

Dear Sirs,

As a concerned citizen about the effects of carbon emissions on the world's climate, I'm making this submission to plead that this country is not benefitting sufficiently financially from the extraction of our gas. It amazes me that my federal government collects more revenue from HECS repayments than it does from its gas exports. I cannot understand why we don't use monies raised by taxes on the obscene profits being made by fossil fuel extracting companies to fund the transition to renewables.

A 25% gas export tax would generate \$17 billion a year. Tell the committee how you think we could use that money to bring down the cost of living in Australia and make the world better. For instance, the Delburn wind farm has been built by the Victorian government, estimated to cost \$650 million, and taxes for one year on just 25% of gas export tax would cover the cost of over 25 equivalent windfarms. This would give the transition to renewable energy a terrific boost. And I believe people are suddenly realizing that we are not acting quickly enough to control the effects of climate change.

The government could afford to provide free electrification for low-income households with the money gained from these taxes. Also for electrification of bus fleets around Australia, and possibly be able to afford rebates for heavy electric trucks, to help small and medium operators. The present US interference in Iran has proved how important it is to electrify transport.

It would be possible to provide a climate adaptation and insurance fund, independent of government which would prioritise those communities, who are least able to self-insure, such as renters, low-income households, regional and remote communities and First Nation peoples. It might also be possible to provide First Nations with a resource rent as a partial return of value extracted from Country without consent or adequate compensation; after all gas and oil sit beneath land that was never ceded.

There are probably many other benefits which could accrue for the Australian people. I'm sure there are many small environmentally friendly technologies being researched to benefit the community, and which could benefit from federal funding; made possible by this tax.

Dr E.N. 

Submission to the Select Committee on the Taxation of Gas Resources

Dear Committee members,

My name is Judith [REDACTED] and I would like to thank you for the opportunity to make this submission. I am a veterinarian, researcher, microbiologist and importantly, a grandmother who cares deeply about the sort of future facing my grandkids and future generations. I want them to grow up in a fair Australia, where community welfare and prosperity are treated as more important than looking after the interests and profits of big, often foreign owned, corporations. So, I am appalled at the injustice of multinational corporations, extracting the gas beneath our seabed and land, which belongs to all of us, selling it overseas at record prices, yet paying almost nothing back. The current arrangement, the Petroleum Resource Rent Tax (PRRT) is widely regarded as ineffective and must be replaced with a flat levy on gas export revenues of 25% or greater. This is the simplest, most effective way to ensure Australians receive a fair return from resources that belong to the public.

A 25% gas export tax would generate \$17 billion a year. That amount of money would bring down the cost of living in Australia. For example, it would surely be far better to recover this very fair tax from Multinational corporations, a small percentage of the current windfall profits they are currently making than reduce funding for NDIS.

There is plenty of international precedent for countries retaining money as payment for exploitation of their resources. Norway taxes oil and gas at approximately 78%, combining a special petroleum resource tax with standard corporate tax. The Norwegian government captures roughly 55-66% of total oil and gas revenue, compared to less than 10% in Australia. That revenue has been invested in the Government Pension Fund Global, now worth more than AU\$2 trillion, equivalent to approximately AU\$350,000 for every Norwegian citizen. It is the world's largest sovereign wealth fund and it was built on the same kind of resource wealth Australia is giving away.

Qatar, Canada and the United Kingdom have all taken steps to ensure resource owners receive a fair return. The UK introduced an Energy Profits Levy set initially at 25% in response to the Ukraine-war price surge. In Australia, we have watched two separate global price surges and still not acted.

The argument that higher taxes would drive away investment is directly contradicted by Norway's experience. As former Norwegian Prime Minister Jens Stoltenberg noted, the industry told Norway a 78% tax rate was impossible. They came, invested, paid the tax, and stayed.

Australia is not proposing 78%. The ACTU proposal for a 25% export levy is modest by international standards, and it would still leave gas companies with substantial profits from the extraction of resources that belong to the Australian public.

This is not a fringe position. Australia Institute polling published in February 2026 found that voters across the political spectrum, from One Nation to Greens, strongly support a 25% gas export tax. The ACTU, ACF, independent economists and researchers, and community organisations across the country have backed the call. Independent Senator David Pocock has repeatedly highlighted the problem in parliament.

There are so many ventures the money from the tax could support, for example;

Speeding up availability of renewable sources of energy

- Electrification of Social and Community Housing***
- Electric bus fleet electrification***
- Heavy freight truck electrification rebate***

Climate adaptation and Insurance Fund — This Fund needs to be governed independently of the federal budget to prevent it being used for general expenditure. It would be good if the funding could be directed to communities least able to self-insure: renters, low-income households, regional and remote communities, and First Nations people as a priority.

First Nations Resource Rent — A partial return of the value of resources extracted from Country without consent or adequate compensation. Gas and oil sit beneath land that was never ceded.

I trust the Committee will make the right decision and support the introduction of a 25% gas export tax.

