



OIA Ref: 2021-034

Privacy

9 July 2021

Kia ora Privacy

I acknowledge your email of 11 June 2021 in which you requested the following under the Official Information Act (OIA):

"summaries or reports on the submissions officials provided to the Commissioners"

The table below lists the information that falls within scope of your request. In most cases, the information you requested was embedded in larger documents that contained information unrelated to your request. As such, I have released the relevant excerpts to you. Please note, some information has been withheld under section 9(2)(a) of the Act to protect the privacy of individuals.

No.	Date	Name/Content	Document Type
1	22 Feb 2021	Request to extend consultation timeframes for draft advice	Board Paper
2	9 April 2021	NDC submissions	Slides to Board
3	20 April 2021	Approach to submissions processing workstream	Board Paper
4	20 April 2021	Agriculture, forest and waste submissions	Slides to Board
5	20 April 2021	Policy direction	Slides to Board
6	29 April 2021	Waste and impacts	Slides to Board
7	29 April 2021	Iwi/ Māori	Slides to Board
8	29 April 2021	HIP (Heat, Industry and Power)	Slides to Board
9	29 April 2021	Transport	Slides to Board
10	4 May 2021	Emissions budgets, impacts and multi-sector strategy	Slides to Board
11	11-12 May 2021	Progress indicators	Slides to Board
12	11-12 May 2021	Rules for measuring progress	Slides to Board
13	18-19 May 2021	NDC	Slides to Board
14	31 Dec 2020 - 30 April 2021	Excerpts from Advice 21: Status Reports to the Climate Change Commission Board on submissions	Excerpts from board papers

You have the right to seek an investigation and review by the Ombudsman of this decision. Information about how to make a complaint is available at: www.ombudsman.parliament.nz or freephone 0800 802 602.

Please note that the Commission has a policy to proactively release OIA responses to help others have access to more information. Consequently, this letter will be published on our website with your name and contact details redacted to protect your privacy.

Kind regards

Privacy



Climate Change Commission

Cover Note for Board Paper

Board Meeting Date:	22 February 2021	Agenda Item:	2	No. pages: 1-7
Author/s:	s 9(2)(a) [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]	Sector:	Strategy and Planning	
Peer Reviewer:	s 9(2)(a) [REDACTED] [REDACTED]	Second Tier sign off:	s 9(2)(a) [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]	
Consulted:	No external consultation on this paper was undertaken			
Title of Paper:	Request to extend consultation timeframes for draft advice			
Title of any referenced previous Board Paper/s:	N/A			
Referenced Papers Link/s if required to be added to Diligent:	Joint Letter to the Climate Change Commission re submission date. 18 February 2021			

Purpose

1. The purpose of this paper is to provide Commissioners with advice to support their discussion on whether or not to extend the timeframes for consultation on the draft advice in response to a request from a group of stakeholders.

Background

2. On Thursday 18 February 2021, the Commission received a request from a group of 15 stakeholders¹ to extend the current submission deadline of 14 March 2021 by *at least two weeks*.
3. The rationale outlined by the stakeholders for an extension focused on their view that 6 weeks was insufficient time for a consultation that will influence major decisions on the economy and society in Aotearoa. The stakeholders also noted a delay in the Commission's release of information on the models used and the underlying data which had limited the time available to fully prepare their submissions. The letter is attached as **Appendix A**.

Key emphasis

¹ The group of stakeholders includes: Aggregate and Quarry Association; Business New Zealand; DairyNZ; Electricity Retailers' Association of New Zealand; Federated Farmers of NZ (Inc); Meat Industry Association; Minerals West Coast; Motor Industry Association; Motor Trade Association; New Zealand Shipping Federation; Petroleum Exploration and Production Association of New Zealand; Property Council New Zealand; Road Transport Forum; Straterra Inc; and the New Zealand Initiative.

Scope of the options considered

4. In developing this advice, the Commission staff have analysed two options:
 - a. **Option 1:** No extension, or
 - b. **Option 2:** Extension – 2 weeks.
5. Option 2 assumes a simple extension of the timeframes by the specified time period. There could be other ways to achieve the intent of the extension such as considering evidential submissions after consultation closes. However, the assessment of the ability of Commission staff to deliver and review the submissions will be similar. An extension longer than 2 weeks was not considered viable given statutory timeframes.

Requesting an extension of timeframes for delivery of final advice

6. The Minister does have the ability under the Climate Change Response Act (CCRA) to extend the Commission's deadlines for advice on the emissions budgets², and the direction of the emissions reductions plan³ out to 1 August 2021. The Terms of Reference⁴ for the section 5K advice is linked to the delivery of that advice with budgets and the direction of the emissions reduction plan.
7. Given the timeframes the Commission staff did not consider this option. There is a degree of uncertainty in the likelihood of a request being accepted and the Minister would likely need to consider the implications for the confirmation of the final emissions budgets and the emissions reduction plan which Government is expected to deliver by the end of 2021. As a result, all options assume a 31 May 2021 timeframe for providing final advice to the Minister.

Assessment of the Options

8. To provide a recommendation, the Commission staff evaluated the two options using the following criteria:
 - a. the effectiveness of our final advice and long-term reputation of the Commission
 - b. our ability to deliver in the timeframes
 - c. the effectiveness of our engagement in achieving our overall goals, and
 - d. staff workload and wellbeing.
9. The assessment of the different options is presented in **Appendix B**.

Recommendations

10. The Chief Executive recommends extending the consultation period by two weeks until 28 March 2021 (Option 2).
11. An extension for 2 weeks provides the best approach to maximise the effectiveness of the Commission's final advice and build longer-term buy-in from key stakeholders for the Commission's work. To manage the impact on the Commission's ability to deliver and staff

² Under CCRA section 5ZA (4)(a)(ii) to any date on or before 1 August 2021 that is specified by the Minister (whether once or more) by notice in the Gazette

³ Under CCRA section 5ZH (2)(b) to any date on or before 1 August 2021 that is specified by the Minister (whether once or more) by notice in the Gazette

⁴ [TOR](#) for 5K Advice

workload and wellbeing, the Commission staff will undertake the following to support the implementation of extended timeframes:

- a. adjust the scope and timing of the analytical work programme before and after consultation closes to ensure relevant material submissions and information are incorporated into the final advice
- b. adjust the scope of the design for the final advice product
- c. size the work programme to fit the new timeframes and ensuring staff leave and TOIL accruals are being managed and wellbeing continues to be closely monitored
- d. review and revise, as required, the processes for Commissioners' input into preparation and decisions on the final advice, and
- e. restrict proactive consultation activities during the final two weeks of the extended consultation period to enable staff to complete planned model updates and additional analysis.

Action sought	Date action required by
<p>It is recommended that you agree to:</p> <p>(a) extend the period of consultation on the draft advice by two weeks from 14 March 2021 to 28 March 2021</p> <p>(b) note the Commission staff will undertake the following to support implementation of (a):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. adjust the scope and timing of the analytical work programme b. adjust the scope of the design for the final advice product c. adjust the size of the work programme to manage staff workloads and monitor wellbeing d. review and revise, as required, the processes for Commissioners' input and decisions on final advice, and e. restrict any proactive consultation activities during the final two weeks of the extended consultation period to enable staff to completed planned model updates. 	22 February 2021

Appendix A: Joint Letter to the Climate Change Commission re submission date. 18 February 2021

See Diligent link: Joint Letter to the Climate Change Commission re submission date. 18 February 2021



Dr Roderick Carr

Chair

Climate Change Commission

by email: Roderick.Carr@climatecommission.govt.nz

18 February 2021

Dear Dr Carr

Congratulations on the release of the Climate Change Commission's 2021 Draft Advice for Consultation. The co-signatories of this letter, who come from across the business community, are keen to constructively engage with the Commission as it consults on its proposals.

