

Response ID ANON-5N63-TCJJ-Q

Submitted to Have your say and shape the emissions reduction plan
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Your details

1 What is your name?

Name:

Claire Insley

2 What is your email address?

Email:

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3 Which region are you in?

Select your region:

West Coast | Te Tai Poutini

4 Are you submitting as an individual or on behalf of an organisation?

Organisation

5 If on behalf of an organisation, what is its name?

Name of organisation:

The Vegan Society of Aotearoa New Zealand

6 If on behalf of an organisation, what type is it?

Registered charity

Consent to release your submission

1 Do you consent to your submission being published on this website?

Yes

2 If yes to the above, clearly state if there are parts of your submission that you do not want published.

If yes to the above, clearly state if there are parts of your submission that you do not want published.:

All good

Providing additional information

Any other feedback on the proposals

Add your comments, ideas, and feedback here.:

Upload supporting documentation

Upload documentation:

Green Protein Revolution Report 2020 (2).pdf was uploaded

Introduction

Read the introduction for this consultation

Transition pathway

Read more on the transition pathway

1 Do you agree that the emissions reduction plan should be guided by a set of principles?

Yes

If so, are the five principles set out above, the correct ones? Please explain why or why not.:

The Principles seem well meaning in their wording. How they are upheld is yet to be seen. The main problem is that there seems to be no actual ACTION taken, It's all still discussion and delaying, let's set up pricing systems but we need action. James Shaw even said that NZ does not have to reduce it's emissions, yet NZ was given a Fossil of the Day Award at COP26 (again, we got one at COP25 too!)

Stop the use of fossil fuels ASAP

Stop all new and existing licences for new fossil fuel exploration

Plant more trees that won't be cut down in 30 years

Rewild areas of "unproductive" land

There are many solutions already available to us, they are not being implemented.

Don't allow companies to take water from our natural sources at little to no cost.

2 How can we enable further private sector action to reduce emissions and help achieve a productive, sustainable and inclusive economy? In particular, what key barriers could we remove to support decarbonisation?

Please write your response here.:

Carbon credits may help business to understand where they can improve their environmental performance.

Removal of offsetting schemes.

Have a goal of 100% renewable energy NZ

3 In addition to the actions already committed to and the proposed actions in this document, what further measures could be used to help close the gap?

Please write your response here.:

Ending all coal use by 2025

Reduction of the ruminant herds with phased targets. 20% reduction by 2025 etc

All animal agriculture to be eliminated by 2050

Supporting farmers to diversify and transition towards growing more plants

Native reforestation of areas vacated by livestock

Easier and more affordable public transport

Encouragement of cycle lanes throughout the nation

Phasing out synthetic nitrogen (in line with reduction of animal ag)

Removal of unnecessary product packaging, encouragement of compostable packaging

Phase out of oil-based plastics

Divest public funds from fossil fuels and animal agriculture

Support renewable energy at all levels, across all sectors of society

4 How can the emissions reduction plan promote nature-based solutions that are good for both climate and biodiversity?

Please write your response here.:

Regenerative organic farming must become a priority for Aotearoa's farmers

Local councils to encourage food security through community gardens

Councils to promote use of food plants in their plantings, not just ornamentals

Encouragement of green rooftops, especially in cities

Banning the use of glyphosate in NZ

Encouragement of more green spaces and allow growth of verges and weed species

Encourage native plantings across all sectors to help native birds survive

An holistic approach to land use, rural and suburban planning

More outside classrooms

5 Are there any other views you wish to share in relation to the Transition Pathway?

Please write your response here.:

Helping sectors adapt

Read more about helping sectors adapt

6 Which actions to reduce emissions can also best improve our ability to adapt to the effects of climate change?

Please write your response here.:

Reducing the animal herds to zero as quickly as possible

Planting natives over pine trees

Planting food plants over ornamentals

Creating a 100% renewable energy NZ

Reduction of petrol and diesel vehicles

7 Which actions to reduce emissions could increase future risks and impacts of climate change, and therefore need to be avoided?

Please write your response here.:

Doing nothing at all
Waiting for magic/technology/friendly aliens to fix it all
Making pledges at international climate talks that you have no intention of keeping
Making pledges that are not effective enough
Worrying about how to make cows urinate in a corner of a field
Wondering how to make cows burp less methane
Sticking our heads in the sand and letting the next generations figure it all out

Working with our Tiriti partners

Read more on working with our Tiriti partners

8 The Climate Change Commission has recommended that the Government and iwi/Māori partner on a series of national plans and strategies to decarbonise our economy. Which, if any, of the strategies listed are a particular priority for your whānau, hapū or iwi and why is this?

