## Clause 1.
**What process should the Government use to set a new emissions reduction target in legislation?**

**Position**
The Government sets a 2050 target in legislation now

**Notes**
2040 or earlier would be better for a net-zero emissions target. By 2050 New Zealand should aim to have net-negative emissions i.e. where carbon offsets are greater than emissions.

## Clause 2.
**If the Government sets a 2050 target now, which is the best target for New Zealand?**

**Position**
Net Zero Emissions - Net zero emissions across all greenhouse gases by 2050

**Notes**

## Clause 3.
**How should New Zealand meet its targets?**

**Position**
Domestic emissions reductions (including from new forest planting) and using some emissions reductions from overseas (international carbon units) that have strong environmental safeguards

**Notes**
Government should set the price of carbon at the mitigation price i.e. the level required to achieve the target emission reductions. Government should mandate that all government entities annually report their carbon emissions, and should phase in annual emission reporting for all businesses.

## Clause 4.
**Should the Zero Carbon Bill allow the 2050 target to be revised if circumstances change?**

**Position**
Yes

**Notes**
If scientific consensus shifts on climate change the target should be revised accordingly. New Zealand should always aim to be one of the first countries to achieve net-zero emissions and perhaps by 2040 or earlier.

## Clause 5.
**The Government proposes that three emissions budgets of five years each (i.e. covering the next 15 years) be in place at any given time. Do you agree with this proposal?**

**Position**
Yes

**Notes**
The fundamental driver of these emission budgets is the carbon price. The lower the price, the higher the budget. The key reason world governments have failed to sufficiently mitigate climate risk and reduce emissions is the political inability to set a sufficiently high carbon price. If governments desire a lower emissions budget, they need the ability to set a high carbon price i.e. $100 per tonne or more.

## Clause 6.
**Should the Government be able to alter the last emissions budget (i.e. furthest into the future)?**

**Position**
Yes - each incoming Government should have the option to review the third budget in the sequence

**Notes**

## Clause 7.
**Should the Government have the ability to review and adjust the second emissions budget within a specific range under exceptional circumstances?**

See p36 Our Climate Your Say
Clause
8. Do you agree with the considerations we propose that the Government and the Climate Change Commission take into account when advising on and setting budgets? See p44 Our Climate Your Say

Position
Yes

Notes
The most important consideration is the carbon price. The lower the desired emission budget, the higher the required carbon price to achieve that budget outcome.

Clause
9. Should the Zero Carbon Bill require Governments to set out plans within a certain timeframe to achieve the emissions budgets?

Position
Yes

Notes
To help provide more certainty to businesses government should set the future carbon price now out to 2050.

Clause
10. What are the most important issues for the Government to consider in setting plans to meet budgets? For example, who do we need to work with, what else needs to be considered?

Notes
1. The carbon price over time from now to 2050
2. The economic impact of a range of carbon prices incorporating adaptation costs
3. The need to shelter carbon-intensive industries including ability to earn carbon credits to offset declining business
4. Harmonisation of climate policy with main trading partners including setting of carbon prices and trading carbon
5. Forecast global emissions to 2050

Clause
11. The Government has proposed that the Climate Change Commission advises on and monitors New Zealand's progress towards its goals. Do you agree with these functions? See p42 Our Climate Your Say

Position
Yes

Notes
Plus recommendation on the mitigation price of carbon from now to 2050

Clause
12. What role do you think the Climate Change Commission should have in relation to the New Zealand Emissions Trading Scheme (NZ ETS)?

Position
Advising the Government on policy settings in the NZ ETS

Notes

Clause
13. The Government has proposed that Climate Change Commissioners need to have a range of essential and desirable expertise. Do you agree with the proposed expertise? See p45 Our Climate Your Say

Position
No

Notes
I agree with the list with the following additions as essential: business competitiveness, commercial expertise, carbon accounting, CDP reporting, and legal expertise.

Clause
14. Do you think the Zero Carbon Bill should cover adapting to climate change?

Position
Yes

Notes

Clause
15. The Government has proposed a number of new functions to help us adapt to climate change. Do you agree with the proposed functions? See p47 Our Climate Your Say

Position
Government should expand the role to include climate compensation, akin to the ACC, to help manage the financial impacts of climate-related risk. For example when a property owner incurs a financial loss from flooding and storms that is not coverable by insurance.

Clause
16. Should we explore setting up a targeted adaptation reporting power that could see some organisations share information on their exposure to climate change risks?

Position
Yes

Notes
All government entities should publicly report on the climate-related impacts of their role. Any government involvement in infrastructure investment and property ownership should include an evaluation of climate-related impacts to 2050 and beyond. Regarding the private sector, government should mandate that all large companies operating in New Zealand respond annually to CDP and share their response publicly including key climate-related risks in their annual reports.

Clause
Do you have any other comments you'd like to make?

Notes
Governments need not be afraid of setting high carbon prices. A high carbon price enables emission reductions and is essential to achieve a net-zero emission target. There will be losers in the economy who are influential and vocal. However a high carbon price creates opportunities as well and there will be winners too. The carbon market can become an important economic sector. At least until the world achieves net-zero emissions when it’s time will end.