OFFICIAL

Climate Change Inquiry

Waitangi Tribunal

Bailey Climate Justice Taranaki
Wai 3325

25 November 2024

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Toitū Taranaki 2030

A Community Powered Strategy for a Fast and Just Carbon Neutral Transition

"He manawa piharau. He manawa tītī"
Be like the small lamprey and muttonbird braving flooded rivers and storms, never giving up the fight to get where we need to go.

2.2 a) Energy & Transport Action Plan

Below is a suggested timeline for an action plan to deliver the Carbon neutral 2030 targets. **Grey** are the things to stop, **white** are the things to support:

2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
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* except emergency services until renewable energy alternative is available
** Items that are not able to be made here and still considered essential by society eg. medicines
^ Short-term holiday-goers and business meetings for example

2.2 b) Reforestation & Agriculture Action Plan

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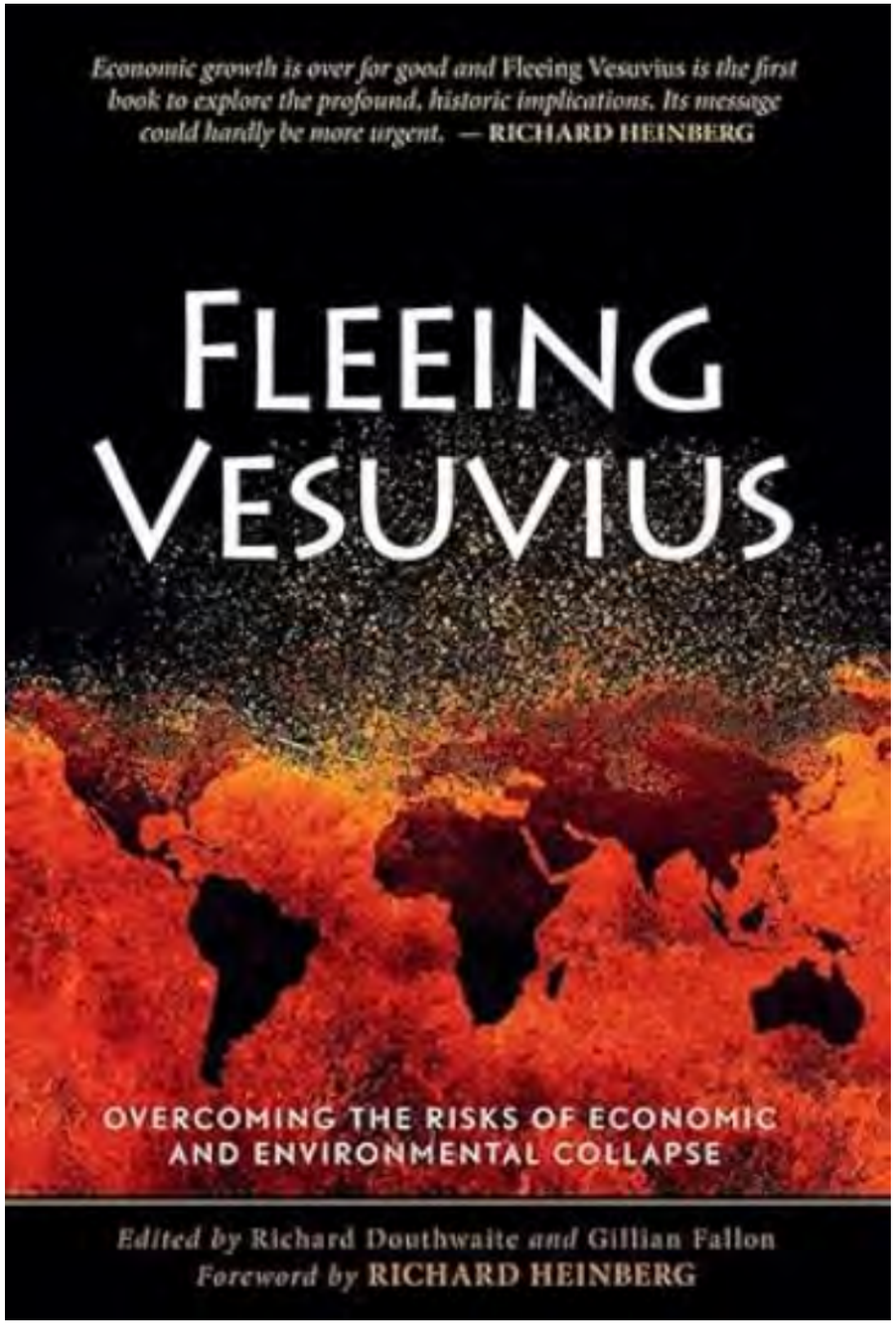
ipcc