Please write your response here.:

To honour te Tiriti o Waitangi, our emissions reduction plan needs to ensure:

Meaningful and appropriate consultation with Māori.

Representation in relevant decision-making groups.

Active protection of Māori rights, interests, whenua and taonga.

Ensuring a process of reciprocity between the Crown and Māori.

Proper consultation with Māori needs to be culturally appropriate and sufficiently resourced. Consultation should be frequent, and should start at the beginning of government policy processes. Consultation needs to uplift mana and encourage ongoing engagement. An appreciation of Maori values and their significance will reduce barriers for Māori and promote effective consultation. Consultation needs to engage extensively with iwi and hapū across the motu to take account of the discrete and diverse needs of each takiwā. Proper resourcing for Māori to participate in consultation is necessary so that the onus does not fall back on Māori, who are often already under-resourced.

We need to ensure Māori representation on relevant governing bodies such as on boards, commissions, and councils. These entities should utilise a partnership model in their operation. This representation should be genuine and should not, for example, fall onto whoever present happens to have Māori whakapapa.

The Crown has a duty to actively protect Māori rights, interests, whenua and taonga. This includes ensuring that Māori have autonomy in the management of their whenua and their capacity to act as kaitiaki. Māori also have significant interest and investment in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries which are all areas that will be affected significantly by emissions reductions and the changing climate. Māori employment in these areas is high and this will need to be considered as effects on the Māori economy could increase unemployment and reduce income, if they are not well managed.

Honouring te Tiriti means ensuring a process of reciprocity between the Crown and Māori. This means a proper consideration of the distribution of risks, opportunities, and costs during transition. Māori are equal partners to the Crown in Te Tiriti, and this distribution should reflect that. Considering that Māori land has historically been exploited to benefit the New Zealand economy, the transition to zero carbon must avoid continuing this. Factors such as where infrastructure will be established, such as that of renewable energy, are relevant to this.

9 What actions should a Māori-led transition strategy prioritise?

Please write your response here.:

What impact do you think these actions will have for Māori generally or for our emission reduction targets? What impact will these actions have for you?:

10 What would help your whānau, community, Māori collective or business to participate in the development of the strategy?

Please write your response here.:

11 What information would your Māori collective, community or business like to capture in an emissions profile?

Please write your response here.:

Could this information support emissions reductions at a whānau level? :

12 Reflecting on the Climate Change Commission's recommendation for a mechanism that would build strong Te Tiriti partnerships, what existing models of partnership are you aware of that have resulted in good outcomes for Māori? Why were they effective?

Please write your response here.:

Making an equitable transition

Read more about making an equitable transition

Equitable Transitions Strategy

13 Do you agree with the objectives for an Equitable Transitions Strategy as set out by the Climate Change Commission?

Yes

What additional objectives should be included?:

A just transition means that the organisations and companies responsible for climate change must play a role funding and driving the response to climate change.

We support the just transition principles agreed by the International Trade Union Congress and endorsed by New Zealand's Council of Trade Unions:

Equitable sharing of responsibilities and fair distribution of the costs across society. Polluters must pay.

Institutionalised formal consultations with relevant stakeholders including trade unions, employers and communities, at national, regional and sectoral levels. We need to make decisions together, with everyone at the table.

The promotion of clean job opportunities and the greening of existing jobs and industries through public and private investment in low carbon development strategies and technologies in all nations. There are huge opportunities for new clean jobs in Aotearoa including in renewable energy, regenerative and organic farming, forestry, and the high tech economy.

Formal education, training, retraining, and life-long learning for working people, their families, and their communities. I support a Clean Energy Industry Training Plan to be developed by the Government, in partnership with the energy industry and education providers.

Organised economic and employment diversification policies within sectors and communities at risk. We support expanding the Government's Just Transitions work nationwide, not just Taranaki and Southland.

Social protection measures (active labour market policies, access to health services, social insurances, among others). We need a stronger social safety net including a guaranteed minimum income and investment in free healthcare.

Respect for, and protection, of human and labour rights.

14 What additional measures are needed to give effect to the objectives noted by the Climate Change Commission, and any other objectives that you think should be included in an Equitable Transitions Strategy?

Please write your response here.:

Stop letting Big Business get out of paying their fair share. All monies gained by government can be used towards a Just transition, so levies on all emitters MUST be portioned in accordance with their output.

