



# 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](mailto: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**

Given names: JOCELYN GAE

Surname: PAPPRIILL

Submitter type, pick one:

**Individual**

## 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**

I support the most ambitious target of reducing total greenhouse gases to net zero by 2050. We've had 9 years of doing nothing or very little hence we have a great deal of time to catch up with ourselves & other OECD nations with respect to policy on climate change. It is vital that the country takes a science-based approach to decision-making to ensure our efforts to reduce emissions have the greatest impact long-term.

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

Pick one:

- net zero emissions: Net zero emissions across all greenhouse gases by 2050.**

Both gases (long-lived & short-lived) should be reduced as quickly as possible to sustainable levels.

3. How should New Zealand meet its targets?

Pick one:

- domestic emissions reductions only (including from new forest planting)**

This target should be reached by reducing our own emissions and not by using international carbon credits. As a country we must focus on what we need to do not continue to 'off-shore' our problem.

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

Pick one:

- no** but depends on improved scientific understanding

The 2050 target should not be altered in response to "economic changes" as this undermines its long-term certainty. The ability to revise the 2050 target in light of major changes in scientific understanding or international agreements should be permitted as long as it remains dedicated to reduction in carbon emissions as soon as possible. Economics must not be allowed to win out over ecological requirements and intergenerational justice.

## 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**

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

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

Pick one:

**No, emissions budgets should not be able to be changed.**

I can see why there may be a need for changes due to new scientific understanding but my concern that such changes may be made in the light of economic concerns rather than meeting ecological parameters & intergenerational justice. Changes that may occur in response to 'economic changes' undermines the long-term certainty of emission budgets.

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.

**Not sure** – see above comment. It's rather too easy for incoming governments to revise what exceptional circumstances may be particularly if economic determinants override long term sustainability and intergenerational justice. This generation may need to take some economic pain to ensure economic pain is less for future generations.

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**

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.

## 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**

Definitely specify a strict time frame for producing a plan. Where that wasn't done the incentive to meet deadlines is lost. Let's learn from the mistakes of other nations who have taken steps already such as the UK's Climate Change Act.

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?

The Government's policy plans must consider those who will come after us. Emission budgets should be comprehensive, socially fair (particularly what changes may mean for health of citizens), cost-effective (what this means will be debatable), and environmentally sustainable. We need to understand long term implications of the decisions beyond a 3 or 5year vision. Responses should also reflect a commitment to Te Tiriti o Waitangi hence having iwi representation on the Commission is important.

## 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**

I support the establishment of an independent Climate Commission that is made up of experts and provides advice, but does not make final decisions. The Government should, however, 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.

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**

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.

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**

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.
- business competitiveness
- knowledge of the public and private innovation and technology development system.

I think expertise in public health is also important. In some way the voice of the younger generations must be included on this panel.

## 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

I do not think developing adaptation policies is inherently part of this particular bill but I do think setting the agenda for adaptation needs to be a central government level; this may require a separate adaptation sub-committee within the Climate Commission.

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**

Agree that the functions should cover such areas as:

- a national climate change risk assessment
- a national adaptation plan
- regular review of progress towards implementing the national adaptation plan
- a reporting power to oversee adaptation processes & practices

It is vital that the development of adaptation polices is done in partnership with local councils.

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**

This would be a useful organisation to keep the various parties 'honest'.

#### **Other Comments:**

I have submitted on this Bill with a sense of urgency. For too long New Zealand has lagged behind in truly addressing climate change issues either through mitigation or adaptation. Some good research was undertaken in the late 1990s and early 2000s; this must not be forgotten but revisited and enhanced.

We have the potential to again be world leaders in adaptation particularly if our agricultural sector could be brought on-board and perhaps incentivised to diversify into no animal products – use the presently irrigated land more efficiently and diversely to provide for our protein requirements. We also need to address the impact our tourism industry is having on our carbon emissions; long term can we sustain the number of tourists visiting our country and when the carbon costs increase what may that mean for our tourism industry. Such long-term forecasting & diversified critical/creative thinking and innovation is needed to tackle these 'wicked' problems.