



New Zealand still lacks the political leadership to make serious cuts in greenhouse gas emissions, and to move into the low-carbon economy.



The Prime Minister says that scientists will fix climate change.











"With such an enormous amount of scientific research, brainpower, and effort going in, what is the probability that there will not be solutions found?"

– Prime Minister John Key, in Parliament, October 2016.



The finance minister says stranded fossilfuel assets do not pose a threat to New Zealand's economy.





Sunday 30th October	r 2016 12:53pm	
Iners	Stranded assets not for us, declares minister Mining 8 Jun 18 52:00pm Stranded fossil fuel assets are not a risk for New Zealand, the Government says. Britain's central bank, the Bank of England, revealed last year that it was investigating the risk that stranded fossil fuel assets pose to the economy of the United Kingdom.	Welcome to Carbon News. You are logged in as Adelia Hallett. My Account O Loggout O
 Energy • Agriculture • Industry • Transport • Forestry • Fishing • Water • Technology • 	The New Zealand Government is promoting ail and gas exploration, and in March, Treasury told Carbon News that it hail not prepared any advice for the Government on the risk to the New Zealand economy of stranded fossil fuel assets. So we asked Finance Minister Bill English whether he had sought or obtained any advice on the issue, and whether he considered exposure to stranded fossil fuel assets to be a potential risk to the economy.	Latest in Policy Development + forder tax could cut emissions, says N2 economist (21 Oct 16) + Millions worth of free credits sit in private accounts (20 Oct 16) + Farm emissions report gets nods of approval (20 Oct 16) + WATCHDOG WISHUST: How we can
Latest science The Innovators Policy Development	A spokesperson has now told us that he hasn't, and he doesn't.	ease farm emissions (19 Oct 16) - Watchdog's farm emissions report suc later today (19 Oct 16)
ETS Bill hearings + ETS Review Submissions + Australia + Pacific + Crities +	"The minister had not sought advice on stranded fossil fuel assets," she said. "That is an issue in the UK, but because our electricity system is already 80 per cent renewable, and the vast bulk of new consented projects are also renewable, it is not a concern here."	Paris promises could cost country 170 billion (18 Oct 16) Do we need an independent climate body? (14 Oct 16) We were talking allout climate change and coal over a century ago (14 Oct
Barbeis 8 New Zealand - 9 CMS Carbon Commentary - 8 OMF NZ Carbon Market Review - 8 Nitrogen trading - 8 Westnar Carbon Jordan -	We also asked English about New Zealand's progress on incorporating natural capital into New Zealand's decision-making process, in the wake of the 2013 government-sector Valuing Nature conference, and whether he takes natural capital considerations into account when he is making decisions.	 16) Pressure builds for action to curb agricultural emissions (13 Oct 16) Minister bints al setting minimum carbon price (12 Oct 16)



"The minister had not sought advice on stranded fossil fuel assets. That is an issue in the UK, but because our electricity system is already 80 per cent renewable, and the vast bulk of new consented projects are also renewable, it is not a concern here."

- Spokesperson for Finance Minister Bill English, June 2015



He is also reluctant to act on the PCE's recommendation for a working party to assess the likely fiscal implications of sealevel rise.



"There's any number of pressures now or over the next few years on government spending and we don't set up working groups to deal with all of them but happy to look at whatever the commissioner's got to say about it. We can always speculate on future costs of almost anything."

- Bill English, Radio New Zealand, April 2016.



But there are signs that politicians are catching on...



"When I was in New York for the signing of the Paris Agreement, I could really sense that momentum, and I sensed the importance of it, and I did see the benefits of New Zealand sitting around the table and being part of those solutions."

- Climate minister Paula Bennett, June 2016



Some politicians are making changes in their own lives....

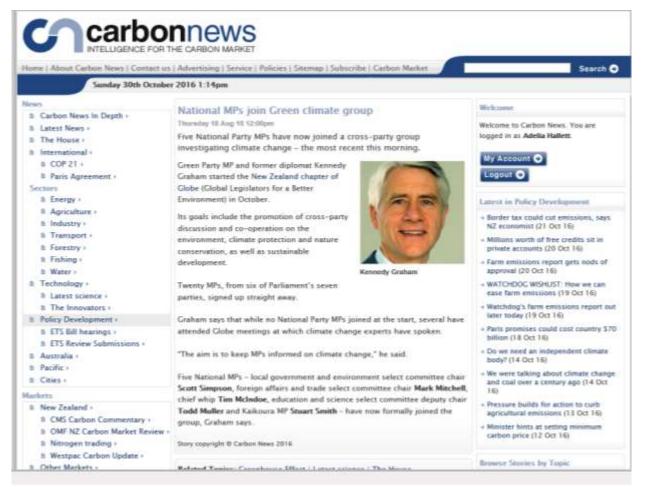






And some are even coming together in a cross-party organisation on climate change...