Councils may not be able to support their populations to make the required changes through collection of rate payments alone. Extra support must be given to those in need on a case by case basis.

Equitable Transitions Strategy

15 What models and approaches should be used in developing an Equitable Transitions Strategy to ensure that it incorporates and effectively responds to the perspectives and priorities of different groups?

Please write your response here.:

Institutionalised formal consultations with relevant stakeholders including trade unions, employers and communities, at national, regional and sectoral levels. We need to make decisions together, with everyone at the table. Under 18s should have a say too, as they are inheriting the world we are creating. They have not caused this climate chaos, but they will be paying for it!

Other actions

16 How can Government further support households (particularly low-income households) to reduce their emissions footprint?

Please write your response here.:

Providing information as to what behaviours increase emissions

Supporting plant-based diets (eg by ensuring options available in all public buildings nationwide)

Compost bins for households. All waste recycling facilities encouraged to have composters on site

Encouragement of solar schemes

Encouragement of public transport use

Better insulation on homes

Pay per kg for waste produced, not part of the rates etc

Encouragement of rainwater tanks (Ditch the 3 waters stuff)

Ensuring all new builds use most sustainable designs, use of passive solar, water heating via solar, low power design, good insulation etc

17 How can Government further support workers at threat of displacement to develop new skills and find good jobs with minimal disruption?

Please write your response here.:

Encourage green jobs

Encourage retraining in green job sectors

Phase out of "old" jobs and phase in with low carbon businesses

18 What additional resources, tools and information are needed to support community transition planning?

Please write your response here.:

We have all the information required. It just needs to be put into practice.

19 How could the uptake of low-emissions business models and production methods be best encouraged?

Please write your response here.:

Everyone gets a carbon credit to use as they wish, but it is fixed and limited. If you run out, tough. Lots of advice on how to keep your emissions as low as possible though.

20 Is there anything else you wish to share in relation to making an equitable transition?

Please write your response here.:

Government accountability and coordination

Read more about Government accountability and coordination

21 In addition to the Climate Change Commission monitoring and reporting on progress, what other measures are needed to ensure government is held accountable?

Please write your response here.:

There needs to be consequences for failing. No matter who is in government, they must not be allowed to squirm out of their obligations.

22 How can new ways of working together, like mission-oriented innovation, help meet our ambitious goals for a fair and inclusive society and a productive, sustainable and climate-resilient economy?

Please write your response here.:

23 Is there anything else you wish to share in relation to government accountability and coordination?

Please write your response here.:

Funding and financing

Read more on funding and financing

24 What are the main barriers or gaps that affect the flow of private capital into low-emissions investment in Aotearoa?

Please write your response here.:

25 What constraints have Māori and Māori collectives experienced in accessing finance for climate change response activities?

Please write your response here.:

26 What else should the Government prioritise in directing public and private finance into low-emissions investment and activity?

Please write your response here.:

27 Is there anything else you wish to share in relation to funding and financing?

Please write your response here.:

The funds for all these green projects and changing of society could be found if large corporations were taxed. Many don't appear to pay tax in this country, even though they operate here.

It is vital that those who have cause the most emissions, should pay for the redressing and rebalance required.

Emissions pricing

Read more about emissions pricing

28 Do you have sufficient information on future emissions price paths to inform your investment decisions?

Not Answered

Please write any supporting information here.:

29 What emissions price are you factoring into your investment decisions?

Please write your response here.:

30 Do you agree the treatment of forestry in the NZ ETS should not result in a delay, or reduction of effort, in reducing gross emissions in other sectors of the economy?

Not Answered

Please write any supporting information here.:

31 What are your views on the options presented above to constrain forestry inside the NZ ETS?

Please write your response here.:

What does the Government need to consider when assessing options?:

What unintended consequences do we need to consider to ensure we do not unnecessarily restrict forest planting?:

32 Are there any other views you wish to share in relation to emissions pricing?

Please write your response here.:

Planning

Read more about planning

33 In addition to resource management reform, what changes should we prioritise to ensure our planning system enables emissions reductions across sectors?

In addition to resource management reform, what changes should we prioritise to ensure our planning system enables emissions reductions across sectors? This could include partnerships, emissions impact quantification for planning decisions, improving data and evidence, expectations for crown entities, enabling local government to make decisions to reduce emissions.:

Each department must connect with another. There needs to be clear channels of communication between government departments and implementation at local government levels. There need to be regular communications fed back up the chain, from the people to councils to government departments.

