

Pathways Call for Evidence Submission

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Submission to the Net Zero Commission: Decarbonisation Pathways for NSW: Response to the Net Zero Commission's Call for Evidence

Farmers for Climate Action (FCA) is proud to work with thousands of farmers across New South Wales, and welcomes the opportunity to contribute to the development of NSW's decarbonisation pathways. As a national, farmer-led movement representing agricultural leaders and regional communities, we place the long-term resilience, energy security, and economic prosperity of Australian agriculture at the heart of our policy positions.

Farmers for Climate Action welcomes the Net Zero Commission's independent and evidence-based approach to advising on NSW's transition to net zero. As an independent statutory authority, the Commission is well placed to assess progress, identify policy gaps and weaknesses, and provide impartial advice on the measures required to meet NSW's legislated emissions reduction and adaptation objectives. We particularly welcome the Commission's commitment to engaging with communities, businesses and sectors across NSW and to integrating technical research with the lived experience of different regions. This approach is essential to developing pathways that are both ambitious and practical, and that recognise the distinct opportunities, constraints and contributions of NSW's agricultural and regional communities.

FCA takes the position that NSW's \$25.5 billion agriculture sector is not simply a source of emissions or a pool of carbon. It is a productive economic system that can simultaneously deliver emissions reduction, carbon storage, biodiversity, food and fibre, energy security and regional resilience. NSW decarbonisation pathways should therefore treat farmers and agriculture not simply as an emissions source to be managed, but as critical delivery partners in decarbonisation, capable of reducing emissions, storing carbon, restoring nature, producing food and fibre, hosting clean energy infrastructure and strengthening regional resilience. Policy should reward farmers for delivering genuine climate and environmental outcomes while removing the infrastructure, market and regulatory barriers that prevent or delay them from acting.

Decarbonisation within agriculture must also be matched by decarbonisation across the broader economy. Land-sector sequestration should complement, not substitute for, rapid emissions reductions in the fossil fuel and industrial sectors. NSW's pathway should prioritise measures that reduce emissions at source, while recognising sequestration as an important complementary opportunity for residual emissions and broader environmental and productivity outcomes.

Our submission draws on recent research, including our commissioned report *Energy Sovereignty for Regional Australia* (June 2026), our joint Rural and Regional Summit with Powercor, independent research commissioned by AgriFutures Australia, and recent regional community polling. While some of the evidence referenced in relation to energy originates from broader distribution networks, the underlying grid, taxation, and market dynamics are structural rather than specific to any one state.

Executive Summary – Agricultural Decarbonisation & Sectoral Equity

This submission views the pathways to accelerate decarbonisation in NSW through four main pillars.

1. Decarbonise agriculture by removing barriers to action
2. Reward carbon and nature outcomes
3. Manage land use change without sacrificing food security
4. Make the shift to clean energy work for farmers, communities and nature.

Together, these pillars respond to the Commission's questions on policy and market mechanisms, technology deployment, behaviour change, economic impacts, just transition, land use, private finance and the broader outcomes that should be considered in assessing NSW's pathways to net zero.

Every sector needs a credible pathway, and NSW should not rely on agricultural land or sequestration to compensate for avoidable emissions elsewhere. Farmers for Climate Action strongly supports a commitment to clear national and state environmental outcomes that protect individual farmers, regional livelihoods, and nature.

Agriculture faces genuine biological and climatic constraints on emissions reduction that other sectors do not. It would be deeply inequitable for NSW decarbonisation pathways to implicitly ask agriculture and regional communities to close an abatement gap left open by continued, high-emissions approvals elsewhere in the economy, while failing to remove basic structural hurdles for primary producers ready to electrify and host clean energy infrastructure today.

Risks to achieving interim targets

For agriculture, the principal risks to achieving emissions reductions by 2030 and 2035 are not a lack of willingness to act, but the pace at which enabling infrastructure, technologies, markets and policy settings can be deployed. These include constrained rural electricity networks, high connection and upgrade costs, limited availability of suitable low-emissions machinery, uncertainty around carbon and nature markets, limited access to trusted measurement and verification, and insufficient investment in research, development and

extension. Climate change itself is also a material risk: drought, flood, fire and heat can constrain farm investment capacity and alter emissions and sequestration outcomes. NSW's pathway modelling should therefore distinguish between technical potential and achievable deployment rates, and explicitly identify the policy and infrastructure interventions required to close the gap between the two.

