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Email	
A Zero Carbon Act is important to me because...	climate change affects everything and everyone. My concern is that it's such a long term thing that by the time we really feel the consequences, it will already be far too late. We're sheltered from it at the moment, we already see the impacts it's having and it's catastrophic for many smaller developing nations. Let's focus on doing what we can do right now so we can do more in the future.
Q1. What process should the Government use to set a new emissions reduction target in legislation?	I think a legislated target by 2050 will have to be put in place as soon as possible. Ideally with milestones along the way.
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 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.
Q3. How should New Zealand meet its targets?	With tangible and realistic emissions reductions locally. e.g. planting trees, electric fleets, sustainable agriculture.
Q4. Should the Zero Carbon Bill allow the 2050 target to be revised if circumstances change?	It depends on the circumstances. Targets should only go up if anything. There are always pressures but anything that's not scientifically and internationally backed and supported would generally be more self-serving and counter to the core principles of the targets.
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?	I think that sounds reasonable. China has something similar with their long term strategy, it makes sense to plan as much as possible so we know how we're tracking.
Q6 - Q7. Should the Government be able to alter emissions budgets?	I would say no. The risk if we allow this is the potential to use the economy as an excuse and changes in economy to justify lowering targets which would defeat the purpose of the targets. It's like setting training targets for a marathon and then making up excuses. On race day, we won't be able to achieve what we wanted and we will suffer much more as a consequence.
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?	I agree that the Government and the Climate Commission should take the following factors into consideration when advising on and setting budgets: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • scientific knowledge regarding climate change • technology relevant to climate change • 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 • social circumstances and the likely impact of a decision on fuel poverty • energy policy and the likely impact of a decision on energy supplies and the carbon and energy intensity of the economy.
Q9. Should the Zero Carbon Bill require Governments to set out plans within a certain timeframe to achieve the emissions budgets?	Definitely. Plans without time frames and milestones aren't really plans, they're just dreams.

<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.</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>Yes - the Commission should not be a decision-making body.</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>As above, it should serve an advisory function only.</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 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. <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>We need an adaptation plan now, so yes.</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>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</p>
<p>Further comments</p>	