



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 (Microsoft Word document (2003 or later) or PDF) or post to Ministry for the Environment, PO Box 10362, Wellington, 6143.

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All or part of any written submission (including names of submitters) may be published on the Ministry for the Environment's website, www.mfe.govt.nz. Unless you clearly specify otherwise in your submission, the Ministry will consider that you have consented to website posting of both your submission and your name.

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Personal / organisation details

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

Company name _____

Given name John Bruce _____

Surname Murray _____

Contact person As Above _____

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

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

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

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

Pick one:

- yes
- no.

Optional comment

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.

Too inflexible

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

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
 no.

Optional comment

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

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
x no.

Optional comment

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?

Government needs to work with good science. For example currently sheep and beef farms are calculated to have high emissions, whereas every co2 molecule emitted has been previously removed from the atmosphere by photosynthesis and methane breaks down at the same rate as it is produced. This means that if stock numbers remain static, there is no impact by sheep and beef farm on climate change. Farmers should have to account for emissions from other inputs such as fuel, machinery, fertiliser etc the same as the rest of NZ.

The economic impact of policies on NZ's overseas earnings needs to be assessed. Policies currently being promoted will cause a significant reduction in the standard of living.

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.

I think that the complexity and scale of climate change requires a lot of knowledge and time that is beyond MP's so most of the legwork should be done by a range of specialists

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

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.

Yes with science and economics being the main requirements

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

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

General Comments

More people cause more emissions, so there needs to be a mechanism for controlling population growth by reducing the birth rate and immigration.

Nett emissions from sheep and beef farming only increases when stock numbers increase. In fact these farms are producing more from less due to genetic and management gains when the rest of NZ has not increased productivity as much.

Where I live we cannot readily plant trees due to biodiversity and landscape values. The land is unsuitable for cropping or horticulture as is most of the farmed land in NZ. Ask DOC about the cost of looking after land that is not farmed and add the loss of overseas earnings on top.

Farmers produce most of NZ's overseas earnings if you add in the transport and industries from the farm gate to leaving the country. Farmers cannot pass on costs and sell on a world market, so we cannot take on restrictions and costs that farmers overseas do not have and survive.

Framers have become a convenient target for supposedly causing most of the worlds climate changing emissions while the rest of society continues to increase the emissions from fossil fuels, resulting in a nett increase in emissions and ignoring reality. Get the science right and focus where the most benefit can be found and that is stopping the use of fossil fuels.