



Briefing: Authorise drafting to make an Order in Council to defer NZ ETS animals-farmers' obligations

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Actions sought from Ministers		
Name and position	Action sought	Response by
To Rt Hon Chris Hipkins Prime Minister To Hon Damien O'CONNOR Minister of Agriculture To Hon James SHAW Minister of Climate Change	Feedback on recommendations	18 September 2023

Actions for Minister's office staff
Forward this briefing to: Rt Hon Chris Hipkins, Prime Minister

Appendices and attachments
1. Submissions analysis

Key contacts at Ministry for Primary Industries			
Position	Name	Cell phone	First contact
Principal Author	Warren Gray		
Responsible Manager	Beth Hampton	Section 9(2)(a)	
Director	Charlotte Denny	Section 9(2)(a)	✓
Key contacts at Ministry for the Environment			
Principal Author	Angela Christensen		
Responsible Manager	Hamish Slack	Section 9(2)(a)	✓

Minister's comments

Authorise drafting to make an Order in Council to defer NZ ETS animals–farmers' obligations

Key messages

1. Officials recommend deferring obligations for animals–farmers under the NZ ETS from 1 January 2024 to 1 January 2026.
2. New Zealand Emissions Trading Scheme (NZ ETS) obligations for animals–farmers will commence from 1 January 2024 unless they are deferred via an Order in Council (OiC).
3. Cabinet authorised the Prime Minister, the Minister of Agriculture and the Minister of Climate Change to make final policy decisions on progressing the OiC, subject to consultation [CAB-23-MIN0370 refers].
4. Public consultation started on 18 August on whether to defer NZ ETS obligations for animals–farmers and progress the OiC. Consultation closed on 6 September. A total of 1,225 submissions were received. The full Summary of Submissions is included in Appendix 1.
5. This detailed briefing includes material on the specific statutory considerations relevant to the decision and on matters raised during consultation (including with Māori).

Recommendations

We recommend that you:

- a. **note** that consultation was carried out on the proposed deferral of NZ ETS obligations for animals–farmers as required by s 2B(6) and s 3A(b)(i) of the Climate Change Response Act 2002 and officials recommend progressing an Order in Council to defer these obligations to 1 January 2026
- b. **approve** the deferral of obligations for animals–farmers under the NZ ETS, by deferring the application of Subpart 4 of Part 5 of Schedule 3 (animals–farmer activities) to 1 January 2026, under s 2A(5D)(a)

Yes | No

- c. **authorise** the Minister of Climate Change to issue drafting instructions to prepare an Order in Council to give effect to the decision in this paper

Yes | No

- d. **agree** that the Ministry for the Environment should publish an announcement on its website as soon as possible after the Order in Council is published in the

Gazette, to publicise the new application date for commencement of these obligations

Yes | No

Signatures

Rt Hon Chris Hipkins
Prime Minister
/ / 2023

Hamish Slack
Acting Manager
Market Development Team
14 / 09 / 2023

Hon James SHAW
Minister of Climate Change
/ / 2023



Charlotte Denny
Director
Natural Resources Policy
14 / 09 / 2023

Hon Damien O'CONNOR
Minister of Agriculture
/ / 2023



Authorise drafting to make an Order in Council to defer NZ ETS animals–farmers' obligations

Purpose

6. Cabinet agreed on 14 August 2023 that the Minister of Climate Change would progress an Order in Council (OiC) to defer animals–farmers becoming New Zealand Emissions Trading Scheme (NZ ETS) participants from 1 January 2024 to 1 January 2026, subject to consultation. Public consultation commenced on 18 August and ended on 6 September 2023.
7. This briefing seeks your approval to authorise the issue of drafting instructions to prepare an OiC to give effect to the decision in this paper. The Minister of Climate Change may then recommend the making of the OiC under the Climate Change Response Act 2002.

