

Emissions from WA gas exports

Gas exports from WA cause more greenhouse gas emissions than 153 individual countries. Rather than reducing these emissions, gas corporations are planning a significant expansion of gas in WA, supported by the WA and Australian Governments.

Woodside's Burrup Hub expansion alone would add almost as much greenhouse gas to the atmosphere as all of Australia's coal power stations.

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May 2025

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Summary

If Western Australia was a country, it would be the world's third-largest exporter of liquified natural gas in the world after the United States and Qatar.

The greenhouse gas emissions resulting from these exports, including the combustion of the gas overseas, are around 180 million tonnes annually, more than the emissions from all Australia's coal power stations, fifty times the emissions of WA's largest coal power station, and greater than the emissions of 153 individual countries.

Rather than reduce these emissions, the gas industry is planning, with support of the Australian and Western Australian governments, new projects that would raise this to around 250 million tonnes annually, equivalent to more than half of Australia's total domestic emissions.

Woodside's Burrup Hub expansion alone, which includes the doubling of its Pluto gas export project and the 50-year extension of North West Shelf (NWS) gas export terminal, would add around 132 million tonnes annually, more than the emissions from all Australia's coal power stations (128 million tonnes).

Modest measures by the WA Government to reduce some domestic emissions do not excuse the enormous emissions from WA's gas exports. Phasing out gas exports from WA would be in line with calls by global institutions, scientists, and Pacific nations to stop approving new gas projects.

Western Australian and federal politicians continue repeating discredited gas industry spin and downplay the damage gas exports from Western Australia are wreaking on the world's climate.

Introduction

If Western Australia was a country, it would be the world's third largest exporter of liquefied natural gas (LNG) after Qatar and the USA.¹

While a vast amount of gas is exported from Western Australia, it is not exported by Western Australians. It is exported by a handful of predominantly foreign-owned gas corporations that generally pay no royalties,² Petroleum Resource Rent Tax (PRRT),³ and frequently pay little or no company tax.⁴

Gas is exported from five LNG facilities in Western Australia. All are joint ventures between global oil and gas giants including Chevron, Exxon, Woodside, Shell, BP, MIMI, KUFPEC and INPEX. They are fed by gas from Australian Territorial waters off the West Australian coast and increasingly, as offshore gas fields deplete, from Western Australian onshore domestic gas reserves.⁵

Emissions occur at every stage of the LNG production process. Methane, a powerful greenhouse gas, escapes or is deliberately vented directly to the atmosphere during the drilling process. Carbon dioxide, an unwanted by-product of gas production and greenhouse gas, is separated from the methane and vented to the atmosphere. Methane is also "flared" releasing additional methane and carbon dioxide to the atmosphere.

Around 10% of the gas extracted is used processing and liquefying the remaining gas for export. This is an enormous amount of gas, around 2.5 times more than all the gas used in WA's gas-intensive electricity sector.⁶

Shipping the gas thousands of kilometres to customer countries results in significant emissions, as does regasification when it arrives. Pipelines and gas distribution networks

¹ According to the Statistical Review of World Energy, in 2022 the USA produced 119 billion cubic meters (Bcm), [4185 PJ] Qatar 114 Bcm [4009 PJ] and Australia 112 Bcm [3939 PJ] of which WA produced approx 60% or 67 Bcm [2356 PJ]. See Energy Institute (2023) *Statistical Review of World Energy,* https://www.energyinst.org/statistical-review/resources-and-data-downloads; WA Department of Mines, Industry, Regulation and Safety (DMIRS) (2023) *2022-23 Major Commodities Resource Data File,* https://www.dmp.wa.gov.au/About-Us-Careers/Latest-Statistics-Release-4081.aspx

² Ogge Campbell and Verstegen (2024) Australia's great gas giveaway, https://australiainstitute.org.au/report/australias-great-gas-giveaway/

³ Australian Government (2023) *Budget 2023-24*, BP 1, P.180, https://archive.budget.gov.au/2023-24/bp1/download/bp1_2023-24.pdf

⁴ Ogge (2024), Gas in WA: The economy, https://australiainstitute.org.au/report/gas-in-wa/

⁵ Mercer (2024) WA's gas policy has been the envy of the nation, but there are warnings it could become a 'disaster', https://www.abc.net.au/news/2024-01-22/wa-domestic-gas-policy-waitsia-mineral-resources/103370494

⁶ Ogge, Campbell and Saunders (2024) Gas in WA: The Exports

leak in Australia and in the destination countries. Finally, the largest emissions are caused by burning the gas for final use.

