

Beef	Cotton	Dairy
Eggs	Forestry	Grains
Hort	Pork	Rice
Sheep	Sugar	

Policy programs and processes – NFF engagement in design / consultation

Research
Climate Initiative
CRSPI
Carbon Neutral 2030
AGMIN

Grants
Methane Emissions Reduction Livestock Program
Carbon + Biodiversity Program
National Soil Monitoring and Incentives Pilot Program

Government Initiatives
UN Food Systems Summit
National Soil Strategy
Emissions Reduction Fund + methodology reviews
Technology Investment Roadmap
Bioenergy Roadmap
Biodiversity Trading Platform

Related
Australian Agricultural Sustainability Framework
Australian Farm Biodiversity Certification Scheme
Agricultural Trade and Market Access Cooperation (ATMAC) Program