"We're having a discussion at the moment that there are some areas Parliament could come to some consensus on in upcoming months."

- Climate minister Paula Bennett, Climate Change and Business

Conference, October 2016.

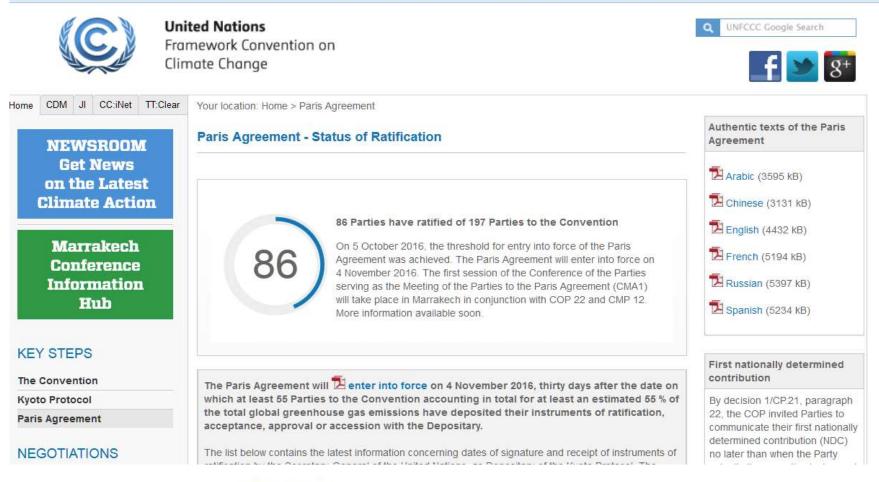






The Paris Agreement on climate change comes into force on Thursday – the first global treaty on climate change to include developed and developing nations.







The world is also taking action on greenhouse gas emissions not covered by the Kyoto Protocol or the Paris Agreement.

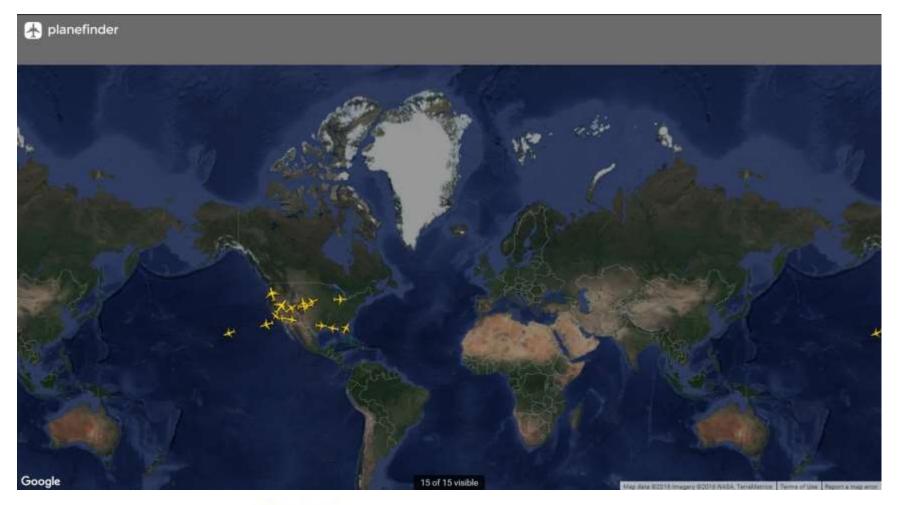




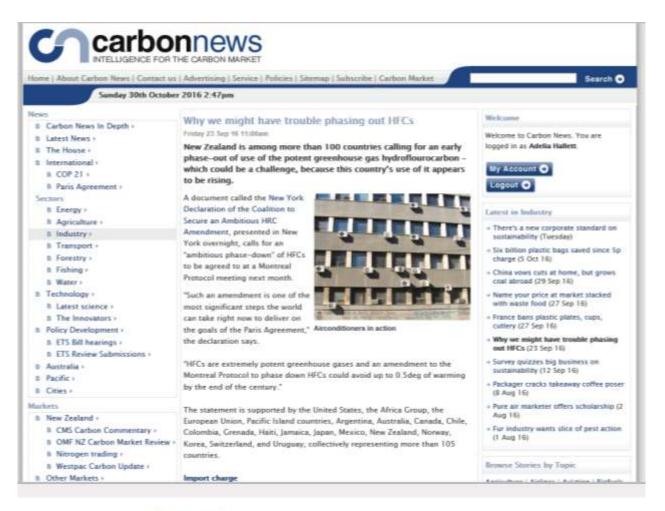


The aviation sector is also looking at the use of biofuels to reduce emissions.