Too much of our society has become centralised, when it needs to be localised again. This would save on many transport and storage costs across all sectors of society.

34 What more do we need to do to promote urban intensification, support low-emissions land uses and concentrate intensification around public transport and walkable neighbourhoods?

What more do we need to do to promote urban intensification, support low-emissions land uses and concentrate intensification around public transport and walkable neighbourhoods?:

Allow local and regional councils to make more of their own decisions. And it is vital that there is feedback to and from the public along all channels.

35 Are there any other views you wish to share in relation to planning?

Are there any other views you wish to share in relation to planning?:

Research, science and innovation

Read more on research, science and innovation

36 What are the big challenges, particularly around technology, that a mission-based approach could help solve?

What are the big challenges, particularly around technology, that a mission-based approach could help solve? :

We have all the solutions to reducing emissions and mitigating climate change already. We do not need technology to save us.

We DO need the scientifically proven solutions to be followed:

Stop cutting down trees

Stop polluting the environment

Stop using fossil fuels

Stop using oil-based plastics
Plant more trees
Grow more plants
Reduce animal agriculture to zero over as short a time as possible (by 2050 at latest)
Create 100% renewable energy NZ
Reduce power use overall
Mandate sustainability and longevity into all goods
Promote plant-based diets

37 How can the research, science and innovation system better support sectors such as energy, waste or hard-to-abate industries?

How can the research, science and innovation system better support sectors such as energy, waste or hard-to-abate industries?:

38 What opportunities are there in areas where Aotearoa has a unique global advantage in low-emissions abatement?

What opportunities are there in areas where New Zealand has a unique global advantage in low-emissions abatement?:

Lots of fertile land to grow lots of different edible plants

39 How can Aotearoa grow frontier firms to have an impact on the global green economy?

How can New Zealand grow frontier firms to have an impact on the global green economy?:

Support sustainable business practices

Are there additional requirements needed to ensure the growth of Māori frontier firms? :

How can we best support and learn from mātauranga Māori in the science and innovation systems, to lower emissions?:

Ask them. Listen to what is said to you. Act on it.

40 What are the opportunities for innovation that could generate the greatest reduction in emissions? What emissions reduction could we expect from these innovations, and how could we quantify it?

What are the opportunities for innovation that could generate the greatest reduction in emissions? What emissions reduction could we expect from these innovations, and how could we quantify it? :

Clearly as agriculture is our largest emitter, reducing the livestock to zero will halve our emissions. No technology required, just the will to do it.

41 Are there any other views you wish to share in relation to research, science and innovation?

Are there any other views you wish to share in relation to research, science and innovation?:

Behaviour change – empowering others to act

Read more about behaviour change

42 What information, tools or forums would encourage you to take greater action on climate change?

What information, tools or forums would encourage you to take greater action on climate change?:

I've been a climate change activist for over 30 years. I live a low carbon lifestyle, using just 0.5 Earths, according to some carbon footprint calculators. I have no idea why other people just ignore this important issue and I would love to know what would make them change their minds and ACT.

43 What messages and/or sources of information would you trust to inform you on the need and benefits of reducing your individual and/or your businesses emissions?

What messages and/or sources of information would you trust to inform you on the need and benefits of reducing your individual and/or your businesses emissions?:

Those without a stake holding

44 Are there other views you wish to share in relation to behaviour change?

Are there other views you wish to share in relation to behaviour change?:

There are 3 things essentially that all humans need in order to survive: Air, water and food. All three need to be of good quality for healthy bodies. We have polluted our air and water. Just stopping all the things that are polluting would allow the air and water to clear up. However, we all eat, at least 3 times a day, some more, those who are starving, less. We produce enough food in the world to feed everyone, yet millions are starving. We could use just one sixth of the resources we are currently putting into 85 billion animals every year, to feed every single person on the planet. If humans were to live on a plant-based diet, we could all live an equitable, healthy and happy existence. It is so much easier to change what we eat now, than to find nother planet

to live on in 8 years time!

Moving Aotearoa to a circular economy

Read more about moving Aotearoa to a circular economy

45 Recognising our strengths, challenges, and opportunities, what do you think our circular economy could look like in 2030, 2040, and 2050, and what do we need to do to get there?

Recognising our strengths, challenges, and opportunities, what do you think our circular economy could look like in 2030, 2040, and 2050, and what do we need to do to get there?:

NZ could embrace permaculture principles throughout all sectors. Making use of what we already have, becoming self sustaining and reducing our reliance on imports. Vital to introduce some kind of minimum useage time on most products, ie make things to last, not to fail so you have to buy another one.

