

## 2025 consultation

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### Disclaimer

This document is a submission to the Net Zero Commission's 2025 consultation. As part of the consultation process, the commission has committed to publishing the submissions it receives. Submissions do not represent the views of the commission.

## 2025 consultation questions

<p><b>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?</b></p>	<p>Experience is by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Increased urban island heat, particularly in summer. I've had to put insulation in the roof cavity, and even with this the humidity is affecting my health. Even in winter I have to run fans most nights.</li> <li>2. We experienced flooding in 2022, and am likely to happen again. Our underground carpark was flooded with little warning, and surrounding suburbs were flooded due to estuaries overflowing onto roads, and poor stormwater mitigation.</li> <li>3. Our insurances have increased with the increase of weather events to everyone having to share the burden, while insurance companies maintain profits. This is not realistic. Insurance companies need to diversify to weather the future costs of building insurance. If people can't insurance homes, and become homeless there will be a flow on in every aspect of society.</li> </ol> <p>The commission needs to ensure Govt, Private Enterprise, and other organisations work together to mitigate climate change. We can no longer allow mining companies to keep doing what they are doing. They've made 60 or more years of profits. Now it's time for payback. They also need to be forced to diversify and support the country that facilitated their previous profits that made them rich. We need Climate Tax on all mining, and stop all new mining.</p>
<p><b>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?</b></p>	<p>There needs to be more advertising to alert everyone that this is real and will continue and we all need to act together. The Govt needs to show the roadmap to Net Zero regularly on media.</p> <p>Media needs to get onboard with the reality and stop promoting Mining.</p>
<p><b>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?</b></p>	<p>First Nations need to be at the decision-making table with the Net Zero Commission (NZC). They need to be invited and included. It all starts with conversations with the First Nations elders. They are ready, but are being ignored.</p>
<p><b>4. What additional mechanisms, support, or</b></p>	<p>They already have the value base that they are custodians of the land. It's not hard to engage them - this is their culture. Start the</p>

<b>incentives can meaningfully empower and enhance First Nations people's involvement in climate mitigation, adaptation and environmental stewardship?</b>	conversation with the elders of how to best get them involved. And be true to your words - don't pledge with them and then backtrack! Say what you mean and mean what you say with them. Let true and promise prevail.
<b>5. What additional information and evidence should the commission consider when assessing progress towards NSW's targets for reducing net greenhouse gas emissions?</b>	<p>Accept the existing evidence - the IPCC has all the information.</p> <p>Accept the problem - mining iron ore, CSG, petroleum - implement a timeline of strategies that already exist to reduce these significantly. At present they are being expanded not retracted.</p> <p>We all know methane gas is 87 times more prevalent and lasts longer in the atmosphere for greenhouse gases. We are running out of time. The NZC needs to use powers to show what the gases are doing, and what strategy needs to be employed to stop it. We can't keep propping up mining companies profits. It's time for them to sit on what they have earned and save the planet.</p>
<b>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?</b>	More of the interstate sharing of electricity and making quicker use of solar energy plants. Integrated systems with other states can assist where and when electricity is utilised.
<b>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?</b>	Don't know, not my field.
<b>8. Are First Nations communities adequately engaged and included in sharing the benefits of the transition? What more could be done, and by whom?</b>	First Nations communities know how to live on the land and floods etc. Their land was stripped bare by open-cut mining. Inclusiveness of elders is always the key to ensure they are at every table, and employing some in the NZC.
<b>9. What are likely to prove the most effective approaches to accelerate rapid decarbonisation across freight and passenger transport?</b>	Again, not my area of expertise. Start by collaborating with Germany. They are making great strides in decarbonising freight and passenger transport. Do some field work with them to get new initiatives.

<b>10. What specific actions or policies could increase uptake of emissions reduction strategies in agriculture, both in the short and long term?</b>	<p>Again, go to the source - the farmers! The users always have ideas.</p> <p>Talk to Norway, Finland, Switzerland, and Denmark, and Japan. They all are highly ranked in this area. Smart agriculture techniques and technologies, water management from Japan and early warning systems. We don't need to reinvent, we need to discover what they are doing, and adopt it.</p>
<b>11. Given the uncertainties in land-sector net emissions, how should NSW incorporate this sector into the states climate policy and emissions profile?</b>	<p>By creating climate policy and emissions profiles specifically for agriculture and unison with farmers, and best practice in other countries.</p>
<b>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?</b>	<p>Carbon storage by artificial means is fraught with danger. The emphasis needs to be on net zero, not carbon storage.</p> <p>Logging of trees is not helping on the east coast. This needs to stop. We need to find ways to stop releasing more carbon, not accounting methods of storing so companies can keep making profits and continue releasing more carbon.</p>
<b>13. What policies or programs at a sectoral level could complement the Safeguard Mechanism to support the accelerated decarbonisation of heavy industry in NSW?</b>	<p>No idea. Outside my scope.</p>
<b>14. What measures could accelerate industrial heat electrification in NSW, where technology is viable?</b>	<p>Outside my scope.</p>
<b>15. What short to medium term measures could be prioritised to address the systemic challenges regarding waste generation and resource recovery?</b>	<p>1. Making rules around what can be manufactured or imported as product into Australia. We have an open flood gate of unmonitored products going into land waste. This needs to stop. All manufactured goods entering Australia need to be sustainable, or they don't come in. Give them 5 years to get their manufacturing in order or else it doesn't come in.</p> <p>2. All packaging entering Australia needs to be recyclable. This needs to be mandatory, not a nice to have.</p>

