

Your submission to Zero Carbon Bill

Reference no: 12709

Submitter Type: Local Government

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

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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

No

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

No - emissions budgets should not be able to be changed

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

No

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

1. Decarbonising buildings: Adjusting current building standards and codes to support future carbon targets. A focus on the following areas could deliver positive carbon reduction outcomes: a) All new building stock be mandated to adhere to green building codes and meet sustainability criteria. The minimum mandatory requirement be at least Home Star 6, in terms of energy efficiency. Future-proofing new builds should be a primary consideration in terms of capturing the potential for low carbon emission energy generation and storage (i.e. solar conduit battery use and electric vehicle charging capacity in all new builds). b) The existing housing stock of 1.8 million homes - 800,000 of which are currently not adequately insulated - represents a significant opportunity and challenge in terms of reducing emissions, with particular regard to Government's recent legislation relating to mandatory heating requirements. These new mandates, coupled with a potential shortage of affordable insulation and energy efficient heating appliances, suggests that energy-related emissions may be exacerbated by an initial supply shock (where demand outstrips supply). Government should therefore consider whether the existing policy framework is fit-for-purpose in terms of transitioning to a low carbon economy and whether New Zealand be looking to other frameworks i.e. that of the UK where energy rating systems have been introduced, and where subsidies and tax reliefs are leveraged to stimulate investment into and market growth of insulation and energy efficiency products. c) In view of the forthcoming Building Code review, building standards such as H1 Energy Efficiency Standard (NZS 421:2009), should be reviewed with the objective of mandating minimum standards that deliver carbon savings through energy efficient buildings. The current requirements are currently inadequate and should be tightened. d) Introducing a Home Star minimum standard for existing homes - rental homes in particular, as a means of improving the energy efficiency of existing building stock, while simultaneously addressing social and environmental equity issues, given that rentals tend to be maintained to a lower standard than owner occupied homes. 2. Renewables and clean tech: Leveraging appropriate policy tools to support Governments long-term carbon reduction target through renewable energy generation and Electric Vehicle (EV) charging infrastructure. For example, manage the anticipated largescale uptake of EVs and associated energy demand management, subsidies and taxes could be leveraged by: - creating an environment conducive to fast-tracking much needed investment in EV charging infrastructure and incentivising the uptake of EVs in the mainstream / middle / low income market through making 2nd hand EVs as affordable as 2nd hand internal combustion engine vehicles. - supporting the build out of distributed energy with energy storage, and/or district heating and cooling (with storage) - sidestepping a potential demand crunch on existing energy sources, transmission and grid infrastructure. - increasing low carbon utility-scale renewable energy generation (i.e. fast tracking consented utility-scale onshore and offshore wind and ground mounted solar arrays, hydro energy and more). Encourage investment into infrastructure that supports nascent technologies such as - hydrogen fuel cells Domestic food security: Transport emissions associated with increased food imports will negatively weight the carbon budget. A recent report from HortNZ indicates that on the current population growth trajectory, demand will outstrip future supply of domestic production by 2020. Domestic food supply is pivotal to carbon targets being met, given that food represents the greatest portion of consumption emissions (32% of Auckland's household emissions according to the 2014 report by Motu Economic Research- Greenhouse Gas Emissions New Zealand: A preliminary Consumption-based analysis (Romanos, Kerr and Will); and food and restaurants accounting for 30% of Auckland's per capita consumption emissions according to C40 Cities consumption emissions data report 2018. Careful assessment of land allocation for housing development is urgently required to ensure that prime growing land is protected from housing development; that domestic supply of vegetables can meet demand; and that climate change and carbon reduction is embedded in land-use and planning policy. 4. Public transport infrastructure: Transport accounts for the second-largest share of emissions from households (27% - Motu Economic and Public Policy Research) and individuals (23% - C40 Cities Consumption emissions calculation). Ensuring that adequate investment is allocated to public transport infrastructure, particularly in new, high growth areas such as South and North Auckland, is key to reducing per capita carbon emissions. Plans tabled by Greater Auckland (congestion free network and Regional Rapid Rail) merit consideration. High deprivation urban areas should also be prioritised and supported with affordable lower carbon transport options, to ensure that equity issues arising from fuel taxes, for example, are addressed. In terms of key stakeholders that the government should be working with: If New Zealand does follow the UK Climate Change Act model, it follows that the NZ Climate Change Act would result in a legal requirement for ALL government departments to be responsible for reducing and reporting emissions from their own buildings and estate, and for assessing the carbon impact of new policies. Strategic partners would include: • The government departments most likely to lead on emissions reductions (transport, energy, agriculture/primary industries, built environment). • All Public Service Departments, Non-Public Service Departments, Crown Entities (Crown Agents, Autonomous Crown Entities, Independent Crown Entities) and Crown Entity Companies (Crown Research Institutes and Other Companies). • School Boards of Trustees and Tertiary Education Institutes, Public Finance Act Schedule 4 Organisations, Reserve Bank of New Zealand, State-Owned Enterprises and Mixed Ownership Model companies. • Community groups. Behaviour change is pivotal to New Zealand meeting its carbon targets, in terms of reducing household carbon emissions. Communities should be actively engaged, educated, encouraged and incentivised to prioritise energy efficiency, sustainable travel and low carbon consumption habits. • Large and medium-sized businesses are also key partners, with regard to their influence in shaping consumer behaviour and related environmental outcomes. • Local Boards, councils and community groups hold valuable knowledge in terms of material opportunities in any given area and holding valuable insight into effective community engagement methods; and effective programme deployment. These organisations represent the interests of communities, business, NFP and NGOs across New Zealand, all of whom will play a vital role in leading the cultural change and behaviour change required to move New Zealand to zero emissions future.

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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

Makes decisions itself in respect of the number of units available in the NZ ETS

Notes

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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

Mandated reporting requirements will serve to improve transparency and will assist organisations and Government in more effective risk management.

You have elected to withhold your personal details from publication.