

1. **I do not agree with the three objectives set out in 'submission form'. In my view the New Zealand objectives for the contribution should be as follows:**
 - 1.1 New Zealand should become a world leader in the global transition to a low emissions world, which means that we should make an ambitious contribution, rather than just a 'fair' contribution.
 - 1.2 New Zealand should make a bold commitment to having zero Carbon Dioxide emissions in the future. We should cut carbon dioxide emission rates by at least 7% per annum starting now. If we do not start now then a higher per annum reduction will be required.
 - 1.3 The overriding considerations on 'cost' for New Zealand should be moral and ethical considerations: what is the cost to our global society if we do not manage to effectively reduce emissions? What is the cost of doing nothing much? These considerations should replace purely 'economic' costs.
 - 1.4 In addition, New Zealand should open its eyes to the 'economic' benefits or opportunities to be a world leader in transitioning quickly to a low emission society- electric cars, solar and wind power, rail, development of new technology. There is a massive opportunity for New Zealand to be a showcase for the world.
 - 1.5 New Zealand should be bold and ambitious and show the world what can be done – the world has the **capabilities** to transition to a low emissions world – New Zealand should lead by example and show that we have the **will** to implement these changes **now**. For many years there has been talk of reducing emissions but no really meaningful changes have occurred. We cannot afford for the 'long term' goal to be too far into the future or nothing much will happen. New Zealand must act now.

2. **What do you think the nature of New Zealand's emissions and economy means for the level of target that we set?**
 - 2.1 New Zealand should urge the United Nations conference to separate greenhouse gas reduction targets into:
 - Carbon Dioxide emissions; and
 - Other short-lived climate forcing agents (such as methane)so that rather than committing to one overall reduction target, countries can commit to separate targets for the two categories of emissions, especially given that it is carbon dioxide which has the most impact on global warming. This would assist countries such as New Zealand, with a large agricultural base. While New Zealand still needs to continue efforts to reduce 'agricultural' emissions the main, urgent emphasis would be on cutting carbon dioxide emissions, especially in industry, transport, energy and waste.
 - 2.2 Economically, New Zealand should refuse to be held captive by 'international corporations' and fossil fuel companies with their vested interest in maintaining the status quo and lack of interest in making meaningful greenhouse gas emission cuts.
 - 2.3 Most importantly, and very much tied up with climate change issues, New Zealand should not sign the Trans Pacific Partnership without the terms of the agreement being

made fully public, so that all New Zealanders have the opportunity to question what the government is committing future generations to. We may find that the proposed investor state dispute resolution agreements within the TPP mean that New Zealand cannot introduce ambitious emission reduction targets as this would affect the profitability of large corporations such as fossil fuel companies. Why is it that large international corporations have had the opportunity to have input into the content of the TPP but not the citizens of this country? New Zealand must not give away its sovereign rights under TPP - New Zealand must retain the right to legislate to become a low emission country, without fear of fossil fuel industries and other large corporations bringing legal action against the Government under the terms of the TPP.

2.4 New Zealand should insist that the Minister for Trade cannot also be the Minister for Climate Change Issues. How can the Minister negotiating the TPP also be a courageous Minister when it comes to climate change? New Zealand needs inspirational leadership, starting at Government level, to show commitment and bold initiative to transition to a low greenhouse gas emission country and, in particular to transition to a zero carbon dioxide emission country.

3. In my view it is meaningless to ask what level of annual cost per household would be reasonable.

3.1 Most people are naturally going to say that there should be 'no cost' or 'little' cost to themselves. Again, the real question is – what is the cost if we do nothing? There has to be change for there to be a future for the children of the world.

4. Is there any further information you wish the Government to consider?

4.1 New Zealand needs to act now, by immediately reducing carbon dioxide emissions by at least 7% per annum, with an overall goal of zero carbon dioxide emissions by 2030 and, bearing in mind New Zealand's agricultural –based economy, we need to work towards also reducing the emissions of short-lived climate forcing agents such as methane.

4.2 The leaders of New Zealand need to offer hope to New Zealanders and the rest of the world that together we can act to prevent a catastrophic warming of our planet. The technology is available and by committing to a zero carbon dioxide emission rate we would be giving hope to the world. It is possible for a small country to be a courageous and great leader and New Zealand should aspire to being a world leader in cutting greenhouse gas emissions. In the process the whole nature of our economy would also be changed for the better, towards a more sustainable economy for all our citizens. We should not fear making positive changes which aim to lead us into a sustainable relationship with our planet and all its global citizens.

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