We are pleased that the Commission has, in response to requests, begun to release the models and underlying data that supports the Commission's findings.

However, to constructively contribute submissions so that the Commission is as well-informed as possible, we must be able to thoroughly review and comment on data and models which will influence major decisions about the future of our economy and society.

We believe that good process underpins good public policy, and a key aspect of good process is adequate time to respond, which should be set in proportion to the significance of the proposals. Six weeks consultation for proposals of this magnitude is in our view inadequate, and serious consideration should be given to extending this.

We note that other recent climate change consultations provided longer periods for comment. The Productivity Commission's Inquiry into a Low Emissions Economy was consulted on for eight weeks, and the Zero Carbon Bill was publicly introduced with submissions closing eight weeks later.

Given the delay in the release of crucial modelling data (not all of which is out yet), at a minimum we seek a commensurate extension of *at least* two weeks for the submission deadline, which is currently set for 14 March 2021.



For correspondence about this matter please contact

s 9(2)(a)

s 9(2)(a)

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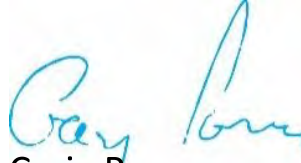
Wayne Scott
Chief Executive
Aggregate and Quarry Association



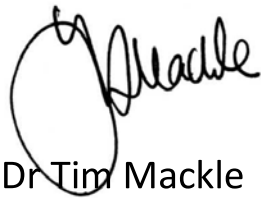
David Crawford
Chief Executive Officer
Motor Industry Association



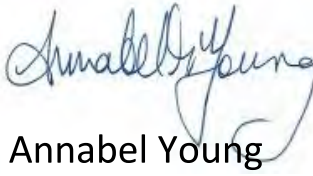
Kirk Hope
Chief Executive
Business New Zealand



Craig Pomare
Chief Executive Officer
Motor Trade Association



Dr Tim Mackle
Chief Executive
DairyNZ



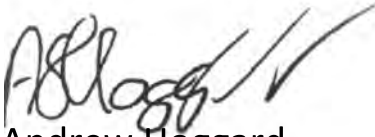
Annabel Young
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John Carnegie
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Petroleum Exploration and Production Association of New Zealand



Andrew Hoggard
National President
Federated Farmers of NZ (Inc)



Leonie Freeman
Chief Executive
Property Council New Zealand



Sirma Karapeeva
Chief Executive Officer
Meat Industry Association



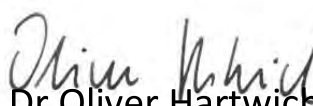
Nick Leggett
Chief Executive
Road Transport Forum



Patrick Phelps
Manager
Minerals West Coast



Chris Baker
Chief Executive Officer
Straterra Inc



Dr Oliver Hartwich
Executive Director
The New Zealand Initiative

Appendix B: Options Assessment for Extension of the Consultation Period

	Option 1: No extension <i>Consultation closed on 14 March 2021</i>	Option 2: Extension - 2 weeks <i>Consultation closed on 28 March 2021</i>
The effectiveness of our final advice <i>This includes how the options might impact or influence the acceptance of the Commission's final advice by Government, iwi/Māori and stakeholders</i>	<p>The Commission has been clear about the window for consultation and the exact dates since September 2020 and have made as much information as possible available.</p> <p>Some stakeholders may still argue that they have not been provided with sufficient time to consider the data and evidence on a complex area with significant long-term impacts. This may limit longer-term buy-in to the Commission's advice from selected stakeholders.</p> <p>The Commission will need to be clear with stakeholders on the statutory deadlines we are working to, the interdependencies with other work across Government, and the steps the Commission has taken through pre-consultation and consultation to ensure stakeholders were well-informed to make submissions during the 6 week consultation period.</p>	<p>The Commission would be responding to concerns raised and providing the time requested by this group.</p> <p>Best option for generating longer-term buy-in to the Commission's advice. The Commission may continue to be seen as responsive to requests and being open to reconsidering processes in light of situation.</p> <p>However, there may be a perception from other stakeholders that the Commission is overly responsive to the concerns of one particular group or sector. This impact is considered to be minimal as additional time may benefit all stakeholders.</p> <p>The Commission will need to be clear about why it accepted the request for an extension was necessary and how the Commission will be able to mitigate the impact on finalising the advice in a reduced period.</p>
Our ability to deliver advice in the timeframes <i>This includes how the options might impact or influence achieving the statutory requirements and internal standards for the development, preparation and presentation of the final advice</i>	<p>The advice plan would be delivered as currently scoped. There is minimal contingency time available within existing timeframes.</p> <p>The Commission is already under pressure with extra requests for information under the Official Information Act. This workload may intensify.</p>	<p>The scope of the advice plan would need to be adjusted. Re-running models within the extended timeframes is considered feasible. It may reduce the number of iterations on the modelling undertaken. Commission staff will need to prioritise time within the programme to ensure appropriate QA/QC.</p> <p>It could create more time to carry out planned internal model updates and additional analysis before consultation closes.</p>

		<p>The Commission's ability to structure, message and present information in an accessible way would be impacted. The final advice product would have lower production values but include all necessary advice.</p> <p>There would be reduced time available for legal review of final advice and would focus on areas of known areas of legal risk.</p>
<p>The effectiveness of our engagement in delivering our goals</p> <p><i>This includes how the options might impact or influence the nature of the Commission's engagement with Māori/iwi and stakeholders now and in the future</i></p>	<p>No impact on effectiveness of consultation.</p> <p>This may require a high degree of stakeholder management with the group of stakeholders who have requested an extension but is unlikely to have further implications with wider stakeholders.</p> <p>No new expectations set for future consultation by the Commission.</p>	<p>While an extension of two weeks does not materially change the effectiveness of consultation, it does offer some benefits for capturing further submissions from those who have claimed insufficient time (particularly to utilise data recently released online) and could enable more time for iwi/Māori consultation which is tracking later than general consultation.</p> <p>This will likely be viewed positively by stakeholders who have requested an extension but may require additional communications with other stakeholders regarding updated timeframes.</p> <p>This may set expectations for future requests for extensions and the length of consultation periods. This impact is considered to be minimal.</p>
<p>Staff workload and wellbeing</p> <p><i>This includes how the options will impact the workload and wellbeing of staff under the current resourcing of the programme</i></p>	<p>Staff workloads and wellbeing are already under pressure. The Leadership Team is monitoring this closely and has been a consideration in the scope of the current advice plan.</p> <p>Declining the request to extend may add new work pressures with managing stakeholder disappointment and</p>	<p>Likely to have impact on staff wellbeing across the organisation which could be similar to not granting an extension. Staff may feel they need to produce the same amount of work with less time. The need to respond to reactive requests will continue.</p>

	any change in approach to engaging with the Commission as well possible additional requests through avenues such as the Official Information Act.	Shorter timeframes may affect Commission staff as well as contractors (including students supporting the submission analysis).
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NDC advice: Board workshop

9 April 2021



He Pou a Rangi
Climate Change Commission

Agenda

Today we are proposing to:

- **Explain** what we are hearing about our NDC advice through consultation so far
- **Highlight** where we could clarify our advice
- **Discuss** an opportunity that this provides to use our NDC advice to strengthen our recommendations to government to focus on reducing domestic gross emissions

We are not revisiting the NDC recommendations today as we have not completed processing submissions.

You will get the chance to discuss them later in April/early May once all submissions have been processed.

