

Election 2022

Australian Federal Parliament

Assessment of Major Party Policies



*Australia
Together*

How will the major parties help the nation move toward the
Vision for Australia Together?

A plan by Australians
for a better future
2020 to 2050



Election 2022

Assessment of major political party policies

A report assessing how the policies of the major parties

– Liberal, Labor and the Greens –
will carry the nation towards or away from the

Vision for *Australia Together*

Incorporating the
**Australian
Better Futures
Commitment
Index**



This report is produced by
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About Australian Community Futures Planning

ACFP was founded in March 2020 for the purpose of encouraging greater participation by Australians in planning their own future as a nation within a 21st century democracy. It is an independent centre of excellence in national community futures planning, providing an organising framework that can enable any and all Australians to increase the chances of improving our entire quality of life – our society, our environment, our economy and our democratic governance.

Australian Community Futures Planning has no affiliation with any political party inside or outside Australia. It receives neither political party nor other funding. All output from ACFP is produced by in-kind contributions of volunteers.

ACFP's Founder is Dr Bronwyn Kelly. **Dr Kelly is the Principal** author of this Election2022 Report.

For more information on Australian Community Futures Planning visit

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Note – Disclaimer

This is a report on the capacity of the policies of Australia's major political to assist Australians to make the **Vision for Australia Together** a reality.

Australia Together is a plan developed for the Australian community by any Australian willing to participate in good faith. It is not developed by any political party or elected government.

**Australia Together has no statutory force
and binds neither governments nor participants in any way.**

Participation in the national community futures planning process for development of and reporting on **Australia Together** is entirely voluntary.

Acknowledgement

ACFP acknowledges the Traditional Owners of the lands on which we live and work across Australia and pays respect to Elders past, present and emerging.

We acknowledge that sovereignty has never been ceded.

ACFP recognises and celebrates the extraordinary contribution that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples have made through millennia to all aspects of Australian life, culture and the environment.

May all their songlines endure.

ACFP hopes that Strategies within **Australia Together** will assist First Nations to realise, in full, the aspirations of the Uluru Statement from the Heart.

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Introduction

Since March 2022 Australian Community Futures Planning has been providing research resources and tools to Australians to help them build their own plan for a better future and monitor the nation's progress against that plan.

- A starting draft of an integrated long term plan for the nation called **Australia Together** is well underway. Read the latest draft of **Australia Together** [here](#).
- A report on the nation's progress against that plan has also been produced: read **The State of Australia 2022** [here](#).



Australia Together includes a draft Vision for the nation we want to build by 2050.

The Vision for Australia Together

By 2050,

we and our children and grandchildren will be living a fulfilling life in an Australia where:

We are safe

We are reconciled with and celebrate our First Nations peoples and their cultures

Everyone is welcome to participate positively in community life

We are inspired and able to renew our physical and spiritual wellbeing

We act together as a compassionate society

Equality is valued as enriching human community, cultural harmony and social progress

Diversity is positively appreciated as a basis for a successful society

Everyone can realise their full potential in life – as individuals, members of a family and citizens – through unlimited opportunities in education and employment of choice

Vital services are fully accessible

Scarce resources are conserved and fairly shared

National wealth is fairly shared

Our economy is sustainable and supports rewarding opportunities and continuous improvements in living standards for everyone

As a nation we have the courage to take a leading place in achieving the environmental aims of a global society

Stewardship of ecology is affirmed as fundamental to planetary and human survival

Strong democracy is assured by a well informed and engaged community

We are confident our leaders will reflect thoughtfully on our views and best interests when making decisions for our future

We take pride in Australia as a responsible international citizen, active in building a safer, more peaceful and united world

These are the aspirations of our hopeful generation. We commit to this Vision for *Australia Together* so that we can pass the gifts we have inherited to our children, and they to theirs.

Read the draft [Vision for Australia Together](#) in full [here](#) or click on the picture at right.

Australian Community Futures Planning considers that even though the Vision for *Australia Together* is a draft, it nevertheless reflects the aspirations of Australians in the early 2020s for the best life they might imagine by 2050. This is because the draft Vision is based, not on what politicians may be prepared to offer for the short term in order to win office, but on the expressed aspirations of Australians for their own and their children's wellbeing and security over the longer term.

ACFP has reviewed the results of a wide array of research and community engagement programs conducted in the decade to 2020 in which Australians have been given space to express their aspirations. Their answers have been assembled to form the draft Vision for *Australia Together*.

For more information on how the draft Vision for *Australia Together* has been assembled visit <https://www.austcfp.com.au/vision-and-directions-of-australia-together>



Anyone who reads the Vision for *Australia Together*, and finds themselves wanting to live in the country and nation it describes, will find this report useful in selecting the political party most likely to help them make that Vision a reality by 2050 or sooner.

Purpose and usefulness of this report

Up until the development of the draft Vision for *Australia Together*, voters had no means of assessing whether the policies on offer from those most likely to form a government or hold the balance of power would actually lead them to a better future over the longer term. They had no yardstick to assess which combination of policies might best suit their preferred future and which party may be offering the most *effective* combination of policies – not for purposes of catering to that party's own sectional interest but for purposes of catering to the broader national long term interest.

The Vision for *Australia Together* provides that hitherto absent yardstick because it describes – in apolitical terms – our national longer term interest and our preferred directional paths to a better future for everyone. It is a valuable resource for any Australian wishing to assess whether candidates and parties seeking election to the federal parliament in 2022 (either to the House of Representatives or the Senate) will pursue policies that have the most capacity to drive the whole nation towards the better future Australians themselves (rather than politicians) have described.

The following report is provided to help Australians judge for themselves whether the major political parties contesting the 2022 Australian federal parliamentary election are proposing policies that will help the nation move towards the *Vision for Australia Together*.

In this report it is assumed that the *Vision for Australia Together* itself is not in question, inasmuch as there is substantial evidence that Australians do not wish the country to travel in directions contrary to the Vision. For instance, there is substantial evidence that Australians do not want to be unsafe, or do not want to be excluded from opportunities. The Vision is therefore reliable as a yardstick for the purpose of measuring the **direction** of progress that may be perceived in a particular policy or party platform and whether that direction is toward or away from the Vision. Comments on the Vision can be expressed at any time at <https://www.austcfp.com.au/survey-forms> and the Vision is expected to evolve over time in response to the aspirations of Australians.

Important Note: The Vision for *Australia Together* is made up of:

- 17 Vision elements about the sort of life we wish to be able to lead and the country we wish to live in by 2050, and
- 57 Direction statements of the safe routes toward that Vision, including Directions for our society, environment, economy and governance.

This report assesses the policies of the major parties against the 17 Vision elements but does not report on whether the policies also follow the 57 Direction statements within the Vision. Suffice to say that if a policy is deemed in this report to support the Vision it can also be viewed as having followed the relevant safe Directions. Conversely it should be understood that a policy deemed to be running contrary to the Vision is also likely to be unsafe as a general Direction.

Methodology and structure of the report

This report is based on an analysis of the headline policies of the major parties contesting the 2022 federal election in relation to their commitment and capacity to help a government steer the nation towards fulfilment of the *Vision for Australia Together*. The selected major parties are:

- The Liberal Party of Australia
- The Australian Labor Party
- The Greens Party

The analysis is reasonably detailed but is not intended to be fully comprehensive. It is not the job of this report to do each political party's advertising for them. ACFP has simply reviewed the published policy platforms of each major party and summarised their **headline policies** for purposes of reasonable and efficient comparison by Australian voters. See Chapter 3 for the summarised policies.

To the extent that there is selectivity at play in the policies and commitments shown in the tables in Chapter 3, ACFP has attempted to be as fair as possible to all three parties. We have attempted to ensure that wherever a party promotes a policy category (eg., health) their main policies and headline offerings will be mentioned. Because the three parties organise their platforms differently, this means that in several cases, one party may offer no corresponding policy. This will arise because of the different policy focus held by each party.

Readers concerned that a party platform has not been detailed accurately, or as fully as they may deem necessary, can themselves access full details of the platforms to better inform their decision making. Full platforms are accessible at:

Liberal Party: <https://www.liberal.org.au/our-plan>

Labor Party: <https://www.alp.org.au/policies>

Greens Party: [Greens 2022 Policy Platform | Australian Greens](#)

Why have we selected three parties?

It is an intention of this report that Australians be given easily accessible comparative summaries of the full spectrum of diverse policy approaches on offer in 2022 from the parties most likely to play the major roles of government, opposition and balance in the 47th federal parliament. Liberal, Labor and the Greens cover that spectrum. Their headline policies are summarised in the tables in Chapter 3.

Those summarised for the Liberal Party are generally inclusive of their Coalition partner, the National Party, but National Party policies have not been itemised separately due to the sparse nature of their policy statements, the fact that those statements add little if anything extra to the Liberal Party Platform, and also do not constitute a point of difference useful for voters wishing to make comparisons of the full breadth of policies on offer in the 2022 election.

The policies of other minor parties and independent candidates have likewise not been included. Voters dissatisfied with the offerings of the three major parties laid out here should explore the campaign platforms of any candidates putting themselves forward in their electorate. But because Australia has a preferential voting system, voters will nevertheless be required to cast a vote for all candidates in order of preference. As such, this report will help them determine the order of their preferences, even if one of the three major parties is not their first preference.

The policies selected for inclusion in the lists in Chapter 3 are based on what the three major parties themselves have chosen to *headline* in their platforms. The lists are not intended to be a comprehensive list of all the policies. A suggestion that a party has no headline policy for a particular matter does not necessarily mean they have no policy at all. It simply means they have not chosen to *foreground* the policy and are therefore unlikely to set that policy as a defining feature of their campaign platform for the 2022 election.

Methodology

ACFP's review of the major party policy platforms has indicated that Liberal, Labor and the Greens have chosen to contest (or in some cases be silent on) policy in approximately 37 different areas. Accordingly, ACFP has been able to build a simple methodology and structure for the report in which **the commitment of each party to move the nation towards each of the 17 elements of the Vision for *Australia Together* is assessed by selecting the policy areas that are most relevant to each individual Vision element.**

For example: In "Vision element 1 – We are safe", the most relevant policy areas are:

- **National security, defence and resilience**
- **Climate change**
- **Safety for women & LGBTIQ+**
- **First Nations**

For purposes of consistency with *Australia Together*, each of the policy areas chosen by the parties has been **colour-coded** using the same colour system used in *Australia Together*. This is simply for ease of analysis and navigation and to indicate to readers that party political decisions about diverse

policy areas are having a bearing on their commitment and capacity to make various elements of the Vision for *Australia Together* a reality.

- See [Appendix 1](#) for a consolidated list of the party platform policies that have been deemed by ACFP to be relevant to each Vision element.

No party has chosen to campaign with headline policies in all 37 areas.




- See [Appendix 2](#) for a list of the areas in which each party has chosen to offer headline policies in their platforms.

Chapter 3 groups the 37 policy areas chosen by the parties in the colour coded categories of:

- **Society**,
- **Environment**,
- **Economy**, and
- **Governance**.

The only policy areas considered and listed in Chapter 3 are those chosen by the parties themselves. This is in no way intended to suggest that the platforms are comprehensive enough to make the Vision for *Australia Together* a reality. They are not.