REPORTS SYNTHESIS REPORT WORKING GROUPS CALENDAR


Economic growth is over for good and Fleeing Vesuvius is the first book to explore the profound, historic implications. Its message could hardly be more urgent. — RICHARD HEINBERG
FLEEING VESUVIUS
OVERCOMING THE RISKS OF ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL COLLAPSE
Edited by Richard Douthwaite and Gillian Fallon
Foreword by RICHARD HEINBERG

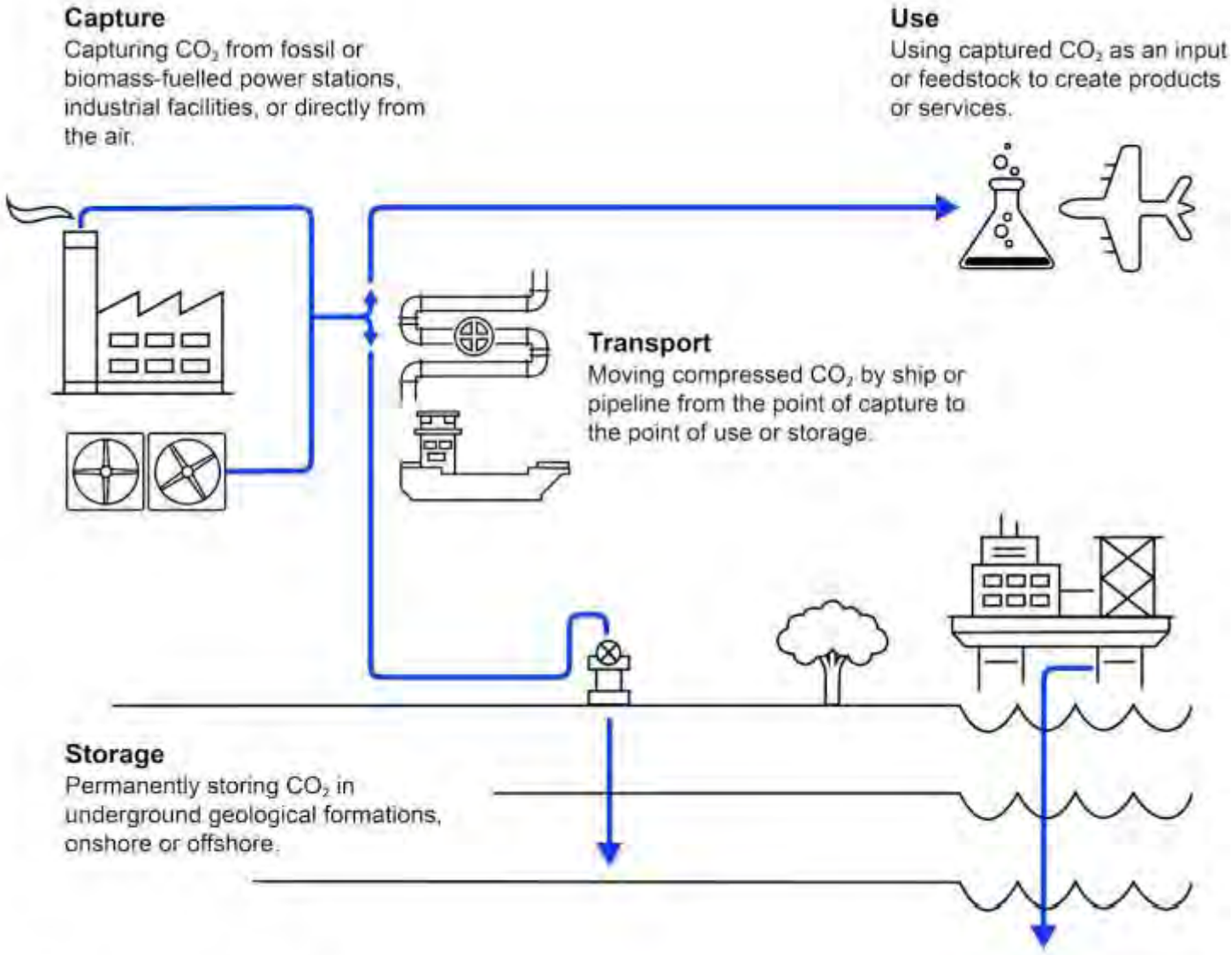
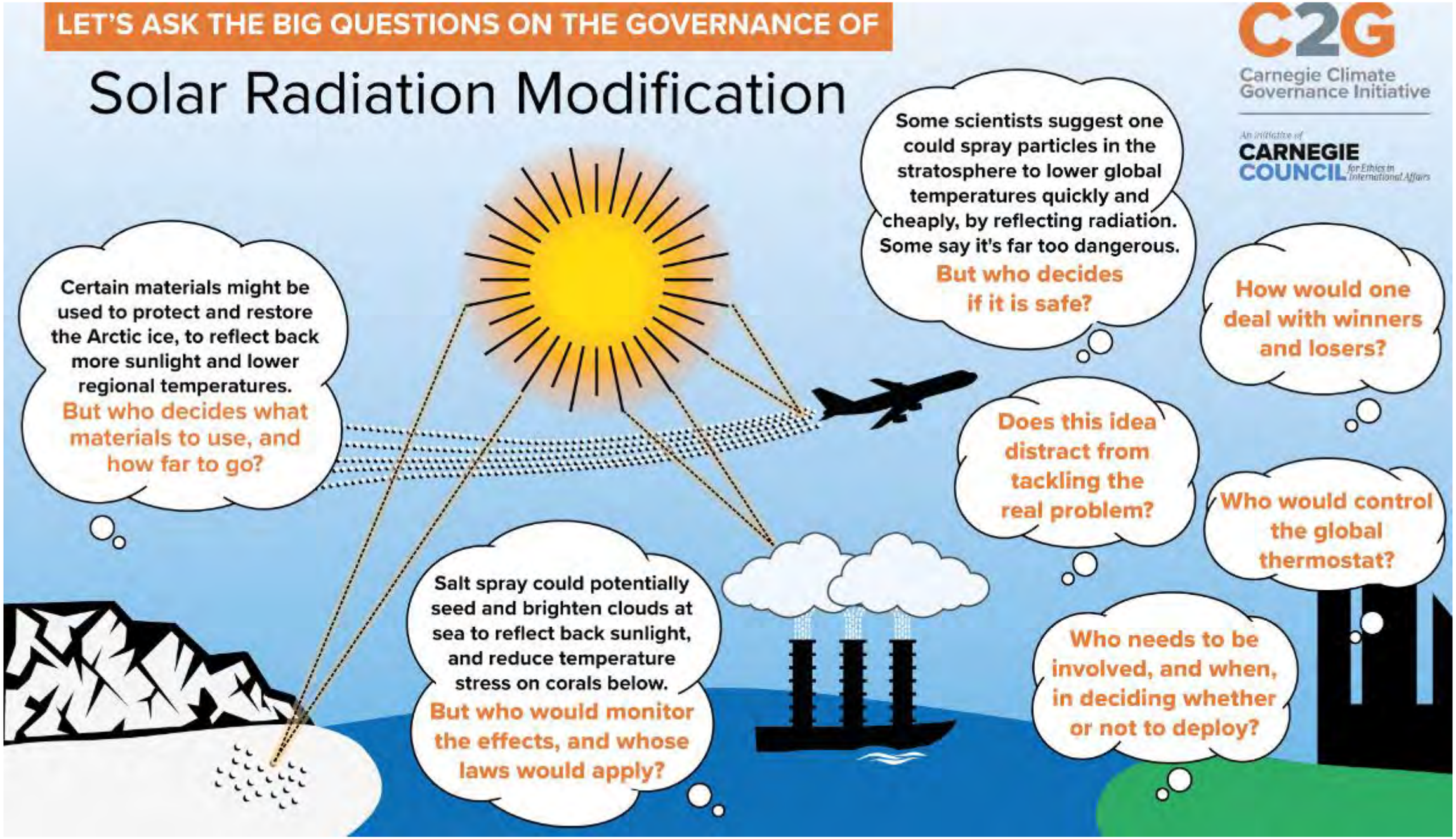