Despite calls to end fossil fuel expansion from voices as diverse as the United Nations,⁷ researchers at the International Energy Agency,⁸ and scientists both in Australia⁹ and around the world,¹⁰ the global oil and gas exporters operating in Western Australia are planning a major expansion.

Both the Western Australian¹¹ and Australian governments¹² support this expansion.

Foremost among these plans is Woodside's proposed Burrup Hub expansion. This involves multiple aspects, as follows:

- Doubling the capacity of the Pluto LNG terminal
- Developing the Scarborough gas field to feed that terminal
- Extending the operating of the North West Shelf LNG terminal, the oldest largest and most polluting in the country, by 50 years, and
- Developing the Browse gas field to feed the North West Shelf terminal.

These projects are currently before the Australian Government for final decisions. Given the scale of emissions that would be produced if the expansion was to go ahead, decisions on these projects are likely to be the most important climate decisions made by the current Australian Government.

Fossil fuels are already causing significant impact to Western Australia. As the Western Australian Government describes it:

Western Australia is already experiencing the impacts of climate change, including more frequent and severe droughts, heatwaves, high-risk bushfire weather, extreme rainfall events and rising sea levels. These changes are affecting our communities,

⁷ UN (2023) *Guterres calls for phasing out fossil fuels to avoid climate 'catastrophe'*, https://news.un.org/en/story/2023/06/1137747

⁸ IEA (2021) Net Zero by 2050 A Roadmap for the Global Energy Sector, https://iea.blob.core.windows.net/assets/deebef5d-0c34-4539-9d0c-10b13d840027/NetZeroby2050-ARoadmapfortheGlobalEnergySector_CORR.pdf

⁹ The Australia Institute (2023) *Open letter to the Australian Government: Protecting Our Climate Means Preventing New Australian Fossil Fuel Projects*, https://australiainstitute.org.au/wpcontent/uploads/2023/03/Climate-Scientist-Open-Letter-WEB.pdf

¹⁰ The Australia Institute (2023) *Australia's Fossil Fuel Hypocrisy Called Out on the World Stage*, https://australiainstitute.org.au/post/australias-fossil-fuel-hypocrisy-called-out-on-the-world-stage/

¹¹ Government of Western Australia (2024) *Updated domestic gas policy to secure WA's energy future*, https://www.wa.gov.au/government/media-statements/Cook-Labor-Government/Updated-domestic-gaspolicy-to-secure-WA%27s-energy-future-20240919

¹² King (2024) *We will need new sources of gas*, https://www.afr.com/policy/energy-and-climate/we-will-need-new-sources-of-gas-20240508-p5gz05

our infrastructure, our environment and water supplies, and all sectors of the state's economy.¹³

The WA and federal governments' plans for WA's fossil gas expansion will make all these impacts worse.

Even when only the "direct" emissions occurring in Western Australia are considered, Western Australia has had the highest rise in energy emissions of any state in Australia since 2005, due largely to LNG exports.¹⁴ It is the only state without a 2030 emissions target¹⁵ and a secret report commissioned by the WA Government found that the state will not meet its 2050 net-zero target.¹⁶

The modest measures by the WA Government to reduce emissions are welcome, but they are a fraction of the enormous emissions from WA's gas exports.¹⁷ The solution is simple, and in line with calls by global institutions, scientists and Pacific nations to stop approving new gas projects.

This report explores the emissions impacts of current and planned gas exports from Australia's biggest gas producing state.

¹³ Government of Western Australia, Climate change in WA,

https://www.wa.gov.au/organisation/department-of-water-and-environmental-regulation/climate-change-wa

¹⁴ Campbell and Ryan (2023) WA emissions weigh down the rest of the nation,

https://australiainstitute.org.au/post/wa-emissions-weigh-down-the-rest-of-the-nation/

¹⁵ Bourke (2023) WA to be only state without emissions reduction target for 2030,

https://www.abc.net.au/news/2023-09-21/western-australia-emissions-reduction-target-2030/102881586 ¹⁶ Shine (2024) WA has no hope of achieving net zero emissions targets by 2050 without radical change, secret government report finds, https://www.abc.net.au/news/2024-05-19/wa-wont-achieve-net-zero-emissions-

secret-report-finds/103856966

¹⁷ Government of Western Australia (2024) Western Australian Climate Change Policy, https://www.wa.gov.au/organisation/department-of-water-and-environmental-regulation/westernaustralian-climate-change-policy

WA LNG and greenhouse emissions

DIRECT EMISSIONS

LNG export facilities in WA are some of Australia's largest greenhouse polluters. They have driven the increase in the state's emissions over the last two decades, which have served to offset progress on emissions in most eastern states.

