

# Your submission to Zero Carbon Bill

Lincoln University (John Edward Gould)

## Reference no: 12048

**Submitter Type:** Individual

**Clause**

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

**Position**

The Government sets a 2050 target in legislation now

**Notes**

**Clause**

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

**Position**

Net Zero Emissions - Net zero emissions across all greenhouse gases by 2050

**Notes**

**Clause**

3. How should New Zealand meet its targets?

**Position**

Domestic emissions reductions only (including from new forest planting)

**Notes**

**Clause**

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

**Position**

Yes

**Notes**

**Clause**

5. 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?

**Position**

Yes

**Notes**

**Clause**

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

**Position**

Yes - each incoming Government should have the option to review the third budget in the sequence

**Notes**

**Clause**

7. Should the Government have the ability to review and adjust the second emissions budget within a specific range under exceptional circumstances? See p36 Our Climate Your Say

**Position**

Yes

**Notes**

**Clause**

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? See p44 Our Climate Your Say

**Position**

Yes

**Notes**

**Clause**

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

**Position**

Yes

**Notes****Clause**

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?

**Notes**

Address those GHG sources which are easiest (economically and technologically) to address in the short term first, such as conversion of coal fired boilers at schools, universities and hospitals eg. by replacing coal with electricity or biofuel (eg woodchip) for milk powder production. The Government could fast track this process by providing grants and low-interest loans to institutions to encourage more rapid conversion away from coal.

**Clause**

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? See p42 Our Climate Your Say

**Position**

Yes

**Notes****Clause**

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

**Position**

Advising the Government on policy settings in the NZ ETS

**Notes****Clause**

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? See p45 Our Climate Your Say

**Position**

Yes

**Notes****Clause**

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

**Position**

Yes

**Notes****Clause**

15. The Government has proposed a number of new functions to help us adapt to climate change. Do you agree with the proposed functions? See p47 Our Climate Your Say

**Position**

Yes

**Notes****Clause**

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?

**Position**

Yes

**Notes****Clause**

Do you have any other comments you'd like to make?

**Notes**

1. The Government of NZ and MfE should be applauded for at last taking some concrete steps to ensure urgent and significant action is taken to address the most serious environmental issue that humanity has ever faced. 2. Clearly, it makes sense to focus resources initially on where we can have the greatest immediate impact (ie targeting the low-hanging fruit first), in this context

phasing out the use of institutional coal boilers, such as the one we use here at Lincoln University which uses approx. 2000 tons of coal a year, would be a good place to start. Grants or interest free loans (perhaps over a 10 or 20 year period) would be one way in which the Government could facilitate a rapid transition. 3. The future of the Aluminium Smelter at Bluff should be reviewed - while an important local employer it uses 15% of NZ electricity which could be better used for powering electric vehicles and electric boilers as we transition away from fossil fuels. 4. Adaptation to climate change needs to consider the global impacts of climate change especially regarding the creation of "climate change refugees" and the impact of climate change on the global economy. This will require more resilience to be built into a national "coping strategy" and plans to steadily increase our annual refugee quota.