***Figure 1** an overview of CCUS*[3]

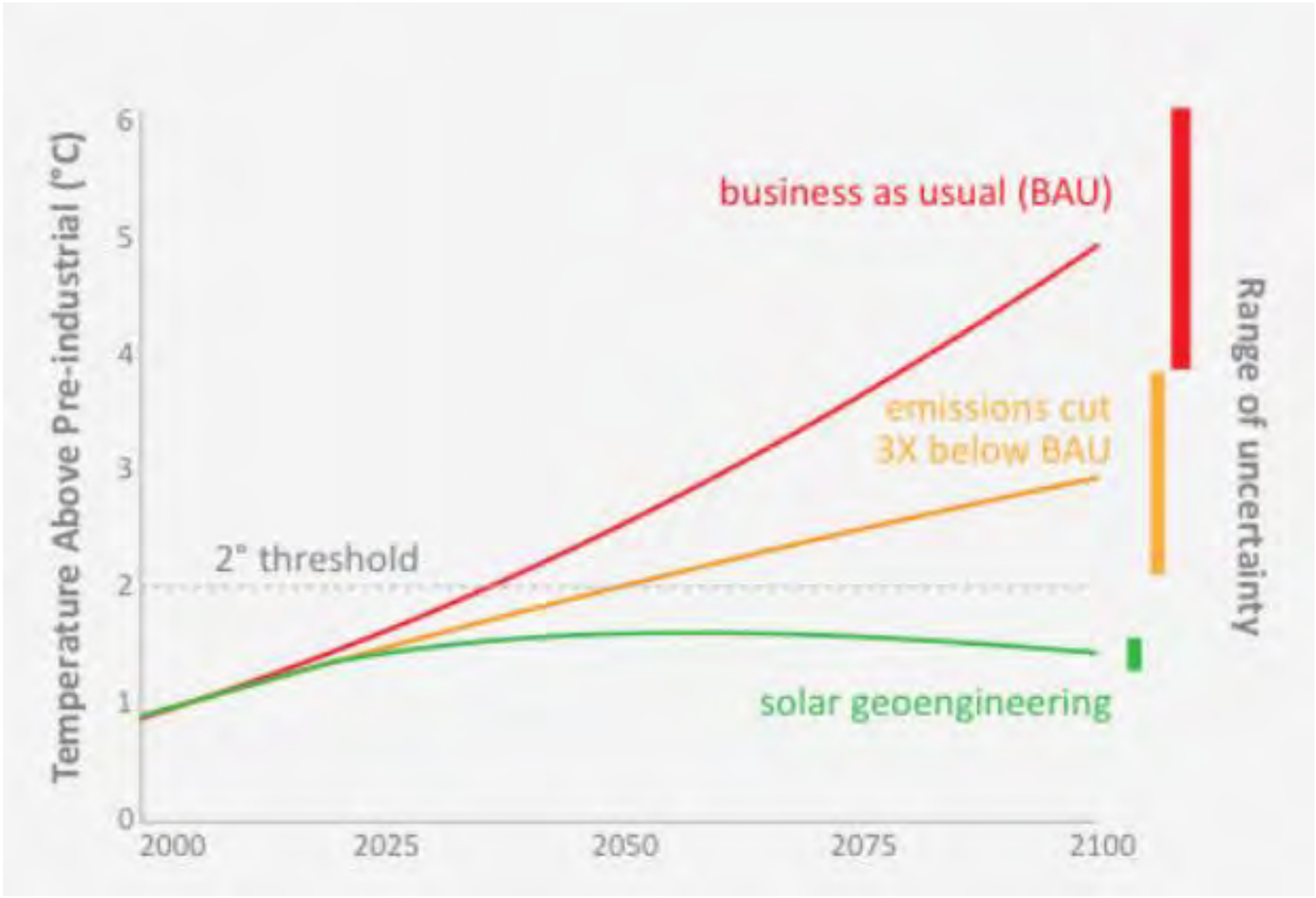
IPCC AR6 – Working Group II (WGII) impact assessment report - Chapter 11 Australasia

