



Water Management

Australian Christians understands that water management is vitally important and is seeking submissions from relevant stakeholders as we formulate our policy.

Australian Christians believe we all have a responsibility to care for and manage the environment we share and to mitigate, where feasible, environmental changes and pollution.

Australian Christians supports the view of natural climate change. This may or may not be an impact from CO₂. The fact that there has been a pause in warming for 17 years suggests this claim need further scrutiny. Further, the pre-industrial age “Little Ice Age” and “Medieval Warming” periods indicates that climate and environment have been changing dramatically for millennia. For any conclusive analysis there need to be lot longer period to study the effects of CO₂ on weather patterns.

In summary, we hold that climate does change and catastrophic climate change is part of the historical narrative but carbon taxing in any form cannot be supported when the data and historical records are inconclusive. Australian Christians supports sensible pollution controls that do not unnecessarily and excessively burden businesses and increase the cost of living, especially to the poor.

THE FOLLOWING ARE 10 KEY AIMS WHICH FORM THE BASIS OF OUR LONG-TERM ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY.

1. Recognising known pollution harms and adapting sensible and evidence based regulation that helps industry to implement best available technologies and practice in reducing toxins.
2. Land use management which enhances environmentally sustainable and cost effective development.
3. Protecting natural biodiversity and areas of significance that strikes a balance between flourishing economic communities, private property rights and sensible protection of natural resources.
4. Ensuring water and air quality for both human health and the living environment are valued and managed.
5. Managing vegetation and ensuring soil quality for agricultural production and long-term food security that does not harm the soil and food supply.
6. Improving waste management and waste recovery.
7. Protection and enhancement of shoreline, estuarine and riparian zones.
8. Ensuring both economically viable and natural sustainable resource development.
9. Moving towards sustainable and balanced production and consumption that does not require government subsidisation and onerously raises the cost of living.
10. Promoting but without ‘picking winners’ in technologies and initiatives which enhance improved energy and resource use