Existing NZ ETS backstop

8. Pricing agricultural emissions through the NZ ETS was set up as a backstop option to ensure progress towards reducing agricultural emissions. The NZ ETS backstop created a clear timeline for when agricultural emissions would be priced through surrender obligations in the NZ ETS.
9. The NZ ETS backstop consists of two parts:
 - processor-level pricing; and
 - farm-level pricing for animals–farmer activities.
10. In 2022, the Government had a choice to switch on the NZ ETS processor-level surrender obligations if it was not satisfied with progress towards participants being ready to start complying with reporting and surrender obligations. The He Wake Eke Noa Partnership put forward its proposal in May 2022, and the Government chose not to commence NZ ETS surrender obligations at processor level at this time.
11. Obligations under the NZ ETS require animals–farmers¹ to register and monitor their emissions from 1 January 2024 for reporting, and surrender units for emissions from the beginning of the second year (1 January 2025) as prescribed

¹ Animals–farmer participants are those that undertake the activity of farming, raising, growing, or keeping ruminant animals, pigs, horses, or poultry for reward or for the purpose of trade in those animals, or in animal material or animal products taken or derived from those animals.

by the Climate Change Response Act 2002 (CCRA).² If these obligations are not deferred via an OiC prior to 1 January 2024, it is estimated that over 100,000 farmers will be required to register in the NZ ETS and participate as set out above.

12. The NZ ETS backstop at the processor level will remain in place as set out in the CCRA until an alternative system is in place. That is, even if application of NZ ETS obligations for animals–farmer activities is deferred, surrender obligations for animals and fertiliser activities at the processor level will face surrender obligations from 1 January 2025. When legislation for an alternative system for pricing agricultural emissions is enacted, it is expected the relevant NZ ETS obligations will be repealed.

Progressing an Order in Council

13. Since the agricultural emissions pricing work programme started, the intention has been to repeal the NZ ETS obligations for animals–farmers and replace these with an alternative farm-level pricing system (levy system).³
14. On 14 August, Cabinet agreed to:
 - consult on progressing an OiC to defer these obligations under sections 2A(5D) and 2B of the CCRA;
 - release the discussion document *Deferral of NZ ETS Reporting Obligations for Animals–Farmer Activities* for public consultation in August 2023;
 - the Minister of Climate Change progressing an OiC in August 2023 to defer animals farmers becoming NZ ETS participants from 1 January 2024, subject to consultation;
 - authorise the Prime Minister, the Minister of Agriculture and the Minister of Climate Change to make final policy decisions on progressing the OiC;
 - authorise the Minister of Climate Change to issue drafting instructions for the OiC following consultation;
 - the Minister of Climate Change recommending to Cabinet the making of the OiC before the 2023 general election, subject to the outcome of the consultation;

² Refer section 2A(5D), which provides for Subpart 4 of Part 5 of Schedule 3 (animals–farmer activities) to apply from 1 January 2024, as affected by section 219 which provides that emissions during the first year (i.e. 2024) do not require units to be surrendered.

³ Section 215 of the Act required the Minister and the Minister of Agriculture to prepare a report outlining an agricultural emissions pricing system as an alternative to the ETS by 31 December 2022. The report was published in December 2022.

- seek final policy decisions, before the 2023 general election:
 - (i) to enable mandatory reporting of farm level agricultural emissions from Q4 2024;
 - (ii) on the establishment and implementation of a farm-level, split-gas levy system for agricultural emissions pricing from Q4 2025 [CAB-23-MIN-0370 refers].

15. In accordance with s 2A(5D)(a) the Governor-General may, by Order in Council, appoint a later date for the application of Subpart 4 of Part 5 of Schedule 3 (animals–farmer activities). Section 2B prescribes requirements for making the Order in Council, including a number of matters the Minister of Climate Change must have regard to:⁴

(5) The Minister must have regard to—

(a) the need for the EPA to be able to verify information contained in emissions returns of the persons who will become participants in an activity listed in the subpart by operation of the order; and

(b) the likelihood that, as a result of becoming participants by operation of the order, persons carrying out an activity listed in the subpart will reduce their emissions; and

(c) the desirability of minimising—

(i) the compliance and administration costs of persons who will become participants in an activity listed in the subpart by operation of the order; and

(ii) the administration costs of the Crown in administering the emissions trading scheme.

16. The advice below considers these matters.

17. The Minister of Climate Change must also consult with the persons (or representatives of those persons) that appear likely to have an interest in the Order, including, specifically, representatives of iwi and Māori that appear likely to have an interest in the Order.⁵ Lastly, the Order must appoint a date that is 1 January in a year and is made at least 1 year before the date appointed by the Order.

⁴ Section 2B(5). The full text of the relevant sections is set out in Appendix 2.

⁵ Sections 2B(6) and 3A(b)(i).