Problem: Differences between the NDC and the emissions budgets are confusing

We are hearing consistently that there is confusion about why the level of our emission budgets is higher than our NDC

- Our current NDC is to cap emissions at 585 MT CO₂-e 2021-2030
- Our proposed budgets cap emissions at 628 Mt CO₂-e 2021-2030

There are good reasons for the difference:

- The NDC was set with reference to previous targets and can include offshore mitigation
- The emissions budgets are set in reference to current net emissions and cannot include offshore mitigation

But there's also historic context that most people are missing...



Date:	20 April 2021	Circulated to the Board via email	
Author:	s 9(2)(a)	Sector:	Strategy and Planning
Peer Reviewer:	s 9(2)(a)	Second Tier sign off:	s 9(2)(a)
Title of Paper:	Approach to submissions processing workstream		
Title of any referenced previous Board Papers:	Advice 21 Programme Status Report – as at 31 March 2021		

Purpose

1. The Climate Change Commission consulted on its draft advice 1 February to 28 March 2021. The Board later agreed to accept submissions up to 2pm 31 March 2021.
2. This memo provides an overview of the Commission's approach to managing the submissions it received. This memo supplements the status report provided to the Board on 14 April 2021 (Agenda item 11: **Advice 21 Programme Status Report – as at 31 March 2021**). This memo does not cover the Coasties100 survey conducted by an independent contractor on behalf of the Commission.
3. Topics covered in this memo are:
 1. How submissions were provided to the Commission
 2. Processing submissions
 3. Incorporating insights from submissions into final analysis
 4. Protocols for Commissioners accessing submissions
 5. Next steps: Public release of submissions

Action sought	Date action required by
It is recommended that the Board: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Note the content of this memo. 	23 April 2021

How submissions were provided to the Commission

4. The Commission received approximately 15,500 submissions through consultation on its draft advice. The Commission's web-based consultation portal went live at 9am Monday 1 February 2021. The consultation portal closed at 11.59pm Sunday 28 March 2021. Of the 15,500 submissions received, around 4,500 were unique submissions entered directly into the online portal.
5. The remaining 11,000 submissions primarily came from 18 different groups who provided templated submissions and were submitted via email (hello@climatecommission.govt.nz). Some groups provided .CSV files with the data for all their group members collated. The Commission received some late submissions; the Board agreed that we would accept submissions that had been received before 2 pm Wednesday 31 March 2021. The Board also agreed that the submissions would be noted as late submissions when publicly released. New submissions received after this time were not accepted. Some submitters publicly released their submissions before the consultation period closed.
6. For comparison, MfE received around 15,000 submissions for the Zero Carbon Bill; this was the figure we used to determine the Commission's' resourcing needs for processing submissions.

Processing submissions

7. In early March, Commission analytical staff and post-graduate student contractors began processing submissions. The bulk of the submissions were received during the final week of the consultation period. When reading each individual submission, feedback was captured in two main categories:
 - Insights:
 - a. Identifying and recording key themes or key findings
 - b. Using an electronic tag function to categorise into themes, sub-topics, sectors, and possible actions
 - Analytics:
 - a. Statistics of consultation questions answered in the draft reports
 - b. Submitter profiles (e.g. personal, business, NGO, iwi/Māori, public sector, locations and age groups)
8. A separate record of depository was created for template submissions which came through as collated .CSV files.
9. Daily meetings for the processing team enabled group discussion and peer review of information, ensuring that knowledge was captured consistently throughout the process. Wider weekly team meetings and meetings with the Advice 21 Steering Group were forums where potential risks, resource allocation and progress updates were discussed.

Incorporating insights from submissions into final analysis

10. Within the online portal, the processing team recorded key themes by "tagging" information within each submission. This allowed themes and evidence to feed into the final analytical work.
11. While processing submissions, the following elements were considered:
 - a. Type, amount, and quality of evidence

- b. Consistency of findings (although there will always be some variation)
 - c. Applicability of international evidence to Aotearoa
 - d. Applicability of evidence from one firm to other organisations.
12. The feedback and information received during consultation was fed into the Commission's analysis in a number of ways. Information received was used to test and refine modelling assumptions and inputs. The Commission's narrative text, conclusions and recommendations were also assessed and changed where appropriate in light of the material received.

Protocols for Commissioners accessing submissions

13. Given the considerable volume of submissions, it was not feasible for Commissioners to read every submission. Instead, staff summarised the results of public submissions and provided these insights to the Commissioners through a series of in-depth workshops. To maintain the integrity of the process in place across all 15,500 submissions, the general principle was that Commissioners would not read submissions unless:
- a. a Commissioner has specific technical expertise required for analytical process.
 - b. a potential legal risk in a submission needed to be escalated.
 - c. clarification was needed following receipt of summarised information from staff.

Next steps: Public release of submissions

14. As part of the Commission's commitment to running a fair and reasonable consultation process, submissions will be made publicly available. This means the Commission will:
- a. publish submissions online as soon as practicable; and
 - b. manage the publishing of submissions within the framework of the Official Information Act.

Proposed Changes to Agriculture, Forest and Waste recommendations

20 April 2021

Agriculture



He Pou a Rangi
Climate Change Commission

High level verbal summary of submission themes – non-exhaustive

- We have shifted the goal posts for the 2030 methane target [narrative / budgets]
- Have we been too optimistic in our modelling of on-farm emissions? [modelling]
- Can we rely on the effectiveness of a govt-industry voluntary partnership (Clean Streams Accord analogy with HWEN)
- How do we spur early action for ag emissions (noting policies start in 2025)
- The need for extension services (upskilling farm advisers for emissions work)
- Why doesn't the Commission advise faster reductions for agricultural emissions, driven by input control? (e.g. dramatic drops in the use of synthetic N fertilizer)
- Why has agriculture been treated differently from other sectors (e.g. ICEs and gas connections banned)
- BERG government/industry work has been misquoted
- Advice should align more with *Fit for a Better World*

FORESTS



He Pou a Rangi
Climate Change Commission

High level verbal summary of submission themes – non-exhaustive

- Uphold our obligations to Te Tiriti o Waitangi within our mandate [LINK TO NEW REC 1].
- Views on the role of forests in meeting targets
- Issues with permanent exotic forests
- Issues with concentrated afforestation and distributional impacts
- The need to take a mosaic approach for some new forests
- The need for a more nuanced conversation on forestry (e.g. production native, selective harvest/continuous cover forests)
- Need more advice on carbon stored in wetlands and blue carbon
- The need for pest control across public and private estates if we want to establish or even maintain native forests
- R&D needed to reduce the cost and risk of establishing native forests
- Incentives for establishing (AR) native forests, particularly on marginal land
- The role of forests in the bioeconomy, and the need for investment in wood processing

Waste



He Pou a Rangi
Climate Change Commission

High level verbal summary of submission themes – non-exhaustive

- Need more ambition across the board (Landfill gas capture, resource recovery)
- Should explicitly endorse waste hierarchy in decision making
- Should explicitly endorse zero waste and set targets for all waste streams (including inert)
- Underestimated the potential for landfill gas capture
- Should also use consumption based emissions in our analysis.

Advice on policy direction

2021



He Pou a Rangi
Climate Change Commission

Some key points we need to address following consultation

Although we are still analysing submissions, so far the following themes relevant to our overall policy approach are coming through:

- Confusion about our tiers of recommendations
- Sheer volume of recommendations
- Why the recommendations have such varying levels of detail
- Some recs are wishy-washy – not clear what the point of them are
- Clarify the link between Emissions Budgets analysis, our policy approach, and our policy recommendations
- Why we need a package of policies, and can't just rely on the ETS
- Why we recommend technology specific policies in some areas, and policies with somewhat indirect links to emissions reductions (co-benefits)
- Te Tiriti, Te Ao Māori and Māori economy not as evident as they should be
- The role of the private sector and others outside of government – i.e. the government needs to work in partnership with a range of other actors who also have important roles to play

Is there anything else you have heard we need to address in relation to our overall policy approach?