The LNG export facilities themselves are the largest users of gas in Australia. As discussed above, the process of liquefying the gas for transport by ship is very energy-intensive; this energy comes from the projects' gas and is a key source of emissions.

Australia's Clean Energy Regulator publishes a "baseline" of reported or calculated greenhouse gas emissions for each of the LNG facilities in WA. In 2022, the total direct baseline emissions for these facilities were 25.4 Mt of CO₂-equivalent (CO₂-e).¹⁸ For context, emissions from Muja, WA's largest coal power station, were 3.7 Mt CO₂-e in the financial year 2021–22, making the state's LNG industry seven times more polluting than its largest coal plant.¹⁹

SCOPE 3 EMISSIONS

While the direct emissions of WA's LNG export facilities are significant, it is the transport and use of the gas that the state exports which makes the industry globally significant. These emissions are often referred to as "Scope 3" emissions and are not included in the calculations of direct emissions— "Scope 1" emissions—from the LNG export facilities described above.

There are no official statistics published on the Scope 3 emissions of WA's LNG industry. However, an estimate can be made based on information published by the gas companies themselves.

In documents supporting the development of the Scarborough Gas Project, Woodside estimated that project's Scope 3 emissions at 3.13 kg of CO₂-e for every kg of LNG produced.²⁰ Applying this estimate to the amount of gas exported through all the LNG facilities operating in WA gives emissions of 156 Mt CO₂-e per year. Combined, the annual

¹⁸ CER (2023) Safeguard baselines table, https://www.cleanenergyregulator.gov.au/NGER/The-Safeguard-Mechanism/safeguard-data/Safeguard-baselines-table,

¹⁹ CER (2023) Ibid.

²⁰ Woodside (2020) Scarborough OPP, Table 7-18, P.379, https://www.woodside.com/docs/defaultsource/our-business---documents-and-files/burrup-hub---documents-and-files/scarborough---documentsand-files/scarborough-offshore-project-proposal.pdf

direct and Scope 3 emissions of LNG exports from WA are around 182 Mt CO_2 -e, as shown in Table 1 below:

Project	Operator	Capacity	Direct emissions	Scope 3 emissions factor	Scope 3 emissions	Total
		(Mtpa LNG)	(Mt CO ₂₋ e)	(Mt CO2-e/ Mt LNG)	(Mt CO ₂ -e)	(Mt CO ₂ -e)
North West Shelf	Woodside	16.9	7.6	3.13	52.9	60.5
Pluto	Woodside	4.9	2.4	3.13	15.3	17.7
Gorgon	Chevron	15.6	8.4	3.13	48.8	57.2
Wheatstone	Chevron	8.9	4.3	3.13	27.9	32.2
Prelude	Shell	3.6	2.7	3.13	11.3	14.0
TOTAL		49.9	25.4		156.2	181.6
					The Au	straliaInstitute

Table 1: Emissions from existing LNG facilities in WA

Sources: CER (2023) Safeguard baselines table, https://www.cleanenergyregulator.gov.au/NGER/The-Safeguard-Mechanism/safeguard-data/Safeguard-baselines-table, Woodside (2020) *Scarborough OPP*

Note: Scope 3 calculations assume the export facilities run at nameplate capacity. DMIRS data suggests that this is a reasonable assumption, with production at 49.7 million tonnes in 2022-23. See DMIRS (2023) 2022-23 Major Commodities Resource Data File, https://www.dmp.wa.gov.au/About-Us-Careers/Latest-Statistics-Release-4081.aspx

The 182 million tonne per year estimate of WA LNG emissions shown in Table 1 above exceeds the annual emissions of the Netherlands (177 Mt CO₂-e in 2021) and is greater than the emissions of 153 individual countries.²¹

The total emissions of Australia's coal power stations in 2021–22 was 128 Mt CO₂-e, meaning WA's gas export emissions also exceed those of all of Australia's coal-fired power stations combined.²²

