

In Confidence

Office of the Minister for Climate Change

Chair, Cabinet

Policy decisions for Climate Change Response (Zero Carbon) Amendment Bill Departmental Report

Proposal

1. This paper seeks your agreement to policy changes to the Climate Change Response (Zero Carbon) Amendment Bill (the Bill), which is currently being considered by the Environment Select Committee (the Select Committee).

Executive summary

2. The Bill is currently being considered by the Select Committee, which has now received written submissions and heard the majority of oral submissions on the Bill.
3. Following this input from submitters, I have refined a number of proposals to ensure that the objectives of the Bill and the Government's wider climate change goals are being achieved, and that the Zero Carbon framework can be implemented effectively.
4. The changes proposed in this paper will be presented to the Select Committee through the Departmental Report. This will be provided to the Select Committee by the Ministry for the Environment on 6 September 2019. The Select Committee is due to report back to the House on 21 October 2019.
5. There are two tranches of changes proposed: substantive policy changes I am proposing in response to issues raised by submitters; and technical changes to clarify how the Bill gives effect to Government policy.
6. The substantive changes I am proposing will:
 - 6.1. Broaden the purpose statement to explicitly include climate change adaptation
 - 6.2. Ensure we strike the right balance between achieving gross emissions reductions (e.g. through changes to energy sources) and removals (e.g., through afforestation), including by providing for changes to the form of the target if required
 - 6.3. Ensure that the work of the Climate Change Commission adequately reflects the interests of iwi/ Māori
 - 6.4. Include reference to the 1.5° Celsius temperature goal in the purpose of emissions budgets

- 6.5. Extend to the Commission the power to request information on climate change adaptation from certain organisations
- 6.6. Provide for the Climate Change Commission to advise on how emissions from international shipping and aviation should be included in the 2050 target and emissions budgets as part of its target review in 2024
- 6.7. Remove the constraints on legal enforceability in respect of the emissions budgets and the 2050 target.
7. There has been also been a wide range of views expressed on the level of the target in the Bill, but I am not recommending a change. I am also not recommending any changes to the powers and functions of the Commission, relative to the powers and functions of Parliament and the Executive.
8. The technical amendments I am proposing that require Cabinet approval are outlined in Appendix 1.

Background

9. The Bill was introduced to the House on 8 May 2019, and contained proposals to establish an enduring framework for New Zealand to respond to climate change, and make our transition to a low emissions and climate resilient economy consistent with limiting global warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius. The Bill establishes an independent Climate Change Commission, sets a 2050 emissions reduction target, establishes a system for setting emissions budgets, and a range of adaptation measures. The proposals were informed by public consultation undertaken in June and July 2018.
10. The Select Committee process has allowed further feedback on the proposed Bill. The Select Committee received submissions from late May to mid-July. Hearings have been held throughout the country, and will continue until early September.
11. The Select Committee process has identified the desirability of changes in several areas to improve the implementation and workability of the Bill. Changes are also necessary to correct issues identified by officials through the drafting process.
12. Subject to your agreement, these changes will be included in the Departmental Report, which is due to be provided to the Select Committee on 6 September for its consideration on 12 and 19 September 2019. The Select Committee is due to report back to the House on 21 October 2019.

Main issues highlighted by submitters

13. The Environment Select Committee received approximately 10,000 written submissions on the Bill, and is currently undertaking oral hearings. The majority of submitters support the Bill overall. Key themes raised by submitters include:
 - 13.1. *Introductory sections:* A majority of submitters supported embedding in legislation the Paris Agreement's effort to limit the global average temperature increase to 1.5°C. Many submitters called for climate change adaptation to be incorporated in the purpose of the Bill, and for greater recognition of Te Tiriti o Waitangi (Te Tiriti) and Te Tiriti partnership in the Bill.