Pillar 1. Decarbonise agriculture by removing barriers to action

NSW agriculture can and should make a significant contribution to emissions reduction, while maintaining the capacity of farmers to produce food and fibre profitably in a changing climate. Australian farmers are already taking action: FCA's 2025 Agricultural Insights Study found that 71% of farmers surveyed had already invested in emissions reduction measures, with soil health, rotational grazing, renewable energy and rehabilitation of degraded land among the most common actions. A further 67% planned to continue or expand climate-smart practices over the following five years. ([Farmers for Climate Action](#))

The opportunity is therefore not to persuade farmers that action is necessary, but to remove the barriers preventing more rapid and widespread adoption. Agriculture's emissions profile is also materially different from that of other sectors. Nationally, agriculture accounted for 19.2% of Australia's emissions in 2024, with emissions primarily comprising methane and nitrous oxide. Enteric fermentation accounted for 71% of agricultural emissions in 2021–22, while agricultural soils accounted for a further 15%. These biological emissions cannot simply be eliminated through the same technologies available to electricity generation, transport or industry, although efficiencies can and should be gained. ([DCCCEW](#))

NSW should therefore develop an agricultural pathway based on a portfolio of measures, including improved livestock productivity and methane reduction, more efficient nitrogen and fertiliser use, soil and pasture management, renewable energy, stationary electrification, energy efficiency and appropriate land-based carbon storage. Government investment in research, development, commercialisation and extension will be essential to move promising technologies and practices from early adoption to widespread deployment. FCA's work has identified renewables and electrification, fuel alternatives, soil health and carbon sequestration, and enteric methane as priority areas for investment. ([Farmers for Climate Action](#))

The first priority should be to support emissions reductions that are technically available today. FCA's *Energy Sovereignty for Regional Australia* work identifies electrification of farm equipment and processes as a major opportunity to reduce both emissions and exposure to volatile global diesel markets. Farmers are already electrifying irrigation, water

pumping and processing equipment, but network capacity, connection costs and the availability of suitable equipment remain significant barriers. NSW should explicitly incorporate regional network capacity and the cost and timing of grid upgrades into its agricultural pathway modelling.

The pathway should also recognise that adaptation and emissions reduction are increasingly interconnected. Investments in renewable energy, efficient irrigation, soil health, landscape restoration and diversified farm systems can simultaneously reduce emissions, lower operating costs and improve resilience to drought, heat, fire and flooding. NSW policy should prioritise these "no-regrets" investments that strengthen farm businesses regardless of the future trajectory of climate impacts or technology costs.

2. Reward durable carbon and nature outcomes

Agriculture and land management have a distinctive role in decarbonisation pathways for New South Wales because well-managed landscapes can reduce emissions, store carbon and deliver biodiversity, soil, water and productivity benefits. FCA supports well-designed carbon and nature markets as one mechanism for rewarding farmers for these public and private benefits, and we note in particular the federal Australian Carbon Credit Unit (ACCU) scheme, and NSW schemes. However, these markets must maintain high standards of integrity and must not become a substitute for reducing fossil fuel and industrial emissions.

NSW's pathway should therefore distinguish clearly between **emissions reduction, carbon sequestration and carbon removal**. It should identify the agricultural practices and land-use changes capable of delivering additional, measurable and durable carbon storage, while accounting appropriately for permanence, reversal risk, additionality and measurement uncertainty.

At the same time, farmers should be able to benefit financially from genuine climate and environmental outcomes they deliver. FCA's research shows strong farmer interest in soil health, rotational grazing, rehabilitation of degraded land and renewable energy, but also highlights significant barriers around policy uncertainty, measurement and validation. In FCA's 2025 survey, 40% of farmers who were not planning further emissions reduction investment identified difficulties measuring and validating changes in emissions or carbon capture as a barrier, while 42% cited a lack of clear government policies or incentives. ([Farmers for Climate Action](#))

Carbon and nature markets must also be accessible to farmers of different scales, rather than favouring only large properties able to absorb project development, legal and measurement costs. NSW can help address these barriers by supporting trusted measurement and verification systems, extension and technical advice, aggregation of

smaller projects, research into permanence and sequestration potential, and market mechanisms that reduce transaction costs for farmers. Carbon projects should also be designed to protect and complement food and fibre production and avoid creating perverse incentives for the conversion of highly productive agricultural land where this would undermine broader food-security, socio-economic outcomes or regional objectives.

