

<b>Name</b>	Jessie Cross
<b>Email</b>	
<b>A Zero Carbon Act is important to me because...</b>	Climate change requires a global response, and global action. What country is better placed to lead the way than New Zealand? As a country with a relatively small population, abundant natural resources, stable government and strong economy, we have a responsibility to lead the way on climate response. If we can't do it, how can we expect the major players on the world stage to do it? This is New Zealand's time to lead by example and create something that all New Zealander's can be proud of for generations to come. This is NZ's 21st century 'nuclear free' moment. PLEASE don't let it slip by.
<b>Q1. What process should the Government use to set a new emissions reduction target in legislation?</b>	The Government should set a binding target for 2050 in legislation now, with cross-party support, so that target outlasts political agendas and election cycles.
<b>Q2. If the Government sets a 2050 target now, which is the best target for New Zealand?</b>	The most ambitious target: reducing total greenhouse gases to net zero by 2050. 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.
<b>Q3. How should New Zealand meet its targets?</b>	By using domestic emissions reductions only (including from new forest planting).
<b>Q4. Should the Zero Carbon Bill allow the 2050 target to be revised if circumstances change?</b>	The 2050 target should not be altered in response to "economic changes" as this undermines its long-term certainty. The only way to having a meaningful, long-term positive impact on climate change is to set long-term targets that MUST be met. However, the ability to revise the 2050 target in light of major changes in scientific understanding or international agreements should be permitted. For example - if the target becomes extremely easy to meet due to scientific advances, then the target should be amended to become more ambitious.
<b>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?</b>	Yes - I agree with 5-year budgets set 10-15 years in advance, so that 3 are in effect at all times. This will help us track our progress towards the long-term 2050 goal, and make sure that this long-term target is met.
<b>Q6 - Q7. Should the Government be able to alter emissions budgets?</b>	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.

<p><b>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?</b></p>	<p>I agree that the Government and the Climate Commission should take the following factors into consideration when advising on and setting budgets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• scientific knowledge regarding climate change</li> <li>• technology relevant to climate change</li> <li>• economic circumstances and the likely impact of a decision on the economy, as well as the competitiveness of particular sectors of the economy</li> <li>• fiscal circumstances and the likely impact of the decision on taxation, public spending and public borrowing</li> <li>• social circumstances and the likely impact of a decision on fuel poverty</li> <li>• energy policy and the likely impact of a decision on energy supplies and the carbon and energy intensity of the economy.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Q9. Should the Zero Carbon Bill require Governments to set out plans within a certain timeframe to achieve the emissions budgets?</b></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><b>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?</b></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.</p>
<p><b>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?</b></p>	<p>Yes - the Commission should not be a decision-making body.</p>
<p><b>Q12. What role do you think the Climate Change Commission should have in relation to the New Zealand Emissions Trading Scheme (NZ ETS)?</b></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.</p>
<p><b>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?</b></p>	<p>I agree with the following collective expertise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• climate change policy (including emissions trading)</li> <li>• resource economics and impacts (including social impacts, labour markets and distribution)</li> <li>• te Tiriti o Waitangi, te reo me ona tikanga Māori and Māori interests</li> <li>• climate and environmental science including mātauranga Māori</li> <li>• experience with addressing adaptation challenges like planning, insurance and local government</li> <li>• risk management</li> <li>• engineering and/or infrastructure</li> <li>• community engagement and communications.</li> <li>• business competitiveness</li> <li>• knowledge of the public and private innovation and technology development system.</li> </ul> <p>I think expertise in public health is also important.</p>
<p><b>Q14. Do you think the Zero Carbon Bill should cover adapting to climate change?</b></p>	<p>Yes. This may require a separate adaptation sub-committee within the Climate Commission.</p>
<p><b>Q15. The Government has proposed a number of new functions to help us adapt to climate change. Do you agree with the proposed functions?</b></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"> <li>• a national climate change risk assessment</li> <li>• a national adaptation plan</li> <li>• regular review of progress towards implementing the national adaptation plan</li> <li>• an adaptation reporting power</li> </ul>

**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?**

Yes

**Further comments**

I urge the NZ Government to be bold and take a strong stance on Climate Change. Don't take the easy road - if you do, your children and and grandchildren will be the ones paying the price for your failure to act with courage now. They will not thank you then, just as the millennial generation will not thank you now if you fail us on this. We have faith in you to do what our country needs - please listen to us.