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The Climate Change Act & State Government response to climate change	
To what extent should climate change considerations (e.g. greenhouse gas emissions, climate change impacts, climate resilience) influence policies and decisions by State government agencies and government business enterprises?	It must be a vital and constantly reviewed policy. It must be constantly measured against performance and achievements.
How important is it to you that the Tasmanian government systematically assess and disclose the main risks associated with projected climate change?	Humans are destabilising the global biosphere across multiple fronts. Ecological collapse is now more probable than nuclear war. Countries are ripping resources out of the environment in pursuit of eternal growth. We are replacing them with vast quantities of waste and poisons. Our soil water and our atmosphere are the losers. So open reporting is vital.
How might the Act provide you with confidence that successive State governments will continue to act to contain/reduce Tasmania's emissions and build climate resilience?	The act should contain quarterly reports that measure results across all the areas mentioned above and be worded so that successive governments can only change it (part or all) by plebiscite.
How might the Act drive further decarbonisation of the Tasmanian economy (e.g. via setting/legislating targets for sectors of the economy, potentially including interim targets)?	A rising costs of penalties for those industries, businesses and home owners not complying. . A points system like driving penalties perhaps but there must be a dollar cost or the threat of same.
If the Act were to espouse principles that would guide consideration of climate change by government, its agencies and business enterprises, what might they be?	1-How food production will need to evolve if we are to continue to feed ourselves in future 2-How pursuing "growth" is wasting us precious time and energy 3- Mandatory transition will be needed across all sectors: transportation, health care, urban planning, manufacturing, trade, etc

Global Climate Action & Tasmania	
<p>Within the context of global agreements to action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, what do you consider to be the main roles of the Tasmanian government and how effective do you believe the government has been?</p>	<p>The Tasmanian government must be a leader. We are already in a fortunate position with Hydro and a brilliant example of King Island sustainable energy. Government owned energy and distribution is the way to lead. Chasing hydrogen is not. Taking a loss on private wind farms joining our grid is not.</p>
<p>What would Tasmania be like in 10 years' time if it was a national or international leader in climate change responses?</p>	<p>One of the most coveted living spots on the planet. People are already fleeing our bigger cities and moving here. Transport would be predominately electric. Suburban smart grids, energy efficient houses students from all over the globe busting to learn how to save their own ecologies. Electric trains and bike path infrastructure that enabled health as well as cheap transport.</p>

Emissions Targets	
<p>What would you consider to be an appropriate long-term greenhouse gas emissions or emissions reduction target for Tasmania (in terms of date and level of emissions or emissions reduction)?</p>	<p>We should be aiming to be as near to zero as possible. It may be possible to do it inside 10 years, but a graduated process might also work. Annual targets or monthly targets.</p>
<p>What (if any) value do you think targets for specific sectors of the economy would offer, including for the sector itself? If you agree with the concept of sectoral emissions targets, which sectors should have emissions targets? Why?</p>	<p>Carbon emitters and polluters are the targets. However, as King Island aptly demonstrates we will need some traditional energy supplies as reserve. If we were to study King Island closely we could do the sums and estimate how much solar/wind power and battery types would be necessary to eliminate diesel for 1600 people. Then study how that would translate to Tasmania.</p>
<p>What key factors should influence Government decisions to set State, sectoral and/or interim targets?</p>	<p>How bad must our pollution and throwaway rubbish get? It appears that there are one or two industrial moves that will help that sector, including a matchmaking system for rubbish and waste. The agricultural sector is making some headway via regional development local knowledge exchange. Evidence of pollution and degradation powerful persuaders.</p>

Low Carbon & Economy & Society	
What do you consider to be the main risks and opportunities for Tasmania as it continues to transition towards a low/zero carbon economy and society? What risks and opportunities may arise if Tasmania transitions more slowly/more rapidly?	Risks - Food production and our green image and cost of doing business. Grid lock and poor health. Opportunities - Leadership - global expertise -business attraction leading global expertise. Already KI has been duplicated on Rottneest and Cooperpedy with similar results.
What do you consider to be the main roles for State government in supporting Tasmania's low/zero carbon transition?	Husbanding of clean affordable Energy- Free of an almost certain carbon tax. Energy = Economy and Environment. So simple and understandable. lead in this and you lead in all. Imagine business moving here because they can use cheaper cleaner energy.

Climate Resilience & Adaptation	
What do you consider to be the main roles for State government in supporting Tasmanian communities, infrastructure, economic activities and environments in becoming more resilient to projected climate change?	Access to cheap reliable clean energy. Access to RE technologies for all households via council or state led programs.

Is there anything else you would like to add?	Time is running out. The ocean is polluted with plastic. Fishing boats are hoovering the sea. Much of our agricultural land is exhausted. The weather extremes are now causing so many billions of dollars in damages people can not get insurance. Global viruses will continue as 7.8 billion humans expand to cover their needs.
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