UN faces deadlock over shipping climate deal plans



Published on 25/10/2016, 6:09pm

Emerging economies face off coalition of EU, African and small island states over plans to ratchet up reductions to industry's CO2 pollution



As ice thins, more ships will take the northern route [Mads Pihi/Greenland Travel/Pickt]

By Ed King

Countries remain split on a framework for tackling the climate impact from shipping after two days of UN-backed talks in London.

Officials from nearly 40 governments made statements through Tuesday afternoon calling for the International Maritime Organisation (IMO) to take a







Attracting investment has long been a challenge for New Zealand's low-carbon pioneers.



But now the international investment community is becoming aware of the risks of investing in fossil-fuel exposed companies.







Bank of England regulator warns of growing climate risks



Published on 21/03/2016, 1:00pm

Risk to financial system lessened by companies' disclosure of their exposure to fossil fuel assets, says Paul Fisher



(Pic: Bank of England/Flickr)

By Ed King

The financial impacts of climate change could hit global markets hard and at any time, a senior Bank of England official has warned.

Vulnerable companies include those holding long term high-carbon assets and businesses who could face legal action for their contribution to global greenhouse gas emissions



"As climate change evolves, those responsible for causing it, or not mitigating it, are likely to get sued."

- Paul Fisher, deputy head of the Bank of England's regulatory body, March 2016.



Similar warnings have been sounded at home.









Concarbonnews





"2016 is the year of transparency. We're moving from a qualitative to a quantitative environment. It's not enough to say that we accept the science; investors want to see how much of a risk it is to your business, and how you are going to capitalise on the opportunities."

- Emma Herd, chief executive, Investor Group on Climate Change.









Crowdfunding plan for green coke scheme

Last updated 10:36 24/10/2014



CarbonScape executive director Tim Langley, left, with microwave engineer Greg Consor at their Riverlands laboratory, near Bienheim.

Better Business

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Prospects of success look good as Marlborough's CarbonScape is the third Kiwi company to list on Snowball Effect, hoping to raise money to supply clean coking coal to New Zealand Steel. Cathie Bell reports.

Marborough clean-tech company CarbonScape has listed on crowd-funding website Snowball Effect to raise \$400,000 to start the supply of "green coke" to New Zealand Steel

CasbonScape is the third company in New Zealand to list on Snowball Effect, after Marborough brewer Renaissance and Kwi filmmalier Lee Tamihori.

CarbonScape is seeking a target of \$400,000, and has a cap of \$1.5 million.

The listing will run for 45 days from yesterday or until it reaches its cap.

CarbonScape executive director Tim Langley said yesterday CarbonScape wanted to build a pilot plant and start the supply of Smean critical in New Zestand Steel



Could climate change even help break the stranglehold residential property has on New Zealand's investments?



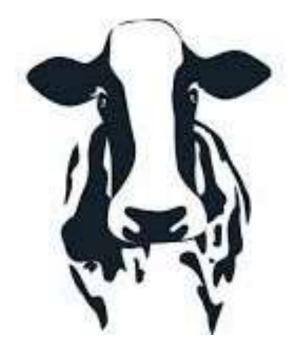




"Two hundred billion dollars of home loans are securitised by insurance. If insurance is more limited, banks will respond by shortening mortgage terms. Properties subject to sea-level rise or cliff collapse will not get 30-year mortgages."

- Insurance Council chief executive Tim Grafton, October 2016.

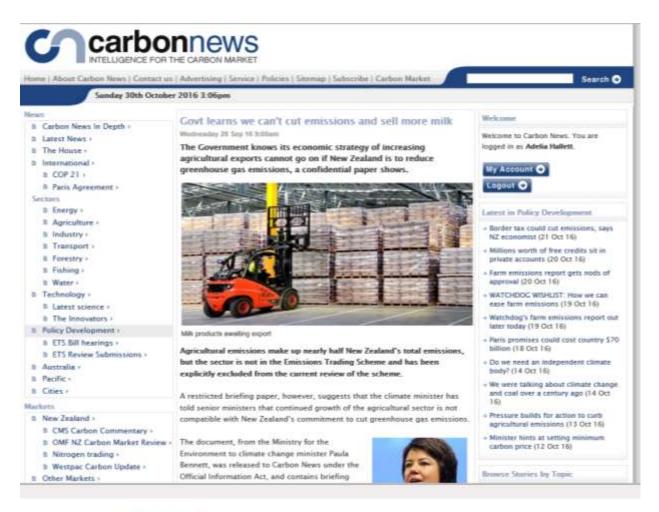






Briefing papers obtained by Carbon News under the Official Information Act show that the climate minister, Paula Bennett, has told her senior Cabinet colleagues that continued expansion of the diary sector is incompatible with cutting emissions.







The minister has also convened a working party to look at agricultural emissions, and her reaction to last week's report on agricultural emissions by the Parliamentary Commissioner for the Environment, while not exactly positive, wasn't negative either.







"Continuing delay is not our friend. Neither are abrupt transitions. Yet prolonged delay will make an abrupt transition inevitable."

 Parliamentary Commissioner for the Environment Dr Jan Wright, on the need to take action on biological greenhouse gas emissions, October 2016.

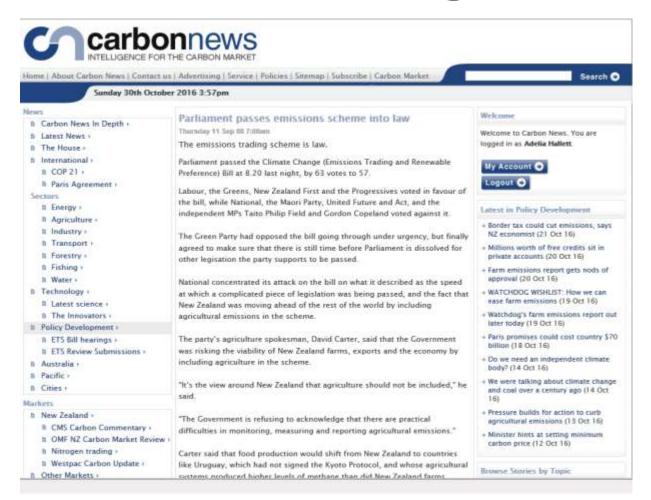






The ETS was passed by Parliament in 2008 as the world's first all-sectors, all-gases cap-and-trade scheme.







The ETS is New Zealand's main tool for reducing domestic emissions. But so far it hasn't worked....







"Currently, it is predicted that New Zealand's emissions will rise to 74,594 kilotonnes of carbon-dioxide equivalent in 2030, which is equivalent to 96 per cent above 1990 levels, or 38 per cent above 2013 levels."

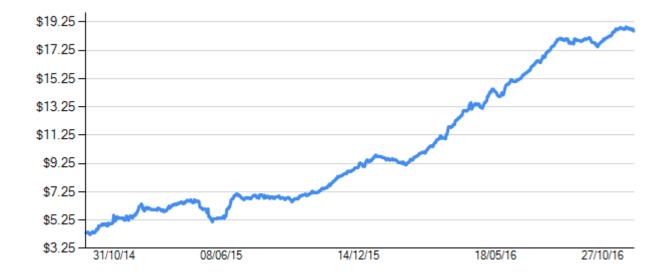
- Government briefing paper, April 2016



It's been amended twice, and is now under review again.

In the first stage of the current review, the Government removed the one-for-two subsidy, causing carbon prices to rise, from \$14.10 to about \$18.80.







The rise is carbon prices hasn't yet been enough to get foresters planting again, but it has got banks interested in lending – albeit cautiously – against carbon.



Other aspects of the ETS under review include the possibility of recognising carbon stored in wood products.

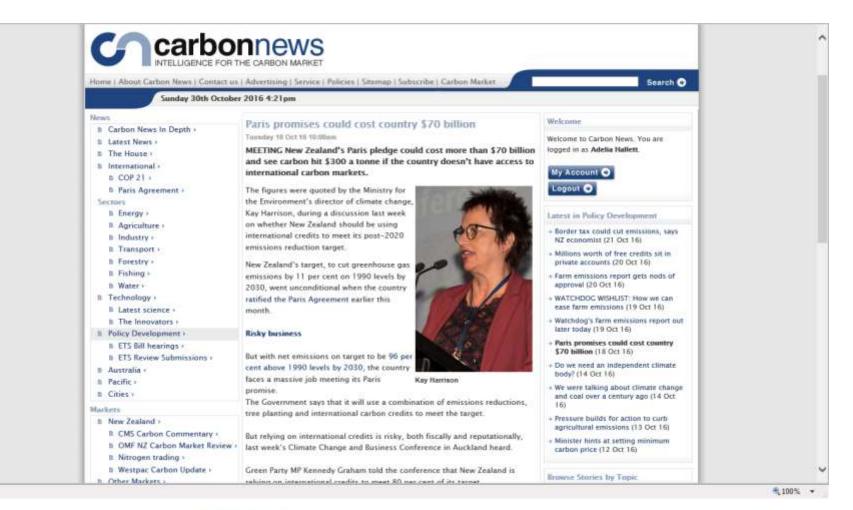


The ETS is currently a domestic-only scheme, but the Government intends to open to international markets again.

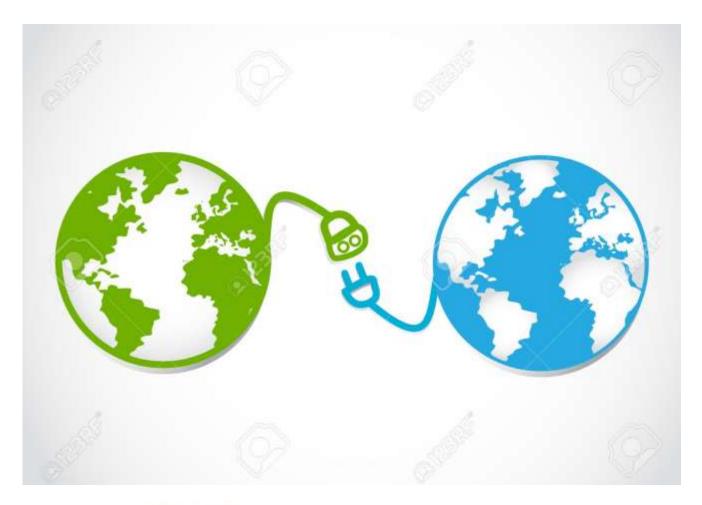


In fact, it's relying on international markets to meet our post-2020 emissions reduction target – to cut greenhouse gas emissions by 11 per cent below 1990 levels by 2030 (or 30 per cent below 2005 levels in the Government's preferred language).











But you say it's possible to meet our Paris promise without buying credits from other countries.







The sector says it can produce emissions reductions of:

- 3.8 million tonnes a year by 2030
- 7.7 million tonnes a year by 2050



Scion is also enthusiastic about the potential of wood-based products to cut our emissions and develop export markets.





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hers	are being financially recognised.	
New Zealand >	By then, it says, the impact of the Paris Agreement on climate change will have	 Pressure builds for action to curb agricultural emissions (13 Oct 16)
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D OMF NZ Carbon Market Review >	adapt to the new climate reality and to use natural capital sustainably.	carbon price (12 Oct 16)
5 Nitrogen trading >		
Il Westpac Carbon Update +	"Heavy-emitting industries in New Zealand (will be) annually purchasing more	Browse Stories by Topic
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"Increased use of biomaterial and bioenergy products, deriving in part or fully from forest biomass, by advanced manufacturing firms, will directly support the Government's Business Growth Agenda goal of lifting the ratio of exports to gross domestic product by 40 per cent by 2025." – Scion annual report, 2016



Potential by-products from forests:

- wood-based composites
- plastics
- natural preservatives
- packaging that doubles food shelf-life
- green chemicals
- renewable energy products (including a drop-in biodiesel for heavy transport operators and a marine biofuel that lowers the emissions including sulphur of ships).



But what's missing is a plan. The Government has started talking about making one, but in the meantime, civil society is stepping in.







Others are doing it too, including the wood industries (WoodScape report), a consortium of business and NGOs (Climate Forum), the forest sector and NGOs (forest and climate accord), and the Wise Response Group, to name a few.



The opportunities

So what are the opportunities, if any?



The opportunities

- Increased political will to act.
- Paris Agreement driving international action.
- Investors and businesses waking up to carbon liabilities – and to opportunities for low-carbon investments.
- Significant players ready to act.



The challenge

To coalesce in groups that are influential enough to persuade the public - and therefore politicians – that the time to act is now, and that the world we create could be better than the one we've got now.