Why we need a new chapter on policy approach

- Feedback so far indicates that a clearer explanation of our thinking and rationale for policy is needed, e.g. questions have been raised about:
 - The justification for the policy recommendations
 - The naming of recommendations (“time-critical necessary actions” and “necessary actions”)
 - The number of recommendations
- There is confusion about our role. Some submitters queried why we haven’t provided full regulatory impact analysis information, some want more prescriptive detail, while others think we have gone too far
- This new chapter can clearly lay out our approach to show its foundations in the Act, in economics and in real-world experience of successful approaches to climate policy

Proposed changes to recommendations on:

- Waste
- Impacts

Workshop with Board
29 April 2021

Waste

High level verbal summary of submission themes – non-exhaustive

- Need more ambition across the board (Landfill gas capture, resource recovery)
- Should explicitly endorse waste hierarchy in decision making
- Should explicitly endorse zero waste and set targets for all waste streams (including inert)
- Underestimated the potential for landfill gas capture
- Should also use consumption-based emissions in our analysis.
- Waste should be elevated as a more urgent recommendation

3

Impacts recommendations

High level verbal summary of submission themes – non-exhaustive

Although we are still analysing submissions, the following themes that are coming through so far that relate to direction of policy in the impacts space are:

- Agree the importance of a just transition and the need for an Equitable Transitions Strategy.
- Emphasise partnership, co-design and an inclusive approach – particularly partnership with iwi/Māori and ensuring disabled peoples, unions, private sector have seats around the table
- Use the term ‘just transition’ or at a minimum be clear about how a fair, inclusive and equitable transition relates to a just transition
- Emphasise how critical the workforce, education and training is in delivering the transformation. Need more detail on the skills that are required
- More detail on specific policies for supporting impacted groups, including disabled people, women and Pasifika peoples
- Need for more detailed assessment of health co-benefits, and specific calls for a climate change and health working group
- Link sectoral and localised transition planning

Proposed changes to recommendations on:

- Intro material
- Iwi/Māori

Workshop with Board
29 April 2021

2

Iwi/Māori

Submissions analysis & Advice Report updates

High-level themes we heard come through submissions

1. Emphasising the Importance of Te Tiriti o Waitangi/The Treaty of Waitangi

- The majority of Iwi/Māori submissions (as well as many non-Māori submissions) raised concerns around the lack of reference in our Advice Report to the Treaty. Feedback on the Treaty covered a range of issues pertaining to Rangatiratanga, Kaitiakitanga, and the Treaty Principles of: Partnership, Protection, Participation, and Equity. (refer to slides 8 and 9 for summary)

2. Impacts on the Māori Economy

- Submitters raised concerns that due to consequences of historic grievances, Māori-collectives are heavily invested in the primary industries (forestry, fisheries, ag) and tourism. This makes the Māori economy disproportionately disadvantaged in the transition to a low-emissions economy. This compounds historic disadvantage as many Māori landowners are only just beginning to mobilise post-settlement or gain back authority over their land where it was locked into perpetual or long-term leases.
- Concerns were also raised that the transition will mean more low-skilled and low-paid jobs for Māori. An equitable transition must include better education/skills and well-paid employment for Māori.

3. Te Ao Māori/Mātauranga Māori

- Te Ao Māori is holistic, feedback recommended that our Advice report emphasises an integrated systems approach to addressing climate change by recommending that the government design policy that considers climate, land, and water from a whole of systems approach.
- A number of submissions recommended that Government should support R&D into mātauranga Māori as an opportunity to draw on other knowledge for solutions and to ensure an equitable transition.

4. Sector specific feedback

- Sector specific feedback was wide ranging and has been incorporated in the relevant sector (refer to slide 9 for summary).

Main themes associated with Treaty Principles

Rangatiratanga & Kaitiakitanga

- Recognition of Tino Rangatiratanga under Article ii of Te Tiriti o Waitangi/The Treaty of Waitangi, which guarantees Māori rangatiratanga over their taongo.
- Rangatiratanga is sovereignty, self-determination and the right to exercise authority over assets.
- Currently Māori are still experiencing the Crown, Local Government, and Leasees having authority over their assets, based on lands that were acquired under various legislation or leased out when the Crown assumed management. Under the RMA Local councils will also apply SNA status over Māori collectively-owned land which directly undermines their ability to exercise tino rangatiratanga.

Partnership

- Recognition of the Treaty and the Crown/Māori relationship.
- Better mechanisms to facilitate the partnership to ensure:
 - - iwi/Māori are an equitable partner in developing new infrastructure, new technology/innovation e.g., clean tech, etc.
 - - iwi/Māori are prepared for the impacts that will disproportionately affect Māori.
- Iwi/Māori are co-decision makers over decisions that have a direct impact on their whenua/within their takiwā.

Protection

- There are concerns that without addressing rangatiratanga, future policies will unfairly disadvantage Māori, as often their land, which in many cases is underutilised because of historic grievance, e.g., land that has been returned in settlement (often with encumbrances) or classified for conservation, prevents iwi/Māori from utilising land in a way that benefits their people intergenerationally.
- Feedback emphasises that climate change action should not further disadvantage iwi/Māori or compound historic grievance, e.g., SNAs

Main themes we heard come through submissions (non-exhaustive) - continued

Participation

- Māori led solutions – particularly where Māori will be significantly involved or disproportionately impacted.
- Co-design to ensure designs/solutions align with iwi/Māori preferences, requirements, and aspirations.
- Crown-Māori partnership in future renewable/bio energy investment and infrastructure.
- Shared decision making and equitable outcomes for Māori particularly when the impacts will disproportionately affect Māori.

Equity

Consistent with feedback regarding rangatiratanga, partnership, protection, and participation. Submission feedback regarding equitable transition for iwi/Māori included:

- Compensation for iwi/Māori lands contributing to NZ's carbon sink, conservation land, SNAs, etc., which iwi/Māori receive no benefit from, no returns etc., while the rest of the country benefit. Going forward it is important the climate change action doesn't replicate historic and existing inequitable policies.
- Recognition of iwi/Māori lands used for carbon sink/conservation lands included in the Māori Emissions Profile.
- Equitable deployment of resources (information, capability, and funding) to assist in the transition.

Main themes we heard come through submissions (non-exhaustive) – continued

Other issues raised

HIP

- More alignment between industries and sectors e.g., Clean tech should reinforce clean forestry
- Enabling and positioning iwi/Māori to participate fairly in business opportunities arising in the areas of clean tech, bioenergy and biofuels
- Disproportional impacts and energy poverty, particularly in regional/rural areas, due to distributional and historical factors

Transport

- Evs – concerns about affordability and infrastructure to support equitable transition, particularly in regional/rural areas
- Diversify - concerns about committing to one technology (Evs)
- Functionality of existing public transport services – do the timeframes match the needs of the community

Land Use

- Address existing inequities in land use management (RMA, agency) before creating new policy that could adversely impact Māori landowners.
- More R&D and emphasis on exploring mātauranga Māori based land management practices and diversified of land use.
- Regenerative forestry and improved on farm practice

Waste

- Design solution with long-term impacts in mind
- Add mechanism to support hapū/iwi, community to work on waste management and social enterprises

Proposed changes to recommendations on:

- HIP

Workshop with Board
29 April 2021

High level verbal summary of submission themes – non-exhaustive

Fuels

- How do we spur the development of a bioeconomy? Sufficient biomass to support the bioeconomy?
- Broad support for phase out of coal use for process heat
- Why doesn't the Commission extend coal phase-out to mining?
- Suggests more weight be given to hydrogen, biogas, energy efficiency, demand side management

Infrastructure

- Have we been too optimistic about the build out of the electricity system?
- Advice should consider optimization of existing infrastructure to maintain energy affordability and optionality
- Strong support for a more streamlined consenting process and clear national direction on competing objectives across national policy instruments

High level verbal summary of submission themes – non-exhaustive

Buildings

- Strong support for increased ambition in building energy efficiency
- Need a systems approach, account for embodied carbon, buildings material ambition, construction waste.

