

2025 consultation

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2025 consultation questions

<p>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?</p>	<p>i was personally affected by the fire storms of 2019-2020, the district in which i live suffered fire storms and floods within a month of each other. NSW government is expanding coal mines and gas exploration, methane leaking from coal mines is under-reported and not considered when approving mining. The superheating potential of emissions of methane from coal mines is not considered despite methane having 84-87 times the warming potential of carbon dioxide over 20years.</p>
<p>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?</p>	<p>Encourage the electorate to drive the two major political parties out of office, they do not govern for the benefit of the majority of the electorate, just for mining companies and big business. Advertise the facts regarding the inaction of government towards their promises of climate action and the resultant consequences for Australians. We are the driest continent on the planet, yet we allow forever increasing mining that uses more water than agriculture, threatening our food and clean water supply.</p>
<p>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?</p>	<p>Communicate and listen respectfully to First Nation Elders, our First Nations People have been custodians of this continent for over 60,000 years, yet their knowledge, experience and practices have been vilified since white settlement, resulting in Australia being the nation which has caused more extinctions of flora and fauna than any other country on the planet. Consultation with and adherence to the advice of First Nation People would be the logical thing to do to try and address the enormous damage we have allowed to occur because of putting corporate profit ahead of what is best for the environment and our future survival.</p>
<p>4. What additional mechanisms, support, or incentives can meaningfully empower and enhance First Nations people's involvement in climate mitigation, adaptation and environmental stewardship?</p>	<p>All rangers should be lead by local First Nation People and they should be empowered to direct, veto and manage what happens on their country, they know best and don't prioritize corporate profits ahead of the environment. Learn from First Nation People, their knowledge regarding this country is invaluable but has always been vilified.</p>
<p>5. What additional information and evidence should the commission consider when assessing progress towards NSW's targets for reducing net greenhouse gas emissions?</p>	<p>NSW is not on target to meet any legislated targets(including 2030 and 2035GHG targets), the current regulatory, is not working and does not go far enough to ensure companies comply with regulations. NSW government is allowing coal companies to "bank" approvals for projects that do not commence until after 2030. There is no effective Safeguard Mechanism to drive emissions reductions from coal projects in NSW to meet 2030 and 2035 targets. The Common Capital report found methane emissions from coal, if nothing changes, will rise by 75% by 2035</p>

	<p>in NSW, despite the International Energy Agency stating these emissions must be reduced by 75% by 2030 if the world is to avoid climate chaos. The proposed 19 coal projects will generate over 15 times NSW's annual emissions, which is not considered in planning decisions. They must be given full weight under the Climate Change (Net Zero Future) Act 2030, ensuring decisions align with NSW's climate goals. Downstream emissions need to be counted and recognised and included in the decision making process. Communities affected by climate change, need to be involved in decision making regarding health, housing and disaster support services. financing this should be spent now using the Royalties for Rejuvenation fund, not banked until 2028. Transition authorities must be independent, well-funded and community led for the optimal outcome.</p>
<p>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?</p>	<p>Independent regulator to monitor and have the power to prosecute, energy companies, inclusive of all forms of energy provided eg, oil, gas, coal, should be taxed, and money generated could be used to pay for infrastructure. Environmental safe guards and protection of endangered species and their habitats needs to be incorporated into guidelines</p>
<p>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?</p>	<p>I believe more could be done to engage and inform the community, public meetings that are important to the powers that control what happens, because people can tell when they get "lip service", and the meeting is only a tick the box exercise. The community is heard but not listened to, consequentially not respected, decisions have already been made.</p>
<p>8. Are First Nations communities adequately engaged and included in sharing the benefits of the transition? What more could be done, and by whom?</p>	<p>First Nations communities have never been adequately engaged and included in sharing the benefits of the transition. Communication and consultation with tradition owners and a seat at the table to decide what they need and what they are entitled to, is essential to promote optimal outcomes. Relevant Government official, who is experienced, respectful and cognisant of traditional norms, be partner with the traditional owners. Understanding, respect and preparedness to listen and not prejudice from all parties, in my opinion would enhance good outcomes.</p>
<p>9. What are likely to prove the most effective approaches to accelerate rapid decarbonisation across freight and passenger transport?</p>	<p>Ban coal from this day forward, honour existing contracts, but all expire in 2030. improved public transport in regional areas, more research into renewables, unfortunately Australia is no longer a world leader in renewable energy but in coal and mining.</p>
<p>10. What specific actions or policies could increase uptake of emissions reduction</p>	<p>Support farmers, there are feeds that decrease livestock emissions, improved fuel options for running farm machinery. Review of farming practices and ongoing research into</p>