However, the parties' chosen headline policies can be assessed to determine if, when taken together, they will on balance move the nation towards or away from each individual element of the Vision for *Australia Together* and therefore the Vision as a whole. The results are shown using a system of arrows:

Legend of symbols used in this Report	
	Denotes the party's policies on balance are likely to move the nation toward the Vision element or the Vision as a whole.
	Denotes the party's policies on balance are likely to move the nation away from the Vision element or the Vision as a whole.
	Denotes the party's policies on balance are likely to result in no progress either way overall, eg., they cancel each other out or are variable or tenuous in effect.

No attempt is made here to quantify the extent to which any particular policy will drag Australia towards or away from the Vision. We are simply looking at the net directional movement and comparing the parties on that basis.

By looking at the potential of each of the major parties, relative to each other and on balance overall, ACFP hopes to display the relative longer term risk associated with voting for a particular party. One of the objectives here is to offer an alternative way of viewing the party platforms that indicates what Australians will be risking or trading away in terms of the longer term benefits they want in exchange for accepting the essentially shorter term policies on offer.

The methodology does not assess whether each party's promises are funded and will produce a balanced budget over the short, medium or long term. It apportions equal credibility to all parties on fiscal sustainability and affordability and assumes that they have had the benefit of costing their proposals through the Parliamentary Budget Office or the Treasury. In short, all parties have stated

that their proposals are financially sustainable and ACFP has taken all parties at their word on both policies and budget balancing.

No discount factor has been or should be applied by making assumptions about the fiscal sustainability of any party’s proposals. Should readers have concerns about the affordability of a party’s platform, they may review the party’s websites or contact the parties for more information. Otherwise, ACFP has taken the view that elections are not and should not be where budgets are balanced; they should be the occasion for thinking about what our national wealth would best be spent on, not just in the short term but for the next generation too.

Structure of the report

In structure, the report is organised as follows:

Chapter 1	Consolidated Summary of Results	Shows the aggregate results of each party’s commitment to each aspect of the Vision for <i>Australia Together</i> and their scores in the Better Futures Commitment Index.
Chapter 2	Summary of results by Vision element	Aligns the policies offered by the parties with the Vision elements and provides an assessment of whether on balance they imply a commitment to move the nation towards or away from the Vision element.
Chapter 3	Headline policies of Liberal, Labor and the Greens	Provides a summary analysis of headline policies offered by each party in the 37 areas.

The Better Futures Commitment Index

The methodology of this report – assessing whether the commitments in party platforms in 2022 align with and help Australians travel towards the Vision for *Australia Together* – has enabled ACFP to develop a **Better Futures Commitment Index**. This Index assigns an overall score for each of the major parties on their commitment to deliver the better future preferred by Australians, as described in Vision for *Australia Together*. Chapter 1 provides the results of the Index for Election 2022.



The Better Futures Commitment Index does not provide comment on any party’s actual demonstrated or prospective competence in government. It merely looks at their commitment in their 2022 election platforms to deliver the better future Australians want. Readers wishing to assess the competence in Australia’s governments over the last ten to twenty years will find an evidence-based assessment of that competence in [The State of Australia 2022](#).

Potential for bias in the results

Although, ACFP often provides reports on the potential of policy options to deliver a better future for Australia, this is the first time ACFP has produced a report directly comparing political parties. Given that this particular assessment shows up stark differences between the major parties in their commitments to our future, some readers may assume a political bias on ACFP’s part. ACFP has attempted to restrict the potential for bias by using its best endeavours to faithfully summarise the policy platforms so that they fairly show the genuine extent to which each party is committed to the future we prefer. The rest is up to the parties and voters themselves.

Chapter 1 – Consolidated Summary of Results

In the 2022 federal election all three major parties are basing their election campaigns on their commitment to deliver a better future:

Major party	Headline campaign theme
Liberal Party:	Stronger economy, stronger future
Labor Party:	A future where no-one is held back and no-one is left behind
The Greens:	The time is now to vote for a better future

While no party offers a detailed description of that future, their policy platforms offer an insight into what they think is most important in shaping that future. Out of the 37 policy areas in which parties have offered headline policies:

- the Liberal Party has offered headline policies in only 20 of the 37 policy areas;
- the Labor Party has offered headline policies in 28 of the 37 policy areas; and
- the Greens Party has offered headline policies in 34 of the 37 policy areas.

Total headline policy areas put forward by the parties	No. considered important by Liberal	No. considered important by Labor	No. considered important by Greens
Society	14	12	14
Environment	5	3	5
Economy	10	7	8
Governance	8	6	7
Total	37	28	34

This indicates that Liberal and Labor are campaigning on a narrower platform than the Greens. It also suggests that while the two biggest parties, Liberal and Labor, are proposing that they will deal with what matters most to Australians, they are narrowing their approach to making that future a reality and may be more likely than the Greens to exclude consideration of some sections of society, the environment, the economy and governance.

The Liberal Party has a particularly narrow agenda in relation to governance, having offered little if anything in the way of headline policies in the areas of corruption, election funding distortion, the ABC, media diversity, the public service, Pacific relations, youth engagement and human and other rights.

These differences in headline offerings are important in a report that is attempting to assess each party's overall commitment to the better future they are variously implying will be delivered in their platforms.

ACFP has attempted to take the breadth of policy offerings into account in designing the methodology for calculating the **Better Futures Commitment Index**. But in the main, the conclusions are based on whether the headline policies offered by each party are likely to move the nation towards the Vision for *Australia Together* or away from it. They are not based on an assessment of policies *not* offered by the parties and ACFP does not subtract or reduce scores for unstated policies, although a party does itself no favours and will not attract positive scores (green arrows →) if it fails to offer a policy.

The following table shows the 37 policy areas that the three major political parties have chosen to campaign on or not. It shows where parties were deemed by ACFP to have offered headline policies in their platforms.

Policy areas	Headline policies nominated			
	Liberal	Labor	Greens	
Society	1. Health	Yes	Yes	Yes
	2. Childcare	Yes	Yes	Yes
	3. Education	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4. Aged care	Yes	Yes	Yes
	5. Housing	Yes	Yes	Yes
	6. First Nations	No	Yes	Yes
	7. Equality for women and LGBTIQ+	No	Yes	Yes
	8. Safety for women & LGBTIQ+	Yes	Yes	Yes
	9. Disability	No	Yes	Yes
	10. Inclusion	No	Yes	Yes
	11. Disaster readiness and emergency services	Yes	Yes	Yes
	12. Veterans	Yes	Yes	Yes
	13. The Arts	No	No	Yes
	14. Elimination of poverty and inequality	No	No	Yes
Environment	15. Environment and biodiversity	Yes	Yes	Yes
	16. Climate change	Yes	Yes	Yes
	17. Water	No	Yes	Yes
	18. Waste	Yes	No	Yes
	19. Transport	No	No	Yes
Economy	20. Jobs and pay	Yes	Yes	Yes
	21. Re-booted manufacturing	Yes	Yes	Yes
	22. Power bills and renewable energy	Yes	Yes	Yes
	23. The economy	Yes	Yes	Yes
	24. Tax	Yes	Yes	Yes
	25. Public ownership and participation in the economy	No	No	Yes
	26. Small business	Yes	Yes	Yes
	27. The NBN	Yes	Yes	Yes
	28. Science and technology	No	No	Yes
29. Roads	Yes	No	No	
Governance	30. National security, defence and resilience	Yes	Yes	Yes
	31. Corruption	No	Yes	Yes
	32. Election funding distortion	No	No	Yes
	33. The ABC and media diversity	No	Yes	Yes
	34. The Public Service	No	Yes	Yes
	35. Pacific relations	No	Yes	Yes
	36. Youth engagement	No	Yes	No
	37. Human and other rights	No	No	Yes

The results show that a poorer result in the Better Futures Commitment Index is more likely to apply when a party foregrounds policies that are not clearly committed to realisation of an element of the Vision for *Australia Together*. As it turns out, the parties with the narrower agendas seem to have performed less well. It is as though they have not given themselves enough of a solid platform to demonstrate commitment to the Vision on behalf of all Australians. The narrower the platform, the less likely a political party will be to make the Vision for *Australia Together* a reality for everyone (as opposed to their own party base or sectional interest groups). This indicates that the Labor Party's commitment to no-one being held back or left behind would be more likely to be fulfilled if they broadened their agenda.

The Better Futures Commitment Index – Results

The following table shows the aggregate results for each party in terms of whether their stated policies on balance (when taken together) are likely to take Australia towards the Vision for *Australia Together* or away from it. Fuller details of the basis for these conclusions are shown in Chapter 2.

Table 1 – Summary results of each party's policies in relation to the Vision			
The draft Vision for <i>Australia Together</i> By 2050 ...	Based on their headline policies ...		
	<i>Will the Coalition move us toward the Vision?</i>	<i>Will Labor move us toward the Vision?</i>	<i>Will the Greens move us toward the Vision?</i>
We are safe	←	← / →	→
We are reconciled with and celebrate our First Nations peoples and their cultures	←	→	→
Everyone is welcome to participate positively in community life	←	← / →	→
We are inspired and able to renew our physical and spiritual wellbeing	←	← / →	→
We act together as a compassionate society	←	← / →	→
Equality is valued as enriching human community, cultural harmony and social progress	←	→	→
Diversity is positively appreciated as a basis for a successful society	←	←	→
Everyone can realise their full potential in life – as individuals, members of a family and citizens – through unlimited opportunities in education and employment of choice	←	→	→

Table 1 – Summary results of each party’s policies in relation to the Vision			
The draft Vision for <i>Australia Together</i> By 2050 ...	Based on their headline policies ...		
	<i>Will the Coalition move us toward the Vision?</i>	<i>Will Labor move us toward the Vision?</i>	<i>Will the Greens move us toward the Vision?</i>
Vital services are fully accessible			
Scarce resources are conserved and fairly shared			
National wealth is fairly shared			
Our economy is sustainable and supports rewarding opportunities and continuous improvements in living standards for everyone			
As a nation we have the courage to take a leading place in achieving the environmental aims of a global society			
Stewardship of ecology is affirmed as fundamental to planetary and human survival			
Strong democracy is assured by a well informed and engaged community			
We are confident our leaders will reflect thoughtfully on our views and best interests when making decisions for our future			
We take pride in Australia as a responsible international citizen, active in building a safer, more peaceful and united world			

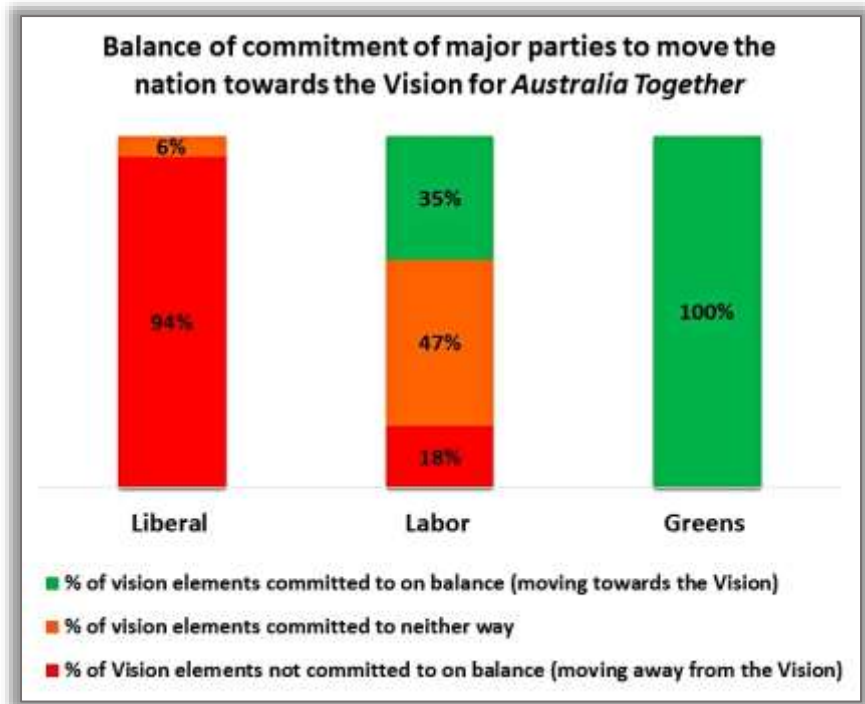
Table 2 shows the aggregate results of Table 1.