Table 11.12 | Climate-related impacts and risks for Tangata Whenua New Zealand Māori

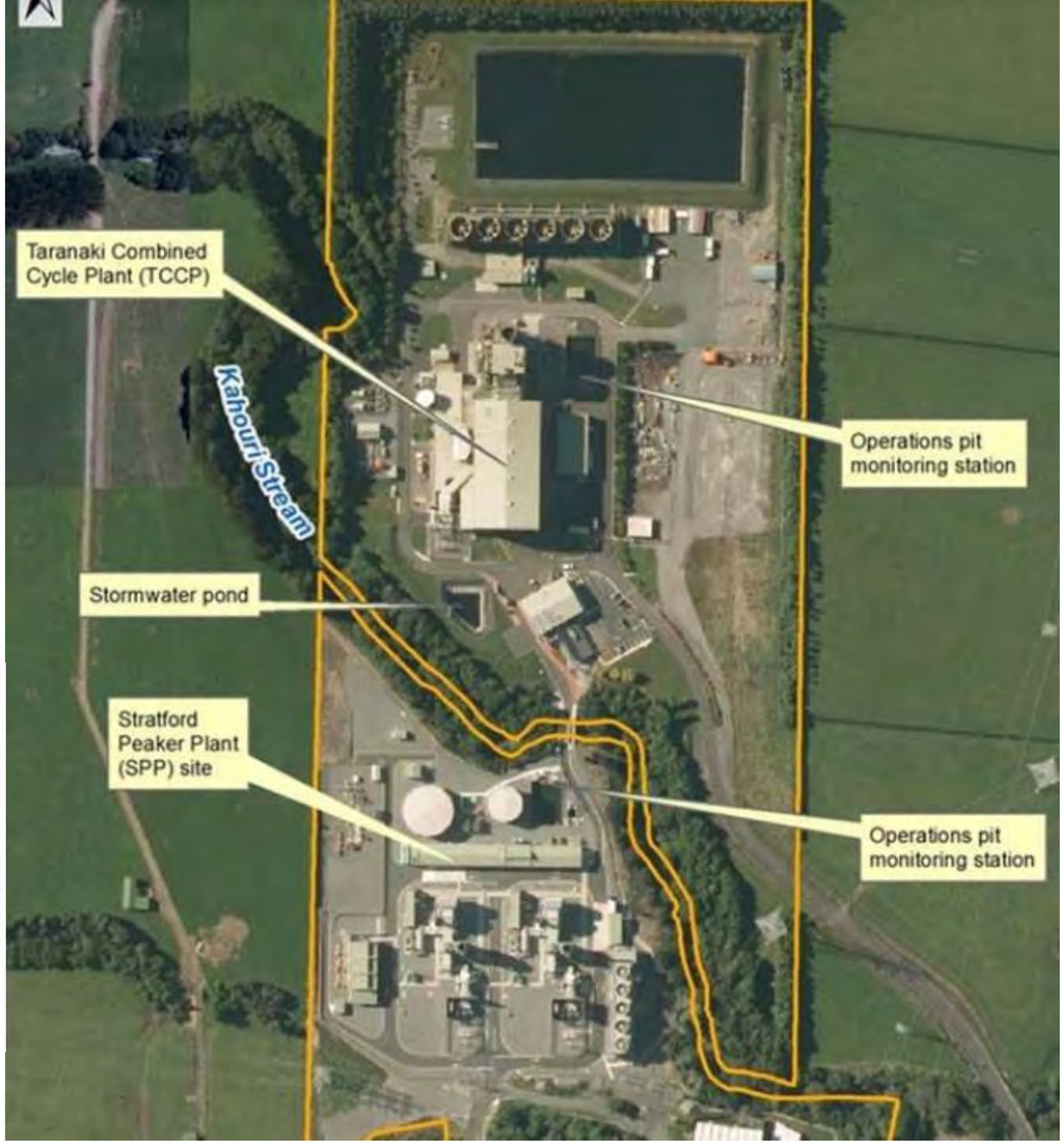
Impact	Risks
Changes in drought occurrence and extreme weather events	Risks to Māori tribal investment in forestry, agriculture and horticulture sector operations and production, particularly across eastern and northern New Zealand (*medium confidence*) (King et al., 2010; Awatere et al., 2018; Hardy et al., 2019)
Changes in rainfall, temperature, drought, extreme weather events and ongoing SLR	Risks to potable water supplies (availability and quality) for remote Māori populations (*medium confidence*) (RSNZ, 2016; Henwood et al., 2019)
Changes in rainfall, temperature, drought, extreme weather events and ongoing SLR	Risks of exacerbating existing inequities (e.g., health, economic, education and social services), social cohesion and well-being (*medium confidence*) (Bennett et al., 2014; Jones et al., 2014)
Changes in rainfall regimes and more intense drought combined with degradation of lands and water	Risks to the distribution and survival of cultural keystone flora and fauna, as well as cascading risks for Māori customary practice, cultural identity and well-being (*high confidence*) (King et al., 2010; RSNZ, 2016; Bond et al., 2019)
Changes in ocean temperature and acidification	Risks to nearshore and ocean species productivity and distribution, as well as cascading risks for Māori tribal investment in the fisheries and aquaculture sectors (*medium confidence*) (King et al., 2010; Law et al., 2016)
Sea-level-rise-induced erosion, flooding and saltwater intrusion	Risks to Māori-owned coastal lands and economic investment as well as risks to community well-being from displacement of individuals, families and communities (*high confidence*) (Manning et al., 2014; Smith et al., 2017; Hardy et al., 2019)
Sea-level-rise-induced erosion, inundation and saltwater intrusion	Risks to Māori cultural heritage as well as cascading risks for tribal identity and spiritual well-being (*medium confidence*) (King et al., 2010; Manning et al., 2014; RSNZ, 2016)
Impacts of climate change, adaptation and mitigation actions	Risks that governments are unable to uphold Māori interests, values and practices under the Treaty of Waitangi, creating new, modern-day breaches of the Treaty of Waitangi (*high confidence*) (Iorns Magallanes, 2019; MfE, 2020a)