strategies in agriculture, both in the short and long term?	enhancing and improving carbon footprint, and disregard for protecting corporate profits.
11. Given the uncertainties in land-sector net emissions, how should NSW incorporate this sector into the states climate policy and emissions profile?	Initially, this should have been incorporated in policy and profiles, at the very least mentioned and considered.
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?	Consultation, good communication skills and active listening, scientifically validated research into carbon storage.
13. What policies or programs at a sectoral level could complement the Safeguard Mechanism to support the accelerated decarbonisation of heavy industry in NSW?	Control of processes, guidelines and policies must be given to an independent body, a scientist in the relevant field, with no corporate or government connections, should be included in that body.
14. What measures could accelerate industrial heat electrification in NSW, where technology is viable?	Government investment in infrastructure that is Government owned.
15. What short to medium term measures could be prioritised to address the systemic challenges regarding waste generation and resource recovery?	Invest in research to address these challenges and consult with the leading specialists in the relevant fields related to these challenges.
16. How could transparency of how coal mines meet their Safeguard Mechanism obligations be improved?	By being transparent in the first place. Firstly they should be required to give regular statements of their profits, expenses, independent environmental impact studies, be taxed fairly, no slush funds of public money be given to coal mines as subsidies or for any other reason. Coal mining companies be subjected to yearly or every two yearly independent reviews, which are easily accessible by the public.

17. What measures would lead to coal mines prioritising on-site abatement over offsetting?	Fines for not implementing or managing the on-site abatement of methane gas emissions. the government already has grants in place to assist in setting up of the process. Captured methane emissions can be used to generate electricity, can be turning a waste product into income stream, offsetting some of the costs.
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?	A methane abatement fund, regulated emissions intensity thresholds and state-wide methane measurement networks.
19. What additional measures could accelerate electrification and increase energy efficiency of new and existing buildings?	Use of alternative energy, overseas northern hemisphere countries have solar panels as the roads cars drive on, LED lights, proper glazing, there is lots of research world wide providing evidence of the efficiency of alternative options.
20. How could social equity be better addressed in the transition to an electrified built environment?	Make it affordable for low income earners, tight regulations regarding price rises, which have to gain government approval. In order to be able to supply electricity, companies must agree to special rates for pensioners, elderly people are going cold because they can't afford to run their heaters.
21. What approaches could NSW consider to eliminate refrigerants with a GWP >10 from buildings?	Legislate it to be illegal to sell, buy or install refrigerants with a GWP>10 in 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?	Scientists specialising in this field should be involved in establishing the framework guiding the progression and transition to net zero, not politicians. It has to be independent of any mining company influences.
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 mining companies have no influence in government decisions, tighter and more stringent regulations of the coal mining industry, legally compelled to restore the environment to pre mining status, paying taxes, any mining site that may possibly negatively impact water supply or farm land would be legally forbidden. No more approvals for anymore coal mines.

24. What additional information and evidence should the commission consider when assessing progress towards the adaptation objective?	Community consultation and support to transition away from coal. The average Australian has paid for the unnecessary dollars given yearly to mining companies who make millions of dollars in profits and don't pay any taxes, an undeniable example of the ineptitude of Australian governments, both state, federal, labor or liberal.
25. How can adaptation planning better use the NSW Government's climate change projections (NARClIM)?	Use as a guideline in planning for predicted climate change events.
26. What other information or tools are needed to support decision-makers in NSW?	Courage to stand up to the influences of the coal industry, willingness to put the welfare of the majority of Australians before corporate profits and political donations. Legislative support to provide policies and processes to ensure the right thing is done without undue influences.
27. What initiatives should the commission consider in assessing NSW's preparation and responses to extreme heat and humidity events in NSW?	Public education regarding self care, tighter regulations for coal companies to use best practice in controlling their emissions and severe monetary fines, minimum of \$20 million dollar fines for not adhering to regulations.
Are there any other pieces of evidence or feedback you would like to add?	Mining companies need to learn that the age of them doing as they like, making millions of dollars profit and paying no taxes, of government hand outs and slush funds are over, they pay their fair share of taxes with no loop holes in legislation for them to have opportunities to escape the rules or prosecution.