Western Australia's largest coal power station, Muja, has emissions of around 3.6 Mt CO_2 -e annually, meaning gas exports from WA result in over 50 times the emissions of Muja coal power station.²³

²¹ Ritchie, Rosado & Roser (2024) *Greenhouse gas emissions*, https://ourworldindata.org/greenhouse-gasemissions

²² CER (2023) Electricity sector emissions and generation data 2021–22,

https://www.cleanenergyregulator.gov.au/NGER/National%20greenhouse%20and%20energy%20reporting% 20data/electricity-sector-emissions-and-generation-data/electricity-sector-emissions-and-generation-data-2021%E2%80%9322

²³ CER (2023) Ibid.

WA's gas expansion

Despite the need to reduce fossil fuel use, the global oil and gas exporters operating in Western Australia are planning to expand their operations significantly.

Table 2 below shows the new gas proposals in WA. This includes new gas fields being developed to feed existing LNG export facilities, potential new onshore gas development in the Canning basin, and the expansion of Woodside's Burrup Hub.

Table 2	2: WA's	new	export	oil a	and	gas	proposa	ls
						0		

Project	Includes	Operator	Annual total emissions	Lifetime total emissions	
			(Mt CO ₂ -e)	(Mt CO ₂ -e)	
Burrup Hub expansion	Pluto LNG expansion including Scarborough gas field	Woodside	40 ²⁴	1,368 ²⁵	
	North West Shelf extension including Browse gas field		95 ²⁶	4,300	
Wheatstone LNG	Extensions, infill drilling and the Julimar-Brunello Project	Chevron	42 ²⁷	1,242	
Gorgon LNG expansion	Gorgon Stage 2 and Jansz-Io Compression Project	Chevron	62 ²⁸	3,090	
Crux gas field		Shell	11 ²⁹	440	
Dorado Oil Project		Santos		168	
Canning Basin	Estimate is for Goldwyr Shale only	Various		4,469 ³⁰³¹	
Total			249	15,076	

²⁴ This includes Pluto 1 and 2 emissions because Pluto 1 will be backfilled with Scarborough gas.

²⁵ Hare et al (2021) Warming Western Australia, pp.35-36, (assumes 1.4% methane emissions) https://ca1clm.edcdn.com/assets/climateanalytics_scarboroughpluto_dec2021.pdf

²⁶ WA EPA (2022) North West Shelf Project Extension Proposal, p.10.

https://www.epa.wa.gov.au/sites/default/files/EPA_Report/EPA%20Report%201727%20-

^{%20}North%20West%20Shelf%20Extension%20Project%20-%20assessment%20report.pdf, , Woodside (2021) Appendix E North West Shelf Project Extension Greenhouse Gas Management Plan,

https://www.epa.wa.gov.au/sites/default/files/Proponent_response_to_submissions/Appendix%20E%20-%20Greenhouse%20Gas%20Management%20Plan%20Revision%207.pdf

²⁷ Wheatstone (2022) Accepted EP, pp 110-111, https://info.nopsema.gov.au/activities/21/show_public, Shell (2020) Accepted OPP,

²⁸ Chevron (2022) gorgon gas development gorgon and jansz feed gas pipeline and wells operation (commonwealth waters) environment plan, https://docs.nopsema.gov.au/A829888

²⁹ Shell (2020) Crux project OPP, pp. 352-354,

https://www.nopsema.gov.au/sites/default/files/documents/2021-03/Draft-for-public-comment-Barossa-Area-Development-Offshore-Project-Proposal-July-2017.pdf

³⁰, https://docs.nopsema.gov.au/A742335, Kuhne et al (2022) "Carbon Bombs" - Mapping key fossil fuel projects, Appendix A,

https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0301421522001756?via%3Dihub#appsec1 31

Table 2 shows the planned expansions would be considerably larger than the industry's existing emissions, and would have potential lifetime emissions of over 15 billion tonnes of CO_2 -e. For context, as shown in Figure 1 below, if Australia's total national emissions (459.7mt) continued at current levels, it would take the *entire country* 33 years, until 2056, to emit 15 billion tonnes of CO_2 -e.³²



Figure 1: Lifetime emissions of planned new gas developments in WA v Australian emissions 2023

Many of the expansion proposals would feed existing LNG terminals. This is no justification from a climate perspective and goes against Australia's, and the world's, need to decarbonise.

