

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?	I live in a rural area. Climate change is increasing the frequency and impact of bush fires, storms, floods and electricity and telephone outages. In other areas, the threat of sea-level rises is threatening the inundation of communities and the disruption of transport and other linkages. Ultimately, unchecked climate change will cause the extinction of most life on earth. We are very late in addressing this issue.
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?	Engaging across the community is a matter of publicity, demonstrating what is happening, what is likely to happen if we do not take action and an approximation of the timing of such events. Then we need to show what we are doing to address climate change and what we need to do and when we need to do it. Print media will only be of limited use. Social media will probably be the most cost-effective means of communication, with mass media used for milestone updates. Specific mitigation and adaptation measures are likely to need to include: • Cessation of approvals for coal, gas and oil extraction, • Cessation of fracking as it releases climate gasses, damages the environment and has the potential to pollute water resources, • Address planning requirements that impose unreasonable restrictions on the implementation of clean energy initiatives. • Promote the implementation of non-polluting means of electricity generation, including: sun, wind, water, wave, pumped hydro, etc., with the objective of having enough diverse sources to minimise the need for battery back-up (it is acknowledged that gas may be needed as an emergency back-up in the case of a nuclear winter etc.). • Publicly promote the use of electricity as opposed to coal, gas or oil, • Promote the preservation of the environment, specifically including the promotion of National Parks and the urgent establishment of the much promised Great Koala National Park.
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	For discussion with First Nations leaders.

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?	Positions for First Nations representatives on committees and boards involved in developing responses and making decisions (Note: full support should be provided to facilitate attendance and participation).
5. What additional information and evidence should the commission consider when assessing progress towards NSW's targets for reducing net greenhouse gas emissions?	Improved monitoring of as many locations and processes which generate climate negative outputs as possible. The setting of limits to the production of climate negative outputs, with stated reductions in such limits made annually for the following decade. Frequent independent monitoring of climate negative outputs with effective, enforced penalties for any failure to meet limits escalating in line with the magnitude of the failure. Priority, and frequency of monitoring to be focussed on the larger emitters.
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?	As governments frequently obfuscate and ignore public opinion (e.g. in approving coal mine extensions, gas extraction, and fracking), they should have less of a problem doing so in this case, reducing consultation timeframes and consultation itself, while stressing the risks involved in delaying action, such as increased bush fire, flood, storm activity and rising sea levels, culminating in an uninhabitable planet.
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?	No. You need to sell the product. The government needs to impress the public as to the downsides of climate change and how it is likely for the effects to grow over time. It needs to show clearly how the risks may be mitigated and what it is doing to mitigate them. It needs to identify where risks may not be mitigated in time and what it intends to provide as adaptation to minimise impacts.
8. Are First Nations communities adequately engaged and included in sharing the benefits of the transition? What more could be done, and by whom?	Ask the First Nations' leaders
9. What are likely to prove the most effective approaches to accelerate rapid decarbonisation across freight and passenger transport?	Look for innovative solutions. For example we are spending a fortune planning and implementing the inland freight route and a fast rail connection to the central coast. Rail is not inspiring (although I think that the Sydney Metro was). We need to look to the next generation for projects like a dual maglev line (up to 500kph) up (and down) the east coast and, in the longer term to Canberra and to Perth. This would have a huge cost, but it would

	provide huge savings in terms of people time, delivery times, reduction in oil (petrol & diesel) usage and aviation spirit (it would obviate the need for a very large number of internal flights by providing a fast Sydney Melbourne travel time in the order of two and a half hours and a Sydney Canberra time of under an hour. We also need to promote the use of electric vehicles more actively, providing for and promoting the use of pedal and electric bicycles for commuting in conjunction with trains. We also need to encourage the production of less expensive (and smaller) electric cars, by omitting some of the unnecessary "bells and whistles", which manufacturers have provided as sales gimmicks (and some of which, I would argue, reduce driver and passenger safety).
10. What specific actions or policies could increase uptake of emissions reduction strategies in agriculture, both in the short and long term?	Refer to the Farmers Federation and other agricultural organisations.
11. Given the uncertainties in land-sector net emissions, how should NSW incorporate this sector into the states climate policy and emissions profile?	Refer to the Farmers Federation and other agricultural organisations.
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?	Refer to the Farmers Federation, agricultural organisations First Nations leaders and organisations.
13. What policies or programs at a sectoral level could complement the Safeguard Mechanism to support the accelerated decarbonisation of heavy industry in NSW?	Industries should propose mitigation and further reduction and adaptation strategies on at least a biennial basis for review by climate change interested bodies and government, Once agreement has been reached (with government as arbitrator), The objectives should be legislated, monitored and enforced with penalties for failure and possibly incentives for success.
14. What measures could accelerate industrial heat electrification in NSW,	unable to comment.

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?	Waste reduction should be the first objective with assistance provided for projects to achieve this on successful completion. Re-use of serviceable items no longer required should be encouraged. Waste separation and re-use should be maximised.
16. How could transparency of how coal mines meet their Safeguard Mechanism obligations be improved?	Better independent monitoring and bigger cost of failure to achieve agreed objectives - Stronger teeth.
17. What measures would lead to coal mines prioritising on-site abatement over offsetting?	See the last answer. Make it more expensive to achieve offsetting than to implement abatement.
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?	Ask farmers and waste processing industry bodies.
19. What additional measures could accelerate electrification and increase energy efficiency of new and existing buildings?	Provide incentives for the electrification of existing structures to replace the use of coal, gas and oil. Re-write the building standards and regulations to increase the requirements for insulation, adaptability and longevity including particular attention to manufactures structures and tiny homes. Council regulations should also be revised to support these initiatives.
20. How could social equity be better addressed in the transition to an electrified built environment?	No comment.
21. What approaches could NSW consider to eliminate refrigerants with a GWP >10 from buildings?	Institute research through the CSIRO, universities and technical colleges into environmentally friendly refrigeration methods.
22. What should be included in an emissions monitoring framework for NSW in the context of the	More monitoring points of greater sophistication. large corporates should be required to cover the costs on or about their premises. monitoring should be carried out by an

transition to net zero, including any specific metrics and indicators?	independent entity. We also need much more enforcement with better teeth
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?	One where a single failure does not become a disaster and where government support is available to individuals who have suffered through no fault of their own.
24. What additional information and evidence should the commission consider when assessing progress towards the adaptation objective?	No comment.
25. How can adaptation planning better use the NSW Government's climate change projections (NARClIM)?	No comment.
26. What other information or tools are needed to support decision-makers in NSW?	No comment.
27. What initiatives should the commission consider in assessing NSW's preparation and responses to extreme heat and humidity events in NSW?	Community refuges.
Are there any other pieces of evidence or feedback you would like to add?	Love to but don't have any more time.