- Started: Thursday, November 02, 2023 3:19:11 PM
- Last Modified: Thursday, November 02, 2023 4:20:29 PM
- [redacted]
[redacted]

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Q1
Privacy Information
Respondent skipped this question

Page 4: Submitter information

Q2
Name
[redacted]
Q3
Organisation and role (if submitting on behalf of a company or organisation)
Respondent skipped this question
Q4
Email Address
[redacted]
Q5
Are you happy for MBIE to contact you, if we have questions about your submission?
- Yes

Q6
Please clearly indicate if you are making this submission as an individual, or on behalf of a company or organisation.
- Individual

Page 5: Transitioning our gas sector

Q7
How can New Zealand transition to a smaller gas market over time?
Ban all new gas fired appliances (hot water systems, home heating and cooking, etc.), plus new commercial and industrial connections. Provide incentives to convert existing gas appliances etc to electric.
Q8
What is needed to ensure fossil gas availability over the transition period?
New Zealand gas production appears to be in decline. It's important to reduce consumption more quickly than the decline in production to avoid shortages.
Q9
What factors do you see driving decisions to invest or wind down fossil gas production?
A ban on new gas appliances and connections would send a strong signal to investors that demand is going to decline, and therefore that new gas production would be a poor investment.
Q10
Does the Government have a role in enabling continued investment in the gas sector to meet energy security needs?
- No

Q11
Could you explain why you gave that answer?
The focus needs to be on reducing demand as the existing supply deteriorates. Not ensuring supply to meet demand.
Q12
Does the Government have a role in supporting vulnerable residential consumers as network fossil gas use declines?

- Yes

Q13

Could you explain why you gave that answer?

A just transition means supporting those who are vulnerable to negative impacts resulting from the transition.

Q14

What role do you see for gas in the electricity generation market going forward?

In 2022, gas fired electricity production fell to 3520 GWh, the lowest level since 1981. 2023 is tracking to be lower again. I see gas fired electricity production continuing to decline as gas production declines and new renewable generation is brought on line, and I see gas fired generation transitioning from base load to peaking only, and eventually to emergency only use, before being phased out entirely.

Q15

What would need to be in place to allow gas to play this role in the electricity market?

Respondent skipped this question

Q16

Do you think fossil gas can play a role in providing security of supply and/or price stability in the electricity market? Why / Why not?

In the short term, gas will continue to play a role in ensuring security of supply, but natural gas is a finite resource, and in the long term, we must adapt to live without it.

Q17

Do you see alternative technology options offering credible options to replace fossil gas in electricity generation over time? Why / Why not?

Yes. We have a huge amount of potential for renewable electricity generation in New Zealand, and there's no reason we should remain dependent on fossil fuels in the electricity sector.

Q18

If you believe additional investment in fossil gas infrastructure is needed, how do you think this should be funded?

It shouldn't.

Page 6: Key Issues and Opportunities

Q19

How important do you think biogas is for reducing emissions from fossil gas?

- (no label)
  Somewhat Important

Q20

Why did you give this rating?

I see bio methane playing a very limited role. The main focus of the gas transition needs to be on reducing demand. I am concerned that demand for bio methane could result in bio waste being deliberately processed in such a way as to maximise methane production, which could have negative environmental impacts.

Q21

Do you see biogas being used as a substitute for fossil gas?

- No

Q22

If YES, how?

Respondent skipped this question

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Q23

How important do you think hydrogen is for reducing emissions from fossil gas use?

- (no label)
  Not at all important

Q24

Why did you give this rating?

The only low emissions way of producing hydrogen takes significantly more energy than it can ever produce. It makes much more sense to use electricity directly than using it to produce hydrogen to burn in place of natural gas. Hydrogen produced from fossil fuels with carbon capture and storage has been shown to be potentially worse than just using the fossil fuels, and a huge amount of energy potential is lost in the process. Hydrogen as a replacement for natural gas just doesn't make sense from a physics perspective!

Q25

Do you see hydrogen being used as a substitute for fossil gas?

- No

Q26

If YES, how?

Respondent skipped this question

Q27

What else can be done to accelerate the replacement of fossil gas with low-emissions alternative gases?

Respondent skipped this question

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Q28

How important is a renewable gas trading scheme to supporting the uptake of renewable gases?

- (no label)
  Not at all important

Q29

Why did you give this rating?

I don't believe renewable gasses have a significant role to play in New Zealand's economy.

Q30

What role do you see for the Government in supporting such a scheme?

Respondent skipped this question

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Q31

How important do you think carbon capture, utilisation and storage is for reducing emissions from fossil gas use?

- (no label)
  Not at all important

Q32

Why did you give this rating?

Carbon capture and storage takes a significant amount of energy to operate, and can't capture all of the CO2 produced. It is likely that that CCS plants will be uneconomical to operate. The focus needs to be on reducing gas and coal use, not greenwashing it.

Q33

What do you think are the most significant barriers to the use of carbon capture, utilisation and storage in New Zealand?

Respondent skipped this question

Q34

Do you see any risks in the use of carbon capture, utilisation and storage in New Zealand?

I see significant risks in that such plants will consume large amounts of energy, and prove to be less effective than expected at actually removing carbon, whilst allowing polluting industries to continue by greenwashing.

Q35

In what ways do you think carbon capture, utilisation and storage can be used to reduce emissions from the use of fossil gas?
Respondent skipped this question
Q36
If you have any other views on the use of carbon capture, utilisation and storage , please comment here:
Just phase out gas. Don't greenwash it.

Page 10: Options to increase capacity and flexibility of gas supply

Q37
What role do you see for gas storage as we transition to a low emissions economy?
Respondent skipped this question
Q38
How important do you think increasing gas storage capacity is for supporting the security of gas supply?
Respondent skipped this question
Q39
Why did you give it this rating?
Respondent skipped this question
Q40
What should the role for government be in the gas storage market?
Respondent skipped this question

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Q41
Our position is that LNG importation is not a viable option for New Zealand. Do you agree or disagree with this position?
- Agree

Q42
Please explain why you chose your answer?
Respondent skipped this question
Q43
What risks do you anticipate if the New Zealand gas market was tethered to the international price of gas?
Respondent skipped this question

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Q44
Is there any other information you would like to provide to inform the development of the Gas Transition Plan?
Respondent skipped this question