

Submission:

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- 1 Most important of all is to stop any new investment in fossil fuel plant. The limited efficiencies gained by Fonterra in their existing plants are more than outweighed by the building of new plant in the dairy industry, running on coal or gas. All new plant should be renewably fuelled, or we are just wasting our time.
- 2 A mandatory carbon price of at least \$50/tonne, raised at regular and pre-announced intervals to reach \$100 within a couple of years, is needed to drive the urgent and significant emissions reductions that must be made.
- 3 The Government should put legislative and regulatory changes in place to ensure that, as existing heat plant reaches the end of its economic life, it is replaced by heat plant that is not fuelled by fossil fuels, but is powered from renewable energy sources.
- 4 Measures should also be put in place to ensure that existing fossil fuel powered heat plant is not run beyond the end of its economic life in an effort to avoid replacing fossil fuel energy sources by renewable sources.
- 5 Where existing fossil-fuel powered heat plant has an economic life that extends past 2030, the Government should put in place legislative and economic measures to ensure that this plant is replaced by heat plant that is powered by renewable energy sources.
- 6 If hydrogen is used as an energy source for process heat, it must be generated by renewable means, not derived from fossil fuels
- 7 Replacing one form of fossil fuel energy source with another is completely unacceptable. In particular, the idea that natural gas is a “transition fuel” away from coal is nonsense. Fossil fuels should be replaced by renewables, not other fossil fuels.

Questions:

1. Not at all.
2. Businesses in general are ignoring global warming and the roll of CO2 in it.
3. Very, very few businesses are accounting for emissions prices, certainly not enough for NZ to make any real difference in carbon output.
4. The NZ ETS doesn't provide an incentive to reduce emissions, only an incentive to profit from the scheme. Only a significant carbon tax would provide an incentive.
5. Not at all. What incentive is there?
6. We avoid investment in fossil fuels, instead investing in Green technologies, especially commercial electric lawnmowers.
7. Yes.
8. Yes, and there is no incentives in NZ to invest in renewables as there is in European countries and China.
9. Yes, our own capital is limited.
10. They hinder. Solution is more education and easily available information.
11. Energy use only.

12. Emissions data must be made public to hold businesses accountable and to engage the public with the problems of greenhouse gas emissions. The same must be true of agricultural GH gas emissions.
13. Certainly a negative impact.
- 14.
15. Already all electric.
16. The main barrier is difficulty or impossibility of being able to sell excess electricity back to the grid.
17. Already electric. But main barriers are lack of government incentives and excess by-back programmes.
18. No benefit exceeds reducing GH gases so future generations have the possibility of surviving.
19. No, electricity is better.
20. Biomass is not an alternative we would ever consider as it is still produces GH emissions.
21. Doesn't reduce CO2 as much as solar and wind.
22. No. It's a dead end street.
23. No. We're not large enough, and electricity works so well for us.
24. Yes, major barriers in the form of lack of government incentives. Proper incentives, as seen in many overseas countries, would lead to most buildings having their own solar and wind generation, the excess of which could be sold back into the (smart) grid.
25. No. Geothermal also produces some CO2 and lots of methane, particularly as plant ages.
26. see 25.
27. No.

I cannot understand why anyone would consider changing from one fossil fuel source to another fossil fuel source. The world needs total removal of fossil fuels from our economies and total replacement by wind, solar, wave and future non-GH gas producing technologies.