Kind regards,

Judith 

SARAH [REDACTED] TAXATION ON GAS RESOURCES

My name is Sarah [REDACTED] and I am a resident of Melbourne, Victoria. I am writing to support a gas export tax as the resources beneath the ground belong to Australians, and when sold it should be taxed and the revenue used for the betterment of the Australian people.

A 25% gas export tax would generate \$17 billion a year. This money could achieve so much including the electrification of low income households and social and community housing. Electrifying these would bring immediate bill relief to those who really need it.

The revenue could additionally be used to electrify our public buses, freight, or even help fund a climate fund to help those impacted by climate induced weather.

Norway taxes their oil at 75% and have a sovereign wealth fund worth billions which helps the people of Norway prosper. Why can't we have the same here?

I trust the committee will make the right decision.

Regards,

Sarah [REDACTED]

12 April 2026

The Secretariat
Senate Select Committee on the Taxation of Gas Resources
Parliament House
Canberra, ACT 2600

To: The Senate Select Committee on the Taxation of Gas Resources

Dear Select Committee

My name is David [REDACTED], I would like to thank you for the opportunity to make this submission. I am a retired medical scientist living in Melbourne and am appalled at the injustice of the gas export tax settings.

Every year the federal Government [collects more revenue from HECS](#) repayments than it does from the gas export industry. I also think it's unjust that [nurses](#) pay more tax than the entire gas export industry.

A 25% gas export tax would generate \$17 billion a year. I believe we could use that money to bring down the cost of living in Australia and make the world better.

The Victorian Government recently built the Delburn wind farm at an estimated cost of \$650 million. One year of a 25% gas export tax could pay for 26 equivalent windfarms and dramatically accelerate the transition to renewable energy.

I would suggest the following as good ways to use the extra income:

Climate adaptation and Insurance Fund — Governed independently of the federal budget to prevent it being raided for general expenditure. Explicitly prioritising communities least able to self-insure: renters, low-income households, regional and remote communities, and First Nations peoples.

Free Electrification for Low-Income Households — **\$22B** — Approximately 1.5 million low-income gas-connected households at ~\$15,000 per home.

Electrification of Social and Community Housing — **\$10B** — Approximately 500,000 social housing dwellings at ~\$20,000 per dwelling including envelope upgrades.

First Nations Resource Rent — A partial return of value extracted from Country without consent or adequate compensation. Gas and oil sit beneath land that was never ceded.

Electric bus fleet electrification — \$34B — Australia's publicly contracted transit bus fleet is estimated at approximately 18,000 vehicles at a cost of ~\$1.9M per bus (including charging infrastructure).

Heavy freight truck electrification rebate — Rebates of **\$50,000–\$80,000** per heavy electric truck for small and medium operators.

I trust the Committee will make the right decision and support the introduction of a 25% gas export tax.

Yours sincerely

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David [REDACTED]

Monday 13 April 2026

To the Select Committee on the Taxation of Gas Resources

Dear Committee,

Thank you for the opportunity to make this submission.

The term of reference that I wish to respond to in particular is: *f. How any additional revenue generated could be used to provide cost of living relief for households and businesses and reduce our dependence on imported fuel.*

I submit that the export tax settings for the gas industry are too low because of the injustice of lost tax revenue which could be used for the myriad of desperately needed public sector funding needs, and because of the disincentives that low taxes on fossil fuels give to replacing fossil fuels with renewable energy.

Every year the federal Government [collects more revenue from HECS](#) repayments than it does from the gas export industry.

It is unjust that [Teachers](#) and [Nurses](#) each pay more tax than the entire gas export industry.

More gas extraction means less action on climate change.

A 25% gas export tax would generate \$17 billion a year, which, if used to fund the examples below, would generate significant returns to the economy, with accompanying climate mitigation and adaptation.

The Victorian Government recently built the Delburn wind farm at an estimated cost of \$650 million. One year of a 25% gas export tax could pay for 26 equivalent windfarms and dramatically accelerate the transition to renewable energy.

First Nations Resource Rent — A partial return of value extracted from Country without consent or adequate compensation. Gas and oil sit beneath land that was never ceded.

Free Electrification for Low-Income Households — \$22B — Approximately 1.5 million low-income gas-connected households at ~\$15,000 per home.

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Heavy freight truck electrification rebate — Rebates of \$50,000–\$80,000 per heavy electric truck for small and medium operators.

Climate adaptation and Insurance Fund — Governed independently of the federal budget to prevent it being raided for general expenditure. Explicitly prioritising communities least able to self-insure: renters, low-income households, regional and remote communities, and First Nations peoples.

Yours Faithfully,

Don 

To the committee,

My name is Gary [REDACTED] I am a retired research scientist.

I am concerned that large corporations, including the fossil fuel industry, while making large profits pay little or no tax and even lobby governments to support and fund more exploration. While the government struggles to adequately fund essential services.

Education is essential for healthy and competitive society so I am appalled at the injustice of the gas export tax settings. Every year the federal Government [collects more revenue from HECS](#) repayments than it does from the gas export industry”.

I would like to see more tax dollars to fund the transition to renewables. I think it’s unjust that [teachers](#) pay more tax than the entire gas export industry. [Nurses](#) too. I would also like to see less gas extraction and more action on climate change.