The same principle should apply to biodiversity and nature repair. FCA supports a landscape-scale approach that recognises the interdependence of climate, biodiversity, soil, water and food production. Natural capital should not be treated simply as an environmental add-on; healthy soils, functioning landscapes, vegetation and biodiversity are productive assets that can improve the resilience of agricultural businesses. Government programs should therefore reward farmers for delivering measurable public benefits while maintaining flexibility for landholders to select practices suited to their landscape and production system. ([Farmers for Climate Action](#))

Nature-friendly farming is not simply environmental restoration. It is an investment in the productive infrastructure and disaster resilience of rural Australia. Nature-friendly farming can also play an important role in strengthening the resilience of farms and regional communities to drought and other climate-related disasters. Practices that maintain groundcover, improve soil structure and organic matter, increase plant diversity, protect waterways and restore vegetation can improve water infiltration and retention, reduce erosion, help maintain productive capacity through dry periods and capture carbon in the landscape.

Soil structure, groundcover and organic matter are important determinants of how effectively rainfall is captured and stored, while ABARES identifies groundcover as an important indicator of landscape health and drought sensitivity. These benefits extend beyond individual farms: healthier landscapes can reduce the severity of downstream impacts, support biodiversity and natural capital, and help regional economies recover more quickly after drought, flood, fire and heat events.

CSIRO's drought resilience work similarly emphasises that environmental, economic and social resilience are interconnected, with protecting natural capital and improving farming systems forming part of a broader approach to stronger regional communities. NSW's decarbonisation pathway should therefore recognise investment in nature-friendly farming and landscape restoration as a form of **climate adaptation and disaster preparedness**, as well as a potential source of emissions reduction and carbon storage. Government programs should support farmers to adopt these practices before disaster strikes.

3. Manage land-use change while protecting food security and productive agriculture

NSW's transition to net zero will create significant pressure for changes in land use. Some land may become more valuable for permanent carbon storage, biodiversity restoration or other environmental outcomes, while other land will remain essential for food and fibre production. The Commission's pathway should recognise that these objectives are not inherently in conflict, but that genuine trade-offs will sometimes arise and that community engagement and transparent processes will be fundamental. NSW should not assume that decarbonisation necessarily means a contraction in agricultural production. The future mix of livestock, cropping, horticulture, fibre and forestry will be shaped by climate, technology, consumer demand, export markets and relative profitability. Policy should enable farmers to respond to these signals rather than attempting to prescribe a preferred production mix

FCA supports a landscape-scale approach that seeks to maximise the combined benefits of carbon storage, biodiversity, water, climate resilience and productive agriculture rather than assuming that every hectare should be managed to maximise a single outcome. There are substantial opportunities to integrate carbon and nature outcomes within productive farming systems through agroforestry, shelterbelts, riparian restoration, revegetation of less productive areas, improved pasture management and other forms of landscape restoration. FCA's farmer research demonstrates that these approaches are already being adopted at scale, with 60% of surveyed farmers reporting rehabilitation of degraded land and 70% using rotational grazing to improve pasture health and carbon uptake. ([Farmers for Climate Action](#))

However, NSW should be cautious about assuming that widespread conversion of productive agricultural land to carbon storage represents a cost-free emissions reduction opportunity. Land-use change can affect food and fibre production, regional employment, water availability, land values and the economic viability of farming communities. The pathway should therefore assess land-use changes against multiple objectives, including emissions reduction, permanence of carbon storage, biodiversity, water, food security, farm profitability and regional economic resilience. These environmental outcomes must be weighed alongside production-side outcomes, including food production, export earnings, regional employment and farm viability. In other words, **tonnes of carbon stored per hectare cannot be the only optimisation variable**; NSW should pursue land-use approaches that deliver the strongest combined climate, environmental, agricultural and regional economic outcomes.

This is particularly important as agricultural production systems and markets evolve. Climate change, changing consumer preferences, supply-chain emissions requirements,

international market conditions and emerging low-emissions technologies may all influence the future mix of livestock, cropping, horticulture, fibre, forestry and other agricultural activities. Government should create the conditions for farmers to adapt, diversify and invest as markets and technologies change.

Government action should focus on enabling voluntary, evidence-based land-use change and decarbonisation where it delivers clear public benefits. This could include investment in landscape restoration, bioregional planning, farmer-led Landcare and extension, natural capital measurement, carbon and biodiversity market development, and strategic conservation programs.