Table 2 – Better Futures Commitment Index				
Major party	No. of negative , neutral and positive results			Extent of each party’s commitment
Liberal	16	1	0	Liberal – Not at all committed
Labor	3	8	6	Labor – Partially committed
Greens	0	0	17	Greens – Fully committed

Based on the above, it is clear that:

1. The **Liberal** party is not committed to taking the nation toward the future described in the Vision for *Australia Together*.
2. The **Labor** Party is mildly committed.
3. The **Greens** are fully committed.

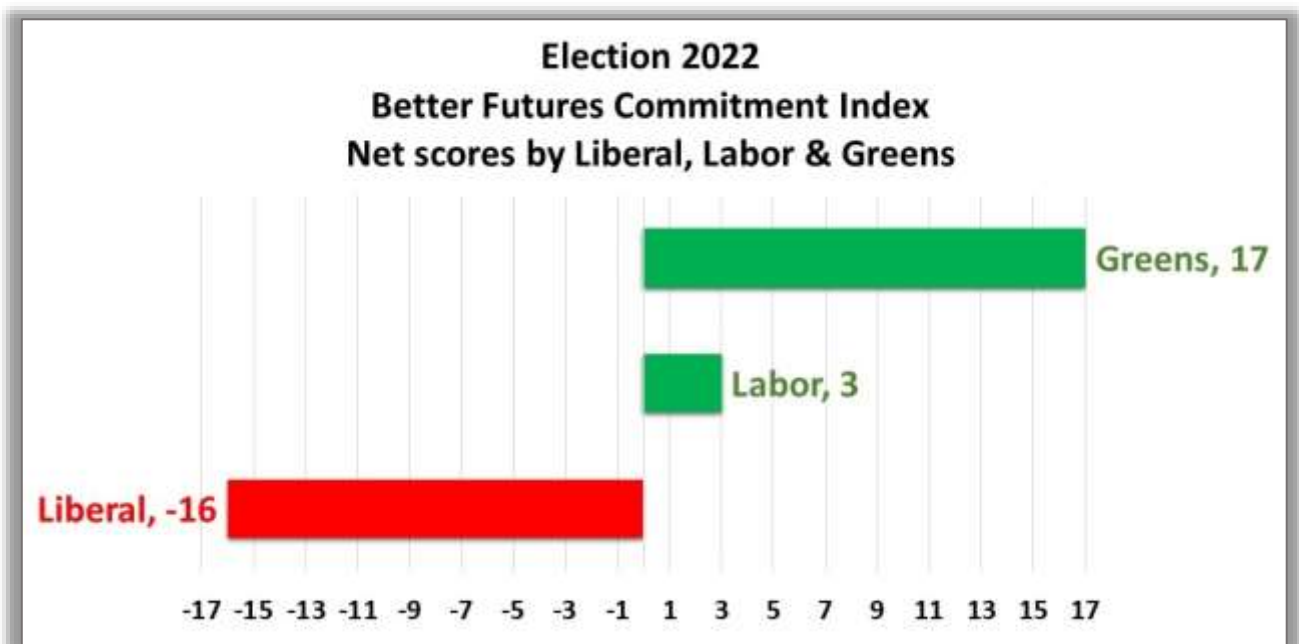
In effect, this results in the following scores in the Better Futures Commitment Index:



Better Futures Commitment Index Scores for major parties	
Greens	100
Labor	35
Liberals	-94

Put another way:

1. the **Greens** have demonstrated substantial commitment to all 17 Vision elements;
2. the **Labor** Party has demonstrated a net commitment to 3 Vision elements; and
3. the **Liberal** Party has demonstrated no commitment on 16 of the 17 Vision elements and neutral commitment on one.



Conclusion

The three major parties display a stark contrast in their levels of commitment to the better future described in the Vision for *Australia Together*.

- Labor's agenda does not appear to fulfil its stated ambition. There is substantial evidence that more Australians will be left behind under Labor's commitments than under the Greens'.
- As a stakeholder, the natural environment and the species it sustains also fare more poorly under Liberal and Labor's commitments, but of course the environment does not vote.
- Future generations are ignored almost completely by the Liberal Party, and although they don't vote either, their parents do. The Liberal Party platform is therefore a high risk platform for both the party and the nation's social, environmental and economic future. The Liberal Party's agenda for ensuring good governance is also so narrow that it is incapable of transitioning the nation back to a fair and ethical system of governance.

Australian voters will be likely to make their choice based on what matters most to them, but some of the less well-off may perceive that a trade-off is needed – a trade-off between their desire for the better future described in the Vision for *Australia Together* and their need for financial security today.

However, in setting out the details of the headline policies of each party and comparing them to each other, this report reveals that in the 2022 election, no such trade-off is necessary. We do not have to sacrifice our future on, say, an issue like climate change, for the sake of a meal on the table today. It is possible to have both because two parties are offering both, although the Greens are offering more in terms of the future than Labor, especially for workers transitioning away from fossil fuel extraction.

In terms of short-term offerings, such as tax concessions, the parties are not all that different. Each is offering roughly the same in terms of tax arrangements for wage earners (i.e., no party is proposing to raise taxes for workers).

But as far as wage rises go, only two parties, Labor and Greens, are noticeably committed to improving wage growth. The Greens are the only party proposing to raise welfare payments for the poor and unemployed. Both Labor and the Greens are supporting wage rises and full employment programs.

The Greens are offering the most in terms of access to opportunity, particularly in education; they are proposing that Australians spend their taxes on themselves, not on unsustainable businesses.

Australians are therefore lucky. In the 2022 election they have the choice of at least two parties that are not actually asking them to sacrifice their future in exchange for some small and perhaps temporary measure of improved financial security in the short term.

By contrast, the third party – Liberal – is certainly asking Australians to sacrifice their future but, oddly enough, it is not offering more in short term gains than the other two parties to make the loss of the future worthwhile. It is not offering at all in exchange for that future. In several ways it is offering less – particularly in education and welfare. Overall, it is not unfair to summarise the Liberal Party platform as long term pain for no short term gain.

The Liberal Party campaign is a very strange pitch, inasmuch as it is not attempting to buy voter support with bigger tax cuts or commitments to structural change in the economy that would lead to




wage rises. In its stated policies it is relying totally on an economic theory that as unemployment drops wages will rise. This is a tenuous approach that asks Australians to take it on faith that no more will be required. In reality, if their platform is fully examined, the Liberal Party overall is doing nothing more than offering a higher degree of short term austerity in exchange for a more insecure future. Strange pitch indeed. The nation as a whole is likely to gain nothing from the Liberal Party's narrow agenda in 2022 and it would be a perverse outcome if voters chose to trade away their future when no short term gain is on offer.

All up, it can be observed that Labor and the Greens are offering the best of both worlds – long term benefits and short term ones too, although it is evident that the Greens are offering somewhat more to taxpayers while Labor is offering somewhat more to corporate donors. It is up to voters to decide if they should be taken at their word, bearing in mind the third alternative of unnecessary and unwanted austerity in both the short and long term.

Chapter 2 – Summary of results by Vision element




Vision element 1 – We are safe

Most relevant policy areas:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National security, defence and resilience • Climate change • Safety for women & LGBTIQ+ • First Nations
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Based on their headline policies ...		
<i>Will the Coalition move us toward the Vision?</i>	<i>Will Labor move us toward the Vision?</i>	<i>Will the Greens move us toward the Vision?</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More likely to make us unsafe in climate change. • Most likely to make us unsafe in defence and resilience. • Less likely to make women safe at work and at home. • Will not make LGBTIQ+ safer. • Unlikely to make Indigenous safer. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Likely to make us slightly safer on climate change but not safe enough. • Quite likely to make us unsafe in defence. • Reasonably likely to make us safer in resilience and self-reliance. • More likely to make women safe at work and somewhat safer at home. • Unlikely to make LGBTIQ+ safer. • Somewhat likely to make Indigenous safer. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most likely to make us safer on climate change. • More likely to make us safer on defence and resilience. • More likely to make women safe at work. • Most likely to make women safer at home. • More likely to make LGBTIQ+ safer. • More likely to make Indigenous safer.
		




Vision element 2 – We are reconciled with and celebrate our First Nations peoples and their cultures

Most relevant policy areas:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First Nations
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Based on their headline policies ...		
<i>Will the Coalition move us toward the Vision?</i>	<i>Will Labor move us toward the Vision?</i>	<i>Will the Greens move us toward the Vision?</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unlikely to chart a course to reconciliation, constitutional recognition, truth telling and treaty. • Unlikely to close the gap. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More likely to chart a course to reconciliation, constitutional recognition, truth telling and treaty. • Quite likely to close the gap somewhat by a focus on health, housing and justice. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More likely to chart a course to reconciliation, constitutional recognition, truth telling and treaty. • Most likely to close the gap somewhat by a focus on health, housing and justice, heritage protection and self-determination.
		




Vision element 3 – Everyone is welcome to participate positively in community life

Most relevant policy areas:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inclusion • First Nations
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Based on their headline policies ...		
<i>Will the Coalition move us toward the Vision?</i>	<i>Will Labor move us toward the Vision?</i>	<i>Will the Greens move us toward the Vision?</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unlikely to pursue any inclusive policies. • More likely to pursue divisive policies such as forced deportations, Indigenous incarceration and religious discrimination. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More likely to reject discriminatory policies and Indigenous exclusion. • More likely to pursue inclusive policies for disadvantaged and some minority groups but is not prioritising policies for diversity and multiculturalism. • Likely to permit discrimination on religious grounds in some types of employment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most likely to tackle structural racism, division and hate speech. • Most likely to pursue inclusive policies in diversity and multiculturalism. • More likely to support cultural protection and inclusion for First Nations.
		



