

NZ's 6th National Communication to UNFCCC –page 62

“Because NZ’s emissions profile is very different from that of most developed countries, the cost of further mitigation by NZ is likely to be higher than for most other developed countries.”

New Zealand’s Energy Performance within an International Context

GHG emission targets:



Challenges for the Energy Transition

- **Need to deliver reliable, indigenous energy supplies – but does that include developing deep off-shore wells and unconventional oil and gas supplies from fracking?**
- **Consider the long-term implications of infrastructure investments and resulting lock-in effects.**
- **Provide secure clean energy supplies for households and all businesses to achieve sustainable green growth. (Read the Royal Society paper).**
- ***Develop strategies* for climate change mitigation to meet more stringent targets than the 5% by 2020.**
- **Follow the global trend and remove fossil fuel subsidies:
~\$500 billion/year globally; ~\$46 million/year in NZ.**

Minister Simon Bridges

“Fatih Birol, Chief Economist of the International Energy Agency told me New Zealand has the lowest fossil fuel subsidy of any country.”

**Foreword to NZ's 6th National
Communication to UNFCCC – Dec.2013
Minister Tim Groser**

“The emissions reduction opportunities available to other nations through conversion to renewables, mass public transport and energy efficiency in industry have already been done or have far less scope in New Zealand”

A photograph of a group of children standing outdoors, overlaid with yellow text. The children are smiling and appear to be in a park or school setting. The text is a call to action regarding climate change mitigation.

In November 2015, all countries are obliged by the UNFCCC negotiation process to present their climate change mitigation targets and policies. The current “emissions gap” based on the international pledges leads to a 3-4°C future. Mitigation actions are becoming too late to avoid the need for costly adaptation measures. NZ can contribute: strengthen the ETS; encourage transport modal shifts (e.g. move freight to rail and coastal shipping); invest in appropriate infrastructure; reduce vehicle fleet energy intensity; encourage more renewable heat; further improve energy efficiency etc. Climate change impacts are becoming evident.... AND WE ARE RUNNING OUT OF TIME!

Overall messages for future generations...

- Policy-making for climate change raises issues of risk and uncertainty, of ethics, of social and economic goals, and of continued sustainable growth.
- Deep cuts in GHG emissions to limit warming to 2°C relative to pre-industrial levels remain possible.
- This goal will entail challenging technological, economic, institutional, and behavioural changes.
- Analytic methods and behavioural research are becoming available to inform policy-makers when managing such issues.
- Less ambitious mitigation measures taken over a longer period of time, will also have to face similar challenges as well as possibly higher costs.

New Zealand's Energy Performance within an International Context

A low carbon energy future for NZ is technically possible but will need strong political and public support to achieve.

Overall rating:



Could do better.....!!!!

