Submission template

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Stakeholder group/interest: Concerned citizen (Dad, technologist, farmer, civil and public servant, volunteer)

Q1. Do you have any further information, evidence, or concerns that you wish to raise in relation to the scenario design and analysis?
CCS is unproven and extremely expensive. It forms part of c02 reduction modelling despite no proven ability to contribute to that modelling. CCS funding would be better off going toward tree plantations for a greater impact.

Hydrogen is woefully inefficient compared to battery and renewable direct DC energy. Uptake of hydrogen in transport will be non-existent. (We are 2 EV household. No way in hell will we go to hydrogen or back to fossil cars. Not looking back)

Hydrogen from waste/landfill may fill some need for areas where non gas use is impossible. This should, imo, be aimed at additional carbon offsets/tree plantations.

Q2. Do you have any further information or evidence that can help identify an optimum scenario for a net zero emissions gas sector in 2050?
hydrogen will not scale.

ccs will not scale

the above are inefficient, expensive and are a fossil industry led distraction to socialise costs.

Q3. What policies and/or regulations, if any, are needed to support the development of low carbon pathways such as biogas, green hydrogen, and carbon capture and storage?
biogas from landfill has some merit as we send far too many resources to the tip. (waste needs to reduce and biogas makes some use of this)

green hydrogen is a waste of energy and effort. As is CCS. CCS is proven to waste money and not deliver. CCS is also not scalable.

Q4. What is your view on the best ways to maintain the reliability and affordability of Victoria's gas supply if natural gas use declines?
If you want it you pay. Otherwise provide financially viable alternatives. Such as home/commercial battery storage tied to renewable energy.

Gas needs to be reduced to bare minimum. (incentives to convert should be occurring now)

Q5. What else can you tell us about the implications of decarbonisation pathways for the electricity generation, transmission and distribution networks?
There is opportunity in challenge. A decarbonised world means cleaner air, reduced medical costs, higher IQ in children due to mental development.

A decentralized energy network is also far more resilient than centralized. This will be imperative with increased climate change instability.

With rapid scaling of renewables, the great opportunity lies when we get >100% energy production. When power is so cheap we look for ways to increase production, automate systems, use power for peak demand more efficiently (eg pumping hydro).

Q6. How can the use of Victoria's existing gas infrastructure be optimised during the transition to net zero emissions, over the short (10 years), medium (20 years) and long-term (30+ years)? How can the Victorian Government assist in this?
* cash for clunkers. convert gas vehicles to BEV.

* tax on gas heaters, reduction on split system of high energy efficient rating. 1 per household. (work up from there)

* fast track installs and finance incentives for medium scale battery. Reduce company tax rates for businesses reaching net zero. (Ensure auditing is robust)

Q7. What principles should apply or what measures will be needed to manage the impacts of gas decarbonisation on households and businesses?
Quality of life improves.

There is no quality of life improvement if the world is unliveable.

Don't be last to convert our economy. The world will push taxes on us as a disincentive for our pace of change.

Q8. What polices, programs and/or regulations should the Victorian Government consider or expand to encourage households, commercial buildings and small businesses to reduce their gas use?
Expand battery for homes/businesses.

EV encouragement instead of taxes on EV. EV will result in more with solar+battery which will move the needle towards net zero.

Q9. What policies, regulations or other support, if any, do you think are needed to support industrial users to switch from natural gas to lower emissions energy sources or chemical feedstocks?
Support small businesses and startups should be focus.

Industrial can do it and scale up solutions are already available. It takes commitment from investors and owners to make it happen and it won't get easier with further delays.

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