The largest source of emissions in Table 2 is Woodside's Burrup Hub expansion. The Burrup Peninsula is located near Karratha, about 1,500km north of Perth. Woodside operates two LNG facilities on the Peninsula: Pluto LNG and the North West Shelf (NWS). These facilities are known collectively as the Burrup Hub.

The Burrup Hub expansion includes the expansion of Pluto LNG to be fed by the Scarborough gas field, and the extension of NWS's operating lifetime by 50 years. This would allow the NWS LNG facility to be fed by the Browse gas fields and other sources, as

Source: Table 2 above, DCCEEW (2024) National Greenhouse Gas Inventory Quarterly Update: September 2023

³² DCCEEW (2024) National Greenhouse Gas Inventory Quarterly Update: September 2023, https://www.dcceew.gov.au/climate-change/publications/national-greenhouse-gas-inventory-quarterlyupdate-september-2023

Woodside are proposing that NWS become a facility for third party producers to liquify and export their gas.³³

The Burrup Hub expansion would result in up to 132 Mt of emissions annually and around 5.6 billion tonnes over the project's lifetime. Figure 2 below compares the annual emissions from the proposed Burrup Hub expansion to Australia's coal power stations, which are the largest source of Australia's domestic emissions. Emissions from Woodside's Burrup Hub expansion would be greater than the 128 Mt combined emissions of all Australia's coal power stations.





Sources: Clean Energy Regulator (2023) *Electricity sector emissions and generation data 2021–22*, Climate Analytics (2021) *Warming Western Australia, How Woodside's Scarborough and Pluto Project undermines the Paris Agreement*, WA EPA (2022) *North West Shelf Project Extension Proposal*. Woodside (2023) *Proposed Browse to North West Shelf Project: Supplement Report to the Draft Environment Impact Statement*.

Figure 2 includes emissions data from the Muja and Collie Power Stations, WA's two coalfired generators that emitted 4 million and 1 million tonnes respectively in 2022.

Woodside's Burrup Hub expansion alone would have annual emissions 36 times WA's largest coal power station, Muja, and all the new gas projects proposed in WA would be equivalent to opening 68 new coal power stations, with the emissions of Muja.

³³ WA EPA (2022) North West Shelf Project Extension Proposal, https://www.epa.wa.gov.au/proposals/northwest-shelf-project-extension

Table 2 also includes an estimate of lifetime emissions for the development of the Canning Basin, the gas basin that largely underlies WA's iconic Kimberley region. Unlike the offshore "conventional" gas projects listed, the Canning Basin would extract gas using "unconventional" methods, best known as fracking, or more formally, hydraulic fracturing. Fracking breaks up geological formations that contain gas by pumping in large quantities of water, chemicals and sand at very high pressures, which forces the gas to the surface.

While the process is different, the gas is the same. Like offshore conventional gas, unconventional gas is also methane and can also be liquefied and exported as LNG. Fracking is more controversial than conventional gas projects, however, because of the potential risks that the process presents for aquifers and other water resources.

There are several exploration projects underway or proposed in the Canning Basin, but only one estimate of emissions has been published: the potential emissions from the Goldwyer Shale project within the Canning Basin. That estimate—4.5 billion tonnes of emissions over the project's lifetime—makes Goldwyer Shale one of the world's largest potential "carbon bombs" according to the authors of the study.³⁴

The Western Australian Government has announced a ban on the export of most unconventional gas from the state. However, this ban excludes the Canning Basin,³⁵ with Texan gas company Black Mountain already being granted an exemption for its Valhalla gas project.³⁶

"CLEAN" GAS

The gas industry often claims that Australian gas exports reduce emissions in other countries,³⁷ a claim sometimes repeated by politicians, such as when WA Premier Roger

³⁴ Kuhne et al (2022) "Carbon Bombs" - Mapping key fossil fuel projects, Appendix A, https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0301421522001756?via%3Dihub#appsec1

³⁵ Milne (2023) WA quietly shuts door on more exports of onshore gas,

https://www.watoday.com.au/national/western-australia/wa-slams-door-shut-on-more-exports-of-onshore-gas-20230816-p5dx24.html

