



# Submissions form

We seek your feedback on the specific proposals in the Zero Carbon Bill.

Either email this submission to [ZCB.Submissions@mfe.govt.nz](mailto:ZCB.Submissions@mfe.govt.nz) (Microsoft Word document (2003 or later) or PDF) or post to Ministry for the Environment, PO Box 10362, Wellington, 6143.

## Personal

*You must provide either a company name or given name(s)*

Given names Sue

Surname Maturin

Address \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Submitter type, pick one:

- Individual
- NGO
- Business / Industry
- Local Government
- Central Government
- Iwi / Māori
- University
- Research Institute
- School
- Community Group
- Unspecified / Other

## 2050 target

1. What process should the Government use to set a new emissions reduction target in legislation?

Pick one:

- the Government sets a 2050 target in legislation now

- the Government sets a goal to reach net zero emissions by the second half of the century, and the Climate Change Commission advises on the specific target for the Government to set later.

**Optional comment**

I want the legislation to set a 2050 target, but provide for that target to be made more stringent if new information, technology or events make an earlier target imperative.

2. If the Government sets a 2050 target now, which is the best target for New Zealand?

Pick one:

- net zero carbon dioxide:** Reducing net carbon dioxide emissions to zero by 2050
- net zero long-lived gases and stabilised short-lived gases:** Long-lived gases to net zero by 2050, while also stabilising short-lived gases
- net zero emissions:** Net zero emissions across all greenhouse gases by 2050.

**Optional comment**

We must achieve the 2050 target or else humanity and our planet face a bleak future. The main focus within this option needs to be on reducing gross anthropogenic emissions of all GHG. The Climate Change Commission needs the widest scope possible to ensure NZ has a path to achieving the 2050 zero limits. Stabilising methane emissions at today's levels would not be consistent with the Paris Agreement. NZ needs to be ahead of the pack in transitioning dairy and meat production to zero carbon. To delay this transition exposes NZ economy to significant risks from stranded assets.

Reducing total emissions of methane is likely to lead to a drop in temperature and as climate impacts increase rapidly with temperature, as we are already seeing in New Zealand with increased wildfires, and increasing number of days with extreme temperature, achieving a drop in temperatures may be one of the most effective actions.

3. How should New Zealand meet its targets?

Pick one:

- domestic emissions reductions only (including from new forest planting)**
- domestic emissions reductions (including from new forest planting) and using some emissions reductions from overseas (international carbon units) that have strong environmental safeguards.

**Optional comment**

An emissions budget is as important as fiscal budget and should be achieved using domestic reductions only. Planting native trees should take precedence over exotic trees and needs to account for GHG emissions associated with ongoing management and weed and pest control.

NZ has little ability to determine or require that International carbon units meet specific standards.

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

Pick one:

yes

no.

**Optional comment**

Any revision should be guided by the Paris Agreement or any future agreements signed by the Government and should be limited to being more stringent.

## Emissions budgets

5. The Government proposes that three emissions budgets of five years each (ie, covering the next 15 years) be in place at any given time. Do you agree with this proposal?

Pick one:

yes

no.

**Optional comment**

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

Pick one:

yes, each incoming Government should have the option to review the third budget in the sequence

yes, the third emissions budget should be able to be changed, but only when the subsequent budget is set

no, emissions budgets should not be able to be changed.

**Optional comment**

The third budget should not be revised on the whim of any incoming Government. It should only be revised on the advice of the Climate Change Commission (CCC) with the approval of Parliament.

7. Should the Government have the ability to review and adjust the second emissions budget within a specific range under [exceptional circumstances](#)?

Pick one:

Yes BUT

no.

**Optional comment**

As above only on recommendation of the CCC and with approval of the whole of Parliament.

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?

Pick one:

Yes

no.

**Optional comment**

Additional considerations are needed. These include meeting the bottom lines set by section 5 of the RMA and part II of the Resource Management Act, namely safeguarding the life-supporting capacity of air, water, soil, and ecosystems; and protecting and maintaining biodiversity. Intergenerational equity needs to be better considered.

## Government response

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

Pick one:

yes

no.

**Optional comment**

We can not afford to let determining our actions slide – recommend within 6 months after an emissions budget has been set.

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?

**Comment**

Consideration needs to be given to ensuring burdon of any increased costs is distributed fairly so that those with the greatest ability to pay do so and ensure that costs are transferred to the most vulnerable.

Consideration of what are private benefits and public liabilities.

## Climate Change Commission

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?

Pick one:

yes

no.

**Optional comment**

12. What role do you think the Climate Change Commission should have in relation to the New Zealand Emissions Trading Scheme (NZ ETS)?

Pick one:

advising the Government on policy settings in the NZ ETS

makes decisions itself, in respect of the number of units available in the NZ ETS.

**Optional comment**

Am not convinced an ETS is the most effective scheme. I prefer a Fee and Dividend Scheme.

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?

Pick one:

yes

no.

**Optional comment**

Yes with extensions to include, public health, ethics, ecosystem services.

### Adapting to the impacts of climate change

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

Pick one:

yes

no

**Optional comment**

Dealing with climate change now requires a systemic approach that focuses on mitigation but considers adaption to enhance NZ's resilience.

15. The Government has proposed a number of new **functions** to help us adapt to climate change. Do you agree with the proposed functions?

Pick one:

yes

no.

**Optional comment**

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?

Pick one:

yes

no.



**Optional comment**