LET'S ASK THE BIG QUESTIONS ON THE GOVERNANCE OF
Solar Radiation Modification
C2G
Carnegie Climate Governance Initiative
An initiative of CARNEGIE COUNCIL for Ethics in International Affairs
Some scientists suggest one could spray particles in the stratosphere to lower global temperatures quickly and cheaply, by reflecting radiation. Some say it's far too dangerous.
But who decides if it is safe?
How would one deal with winners and losers?
Certain materials might be used to protect and restore the Arctic ice, to reflect back more sunlight and lower regional temperatures.
But who decides what materials to use, and how far to go?
Does this idea distract from tackling the real problem?
Who would control the global thermostat?
Salt spray could potentially seed and brighten clouds at sea to reflect back sunlight, and reduce temperature stress on corals below.
But who would monitor the effects, and whose laws would apply?
Who needs to be involved, and when, in deciding whether or not to deploy?

THE HARVARD SOLAR GEOENGINEERING RESEARCH PROGRAM



Stratford Combined Cycle Thermal Power Station

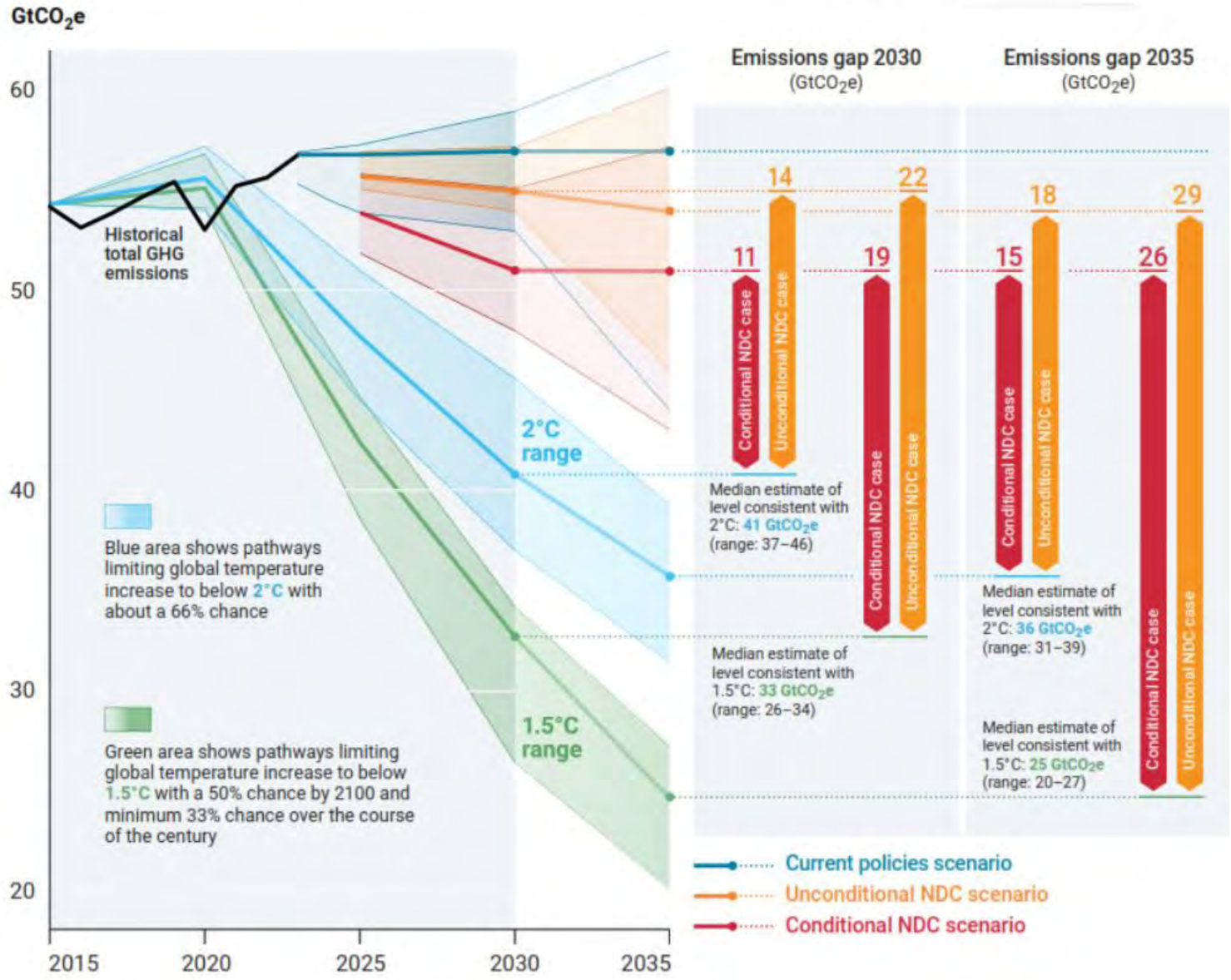


1.3.3.1 Taranaki Combined Cycle 1 (TCC 1 - operating)

Air discharge permit **4454-1** covers the discharge of contaminants to air from a combined cycle power station and ancillary plant ['the station'] located adjacent to East Road approximately three kilometres east of the town of Stratford.

The application relating to discharge to air was called in by the Minister for the Environment under Section 140 of the RMA, and the permit was issued by the Minister on 23 March 1995 (operative on 15 August 1995) as a resource consent under Section 87(e) of the Resource Management Act. A variation was granted by Hearing Committee on 12 June 2003 to delete (original) conditions 4 to 10 relating to the mitigation of CO2 emissions. A change to condition 12 was granted on 9 February 2010 to increase the period when emission standards relating to start-up apply, from 30 minutes to 240 minutes. The consent is due to expire on 14 August 2029.

Figure ES.3 Global GHG emissions under different scenarios and the emissions gap in 2030 and 2035



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