Submissions analysis summary

18. Public consultation commenced on 18 August and closed on 6 September. Notifications via email advising of the public consultation with links to the consultation material were sent to Treaty Partners and the sector, environmental non-governmental organisations (ENGOS), and Māori who previously made submissions on agricultural emissions pricing. The Ministry for Primary Industry's web page included background information and a summary on the proposal, and links to the Ministry for the Environment consultation web page. On 18 August, Minister O'Connor also announced via press release an update on pricing agricultural emissions that included Government's proposed deferral with a link to the discussion document. An additional online meeting with previous ENGO submitters was also held on 29 August to discuss the proposal and hear feedback.
19. A total of 1,225 written submissions were received as well as direct feedback from attendees at an online meeting. A total of 49 submitters supported the proposal to defer the obligations and 1,164 submitters⁶ opposed the proposal. The full submission analysis is included in Appendix 1.
20. The majority of submitters who supported the proposed deferral cited the following reasons:
 - it gives farmers more time to make better decisions about how to reduce their on-farm emissions
 - allows more time for a comprehensive and reliable levy system to be in place that is easy to apply and understand and that reduces emissions
 - the process of joining the NZ ETS in a short timeframe is far too complex and administratively burdensome, especially for small businesses who do not have dedicated compliance staff
 - allows time for feasible mitigations to become available
 - allows support for farmers, such as extension services, to be set up to help educate farmers on reducing their on-farm emissions and transition to sustainable farming practices
 - provides participants with time to understand their obligations and is likely to reduce the financial burden on participants where emissions reductions can be implemented ahead of surrender obligations coming into effect.

⁶ Of the 1,164 submitters that opposed the deferral, 1,084 of these were form submissions from Greenpeace.

21. A submission from Manaaki Whenua stated the following in support of the proposal:

“The deferral of the farm-level obligations to 1 January 2026 will not make any significant impact on the GHG emissions from the agricultural sector. The NZ ETS backstop with processor obligations is likely to achieve the same reduction in GHG emissions as a farm-level system in the short term.”

22. Those submitters who opposed the proposed deferral raised the following concerns:

- delaying would undermine the climate science, urgency and efforts of other groups working to minimise emissions
- delaying encourages an easy and slow approach on emissions reductions, impacting the confidence of the younger generation in regulatory bodies and Government’s response to climate change
- the NZ ETS was an incentive for farmers to come on board with their responsibilities, but this has not happened and the cost to nature is too high to delay any longer
- it is vital that New Zealand pulls every lever it has now to lower its emissions as a country and to apply pressure to other countries to do the same.

23. One submitter who opposes the proposal submitted the following:

“Climate change is accelerating at a faster pace than ever. We need to act NOW and not kick the can down the road anymore. Yes, it will be costly and inconvenient, but it will be less costly and inconvenient in the long term if we make the difficult decisions now.”

Advice

24. Officials have considered feedback from consultation and propose that obligations for animals–farmers under the NZ ETS are deferred from 1 January 2024 to 1 January 2026.

Animals–farmers entering the NZ ETS on 1 January 2024

25. Officials consider there are two benefits from animals–farmers entering the NZ ETS on 1 January 2024:

- Firstly, farmers will be able to understand and quantify the emissions associated with their operations and are incentivised to take action to reduce these emissions.

- Secondly, Government will likely meet the 2025 timeframe for introducing an agricultural emissions pricing mechanism, which is a key action in the Emissions Reduction Plan, through either the NZ ETS processor level backstop or an alternative pricing scheme.⁷

Deferral of animals–farmers’ obligations

26. Officials consider the following reasons support the deferral of animals–farmers obligations to 1 January 2026. A date of 1 January 2026 anticipates an alternative levy system will be in place by this time.
27. The analysis below considers the matters the Minister of Climate Change must have regard to when making an OiC.

