Summary of questions

Chapter 6 – Investment

Q6.1 Should the investment policy of the New Zealand Venture Investment Fund be updated to identify low-emissions investments as a sector of interest?

Chapter 10 – Land use

Q10.1 What are the advantages and disadvantages of the following options for a point of obligation for agricultural emissions within the NZ ETS?

- Full processor level
- Full farm level, only including farms above a minimum size threshold. A point of obligation at the processor level could be used for farms beneath the threshold and for all horticulture and cropping
- Farm level for dairying, only including dairy farms above a minimum size threshold; processor level for sheep and beef cattle (and other livestock) farming, and for horticulture and cropping.

What other point of obligation approaches should the Commission consider?

Q10.2 With developing technology and aggregation for accounting purposes, is it technically feasible and would it be cost-effective to include small areas of planting (such as riparian planting) within the NZ ETS?

Chapter 11 – Transport

Q11.1 How could New Zealand signal a commitment to a widespread transition away from fossil-fuel vehicles? For example, should New Zealand explicitly aim to phase out the importing of fossil-fuel vehicles by some specified future date?

Q11.2 Should a price feebate scheme cover vehicles within the heavy vehicle fleet? What other policies are appropriate for incentivising the uptake of low-emission heavy vehicles?

Chapter 12 – Electricity

Q12.1 Does decision making under the Resource Management Act 1991 unduly constrain investment in renewable electricity generation, particularly wind and hydro generation? In what ways could the National Policy Statement on Renewable Electricity Generation 2011 be strengthened to give clearer direction to regional, district and unitary councils to make provision for renewable electricity generation in their regional and district plans, regional policy statements and resource management decisions?

Chapter 13 – Heat and industrial processes

Q13.1	Would giving Fonterra discretion to refuse milk supply where this would lead to inefficient land use and/or a significant increase in the company's GHG emissions provide any benefit? What, if any, conditions would need to be attached to the exercise of such discretion?
Q13.2	Does New Zealand need to amend its cement standards to permit greater use of lower-carbon components?
Q13.3	Do any New Zealand-specific factors exist that would make the use of lower-carbon cements and concretes unsuitable (eg, seismic or other geographic conditions)?
Q13.4	Would a higher effective emissions price be sufficient to encourage greater use of lower-carbon cements? Would doing so require more active government policy (such as procurement standards and targets)?

Chapter 14 – Waste

Q16.1	Should the New Zealand Emissions Trading Scheme be extended to cover wastewater treatment plants?