Vision element 4 – We are inspired and able to renew our physical and spiritual wellbeing

Most relevant policy areas:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health • Aged care • Veterans • First Nations • The Arts
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Based on their headline policies ...		
Will the <i>Coalition</i> move us toward the Vision?	Will <i>Labor</i> move us toward the Vision?	Will the <i>Greens</i> move us toward the Vision?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More likely to support improved health for the wealthy. • Likely to take a reactive, cost-inefficient approach to health and wellbeing instead of addressing the social determinants of ill-health. • Likely to boost mental health support but not prevention. • Very likely to cut funding for health to levels below need. • Quite likely to support more funding for aged care but unlikely to control misuse of it. • Unlikely to ensure wages will attract people to aged care roles. • Unlikely to service full needs for home care packages among the aged. • Unlikely to support creativity and the arts (has no headline policies). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Likely to make it easier to see a doctor and cap medical and pharmaceutical costs. • Somewhat likely to take a reactive, cost-inefficient approach to health and wellbeing instead of addressing the social determinants of ill-health. • Unlikely to prioritise mental health or drug abuse. • Quite likely to support more funding for aged care and likely to control misuse of it. • Unlikely to ensure wages will attract people to aged care roles. • Unlikely to service full needs for home care packages among the aged. • Unlikely to support creativity and the arts (has no headline policies). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most likely to widen applicability of Medicare (eg., to cover dental services and mental health). • Most likely to improve mental health support and preventative programs. • Most like to address the social determinants of ill-health. • Most likely to institute reforms to control disease and prevent or prepare for pandemics. • Most likely to offer full levels of funding necessary for aged care. • Most likely to pursue wage levels sufficient to attract people to work in aged care. • Most likely to phase out profiteering and misuse of public funds by private aged care providers. • Likely to support creativity and the arts (has practical policies for the arts sector).
		




Vision element 5 – We act together as a compassionate society

<p>Most relevant policy areas:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National security, defence and resilience • Pacific relations • Human and other rights • First Nations • Housing • Disability • Veterans • Elimination of poverty and inequality • The Economy
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Based on their headline policies ...		
<i>Will the Coalition move us toward the Vision?</i>	<i>Will Labor move us toward the Vision?</i>	<i>Will the Greens move us toward the Vision?</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unlikely to move the nation towards a more compassionate society – compassion is not a feature of the Liberal Party platform. • Proposing more welfare reforms that will entrench disadvantage such as expansion of the cashless welfare card to remote and predominantly Indigenous communities. • Unlikely to address growing poverty, hunger and homelessness. • Proposing to maintain off-shore processing and indefinite detention of refugees and deportation of those unable to prove citizenry – therefore unlikely to favour compassion. • Unlikely to deploy policies of compassion for Pacific nations suffering climate change. • Less likely to provide humanitarian aid. • More likely to increase weapons exports, affecting vulnerable civilians in some other countries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More likely to move the nation towards a compassionate society for those less well off, but not necessarily for refugees. • More likely to deliver a care economy and promote no-one being left behind. • Likely to abolish the punitive Community Development Program and get rid of the cashless debit card. • Likely to make some progress in alleviating homelessness but no headline platform on poverty. • Likely to restore the NDIS. • Unlikely to end offshore detention. • Likely to slightly increase foreign aid. • More likely than not to increase weapons exports. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Likely to expand the care arrangements for First Nations. • Most likely to address poverty and homelessness. • Most likely to fully fund the NDIS. • Most likely to end offshore detention and indefinite onshore detention. • Most likely to increase the humanitarian intake in immigration and establish a regional solution for refugees. • Most likely to boost foreign aid. • Most likely to prevent weapons exports (currently Australia exports weapons to countries that deploy them against children and unarmed civilians).
		




Vision element 6 – Equality is valued as enriching human community, cultural harmony and social progress

Most relevant policy areas:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equality for women and LGBTIQ+ • Education • Disability • Elimination of poverty and inequality • Human and other rights
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Based on their headline policies ...		
<i>Will the Coalition move us toward the Vision?</i>	<i>Will Labor move us toward the Vision?</i>	<i>Will the Greens move us toward the Vision?</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unlikely to promote equality across genders. • Unlikely to reduce the gender pay gap. • Unlikely to promote equality in educational opportunity. More likely to increase inequality of opportunity in education. • Unlikely to improve equal opportunity for the disabled. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Likely to reduce the gender pay gap. • Unlikely to prioritise equality for diverse genders. • Quite likely to promote equality in education. • Likely to improve equal opportunity for the disabled. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most likely to reduce the gender pay gap. • Most likely to prioritise equality for diverse genders. • Most likely to improve equality in education and opportunity. • Likely to appoint a Minister for Equality and an LGBTIQ+ Human Rights Commissioner. • Likely to improve equal opportunity for the disabled.
		




Vision element 7 - Diversity is positively appreciated as a basis for a successful society

Most relevant policy areas:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inclusion
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Based on their headline policies ...		
<i>Will the Coalition move us toward the Vision?</i>	<i>Will Labor move us toward the Vision?</i>	<i>Will the Greens move us toward the Vision?</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unlikely to prioritise projects for social cohesion – no headline policies on diversity. • Likely to pursue divisive policies such as religious discrimination legislation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unlikely to prioritise projects for social cohesion – no headline policies on diversity. • Likely to permit discrimination on religious grounds in some types of employment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More likely to value social cohesion and projects which reduce racism. • Likely to pursue institutional reforms for promoting cohesion in a multicultural and religiously diverse society.
		

Vision element 8 – Everyone can realise their full potential in life – as individuals, members of a family and citizens – through unlimited opportunities in education and employment of choice

Most relevant policy areas:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education • Childcare • Jobs and pay • Re-booted manufacturing • Science and technology
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Based on their headline policies ...		
<i>Will the Coalition move us toward the Vision?</i>	<i>Will Labor move us toward the Vision?</i>	<i>Will the Greens move us toward the Vision?</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Likely to cut funding for tertiary education, especially universities, and for public schools. • Unlikely to promote equality in educational opportunity. More likely to increase inequality of opportunity in education. • Unlikely to prioritise full employment at decent rates of pay. • Likely to narrow the range of employment opportunities in industries like education, essential services, and the public service. • Likely to attack unions and unionism. • More focussed on choosing the jobs people will get (eg., funding technical jobs and women in manufacturing roles) rather than letting them choose what they do best. Restricting or reducing job possibilities in other areas such as the arts, public service and policy development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Likely to increase funding and accessibility in technical and higher education. • Likely to increase funding for public schools somewhat. • Likely to focus on better pay in jobs people prefer and in essential services. • Likely to pursue development of a White Paper on Full Employment. • Likely to think of the future in industry competition, offering cleaner jobs in renewables. • Likely to diversify the industrial base of the economy, widening it to include more manufacturing and widening job choice. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most likely to open up free lifelong education for all – pre-school, school, vocational and university. • Most likely to raise pay for teachers. • Likely to wipe out student debt. • Likely to raise study assistance so students are not living below the poverty line. • Most likely to repair university budgets. • Most likely to establish cleaner jobs in renewables. • Most likely to transition fossil fuel workers to new employment of choice and compensate for lost wages. • Likely to diversify the industrial base of the economy, widening it to include more manufacturing and widening job choice. • Likely to increase support for science and technology, research and development.
		




Vision element 9 – Vital services are fully accessible

Most relevant policy areas:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health • Childcare • Aged care • Disability • Housing • Disaster readiness and emergency services • Power bills and renewable energy • The NBN • Roads • Transport
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Based on their headline policies ...		
<i>Will the Coalition move us toward the Vision?</i>	<i>Will Labor move us toward the Vision?</i>	<i>Will the Greens move us toward the Vision?</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Likely to boost supply of medical equipment (eg., MRIs) • Unlikely to reduce stress on the public health system. • Likely to continue shifting Medicare, aged care and the NDIS to greater private control or contracts. • Likely to boost mental health services. • Likely to offer some increase in childcare subsidies but does not specify a period. • Likely to improve access to aged care services somewhat. • Unlikely to improve access to housing services. • Unlikely to further expand emergency services or disaster preparedness through climate change adaptation program. • More likely to make power unaffordable due to preference for fossil fuels. • Likely to improve the NBN somewhat. • Likely to improve regional roads. • Unlikely to prioritise public transport and accessible connections. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More likely to reduce stress on the public health system. • Likely to increase access to the public health system. • Unlikely to prioritise dental, mental health and drug rehabilitation services. • Offering a higher childcare subsidy than Liberal. • Likely to improve access to aged care services somewhat. • Very likely to improve access to the NDIS. • Likely to improve access to housing services. • Likely to slightly expand emergency services. • Unlikely to prioritise disaster preparedness through a climate change adaptation program. • Likely to make power more affordable. • Likely to improve the NBN, including by keeping it in public hands. • Unlikely to prioritise roads services. • Unlikely to prioritise public transport and accessible connections. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Likely to prioritise better access to dental, mental health and drug rehabilitation services. • Likely to remove all financial barriers to childcare services. • Likely to improve access to aged care services. • Very likely to improve access to the NDIS. • Likely to improve access to housing services. • Likely to prioritise disaster readiness through climate change adaption programs and plans, flood control works and funding of the BoM and CSIRO. • Likely to improve disaster response by more funding for emergency services workers including firefighters. • Likely to make power more affordable. • Likely to improve the NBN and improve access to it for lower income households, including by ensuring it remains publicly owned. • Unlikely to prioritise roads services. • Likely to prioritise public transport and accessible connections.
		




Vision element 10 – Scarce resources are conserved and fairly shared

Most relevant policy areas:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water
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Based on their headline policies ...		
<i>Will the Coalition move us toward the Vision?</i>	<i>Will Labor move us toward the Vision?</i>	<i>Will the Greens move us toward the Vision?</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very unlikely to conserve water resources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Likely to focus on saving the Murray Darling. • Likely to reform water policy and management through a National Water Commission and National Water Grid. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Likely to focus on saving the Murray Darling.
		




Vision element 11 – National wealth is fairly shared

Most relevant policy areas:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tax • Small business • The economy • Public ownership and participation in the economy
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Based on their headline policies ...		
<i>Will the Coalition move us toward the Vision?</i>	<i>Will Labor move us toward the Vision?</i>	<i>Will the Greens move us toward the Vision?</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Likely to grant lower taxes to higher earners and small business. • Likely to insist on a tax-to-GDP cap to reduce collection of tax and slow re-distribution of tax to services Australians need – i.e., more likely to impose austerity. • Likely to support a minimum global tax of 15% for multinationals. • Very unlikely to support increased returns to Australians from greater public investment in service delivery, asset ownership and renewable energy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Likely to grant lower taxes to higher earners and small business. • Likely to support tax cuts on electric vehicles. • Likely to reduce tax evasion by multinationals but not specific as to how. • Likely to support increased returns to Australians from greater public investment in service delivery, asset ownership and renewable energy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Likely to increase tax for the very wealthy and corporations making mega profits. • Likely to help small business through grants and loans to switch to renewable energy. • Likely to increase royalties from gas extractors. • Likely to crack down on tax evasion by multinationals and offers some detail on how. • Likely to pursue a global minimum 25% corporate tax rate. • Most likely to support increased returns to Australians from public investment in services, assets and renewable energy.
		




