**A Zero Carbon Act is important to me because...**

A Zero Carbon Act is important for me because as a child I was too scared to think about climate change and the consequences it would have for my life and my generation. I don't want to have to pass these fears and uncertainties on to the next generations. The Zero Carbon Act has the potential to provide a solid structure to New Zealand’s response and strategy that could alleviate some of this uncertainty providing ambitious targets are created and met in a timely manner. After studying environmental and earth science at university, climate change is an issue that has become very close to my heart and one that I have a good understanding of. As a New Zealander I feel an incredibly strong connection to the land and people and the need to protect this, but New Zealand also has a role to play globally. We have been looked at as a model of good governmental practice before and setting in place the Zero Carbon Act in an well thought out and ambitious way has the opportunity of having international consequences in the handling of climate change. I would feel proud as a New Zealander knowing that as a country we have taken responsibility for our actions and done what scientific consensus tells us needs to be done for a sustainable future where humans can thrive. The Zero Carbon Act goes beyond our freedoms and lifestyles in New Zealand to those living in parts of the world that will be more affected by climate change and do not have the resources to respond. To me, at its heart Climate Change is a human rights issue and therefore the Zero Carbon Act also gives us a chance to show the world that we value their human rights and experiences as well as our own. I feel proud in New Zealand that our government is taking significant steps in tackling climate change but there is more necessary action which needs to be taken now. I sincerely hope that the Zero Carbon Act and introduction of a Climate Change Commission can provide a framework and commitment that ensures we are world leaders in reducing our greenhouse gas emissions to zero. Nga mihi, Rose.

**Q1. What process should the Government use to set a new emissions reduction target in legislation?**
The Government should set a target for 2050 in legislation now.

**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?**
By using domestic emissions reductions only (including from new forest planting).

Using overseas emissions reductions does not provide a long term solution as eventually we would have to transition ourselves purely to domestic reduction. In terms of a smooth gradual transition with maximum clarity in regards to commitments it makes sense to rely on domestic emissions reductions only.

**Q4. Should the Zero Carbon Bill allow the 2050 target to be revised if circumstances change?**
The 2050 target should not be altered in response to “economic changes” as this undermines its long-term certainty. However, the ability to revise the 2050 target in light of major changes in scientific understanding or international agreements should be permitted.
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?

| Yes - I agree with 5-year budgets set 10-15 years in advance, so that 3 are in effect at all times. |

Q6 - Q7. Should the Government be able to alter emissions budgets?

| No - emissions budgets should not be altered apart from in exceptional circumstances which should not include “economic changes” as this undermines their long-term certainty. However, the ability to revise budgets in light of major changes in scientific understanding, natural disasters or international agreements should be permitted. These should be considered exceptional circumstances and must fit strict criteria. |

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:  
- 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?

| Yes - A strict time frame is a necessity to avoid the mistakes made by other nations such as the UK. |

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?

| 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. |

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?

| Yes - the Commission should not be a decision-making body. However, the Government should be legally required to consider and formally respond to the Commission’s advice, and to provide an explanation if they do not act on it. |

Q12. What role do you think the Climate Change Commission should have in relation to the New Zealand Emissions Trading Scheme (NZ ETS)?

| 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. |
| 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? | I agree with the following collective expertise:  
- climate change policy (including emissions trading)  
- resource economics and impacts (including social impacts, labour markets and distribution)  
- te Tiriti o Waitangi, te reo 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.  

I think expertise in public health is also important and an emphasis needs to be placed on scientific understanding. |
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<td>Q14. Do you think the Zero Carbon Bill should cover adapting to climate change?</td>
<td>Yes. This may require a separate adaptation sub-committee within the Climate Commission.</td>
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| Q15. The Government has proposed a number of new functions to help us adapt to climate change. Do you agree with the proposed functions? | I agree with the proposed functions below, but recognise that nuance is required in terms of how local councils are involved:  
- a national climate change risk assessment  
- a national adaptation plan  
- regular review of progress towards implementing the national adaptation plan  
- an adaptation reporting power |
| 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 |  |