Regulatory/governance/system

- Broad support for a national energy strategy, with mixed views on a renewable energy target
- The need to take a broader view of the impacts of the institutional arrangements on the energy sector – Ministry of Energy, RMA, ComCom
- Concerns over security of supply and electricity prices. Current high prices are a concern – our price path trajectory is incorrect
- Tiwai will stay. Methanex assumptions are wrong.
- Why have we made choices that restrict optionality and consumer choice (e.g. no new gas connections)? Interventionist set of recommendations.
- Concerned over equity in application of recommendations across sectors – balance of effort?
- Disagreement on recommendation related to no new gas connections after 2025. Gas fitters. Large agreement on no fossil gas by 2050.

Proposed changes to recommendations on:

- Transport

Workshop with Board
29 April 2021

3

Transport

High level verbal summary of submission themes – non-exhaustive

- Criticised for a car-centric approach and the importance of reducing car use isn't given enough weight. There are still environmental and social impacts from EVs.
- Have we been too optimistic in our pathway for EV uptake? There may be constraints on this uptake due to our small, right hand drive, and distant market, combined with historical lack of climate policy.
- The policies will limit consumer choice and push up the cost of private travel for households. Concerned about the equity of EV policy.
- Some argue policy should be technology agnostic.
- The co-benefits of mode shift, including reduced congestion and improved health outcomes, should be included in our analysis as this further supports the case to develop infrastructure active and public transport
- Feedback from stakeholders that urban mode shift is not ambitious enough, however, current mode shift to public transport in rural areas is unrealistic.
- That we have not looked systematically at the transport sector, including the relationship between transport and urban design.
- Submissions suggested the low carbon fuels target was too low when accounting for the total amount feedstocks available and the potential to use imported biofuels.
- Low Carbon Fuels recommendation seems focused on biofuels. What about the role of hydrogen, Efuels or other synthetic fuels? What about the role of energy efficiency in heavy transport?

Board workshop on:

- Emissions budgets
- Emissions reduction plan: Multi-sector strategy

Workshop with Board
4 May 2021



1

How we've made judgements on emissions budgets

High level verbal summary of submission themes – non-exhaustive

- General feedback that we need to better describe how we've made our judgements and how we've used the principles

The pace of change

- Some submitters asking for more ambition and saying the emissions budgets are not transformational
- Some submitters are saying the pace is too fast and will be costly
- Some submitters agree with the pace, agree with the focus on tech that is commercially available now, and agree with the focus on replacing assets on as natural a cycle as possible to avoid stranded assets

The role of forestry

- General agreement that forest sequestration should not replace reducing gross emissions
- General agreement with the focus on native afforestation
- Some disagreement on the basis that we should focus on reducing net emissions at least cost

High level verbal summary of submission themes – non-exhaustive

Principles

- Not clear how we've used the principles and how they relate to what we're required to do under the Act
- Not clear how the principles relate to the Treaty principles
- Requests for additions/amendments to the principles – for example:
 - Should reflect more of a sense of urgency
 - Avoid increasing global emissions
 - More focus on innovation in the principles on creating options
 - Confusion over whether keeping options open means we shouldn't ban gas connections
 - Value future generations as much as current generations
 - Partnership with private sector and the role of finance

3

Impacts

High level verbal summary of submission themes – non-exhaustive

- <1% of GDP – particular concern about the validity of the modelling results and how they compare to previous estimates
- Need for more analysis on how jobs could be impacted through the transition, particularly how low emissions jobs could grow
- Need more information on the impact on iwi/Māori and Māori perspectives (Māori workstream team's work)
- Need more information on the regional impacts, including the impact on rural communities from forestry (carbon forestry)
- Health co-benefits and equity should be strengthened

Board workshop on:

- Emissions budgets
- Emissions reduction plan: Multi-sector strategy

PART 2

Workshop with Board
4 May 2021

4

Emissions reduction plan: Multi-sector strategy

Multisector: High level verbal summary of submission themes – non-exhaustive

- Rely solely on ETS as it will deliver the least cost path
- ETS doesn't work: too complicated, allows companies to avoid action, replace with a carbon tax, concern over distributional impacts of a rising emissions price
- Eliminate free allocation vs concern about emissions leakage and that reducing free allocation will increase risk
- Finance, investment, RD&D and infrastructure not prominent or emphasised enough
- RMA hinders change to reduce emissions
- Embodied carbon and circular economy
- More focus on individuals and behaviour change vs more focus on corporations and their accountability for emissions
- Behaviour change important, but systems change needed too
- Need for good communication, clear messaging and information, public engagement to bring businesses and individuals along
- Questions about the Māori emissions profile and how iwi/Māori issues are reflected

Board workshop on:

- Progress indicators

Workshop with Board
11/12 May 2021

Purpose of progress indicators

Part of the ongoing role of the Climate Change Commission is to measure and monitor the government in delivering emissions reductions.

The first monitoring report under the Act is due in July 2024.

Purpose of progress indicators:

1. Set expectations – what will be delivered, by when
2. Specify outcomes – e.g. govt to have “outlined its progress on developing the necessary partnerships”
3. Give the Commission benchmarks it will use to monitor and report against.

The draft indicators weren't generally a priority area for submitters to comment on.

Rules for Measuring Progress

11/12 May 2021

Board meeting



He Pou a Rangi
Climate Change Commission

High level verbal summary of submission themes – non-exhaustive

- Relatively limited feedback, but general support for accounting that has integrity
- Some confusion around accounting for targets versus policy & accounting in NZ ETS
- Strong interest in consumption emissions and consumption-based policies
- Requests that international aviation and shipping emissions be covered
- Calls to include all emissions in land accounting
 - Inventory accounting (land-based approach)
 - Wetlands, small lots of trees & other vegetation
- Concern that use of biomass for energy is not carbon neutral
- GWP*
- Interest in marine emissions and removals
- Interest in voluntary offsetting
- From officials – concern that method updates to National GHG Inventory could cause problems for meeting budgets

NDC advice: Board meeting

18-19 May 2021



He Pou a Rangi
Climate Change Commission

Consultation feedback on NDC

Key themes:

- Submitters did not understand why the budgets do not meet the NDC
- Widespread opposition to the use of offshore mitigation in the NDC
- These points have been addressed in the narrative.

