### Name
Rosa Hughes-Currie

### Town / City

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>A Zero Carbon Act is important to me because...</strong></td>
<td>Climate change is the biggest threat to the wellbeing of people across the world. This summer I visited Antarctica and heard from geoscientists that unless we act now, the Ross sea ice shelf is very likely to be destroyed in the near future, raising the sea level by huge amounts and causing devastation across the world. New Zealand needs to take responsibility and act to reduce our greenhouse gas emissions before we see the disastrous consequences of our actions.</td>
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<td><strong>Q1. What process should the Government use to set a new emissions reduction target in legislation?</strong></td>
<td>We need to set a legislative target for our greenhouse gas emissions 2050 immediately.</td>
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<td><strong>Q2. If the Government sets a 2050 target now, which is the best target for New Zealand?</strong></td>
<td>We should be reducing total greenhouse gases to net zero by 2050. We need to have a thoughtful and scientific approach to setting targets like reduce gases which have a high impact on warming like methane to pre-industrial levels, not relying on targets based arbitrarily on the year 1990.</td>
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<td><strong>Q3. How should New Zealand meet its targets?</strong></td>
<td>We need to take responsibility for emissions, not leave it up to others, so we need to reduce our own emissions through increased forestry, changing farming methods, creating more sustainable transport and not by using international carbon credits.</td>
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<td><strong>Q4. Should the Zero Carbon Bill allow the 2050 target to be revised if circumstances change?</strong></td>
<td>Our economy can only thrive if our climate is healthy, so any negative economic changes in the future only make it more important to stick to any targets we set now. The only valid reason to change our targets is if our scientific understanding of climate change in the future suggests that we should.</td>
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<td><strong>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?</strong></td>
<td>Yes.</td>
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<td><strong>Q6 - Q7. Should the Government be able to alter emissions budgets?</strong></td>
<td>The greatest threat to our economy is changing weather patterns due to climate change. This means we should set emissions budgets which keep our climate and economy safe, and then not change emissions budgets for economic reasons. The only reason to change emissions budgets is new scientific understanding.</td>
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| **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?** | 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 workers, especially those vulnerable such as farmers with large debt or people in precarious work. Ensuring that the cost of adapting to climate change is shared fairly, and that poor New Zealanders are not unfairly burdened.  
• energy policy and the likely impact of a decision on energy supplies and the carbon and energy intensity of the economy. |
<p>| <strong>Q9. Should the Zero Carbon Bill require Governments to set out plans within a certain timeframe to achieve the emissions budgets?</strong> | We need a strict timeframe to ensure we act before it's too late for our climate. |</p>
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<th>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?</th>
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<tr>
<td>The Government’s policy plans to meet emission budgets should create just transitions, which support precarious workers but also move our economy away from industries which have large detrimental effects on the climate. The plans must reflect a commitment to Te Tiriti o Waitangi by meaningful consultation with iwi, hapu and urban Māori.</td>
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<th>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?</th>
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<td>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.</td>
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<th>Q12. What role do you think the Climate Change Commission should have in relation to the New Zealand Emissions Trading Scheme (NZ ETS)?</th>
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<td>The Commission should advise but not make binding decisions on the Government on policy settings in the NZ ETS. The government should be required to respond to advice and explain why they are not following the commissions advice.</td>
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<th>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?</th>
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| 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 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.
  - knowledge of the public and private innovation and technology development system.

I do not think business competitiveness is an important expertise, as effective businesses have not shown ability to consider or regulate greenhouse gas emissions.

As climate change is a huge public health issue, expertise in public health is also important.

The age and gender distribution of the commission needs to also be considered, as young people and women are going to be most effected by climate change, they deserve proportional representation of the commission. |

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<th>Q14. Do you think the Zero Carbon Bill should cover adapting to climate change?</th>
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<td>Yes.</td>
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<th>Q15. The Government has proposed a number of new functions to help us adapt to climate change. Do you agree with the proposed functions?</th>
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<td>I agree with the proposed functions below. Careful thought must be given to how local councils are involved in national plans.</td>
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<th>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?</th>
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<td>Yes</td>
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Further comments