- 13.2. *Climate Change Commission:* In general, submitters supported the establishment of an independent Climate Change Commission. Common suggestions revolved around enhancing the independence of the Commission, for example, the Commission reporting to Parliament rather than the Executive, and that its funding should be safeguarded.
- 13.3. *Reflecting Māori interests in the operation of the Commission:* A large number of submitters commented on the importance of the Commission considering matters of interest to iwi/ Māori in its work, including that the Commission had appropriate expertise or representation.
- 13.4. *Emissions reduction target:* Many submitters supported separate targets for biogenic methane, and all other gases. In general, submitters supported a net zero target for all gases other than biogenic methane. Many submitters noted the need to act with urgency, and some requested an earlier date for reaching net zero emissions. Some also suggested gross reductions for greenhouse gases other than biogenic methane to provide certainty about the required reductions. There is a range of views on the level of the biogenic methane component of the target. Some submitters requested more ambitious reductions (for example the top end of the range in the Bill, or a 47% reduction by 2050). Others requested less ambitious reductions in the range of 10% to 24% by 2050. Suggestions also included to allow for offsetting of biogenic methane with tree planting at the national level, set a 2030 target for all other greenhouse gases, or remove the 2030 target for biogenic methane, or to provide for the Climate Change Commission to advise on the target before it is set.
- 13.5. *Emissions from international shipping and aviation:* A small number of submitters have requested that emissions from international shipping and aviation be included in the scope of the emissions budgets and 2050 target. They set out that excluding these emissions could lead to inequities between domestic industries and those industries involved in tourism and international travel.
- 13.6. *Emissions budgets and plans:* Submitters who commented on emissions budgets supported establishing the framework. Some submitters requested that the Commission set emissions budgets (as opposed to the Minister) and made suggestions for additional matters to be considered in setting budgets. Submitters supported the requirement for the Government to develop plans to meet emissions budgets, although many requested a specific timeframe be set out for the plans to be developed.
- 13.7. *Meeting emissions reduction targets and budgets:* A large number of submissions sought further clarification on when offshore mitigation can be used, and around half of submissions also requested that offshore mitigation be prohibited.
- 13.8. *Effect of the 2050 target and emissions budgets:* Many submitters requested stronger enforceability and accountability in the event of a failure to meet the 2050 target and emissions budgets. They requested removing the limitation on the remedies available to the courts, and that the emissions budgets and targets be mandatory, rather than permissive, considerations in wider government decision-making.

13.9. *Adaptation:* Those who submitted on the Bill were generally in support of the adaptation provisions. A common theme of the submissions was the need for local government (and others) to play a key role in adaptation planning, with support from central government. In particular, local government sought greater clarification on how the National Adaptation Plan would be implemented and whether it would link to the existing regulatory environment. There is a call for iwi Māori rights and interests to be reflected more strongly in the adaptation risk assessment and for greater consultation/partnership opportunities with the Crown. Submitters were generally in favour of an information gathering power for adaptation, as long as care is taken to ensure it does not impose too great a burden on reporting organisations or unnecessarily duplicate other reporting. Some submitters requested it be broadened to include a wider range of organisations, contain an offence or penalty power to enforce compliance, or include mitigation as well as adaptation.

14. I am proposing a number of changes to the Bill which deal with some, but not all, of the issues raised above. These changes are set out in the following sections.

Including climate change adaptation in the purpose of the Bill

15. A number of submitters have called for climate change adaptation to be incorporated in the purpose of the Bill.

16. The current purpose of the Bill is to “provide a framework by which New Zealand can develop and implement clear and stable climate change policies that contribute to the global effort under the Paris Agreement to limit the global average temperature increase to 1.5° Celsius above pre-industrial levels.”

17. We are already beginning to experience the adverse effects of climate change, and adaptation to climate change will increasingly be a focus for decision makers across central and local government, and the private sector, hence the adaptation provisions in the Bill. I recommend we recognise the importance of this issue by amending the purpose statement to explicitly incorporate adaptation.

Striking the right balance between gross reductions and removals through afforestation

18. Many submitters from the agriculture sector agreed with the separate treatment of biogenic methane from all other greenhouse gases, recognising the differing impacts on the climate of these gases.

19. However, a broad range of organisations have submitted on the ability to offset greenhouse gas emissions with forest planting in respect of both emissions budgets and the “all other gases” component of the 2050 target.

20. The target for biogenic methane in the Bill is for gross reductions in these emissions, meaning that this component of the target cannot be met using offsets at the national level. Governments will face decisions about the policies they implement to achieve the target, and these responses are not dictated by the form of the target.

21. For example if agricultural emissions were to face an emissions price, under current settings in the New Zealand Emissions Trading Scheme (NZ ETS), the

liability for those emissions could be offset by earning New Zealand Units in the NZ ETS for on-farm carbon sequestration from eligible forests.