We have to reverse the principles of capitalism, where greed is good and profit is everything. People and the planet must come before profit. For too long we have been ruled by these destructive principles.

We live on a finite planet, with finite resources, we have to stop wasting them. Conserve our land and water. Let them be put to the most productive use possible. NZ is blessed with much rainfall, many rivers and waterways and much fertile land.

We should be investing in the land, using growing techniques which build up the soil, increase microorganisms and replenish the system.

People could be gainfully employed in growing plants in all areas, receiving a basic universal income, which ensures their needs are met. There are many sustainable industries and they should be supported with a trained workforce who are well-paid.

Subsidies and tax breaks for overseas corportions must cease, ans all polluting industries must be phased out.

We need nothing less than a new way of living. One founded on people and living in harmony with our surrounding environment, not supporting oil companies and bankers to create an elite of super rich.

46 How would you define the bioeconomy and what should be in scope of a bioeconomy agenda?

How would you define the bioeconomy and what should be in scope of a bioeconomy agenda? :

We can move to a plant-based economy. Anything that oil and gas are currently being used for, plants can do the same job. The original German car design, Volkswagen was designed to run on vegetable oil. The knowledge and technology is already available to us.

Growing more plants has to be a huge part of it. Many of these plants will be eaten by humans. The parts that we don't eat can often be turned into oils or fibre, at the worst, it can be composted and returned to the land.

What opportunities do you see in the bioeconomy for Aotearoa?:

Huge opportunitites. We have so much land to grow so many different plants on. Take your pick!

Increased horticultural exports

Plant processing plants need to be set up in NZ, so we can make the oils and fibre here in NZ.

Rewilding of poor infertile lands to native bush, to sequester carbon.

Growing our beautiful native trees for sale, instead of the ubiquitous pine forests, devoid of life. By not working to the bottom line, we can afford to have productive forests that are habitats too.

Mono cropping has not been good for the land and soil, so a more permaculture-driven way of farming could help rederss the balance.

47 What should a circular economy strategy for Aotearoa include?

What should a circular economy strategy for Aotearoa include? Do you agree the bioeconomy should be included within a circular economy strategy?:

Yes

48 What are your views of the potential proposals we have outlined? What work could we progress or start immediately on a circular economy and/or bioeconomy before drawing up a comprehensive strategy?

What are your views of the potential proposals we have outlined? What work could we progress or start immediately on a circular economy and/or bioeconomy before drawing up a comprehensive strategy?:

Starting to offer better support for farmers to diversify and make the transition to growing more plants. The global market for animal products is reducing and NZ farmers will be left behind, if they are not encouraged to diversify now. There are already local markets for more plants, they are currently sourcing from outside of NZ!

We have the information about which plants grow best where and under what soil and weather conditions. It needs to be centralised and made easily available to anyone who wants to start a horticultural project.

49 What do you see as the main barriers to taking a circular approach, or expanding the bioeconomy in Aotearoa?

What do you see as the main barriers to taking a circular approach, or expanding the bioeconomy in Aotearoa?:

Allowing the proponents of our current system of capitalism to stand in the way. There are no jobs or economy on a dead planet. We have just 8 years to create lasting change. We cannot do the same things, we will get the same results.

Stop letting big businesses drive the train. Profit is pointless, we only need to meet all the costs. All the costs must be properly accounted for, they are

not. The planet is paying the price and soon we will be paying that price. Many people already are.

50 The Climate Change Commission notes the need for cross-sector regulations and investments that would help us move to a more circular economy. Which regulations and investments should we prioritise (and why)?

The Commission notes the need for cross-sector regulations and investments that would help us move to a more circular economy. Which regulations and investments should we prioritise (and why)?:

Stop the polluters.

eg Big Oil, the fossil fuel lobbyists, the deforestationers, the water polluters and water takers.

Invest in native forests, sanctuaries for native wildlife

Investment in renewable energies

Invest in cropping and horticultural enterprises

51 Are there any other views you wish to share in relation to a circular economy and/or bioeconomy?

Are there any other views you wish to share in relation to a circular economy and/or bioeconomy?:

Transport

Read more on transport

We are proposing four new transport targets in the emissions reduction plan, and are seeking your feedback.

52 Do you support the target to reduce VKT by cars and light vehicles by 20 per cent by 2035 through providing better travel options, particularly in our largest cities, and associated actions?

