

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



Copy of your submission

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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?

It must guide New Zealand over the long term in the global transition to a low emissions world.

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?

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?

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?

Summary

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

Other comments

6. Is there any further information you wish the Government to consider? Please explain.
New Zealand's post-2020 climate change contribution under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) should be ambitious and progress beyond our previous commitments. We should therefore commit to a 40 per cent reduction in emissions below 1990 levels by 2030. New Zealand should also commit to a goal of 100 per cent of electricity generation from renewable resources by 2025.

The Government needs to address climate change under a wider framework, to develop and implement medium and long-term strategies on how to transition out of high emission social and economic activities.

The Government needs to incentivise, and legislate where necessary, for the agricultural industry to improve efficiency. Focus on domestic agricultural activities that generate the most emissions. Further, consider the impact of continuing climate change on the stability of primary sector as a whole, and make long-term plans accordingly.

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The Government needs to place a cap on emission increases from coal and oil production, and improve New Zealand's self-sufficiency for oil.

The Government needs to incentivise, and legislate where necessary, for transport options in New Zealand that are less energy intensive than current transport options. In particular, the increased use of:
public transport
walking and biking
electric and biofuel vehicle technologies.

New Zealand's medium-term responsibility target should not be conditional upon decisions by other countries. New Zealand has been a leader in equitable policy, and if our stance is conditional upon the behaviour of others, then we are following rather than leading.

Our contribution to establishing a new international climate change agreement under the UNFCCC needs to reflect a leadership role in agricultural emissions efficiency.