The overarching objective should be on delivering compounding benefits through policy synergies - creating **productive, resilient landscapes that store more carbon and support more biodiversity without displacing food and fibre production.**

4. Make the energy shift work for regional communities

The pathway to net zero must create economic opportunity in regional NSW, rather than treating rural and regional communities principally as places where infrastructure is located or where adjustment costs are borne. Farmers and regional communities can be major beneficiaries of the energy shift and economy-wide decarbonisation if they have access to affordable energy, new investment, diversified income streams, local employment and meaningful participation in decisions about infrastructure and land use.

FCA's *Energy Sovereignty for Regional Australia* work identifies a particular opportunity to reduce regional dependence on imported diesel by accelerating the shift to locally generated renewable energy, electrification and storage. Electrification can reduce exposure to global fuel-price volatility while retaining more energy expenditure within regional economies.

Regional and agricultural diesel consumption represents an estimated 2.5–2.6 billion litres annually, costing farm businesses up to \$5 billion and generating 6.9 Mt CO₂-e in technology-addressable emissions. Approximately one-third of this footprint consists of grid-connected stationary loads, such as irrigation pumping, dairy operations, and horticultural cold chains, that are electrification-ready today using off-the-shelf solar, battery, and grid solutions. Displacing this fuel reliance directly insulates primary producers from international fossil fuel price shocks and input cost spikes.

Behaviour change and demand management also have an important role. For agricultural businesses, this includes improving irrigation efficiency, optimising pumping and

refrigeration, shifting flexible electricity demand to periods of abundant renewable generation, improving fertiliser efficiency, and adopting farm management practices that improve soil and pasture performance. These changes can reduce both emissions and operating costs. Government can accelerate adoption through extension, demonstration projects, trusted local advice, transparent information on technology performance and costs, and market settings that reward flexible demand and efficient energy use

The primary constraint on agricultural electrification is grid infrastructure. Displacing regional diesel dependence must be treated as a national energy security and cost-of-living opportunity rather than solely an abatement task. State-controlled tax and regulatory levers, including NSW land tax exemptions and benefit-sharing settings, can be immediately aligned so that producers who actively host or facilitate emissions reduction infrastructure are not financially or administratively penalised for doing so.

Recent sector research highlights that farmers are consistently locked out of efficient, electrified equipment by single-phase and SWER (single wire earth return) line constraints rather than capital hesitation. Quoted grid upgrade costs mean viable electrification and diversification plans may be abandoned by farmers who are willing and able to electrify to reduce emissions and strengthen their farm resilience. FCA urges the Commission to model network capacity, rather than equipment cost, as the primary binding constraint on agricultural electrification, and to separate 'ready now' stationary electrification from longer-term heavy mobile machinery in its pathway assumptions.

NSW should therefore develop regional electrification strategies and energy upgrade systems that go beyond individual grid connections. These should consider opportunities for shared infrastructure, community batteries, distributed generation, flexible demand, microgrids and other forms of regional energy infrastructure. Where network constraints are the primary barrier to agricultural electrification, government investment in close consultation with communities should be directed towards unlocking multiple farms and businesses rather than treating each connection as an isolated project.

Private finance will also be critical. Individual farm projects can be too small to attract institutional capital or justify network investment. Regional aggregation mechanisms could bundle multiple farms, energy users and generation/storage projects, reducing transaction costs and creating investable portfolios. The government should use concessional finance, guarantees, aggregation, co-investment and other mechanisms to reduce investment risk and unlock private capital for farm electrification, renewable energy, storage, land restoration and other climate-smart investments. Standardised contracting and benefit-sharing arrangements can also reduce transaction costs and provide greater certainty to landholders and investors.

Farmers who host transmission, renewable generation and storage should receive a fair and transparent share of the value created, while neighbouring landholders and affected communities should also benefit. FCA has previously advocated for improved benefit-sharing arrangements for transmission hosts and communities, including higher payments to hosts, payments to impacted neighbours and funding for community benefit programs. ([Farmers for Climate Action](#))

The energy shift will also create workforce opportunities and pressures across regional NSW. New investment in renewable energy, electrical infrastructure, land restoration, natural capital management, agricultural technology and energy services has the potential to create skilled employment and new regional industries. At the same time, workforce shortages, limited access to specialist technical skills and the concentration of investment benefits in metropolitan or external contractors could constrain deployment and reduce regional economic benefits. NSW should therefore consider regional skills, training and workforce capacity as enabling infrastructure for the net zero transition, alongside physical infrastructure. Supporting local electrical, agricultural, land-management and renewable-energy skills would help ensure that more of the economic value generated by the transition remains in regional communities.