Yes

Please write any supporting information here.:

Reducing the impact transport has on the environment relies on the Government making the right investments so it is safe, affordable, and easy to get around without a petrol-powered car. The Government should:

Invest in safe walking and cycling, especially near schools.

Reduce public transport fares, including making buses and trains free for children and students.

Build light rail in all our major cities.

Upgrade the trains between cities so people have a real alternative to flying.

Encourage people to trade in their old, polluting cars to receive discounts on new electric cars, e-bikes, or public transport passes.

Stop importing petrol cars into New Zealand around 2030, once electric cars are affordable for everyone.

Invest in freight rail and clean coastal shipping to get big trucks off our roads.

Stop investing in new urban motorways.

53 Do you support the target to make 30 per cent of the light vehicle fleet zero-emissions vehicles by 2035, and the associated actions?

Yes

Please write any supporting information here.:

54 Do you support the target to reduce emissions from freight transport by 25 per cent by 2035, and the associated actions?

Yes

Please write any supporting information here.:

55 Do you support the target to reduce the emissions intensity of transport fuel by 15 per cent by 2035, and the associated actions?

Yes

Please write any supporting information here.:

Needs to be sooner tbh. 2030.

56 The Climate Change Commission has recommended setting a time limit on light vehicles with internal combustion engines entering, being manufactured, or assembled in Aotearoa as early as 2030. Do you support this change?

Yes

If so, when and how do you think it should take effect?:

57 Are there any other views you wish to share in relation to transport?

Please write your response here.:

Energy and industry

Read more about energy and industry

Energy strategy

58 In your view, what are the key priorities, challenges and opportunities that an energy strategy must address to enable a successful and equitable transition of the energy system?

Please write your response here.:

Ensuring everyone has access to renewable technologies.
100% renewable energy NZ by 2030

59 What areas require clear signalling to set a pathway for transition?

Please write your response here.:

Stop all oil and gas drilling and exploration now.
Ban coal fired power plants

Setting targets for the energy system

60 What level of ambition would you like to see Government adopt, as we consider the Climate Change Commission's proposal for a renewable energy target?

Please write your response here.:

Phasing out fossil gas while maintaining consumer wellbeing and security of supply

61 What are your views on the outcomes, scope, measures to manage distributional impacts, timeframes and approach that should be considered to develop a plan for managing the phase out of fossil gas?

Please write your response here.:

Decarbonising the industry sector

62 How can work underway to decarbonise the industrial sector be brought together, and how would this make it easier to meet emissions budgets and ensure an equitable transition?

Please write your response here.:

63 Are there any issues, challenges and opportunities for decarbonising the industrial sector that the Government should consider, that are not covered by existing work or the Climate Change Commission's recommendations?

Please write your response here.:

Addressing current data gaps on New Zealand's energy use and associated emissions through an Energy and Emissions Reporting scheme

64 In your view, should the definition of a large energy user for the purposes of the proposed Energy and Emissions Reporting scheme include commercial and transport companies that meet a specified threshold?

Yes

Please write any supporting information here.:

65 We have identified a proposed threshold of 1 kt CO₂e for large stationary energy users including commercial entities. In your view, is this proposed threshold reasonable and aligned with the Government's intention to meet emissions budgets and ensure an equitable transition?

Not Answered

Please write any supporting information here.:

66 In your view, what is an appropriate threshold for other large energy users such as transport companies?

Please write your response here.:

67 Are there other issues, challenges or opportunities arising from including commercial and transport companies in the definition of large energy users for the purposes of the proposed Energy and Emissions Reporting scheme that the Government should consider? Supporting evidence on fleet size and characteristics is welcomed.

Please write your response here.:

Supporting development and use of low-emissions fuels

68 What level of support could or should Government provide for development of low-emissions fuels, including bioenergy and hydrogen resources, to support decarbonisation of industrial heat, electricity and transport?

Please write your response here.:

69 Are there any other views you wish to share in relation to energy?

Please write your response here.:

Aotearoa is blessed with an abundance of clean energy potential, and we need to embrace it so we can stop burning fossil fuels. The Government should: Urgently end all coal use for industry and electricity generation.

Change the rules and provide incentives for people to install solar panels and batteries in their homes.

Put solar panels on all state homes.

Expand the current support for solar panels on marae to enable more marae and other communities to build shared solar panels and share the free power from the sun.

Stop allowing new fossil gas connections in 2025.

