

Committee: UNCSTD

Agenda: The Role of Technology in Combating the Climate Crisis

Country: New Zealand

School: Keystone Schools

New Zealand are located in New Zealand ('Aotearoa' in Maori) which is an island country in the South Pacific Ocean. It has two main islands, North Island and South Island. Its closest neighbour is Australia, more than 4,100 kilometres to the north-west. New Zealand has been shaped by volcanic activity and some of its volcanoes are still active. New Zealand have a population of about 5 million people. The area of New Zealand is 268,000 square kilometres, the capital city is Wellington. New Zealand have a currency of the New Zealand dollar, is the official currency of New Zealand. The currency code for the New Zealand dollar is NZD. New Zealand have the debt management in April 2018, the Secretariat partnered with New Zealand to help create a central securities depository (a specialist financial organisation to hold securities such as shares) in Fiji. It also helped fund the conversion of Fiji's bonds to electronic format.

New Zealand have set limits on emissions we can produce over time and has long-term plans to keep on track. New Zealand has a national strategy to reduce the pollution that causes climate change. This includes: Using more clean energy (wind, solar, hydro). Reducing emissions from cars and switching to electric vehicles. New Zealand provide strong agricultural potential in its soil, focusing on industries such as farming and animal husbandry. These animals release methane, a strong greenhouse gas. New Zealand is currently in the process of researching ways to reduce methane from animals. Creating new feeds and technologies that lower emissions. New Zealand developed an idea of planting many trees to absorb carbon dioxide, which is called carbon sequestration. A big part of New Zealand's electricity already comes from renewable energy, such as Hydropower, Wind power, and Geothermal power. The goal is to get 100% electricity from renewables.

To participate the global cooperation for a green future, New Zealand passed a law called the Zero Carbon Act, which commits the country to: Net-zero carbon emissions by 2050 Reducing methane from agriculture Creating plans to protect communities from climate impacts New Zealand also works on: Protecting oceans Restoring habitats Preventing species loss caused by climate change New Zealand's overall view on global warming is that it is real, human-caused, and a serious threat. Here's how people and the government generally think about it. Surveys over the past years show that most New Zealanders believe climate change is happening now. The populace has their full support towards renewable energy and lower emissions. Also, the populace of New Zealand is considerably worried about sea-level rise (being of an island nation).

Sources:

1. [https://thecommonwealth.org/our-member-countries/new-zealand#:~:text=New%20Zealand%20\('Aotearoa'%20in.its%20volcanoes%20are%20still%20active](https://thecommonwealth.org/our-member-countries/new-zealand#:~:text=New%20Zealand%20('Aotearoa'%20in.its%20volcanoes%20are%20still%20active)
2. <https://environment.govt.nz/what-government-is-doing/areas-of-work/climate-change/emissions-reductions/#:~:text=Aotearoa%20New%20Zealand%20has%20long.to%20keep%20us%20on%20track.>
3. <https://niwa.co.nz/climate-change-information-climate-solvers/climate-change-and-possible-impacts-new-zealand>