Implementation feasibility and verification of information

28. If an alternative levy system is not legislated for in the interim, surrender obligations will commence for animals–processor activities (alongside fertiliser–processor activities) from 1 January 2025. Since 2011, animals–processor activities have been reporting their agricultural emissions under the NZ ETS, making the EPA better placed to verify the information contained in animals–processor returns compared to animals–farmer returns, at least in the near term. Retaining obligations at the processor level also minimises the compliance and administration costs for participants and the administration costs of the Crown.
29. It would be challenging to implement a system for over 100,000 animals–farmers prior to the statutory reporting and obligation dates and expensive from a regulatory perspective. The EPA has no existing capability to implement the NZ ETS emission reporting for the estimated number of animals–farmers. The Climate Change Commission provided a report to the Minister of Climate Change in June 2022, as required under s 220 of the Act, on the progress towards meeting farm-level obligations (including progress towards animals–farmer participants being ready to start complying with reporting and surrender obligations). The report stated, with “high confidence”, that implementation of farm-level pricing within the NZ ETS will not be feasible by 1 January 2025.⁸
30. Without a robust and effective system for enabling the animals–farmer participants to comply with their obligations, the EPA will not be able to verify the information in the emissions returns. Implementing a system of this scale (particularly within the short timeframe remaining to 1 January 2024) is expected to increase administration costs to the Crown for the administration of the NZ ETS, particularly if an alternative system replaces the NZ ETS for agriculture

⁷ Section 5ZN enables you to take into account an emissions reduction plan when exercising the power to make the Order in Council under s 2A(5D).

⁸ At page 51.

emissions. Reporting costs obligations for the implementation agency for an estimated 106,000 participants is estimated to be \$43 million.⁹

Administration and compliance costs

31. The NZ ETS requires participants to monitor their emissions for future reporting and surrender obligations. Currently, there are not enough dedicated extension services to assist a large number of participants from 1 January 2024. This will be challenging to set up in time and will result in increased administration costs for the Crown and for the participants and may result in increased compliance costs.
32. Deferring the obligations will provide clarity for farmers about their obligations in 2024. Farmers are unlikely to be prepared for the upcoming NZ ETS requirements due to the focus they have had on understanding the alternative agricultural emissions pricing system that Government consulted on last year. This means there may be both a lack of awareness of their obligations and a lack of knowledge on how to meet them. Compliance with animals–farmer NZ ETS obligations from 1 January 2024 (if the OiC is not made to defer these obligations) would therefore be expected to impose significant compliance and administration costs on those participants.
33. Whilst legislation for an alternative levy system is still to be developed and passed, it is anticipated that the alternative system will be legislated for in the coming years. Accordingly, deferring obligations for animals–farmer participants to 1 January 2026 is expected to reduce compliance and administrative costs for these participants. This is because they would not have to comply with the NZ ETS reporting and pricing system in the interim, prior to mandatory reporting of farm level agricultural emissions from Q4 2024 and the establishment and implementation of a farm-level, split-gas levy system for agricultural emissions pricing from Q4 2025 [CAB-23-MIN-0370 refers].

Emissions reductions and Purpose of the Act

34. In addition to the matters the Minister of Climate Change must have regard to¹⁰ as described above, he must also be satisfied that any decision made under the CCRA meets the purpose of the Act.
35. The purposes of the CCRA include, relevantly¹¹:
 - to provide a framework by which New Zealand can develop and implement clear and stable climate change policies that contribute to the global effort

⁹ The estimated reporting costs do not reflect compliance, monitoring, enforcement or registration and unit costs are estimated.

¹⁰ Section 2B(5).

¹¹ Sections 3(1)(aa) and 3(1)(b).

under the Paris Agreement to limit the global average temperature increase to 1.5° Celsius above pre-industrial levels; and

- to provide for the implementation, operation, and administration of a greenhouse gas emissions trading scheme in New Zealand that supports and encourages global efforts to reduce the emission of greenhouse gases by—
 - (i) assisting New Zealand to meet its international obligations under the Convention, the Protocol, and the Paris Agreement; and
 - (ii) assisting New Zealand to meet its 2050 target and emissions budgets

36. The processor-level NZ ETS backstop will remain in place as set out in the CCRA until an alternative system is in place. That is, surrender obligations for animals–processor and fertiliser–processor activities will commence from 1 January 2025.
37. While modelling indicates that the NZ ETS processor level backstop would achieve significant emissions reductions, officials agree with Manaaki Whenua that the NZ ETS backstop with processor obligations is likely to achieve the same reduction in greenhouse gas emissions as a farm-level system in the short term. Therefore, the decision to defer application of farm-level NZ ETS obligations is not expected to impact the ability of the NZ ETS to assist New Zealand to meet its international obligations, and its 2050 target and emissions budgets. The Government has committed to implementing an alternative levy system by 2025. Modelling indicates that pricing through either the processor-level backstop or an alternative levy system will enable New Zealand to meet its legislated emissions reduction targets and emissions budgets.^{12,13}
38. When legislation for an alternative levy system is enacted, it is expected the relevant NZ ETS obligations would be repealed.

