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A Zero Carbon Act is important to me because...	It is an urgent matter that needs to be addressed. As a kaitiaki of Aotearoa it is my duty to try and implement this law to make an impact to combat climate change. I have a connection to our whenua and our awa, Moana and all natural resources that Maori consider as taonga. If climate change is not addressed urgently we will force irreversible damage that will eliminate our resources. Present and future generations will no longer have taonga. Destruction will take place and everything will change, poverty will rise as well as disease and displacement of billions.
Q1. What process should the Government use to set a new emissions reduction target in legislation?	The Government should set a target asap. Emissions need to decrease. Coal and fossil fuels must be phased out within the next 10 years. Farming is a number one polluter/ contributor of emissions into the atmosphere and waterways. Prohibitions of effluent release into waterways is critical as well as renewables. Hydropower aside from dams should be promoted but in a less impacting way to species.
Q2. If the Government sets a 2050 target now, which is the best target for New Zealand?	The most ambitious target: reducing total greenhouse gases to net zero by 2030. I also support taking a science-based approach to ensure our efforts to reduce emissions are as impactful as possible: we should aim for negative levels of long-lived gases, while reducing short-lived gases to sustainable levels. Science as well as an indigenous, holistic approach.
Q3. How should New Zealand meet its targets?	Farming must be addressed as described previously. Solar pvs for all social housing and reduced pricing for the rest of nz. Begin in southland and see how it paves out for the rest of the country. Farmers must plant native trees for every 100 cows there should be a planting of 200 trees that cannot be forested. More tree protection so they can grow and store carbon.
Q4. Should the Zero Carbon Bill allow the 2050 target to be revised if circumstances change?	I think the 2050 target should be revised to an earlier date. We might not have 20 years before effects occur. I think if signs of climate change appear in the next 2 years then we shud move target date forward.
Q5. 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?	yes - I agree with 5-year budgets set 10-15 years in advance, so that 3 are in effect at all times.
Q6 - Q7. Should the Government be able to alter emissions budgets?	No - emissions budgets should not be altered in response to "economic changes" as this undermines their long-term certainty. However, the ability to revise budgets in light of major changes in scientific understanding or international agreements should be permitted. If costs can be reduced then yes
Q8. Do you agree with the proposed considerations that the Government and the Climate Commission will need to take into account when advising on and setting budgets?	If we are to combat climate change, the number one priority should be the environment. Secondly should be a communal and holistic approach where ever one should be classed equally for example if the government is to set a budget of 50 million into renewable energy then it would be better to create a government run solar powered scheme to invest in a solar power company that would provide rooftop solar panels to households at a discounted rate so everyone can generate free renewable energy. The government would run the company, create energy and generate the profits and lessen cost burdens to taxpayers. Also helping many out of poverty.

<p>Q9. Should the Zero Carbon Bill require Governments to set out plans within a certain timeframe to achieve the emissions budgets?</p>	<p>Yes - we must learn from the mistakes of the UK's Climate Change Act and specify a strict time frame for producing a plan.</p>
<p>Q10. 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?</p>	<p>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. The RMA alterations must be addressed as they allow people to pollute by way of a resource consent. The original purpose must be adhered to and no longer investment and development. Environment must be number one priority now. Not money making.</p>
<p>Q11. 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?</p>	<p>It seems like no progress has been made in the last 20 years in fact New Zealand is a number one polluter. There needs to be a panel of environmentalists, scientists and Maori kaitiaki among the panel</p>
<p>Q12. What role do you think the Climate Change Commission should have in relation to the New Zealand Emissions Trading Scheme (NZ ETS)?</p>	<p>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. The whole ETS needs to be revised. Polluter must pay and no freebies. Carbon credits should not be given out freely. There should be a set amount that polluters cannot go above and once that is reached they should pay</p>
<p>Q13. 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?</p>	<p>I agree with the following collective expertise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • climate change knowledge -kaitiaki including kaumatua and youth • 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. -conservationists environmental managers <p>I think expertise in public health is also important.</p>
<p>Q14. Do you think the Zero Carbon Bill should cover adapting to climate change?</p>	<p>Yes. This may require a separate adaptation sub-committee within the Climate Commission.</p>
<p>Q15. The Government has proposed a number of new functions to help us adapt to climate change. Do you agree with the proposed functions?</p>	<p>I agree with the proposed functions below, but recognise that nuance is required in terms of how local councils are involved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a national climate change risk assessment • a national adaptation plan • regular review of progress towards implementing the national adaptation plan • an adaptation reporting power <p>Local councils must be involved and where necessary must implement changes. Panels in each district could help as every area and region has different needs and emissions</p>
<p>Q16. Should the Government explore setting up a targeted adaptation reporting power that could see some organisations share information on their exposure to climate change risks?</p>	<p>Yes this should be compulsory. Stricter rules must be in place.</p>

Further comments

Farming must be addressed as well as no more developments anywhere near our natural resources. Put the environment and native wildlife first because without it we have nothing. Investments should be halted and climate change a priority while keeping a holistic approach and trying to better everyone not just wealthy investors. Kaitiakitanga should also be a part of our education system so that our future generations do not make the same mistakes. And that they learn to respect and nurture our resources. Immigrants should be educated before arriving in NZ of not to pollute and of kaitiakitanga. Maori should be a part of the process and indigenous knowledge and values. Thank you.