22. In respect of the target for all other gases, submitters have raised two main concerns:

22.1. That there is no limit on the ability to offset emissions with forestry for all other greenhouse gases except biogenic methane, and this could lead to unnecessary delays in emissions reductions for some sectors of the economy resulting in inequitable distribution of the mitigation burden

22.2. That significant land use changes, including afforestation, could lead to negative impacts on communities, particularly in rural areas.

23. While submitters have expressed concern about the unintended consequences of greater afforestation, we have yet to substantiate the extent to which these concerns are likely to materialise. There is insufficient evidence to recommend placing a limit on the use of forestry offsets, and there will undoubtedly be other issues that emerge as we progress towards the 2050 target. For this reason, I consider it will be important for the Commission to consider a range of issues in its target reviews, including whether the form in which the target is expressed remains the best fit for New Zealand.

24. I propose amending the Bill to allow for the Commission to consider the form of the target in its reviews. Current drafting allows the Commission to consider the level and timeframe for the target in these reviews. Adding the ability to consider the form of the target would allow the Commission to consider, for example, the merits of including a gross target for "all other gases". In any event, the Commission may only recommend changing the target if it is satisfied there has been a significant change in circumstances that justifies the revision. Any changes to the target would require an amendment to the Act, and as such would be subject to Parliamentary scrutiny.

25. The Bill requires the Commission, when advising on setting an emissions budget, to indicate the proportion of each emissions budget that will be met by greenhouse gas reductions, removals and offshore mitigation. In considering how an emissions budget may be realistically met, the Commission and the Minister must consider the identification of key opportunities for emissions reductions and removals in New Zealand, and the principal risks and uncertainty involved with emission reductions and removals. One of the matters to which they must have regard is the distribution of impacts across the regions and communities of New Zealand and from generation to generation.

26. Given the significant concern expressed by submitters about the potential impacts of land use change on communities, I recommend that the Commission, when advising on emissions budgets, be required to consider the implications of land use changes (including afforestation) for communities.

Reflecting Māori interests in the operation of the Climate Change Commission

27. A large number of submitters commented on the importance of the Commission considering matters of interest to Māori in its work. Submitters also commented that appropriate expertise or representation on the Commission is essential to

ensure that the principles of Te Tiriti are upheld and te ao Māori is adequately considered by the Commission in its work.

28. The Commission is intended to be a group of experts, rather than representatives, and I consider that this is an important aspect of its independence. For this reason, I am not proposing any changes to the nominations or appointments process for the Commission. However, it is important that the Commission give appropriate consideration to te ao Māori in its work, and that the Commission be required and equipped to do so.
29. The current drafting provides that—
- a) Nominations for members of the Commission will be sought from iwi and Māori representative organisations
 - b) The Minister must consider the need for the Commission to include members with skills, experience, expertise and innovative approaches relevant to te Tiriti
 - c) Emissions reduction plans will include a strategy to recognise and mitigate the impacts on iwi and Māori, and iwi and Māori must be adequately consulted
 - d) The economic, social, health, environmental, ecological, and cultural effects on climate change on iwi and Māori must be taken into account when preparing the National Adaptation Plan.
30. To address the concerns of submitters, I recommend an additional requirement that, in performing its functions and duties and exercising its powers under the Act, the Commission must consider te ao Māori and specific impacts on iwi/Māori. I also propose that the Ministry, with support from Te Arawhiti, develop guidance for the Commission for engaging with Māori. This will ensure these considerations are given appropriate weighting in the performance of the Commission's statutory functions and duties.

Emissions budgets should reference the need to contribute to global efforts to limit average temperature rise to 1.5° Celsius

31. The overall purpose of the Bill is centred on New Zealand's contribution to limiting global warming to 1.5° Celsius above pre-industrial levels. The emissions budgets will be central to setting New Zealand on a path to reduce our emissions in line with the target in the Bill, and consistent with the 1.5° Celsius temperature goal
32. As currently drafted, the Bill requires the Minister to set a series of emissions budgets -
- 32.1. with a view to meeting and maintaining the 2050 target, and
 - 32.2. that provide greater predictability for those affected by giving advance information on the emissions reductions and removals that will be required
33. I recommend amending the purpose of emissions budgets to include explicit reference to the 1.5° Celsius temperature goal. This will explicitly align emissions budgets with the overall purpose of the Bill, and strengthen the need to consider the global response to climate change when determining the level of emissions budget.