Of those who addressed the question on the ambition of the NDC:





- ~4100 wanted stronger action, ~6400 wanted weaker action, ~1800 agreed with us
- However, 9200 of these responses came from just two organisations – Forest and Bird and the Taxpayers Union.
- Of the individual submissions in the portal 1000 called for stronger action on the NDC, 200 called for weaker action, and 500 agreed with our recommendations

Advice 21 – Programme Status Report Board Papers –

Board paper 19-20 January 2021 – Status Report as at 31 December 2021

Page 2:

Programme Status

PRAG Status Key:	 Green = On-track	 Amber = Monitoring closely	 Red = Management plan in place
	 Purple = Governance attention required		

Programme Workstream	Status	Previous PRAG Status	Current PRAG Status
Submissions analysis	On-track	Green	Green

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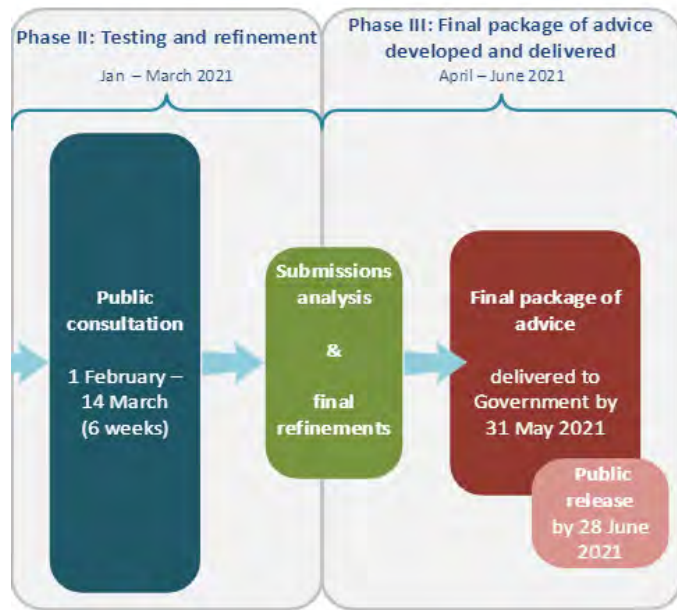
Submissions analysis workstream:

8. As reported in November, a new workstream has been established to design and manage the analysis of consultation submissions, which will occur roughly between 8 March – 2 April 2020.
9. Our process for analysing submissions is due to be finalised internally by mid-January. As this process is for the day-to-day management of submissions analysis, it will be approved at the programme Steering Group (management) level.

Page 6:

Top Risks/Issues for Escalation and Resolution at Steering Group (Leadership Team)

Risk/Issue	Action Required
1. Delivery: as this is the first time the Commission will consult on emissions budgets, there are a number of 'unknowns' about what new analytical work might be prompted by feedback from consultation.	<p>The Steering Group is actively managing this risk by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> As noted above, any further analytical and engagement work will need to be tightly triaged to ensure we deliver our draft final reports to you for governance review in April and final sign-off in early May. Criteria for triaging new work is currently being developed by staff for approval by management by end of January. We will also build in resourcing options if we need to scale up during the submissions analysis period.



CLIMATE CHANGE COMMISSION

(UNCLASSIFIED)





Appendix II: Key activities to 30 June 2021

	January 2021	February	March	April	May	June
	Phase I: Key analysis and technical engagement	Phase II: testing and refining		Phase III: final package of advice developed and delivered		
High-level milestones	Preparation for consultation Reports to be released and consultation to 'go-live' at 2pm Sunday 31 January.	6-week consultation begins (1 Feb – 14 March) Concurrent refinements across all workstreams (including modelling)	6-week consultation ends (14 March) Submissions analysis underway Triage of further refinements across all workstreams (including modelling)	[TBC] Submissions analysis complete [TBC] Key themes to come out of submissions to Board for consideration Final refinements complete draft package of advice to Board for holistic review and feedback	Final package of advice signed-off by Board Delivery of final package of advice to Government by 31 May	Public release of advice by 28 June 2021 (as per Act)
Out of Scope						
Key analytical decisions/updates via Board meetings or workshops	19 - 20 January Board Meeting [TBC] Consultation questions (for noting) Consultation Prep material (for noting)	[TBC] 9 - 10 February Board Meeting	[TBC] 9 - 10 March Board Meeting	[TBC] 13 - 14 April Board Meeting [TBC] Key themes to come out of submissions to Board for consideration Draft package of advice to Board for holistic review and feedback	[TBC] 11 - 12 May Board Meeting Final package of advice to Board for sign-off	[TBC] 9 June Board Meeting Final Board sign-out for public release (as per Act)

Board paper 9 February 2021 – Status Report as at 31 January 2021

Page 2:

Programme Status

PRAG Status Key:  Green = On-track  Amber = Monitoring closely  Red = Management plan in place
 Purple = Governance attention required

Programme Workstream	Status	Previous PRAG Status	Current PRAG Status
Submissions analysis	On-track	Green 	Green 

Overview

Overall status	Comments
This month:	High-level progress overview:

4. Our new submissions analysis workstream will be stood-up the first week of February to start processing the feedback we receive during consultation. We are anticipating the bulk of submissions to come in the final two weeks of consultation – so between 1 – 14 March.

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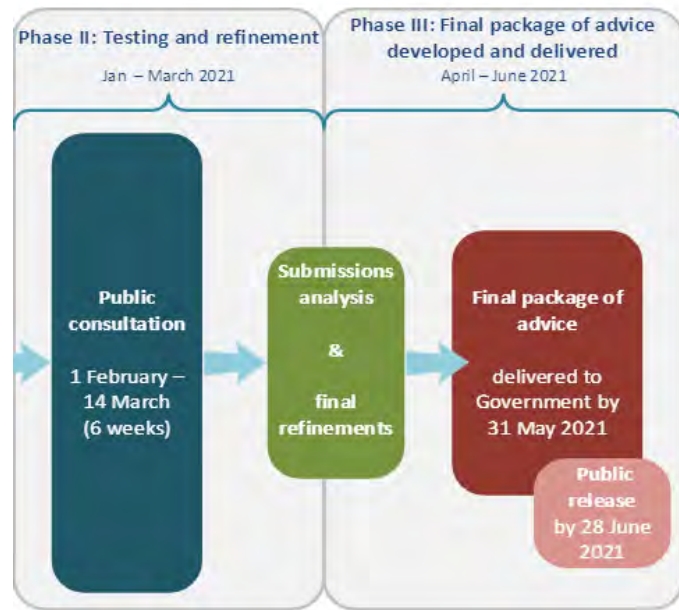
Submissions analysis workstream:

22. Our process for analysing submissions will be finalised in the first week of February. As this process is for the day-to-day management of submissions analysis, it will be approved at the programme Steering Group (management) level.
23. We are currently preparing to receive in the order of 15,000 submissions (which is the volume that the Zero Carbon Act received). We are conscious of the potential for higher volumes. If this occurs, we may need to split submissions analysis into 'high risk' and 'low risk' tranches – as the temp analysts we hire are unlikely to have the subject matter expertise needed to replace our experts.
24. In the interest of transparency, we are planning to publish consultation submissions as soon as practical after consultation closes. Exact timing will be determined by the volume of submissions and the time taken to redact personal and commercially sensitive information.

Page 5:

Top Risks/Issues for Escalation and Resolution at Steering Group (Leadership Team)

Risk/Issue	Action Required
1. Delivery: as this is the first time the Commission will consult on emissions budgets, there are a number of 'unknowns' about what new analytical work might be prompted by feedback from consultation.	<p>The Steering Group is actively managing this risk by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> As noted above, any further analytical and engagement work will need to be tightly triaged to ensure we deliver our draft final reports to you for governance review in April and final sign-off in early May. We will also build in resourcing options if we need to scale up during the submissions analysis period; and we may also need to split submissions analysis into 'high risk' and 'low risk' tranches.



