

Sensitive – Budget

Office of the Minister for Climate Change Issues

Chair

Cabinet Economic Growth and Infrastructure Committee

McGuinness Institute title:
[CBC-16-SUB-0004] Paris
Agreement on climate change –
ratification and domestic action

Paris Agreement on climate change – ratification and domestic action

Proposal

1. I propose that New Zealand ratify the Paris Agreement on climate change (the Paris Agreement) by the end of the year. This needs to be underpinned by a plan of domestic action, including by:
 - i. publishing a blueprint of existing climate change work across government
 - ii. [REDACTED]
 - iii. establishing a small technical climate change group on adapting to the effects of climate change, to complement existing groups.

Withheld
consistent with
s 9(2)(f)(iv) of
the OIA as final
decisions have
not been
reached in
regard to the
work areas that
the information
refers to.
Release is likely
to affect the
ability of
Ministers to
reach final
decisions
effectively.

Executive summary

2. I propose that New Zealand ratify the Paris Agreement this year. This will help bring the Paris Agreement into force and consolidate New Zealand's international reputation as committed to action on climate change. As part of ratifying the Paris Agreement, New Zealand will need to fully commit to its target to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 30 per cent from 2005 levels by 2030 (the 2030 target).
3. There are three ways New Zealand will be able to meet this 2030 target:
 - i. reducing greenhouse gas emissions in New Zealand
 - ii. growing more trees to absorb emissions
 - iii. buying emissions reductions from overseas carbon markets
4. Ratification of the Paris Agreement needs to be underpinned by a government plan of domestic action on climate change. To help me formulate this, I propose to:
 - i. publish a blueprint of existing climate change work across government
 - ii. [REDACTED]
 - iii. establish a small technical advisory group that will work closely with officials. This group will be an advisory group to consider adapting to the effects of climate change (Climate Change Adaptation Technical Advisory Group). There is already an Agriculture Working Group. A Forestry Reference Group is also planned to be established soon by the Ministry for Primary Industries.

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consistent
with s 9(2)(f)
(iv) of the OIA

5. I intend to bring a further paper to this committee in August 2016 to start the process to ratify the Paris Agreement.

Background

6. The Paris Agreement is the world's response to addressing climate change beyond 2020. The Paris Agreement's defined purpose includes keeping global average temperatures well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels, and pursuing efforts to limit temperature rise to below 1.5°C. In 2015 (the hottest year on record), global average temperatures had warmed 1°C since the late 19th century. Global average temperatures are projected to increase by about 3 to 5°C above pre-industrial levels by 2100 without additional action to reduce emissions. The Paris Agreement is designed to get all countries, no matter how big or small, to contribute towards keeping temperatures below the agreed threshold. This includes commitments for developed countries to provide climate finance to developing countries.
7. New Zealand makes up only 0.16 per cent of global emissions. New Zealand's greenhouse gas emissions have grown 23 per cent since 1990. Compared to other countries we have fewer opportunities for 'easy wins' in reducing emissions. This is because our population is growing, 49 per cent of New Zealand's emissions come from agriculture where there are currently few commercially viable options to reduce emissions, and our electricity is already more than 80 per cent renewable. At the same time, the New Zealand economy is growing, and is projected to continue to grow in the future. We have a number of short and long-term objectives to support this growth. The challenge is to consider now the best mix of long-term climate change policy settings that will encourage economic growth while also reduce emissions.

International calls for action

8. Cabinet agreed to a provisional target to reduce New Zealand's emissions by 30 per cent from 2005 levels by 2030 [CAB min (15) 23/10 refers] (the 2030 target). This was communicated internationally as part of an intended nationally determined contribution in the lead-up to international adoption of the Paris Agreement. The target assumed that New Zealand would have access to international carbon markets, and could use a particular approach to forestry.
9. The Paris Agreement was adopted by consensus on 12 December 2015 at the United Nations (UN) Paris climate change conference. Following Cabinet approval, I signed the Paris Agreement in New York on 22 April 2016 [CAB-16-MIN-0145 and EGI-16-MIN-0053 refers].
10. The Paris Agreement will enter into force 30 days after a minimum of 55 Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change accounting for at least 55 per cent of total greenhouse gas emissions ratify, accept, approve or accede to the Agreement (ie, join). I am advised there are different ways for countries to express consent to be bound by an international agreement, and ratification is the method relevant to New Zealand in this case. Once the Paris Agreement enters into force, it will be legally binding for New Zealand in international law if New Zealand has ratified it. However, substantive obligations in the Paris Agreement only apply from 2020.

11. In New York, I experienced strong international support for countries to take the action needed to bring the Paris Agreement into force by the end of 2016. Once the Paris Agreement enters into force it takes around four years for any Party to effectively withdraw. An effective Paris Agreement requires participation by the world's biggest greenhouse gas emitters (including China and the United States of America (US)). On 31 March 2016 China and the US issued a 'Joint Presidential Statement on Climate Change' which signalled their intention to join the Paris Agreement as early as possible this year. We will only know for sure if China and the US are going to join this year once they have officially submitted their legal instruments to the UN. Australia and over 20 other Parties have also stated intention to ratify this year. Many other countries are also motivated to try to bring the Paris Agreement into force by the end of 2016, and continue international momentum.
12. On 22 April 2016, New Zealand signed a declaration pledging best endeavours to ratify the Paris Agreement in 2016 (the 'High-level statement on promoting the early entry into force of the Paris Agreement').
13. The Paris Agreement, among other things, invites Parties to 'formulate and communicate long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies' (Article 4(19)). The Paris Agreement also requires Parties to plan how to adapt to climate change effects (Article 7(9)). However, how each country reaches its target, and the form and content of its plans, is entirely up to it.

Domestic calls for action

14. I am advised that some of the main themes from public consultation in 2015 on New Zealand's intended 2030 target were:

- i. a large number of stakeholders, including from businesses and the primary sector, highlighted that a target needs to be underpinned by a long-term domestic plan
- ii. businesses and other stakeholders want greater involvement and engagement on climate change
- iii. climate change is seen as an important issue which the Government should address urgently to protect New Zealanders, future generations, and our Pacific neighbours.

15. I am also advised that consultation on the New Zealand Emissions Trading Scheme (NZ ETS) Review has highlighted the following two themes:

- i. there should be a long-term plan for climate change
- ii. there is a strong call for long-term policy stability.

I understand that consultation on the Review has also raised questions about whether to bring biological emissions from agriculture into the NZ ETS (although this is outside scope of the Review). Also, submitters note that previous low carbon prices in New Zealand have been inadequate in reducing emissions. There have also been calls for ongoing and planned engagement from the government on climate change issues.

16. Some businesses and academics are considering establishing a climate forum. Officials continue to engage with these groups. Business groups are taking

action in various ways, for example, a 2015 BusinessNZ survey showed that two thirds of surveyed businesses have emission reduction targets in place and 52 per cent consider climate change issues material.

Comment

17. Responding to these calls for action is in the Government's interests. In my view, we need a government plan of domestic action on climate change. We need a plan that helps us meet our 2030 target as well as building a more productive, competitive economy. We have choices. There is a range of ways that we can reach our target and it is important we get advice on which courses of action are the most economically advantageous. Some responses to climate change could also create jobs, inspire innovation, create new and niche markets, attract tourists, minimise impacts on the insurance industry, improve trade, and have other benefits.
18. Therefore, I propose a package of work to underpin ratification of the Paris Agreement by the end of the year:
 - i. publication of a blueprint of existing government work on climate change so people can see all the work that already exists
 - ii. [REDACTED] Withheld consistent with s 9(2)(f)(iv) of the OIA
 - iii. establishment of a small climate change technical advisory group on adapting to the effects of climate change.
19. This work will collectively help determine how to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in New Zealand ("bend the curve") and be resilient to the effects of climate change while growing our economy. The work will highlight the choices and trade-offs needed to be made by New Zealanders, and will feed into the development of a government climate change plan.

Ratify Paris Agreement by the end of 2016

20. Cabinet invited me to determine the appropriate time to initiate ratification of the Paris Agreement including the Parliamentary treaty examination process [CAB-16-MIN-0145 and EGI-MIN-0063 refers]. I propose that New Zealand ratify the Paris Agreement by the end of 2016, because:
 - i. ratifying before the Paris Agreement enters into force provides greater certainty that we can protect New Zealand's interests in negotiations on important Paris Agreement matters (eg, forestry accounting rules after 2030)
 - ii. doing so will show New Zealand shares the commitment to act on climate change issues held by other countries joining the Paris Agreement by the end of 2016 (for example, the US, Canada, Australia, Norway and Pacific Island countries)
 - iii. it will further our internationally communicated intentions to make best endeavours to promote the early entry into force of the Paris Agreement
21. Therefore, I propose to direct officials to immediately start processes needed to ratify the Paris Agreement by the end of 2016. This will allow New Zealand to indicate that it is in the process of doing so at or before the UN climate change

conference which will take place between 7 and 18 November 2016 in Marrakesh, Morocco (the 22nd Conference of the Parties).

22. I intend to bring a paper to this committee in August 2016. This paper will seek approval of:

- i. a national interest analysis for the Paris Agreement (containing analysis of costs and benefits)
- ii. to present these to the House of Representatives for Parliamentary treaty examination
- iii. to ratify the Paris Agreement subject to satisfactory completion of this process
- iv. New Zealand's first nationally determined contribution.

Following presentation of the Paris Agreement and its national interest analysis to the House, a select committee will consider the documents (expected to take 15 sitting days), then report back to the House. After this, the ratification instrument can be signed and deposited with the UN. Cabinet agreement in August should therefore provide enough time to enable New Zealand to ratify the Paris Agreement by the end of the year.

23. The Cabinet Economic Growth and Infrastructure Committee has already considered a draft national interest analysis setting out the rationale for ratification of the Paris Agreement [EGI-16-SUB-0053 refers].

24. I am advised that to ratify the Paris Agreement, New Zealand has to finalise our first nationally determined contribution which communicates our 2030 target. We also have to publish a national interest analysis.

25. New Zealand's intended nationally determined contribution was developed on the basis that New Zealand will achieve its target through domestic emission reductions, forestry growth and purchasing emissions reductions from overseas in the 2021-2030 period. The economic costs of meeting the target in this way were modelled and presented to Cabinet [CAB min (15) 23/10 refers] when the intended nationally determined contribution was approved and when Cabinet authorised me to sign the Paris Agreement on New Zealand's behalf [CAB-16-MIN-0145 refers]. The national interest analysis considered by Parliament will be based on the same assumptions. Future governments may take additional decisions about how we achieve our 2030 target.

International carbon markets

26. The Paris Agreement recognises the use of international carbon markets. We now need to work on the practical arrangements. I seek additional funding for more work to develop links to future international carbon markets and to help build these markets. This will ensure we have access to emissions reductions overseas ahead of when the Paris Agreement's substantive provisions become operational in 2020.

27. Purchasing emissions reductions from overseas will be needed to ensure that New Zealand meets its 2030 target cost effectively. I expect that potentially as much as 80 per cent of New Zealand's 2030 target will be met through buying emissions reductions overseas.

28. Starting this work now is important as it will take a number of years to negotiate these international linkages.

Forestry

29. The Paris Agreement does not prescribe a particular forestry accounting method. However, New Zealand communicated a preferred approach to forestry accounting in its intended nationally determined contribution.
30. I am advised that due to my intention that New Zealand ratify the Paris Agreement early, officials have not had a chance to confirm how this approach will work with domestic policy and purchasing emissions reductions from overseas. Therefore, in our first nationally determined contribution we can reserve the right to adjust forestry accounting methods if required. Moving away from the preferred approach cannot reduce the ambition of our 2030 target.
31. Officials are considering the relationship between forestry accounting at an international level, NZ ETS design, and international carbon markets. I will provide a further update in August 2016.

Other options for timing of ratification of the Paris Agreement

32. I have considered ratifying later, for example by 2019. This would allow more clarity about guidelines still being developed to operationalise the Paris Agreement. However, doing so is likely to mean New Zealand misses out on some of the benefits of ratification in 2016 outlined in paragraph 20 above.

Risks of ratifying the Paris Agreement in 2016

33. The main risk of New Zealand ratifying the Paris Agreement this year is that ratification by itself (without signalling an accompanying plan of action) may not be regarded as taking concrete action on responding to the effects of climate change. I am advised that the risk of international criticism on this basis is low. Criticism has not been levelled at other countries indicating they will join the Paris Agreement in 2016. Rather, the international momentum is towards ratification this year.
34. I intend to minimise domestic criticism on this basis by underpinning ratification with further action. This will include, in addition to current work underway on climate change issues, the establishment of a climate change technical advisory group.
35. There is a risk that New Zealand could commit to the Paris Agreement while some of the world's major economies may not. I propose final timing of depositing the instrument of ratification be left to discretion of the Minister for Climate Change Issues. This will enable us to ensure New Zealand moves in step with major economies.

Climate change work underway

36. Design and implementation of New Zealand's domestic climate change policy sits across the State Sector. The Ministry for the Environment leads; other agencies design and implement sector-specific policies. A cross-agency

governance structure operates, including through the Natural Resources Sector and the Business Growth Agenda Building Natural Resources Ministers' group. The domestic climate change policy work now underway includes to:

- review the NZ ETS
- encourage uptake of electric vehicles
- research how to reduce biological emissions from agriculture – and an agricultural working group has been established

37. At the November 2015 Paris climate change conference, the Prime Minister announced that New Zealand will provide up to NZ\$200 million for climate-related support over four years. Most of this will benefit the Pacific. This funding is to be provided through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade and delivered as part of the work of the aid programme.

Other government initiatives

38. Other government initiatives underway with emissions-reduction potential includes work to:

- invest in public transport including urban cycleways
- develop new energy targets
- refresh the New Zealand Energy Efficiency and Conservation Strategy
- encourage energy efficiency.

Update on the ETS Review

39. A Review of the NZ ETS (the Review) was announced on 24 November 2015 and separated into two stages: i) priority matters and ii) other issues.

40. Stage one of the Review concluded with announcements about changes to the NZ ETS made as part of Budget 2016. The key change is the phase out of the existing 'one-for-two' provision over three years from 2017, with full obligations coming into effect on 1 January 2019. The one-for-two allows some sectors to currently surrender one New Zealand unit for every two tonnes of emissions, effectively delivering a 50 per cent discount. This was an important change to the NZ ETS, and a key step in bringing the scheme into alignment with New Zealand's 2030 target.

41. On 4 April 2016 I agreed to report back to Cabinet on the second round of consultation for the Review and how stage two matters will be progressed [CAB-16-MIN-0134 refers]. Stage two of the Review is now underway, and is looking at longer term issues where the policy options are less clear-cut. Officials are currently analysing submissions on stage two and are in the process of prioritising key issues for further work.

42. I propose that the Review continues alongside the work of the climate change groups.

Blueprint of existing climate change work

43. I seek your approval to develop and publish a blueprint, alongside other relevant Ministers, showing the wide array of climate change work underway across government. Publication of this document will tell the story of all of the good work happening and demonstrate the real action already underway to respond to climate change and underpin ratification of the Paris Agreement. A draft blueprint is set out in Appendix 1.

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Climate Change Adaptation Technical Advisory Group

47. I also propose to establish a group that is technical in nature and will work closely with officials and report to Ministers. This is a Climate Change Adaptation Technical Advisory Group, the purpose of which will be to consider an economy-wide approach to adapting to the effects of climate change. This would help build on the work the Ministry for the Environment is doing to update guidance to councils on adaptation.
48. I have chosen adaptation to climate change because it is an economy-wide matter that is not necessarily addressed by existing government work. Ministers need technical advice on adapting to the effects of climate change to help formulate the best plan for New Zealand.
49. The group will undertake analysis and address questions from Ministers as needed. The group will be designed to work alongside officials, including on developing the final scope of any reports.
50. The draft terms of reference of the group are set out in Appendix 2.

51. An agricultural working group already exists. The Ministry for Primary Industries plans to establish a forestry reference group soon as part of its work programme. Officials will ensure that analysis of these groups is coordinated and information is shared between them and the new group.

Establishment of Climate Change Adaptation Technical Advisory Group

52. The Climate Change Adaptation Technical Advisory Group is not part of existing work programmes. I also seek approval to delegate authority to the Minister for Climate Change Issues and Associate Minister for Climate Change Issues, in consultation with Business Growth Agenda Natural Resources Ministers, to finalise the Terms of Reference and appoint members of the group.

Climate Change Plan

53. The outcome of work from the existing government climate change work underway, reports from the climate change group, and [REDACTED] [REDACTED] could inform a long-term government plan for climate change.

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Consultation

54. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment, Ministry for Primary Industries and Treasury were consulted and agreed with the contents of this paper. The Ministry of Transport was consulted and made no comments on the contents of this paper. The Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet was informed.
55. Te Puni Kōkiri was consulted on this paper and I am advised that there was concern that ratifying the Paris Agreement in 2016 may have unintended consequences for Māori businesses and Māori low income earners. However, Te Puni Kōkiri considered that this concern was balanced by the reasons to ratify the Paris Agreement by the end of 2016.

Financial implications

56. Ratifying the Paris Agreement by the end of 2016 will not, in itself, have financial implications. However, there are financial implications which have eventuated because of the need to develop a robust plan to underpin ratification by the end of 2016. I consider this work essential if New Zealand is to ratify in this timeframe. The costs are for the climate change adaptation technical advisory group (including fees paid to members, reimbursement for travel, other members' expenses, and secretariat support), and developing and building international carbon markets under the Paris Agreement. The timing of decisions on this matter, and committing to ratifying the Paris Agreement in 2016, means that funding could not be sought during the 2016 Budget process and cannot be deferred until Budget 2017.

Departmental Impact

57. The proposals contained in this paper including establishing a climate change adaptation group and further work to develop and build international carbon

markets are expected to involve additional costs of \$1.67 million operating expenditure over two years (see table below).

	\$m – increase/(decrease)	
	2016/17	2017/18
Ratification of the Paris Agreement	-	-
International Markets	0.400	0.515
Climate Change Adaptation Technical Advisory Group	0.342	0.409
Total	0.742	0.924

58. To cover these costs, an increase to Vote Environment funding is being sought from the between-Budget contingency. The Vote Environment Departmental appropriation for 2016/17 is \$59.116 million, of which \$9.884 is for climate change issues. The additional funding sought cannot come from within existing baselines because the Ministry for the Environment doing so would delay other Ministry for the Environment work on other Cabinet-mandated core government priorities considered critical.
59. I propose to reprioritise any additional funding needed for the other proposals in this paper, including the early ratification of the Paris Agreement and the development of a government climate change plan, from existing baselines.

Crown Impact

60. The \$1.67 million operating expenditure over two years is the minimum required to fund a small technical advisory group on adaptation (including fees paid to members, reimbursement for travel, other members' expenses, and secretariat support), and developing and building international carbon markets.
61. I am advised that the costs of meeting the target to reduce emissions by 30 per cent below 2005 levels by 2030 do not need to be reflected in the Crown accounts at this time. This is because the target itself is not internationally binding so there is no legally enforceable obligation on the Crown to spend resources to meet it. Whether the target will be included in the Crown accounts at a later date depends on the enforceability of the target, including any obligation on the Crown to spend resources to meet it.
62. The Paris Agreement obliges developed countries to continue to provide support to assist developing countries to implement the Paris Agreement. The Paris Agreement also obliges developed countries to increase the provision and mobilisation of climate finance post-2020. In 2015, New Zealand announced climate-related support of up to \$200 million over four years.

Economic Impact

63. Ratifying the Paris Agreement in 2016 and creating technical advisory groups will not by itself create economic costs. Modelling undertaken at the time New Zealand agreed its target to reduce emissions to 30 per cent below 2005 levels by 2030 estimated economic costs from meeting the target of \$14 billion to \$37 billion over 2021-2030 (in 2012 prices). This assumed the availability of international markets and a carbon price starting at \$25 in 2021 and rising to \$50 by 2030.

Human rights implications

64. The proposals contained in this paper do not appear to create any inconsistencies with the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990 or the Human Rights Act 1993.

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Legislative implications

65. I am advised that legislative amendments are not required in order for New Zealand to ratify the Paris Agreement.

[REDACTED]

Therefore, I propose that amendments to the CCRA be made at a later date.

66. I expect that other amendments to the CCRA may also be needed to make changes to the NZ ETS once its review has finished. In my view these changes should be made at the same time changes needed operationalise the Paris Agreement (before 2020). Amending the CCRA once rather than twice will be efficient, and provide better regulatory certainty.

Regulatory impact analysis

67. The regulatory impact analysis (RIA) requirements will apply if legislative amendments are proposed to implement the Paris Agreement. A draft national interest analysis for the Paris Agreement was considered by the Cabinet Economic Growth and Infrastructure Committee on 6 April 2016 [refer EGI-16-SUB-0053]. This draft will be updated and extended to incorporate full regulatory impact analysis and be presented to Cabinet in August 2016. Treasury's Regulatory Impact Assessment Team will provide an opinion on the quality of the impact analysis and this will be included in the next Cabinet paper.
68. The RIA requirements do not apply to the establishment of climate change groups because regulatory changes are not required.

Publicity

69. I plan to announce, within a suitable timeframe, the Government's intention to ratify the Paris Agreement this year.

Recommendations

70. The Minister for Climate Change Issues recommends that the Committee:
1. note that the Minister for Climate Change Issues signed the Paris Agreement on behalf of New Zealand on 22 April 2016
 2. note the existing climate change work underway across government
- Ratification of Paris Agreement*

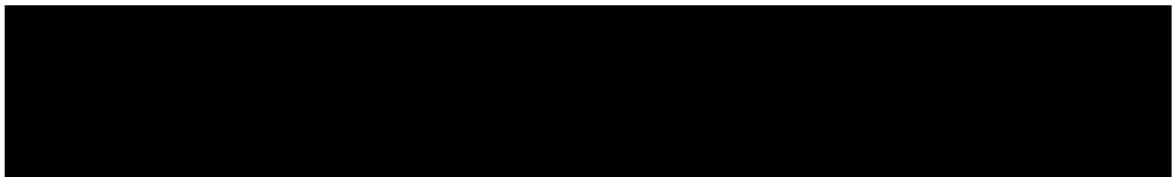
3. direct officials to begin work to enable New Zealand to ratify the Paris Agreement by the end of 2016
4. note that amendments to the Climate Change Response Act 2002 are not legally required in order for New Zealand to ratify the Paris Agreement but will be necessary before 2020
5. note that the Minister for Climate Change Issues intends to submit a paper to the Cabinet Economic Growth and Infrastructure Committee in August 2016 seeking approval:
 - 5.1. of a national interest analysis for the Paris Agreement
 - 5.2. to present the Paris Agreement and its national interest analysis to the House of Representatives for Parliamentary treaty examination
 - 5.3. to ratify the Paris Agreement subject to satisfactory completion of the Parliamentary treaty examination process and New Zealand moving in step with major economies
6. direct officials to do further work to develop and build access to international carbon markets

Climate Change Work Underway

7. authorise the Minister for Climate Change Issues, alongside other relevant Ministers, to develop and publish a blueprint of existing climate change work underway across government
8. note the Minister for Climate Change Issues reported back on the stage two of the Review of the New Zealand Emissions Trading Scheme and that priority issues will be progressed alongside the work outlined in recommendations 2 above and 9 below

Climate Change Adaptation Group

9. approve my proposal to establish a Climate Change Adaptation Technical Advisory Group, to work with a proposed Forestry Reference Group and an Agricultural Working Group and alongside officials, to help in the development of a government climate change plan
10. note that an Agricultural Working Group and the proposed Forestry Reference Group are part of officials' existing climate change work and will report to officials
11. note that a Climate Change Adaptation Technical Advisory Group is not part of existing government work programmes
12. authorise the Minister for Climate Change Issues and Associate Minister for Climate Change Issues, in consultation with Business Growth Agenda Natural Resources Sector Ministers, to approve the final terms of reference and appointments to the Climate Change Adaptation Technical Advisory Group



Financial implications

14. agree to increase expenditure to provide for costs associated with the decisions in recommendations 6 and 9 above, with the following impacts on the operating balance:

	\$m – increase/(decrease)				
Vote Environment Minister for Climate Change Issues	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Operating Balance Impact	0.742	0.924	-	-	-
Debt Impact	-	-	-	-	-
Total	0.742	0.924	-	-	-

15. approve the following changes to appropriations to provide for the multi-category appropriation for costs associated with the decisions in recommendations 6 and 9 above:

	\$m – increase/(decrease)				
Vote Environment Minister for Climate Change Issues	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Multi-Category Expenses and Capital Expenditure:					
Climate Change MCA					
Departmental Output Expenses:					
<i>Domestic Climate Change Programme Policy Advice</i> (funded by revenue Crown)	0.342	0.409	-	-	-
<i>International Climate Change Programme Policy Advice</i> (funded by revenue Crown)	0.400	0.515	-	-	-
Total Multi-Category Expenses and Capital Expenditure: Climate Change	0.742	0.924	-	-	-
Total Operating	0.742	0.924	-	-	-
Total Capital	-	-	-	-	-

16. agree that the proposed changes to appropriations for 2016/17 above be included in the 2016/17 Supplementary Estimates and that, in the interim, the increase be met from Imprest Supply
17. agree that the operating impacts in recommendation 14 above of the expenses and capital expenditure incurred under recommendation 15 above be charges, respectively, against the between-Budget operating contingency established as part of Budget 2016

Publicity

18. note that the Minister for Climate Change Issues intends to announce the Government's intention to ratify the Paris Agreement in 2016 when appropriate

Hon Paula Bennett

Minister for Climate Change Issues

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