### 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**
The Government should consult with the interim Climate Change Committee on what “sustainable levels” of short-lived gases may look like.

### 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**
SEANZ supports taking a science-based approach to ensure our efforts to reduce emissions are as impactful as possible. It is essential to differentiate long-lived and short-lived gases (a two basket approach) in developing policies and strategies for implementation. In addition, distinguish between fossil methane and biological methane in policies.

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

**Position**
Domestic emissions reductions only (including from new forest planting)

**Notes**

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

**Position**
Yes

**Notes**
The 2050 target should not be altered in response to “economic changes” as this undermines its long-term certainty. However, the ability to revise the 2050 target forward in light of major changes in scientific understanding, innovation in the energy or transport sector, or international agreements should be permitted.

### 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**

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

**Position**
Yes - the third emissions budget should be able to be changed but only when the subsequent budget is set

**Notes**
The third emissions budget should be able to be changed but only when the subsequent budget is set, but only to increase the speed of emissions reductions. Emissions budgets should not be altered backwards in response to “economic changes” as this undermines long-term certainty required for business. The ability to revise budgets forward in light of major changes in scientific understanding or international agreements should be permitted.

### Clause 7. Should the Government have the ability to review and adjust the second emissions budget within a specific range under
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
SEANZ agrees that the Government and the Climate Commission should take the following factors into consideration when advising on and setting budgets: scientific knowledge regarding climate change technology relevant to climate change, especially in the energy and transport sectors; economic circumstances and the likely impact of a decision on the economy, as well as the competitiveness of particular sectors of the economy; fiscal circumstances and the likely impact of the decision on taxation, public spending, and public borrowing; and the likely impact of a decision on energy supplies and the carbon and energy intensity of the economy.

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

Position
Yes

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
The Government’s policy plans to meet emission budgets should be comprehensive, fair, cost-effective, environmentally sustainable, and reflect a commitment to Te Tiriti o Waitangi.

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
The Commission should not be a decision-making body. However, the Government should be legally required to consider and formally respond to the Commission’s advice, and to provide an explanation if they do not act on it.

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
The Commission should advise the Government on policy settings in the NZ ETS. It should not make decisions itself with respect to the number of units available in the NZ ETS, or its implementation.

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
Yes

Notes
SEANZ agrees with the following collective expertise: • climate change policy (including emissions trading) • resource economics and impacts (including social impacts, labour markets and distribution) • Te Tiriti o Waitangi, te reo me ona tikanga Māori and Māori interests • climate and environmental science including mātauranga Māori • experience with addressing adaptation challenges like planning, insurance and local government • risk management • engineering and/or infrastructure • community engagement and communications. • business competitiveness • knowledge of the public and private innovation and technology development system. Expertise in emerging technologies in the energy sector should be included.
14. Do you think the Zero Carbon Bill should cover adapting to climate change?

**Position**
Yes

**Notes**
This may require a separate adaptation sub-committee within the Climate Commission.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Clause</th>
<th>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</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Notes** | SEANZ agrees with the proposed functions below, but recognise that nuance is required in terms of how local councils are involved:  
• a national climate change risk assessment  
• a national adaptation plan  
• regular review of progress towards implementing the national adaptation plan an adaptation reporting power. |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Clause</th>
<th>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?</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Position</strong></td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<td><strong>Notes</strong></td>
<td>You have elected to withhold your personal details from publication.</td>
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