2025 consultation

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2025 consultation questions

1. What can you tell us about your experience of the impacts of climate change and how can the commission seek to reflect and respond to this in its work?	Increased frequency of extreme weather events has resulted in higher local infrastructure costs from coastal storm damage. Local terrestrial biodiversity has been impacted by drought followed by rainfall which in the case of disturbed ecosystems reduces plant diversity and increases pressure from weeds. Endangered Ecological Communities such as Eastern Suburbs Banksia Scrub are and will be unable to be preserved as current weather conditions continue. There have been multiple changes in coastal marine ecosystems in the last 50 years with improved water quality, changed resource usage but also changes in temperature. The large range of changes and the uncertainty around future ocean impacts in a NSW context makes management actions difficult. The Net Zero Commission should highlight the enormous impacts that climate change will have on NSW terrestrial and marine biodiversity and the essential need to mitigate emissions but also implement strong biodiversity management actions to increase resilience of biodiversity in NSW.
2. What actions can the commission take to engage across the community to help drive the shifts needed for the net zero transition and for effective climate change mitigation and adaptation?	Proactively promote and demonstrate the progress and action that is currently occurring to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
3. How should the commission best engage with First Nations people to learn about cultural knowledge and practices to support adaptation, and what information and evidence should it draw on to inform its understanding of these practices?	
4. What additional mechanisms, support, or incentives can meaningfully empower and enhance First Nations people's involvement in climate mitigation, adaptation and environmental stewardship?	

5. What additional information and evidence should the commission consider when assessing progress towards NSW's targets for reducing net greenhouse gas emissions?	The cost benefit analysis for the full electrification of new and current residential and commercial building stock.
6. The speed of deployment of electricity generation and infrastructure is a key risk to emissions reduction targets. What more could be done to fast-track deployment?	
7. Are the measures now in place sufficient to ensure community engagement and benefit sharing from the build out of infrastructure for the energy transition?	
8. Are First Nations communities adequately engaged and included in sharing the benefits of the transition? What more could be done, and by whom?	
9. What are likely to prove the most effective approaches to accelerate rapid decarbonisation across freight and passenger transport?	Ongoing NSW and federal government support for the electrification of the NSW passenger fleet through: * Comprehensive slow, medium and fast Public EV Charging such as that led by local governments including Waverley Council. * Mandating the electrification of public transport powered by 100% renewable electricity *Financial support to local Councils to electrify their heavy fleet and enable vehicle to grid charging. *Support for the completion of comprehensive bike plans at a local level to enable safe active transport. * Support for local Councils
10. What specific actions or policies could increase uptake of emissions reduction strategies in agriculture, both in the short and long term?	WHile not my area of expertise, a key area to reduce emissions from agriculture in NSW is through minimising and eliminating vegetation removal and increasing carbon sequestration across the state on agricultural properties.
11. Given the uncertainties in land-	

sector net emissions, how should NSW incorporate this sector into the states climate policy and emissions profile?	
12. What specific actions could increase carbon storage and resilience of the existing carbon stock in the land sector and meaningfully enhance the application of First Nations people's knowledge and practices?	
13. What policies or programs at a sectoral level could complement the Safeguard Mechanism to support the accelerated decarbonisation of heavy industry in NSW?	The waste sector has significant emissions that have remained relatively constant over the last 20 years. It is critical that the focus on GHG emissions is maintained in this area as the need for landfill diversion could override this. The GHG reduction benefits from energy from waste are potentially limited and not captured through the safeguard mechanism.
14. What measures could accelerate industrial heat electrification in NSW, where technology is viable?	
15. What short to medium term measures could be prioritised to address the systemic challenges regarding waste generation and resource recovery?	Ensure there is a focus on GHG emission reduction from this sector and that this is equally important as landfill diversion.
16. How could transparency of how coal mines meet their Safeguard Mechanism obligations be improved?	
17. What measures would lead to coal mines prioritising on-site abatement over offsetting?	
18. What measures should be considered beyond the Safeguard Mechanism to reduce	

emissions of the resources sector, particularly methane emissions, to meet NSW's emissions reduction targets?	
19. What additional measures could accelerate electrification and increase energy efficiency of new and existing buildings?	NSW Government require all new homes and commercial buildings to be all electric with solar, delivered through the NSW Sustainable Building SEPP. NSW Government to require all new replacement hot water systems in NSW are electric heat pump, solar with electric, electric resistance.
20. How could social equity be better addressed in the transition to an electrified built environment?	
21. What approaches could NSW consider to eliminate refrigerants with a GWP >10 from buildings?	
22. What should be included in an emissions monitoring framework for NSW in the context of the transition to net zero, including any specific metrics and indicators?	
23. The adaptation objective is for NSW to be more resilient to a changing climate. The Act allows for regulations to further define the adaptation objective. What does a more resilient NSW look like to you?	
24. What additional information and evidence should the commission consider when assessing progress towards the adaptation objective?	
25. How can adaptation planning better use the NSW Government's	Currently historic climate files are used when undertaking thermal modelling for development under NatHERS. There is significant benefit in using future climate projections so that new buildings are constructed to future climate and not historic climate.

climate change projections (NARCliM)?	
26. What other information or tools are needed to support decision-makers in NSW?	
27. What initiatives should the commission consider in assessing NSW's preparation and responses to extreme heat and humidity events in NSW?	
Are there any other pieces of evidence or feedback you would like to add?	