A 25% gas export tax would generate \$17 billion a year. Tell the committee how you think we could use that money to bring down the cost of living in Australia and make the world better. Something like:

“The Victorian Government recently built the Delburn wind farm at an estimated cost of \$650 million. One year of a 25% gas export tax could pay for 26 equivalent windfarms and dramatically accelerate the transition to renewable energy”

Other ways this revenue could be used:

Free Electrification for Low-Income Households — \$22B — Approximately 1.5 million low-income gas-connected households at ~\$15,000 per home

Electrification of Social and Community Housing — \$10B — Approximately 500,000 social housing dwellings at ~\$20,000 per dwelling including envelope upgrades

Electric bus fleet electrification — \$34B — Australia's publicly contracted transit bus fleet is estimated at approximately 18,000 vehicles at a cost of ~\$1.9M per bus (including charging infrastructure)

Heavy freight truck electrification rebate — Rebates of **\$50,000–\$80,000** per heavy electric truck for small and medium operators.

Climate adaptation and Insurance Fund — Governed independently of the federal budget to prevent it being raided for general expenditure. Explicitly prioritising communities least able to self-insure: renters, low-income households, regional and remote communities, and First Nations peoples.

First Nations Resource Rent — A partial return of value extracted from Country without consent or adequate compensation. Gas and oil sit beneath land that was never ceded.

One further observation is that the fossil fuel industry are not held accountable for the damage their industry has made to the environment. They are not responsible corporate citizens.

I trust the Committee will make the right decision and support the introduction of a 25% gas export tax.

Best regards,

Gary 

Good day,

My name is Peter [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

In WA a wise Labor premier, Alan Carpenter, ensured 15% of gas would be reserved for the people of WA. The eastern states should have a similar regulation to ensure gas stays onshore so their bills will be reduced.

Taxing gas properly would provide more dollars to fund the transition to renewables.

I was once a teacher and my wife a nurse. It's unjust that [teachers](#) pay more tax than the entire gas export industry. [Nurses](#) too.

In the end we must get off fossil fuels, reduce gas extraction and take more action on climate change.

We must tax corporations that profit from our country's resources A 25% gas export tax would generate \$17 billion a year. That money could bring down the cost of living in Australia and make the world better:

Free Electrification for Low-Income Households — \$22B — Approximately 1.5 million low-income gas-connected households at ~\$15,000 per home.

Electrification of Social and Community Housing — \$10B — Approximately 500,000 social housing dwellings at ~\$20,000 per dwelling including envelope upgrades.

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Heavy freight truck electrification rebate — Rebates of **\$50,000–\$80,000** per heavy electric truck for small and medium operators.

Climate adaptation and Insurance Fund — Governed independently of the federal budget to prevent it being raided for general expenditure. Explicitly prioritising communities least able to self-insure: renters, low-income households, regional and remote communities, and First Nations peoples.

The list is endless!

Sincerely

Peter [REDACTED]

Hi,

My name is Liz [REDACTED]. I am a retired teacher living in Doreen, Victoria. Thank you for providing the opportunity to make a submission on this important matter which is relevant to all Australians.

I think it is unreasonable to allow countries to buy Australian gas without paying an export tax comparable with other gas exporting countries.

Accordingly, I wish to discuss ToR F: *How any additional revenue could be used to provide cost of living relief for households and businesses and reduce our independence on imported fuel.*

A 25% gas export tax would generate \$17 billion a year.

This money could be used to:

- help LGAs provide community batteries for homes and businesses
- assist low income families to make the transition from gas to electricity
- create an independent of budget climate adaptation and insurance fund explicitly prioritising low-income households, regional and remote areas and remote First Nations communities
- install a pay the rent resource fund for First Nations people whose country has been the source of great wealth for private companies through mining, without compensation or rehabilitation
- expand reliable and regular public transport in regional areas

Thankyou

Liz [REDACTED]

To the Committee,

My name is Heather [REDACTED], I would like to thank you for the opportunity to make this submission. I live in Toorak Victoria and am appalled at the injustice of the gas export tax settings.

I want more of my tax dollars to fund the transition to renewables. I also you think it's unjust that teachers and nurses pay more tax than the entire gas export industry.

It's time to stop gas extraction and increase action on climate change.

A 25% gas export tax would generate \$17 billion a year. We could spend that on so many more useful things :-

- Free Electrification for Low-Income Households. This would help everyone, the low income population with lower bills and the rest of us with less fossil fuel use.
- Electrification of Social and Community Housing. Again this benefits everyone.
- Electric bus fleet electrification. I would really like to ride the streets of Melbourne without inhaling exhaust fumes from buses. I realise that some buses are electric now but more will be a win-win. Some of our competitor countries are moving on with this eg China. Good grief, they even have electric mini-buses and cars in Kathmandu, Nepal.
- Heavy freight truck electrification rebate. There is no reason why delivery vehicles in our capital cities cannot be electric but the companies will need a push to make it happen, money from taxing gas exports could do this.

I trust the Committee will make the right decision and support the introduction of a 25% gas export tax.

Kind regards,

Heather [REDACTED]