Power to request information on climate change adaptation

34. Submitters on the Bill highlighted the importance of the Commission having access to the information that it needs to support the effective performance of its functions, with some submitters suggesting the Commission be given broad powers to require information.
35. While a broad power to require information would not be appropriate given the commercial sensitivity and other concerns that this would raise, I agree that existing provisions in the Bill that empower the Minister to request certain reporting organisations¹ to provide information to inform the National Climate Change Risk Assessment should be extended to the Commission. In doing so, it will be important to ensure that there are mechanisms for sharing information between the Minister and the Commission, for avoiding unnecessary duplication of requests, and that protections are put in place for the handling of sensitive information, including providing for information to be withheld as appropriate.

Removing limitations on enforceability, and effect of the law

36. Many submitters are calling for the 2050 target and emissions budgets to have greater legal effect. A large number of these specifically request that the 2050 target and emissions budgets are mandatory considerations, and that available remedies be allowed to evolve under common law.
37. The Bill, as currently drafted, establishes a duty on the Minister to set emissions budgets in line with the 2050 target, and to ensure that emissions budgets are met. Currently, the Bill states that in the event that a target or budget is not met:
- a) A court may make a declaration to that effect
 - b) Following a court making such a declaration, a document must be presented in the House bringing the declaration to the attention of the House of Representatives, and setting out the Government's response
 - c) The Bill does not provide for any other relief, for not achieving the 2050 target or an emissions budget
 - d) There are no restrictions on the ability to bring judicial review proceedings under the Bill.
38. The Bill also establishes the 2050 target and emissions budgets as permissive, but not mandatory, considerations. This means that they can be considered by any person or body exercising a public function, power or duty.
39. Finally, the Bill, as currently drafted, sets out that a failure to take the target and emissions budget into account will not invalidate government decisions. This renders the Bill ineffective in its primary purpose, which is to, "provide a framework by which New Zealand can develop and implement clear and stable climate change policies that contribute to the global effort under the Paris Agreement to limit the global average temperature increase to 1.5° Celsius above pre-industrial levels".
40. I, therefore, recommend that:

¹ Reporting organisations include: the Public Service; local authorities; council-controlled organisations; Crown entities; State-Owned Enterprises and companies listed in schedule 4A of the Public Finance Act 1989; lifeline utilities; the New Zealand Police; and New Zealand Defence Force.

- a) The Bill be amended to remain silent on the liability and remedies available for not achieving the 2050 target and emissions budgets, and
 - b) The Bill be amended to remove the clause that provides that a failure to take the 2050 target or an emissions budget into account does not invalidate a public decision
41. This allows common law to evolve over time. This change does not limit parliamentary supremacy in any way.
42. s9(2)(h)

Including international shipping and aviation emissions in the 2050 target

43. International aviation and shipping emissions are not currently included in the 2050 target and emissions budgets in the Bill. At the global level, these emissions are addressed through the International Civil Aviation Organization and the International Maritime Organization respectively. This is consistent with the methods that are currently prescribed in the CCRA and used in the Kyoto Protocol, the Paris Agreement, and for New Zealand's first NDC as well as for greenhouse gas inventory reporting by New Zealand and other countries.
44. Emissions from international aviation and shipping are reported in our greenhouse gas inventory, although they are not included in the national totals reported to the UNFCCC. In 2017, international shipping and aviation made up 5.7% of total gross emissions, or 4.7 million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (MtCO₂e). This is based on refuelling undertaken in New Zealand by vessels travelling internationally, but there are also other methods that could be used to account for international aviation and shipping emissions.
45. Emissions from international aviation and shipping must be addressed and are an important consideration for New Zealand's climate change strategy. The United Kingdom Government has recently committed to including emissions from international aviation and shipping under its Climate Change Act 2008.
46. New Zealand has a role to play in reducing these emissions. Including these emissions in the target and budgets is likely to make them more difficult to achieve, and careful consideration of the implications of their inclusion will be needed before any decisions are made.
47. I therefore recommend that the Commission provide advice to Government on how emissions from international shipping and aviation should be accounted for in emissions budgets and the target when it undertakes its first review of the 2050 target in 2024. This will allow the Government to decide at that point, if these emissions should be brought in to the scope of the emissions budgets and target.