³⁶ Black Mountain (2021) *Black Mountain Energy Secures Export Exemption to Western Australian Domestic Gas Policy,* https://www.blackmtn.com/press-release/black-mountain-energy-secures-export-exemption-to-western-australian-domestic-gas-

policy/#:~:text=Black%20Mountain%20Energy%20(%E2%80%9CBlack%20Mountain,Innovation%20(%E2%80%9CJTSI%E2%80%9D)., Milne (2021) *WA allows Kimberley fracking export to unlock 'supergiant' gas basin,* https://www.watoday.com.au/national/western-australia/wa-allows-kimberley-fracking-export-to-unlock-supergiant-gas-basin-20211015-p590cu.html

³⁷ Chambers (2020) *Gas 'essential' to clean economy*, https://www.theaustralian.com.au/nation/politics/gasessential-to-clean-economy/news-story/6cba86f637bd0a62872d73ccf6a47f4d

Cook famously claimed that increasing WA's emissions by exporting more gas is "key to saving the planet."³⁸

However, in 2019, Woodside commissioned the CSIRO to model whether LNG exports would reduce emissions and increase renewable energy uptake. The CSIRO modelled a number of scenarios, and found that in most cases, additional gas would provide "no change" or "no benefit" in reducing emissions—and that in some cases, it would in fact delay renewable energy deployment, leading to an increase in emissions from coal and gas.³⁹ Where the study did find an emissions benefit or an enhancement of renewable deployment, it also found that these effects appeared to be the result of an assumed global carbon price. Woodside shelved the report and only released it following freedom of information (FOI) requests.⁴⁰

Since then, US Department of Energy Study in 2024 found that exports of LNG from the US increased global emissions.⁴¹ Its modelling found that where US LNG exports increased, the gas displaced more renewable energy than coal.⁴²

Even Woodside's CEO Meg O'Neill has admitted there is no way to prove the company's often repeated claim⁴³ that gas exports reduce emissions by displacing coal in Asia.⁴⁴

³⁸ Garvey (2024) 'Growing our emissions key to saving planet', says WA Premier Cook, https://www.theaustralian.com.au/nation/politics/growing-our-emissions-key-to-saving-planet-says-wapremier-cook/news-story/94ea615b3fbf74ed26100ed276422a13

³⁹ Hayward and Graham (2019) Modelling the emissions impact of additional LNG in Asia, A report for Woodside Energy Pty Ltd, https://publications.csiro.au/publications/publication/Plcsiro:EP197155; Grieve (2022) Woodside contradicts CSIRO report debunking key climate claims,

https://www.smh.com.au/business/banking-and-finance/woodside-contradicts-csiro-report-debunking-key-climate-claims-20220307-p5a2d5.html

⁴⁰ Grieve (2022) ibid.

⁴¹ US DOE (2024) Energy, Economic, and Environmental Assessment of U.S. LNG Exports, https://fossil.energy.gov/app/docketindex/docket/index/30

⁴² US DOE (2024) Energy, Economic, and Environmental Assessment of U.S. LNG Exports, Appendix A, Figure 5 P. A-24, US DOE (2024) Energy, Economic, and Environmental Assessment of U.S. LNG Exports

⁴³ Kurmelovs (2025) Woodside's claim that gas displaces coal not borne out by evidence – instead it displaces renewables, https://reneweconomy.com.au/woodsides-claim-that-gas-displaces-coal-not-borne-out-by-evidence-instead-it-displaces-renewables/

⁴⁴ Kurmelovs (2025) "Brazen example of astroturfing:" ACCC asked to investigate pro-gas campaign group, https://reneweconomy.com.au/brazen-example-of-astroturfing-accc-asked-to-investigate-pro-gas-campaigngroup/

Conclusion

Gas exports from Western Australia already result in more emissions than all of Australia's coal power stations, making WA, and the rest of the world hotter and more dangerous.

Despite calls by scientists across the world, prominent institutions like the International Energy Agency, United Nations and many nations, including Australia's Pacific neighbours, to stop any new investment in gas, the Western Australian and Australian Governments continue to support gas industry plans to expand gas exports from WA.

These expansion plans would result in up to 250 million tonnes of greenhouse gas emissions annually and around 15 billion tonnes over their lifetime.

A single project, Woodside's proposed 50-year NWS Extension, currently before the WA and Federal Governments, would add around 4.3 billion tonnes of emissions to the atmosphere over its lifetime, and the entire Burrup Hub expansion would add over 5 billion tonnes.

Arguments made by the gas industry and parroted by some prominent politicians that expanding gas exports are compatible with action on climate change have been thoroughly discredited.