Te Tiriti analysis

39. As Treaty Partners the Crown has specific obligations to Māori through legislation, case law and settlement agreements. Government must recognise the Treaty principles of partnership, participation and protection throughout the transition to a low-emissions, climate-resilient economy. This is specifically recognised in respect of the section of the Act concerned with the timing for ‘farm

¹² Modelling scenario for alternative farm-level emissions pricing is based on the farm split-gas levy: pricing at farm level for biological greenhouse gas emissions where methane (CH₄) and nitrous oxide (N₂O) are priced differently, initial low prices as there is no free allocation and greenhouse reductions from technology mitigation options are rewarded via different CH₄ and N₂O incentive payments.

¹³ Ministry for the Environment. 2022. [Regulatory impact statement: Agricultural emissions pricing](#). Wellington: Ministry for the Environment.

level' participants to "come into" the NZ ETS; i.e., the section under which this Order in Council will be made.¹⁴

40. Officials understand that mitigating and adapting to climate change are significant priorities for Māori. It is important that the intrinsic relationship Māori have with te taiao and the close connection through whakapapa between tangata and whenua is acknowledged.
41. One submitter to the consultation writes:

"We are at a point where every step we can take to reduce global warming and clean up our land and water use may make the difference between an unliveable environment for our children and grandchildren or a moment in history we can look back at with pride and relief when we did all we could to make some immediate improvements. We have all had plenty of warning. The signs are apparent. The loss of our kai moana basket in our local estuaries and bays has happened in my lifetime."
42. Māori own a high proportion of marginal land. Climate change impacts – such as coastal erosion and inundation, flooding, and a higher frequency of weather-induced erosion events – will severely affect marginal land. Coastal and fragile hill country land is particularly vulnerable.
43. Māori also have significant interests in agriculture. This means that any requirement to pay for agricultural emissions could affect Māori agribusiness and related investments, assets and interests, specifically the financial return across the Māori economy.
44. Through partnership and participation, Government invested in targeted engagement with Māori to hear the diverse perspectives around pricing agricultural emissions last year. From the consultation undertaken on the alternative agricultural emissions pricing system, we heard from Māori the following:
 - more lead-in time is needed prior to pricing to avoid exacerbating historical inequities faced by Māori
 - system support is required to enable exercise of rangatiratanga, kaitiakitanga and manaakitanga by Māori landowners

¹⁴ Sections 2A(5D). Section 3A(b)(i) provides that, in order to recognise and respect the Crown's responsibility to give effect to the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi, before making secondary legislation under s 2A(5B) or (5D), the Minister must consult or be satisfied that the chief executive has consulted representative or iwi and Māori that appear to the Minister or chief executive likely to have an interest in the secondary legislation.

- it would be best to delay implementation or have a staged approach if the preferred system is not ready, otherwise there will be added complexity and costs on implementation
- it is crucial that Māori are better represented in important matters such as climate change.

45. Through the consultation on the proposed deferral, we heard:

- Immediate action and improvements to reduce agricultural emissions is required.
- Māori landowners should have a lead in time to account for historical barriers placed on whenua and account for the challenges and nuance of whenua Māori ownership.
- Agricultural emissions pricing should not be delayed past the proposed date as this will likely result in high costs and pressures (both domestically and internationally) for farmers and Māori landowners to meet their emissions targets.

46. Government must support an equitable transition for Māori participants in a levy system and ensure that the requirements to do so do not place disproportionate pressures on Māori. This includes ensuring that there is sufficient time for Māori participants to understand their obligations and providing adequate support for participation.

47. The requirement to participate in the NZ ETS on 1 January 2024 is likely to adversely affect Māori due to:

- lack of system support to assist with registration and to understand system requirements
- lack of dedicated extension services to assist participants with on-farm monitoring and future reporting obligations
- lack of educational material or forums to help with understanding obligations and how to reduce agricultural emissions on-farm.

48. It may be challenging for Māori participants to register and engage with the NZ ETS due to complex ownership structures of whenua Māori, even with extension services to assist participants. This may result in increased compliance and administrative costs for these participants.

49. Given the short timeframe remaining before 1 January 2024 if the obligations are not deferred, and given the large number and complexity of many whenua Māori enterprises, there are not enough appropriate resources to help develop and support low-emissions profiles for whenua Māori. This means that the likelihood of Māori animals–farmers reducing their emissions due to becoming participants in the NZ ETS may not be significant in the short term.