<b>16. How could transparency of how coal mines meet their Safeguard Mechanism obligations be improved?</b>	<p>Have Govt workers responsible for this, that can't be bribed to turn a blind eye.</p> <p>Fine heavily for all mines that don't meet their obligations - e.g. \$1m per breach.</p>
<b>17. What measures would lead to coal mines prioritising on-site abatement over offsetting?</b>	Not within my scope.
<b>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?</b>	There aren't any. Methane needs to be eradicated. It's like saying lets use Uranium and try find out a way to safeguard the waste. It doesn't exist. Methane Gas needs to be gone. CSG needs to be banned. Poison is poison.
<b>19. What additional measures could accelerate electrification and increase energy efficiency of new and existing buildings?</b>	Again, lets see what the smart countries are doing and adopt some of their practices. The world needs to share strategies to get all us to the one place.
<b>20. How could social equity be better addressed in the transition to an electrified built environment?</b>	Solar energy hubs that are shared with residents in surrounding localities.
<b>21. What approaches could NSW consider to eliminate refrigerants with a GWP &gt;10 from buildings?</b>	Outside of my scope
<b>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?</b>	Outside of my scope
<b>23. The adaptation objective is for NSW to be more resilient to a changing climate. The Act allows for regulations to further define the</b>	<p>Accurate early warning systems of climate events.</p> <p>Proper monitoring of all stormwater systems by council and proper monitoring and maintenance of these systems. There needs to be storage facilities built in our stormwater network that can channel water into ground water systems to draw upon later.</p>

<b>adaptation objective. What does a more resilient NSW look like to you?</b>	<p>We have floods and droughts, but no strategy for managing the water between the two.</p> <p>We have councils that allow drains to clog, then compromise the stormwater system. There needs to be better stormwater management to facilitate floods and drought.</p> <p>Stop building on flood plains or ocean shores.</p> <p>All new builds including high rise needs to have serious solar to meet the lot needs, and proper charging for all car spaces, not just one charger for 64 cars or 100 cars. And green space with recycled water access for green space and all streetscapes with climate resilient trees.</p>
<b>24. What additional information and evidence should the commission consider when assessing progress towards the adaptation objective?</b>	Review the adaptation of Germany and Japan. Let's not reinvent what other countries already can share with us. Let's find best practice from other countries.
<b>25. How can adaptation planning better use the NSW Government's climate change projections (NARClIM)?</b>	Not within my scope.
<b>26. What other information or tools are needed to support decision-makers in NSW?</b>	Meeting with the countries that are doing it well already. Like Norway, Finland, Switzerland, and Denmark, and Japan.
<b>27. What initiatives should the commission consider in assessing NSW's preparation and responses to extreme heat and humidity events in NSW?</b>	<p>Determine our vulnerabilities. E.G. existing building materials. Most residential and commercial buildings do not have double glazed windows or thermal paint on roofs etc.</p> <p>Most councils have the information of typically what has been used in DAs over the last 60 years. We need to help communities source better thermal protections, knowing where to go to buy good product and replace existing materials.</p> <p>Communities want roadmaps of how to prepare dwellings and where to buy so they are not ripped off, but secure effective products to protect against heat and humidity.</p>
<b>Are there any other pieces of evidence or feedback you would like to add?</b>	<p>Let's get serious about Net Zero. Mining companies are the opposite to Net Zero. They don't care if we die. Most of the owners will be dead before 2050.</p> <p>We need to stop sacrificing our future and our kids future for old men's bank balances.</p> <p>Superannuation needs to be rewarded in investing in sustainable areas of investment e.g. tax breaks for those that invest and tax increases for those that invest in carbon based companies eg mining. So a tiered system of tax on Super depending on where the investment is placed.</p>