Work with households and businesses on energy conservation and efficiency, so we use less energy overall.

Ban all new fossil fuel electricity generation, including fossil gas, and build wind and solar instead.

Work with the energy industry and education providers to develop a clean energy industry training plan, so thousands of people can easily get training in the skills to install solar panels and other clean energy jobs.

Agriculture

Read more on agriculture

83 How could the Government better support and target farm advisory and extension services to support farmers and growers to reduce their emissions?

Please write your response here.:

Create a national database for all farms to be able to use and access. It informs of best ways to keep buildings low carbon, machinery etc

A database of which crops grow best in which regions and best soil conditions etc

Invest in diversifying and transitioning to a plant-based agriculture

a. How could the Government support the specific needs of Māori-collective land owners? :

Ask them what they need. Listen to it. Act on it.

84 What could the Government do to encourage uptake of on-farm mitigation practices, ahead of implementing a pricing mechanism for agricultural emissions?

Please write your response here.:

Allow farmers to offset their emissions costs by changes to their current farms. eg border plantings near waterways, diversifying from animals to growing plants.

85 What research and development on mitigations should Government and the sector be supporting?

Please write your response here.:

Growing plants.

Technology is not going to save us.

Diversification and transition towards a plant-based economy is vital to ensure a future surviveable planet.

86 How could the Government help industry and Māori agribusinesses show their environmental credentials for low-emissions food and fibre products to international customers?

Please write your response here.:

Clean up our image so we actually ARE clean and green and not just a tag line. Currently we are the winners of 2 Fossil of the Day awards at the last 2 COPs!

87 How could the Government help reduce barriers to changing land use to lower emissions farming systems and products? What tools and information would be most useful to support decision-making on land use?

Please write your response here.:

National database of soil types, weather by regions, national database of plants currently grown in Aotearoa. Look at what other food crops could be grown here. Also remove all barriers to farming hemp. It is ridiculous that this plant has been demonised for so long. Other than the leaf shape it bears no resemblance to it's sister plant cannabis. The growing of hemp for seed and fibre should be encouraged nationwide. It is such a versatile plant, with literally thousands of uses. It can easily do all the same jobs that fossil fuels currently do.

88 Are there any other views you wish to share in relation to agriculture?

Please write your response here.:

Agriculture is responsible for almost half of all climate pollution in Aotearoa and so the Government needs to work with farmers to reduce their impact on the climate. That means doing things like:

Supporting farmers to adopt regenerative farming practices that restore soil, water, and air quality, including funding to help them do this.

Phasing out the use of synthetic nitrogen fertiliser, which has fuelled the growth in dairy cow numbers over the past three decades.

Developing a fair system for the industrial agriculture industry to pay for its emissions, like all other sectors of the economy have to through the Emissions Trading Scheme.

Waste

Read more about waste

89 The Climate Change Commission's recommended emissions reduction target for the waste sector significantly increased in its final advice. Do you support the target to reduce waste biogenic methane emissions by 40 per cent by 2035?

Yes

Please write any supporting information here.:

Quicker if possible.

90 Do you support more funding for education and behaviour change initiatives to help households, communities and businesses reduce their organic waste (for example, food, cardboard, timber)?

Yes

Please write any supporting information here.:

91 What other policies would support households, communities and businesses to manage the impacts of higher waste disposal costs?

Please write your response here.:

92 Would you support a proposal to ban the disposal of food, green and paper waste at landfills for all households and businesses by 1 January 2030, if there were alternative ways to recycle this waste instead?

Yes

Please write any supporting information here.:

We must stop creating waste. Nothing in nature is wasted and we can make better use of our resources but we have become lazy and used to an abundance of everything. That time has come to an end and we need to live within the planetary means.

93 Would you support a proposal to ban all organic materials going to landfills that are unsuitable for capturing methane gas?

Yes

Please write any supporting information here.:

Organic materials should be composted.

94 Do you support a potential requirement to install landfill gas (LFG) capture systems at landfill sites that are suitable?

Yes

Please write any supporting information here.:

95 Would you support a more standardised approach to collection systems for households and businesses, which prioritises separating recyclables such as fibre (paper and cardboard) and food and garden waste?

Yes

Please write any supporting information here.:

96 Do you think transfer stations should be required to separate and recycle materials, rather than sending them to landfill?

Yes

Please write any supporting information here.:

People should do it at home/business first though, with potential fines for those households/businesses who are repeat offenders.

