

# Consultation on setting New Zealand's post-2020 climate change target



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## Contact information

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## Objectives for the contribution

Do you agree with these objectives for our contribution? Yes

1b. What is most important to you?

A fair and ambitious contribution. New Zealand is small enough, agile enough, and has an abundance of alternative energy sources - we are extremely well placed to show leadership.

What would be a fair contribution for New Zealand?

2. What do you think the nature of New Zealand's emissions and economy means for the level of target that we set?

Our emissions and economy means we can be aggressive. As examples, our relatively small vehicle fleet and distribution network means we can pivot rapidly to alternatively fueled private and commercial vehicles. We can show leadership and reap the innovation premium. It just requires the political will to do so.

How will our contribution affect New Zealanders?

3. What level of cost is appropriate for New Zealand to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions? For example, what would be a reasonable reduction in annual household consumption?

I don't consider this question relevant - or at least, reduction in household consumption as direct result of greenhouse gas reduction is only one factor. How does this reduction compare to economy shrinking effects of land use change and sea level rise that not doing anything will result in? Reduction in consumption is an effect, rather than a factor.

I also didn't understand the figures on page 14. The text for instance talks about a \$30 pa cost to households with a 1990-10% target - Table 1 puts the consumption cost at \$1300 pa for the same target. Is 'reduction in consumption' just money that a household won't spend due to cost reducing demand? Meaning that household will have \$1270pa free for other expenditure?

4. Of the opportunities for New Zealand to reduce its emissions (as outlined on page 15 of the discussion document), which do you think are the most likely to occur, or be most important for New Zealand?

The most obvious change is an aggressive change to an electric vehicle fleet, supported by expansion of renewable energy electricity sources.

As stated elsewhere in the discussion paper, reduction in agricultural emissions will be most challenging and most reliant on new technology and practices.

Summary

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Ministry for the  
**Environment**  
*Manatū Mo Te Taiao*

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5. How should New Zealand take into account the future uncertainties of technologies and costs when setting its target?

By letting the market have the surety of a fixed, inviolate long term target. If both nationally and internationally there is a value placed on emissions reduction then the innovation will follow to capture that value.

Other comments

6. Is there any further information you wish the Government to consider? Please explain.

Our neighbours in Oceania are particularly sensitive to climate change and as a good neighbour (as well as one who will suffer the effects of immigration and foreign aid as a result of climate change) we need to promote aggressive emissions reduction.