

NTCF Submission on second emissions reduction plan: one page summary

27 August 2024

Every million tonnes of CO₂ not emitted could avoid the deaths of (roughly) 300 future persons this century.

We are on the threshold of breaching the Paris Agreement 1.5°C target. **Much greater ambition** is warranted to limit global average temperature increase to 1.5°C.

We request that the second emissions reduction plan honours Te Tiriti and its partnership responsibilities.

Climate action policies should account for impacts from climate change itself and the benefits of avoided impacts (e.g. on human health and well-being, loss of biodiversity and nature) i.e. consider the costs of **climate inaction**.

We need to promote education to shift our consumerist mindset and lifestyle to one that is sustainable in relationship with Nature Te Taiao.

The ETS price needs to drive gross emissions reductions, and there needs to be a just transition programme to support people affected by reducing emissions.

We urge the Government to recognise on its balance sheets the fiscal cliff (between \$3b and \$23b) entailed in the offshore mitigation component of our current Nationally Determined Contribution under the Paris Agreement.

We need to rapidly reduce to near zero the use of fossil fuel for energy. Spending \$80-100 million on a natural gas terminal would be far better directed to renewable energy. The amount of consented but not built renewable generation (1304 MW) is not far off the capacity of fossil fuel power stations currently in operation (1686 MW) (see Table).

To avoid the ongoing commitment in continuing to pollute CO₂, nitrous oxides and particulates for 14-20 years from ICE vehicles, we urge the Government to reinstate an altered form of the Clean Car Discount.

As well as shifting to a plant-based diet, we need a national conversation around the Government's methane review to come to a consensus on the global imperative to rapidly reduce methane emissions to keep within 1.5°C alongside a methane reduction target for Aotearoa.

Relying on radiata pine monocultures to meet carbon budgets has high associated risks (e.g. wildfires, erosion and slash movement in severe weather). How will we maintain low net emissions after 2050?

We urge the Government to ensure that significant investment in nature-based solutions (NbS) is holistic, ecologically driven and applied at a landscape scale.

To reduce waste emissions, don't create them in the first place.

Table C.1 Consented renewable electricity plants

Plant name	Owner	Capacity (MW)	Expected commissioning
Turitea Stage 2 Wind Farm	Mercury	103	Mid-2023
Kaiwera Downs Stage 2 Wind Farm	Mercury	240	End of 2023
Tauhara Geothermal Plant	Contact Energy	168	End of 2023
Kaitaia Solar Farm	Lodestone Energy		End of 2023
Harapaki Wind Farm	Mercury	176	Mid-2024
Ruakākā Solar Farm	Meridian	75	End of 2024
Mt Cass Wind Farm	MainPower	95	2024-2025
Mahinerangi Stage 2 Wind Farm	Mercury	164	-
Puketoi Wind Farm	Mercury	230	-
Kaiwaikawe Wind Farm	Mercury	73	-
Ngāwhā OEC5 Geothermal Expansion	Top Energy	32	-
Te Huka Unit 3 Geothermal Plant	Contact Energy	51	-

Source: MBIE 2024. [Energy in New Zealand 2023](#). Note that the Turitea Stage 2 wind farm was commissioned in May 2023.