Other technical amendments

48. Proposed technical amendments are set out in the table in Appendix 1. These deal with accounting for emissions budgets and targets, the Commission's

engagement and consultation, protection of information, and reporting timeframes and processes.

Next Steps

49. A Departmental Report will be provided to the Select Committee on 6 September. This will contain a summary and analysis of written submissions received on the Bill and recommendations for changes, including those agreed to through this paper.
50. An addendum to the Departmental Report will be provided to the Select Committee on 13 September, summarising evidence presented in oral hearings.
51. The Departmental Report and addendum will be considered by the Select Committee on 12 and 19 September. The Select Committee is due to report back to the house on 21 October. I expect the Bill to pass by the end of the year, provided the remainder of the process proceeds in a timely manner.

Consultation

52. The following agencies have been consulted on the proposals in this paper: Ministry for Primary Industries, Ministry of Transport, the Treasury, State Services Commission, Te Arawhiti, Department of Internal Affairs, Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment, and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade. The Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet has been informed.

53. s9(2)(h)

54. s9(2)(h)

Financial implications

55. There are no financial implications beyond those of the Bill as a whole, as previously agreed [ENV-19-MIN-0053 refers].

Legislative implications

56. These proposals require legislative change to the Climate Change Response Act, which will be progressed through the Bill, currently before the Environment Select Committee.

Regulatory impact analysis

57. A Quality Assurance Panel with representatives from the Ministry for the Environment and the Treasury Regulatory Quality Team has reviewed the addendum to the Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA) "Zero Carbon Bill" produced by the Ministry for the Environment and dated August 2019 (Appendix 2).

58. The Panel considers that the RIA meets Cabinet's Quality Assurance criteria.

59. s9(2)(h)

Treaty of Waitangi

60. The proposals in this paper intend to give greater effect to the principles of the Treaty through requiring the Commission to consider Crown-Māori relationships with guidance to be provided to the Commission on engaging with Māori.

Human rights

61. The proposals in this paper are consistent with the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990 and the Human Rights Act 1993.

Gender implications

62. There are no immediate gender implications of the proposals in this paper.

Disability implications

63. There are no immediate disability implications of the proposals in this paper.

Publicity and proactive release

64. The Bill has been discussed widely amongst New Zealanders, including in the media, both during consultation on the discussion document, and the Select Committee consideration of the Bill to date.

Recommendations

I recommend that Cabinet:

1. **note** that the Climate Change Response (Zero Carbon) Amendment Bill (the Bill) is currently being considered by the Environment Select Committee (the Select Committee)
2. **note** that, following input from submitters, I have refined a number of proposals to ensure that the objectives of the Bill and the Government's wider climate change

goals are being achieved, and that the Zero Carbon framework can be implemented effectively

3. **note** that the substantive changes relate to:

- 3.1. broadening the purpose statement to explicitly include climate change adaptation
- 3.2. ensuring we strike the right balance between achieving gross emissions reductions (eg, through changes to energy sources) and removals (eg, through afforestation), including by providing for changes to the form of the target if required
- 3.3. ensuring that the work of the Climate Change Commission adequately reflects the interests of iwi/Māori
- 3.4. including reference to the 1.5° Celsius temperature goal in the purpose of emissions budgets
- 3.5. extending to the Commission the power to request information on climate change adaptation from certain organisations
- 3.6. Providing for the Climate Change Commission to advise on how emissions from international shipping and aviation should be included in the 2050 target and emissions budgets as part of its target review in 2024
- 3.7. removing the limitations on legal enforceability in respect of the emissions budgets and the 2050 target

Substantive changes

4. **agree** that the purpose of the Bill will be extended to explicitly include enabling New Zealand to adapt to the effects of a changing climate
5. **agree** that the Bill will allow for the Commission to consider the form of the target in its reviews, including:
 - 5.1. what the target should be (including the types, sources and sinks of greenhouse gases it applies to)
 - 5.2. how the target should be met (including through reductions, removals and offshore mitigation)
6. **agree** that in preparing its advice on emissions budgets and emissions reduction plans, the Commission must have regard to the potential implications of land use changes (including afforestation) for communities
7. **agree** that in performing its functions and duties and exercising its powers under the Bill, the Commission must have regard to the unique Crown-Māori relationships, including by considering te ao Māori and specific impacts on iwi/Māori
8. **agree** that the Ministry for the Environment, with support from Te Arawhiti, will develop guidance for the Commission for engaging with Māori
9. **agree** that the purpose of emissions budgets will include a reference to the need for New Zealand to contribute to global efforts to limit the average temperature increase to 1.5° Celsius above pre-industrial levels

