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

Copy of your submission

Contact information

Name Rosie Tong
Organisation (if applicable)
Address
Telephone
Email

Objectives for the contribution

Do you agree with these objectives for our contribution? Yes

1b. What is most important to you?
An ambitious contribution that will be effective in making a significant reduction (40%) in New Zealand’s greenhouse gas emissions. The economic, health and societal costs and impacts of a failure to make such target must also be acknowledged.

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?
The target New Zealand sets should be ambitious and we should position ourselves as leaders, not uncertain followers.
Please adopt a minimum target of a 40% emissions reduction in net emissions below 1990 levels by 2030. This is the minimum contribution required to keep us under 2 degrees global warming. Please also produce a clear action plan as to how we can achieve this minimum target of 40% greenhouse gas emission reduction and then commit to achieving the steps required to achieve the target set.

How will our contribution affect New Zealanders?

3. What level of cost is appropriate for New Zealand to reduce it’s greenhouse gas emissions? For example, what would be a reasonable reduction in annual household consumption?
In any assessment of costs, the cost of failing to make a substantial reduction in greenhouse gas emissions must be factored in. This assessment should not focus on the economy alone. Factor in the cost to people’s health and the cost of the societal impact created by rising sea levels, droughts and unprecedented storms and their frequency. The cost of the refugees and the cost on those refugees will be significant and provide a fertile breeding ground for social dissent and ultimately potential criminal behaviour. Look to history and the causes of revolutions. Learn from the creation of ISIS.
•Climate change is a threat to our economy and the things it most depends on, like tourism and farming. Our agricultural nation depends on a stable climate. Our farmers will suffer increased droughts and damaging storms and profits will suffer.

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?
Responding to climate change is worth our while. The New Climate Economy Report released in 2014 by a team of internationally renowned economists, led by Lord Nicholas Stern, found that countries can improve their economic
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performance while Help NZ keep the respect of the world and truly be “clean and green”. That will benefit our economy.

Summary

5. How should New Zealand take into account the future uncertainties of technologies and costs when setting its target?
Do not let possible future developments stand in the way of doing the right thing now. Future positive developments will add benefit anyway.

Other comments

6. Is there any further information you wish the Government to consider? Please explain.
We lead the world in giving women the vote. We lead the world in our stance on nuclear testing. Let us now lead the world again for the sake of our children and future generations and commit to a 40% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions and a plan to achieve that.