97 Do you think the proposals outlined in this document should also extend to farm dumps?

Yes

Please write any supporting information here.:

More so, in fact.

98 Do you have any alternative ideas on how we can manage emissions from farm dumps, and waste production on farms?

Please write your response here.:

Apply permaculture principles to all farms. Reduce waste, be more thrifty with our resources.

99 What other options could significantly reduce landfill waste emissions across Aotearoa?

Please write your response here.:

Reducing the amount of plastic crap for sale. Build sustainability and reusability into everything that is produced or allowed into the country.

F-gases

Read more about F-gases

100 Do you think it would be possible to phase down the bulk import of hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) more quickly than under the existing Kigali Amendment timetable, or not?

Yes

Please write any supporting information here.:

101 One proposal is to extend the import phase down to finished products containing high-global warming potential HFCs. What impact would this have on you or your business?

Please write your response here.:

None

102 What are your views on restricting the import or sale of finished products that contain high-global warming potential HFCs, where alternatives are available?

Please write your response here.:

HFCs should be phased out as soon as possible and restricting import and sale is part of the process, especially where alternatives are available

103 What are your views on utilising lower global warming potential refrigerants in servicing existing equipment?

Please write your response here.:

Makes sense if it can be done.

104 Do you have any thoughts on alternatives to HFC refrigerants Aotearoa should utilise (eg, hydrofluoroolefins or natural refrigerants)?

Please write your response here.:

105 Can you suggest ways to reduce refrigerant emissions, in combination with other aspects of heating and cooling design, such as energy efficiency and building design?

Please write your response here.:

Built in cool stores where possible. I live without a fridge. I just have a cool box in the coolest part of my dwelling. Energy efficiency and cooling designs should be required in all new builds.

Forestry

Read more about forestry

106 Do you think we should look to forestry to provide a buffer in case other sectors of the economy under-deliver reductions, or to increase the ambition of our future international commitments?

No

Please write any supporting information here.:

Pine trees are the worst thing we could our buffers into. Native forests, grown on land that is not suitable for horticulture or cropping. Turn over some of our current forestry to native bush. Encourage growing of native in all areas.

107 What do you think the Government could do to support new employment and enable employment transitions in rural communities affected by land-use change into forestry?

Please write your response here.:

108 What's needed to make it more economically viable to establish and maintain native forest through planting or regeneration on private land?

Please write your response here.:

Provide carbon credits for it. Offsetting of any ETS that is used.

109 What kinds of forests and forestry systems, for example long-rotation alternative exotic species, continuous canopy harvest, exotic to native transition, should the Government encourage and why?

Please write your response here.:

a. Do you think limits are needed, for example, on different permanent exotic forest systems, and their location or management? Why or why not?:

b. What policies are needed to seize the opportunities associated with forestry while managing any negative impacts?:

110 If we used more wood and wood residues from our forests to replace high-emitting products and energy sources, would you support more afforestation? Why or why not?

Yes

Why or why not?:

Trees sequester CO2 while they are growing. Better to grow more trees than less.

111 What role do you think should be played by:

a. Central and local governments in influencing the location and scale of afforestation through policies such as the resource management system, ETS and investment :

b. The private sector in influencing the location and scale of afforestation? :

112 Pests are a risk to carbon sequestration and storage in new, regenerating and existing forest. How could the Government support pest control/management?

Please write your response here.:

113 From an iwi/Māori perspective, which issues and potential policies are a priority and why, and is anything critical missing?

Please write your response here.:

114 Are there any other views you wish to share in relation to forestry?

Please write your response here.:

I support a nature-first response to climate change. This means:

Planting and restoring native forests to suck carbon out of the atmosphere, not just lots of pine trees.

Phasing out the use of nitrogen fertiliser, which underpins emissions from industrial dairying and also harms our rivers and lakes.

Creating a blue carbon strategy that embraces climate action in our oceans.

Taking action

Do you have any examples of your organisation demonstrating leadership and taking action to reduce GHG emissions you could share with us? If so, briefly describe the example.

Do you have any examples of your organisation demonstrating leadership and taking action to reduce GHG emissions you could share with us? If so, briefly describe the example.:

We are actively engaged in creating a vegan world. We work mostly to create a vegan NZ.

We do not have a central office. We work from home.

We have a petition calling on the government to support farmers to diversify and transition towards growing more plants.

We have created a Green Protein Report which is attached and shows how we need to change and the benefits to be found if we do.

Most of us live low carbon lifestyles.

You have permission to use this example.