Vision element 12 – Our economy is sustainable and supports rewarding opportunities and continuous improvements in living standards for everyone

Most relevant policy areas:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The economy • Jobs and pay • Re-booted manufacturing • Public ownership and participation in the economy
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Based on their headline policies ...		
Will the <i>Coalition</i> move us toward the Vision?	Will <i>Labor</i> move us toward the Vision?	Will the <i>Greens</i> move us toward the Vision?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Offers no definable plan for the economy, eg., for how it will be transitioned to one based on renewable energy or one capable of increasing productivity. • Unlikely to do anything different in economic management to what it has been doing since 2013 even though the economy has since declined in terms of GDP growth, cost of living, household incomes, productivity and private capital investment (this decline occurred before Covid-19). • Will not deal with the biggest threat to the economy – climate change – before it is too late. • Will severely escalate economic problems by dependence on fossil fuel exports. • Most likely to reduce living standards by attacking unions. • Likely to support a “modern manufacturing strategy” but doesn’t provide detail. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Offers an economic plan to boost productivity focusing on cheaper power, free TAFE, cheaper childcare, an NBN upgrade, and a Made in Australia program. • Likely to boost the economy with more support for the care sector. • Unlikely to deal with the biggest threat to the economy – climate change – before it is too late. • Will escalate economic and environmental sustainability problems by dependence on fossil fuel exports. • Likely to export more value-added goods manufactured in Australia with green energy. • Likely to provide loans, guarantees and equity support to businesses diversifying the economy or proving jobs in regions. • Likely to improve living standards for the least well off by supporting unions, enforcing labour laws and stopping wage theft. • Unlikely to reverse private monopolisation of parts of the economy, including mining, the media, aged care, health care, hospitals and some other essential services which would normally be natural monopolies kept in public hands. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Offers an economic plan to boost productivity including cheaper power, free TAFE and University, free childcare, an NBN upgrade, and a Made in Australia program. • Most likely to improve productivity through free lifetime education. • Likely to boost the economy with more support for the care sector. • Most likely to transition Australians safely to a new economy based on renewable energy. • Most likely to deal with climate change. • Most likely to stop fossil fuel exports and boost economy by exports of renewables. • Most likely to balance the federal budget sustainably, i.e., with less loss of services. • Most likely to boost living standards for ordinary Australians by planning economic transitions with safety nets. • Likely to improve living standards for the least well off by supporting unions, enforcing labour laws, and lifting welfare payments above the poverty line. • Likely to diversify and boost competition in the economy (reduce monopolies) by increasing public/taxpayer sector participation.
		

Vision element 13 – As a nation we have the courage to take a leading place in achieving the environmental aims of a global society

Most relevant policy areas:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate change • Environment and biodiversity • Re-booted manufacturing • The economy • Power bills and renewable energy
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Based on their headline policies ...		
<i>Will the Coalition move us toward the Vision?</i>	<i>Will Labor move us toward the Vision?</i>	<i>Will the Greens move us toward the Vision?</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Offering no effective plan to reduce emissions before global heating exceeds 1.5°C. • Likely to support increase in emissions through support of coal, gas and oil instead of renewables and electric vehicles. • Likely to maintain or increase fossil fuel subsidies. • Likely to support new fossil fuel projects, even though the IEA firmly recommends against any new projects. • Unlikely to expand electric vehicle use. • Unlikely to re-establish ethical carbon trading, more likely to continue or worsen the now discredited system. • Extremely unlikely to transition Australia to a global leadership role in mitigating climate change. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Offering an ineffective plan to reduce emissions before global heating exceeds 1.5°C. • Likely to restore the Climate Change Authority. • Unlikely to phase out fossil fuel subsidies. • Likely to support new fossil fuel projects, even though the IEA firmly recommends against any new projects. • Likely to expand electric vehicle affordability and charging network. • Likely to support local schemes for renewable energy. • Likely to expand the electricity transmission system but with more private involvement rather than public ownership. • Somewhat unlikely to prioritise ethical carbon trading. • Unlikely to transition Australia to a global leadership role in mitigating climate change. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Offering a plan much more likely to reduce emissions before global heating exceeds 1.5°C. • Will not support new fossil fuel projects. • Will redirect fossil fuel subsidies to support industries of the future. • Likely to transition the economy to 100% renewables and export of renewables before the other two parties. • More likely to expand electric vehicle, manufacture, affordability and charging. • Likely to support local schemes for renewable energy. • Likely to expand the electricity transmission system but with more public ownership and returns to taxpayers and less private involvement. • Likely to re-establish ethical carbon trading. • Likely to transition Australia to a global leadership role in mitigating climate change.
		




Vision element 14 – Stewardship of ecology is affirmed as fundamental to planetary and human survival

Most relevant policy areas:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environment and biodiversity • Climate change • Water • Waste • The economy
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Based on their headline policies ...		
Will the <i>Coalition</i> move us toward the Vision?	Will <i>Labor</i> move us toward the Vision?	Will the <i>Greens</i> move us toward the Vision?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unlikely to do enough to protect the Great Barrier Reef. • More likely to accelerate climate change impacts on the Reef and biodiversity. • Unlikely to prioritise species conservation. • Very unlikely to strengthen environment protection laws and enforce them. More likely to reduce environmental regulation. • Likely to accelerate destruction of species, their habitats, water quality and environmental flows through approvals of mining, forestry and land clearing with less regulatory requirements. • Likely to continue current waste management and recycling programs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More likely to expand funding for the Reef 2050 Plan. • Somewhat likely to accelerate climate change impacts on the Reef and biodiversity by permitting more fossil fuel projects. • Likely to expand Indigenous approaches to environmental management. • Unlikely to adopt targets and prioritise programs to prevent extinctions. • Unlikely to strengthen environment protection laws or boost enforcement of them. • Unlikely to prioritise protection of species and their habitats over mining approvals. • Likely to prioritise protection of the Murray Darling but not necessarily other vital water resources such as artesian sources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More likely to expand funding and programs to save the Great Barrier Reef. • More likely to prioritise reduction of climate change impacts on the Reef and biodiversity. • Likely to prioritise species and habitat protection. • Likely to expand income streams for farmers in land care and carbon farming. • Likely to prioritise programs to reduce fire risk in native forests. • Likely to strengthen environment protection laws and enforce them. • Likely to make industries (eg., mining and cotton) improve their environmental record to protect species, their habitats, water quality and environmental flows. • Likely to prioritise protection of the Murray Darling and other vital water resources. • Likely to support waste management and recycling programs, especially to prevent plastics in marine and riverine environments.
		

Vision element 15 – Strong democracy is assured by a well informed and engaged community

Most relevant policy areas:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Corruption • Election funding distortion • The ABC and media diversity • The Public Service • National security, defence and resilience • Human and other rights
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Based on their headline policies ...		
Will the <i>Coalition</i> move us toward the Vision?	Will <i>Labor</i> move us toward the Vision?	Will the <i>Greens</i> move us toward the Vision?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will not commit to an anti-corruption commission. • Will not commit to a binding code of conduct for parliamentarians. • Unlikely to stop electoral funding rorts or improve transparency around donations. • Unlikely to cap political donations. • Unlikely to stop pork barrelling. • No commitment to reinstate truth in advertising laws. • Unlikely to restore media diversity or break news business market concentration. • Likely to further reduce public service levels and increase contracting and consulting. • Likely to weaken democracy and close down participation by reducing the civil and political rights of Australians in favour of an increased secretive security establishment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Committed to an anti-corruption commission. • Unlikely to commit to a binding code of conduct for parliamentarians – so Labor’s anti-corruption commission may be ineffective. • Unlikely to stop electoral funding rorts or improve transparency around donations. • Unlikely to cap political donations. • Somewhat unlikely to stop pork barrelling. • No commitment to reinstate truth in advertising laws. • Unlikely to restore media diversity or break news business market concentration. • Likely to restore public service levels and reduce contracting and consulting. • Likely to weaken democracy and close down participation by not restoring the civil and political rights of Australians and not reining in the secretive security establishment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Committed to an anti-corruption commission. • Committed to a binding code of conduct for parliamentarians. • Likely to support the ANAO to monitor misuse of public funds. • Likely to reduce electoral funding rorts and improve transparency around donations. • Likely to cap political donations. • Likely to stop retiring ministers accepting jobs in their portfolio area. • Likely to stop pork barrelling. • Proposing to introduce truth in political advertising laws. • Proposing to strengthen the ABC and increase media diversity and regulation of misinformation. • Likely to restore public service levels and reduce contracting and consulting. • Likely to protect press freedom and rights of whistleblowers.
		

Vision element 16 - We are confident our leaders will reflect thoughtfully on our views and best interests when making decisions for our future

Most relevant policy areas:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth engagement • National security, defence and resilience • Climate change • Equality for women and LGBTIQ+ • First Nations
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Based on their headline policies ...		
Will the <i>Coalition</i> move us toward the Vision?	Will <i>Labor</i> move us toward the Vision?	Will the <i>Greens</i> move us toward the Vision?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not offering young Australians a process for strong and formalised engagement in government and policy making. • Not future focussed and provides no long term plan. • Likely to work against the best interests of future generations in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ← climate policy, ← equality, ← standards of living, ← peace, ← Indigenous recognition and disadvantage, and ← economic participation of women. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Offering young Australians a process for strong and formalised engagement in government and policy making. • Speaks of a better future but offers no long term plan. • Likely to work against the best interests of future generations in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ← climate policy, and ← peace. • Likely to work in the best interests of Australians in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → equality, → standards of living, → Indigenous recognition and disadvantage, and → economic participation of women. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not offering young Australians a process for strong and formalised engagement in government and policy making. • Most likely to work in the best interests of future generations in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → climate policy, → equality, → standards of living, → peace, → Indigenous recognition and disadvantage, and → economic participation of women.
←	← / →	→

Vision element 17 – We take pride in Australia as a responsible international citizen, active in building a safer, more peaceful and united world

Most relevant policy areas:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National security, defence and resilience • Human and other rights • Climate change
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Based on their headline policies ...		
<i>Will the Coalition move us toward the Vision?</i>	<i>Will Labor move us toward the Vision?</i>	<i>Will the Greens move us toward the Vision?</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Likely to prioritise arms escalation over diplomacy in international relations. • No headline policies on human rights – therefore unlikely to use diplomatic relationships to advocate for human rights around the world. • Will not take cooperative action on climate change. • Will not develop an independent defence capability – will stick with the current US alliance and thereby reduce Australia’s sovereignty in defence decisions. • Unlikely to legislate to ensure war powers are held by the parliament not the prime minister. • Likely to increase spending on defence and – based on performance to date – waste that money. • Likely to increase foreign military bases in Australia. • Very unlikely to sign nuclear weapons ban treaties. • More likely to reduce foreign aid. • Will not prevent export of weapons. • Likely to make Australia adopt or provide the means of deploying nuclear weapons. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Likely to prioritise arms escalation but will be more active in diplomacy in international relations. • No headline policies on human rights – unlikely to use diplomatic relationships to advocate for human rights around the world. • Unlikely to cooperate much with other nations by reducing emissions to zero before heating increases by more than 1.5°C. Insufficient commitments on emissions reduction. • Unlikely to develop an independent defence capability – likely to stick with the current US alliance and thereby reduce Australia’s sovereignty in defence decisions. • Unlikely to legislate to ensure war powers are held by the parliament not the prime minister. • Likely to increase spending on defence but improve value for money. • Likely to increase foreign military bases in Australia. • Unlikely to sign nuclear weapons ban treaties. • Likely to increase foreign aid. • Unlikely to prevent export of weapons. • Likely to make Australia adopt or provide the means of deploying nuclear weapons. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Likely to advocate against arms escalation and to favour stronger diplomacy in international relations. • Will adopt a human-rights centred approach to foreign policy. • Will use diplomatic relationships to advocate for human rights around the world. • Likely to attempt to renegotiate the US alliance to secure a new relationship focused on making Australia a better global citizen and retaining sovereignty in defence decisions. • Likely to legislate to ensure war powers are held by the parliament not the prime minister. • Likely to reduce spending on defence and improve value for money in defence procurement. • Likely to close foreign military bases in Australia. • Likely to sign nuclear weapons ban treaties. • Likely to increase foreign and humanitarian aid. • Likely to prevent export of weapons. • Likely to prevent Australia becoming nuclear armed.
		

