



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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Personal / organisation details

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

Company name Korimako Retreat

Given names Ainslie Janette

Surname Kalb



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

This allows the CCC to obtain relevant information before the 2050 target is set in legislation

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

I think we need to address this issue ourselves without relying on international carbon markets.

I also think we need to look at more options to reduce emissions. "Plant more trees" is seen as a significant part of the solution, as they convert CO₂ and light from the atmosphere, into O₂ and sugars through the process of photosynthesis. But **all plants photosynthesise** (grass and crops) so the focus on trees is only part of the picture. Any farmer growing grass or crops is also doing their bit.

There is growing interest in New Zealand and around the globe, in different agricultural techniques which actually sequester carbon into the soil and help to retain soil moisture (i.e. reduce runoff) and ultimately aid in keeping nitrogen out of the waterways. **This is regenerative agriculture**. Animals are a critical part of this system which uses the natural cycles and ecosystems as nature intended.

In measuring how we are reaching our targets, we need to consider farmers who can show that they are actually **building soil carbon**, and not just planting more trees.

The Senate Agriculture Committee (USA) have recently passed the 2018 Farm Bill with incentives to build soil health and sequester carbon. It would be a great step forward if New Zealand farmers could be encouraged to adopt these practices as well. At the very least, increases in soil carbon should be part of New Zealand's measure of progress in reducing emissions.

Agriculture must be seen as **part of the solution**, not the problem and only by working with farmers will we start to reduce a significant proportion of emissions.

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

Pick one:

- yes
- no.

Optional comment

Most certainly, anything that affects our economy, social welfare and culture should be reviewed. Developments in science and technology may affect the target and as a country we need to be able to respond to any unforeseen circumstances.

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.

Optional comment

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

Again, we need to have the ability to make changes on all the available evidence. 2050 is a long way off to make fixed, unchangeable targets.

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

no.

Optional comment

Without a plan, we will not meet our targets and New Zealanders will not know their role in reducing emissions.

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?

Comment

Please refer to my comments in **Question 3**

The government needs to work with the key players in the Emissions profile of New Zealand, particularly Farmers to find solutions. (Methane injections are not necessarily the answer; feeding grasses of lower protein content would have a similar effect).

Issues:

- Impact of 'solutions' on the producers, communities, individuals
- Incentives for change in operations to meet targets
- Options for New Zealand to grow and be more productive while reaching targets (not just sustainable)
- How plans will be implemented (carrot or stick)
- What to measure (carbon sequestration in soil?) and how to make that measurement fair (forestry vs shelter belts/small tree lots)
- Practical, implementable plans which are adequately funded
- Wider scope of options for agriculture than planting more trees (e.g. Regenerative agriculture)

- Feedback on progress to all New Zealanders

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.

Optional comment

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.

Optional comment



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