10. **agree** that the Bill will extend to the Commission the power to request information on climate change adaptation from the reporting organisations listed in new section 5ZV of the Bill

11. **agree** that

11.1. the Bill is amended to be silent on the liability and remedies available for not achieving the 2050 target and emissions budgets, and

11.2. the Bill is amended to remove the clause that provides that a failure to take the 2050 target or an emissions budget into account does not invalidate a public decision

12. **agree** that the Climate Change Commission will advise on how emissions from international shipping and aviation should be included in the 2050 target and emissions budgets as part of its target review in 2024.

Accounting for emissions budgets and targets

13. **agree** that the 2030 component of the target will be considered to be met if emissions of biogenic methane are 10% or more below 2017 levels

14. **agree** that offshore mitigation and other removals (eg, carbon capture and storage) can be counted towards the net zero part of the 2050 target

15. **agree** that emissions budgets must be set in such a way that allows them to be met domestically

16. **agree** that offshore mitigation can only be used if unforeseen circumstances affect New Zealand's ability to meet emissions budgets domestically

Commission's engagement and consultation

17. **agree** that in the performance of its functions the Commission must:

17.1. proactively engage with persons the Commission considers relevant to its functions

17.2. where the Commission considers relevant, provide for public participation in order to assist the preparation of advice

18. **agree** that before recommending an emissions budget, the Commission must publicly notify a proposal, allow adequate time for views to be heard, and consider matters raised in consultation

19. **agree** that before setting an emissions budget, the Minister must be satisfied that adequate consultation has occurred (and if not must notify a proposal, allow adequate time for views to be heard, and consider matters raised in consultation)

20. **agree** that consultation process requirements are not specified in relation to the other functions of the Commission

Protection of information

21. **agree** that the Bill will require that the Minister and Commission cannot publicly disclose information obtained through their adaptation reporting powers (unless it is already in the public domain), except—

21.1. if non-disclosure would materially limit the Minister or the Commission's ability to undertake adaptation functions under the Bill, and

- 21.2. following consultation with the person or organisation to whom the information is confidential

Reporting timeframes and processes

22. **agree** that the timeframe for the Commission to provide its emissions-reduction monitoring report will be three (rather than two) months following the publication of a National Greenhouse Gas Inventory report
23. **agree** that the Minister must present a written response to the House of Representatives no later than three (rather than two) months after receiving the Commission's annual monitoring report
24. **agree** that the timeframes that apply to the delivery of emissions reduction plans (other than the first emissions reduction plan) will require—
- 24.1. the responsible Minister to publish emissions reduction plans 12 months ahead of the beginning of the relevant emissions budget period
- 24.2. the Commission to provide its advice on high-level direction of policy 24 months before the beginning of the period
25. **agree** that each report of the Commission is to be tabled in the House by the Minister within 10 working days of receiving it from the Commission, or if Parliament is not in session, as soon as possible after the commencement of the next session of Parliament
26. **agree** that each report of the Commission is to be published by the Commission as soon as practicable after it has been tabled in the House, but in any case within 20 working days of the report being received by the Minister
27. **agree** that the transparency requirements on the Minister's responses to statutory Commission advice will be made consistent so that—
- 27.1. for reports that contain specific recommendations, a public, written response is required, which gives reasons for any departures from the Commission's recommendations and which is tabled in Parliament
- 27.2. for reports that need not contain specific recommendations but are regular functions of the Commission, a public, written response is required which is tabled in Parliament
28. **agree** that if these agreed changes are not adopted by the Environment Select Committee, the Minister for Climate Change will introduce them as a supplementary order paper for consideration by the committee of the whole House
29. **authorise** the Minister for Climate Change to instruct the Parliamentary Counsel Office to draft these agreed changes as a supplementary order paper if the Environment Select Committee does not adopt them.

Authorised for lodgement.

Hon. James Shaw

Minister for Climate Change