Chapter 3 – Headline policies of Liberal, Labor and the Greens

The following tables summarise the headline policy commitments of the three major parties, Liberal, Labor and The Greens.

Those summarised for the Liberal Party are generally inclusive of their Coalition partner, the National Party, but National Party policies have not been itemised separately due to the sparse nature of their policy statements, the fact that those statements add little if anything extra to the Liberal Party Platform and also do not constitute a point of difference useful for voters wishing to make comparisons of the full breadth of policies on offer in the 2022 election.

The policies of other minor parties and independent candidates have likewise not been included. Voters dissatisfied with the offerings of the three major parties laid out here should explore the campaign platforms of any candidates putting themselves forward in their electorate.

The policies selected for inclusion in the list are based on what the parties themselves have chosen to **headline** in their platforms. **The list is not intended to be a comprehensive list of all the policies.** A suggestion that a party has no headline policy for a particular matter does not necessarily mean they have no policy at all. It simply means they have not chosen to foreground the policy and are therefore unlikely to set that policy as a defining feature of their campaign platform for the 2022 election.

The tables are current in relation to policies announced as at 8 May 2022. Announcements made after that date are not taken into account in this analysis.

Society

1. Health

Liberal	Labor	Greens
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 50 new MRI machines • Assisting those who can afford private health insurance. • No headline proposal to address the social determinants of ill health. • Boosting mental health support with \$6.8 billion in 2022-23, including funding for critical front line services and suicide prevention. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus is on making it easier to see a doctor. • 50 new urgent care clinics. • Capping the cost of medicines. • Support services for nurses. • Regional telehealth. • No headline proposal to address the social determinants of ill health. • No headline policy for mental health. • No headline policy for drug abuse. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposing Medicare-funded free dental care to all. • Proposing \$4.8 billion to ensure mental healthcare is fully covered under Medicare by providing unlimited sessions with a psychologist or psychiatrist with no out of pocket fees. • Will advocate for the development of specialised, ongoing mental health training for medical students and GPs. • Will invest \$2.5 billion to implement a national rollout of the Individual Placement and Support program to help young people impacted by poor mental health find stable work. • Proposes policies to address the social determinants of ill health including economic and social security. • Proposes to treat drug use as a health issue, not a criminal one. • Also proposing to legalise, tax and regulate cannabis and fund pill testing at festivals, fully fund opioid substitution treatments and double Commonwealth Alcohol and Other Drug Treatment funding to \$900 million. • Proposing a National Centre for Disease Control with \$246 million of funding to lead to a “unified, apolitical health approach” across the entire country and ensure we can deal with the threat of new emerging diseases and pandemics.

2. Childcare

Liberal	Labor	Greens
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Offering a smaller childcare subsidy than Labor. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Offering a larger childcare subsidy than Liberal. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen early learning for First Nations children through support for First Nations community-controlled services. Boost women's capacity to engage in paid work, and relieve financial pressure on parents, guardians and caregivers. Proposing to phase out for-profit early learning and ensure every child has access to a high-quality government-provided or not-for-profit service.

3. Education

Liberal	Labor	Greens
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> States that the federal budget for universities in 2002 is \$20 billion when the budget papers actually say \$10.6 billion. (This should be regarded as a campaign lie.) Increases funding for private schools not public schools. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposing fee free TAFE. 20,000 extra places in universities (not fee free). Slight increases in funding for public schools but no mention of any commitment to adjust the unfairness in federal funding of the system which now heavily favours private schools. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposing to fully fund unlimited free TAFE and university for everyone. Proposing \$19bn over four years to ensure early childhood education and care is free and accessible for everyone. Proposing to extend universal access to early childhood education for all 3 and 4 year olds to 24 hours a week. Proposing to wipe out student debt. Ensure our unis, TAFEs and schools are accessible and sustainable through a \$5 billion Green Education Infrastructure Fund. Free public schools that meet everyone's needs. Proposing to raise the rate of Youth Allowance, Austudy and Abstudy to \$88 a day. Reversing the Liberals' cuts and boosting university funding by 10%. Boosting block grant funding for universities by \$5.5 billion.

4. Aged care

Liberal	Labor	Greens
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extra but still inadequate funding for aged care. • Provides more funding to the private aged care sector but without improving accountability or service levels. • Fails to support a wage rise for aged care workers. • Proposing to increase access to a home care package by 42,000 places to 275,000 places by 2023. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting pay rises for care workers, nurses 24/7 in aged care homes, and more accountability for funds provided by taxpayers. • Stopping rorting of home care fees by private providers. • No headline policy to improve access to home care packages. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposing \$6 billion per year to increase hours of care from 2 hours and 50 minutes to 4 hours 18 minutes per resident per day, introduce staff to resident ratios, increase wages and improve conditions and training. • Phasing out for-profit providers. • Guaranteeing a human rights based approach to aged care and physical and chemical restraints. • Investing \$260 million to keep the home care package waiting list clear.

5. Housing

Liberal	Labor	Greens
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Offering low deposit guarantees for home ownership. • Some ongoing commitments to rental assistance and affordable housing. • No policies to control house prices or rent rises. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposing “Help to Buy” – equity sharing in home ownership for first home buyers on relatively low incomes. • Proposing a National Housing Supply and Affordability Council. • Proposing \$10 billion Housing Australia Future Fund which will build 30,000 new social and affordable housing properties in its first five years, and create thousands of jobs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposing to build a million new, affordable, accessible and sustainable new homes over 20 years. • Proposing to phase out negative gearing on second, third, fourth etc. investment property (not the first investment property).

6. First Nations

Liberal	Labor	Greens
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No headline policies on constitutional recognition, truth or treaty. Focussing instead on policies in the Northern Territory to send even more Aboriginals to jail. No headline commitments on closing the gap. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Committed to fully implementing the calls for constitutional recognition, truth telling and treaty in the Uluru Statement from the Heart. Supporting a referendum to constitutionally enshrine a Voice to Parliament and a Makarrata Commission. Focus on health, housing and justice (to reduce incarceration) in closing the gap. Proposing to scrap the failed Community Development Program and abolish the discriminatory cashless debit card. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supporting a Truth and Justice Commission. Focus on health and justice in closing the gap. Proposing new laws to protect First Nations cultural heritage, knowledge and intellectual property. Supporting a compensation program for the stolen generations. Proposing \$371m to self-determined, community-led First Nations health services to increase their capacity to care for community and \$1.07b to build First Nations owned healing places.

7. Equality for women and LGBTIQ+

Liberal	Labor	Greens
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No headline policies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposals to close the gender pay gap, eg., making closure of the gap an objective of the Fair Work Act. No headline policies for LGBTIQ+. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposing to close the gender pay gap by guaranteeing annual award wage increases of CPI + 0.5% in women-dominated industries, including education, nursing, cleaning and childcare. Fund \$15 million a year in gender-affirming healthcare - including ensuring trans and gender diverse people have access to surgical procedures, prescribed hormones, products and services to affirm their gender.

8. Safety for women and LGBTIQ+

Liberal	Labor	Greens
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementing Respect@WorkPlan to end violence against women. • No headline policy on an enforceable Code of Conduct for all politicians and senior staff in parliament house Canberra. • \$1.3 billion to respond to violence against women and their children (period covered is not stated). • No headline policies for LGBTIQ+ safety. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposing to implement all recommendations of Respect@Work including a positive duty on employers to make their workplace safe. • No headline policy on an enforceable Code of Conduct for all politicians and senior staff in parliament house Canberra. • Proposing 20,000 social housing properties – 4,000 of which (costed at \$1.6 billion) will be allocated for women and children fleeing domestic and family violence and older women on low incomes who are at risk of homelessness. • \$100 million will be allocated for crisis and transitional housing options. • Proposing to fund 500 community workers to help women fleeing domestic violence. • No headline policies for LGBTIQ+ safety. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposing to implement all recommendations of Respect@Work including a positive duty on employers to make their workplace safe. • Has a women’s health policy. • \$12 billion to support the National Plan to End Violence Against Women and Children and a standalone National Plan for First Nations Women’s Safety. • Making schools safer – by removing exemptions from anti-discrimination laws, funding inclusion training for teachers, scrapping \$61m funding for school chaplains, and investing it to support students through counsellors and anti-bullying initiatives. • Make parliament safe for women by implementing all 28 recommendations of the Australian Human Rights Commission’s Set the Standard Report. • Mandate that all MPs undertake regular, comprehensive anti-bullying and harassment training. • Introduce an enforceable Code of Conduct for all politicians and senior staff.

9. Disability

Liberal	Labor	Greens
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No headline policies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposing to stop the Morrison government cuts to eligibility for NDIS plans. Reviewing NDIS pricing and the current appeals process. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposing to fully resource the NDIS so it meets the needs of disabled people, their families and carers. \$3 billion Accessible Infrastructure Fund. 20% quota for full disabled employee representation in the Australian Public Service by 2030. \$30 million increase in Commonwealth funding for disability advocacy organisations over four years.

10. Inclusion

Liberal	Labor	Greens
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No headline policies. Focus is on who they can deport or jail rather than who they can include (eg., focuses on reducing crime in Alice Springs). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotes equal opportunity for women, Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islanders and the disabled. States that “all Australians should be able to go about their lives free from discrimination”. No headline policies for LGBTIQ+, diverse cultures or migrants. Some reference to protecting people of faith and their ability to discriminate in employment (eg., of teachers). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> \$40 million in grants to community organisations and local governments to deliver programs that tackle structural racism, create awareness and empower communities to prevent racism. \$5 million for national anti-racism campaigning and \$5 million to staff and deliver the strategy at the AHRC. Proposing to add hate speech to the criminal code of conduct and a national database for tracking hate crimes. Proactively remove online racism and hate speech and hold social media companies accountable for the hate that is allowed to fester on their platforms. Proposing a Federal Multicultural Commission to create a framework for multiculturalism and guiding principles for Australian society to embrace and appreciate cultural and religious diversity.

11. Disaster readiness and emergency services

Liberal	Labor	Greens
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No proposals beyond existing arrangements. • Maintains a National Recovery and Resilience Agency but this is limited in scope. • No focus on climate change adaptation. • Generally proposes to cover private insurers for losses in disasters rather prevent the disasters themselves. • No headline policies to improve self-sufficiency by domestic production/stockpiling of essential items (eg., fuels, vaccines, PPE, firefighting equipment, medical supplies, emergency housing, etc.). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposing an extra \$200 million per year on disaster prevention and resilience – obviously inadequate. • No focus on climate change adaptation. • Generally proposes to respond to disasters rather than prevent them. • No headline policies to improve self-sufficiency by domestic production/stockpiling of essential items (eg., fuels, vaccines, PPE, firefighting equipment, medical supplies, emergency housing, etc.). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant focus on disaster readiness through climate change adaptation. • Proposing to legislate to make fossil fuel companies pay to clean up their mess, and reinvest those funds in our infrastructure - from floodproofing stormwater drains, to improving the capacity of our transport systems to handle heat waves. • Proposing to funding for emergency services like firefighters. • Better funding the Bureau of Meteorology and CSIRO.

12. Veterans

Liberal	Labor	Greens
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No particular headline commitment beyond existing policies. • Supporting a royal commission into veterans' suicides. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposing to cut waiting times for veterans' compensation claims, increase the TPI pension and other support for housing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No headline policy beyond support for a royal commission into veterans' suicides.