Removing State-Level Disincentives

Thousands of Australian farmers are participating in the clean energy shift in good faith, opening their land to host generation, storage, and transmission infrastructure to diversify their revenue against drought. Research commissioned by AgriFutures Australia demonstrates that emerging farm income streams from energy hosting, transmission easements, carbon and biodiversity credits often trigger tax uncertainty and compliance friction. While key income tax settings sit with the Commonwealth, NSW holds immediate, state-level levers to protect participating landholders.

The NSW Government must explicitly clarify that hosting clean energy infrastructure or entering into biodiversity stewardship agreements will not compromise a property's primary production land tax exemption. Furthermore, state frameworks like EnergyCo's Strategic Benefit Payments Scheme demonstrate that transparent, long-term hosting payments can be effectively administered at the state level. Extending these principles across state-administered nature repair and infrastructure schemes ensures regional communities receive a fair return for doing the heavy lifting of the state's transition.

Asymmetric Regulatory Burdens and the Coal Approvals Gap

While primary producers face strict environmental standards and high operational costs to adapt to changing climate realities, NSW's current coal planning pipeline risks materially offsetting the environmental gains achieved across regional landscapes. The Net Zero

Commission's Coal Mining Emissions Spotlight Report found that continued extensions or expansions to coal mining in NSW are not consistent with the emissions reduction targets in the Climate Change (Net Zero Future) Act 2023. The cumulative emissions implications of pipeline coal projects must therefore be transparently incorporated into NSW's pathway scenarios.

From a primary producer's standpoint, this cumulative regulatory gap poses significant inequities. Allowing additional high-emissions industrial activity to continue or expand increases the scale of emissions reductions required elsewhere in the economy and can increase pressure on harder-to-abate sectors such as agriculture, which operate under seasonal, climatic and biological constraints. FCA therefore maintains that pathway scenarios should transparently model the cumulative emissions implications of pipeline coal projects and demonstrate how these affect the scale and distribution of abatement required across other sectors.

Finally, a just transition and robust decarbonisation pathway must include First Nations peoples and regional communities as partners in the shift. This means respecting First Nations knowledge and connection to Country, supporting participation and economic opportunities, and ensuring that clean energy and land-sector projects deliver genuine local benefits. FCA has recognised the importance of First Nations participation in agriculture and climate action and supports approaches that strengthen self-determination and economic inclusion. ([Farmers for Climate Action](#))

Many of the opportunities identified in this submission are inherently cross-sectoral. Agricultural electrification depends on coordination between farmers, distribution networks, renewable energy developers, equipment manufacturers and government. Land-use decisions affect agriculture, biodiversity, water, carbon markets and regional communities simultaneously. Similarly, energy infrastructure can provide opportunities for farms, regional businesses and communities to share generation, storage and network capacity. NSW should therefore use place-based and regional approaches to identify opportunities for collaboration and co-investment rather than designing agricultural, energy, land-use and biodiversity policies in isolation.

A successful NSW pathway should therefore be measured not only by tonnes of emissions reduced, but by whether regional communities are more energy secure, farms are more resilient and profitable, landscapes are healthier, and the economic benefits of the path to net zero are shared fairly.

Limitations of the Climate Change Agricultural Advisory Group

Farmers for Climate Action welcomed the opportunity to participate in the Climate Change Agricultural Advisory Group and commends the NSW Government for establishing the

group. FCA considers ongoing engagement with agricultural stakeholders essential to developing credible pathways for the sector.

FCA also notes that several issues of particular importance to agricultural communities warrant further consideration, including competition between agricultural and alternative land uses, the food security implications of converting productive agricultural land to other uses, and the cross-sector impacts of land-use and emissions policy. These issues are inherently interconnected and cannot be fully assessed through an agricultural emissions lens alone. FCA encourages the Commission to ensure that its pathway development incorporates these broader land-use, economic and regional impacts.