CLIMATE CHANGE COMMISSION

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Appendix II: Key activities to 30 June 2021


	February	March	April	May	June
	Phase II: testing and refining		Phase III: final package of advice developed and delivered		
High-level milestones	6-week consultation begins (1 Feb – 14 March) Concurrent refinements across all workstreams (including modelling)	6-week consultation ends (14 March) Submissions analysis underway Triage of further refinements across all workstreams (including modelling)	[TBC] Submissions analysis complete [TBC] Key themes to come out of submissions to Board for consideration Final refinements to modelling and analytical work complete Board review and feedback	Final package of advice signed-off by Board Delivery of final package of advice to Government by 31 May	Public release of advice by 28 June 2021 (as per Act) Programme closure and transition to BAU
Analysis	Process for submissions analysis finalised and stood-up				

Board paper 9 March 2021 – Status Report as at 28 February 2021

Page 2:

Programme Status

PRAG Status Key:  Green = On-track  Amber = Monitoring closely  Red = Management plan in place
 Purple = Governance attention required

Programme Workstream	Status	Previous PRAG Status	Current PRAG Status
Submissions analysis	On-track but under pressure	Green 	Amber 

Overview

Overall status	Comments
This month:	<p>High-level progress overview:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">Following a number of stakeholder requests, the Board decided at a meeting on 22 February to extend the deadline for submissions by 14 days. Submissions will now be accepted up to 11.59pm on Sunday 28 March. The sequencing of the work programme has been reordered to accommodate this.Work this month largely focused on stakeholder meetings and public webinars for consultation and processing the early submissions.At month's end the Commission has received 516 submissions. We anticipate this is a small percentage of the final number we will receive. For comparison, MfE received around 15,000 submission for the Zero Carbon Bill. We have contract staff are in place the second week of March to help process submissions. We also a further option of scaling up by using temporary staff through agencies.

Page 3:

Te Mahere Whakamua workstream:

- The Commission's plan for in-person meetings with iwi/ Māori during consultation were disrupted by the COVID-19 Alert Level changes around the country this month and were moved online.
- A specialist contractor **s 9(2)(a)** has been brought in to support targeted engagement activities for this workstream, including a dedicated media launch and rohe surveys through 100Coasties.net. We also launched a dedicated page for iwi/ Māori consultation on the Commission's website <https://www.climatecommission.govt.nz/get-involved/iwimaori/>
- To date we have received 72 submissions from the rohe survey, including from Te Tai Hauauro (2); Te Ikaroa Rāwhiti (56); Te Waiariki (10); Hauraki Waikato (1); Te Tai Tonga (3).

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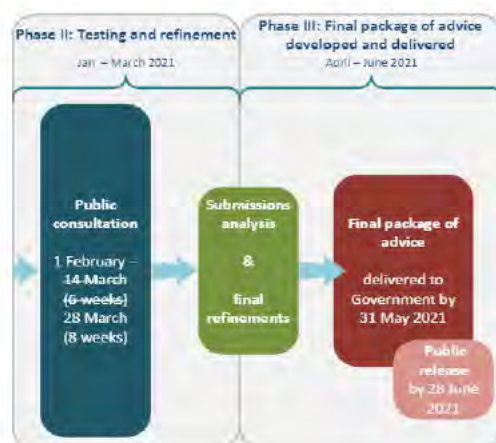
Processing submissions:

- As noted previously, we anticipate the bulk of submissions will come to us the final week of consultation (22-28 March).
- Submissions will be triaged to identify any potential modelling updates that may be needed as well as any potential impacts on recommendations that the Board would need to consider.
- Processing of other submissions will occur concurrently. This material is more likely to be used for adjusting our narrative or for identifying areas of future work.

Top Risks/Issues for Escalation and Resolution at Steering Group (Leadership Team)

Risk/Issue	Action Required
<p>1. Resourcing / Delivery: There are currently multiple pressures placed on resourcing. In particular we are experiencing a steep increase in the volume and complexity of requests under the OIA.</p>	<p>The Steering Group is actively managing this risk by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional resourcing for OIAs and submissions processing has been contracted in and/or queued to enable us to scale up as needed. <p>Out of Scope</p>

Page 6: Appendix 1 – High-level Work Programme Plan







Appendix II: Key activities to 30 June 2021

	March	April	May	June
	Phase II: testing and refining	Phase III: final package of advice developed and delivered		
High-level milestones	8-week consultation ends (28 March) Submissions processing underway Triage of further refinements across all workstreams (including modelling)	[TBC] Submissions analysis complete [TBC] Key themes to come out of submissions to Board for consideration Final refinements complete	Final package of advice signed-off by Board Delivery of final package of advice to Minister of Climate Change by 31 May	Public release of advice by 28 June 2021 (as per Act) Programme closure and transition to BAU
Key analytical decisions/updates via Board meetings or workshops	<u>9 March Board Meeting</u> <u>[TBC] Tues 23 March Board Workshop</u> <i>[placeholder] paper on 'Phase III of the Advice 21 Work Programme', including the proposed product, and process for testing material with Board</i> <u>[TBC] Weds 31 March Board Workshop</u> <i>[placeholder] High-level report back on consultation, submission numbers / key themes (noting submissions analysis won't finish until roughly 16 April)</i>	<u>[TBC] Fri 9 April Board Workshop</u> <i>[placeholder]</i> <u>13 - 14 April Board Meeting</u> <i>[placeholder] Governance</i> <u>[TBC] Tues 20 April Board Workshop</u> <i>[placeholder]</i> <u>[TBC] Thurs 29 April Board Workshop</u> <i>[placeholder]</i>	<u>[TBC] Tues 4 May Board Workshop</u> <i>[placeholder]</i> <u>11 - 12 May Board Meeting</u> Final package of advice to Board for final content sign-off <u>18 - 19 May Board Meeting</u> <i>[placeholder]</i>	<u>[TBC] 9 June Board Meeting</u>

Board paper 14 April 2021 - Status Report as at 31 March 2021

Page 2:

Programme Status

PRAG Status Key:  Green = On-track  Amber = Monitoring closely  Red = Management plan in place
 Purple = Governance attention required

Programme Workstream	Status	Previous PRAG Status	Current PRAG Status
Submissions analysis	On-track but under pressure	Amber	Amber

Overview

Overall status	Comments
	<ol style="list-style-type: none">3. We reached another significant milestone in the programme this month – ‘Phase II: testing and refinement’ was completed when submissions closed at 11.59pm Sunday 28 March.4. We are now in the third and final phase of the programme ‘Phase III: final package of advice developed and delivered’, which includes the delivery of advice by 31 May and programme closures activities to be undertaken by 30 June.5. Work in March largely focused on the completion of consultation activities, getting submissions processing underway, and completing some analytical work we already knew was needed for May. The mid-point review of the Advice 21 Programme was undertaken in the second week of March and a high priority outcome has been creating increased clarity on roles and responsibilities for analytical staff.6. In April, we will largely be focused on processing of the 15,500 submissions we received – roughly 5,500 of these were unique submissions mostly entered directly into our web portal; and roughly 10,000 were proforma ‘template’ submissions, some with custom text.7. The proforma submissions came from 18 different groups and were submitted to us either via individual emails or through collated .CSV files.

Page 3:

8. For comparison, MfE received around 15,000 submission for the Zero Carbon Bill, and this is this figure we used to determine our resourcing needs for submissions processing.

Emissions Budgets and Modelling workstream:

1. Further analytical needs for May: In March we undertook some additional pieces of analytical work that we knew we needed to do more work on prior to submissions closing, including: further work on urban form, environmental impacts of batteries, behaviour change, rationale for ICE import ban and EV import rates, rationale for gas connection ban. The work we have done may be updated in light of submissions feedback.

3. **ENZ modelling:** We have started making minor amendments to ENZ and are completing these by mid-April. We are also working with sector teams to finalise assumptions in light of feedback from submissions, by the second week of April.
4. **Impacts modelling:** In March we ran our pathway through C-PLAN and have largely completed updating the C-PLAN baseline (this wasn't able to be done for our draft advice). We've also run our pathway through the DIM-E. These runs will need to be redone in light of changes to submissions and the new baseline. We have also started prepping for sensitivity analysis to be undertaken in April/May.
5. **Impacts analysis:** we have been carrying out further analysis on jobs, including further using data from DIM-E and other sources which will be completed for the May advice. The impacts work will also be updated in light of other feedback from submissions, including health, impacts on different regions and costs etc.