13. The Arts

Liberal	Labor	Greens
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No headline policy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No headline policy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishing a \$1 billion Live Performance Fund to inject money into Australia’s festival, music and live performance sector. Supporting the recovery of the arts industry with additional Covid recovery funding and pandemic insurance for live events. Growing Australia's local screen industry with a \$1 billion 'Australian Stories Fund'. Regulating global streaming giants and require services to invest 20% of money earned from Australian subscribers to be spent on Australian content. Establishing multi-disciplinary Creativity Commission with \$10 million a year fund. Investing in arts education with the establishment of a new arts school.

14. Elimination of poverty and inequality

Liberal	Labor	Greens
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No headline proposals. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No headline proposals. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposing to raise Youth Allowance, Austudy and Abstudy to \$88 a day. Proposing a Liveable Income Guarantee, raising all income support payments above the poverty line to \$88 a day, including JobSeeker, the aged pension and many more.

Environment

15. Environment and biodiversity

Liberal	Labor	Greens
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ineffective plan to protect the Great Barrier Reef. • Ineffective biodiversity conservation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposing more funding for the Reef 2050 Plan for Great Barrier Reef and to terminate the funding agreement with the Great Barrier Reef Foundation, reallocating it to other reef projects. • Proposing more Indigenous rangers and protection for inland waterways. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Setting a target of Zero extinction by 2030. • Proposing to invest \$24.4 billion over the next decade, including by restoring wildlife habitat, planting 2 billion trees by 2030 and re-establishing green space in our cities, regions and suburbs. • Proposing a new income stream for farmers in land care and carbon farming. • Ending native forest logging to help reduce fire risk, and transition workers into sustainable plantation forestry. • Save the Great Barrier Reef with grants to improve farming practises to stop runoff, stopping damaging maritime projects, and banning offshore dumping to protect our oceans. • Strengthening Environment Protection Laws and creating an independent Watchdog to enforce them.

16. Climate change

Liberal	Labor	Greens
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Totally ineffective plan to reduce emissions. Will instead increase emissions through support of coal, gas and oil instead of renewables and electric vehicles. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ineffective plan to reduce emissions before heating exceeds 1.5°C. Proposing to restore the role of the Climate Change Authority and introduce new annual Parliamentary reporting by the Minister. Supporting new fossil fuel projects. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposing net zero by 2035, making the Greens the only party aiming to cease emissions before temperature rises will exceed 1.5°C. Proposing to phase out coal, oil and gas. Proposing that plans for the proposed Kurri Kurri gas plant will be scrapped. Proposing solar panels on schools and locally owned community renewables. Proposing to stop fossil fuel subsidies to free up \$98.4 billion over the decade to redirect to jobs and industries of the future. Supporting a UNFCCC COP in Australia. Will ensure Australia becomes a signatory to the Global Methane Pledge and the Fossil Fuel Non-Proliferation Treaty. Will restore the integrity of ACCUs.

17. Water

Liberal	Labor	Greens
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No mention of water protection in resources policies. Policies instead supporting growth of exports in minerals and fossil fuels (export activities which threaten water resources like the artesian basins). Will wind back environmental regulation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposing a National Water Commission and National Water Grid investment policy to bring essential town water supplies in regional and remote communities within the scope of federal funding, in addition to funding agricultural projects. Also proposing a five-point plan to safeguard the Murray Darling. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Save the Murray Darling from corporate greed through water recovery targets and water buybacks.

18. Waste

Liberal	Labor	Greens
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Already has a \$250 million Recycling Modernisation Fund driving transformation of the waste and recycling sector. Doesn't appear to be offering more. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No headline policy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposing \$1bn for a nationwide compostable processing scheme supporting local councils to build industrial compostable facilities, • Proposing to invest \$500 million over five years into infrastructure and programs to reboot recycling and \$50 million in waste avoidance and reduction research. • Tackle plastic waste by phasing out key single use plastics and a national approach to container deposit schemes to encourage reuse

19. Transport

Liberal	Labor	Greens
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No headline policies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No headline policies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposing an extra \$25 billion into rail and bus services and \$500 million per year into making cycling and walking safe and accessible connections. • Proposing to build high speed rail from Melbourne to Brisbane. • Invest in getting freight onto rail and cleaning up truck fleets so we can further reduce air pollution.

Economy

20. Jobs and pay

Liberal	Labor	Greens
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus is on creating jobs in mining. • Proposes to create 1.3 million new jobs but provides no modelling. • Focusses on attacking Union power (and therefore wage increases). • No proposal for full employment or more secure full time jobs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus is on job security and raising wages. • Establishing Jobs and Skills Australia. • Making wage theft illegal. • Proposed White Paper on Full Employment. • Proposing 1.2 million tech-related jobs by 2030 backed by fee-free TAFE. • Proposing a plan for renewable energy that will create 604,000 jobs. Financial modelling by RepuTex. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposing an economic shift to renewables to create 805,000 jobs and leave the federal budget \$51.9 billion better off over the decade. Financial modelling provided by the Parliamentary Budget Office. • A job-for-job guarantee for coal workers affected by economic transition away from fossil fuels - includes a wage subsidy of up to half the workers' former wage for up to 10 years. • Proposing a national commission and five regional development authorities to drive new jobs and investment in coal communities. • Proposing reforms to ensure workers are paid, and treated, equally for the same kind of work and protect the rights of workers and unions. • Focussing on reforms to create more secure jobs, give workers more bargaining power to increase wages, and stop migration laws and free trade deals undercutting local labour laws. • Committed to stopping government attacks on working people and their unions. • Proposing an independent workplace commission to enforce labour laws. • Proposing a minimum living wage at 60% of the median wage so no one earns below the poverty line.

21. Re-booted manufacturing

Liberal	Labor	Greens
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposing \$2.5 billion (over what period – not stated) for a “Modern Manufacturing Strategy” (no other apparent details). Proposing to attract women to manufacturing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposing a “Made in Australia” program. \$15 billion Reconstruction Fund will provide loans, guarantees and equity to support projects that create secure well-paid jobs, drive regional development, and invest in our national sovereign capability, broadening and diversifying Australia’s economy. More trains, trams and ferries built here. Defence manufacturing jobs located in Australia. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposing a green manufacturing renaissance = \$15 billion “Made in Australia” Bank and manufacturing fund to transform existing industries such as steel, aluminium and other minerals. Also 1.2b to manufacturers of electric vehicles and electric vehicle components in Australia, building the Australian EV manufacturing industry

22. Power bills and renewable energy

Liberal	Labor	Greens
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Generally favours a technology led approach focussed on gas which will only get more expensive and Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) which doesn’t work. Little mention of new transmission or upgrades – largely unspecified in \$s and projects. No headline policies on electric vehicles or charging stations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposing new and upgraded electricity transmission – “Rewiring Australia”. National Electric Vehicle Strategy. Roll out of 85 “solar banks” around Australia to ensure more households can benefit from rooftop solar. Install 400 community batteries across the country. Proposals for expansion of renewable power will cut power bills for families and businesses by \$275 a year for homes by 2025, compared to today. Financial modelling by RepuTex. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rewiring proposals similar to Labor. Significant electric vehicle strategy making cars cheaper and accelerating charging networks. Offering grants and loans to houses and small businesses off gas and onto low cost electricity. Proposing a non-profit publicly owned retailer to push down power bills and increase take-up of green energy. Proposing 100% renewable energy by 2030.

23. The economy

Liberal	Labor	Greens
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Actually doesn't offer a plan for the economy. Doesn't mention how transition to a resilient stable economy will be achieved as the carbon based economy declines. • Relies on statements that "a strong economy will deliver more jobs" but does not say how that stronger economy will be achieved. • Treats small business as the "engine room" of the economy (same as Labor) when in reality the government sector is the engine room of the economy. • No plans to move away from exports of fossil fuels. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposes to boost the economy with more support for childcare, education, renewable energy, manufacturing, the care sector and an upgrade of the NBN. • No mention made of the need to reach net zero emissions before global temperature rises exceed 1.5°C and no mention made of the need to sustain the environment to achieve a sustainable economy. • In short, Labor's headline economic plan makes almost no mention of how they propose to deal with the biggest threat to the economy – climate change and species destruction. • In exports – No plans to move away from exports of fossil fuels. • Plans to export value-added goods manufactured in Australia. • Proposing to bring back the manufacturing sector. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In exports – Shifting coal and gas exports to 700% renewable energy exports. • Proposing a green economy and increased public ownership and operation of essential services rather than one relying on small and large business in the private sector. • Proposing to bring back the manufacturing sector. • Greens economic proposals are spread across other tables in this report including Education, Housing, Climate Change, Tax and Science and Technology.

24. Tax

Liberal	Labor	Greens
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposes lower taxes for higher earners and small business. Favours the tax to GDP cap without mentioning how that constrains spending on services. Proposes to implement a minimum global tax of 15% and redirect some of the taxes that large multinationals pay to countries where their products or services are sold and extend the ATO Tax Avoidance Taskforce by two years, which is expected to raise a further \$2.1 billion in tax from multinationals, large groups and trusts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promises to deliver the Stage 3 tax cuts – meaning people on \$45,000 will now pay the same rate of tax as those on \$120,000. That’s a regressive tax cut which favours high income earners more than low income earners. Proposing to cut tax on electric vehicles. Proposing to reduce tax evasion by multinationals but no specific statement on how. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposing to increase royalties from gas extractors. 6% wealth tax on billionaires. 40% tycoon tax on big corporations’ mega profits. Proposing to crack down on tax evasion by multinationals by stopping the artificial shifting of debt to Australia to increase tax deductions and stopping tax deductions for royalties paid to other arms of the same company. Establish a public register of beneficial owners to see who really owns what. Publish basic information on the tax paid by companies earning over \$50 million. Require the ATO to publish the details of the settlement of tax disputes with companies. Back a global push for a minimum corporate tax rate of 25% Proposes that these measures will raise \$4.5 billion over the decade.

25. Public ownership and participation in the economy

Liberal	Labor	Greens
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No headline proposal to increase public participation in the economy. More likely to decrease it. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No headline proposal to increase public participation in the economy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposing to restore public control over essential services. Proposing large-scale public investment in renewable energy and storage and a publicly owned non-profit power retailer, to push power prices down and end price gouging by the big energy companies Proposing to stop taxpayers’ money being used to subsidise private health insurers and reinvesting savings from abolition of the private health insurance rebate back into the public health system. Proposing to stop the creeping privatisation of schools, hospitals and aged care.

26. Small business

Liberal	Labor	Greens
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposes tax breaks and subsidies for small business (eg., apprentice subsidies). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposes a range of small policy changes to support small business including reducing red tape and competition advantages that are often exploited by big business. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Offering grants and loans to small businesses off gas and onto low cost electricity. No other headline policies for small business.

27. The NBN

Liberal	Labor	Greens
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promising to repair the NBN. Around 75% of homes and businesses on the fixed-line network will have access to ultra-fast broadband speeds of up to 1 Gigabit per second (Gbps) by 2023 following a \$4.5 billion upgrade to the NBN. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expanding full-fibre NBN access to 1.5 million premises. 90% of Australians — over 10 million premises — will have access to world-class gigabit speeds by 2025. Providing up to 660,000 additional homes and business in our regions with access to optical fibre. Labor will also keep the NBN in public hands. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposing to fix the NBN by 2025 with the best fibre and 5G wireless technologies and ensure the NBN remains publicly owned. Offering free broadband internet access for one million households with a healthcare card, including carers, students, low-income families and the unemployed.

