

# Your submission to Zero Carbon Bill

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## Reference no: 665

Submitter Type: Individual

### 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

It is important we set a goal now, so that we begin to make changes now, otherwise sectors that see change as negative for them will hold up and delay the process until the 2050 goal will look unachievable. Enough talk, let get doing!

### 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

We need to be ambitious and go for the best outcome. Even if we only partially succeed it's better than not trying to do our best.

### Clause

3. How should New Zealand meet its targets?

### Position

Domestic emissions reductions only (including from new forest planting)

### Notes

Aotearoa NZ needs to do this not only for the health of the planet, but also for marketign value for our products. Therefore we cant continue to pollute and simply buy our goodname. We need to walk the talk and lead the way. We need to be able to sell our NZ made products as coming from a zero emissions country.

### Clause

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

### Position

No

### Notes

If it's too flimsy then it wont mean anything. We need a strong target that will force companies and communities to change asap. As the target gets closer people will need to do more.

### 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

Five years sounds like enough time to see decent change and adjust budgets for the next 5 years.

### Clause

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

### Position

No - emissions budgets should not be able to be changed

### Notes

Emissions budgets should only be able to be changed if they are going lower. For example if the country is more than on track and can do better, then adjustments can be made. BUT it is important that future governments cant alter a budget that would make it less likely that we will make our 2050 goal.

### 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

**Position**

Yes

**Notes**

The government should always be able to adjust things under exceptional circumstances. However it should be an independent board that decides if this is indeed an exceptional circumstance. Simply not agreeing that the 2050 goal is realistic or good for business is not an exceptional circumstance. It should also take a 75% vote from parliament to make any change after the independent board confirms it is a exceptional circumstance.

**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**

**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**

Timeframes are important. We need to get moving on this.

**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**

Working with everyone that is effected by each change is important. Sometimes it will be impossible to get peoples support for change, but this is about our survival on this planet. The government needs to make bold decisions that will benefit everyone now and in the future. Changes we make now will make big differences for people not even born yet. We are caretakers of this life support system we call our environment, and we have a responsibility to pass it on in a usable state to future generations.

**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**

**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 government should have the final say, but they should by law need a really really really good, well researched and scientific reason to disagree with and not follow recommendations from the commission.

**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**

We need people who know what they are talking about on this commission. AND they need to be accountable.

**Clause**

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

**Position**

Yes

**Notes**

It is all related, so taking a holistic view of the problem will give a better outcome.

**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**

Yes

**Notes****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****Clause**

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

**Notes**

Adapting to, and doing what we can to reduce climate change is the most important thing facing humans in our lifetime. We have been handed a HUGE problem by our ancestors, and it has fallen on us to deal with the issue before it becomes "unsolvable" with disastrous outcomes for us and future generations. We should have acted 100 years ago. We must act now. It is URGENT. The economy and business and the public in general will not be able to tackle this themselves. It needs strong leadership from government to do what's best for it's people. And that is to create an environment that humans can survive in for the foreseeable future. We also have a role to play on the world stage, developing and sharing solutions, and leading the way to show what can be done, with a little number 8 wire kiwi ingenuity.