Recommendations

Farmers for Climate Action urges the Net Zero Commission to incorporate the following priorities into its NSW decarbonisation pathways:

1. **Develop a credible agricultural decarbonisation pathway:** Model a portfolio of agricultural emissions reduction opportunities, including methane and nitrogen management, improved productivity, renewable energy, stationary electrification, energy efficiency and land-based emissions reduction, with clear assumptions about technology readiness, costs, deployment rates and barriers to adoption.
2. **Prioritise emissions reductions that are available now:** Separate 'ready now' agricultural electrification opportunities, including irrigation, pumping, dairy, horticulture and other stationary loads, from longer-term transitions in heavy mobile machinery, and explicitly model the network capacity, connection costs and timing required to unlock them.
3. **Recognise and reward durable carbon and nature outcomes:** Incorporate high-integrity agricultural carbon sequestration, nature repair and biodiversity outcomes into NSW pathways, while distinguishing emissions reduction from sequestration and carbon removal and appropriately accounting for additionality, permanence, reversal risk and measurement uncertainty. Carbon and nature markets should complement, not substitute for, emissions reductions in fossil fuel and industrial sectors.
4. **Protect productive agriculture and food security in land-use modelling:** Assess land-use change against a balanced set of outcomes, including emissions reduction, permanence of carbon storage, biodiversity, water, food production, export earnings, regional employment, farm viability and regional economic resilience. **Tonnes of carbon stored per hectare should not be the sole optimisation variable.**
5. **Recognise nature-friendly farming as climate adaptation and disaster preparedness:** Include the resilience benefits of soil health, groundcover, landscape restoration, biodiversity, water retention and diversified farming systems in pathway

assessments, recognising their contribution to drought preparedness, recovery from climate-related disasters, agricultural productivity and regional resilience.

6. **Treat regional energy infrastructure as a critical enabler of agricultural decarbonisation:** Explicitly incorporate rural network capacity, SWER upgrades, Stand-Alone Power Systems, shared infrastructure, distributed generation, community batteries, flexible demand and microgrids into NSW pathway modelling, and prioritise investment that can unlock electrification across multiple farms and regional businesses.
7. **Use public policy to unlock private investment and ensure regional benefit-sharing:** Identify mechanisms, including concessional finance, guarantees, aggregation, co-investment, standardised contracts and transparent benefit-sharing to reduce investment barriers and mobilise private capital for farm electrification, renewable energy, storage, land restoration and other climate-smart investments. Farmers, neighbouring landholders and communities hosting clean energy, carbon and nature projects should receive a fair share of the value created.
8. **Ensure economy-wide emissions accountability:** Model the cumulative emissions implications of existing and proposed high-emissions developments, including the NSW coal pipeline, across all pathway scenarios. NSW should not rely on agricultural land or sequestration to compensate for avoidable emissions elsewhere, and each sector should have a credible pathway consistent with the state's legislated emissions objectives.
9. **Make regional communities beneficiaries of NSW decarbonisation:** Assess pathways against outcomes beyond emissions, including farm profitability, energy security, regional employment, local investment, biodiversity, water and community resilience, and ensure First Nations peoples and regional communities have meaningful opportunities to participate in and benefit from the transition.
10. **Establish place-based regional decarbonisation programs:** Support regional partnerships that bring together farmers, local governments, distribution networks, businesses, First Nations representatives and communities to identify and implement locally appropriate electrification, renewable energy, storage, land restoration and resilience projects. These approaches can aggregate demand, reduce infrastructure costs, strengthen local capability and build community ownership of the transition.

Conclusion

NSW can have an ambitious agricultural decarbonisation pathway without sacrificing food production or regional prosperity. But achieving it requires the government to remove the barriers to farm-level action, reward durable carbon and nature outcomes, manage land-use trade-offs intelligently, and ensure that regional communities capture the

economic benefits of the clean energy transition. At the same time, agricultural sequestration cannot be used to excuse avoidable emissions elsewhere

Australian farmers are already leading at the center of the clean energy shift, taking practical steps to reduce emissions while adapting to an increasingly harsh climate. NSW's decarbonisation pathways present a major opportunity to treat regional electrification not as a burden, but as a driver of energy sovereignty, regional wealth creation, and drought resilience. Realising this vision requires transparent carbon accounting across all sectors, targeted state network investment, and tax settings that reward rather than penalize landholders. Farmers deserve pathways built on the same rigour, transparency, and fairness that they bring to their own operations every day.

Please do not hesitate to contact [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] if you have any questions related to this submission.

Yours sincerely,

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Farmers for Climate Action

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