28. Science and technology

Liberal	Labor	Greens
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No apparent headline policy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No apparent headline policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposing a \$17.8 billion investment in the sector over the decade, investing \$5.5 billion in universities, and providing \$1.3 billion to CSIRO and other public research agencies. Establishing a Parliamentary Office of Science and Technology to provide independent, scientific advice to Parliament.

29. Roads

Liberal	Labor	Greens
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Coalition proposal - \$33 billion over the next four years to make our roads safer with emphasis on regional roads. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No headline policy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No headline policy.

Governance

30. National security, defence and resilience

Liberal	Labor	Greens
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposing to spend >2% of GDP on defence. • Committed to AUKUS, therefore stepping toward nuclear confrontation. • Supports boosting security agencies. • Supports deporting criminals. • Supports boat turnbacks. • Supports offshore indefinite detention. • No mention of climate change as a national security risk. • No headline policies to improve self-sufficiency by domestic production/stockpiling of essential items or fuels. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposing heavier spending on defence. • Committed to AUKUS, therefore stepping toward nuclear confrontation. • Supporting a renewal of foreign affairs capacity and a “Defence Force Posture Review”. • Proposing an “Urgent Climate Risk Assessment of the implications of climate change for national security. • Committed to developing a Defence Industry Development Plan to sustain defence supply chains. • Proposing small increase in foreign aid for development projects. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposing to renegotiate the US alliance to secure a new relationship focused on making us a better global citizen. • Pass War Powers legislation to ensure governments can’t send us to war without parliamentary approval. • Close all military bases that foreign militaries have set up in this country. • Sign and ratify the Nuclear Weapons Ban Treaty. • Ban the development and use of Lethal Autonomous Weapons in line with the international campaign ‘Stop Killer Robots’. • Reduce military spending to 1.5% of GDP by buying fewer guns and tanks, and ensuring that we have a light, readily deployable and highly mobile force that meets the needs of our place in the world. • Will increase oversight of defence procurement by establishing a Parliamentary Defence Office to provide independent advice to Members of Parliament. • Invest \$250 million over the next two years into Covid-19 vaccine research and ensure we can produce enough of our own vaccines onshore for everyone by building and operating a publicly-owned mRNA vaccine production facility. • Use a boosted foreign aid budget to invest in COVAX to support global equitable vaccine access. • Increase the foreign aid budget to 0.7% of GNI by 2030. • Immediately abolish the Defence Export Facility. • Introduce legislation that prohibits us from exporting weapons.

31. Corruption

Liberal	Labor	Greens
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No headline policies. Not proposing an anti-corruption commission. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposing a federal anti-corruption commission with teeth. Not proposing a binding code of conduct for parliamentarians. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposing strong federal anti-corruption commission with teeth. Lift parliamentary standards with an enforceable Code of Conduct. Proposing to fund the Australian National Audit Office to audit all government programs and stop the roting of public funds. Proposing to stop Ministers taking jobs in industries they used to regulate within 5 years of leaving parliament

32. Election funding distortion

Liberal	Labor	Greens
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No headline proposal. Not proposing to cap donations. Continuing to rely on corporate, mining and fossil fuel money. No commitment to end pork barrelling. No commitment to reinstate truth in advertising laws. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No headline proposal. Not proposing to cap donations. Continuing to rely on corporate, mining and fossil fuel money. No specific commitment to end pork barrelling. No commitment to reinstate truth in advertising laws. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will ban all donations from coal and gas corporations, and cap all other donations to \$1,000 per year. Proposing to end grants being co-opted by politicians for pork barrelling and also ensure the community is at the centre of project planning by requiring major projects over \$100 million to have an independent evaluation and community consultation. Proposing to introduce truth in political advertising laws, and ensure public money is not being used to promote political party interests.

33. The ABC and media diversity

Liberal	Labor	Greens
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No headline policies. No commitment to restore media diversity or break news business market concentration. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposing to restore some of the funding cuts suffered by the ABC and to provide five-year funding guarantees. No commitment to restore media diversity or break news business market concentration. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposing to protect the independence of the ABC and SBS by restoring Coalition funding cuts, recovering jobs at the ABC, and ending advertising on the SBS. Proposing to strengthen media diversity. Proposing a Royal Commission into the Murdoch media empire to look into its market dominance and its impact on democracy in Australia. Strengthening the Australian Communications and Media Authority to ensure a high standard of truthfulness and

Liberal	Labor	Greens
		journalist ethics and stop the spread of misinformation.

34. The Public Service

Liberal	Labor	Greens
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No headline policies. No mention of Robodebt. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposing to cut the use of consultants and restore the APS to its former capacity. Proposing a royal commission into Robodebt. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposing to restore the number of public service jobs and lift public sector wages by 4% p/a over the next four years to pull wages up across the private sectors. Limit outsourcing to labour hire firms and the Big Four. Proposing to allow public servants to participate in public debate and run for election. No headline policy on Robodebt.

35. Pacific relations

Liberal	Labor	Greens
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No headline policies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposing increased development assistance, a Pacific Climate Infrastructure Financing Partnership, bi-partisan pacific visits, a broadcasting strategy for the Indo-Pacific, reform of the seasonal worker program and boosts to Pacific permanent migration. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate finance to support Pacific Nations. Will renew and increase Australia's commitment to the Green Climate Fund with \$3 billion in funding from 2022 to 2025 and provide additional climate reparations of \$1.5 billion over the next three years in addition to the aid budget.

36. Youth engagement

Liberal	Labor	Greens
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No headline policies that would be the equivalent of Labor's. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Offering young Australians a process for strong and formalised engagement in government and policy making. Proposing to establish an Office for Youth and Minister for Youth. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No headline policies that would be the equivalent of Labor's.

37. Human and other rights

Liberal	Labor	Greens
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No headline policies on human rights. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No headline policies on human rights. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposing to protect press freedom by protecting the rights of journalists. Proposing to protect public sector whistleblowers. Appoint a Minister for Equality and an LGBTIQ+ Human Rights Commissioner. Tighten anti-discrimination laws and introduce a Charter of Rights to protect LGBTIQ+ rights in law. End offshore detention. Increase Australia's humanitarian intake to 50,000 per year. Provide an additional 4,000 humanitarian places for refugees from Afghanistan and protect Afghan citizens already in Australia. Establish a regional solution for people seeking asylum. Introduce a 7 day limit for onshore detention and provide fair support for people seeking asylum. Abolish Temporary Protection Visas and reintroduce Permanent Protection Visas for refugees so they can rebuild their lives in Australia. Adopt a human-rights centred approach to foreign policy. Use diplomatic relationships to advocate for human rights around the world.

Appendix 1 – Party platform areas relevant to the Vision elements

The draft Vision for <i>Australia Together</i> By 2050 ...	Most relevant party platform policy areas
We are safe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National security, defence and resilience • Climate change • Safety for women & LGBTIQ+ • First Nations
We are reconciled with and celebrate our First Nations peoples and their cultures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First Nations
Everyone is welcome to participate positively in community life	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inclusion • First Nations
We are inspired and able to renew our physical and spiritual wellbeing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health • Aged care • Veterans • First Nations • The Arts
We act together as a compassionate society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National security, defence and resilience • Pacific relations • Human and other rights • First Nations • Housing • Disability • Veterans • Elimination of poverty and inequality • The Economy
Equality is valued as enriching human community, cultural harmony and social progress	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equality for women and LGBTIQ+ • Education • Disability • Elimination of poverty and inequality • Human and other rights
Diversity is positively appreciated as a basis for a successful society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inclusion
Everyone can realise their full potential in life – as individuals, members of a family and citizens – through unlimited opportunities in education and employment of choice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education • Childcare • Jobs and pay • Re-booted manufacturing • Science and technology
Vital services are fully accessible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health • Childcare • Aged care • Disability • Housing • Disaster readiness and emergency services • Power bills and renewable energy • The NBN • Roads • Transport

The draft Vision for <i>Australia Together</i> By 2050 ...	Most relevant party platform policy areas
Scarce resources are conserved and fairly shared	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water
National wealth is fairly shared	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tax • Small business • The economy • Public ownership and participation in the economy
Our economy is sustainable and supports rewarding opportunities and continuous improvements in living standards for everyone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The economy • Jobs and pay • Re-booted manufacturing • Public ownership and participation in the economy
As a nation we have the courage to take a leading place in achieving the environmental aims of a global society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate change • Environment and biodiversity • Re-booted manufacturing • The economy • Power bills and renewable energy
Stewardship of ecology is affirmed as fundamental to planetary and human survival	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environment and biodiversity • Climate change • Water • Waste • The economy
Strong democracy is assured by a well informed and engaged community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Corruption • Election funding distortion • The ABC and media diversity • The Public Service • National security, defence and resilience • Human and other rights
We are confident our leaders will reflect thoughtfully on our views and best interests when making decisions for our future	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth engagement • National security, defence and resilience • Climate change • Equality for women and LGBTIQ+ • First Nations
We take pride in Australia as a responsible international citizen, active in building a safer, more peaceful and united world	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National security, defence and resilience • Human and other rights • Climate change

Appendix 2 – Areas in which parties have chosen to offer headline policies

The following table shows the 37 policy areas that the three major political parties have chosen to campaign on or not. It shows where parties were deemed to have offered headline policies in their platforms. A report that a party has no headline policy in a particular area does not necessarily mean they have no policy at all. It simply means they are not prominently featuring it in their campaign.

Policy areas	Headline policies nominated			
	Liberal	Labor	Greens	
Society	1. Health	Yes	Yes	Yes
	2. Childcare	Yes	Yes	Yes
	3. Education	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4. Aged care	Yes	Yes	Yes
	5. Housing	Yes	Yes	Yes
	6. First Nations	No	Yes	Yes
	7. Equality for women and LGBTIQ+	No	Yes	Yes
	8. Safety for women & LGBTIQ+	Yes	Yes	Yes
	9. Disability	No	Yes	Yes
	10. Inclusion	No	Yes	Yes
	11. Disaster readiness and emergency services	Yes	Yes	Yes
	12. Veterans	Yes	Yes	Yes
	13. The Arts	No	No	Yes
	14. Elimination of poverty and inequality	No	No	Yes
Environment	15. Environment and biodiversity	Yes	Yes	Yes
	16. Climate change	Yes	Yes	Yes
	17. Water	No	Yes	Yes
	18. Waste	Yes	No	Yes
	19. Transport	No	No	Yes
Economy	20. Jobs and pay	Yes	Yes	Yes
	21. Re-booted manufacturing	Yes	Yes	Yes
	22. Power bills and renewable energy	Yes	Yes	Yes
	23. The economy	Yes	Yes	Yes
	24. Tax	Yes	Yes	Yes
	25. Public ownership and participation in the economy	No	No	Yes
	26. Small business	Yes	Yes	Yes
	27. The NBN	Yes	Yes	Yes
	28. Science and technology	No	No	Yes
	29. Roads	Yes	No	No
Governance	30. National security, defence and resilience	Yes	Yes	Yes
	31. Corruption	No	Yes	Yes
	32. Election funding distortion	No	No	Yes
	33. The ABC and media diversity	No	Yes	Yes
	34. The Public Service	No	Yes	Yes
	35. Pacific relations	No	Yes	Yes
	36. Youth engagement	No	Yes	No
	37. Human and other rights	No	No	Yes