Te Mahere Whakamua workstream:

9. The Rohe surveys through 100Coasties.net received 165 submissions by closure on 28 March, including: Te Tai Tonga (22), Te Tai Tokerau (3), Te Tai Hauauru (4), Hauraki-Waikato (7), Tauranga Moana (4), Ikaroa Rawhiti (100), and Waiariki (25). This represented high-levels of engagement from Ikaroa Rawhiti around 60%, followed by Wairiki at 15%, and Te Tai Tonga at 13%.
10. A report on the key themes to come from these surveys is due back from our specialist contractor the first week of April.

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18. In April, work will draft the Release Strategy, which covers the release of:
 - a. Submissions and supporting data

Processing submissions:

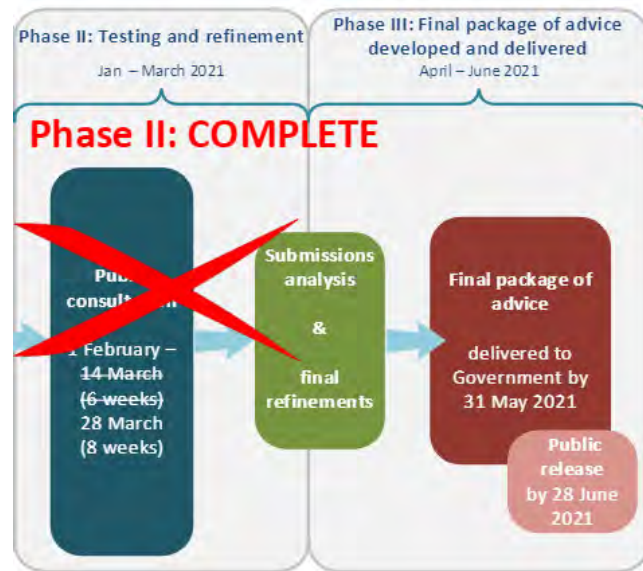
19. As expected, the bulk of submissions came to us the final week of consultation (22-28 March). We have received approximately 15,500 submissions. The exact number is still being confirmed, but we do not expect it to go over 16,000.
20. We are now working to have feedback that may rework modelling processed by early April, and remaining material by mid-April. It is our intention to then feed this material into our final analytical work, and test updated recommendations and advice with you via the weekly Board workshops.

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Top Risks/Issues for Escalation and Resolution at Steering Group (Leadership Team)

Risk/Issue	Action Required
1. Resourcing / Delivery: There are currently multiple pressures placed on resourcing. In particular we are continuing to receive complex OIA requests.	<p>The Steering Group is actively managing this risk by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional resourcing for OIAs, submissions processing, and enquiries is in place to assist analytical staff to remain focused on finalising the advice and evidence reports. • We remain focused on mission critical work. • Analysing submissions remains the priority over preparing them for public release.

<p>2. Reputational: we are conscious of the importance of undertaking a 'good faith' process, while balancing the resourcing needs of the organisation and the wellbeing of staff.</p>	<p>The Steering Group is actively managing this risk by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We are ensuring our processes are documented so that there is a record we can draw on at any point in the future, including for future work programmes. • We have run an open and thorough consultation process, which included recommending an extension of two weeks to the Board following a request from stakeholders. • We have prioritised analysis and deliberation on themes from submissions over public release of material (primarily submissions), however these will be released as soon as we are able to ensure the public can access information made available to the Commission during its consultation period. • We will describe in our final advice report and updated evidence base what we heard during consultation and describe how we amended our material as a result.
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CLIMATE CHANGE COMMISSION

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Appendix II: Key activities to 30 June 2021

	April	May	June
High-level milestones	Phase III: final package of advice developed and delivered		
	Submissions processing complete	Final sensitivity analysis complete	Minister of Climate Change tables advice in Parliament and releases publicly
	Key themes to come out of submissions to Board for consideration	Final package of advice signed-off by Board	Commission release of advice latest by 28 June 2021 (as per Act) as well as supporting evidence base
	Final modelling and analysis complete	Delivery of final package of advice to Minister of Climate Change by 31 May	Programme closure activities begin and transition to BAU
	Release Plan complete (submissions; advice & evidence; models)		

Board paper 11-12 May 2021 – Status Report as at 30 April 2021

Page 2:

Programme Status

PRAG Status Key:	 Green = On-track	 Amber = Monitoring closely	 Red = Management plan in place
	 Purple = Governance attention required		

Programme Workstream	Status	Previous PRAG Status	Current PRAG Status
Submissions processing	Management plan in place	Amber 	Red 

Overview

Overall status	Comments
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2. The overall PRAG status has moved to RED, which reflects that the Emissions Budgets and Modelling, and Submissions Processing workstreams are currently operating with management plans in place.
4. Otherwise, work in April largely focused on submissions processing (which is 89 percent complete), modelling adjustments, completing remaining analytical work, drafting report chapters, and testing updated content at weekly Board workshops.

Page 3:

8. ENZ modelling: In April, we reviewed the evidence from submissions and adjusted the assumptions in ENZ and reran the model. We intend to undertake sensitivity analysis the first week of May. Reassessed budget numbers, alternative pathways and sensitivity analysis will be complete by mid-May. We have updated the ENZ current policy reference for the latest NZ Greenhouse Gas Inventory published by MfE. We received this later than expected.
13. Contribution to 1.5°C (NDC/methane): Following the Board workshop on 9 April, we have integrated the narrative elements agreed by the Board into the updated advice chapter, and we are making further updates to clarify points raised in submissions. The revised chapter will be put to the Board in mid-May.

Te Mahere Whakamua workstream:

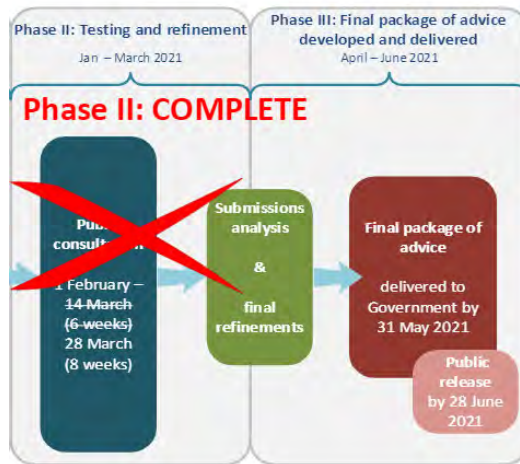
15. The summary report on the key themes from the 100coastievoices survey was delayed by four weeks but is now with us. The material will be used to further update our final recommendations and advice, in advance of final content sign-off in mid-to-late May.

Page 4:

Processing submissions:

24. We previously reported our aim to complete submissions processing by the end of April. We are 89 percent complete, as a decision was made to pull our analytical experts out of processing and into report chapter writing a week earlier than anticipated, as the material they were reading was becoming a repetition of points we are already aware of.
25. To manage the delay, we extended our students contracts to 31 May and have brought in additional processing support. The students will process remaining submissions while also supporting chapter authors by providing submissions summary material for both reports.

Page 6: Appendix 1 - High-level Work Programme Plan



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	May	June
	Phase III: final package of advice developed and delivered	
High-level milestones	Submissions processing complete Final modelling and analysis complete Final sensitivity analysis complete Release Plan complete Final package of advice signed-off by Board Delivery of final package of advice to Minister of Climate Change by 31 May	Minister tables advice in the House of Representatives, publicly releasing advice (timing TBC) The Commission publishes material on our website (timing TBC) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Advice and supporting information - Submissions and supporting information - Models and supporting information Programme closure activities and transition to BAU
Analysis	Submissions processing and analysis complete	