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1. Reduce the cost of meeting carbon targets

1. What could be done to improve the cost-effectiveness and alignment of policies to reduce emissions across the industrial, electricity and transport sectors?

The participant did not respond to this question.

2. Are there gaps in the emissions-reduction policies in the industrial, electricity and transport sectors which should be addressed?

The participant did not respond to this question.

3. Are there any duplicative emissions-reduction policies in the industrial, electricity and transport sectors which could be streamlined?

The participant did not respond to this question.

2. Speed up approvals for new energy infrastructure

1. Are planning and approvals processes for large energy infrastructure taking too long? If so, what causes the most delay?

The participant did not respond to this question.

2. How can planning and approvals processes be sped up without unduly compromising regulatory standards?

The participant did not respond to this question.

3. Should clean energy projects be treated differently to other projects for the purpose of environmental and other approvals? If so, how?

The participant did not respond to this question.

4. What can be done to build local community support for new energy infrastructure projects?

The participant did not respond to this question.

5. Please outline any evidence showing the productivity benefits of faster approvals for energy projects.

The participant did not respond to this question.

3. Encourage adaptation by addressing barriers to private investment

1. What are the barriers and enablers impacting decisions by owner-occupiers, landlords and developers about how housing is built and updated over time so that it is resilient to the effects of climate change?

Promoting renewable energy in residential development

The government should take a more active role in encouraging the adoption of

renewable energy in both existing homes and new residential developments. This can be done by developing clear guidelines and minimum standards for the integration of renewable energy systems and storage solutions.

For example, all new residential buildings should be required to incorporate balconies constructed with materials that have solar-generating capabilities. A minimum percentage of balcony surface area could be dedicated to powering lighting or small appliances at night, this will reduce the reliance on the traditional electricity.

Similarly, for standalone houses, rooftops should be fully equipped with solar-capable materials to maximise energy generation. In times of emergency, stored power could be redirected to support critical areas in the community.

Adopting this approach requires a fundamental shift in how we think about energy use and storage. Viewing buildings as contributors to a more resilient and sustainable energy system.

The same can apply to commercial development.

2. What information do people need to make decisions about where to live, how to build and how to upgrade their homes to appropriately factor in climate change?

Helping people make informed decisions about upgrading their homes to support climate action requires a multifaceted approach.

1. Government Funding Support: introduce an initial government backed funding scheme to cover at least 50% of the cost of installing solar-generating materials. This will lower the financial barrier for homeowners and accelerate adoption.
2. Education in School: Integrate climate change and renewable energy education into primary and high school curriculum. Today's students are tomorrow's homeowners/businesses owners, and early education fosters long-term awareness and responsibility.
3. Community Education: Organise community seminars and workshops for adults, providing accessible and practical information on climate change, energy-efficient living, and available support programs.
4. Job Creation in the Green Economy: Invest in creating more jobs in climate-related industries, including renewable energy, sustainable construction, energy auditing, and environmental planning. This not only supports the transition but also boosts the economy. This will rebuilt trust from voters that the government is serious about climate change given the first deadline is 2030 and the second deadline is 2050!

Together these actions promote a cultural and structural change as a nation toward sustainability, empowering individuals and communities to actively in building a more climate-resilient future.

3. What are the most cost-effective retrofitting options for improving the resilience of Australia's existing housing stock? What are their costs and benefits?

There are a few options:

1. Roof insulation: improve comfort in both hot and cold weather, reduce household emissions
2. Draught Sealing (Doors, windows, vents): this is a quick fix to reduce energy waste
3. LED lighting upgrade (Relaunch): reduces lighting energy, a quick fix
4. Window Films/Double Glazing/Thick Curtains: costs from \$500 to \$15,000 subject to the size of place.
5. Solar PV system (with/without battery): long-term plan that would cost more but with

an overall significant benefits.

6. Reverse-cycle air conditioner: replace gas heating.

4. What role might minimum standards play in ensuring the resilience of Australia's housing stock?

Implementing and enforcing the minimum standards through the National Construction Code is a critical long-term strategy for reducing the number of energy-inefficient buildings being constructed. Although the impact may take time to fully materialise, ensuring that all new buildings meet higher energy efficiency benchmarks help future-proof Australia's housing stock. Over time, this will lead to lower energy consumption, reduced emissions, and resilient, climate-adapted communities.

5. The impacts of climate change are being factored into the regulation of where and how houses are built in different ways around Australia. What does leading practice look like? Where is there room for improvement? Are there lessons we can learn from other countries?

Surely, for examples, we can learn from 1. Germany for their performance-based retrofit incentives; 2. Sweden for their integrated city-scale retrofits; 3. New Zealand for their targeted low-income program; 4. Japan for their energy-resilient design in housing codes.