50. Deferring farm-level NZ ETS obligations will provide Māori animals–farmers time to understand the requirements of the alternative levy system, or the NZ ETS obligations, and for Government to stand up adequate support to assist participants to meet their obligations.

Other considerations

Communications

51. Should Ministers agree to defer these obligations and once the OiC is published in the New Zealand Gazette, officials recommend that an announcement is published on the Ministry for the Environment website.

52. Officials also recommend that there is an update to industry so that those most affected by the proposal understand their obligations as soon as possible.

Section 9(2)(h)

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Section 9(2)(h)



Regulatory implications

59. We recommend the OiC to defer obligations for animals–farmers under the NZ ETS is approved and published in the New Zealand Gazette prior to the election. Delaying the process would carry risk that it may not be in place prior to the 1 January 2024 commencement date. Making the OiC prior to the election would provide more certainty to the affected persons and avoid concerns relating to liability for non-compliance with registration and monitoring obligations that commence from that date.

Next steps

60. If Ministers agree to the recommendations set out in this brief, the Parliamentary Counsel Office will commence drafting the OiC.

61. A Cabinet decision is required to approve the OiC to submit to the Executive Council for approval by the Governor-General. The 2 October Cabinet meeting would provide the greatest likelihood of having the OiC in place prior to 1 January 2024, when NZ ETS obligations would commence. It is therefore important that this briefing is approved by Monday 18 September 2023 to meet the timeframe.

Appendix 1- Submission Analysis

Please refer to Document 13 of
the Document Table

Appendix 2 – Statutory requirements of the Climate Change Response Act 2002

2A Application of Schedules 3 and 4

- (5D) Subpart 4 of Part 5 of Schedule 3 (for animals–farmer activities)—
- (a) applies on and after 1 January 2024 or a later date appointed by the Governor-General by Order in Council (see section 2B); but
 - (b) is affected by section 219, which provides that emissions released during the following excluded period do not require units to be surrendered: the first year in which that subpart 4 applies to the persons, or class of persons, carrying out that activity.

2B Orders in Council in relation to subparts 2 and 4 of Part 5 of Schedule 3 (Agriculture)

- (1) This section relates to an Order in Council made under section 2A(5B) or (5D), which appoints a date on and after which subpart 2 or 4 of Part 5 of Schedule 3 (the subpart) applies (for fertiliser–farmer activities or animals–farmer activities).
- (2) The order must—
 - (a) be made on the recommendation of the Minister; and
 - (b) appoint a date that is 1 January in a year; and
 - (c) be made at least 1 year before the date appointed by the order.
- (3) The order may provide that the subpart applies, on and after the date appointed by the order,—
 - (a) specifically to 1 or more classes of person who carry out an activity listed in the subpart; or
 - (b) generally, to all persons who carry out an activity listed in the subpart.
- (4) Before recommending the making of the order, the Minister must comply with subsections (5) and (6).
- (5) The Minister must have regard to—
 - (a) the need for the EPA to be able to verify information contained in emissions returns of the persons who will become participants in an activity listed in the subpart by operation of the order;
 - (b) the likelihood that, as a result of becoming participants by operation of the order, persons carrying out an activity listed in the subpart will reduce their emissions; and
 - (c) the desirability of minimising—
 - (i) the compliance and administration costs of persons who will become participants in an activity listed in the subpart by operation of the order; and
 - (ii) the administration costs of the Crown in administering the emissions trading scheme.
- (6) The Minister must consult, or be satisfied that the chief executive has consulted, the persons (or representatives of those persons) that appear to the consulter likely to have an interest in the order.

3 Purpose

- (1) The purpose of this Act is to—
 - (aa) provide a framework by which New Zealand can develop and implement clear and stable climate change policies that—
 - (i) contribute to the global effort under the Paris Agreement to limit the global average temperature increase to 1.5° Celsius above pre-industrial levels; and

(ii) allow New Zealand to prepare for, and adapt to, the effects of climate change:

...

(b) provide for the implementation, operation, and administration of a greenhouse gas emissions trading scheme in New Zealand that supports and encourages global efforts to reduce the emission of greenhouse gases by—

(i) assisting New Zealand to meet its international obligations under the Convention, the Protocol, and the Paris Agreement; and

(ii) assisting New Zealand to meet its 2050 target and emissions budgets: