Ministry for the Environment
Manatū Mō Te Taiao

New Zealand's second emissions reduction plan

Templated consultation questions

How to use this document

The Ministry for the Environment has developed this template to support individuals and organisations that would like to gather collective input before making a submission on the second emissions reduction plan proposals

This template uses the consultation questions from the online submission portal.

Using the template

- Please follow the structure of the questions.
- There are five required questions in the 'Submitter details' section
- There are four required questions in the 'Privacy statement and consent' section.
- All other questions are optional, and you can answer as many or as few as you would like.

More information about consultation proposals can be found on the MfE website: Help Shape Our Climate Future: Consultation on New Zealand's Second Emissions Reduction Plan now open | Ministry for the Environment

Submitter details

	Question (all required)	Response
1	**Submitter name** *Individual or organisation name*	Kaitlin Dawson
2	**What is your contact email address?** *You will receive an acknowledgement email when you submit your response*	kaitlin@nzchampions123.org
3	**Are you submitting as an individual or on behalf of an organisation?**	• ☐Individual • ☒Organisation: Name: New Zealand Food Waste Champions 12.3
4	**Which region are you in?**	Please choose one: • ☐Outside of New Zealand • ☒Not applicable – national organisation • ☐Northland / Te Tai Tokerau • ☐Auckland / Tāmaki Makaurau • ☐Waikato • ☐Bay of Plenty / Te Moana-a-Toi • ☐Gisborne / Te Tairāwhiti • ☐Hawke's Bay / Te Matau-a-Māui • ☐Taranaki • ☐Manawatū-Whanganui • ☐Wellington / Te Whanganui-a-Tara • ☐Tasman / Te Tai-o-Aorere • ☐Nelson / Whakatū • ☐Marlborough / Te Tauihu-o-te-waka • ☐West Coast / Te Tai Poutini • ☐Canterbury / Waitaha • ☐Otago / Ōtākou • ☐Southland / Murihiku
5	**Please choose any you are associated with**	• ☐Iwi/Hapū • ☐Local/regional government • ☐Energy industry/Sector body/Business • ☐Transport industry/Sector body/Business • ☐Agriculture industry/Sector body/Business • ☐Forestry industry/Sector body/Business • ☐Non-Forestry industry/Sector body/Business • ☒Waste industry/Sector body/Business • ☐Other industry/Sector body/Business • ☐ETS market participant • ☐Environmental NGO • ☐Other kind of NGO or charity • ☐Other: please specify:

General consultation questions

The following consultation questions relate to the Government's general approach to emissions reductions. Some information is provided along with these questions to support you to answer them without extensive reading of the discussion document.

Share your views	
0.1	What do you think is working well in New Zealand to reduce our emissions and achieve the 2050 net zero target?
	NZFWC12.3 submits that FLW related prevention-based policy programmes supported by ERP1 are working well and are contributing to reducing emissions from FLW in Aotearoa New Zealand. The Ministry should continue ERP1's system-based and prevention FLW programmes into ERP2 for optimal emissions reduction. ERP 1 included "key actions to **reduce**, recycle, and recover greater volumes of organic waste", including actions to enable households and businesses to reduce organic waste. ERP1 supported programmes that broadened Aotearoa New Zealand's action on food loss and waste (FLW) by a) focussing on prevention of FLW rather than just recycling and recovery opportunities and b) enabling a systems-based solutions to this complex problem. By contrast, the ERP2 shifts the policy focus back to resource recovery, disposal, and landfill gas capture. International evidence has shown that preventing FLW in the first place offers the most emissions reduction potential. This reversion is out of step with international best practice which takes a system-based and prevention-based approach to reducing FLW and associated emissions from the food system. It also contradicts the recommendations of the former PMCSA, Professor Dame Juliet Gerrard, and their office's series of reports and recommendations for action on FLW. Failing to extend the ERP1 projects for the period of ERP2 would create a policy gap in Aotearoa New Zealand and a significant lost opportunity for emissions reduction potential from FLW reduction. We urge the Government to endorse ongoing investment in prevention-based programmes beyond 2026 to ensure their success and contribution to decarbonising our food system. An accessible way to achieve New Zealand's biogenic methane reduction target of 10% by 2030 is to reduce food waste as 9% of New Zealand's biogenic methane emissions are from organics (predominantly food waste) in landfill. This is already signalled in ERP2, the sector are working on landfill diversion and allows the Agriculture sector time to step through biogenic methane reduction from ruminant animals. We recommend food waste reduction become a key focus for the biogenic methane emissions reduction target to demonstrate impact and achievable success which will access high sector buy-in.
0.2	The Government is taking a 'net-based approach' that uses both emissions reductions and removals to reduce overall emissions in the atmosphere (rather than an approach that focuses only on reducing emissions at the source). A net-based approach is helpful for managing emissions in a cost-effective way that helps grow the economy and increase productivity in New Zealand. a. What do you see as the key advantages of taking a net-based approach? b. What do you see as the key challenges to taking a net-based approach?
	N/A
0.3	The current proposed policies in the ERP2 discussion document cover the following sectors and areas: • strengthening the New Zealand Emissions Trading Scheme • private investment in climate change • energy sector • transport sector

Share your views	
	• agriculture sector • forestry and wood-processing sector • non-forestry removals • waste sector. What, if any, other sectors or areas do you think have significant opportunities for cost-effective emissions reduction?
	The food system as a whole, rather than a singular focus on agriculture or the waste sector.
0.4	What Māori- and iwi-led action to reduce emissions could benefit from government support? There are additional questions about Māori- and iwi-led action to reduce emissions and impacts of proposed ERP2 policies on Māori and iwi in chapters 1 and 12.
	N/A

Chapter 10: Waste | Te para

Chapter 10	
10.1	Do you agree or disagree that the Government should further investigate improvements to organic waste disposal and landfill gas capture?
	• ☐Agree • ☐Disagree • ☒Unsure New Zealand Food Waste Champions is an independent charitable organisation that holds a whole of system lens on food loss and waste (FLW) and its impact on our environment, communities, and industry. We are driving action on FLW by **fostering connection** and collaboration across the food system; **advocating** for policy and industry change; and **activating** best practice solutions. We conditionally (see below) support the Government's plan to investigate improvements to organic waste disposal, if it would result in a better national capability to divert food loss and waste (FLW) away from landfills and support utilisation of FLW in accordance with the Food Recovery Hierarchy. Such improvements have significant potential to reduce emissions from FLW by optimising the rescue and/or upcycling of surplus edible food to feed people, and failing this, animals. They also have potential to capture maximum value from the recovery of material, nutrients, and energy from FLW (collectively referred to as diversion opportunities in this submission). This is especially, and most urgently, the case regarding the 1.8m tonnes of organic waste sent to landfills annually (PMCSA, 2024a, p 55–56). There is no place for organic waste in landfills when the technology exists to use this FLW to regenerate soil and to displace imported animal feed, fertilisers, and fossil fuels. As outlined in the OPMCA's third report *Beyond the bin: Capturing value from food loss and waste,* significant opportunities exist for the Government to support improvements by investment and supporting policies. The potential for scaling up current activities is outlined in detail in this report and significant expertise and innovation exist around the country to support this. Still, the regional and national infrastructure, capital investment, regulatory frameworks, and economic conditions

require urgent attention to bring Aotearoa New Zealand in line with other developed countries (e.g., the UK, Australia, the Netherlands, Canada).

Our primary concern in this submission is that the ERP2, in its current form, ignores the role of Government in prioritising the **prevention of FLW,** which sits at the top of Food Recovery Hierarchy and offers more emissions mitigation potential than all other options. Instead, the ERP2 focuses on improvements to end-of-pipe solutions. This emphasis is not aligned with the weight of international best practice for government approaches to FLW and its associated emissions. It also contradicts the recommendations of the former PMCSA, Professor Dame Juliet Gerrard, and her office's series of reports and recommendations for action on FLW (referred to in our submission as PMCSA 2022a, 2022b, 2024a, 2024b, 2024c) *"Preventing FLW across all parts of the supply chain is a more effective way to save money and mitigate climate change than simply managing wasted food at the end of its life, because this prevents the unnecessary financial and environmental costs that FLW incurs along the food supply chain as well as the financial and environmental costs of its recovery or disposal"* (PMCSA, 2024c *p.54).*

NZFWC12.3 proposes three key adjustments to ERP2:

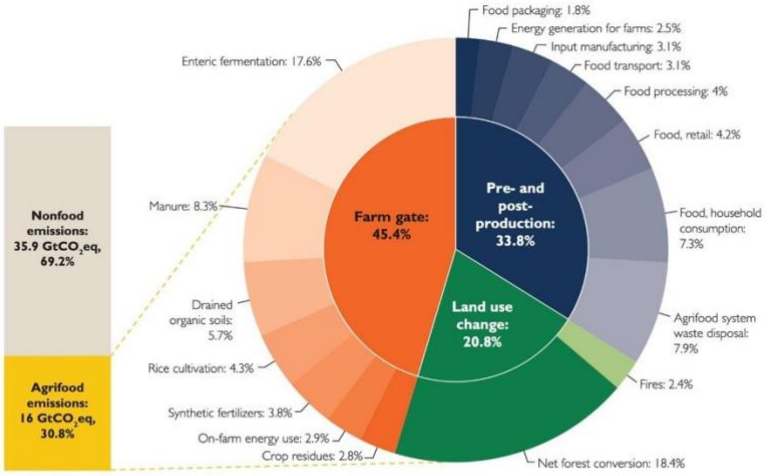
1. Extend system-based and prevention-based actions from ERP1 through ERP2 (2025–2030) to ensure maximisation of emissions reduction opportunities from FLW.
2. Align ERP2 and supporting policies with the Food Recovery Hierarchy, prioritising prevention, rescue, and repurposing of FLW over end-of-pipe solutions, to avoid a policy lock in.
3. Establish a policy pathway to ban landfilling FLW in Aotearoa New Zealand, to align with international best practice and stimulate investment and innovation in the private sector.

Each proposed adjustment is expanded on below:

1. Extend system-based and prevention-based actions from ERP1 through ERP2 (2025–2030) to ensure maximisation of emissions reduction opportunities from FLW.

- NZFWC12.3 supports leveraging climate policy and emissions reduction plans to initiate action to prevent and reduce FLW in Aotearoa New Zealand. Project Drawdown names reducing FLW a top action for mankind to mitigate climate change (Project Drawdown, n.d). Countries leading in FLW reduction, such as the UK, have included FLW reduction within plans to achieve net-zero emissions (WRAP, 2022a), including within Nationally Determined Contributions (WRAP, 2022b). In its report *Recipe for a livable plant: Achieving net-zero emissions in the agri-food system*, the World Bank demonstrates that the emissions associated with waste disposal (landfill and wastewater) amount to 7.9% of global GHG emissions (as shown in Figure 1) (Sutton, 2024). More significant, however, are the emissions that accumulate along the supply chain (embodied emissions) that are wasted if the food is not eaten.

  Figure 1 – Agrifood emissions as a percentage of global emissions



Source: World Bank analysis based on data from FAOSTAT 2023a.
Note: Left: Mean annual global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from the agrifood system as a share of total GHG emissions, 2018–20. Right: Emissions broken down by the three main subcategories and their individual components. $GtCO_2eq$ = gigatons of carbon dioxide equivalent.

- Another global study indicated total emissions associated with FLW in 2017 (including both embodied and disposal emissions), totalled 9.3Gt of CO_2 (Zhu et al. 2023). Around 6Gt of those 9Gt, related to the embodied emissions of FLW, with the remainder relating to disposal (Zhu, 2023). According to the latest global research, halving FLW could reduce 25% of emissions from the global food system (Crippa et al 2021). Further, 23–25% of agricultural water and fertiliser and 30% of agricultural land are used to produce food that is ultimately lost or wasted (Flanagan et al., 2019).

- Although these studies are international and figures may differ for Aotearoa New Zealand, it is clear from this research that preventing FLW from occurring across the supply chain should be prioritised along with diversion and disposal efforts. Preventing meat and dairy waste is especially important as these are the most emissions-intensive foods, particularly as they are mostly wasted at the consumer stage (Sutton, 2024) . Given the size of our meat and dairy industries (MPI, 2023), preventing meat and dairy waste should be a priority for Aotearoa New Zealand.

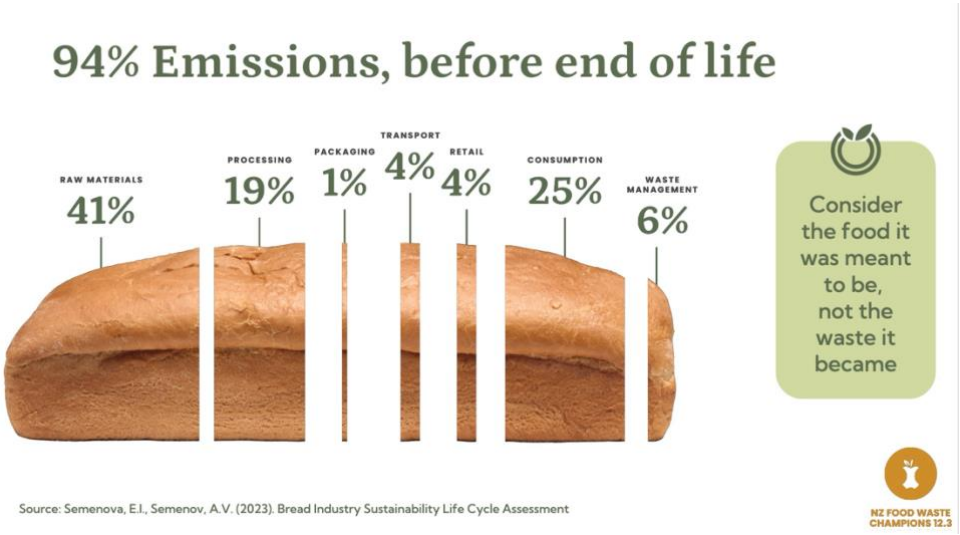
- ERP1 represented a significant acknowledgement of the previously untapped opportunity for FLW reduction to contribute to climate change mitigation. ERP1 enabled several FLW reduction programmes, each of which has been operationalised and is contributing to FLW (and associated emissions) reduction: a) a national FLW baseline measurement; b) establishment of the Kai Commitment, a voluntary agreement for the food sector to measure and reduce FLW; c) consumer-facing food waste reduction campaigns through Love Food Hate Waste NZ; d) Māori-led waste reduction programmes to better empower cultural perspectives and practices on FLW and; e) primary research into FLW in the retirement sector. Each of these programmes heralded a renewed focus on FLW prevention and reduction within the political and public agenda and filled important gaps in Aotearoa New Zealand's FLW/emissions policy when compared to other food-producing nations such as Australia, the US, the UK, Canada, the Netherlands, and Norway. In particular, voluntary agreements were endorsed by the recent *Food Waste Index Report 2024* as an effective mechanism to achieve large-scale FLW reduction, and therefore emissions reduction (UNEP, 2024). Voluntary agreements are in place in six continents (see Figure 2) (UNEP, 2024).

Figure 2 – UNEP's global map of active food sector voluntary agreements on FLW

- Prevention-based programmes are critical to Aotearoa New Zealand's emissions policy environment because, as explained above, FLW emissions are not limited to end-of-life emissions. The recent PMCSA reports highlight the importance of considering emissions throughout the food lifecycle, as most food system emissions occur at the production stage – "*to fully account for the emissions contribution of wasted food, emissions throughout the food's lifecycle from production through to disposal, need to be considered. Given that food systems emissions are concentrated at the production end of the food supply chain, with the end-of-life emissions representing a tiny fraction of food systems emissions, taking a whole-of-life approach more fully reveals the climate change mitigation potential of combating food waste*" (PMCSA, 2022a p. 2). Only five of the 27 recommendations in the PMCSA report series relate to better 'disposal' of organic waste after it leaves the food supply chain – the remainder take a systems view of how food waste can be better measured, prevented, and reduced (PMCSA, 2024c).

- Specifically, the Kai Commitment voluntary agreement programme supports businesses to prevent FLW and follow the Food Recovery Hierarchy using the internationally recognised 'Target, Measure, Act, Collaborate' framework. Kai Commitment aims to increase stakeholder understanding of embodied emissions from FLW, so that they can take a prevention-based approach to FLW reduction, rather than just focussing on keeping FLW out of landfill. Figure 3 is an example developed for our working group on bread waste, which shows 94% of emissions generated by producing a loaf of bread occur before the disposal stage – showing the emissions mitigation opportunity of preventing the waste of the loaf in the first place is much greater, compared to the relatively small opportunity of avoiding disposal emissions through mechanisms such as landfill gas capture.

Figure 3 – Embodied emissions across the life of a loaf of bread



- The success of the Kai Commitment programme has attracted international attention, as evidenced by invitations to showcase the Kai Commitment at three international food waste summits in 2024 (i.e., the United States, Australia, and The Netherlands). Our impact report 2023/2024 demonstrates how we have already impacted businesses' attention to preventing and reducing FLW and diverting FLW from landfills (New Zealand Food Waste Champions 12.3, 2024)

- Accordingly, we submit that failing to extend the ERP1 projects for the period of ERP2 would create a policy gap and a significant lost opportunity for emissions reduction potential from FLW reduction. We urge the Government to endorse ongoing investment in prevention-based programmes beyond 2026 to ensure their ongoing success.

- It is well established that policy programmes to reduce FLW have significant co-benefits for reducing food insecurity and economic losses. For example, food rescue and redistribution are key avenues for diverting FLW and simultaneously address food insecurity. FLW reduction mitigates economic losses for farmers and small businesses by increasing efficiency, as well as creating value from otherwise wasted food. This can also contribute to reducing biodiversity loss, water loss, and other environmental impacts of food production (OPMCSA 2022a). Accordingly, expanding ERP2's scope to include a focus on FLW prevention and reduction as well as disposal will help the Government not only to reduce embodied emissions of FLW, but also to facilitate other social, environmental, and economic outcomes that are generated by preventing and reducing FLW.

2. Align ERP2 and supporting policies with the Food Recovery Hierarchy, incentivising prevention, rescue, and repurposing of FLW over end-of-pipe solutions, to avoid a policy-lock in.

- As outlined in the PMCSA report *Beyond the bin: Capturing value from food loss and waste* there is a significant opportunity for the Government to support improvements by investing in infrastructure to operationalise the Food Recovery Hierarchy in Aotearoa New Zealand. Previous reviews of Aotearoa New Zealand's general waste and FLW ecosystem have concluded chronic under investment in FLW infrastructure leading to an overreliance of landfilling (Blumhardt, 2018; Mirosa et al., 2020).

- While increased investment from the Waste Minimisation Fund is vital to move Aotearoa New Zealand away from reliance on landfills for organic waste, international best practice shows that any investment should be coupled with policies to incentivise private sector prevention use of alternative infrastructure and discourage disposal of FLW into landfills. The PMCSA reports recommend a systems approach to designing infrastructure and interventions that address the root cause of why food is being sent to landfills to enable market change (PMCSA 2024a-c). Attention should also be given to international experiences of policy lock-in, where imbalanced investment in diversion infrastructure has led to suboptimal pathways for food waste diversion. Optimal policy and market conditions should prioritise prevention and support secondary markets, upcycling, composting, and anaerobic digestion. Internationally, poorly planned national responses have favoured the most lucrative options, detracting from more environmentally beneficial strategies (Busch, 2023). A systems approach to FLW prevention and reduction seeks to strategically prioritise policy interventions, minimising policy lock-ins and accounting for potential trade-offs. Without this, overproduction and embodied emissions are locked in place. Global evidence shows that prevention is the best emissions abatement opportunity (IPCC 2022). Prevention also provides the best opportunity to improve economic, social and environmental outcomes within Aotearoa's New Zealand's food system.

3. Establish a clear policy pathway to ban landfilling food waste, aligning New Zealand with international best practices in climate and FLW policy.

- In the ERP waste webinar, MFE staff indicated work relating to a landfill ban required ongoing assessment due to the need to understand what types of waste were being received by which landfills in Aotearoa New Zealand. NZFWC12.3 took this as a signal that any action relating to a landfill ban is unlikely in the short or medium term. While we understand the need to assess national and regional readiness for this bold regulatory action, we urge the Government to continue to signal to the market that a landfill ban is necessary and aligns with international best practice. As set out in the PMCSA summary report *Food loss and waste in Aotearoa New Zealand: Towards a 50% reduction*, such bans can be introduced in various ways, including using a gradual target approach and implemented region by region and be simultaneously supported by mechanisms to influence market behaviour (e.g. taxes, pay-as-you-throw schemes, source separation and collection infrastructure) (PMCSA, 2024c p.140 - 148).

- We call attention to the Queensland Organics Strategy and Organics Action Plan case study referred to in the third PMCSA report *Beyond the bin: Capturing value from food loss and waste*. This plan consists of carefully planned infrastructure and government support for a transition away from disposing of organics to landfills while at the same time consulting with the organics-processing industry on the introduction of a ban on organics to landfill within the decade – thereby providing a strong and consistent signal to the industry that investment in the area was underpinned by forecasted increasing food waste feedstock over time (PMCSA, 2024a p.113).

Chapter 10	
	As mentioned, an accessible way to achieve New Zealand's biogenic methane reduction target of 10% by 2030 is to reduce food waste as 9% of New Zealand's biogenic methane emissions are from organics (predominantly food waste) in landfill. This is already signalled in ERP2, the sector are working on landfill diversion and allows the Agriculture sector time to step through biogenic methane reduction from ruminant animals. We recommend food waste reduction become a key focus for the biogenic methane emissions reduction target to demonstrate impact and achievable success which will access high sector buy-in.
10.2	What is the main barrier to reducing emissions from waste (in households and businesses or across the waste sector)?
	Aotearoa New Zealand lacks a coordinated systems-based approach to preventing and reducing FLW, missing opportunities to maximise the emissions reduction potential of FLW reduction beyond end-of-pipe disposal reductions. While Aotearoa New Zealand has a thriving ecosystem of organisations working to reduce FLW and associated emissions, this mahi is often siloed – leading to inefficiencies, duplication, and missed opportunities to scale up and collaborate. There is no clear oversight or strategy for FLW prevention and reduction or a coordinated approach between Ministries or the sector. Without oversight from the central Government, market-based solutions become the default. Such solutions are profit-based and often do not account the true costs of waste – pushing these costs out of view and onto other stakeholders, consumers, or the environment (Kennedy et al., 2023). Without strategic policy settings (such as taxes, levies, and bans), innovation and investment in reducing food waste-related emissions more systemically may be inhibited and undermined (Herzberg et al., 2022; Mourad, 2016; PMCSA, 2022a). Previously, in Aotearoa New Zealand and globally, reactive and disconnected action on FLW – with an overemphasis on consumer behaviour change and end-of-life solutions – has been the dominant approach. However, a more strategic approach to FLW that focuses on systemic issues within the food system, such as overproduction, demand forecasting, product specifications, and data labelling, is now recognised as best practice internationally. Mechanisms that address FLW systemically, such as sector action plans and voluntary agreements, as well as policy and investment in infrastructure that prioritises FLW prevention and reduction, will provide the biggest emissions reductions, along with other important social, economic, and environmental outcomes. An effective national response to FLW and its associated emissions requires a coordinated multi-stakeholder approach addressing systemic drivers across the supply chain, including businesses and households. Such a response is complex and requires bold strategic action and commitment of resources from the central Government. This approach is considered global best practice and is exemplified in comparable countries such as Australia (End Food Waste Australia), the UK (WRAP), the Netherlands (Together Against Food Waste), and the US (ReFED). To address the barrier in New Zealand's response to emissions from food waste, NZFWC12.3 proposes that the ERP2 supports systems-based policy programmes and coordinating bodies working to prevent FLW and associated emissions in businesses and households.
10.3	What is the main action the Government could take to support emissions reductions from waste (in households and businesses or across the waste sector)?
	The main action the Government could take to support emissions reductions from waste is to continue to support systems-*based* and prevention-based policy

programmes contained within ERP1 (specifically the support for food waste reduction from households and a voluntary agreement for businesses) beyond the expiry of ERP1 and for the full term of ERP2;

Leading FLW experts such as the World Wildlife Fund, ReFED, WRAP, the World Bank, and the World Resources Institute have broadened their focus from end-of-pipe emissions from FLW to include 'supply-side' interventions to reduce embodied and disposal emissions generated by FLW (Lipinski, 2023; Mourad, 2016). This approach is also recommended for Aotearoa New Zealand in the PMCSA report series. Reducing emissions from the food supply chain is complex, however, and requires a systems approach and a broad range of actions. As per the PMCSA's advice, there is not one *"'silver bullet' solution to food loss and waste reduction. Meaningful change will require rethinking and innovating in many ways and many different settings, ranging from grassroots to big system solutions"* (PMCSA, 2024c p.ii). The fundamental basis for the need for a systems view is summarised:

> *"The food supply chain is a complex system, and efforts to influence that system – like preventing FLW – need to take a systems view. The relationships between stakeholders across the chain, their relative power, and the different economic incentives they face all contribute to FLW. We can't understand why we have FLW, much less design and implement ways to prevent it, without understanding these factors. Our context in Aotearoa, where food export makes a large contribution to the economy, is an important consideration in our efforts to prevent FLW"* (PMCSA, 2024c p.1-2).

The PMCSA reports observe that in Aotearoa New Zealand, economic incentives and supply chain power dynamics drive much of FLW and that costs of FLW are accrued where the FLW is realised, and not necessarily where it is caused. (PMCSA, 2024c, p3). Addressing FLW drivers, therefore, requires a combination of: technical solutions; interventions in power dynamics and market arrangements; and collaborative action across the food value chain. Voluntary agreements and coordinating bodies have been identified by the UN Environment Program as a priority mechanism for national governments to effectively address this problem (UNEP, 2024). This approach is supported by both ERP1 and MfE's *Te Rautaki Para Waste Strategy* but is missing from ERP2.

NZFLW12.3 supports ERP2's intention to achieve adequate infrastructure across Aotearoa New Zealand to stop FLW from ending up in landfills. However, we highlight that if the ERP2 is not amended to include the continuation of FLW reduction programmes to deliver system-based action in households and businesses, it would represent a significant step backward in FLW policy, limit the emissions reduction potential from FLW policy and diminish Aotearoa New Zealand's standing in the international community.

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10.4	Please provide any additional feedback on the Government's thinking about how to reduce emissions in the waste sector.
	Click or tap here to enter text.

Privacy statement and consent to release submissions

Who will see your submission

The Privacy Act 2020 applies certain principles about the collection, use and disclosure of information about individuals by various agencies, including the Ministry for the Environment. It governs access by individuals to information about themselves held by agencies. Any personal information you provide as part of a submission will be managed in accordance with the Privacy Act.

All submissions will be accessible to Government agencies and Crown Entities that are responsible for developing or implementing parts of the second emission reduction plan. This includes, but is not limited to, the following:

- Ministry of Transport
- Ministry for Primary Industries
- Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment
- Ministry for the Environment
- Waka Kotahi / New Zealand Transport Agency
- Energy Efficiency and Conservation Authority
- Civil Aviation Authority
- Maritime New Zealand
- KiwiRail
- The Treasury
- Land Information New Zealand.

How submissions will be used

The Ministry for the Environment will publish a summary of submissions which will not identify any individual submitters.

After receiving submissions, we will analyse them to help inform final decisions on the second emissions reduction plan which will be published by the end of 2024.

Publishing of your submission

The Ministry for the Environment may publish on its website the content of submissions (including names of submitters) as they are often of high interest to the public or share them in response to an Official Information Request (under the Official Information Act 1982).

The Ministry for the Environment will also retain your/your organisation's name and email address as part of a stakeholder list for future communication about ERP2 or related climate issues.

By providing a submission, the Ministry for the Environment will consider that you consent to the release and retention of your details.

If you do NOT wish your personal details to be released or retained please indicate that below.

If you think any part of your submissions should be withheld for publication or release under the Official Information Act please indicate what and why below.

We will consider your preference when responding to any requests for information. You have the right to request access to or to correct any personal information you supply to the Ministry.

Privacy statement and consent to release submissions	
A.	Have you read and understood our privacy statement on who will see your information and how it will be used?
	☒Yes, I have understood the statement (required)
B	Do you consent to your submission being published on the Ministry for the Environment's website?
	Please choose one of the following answers: • ☒Yes • ☐ Yes, but without publication of Submitter name • ☐No
C	If yes to the above, clearly state if there are parts of your submission that you do not want published.
	Click or tap here to enter text.
D	Do you consent to your details being kept as part of a stakeholder list for future communication about ERP2 or related climate issues?
	Please choose one of the following options: • ☒Yes • ☐No

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