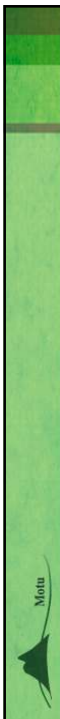




Why should we act?

1. Mitigate climate change
 - Learning by doing
 - Helping others reduce
 - Building trust
2. Long-term economic self interest
 - Market access
 - International pressure



The world by 2050?

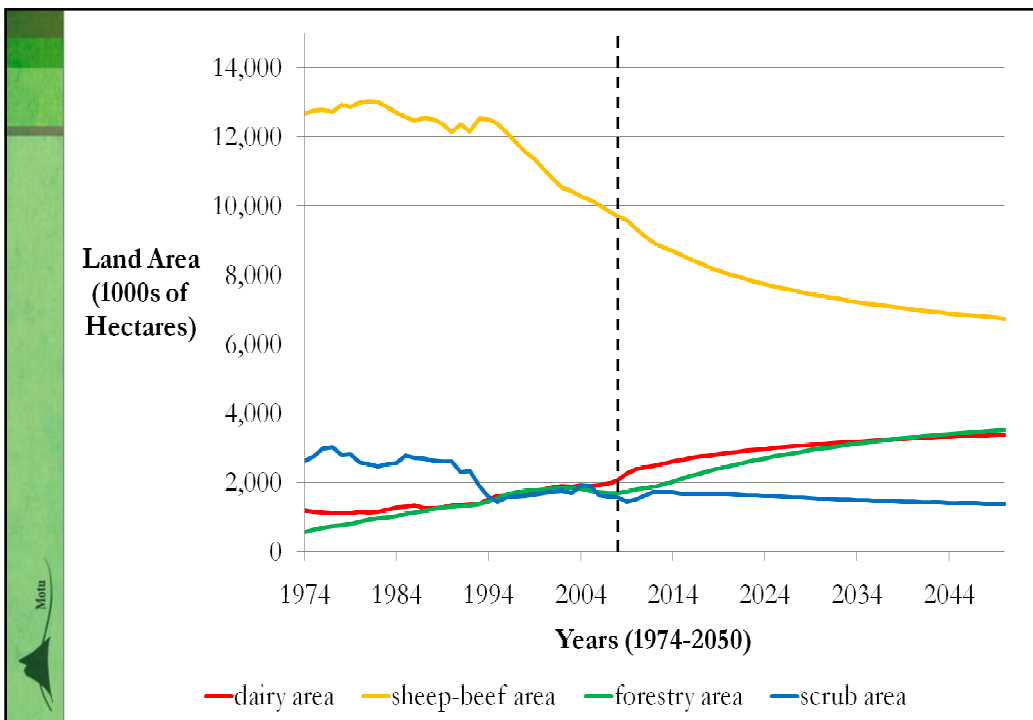


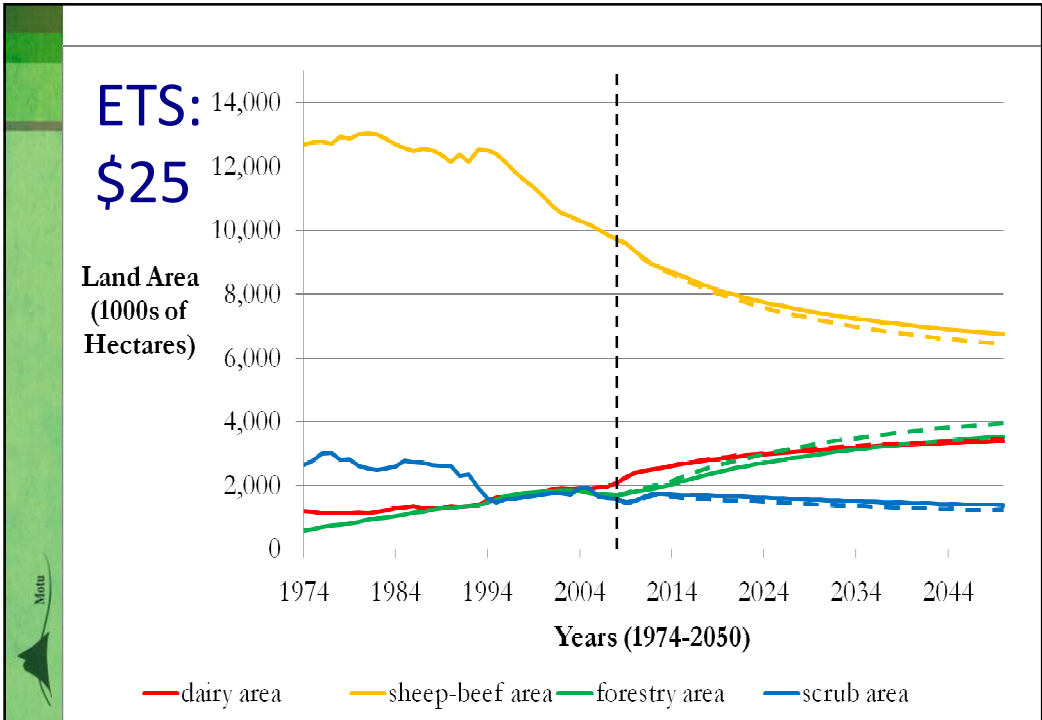
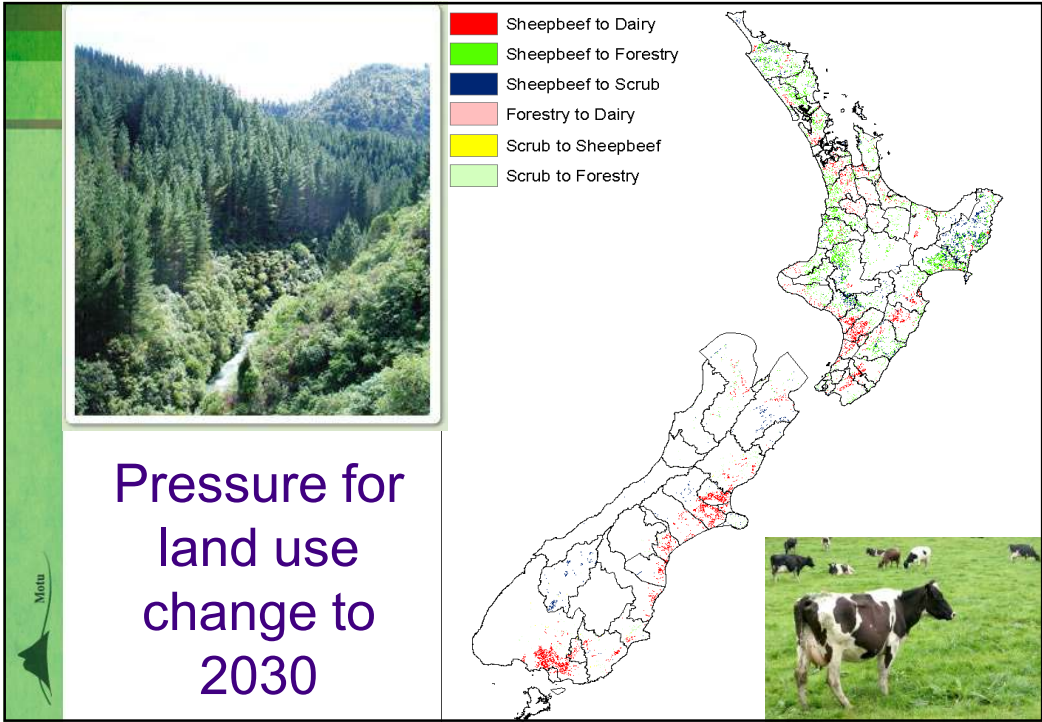
The world by 2050?

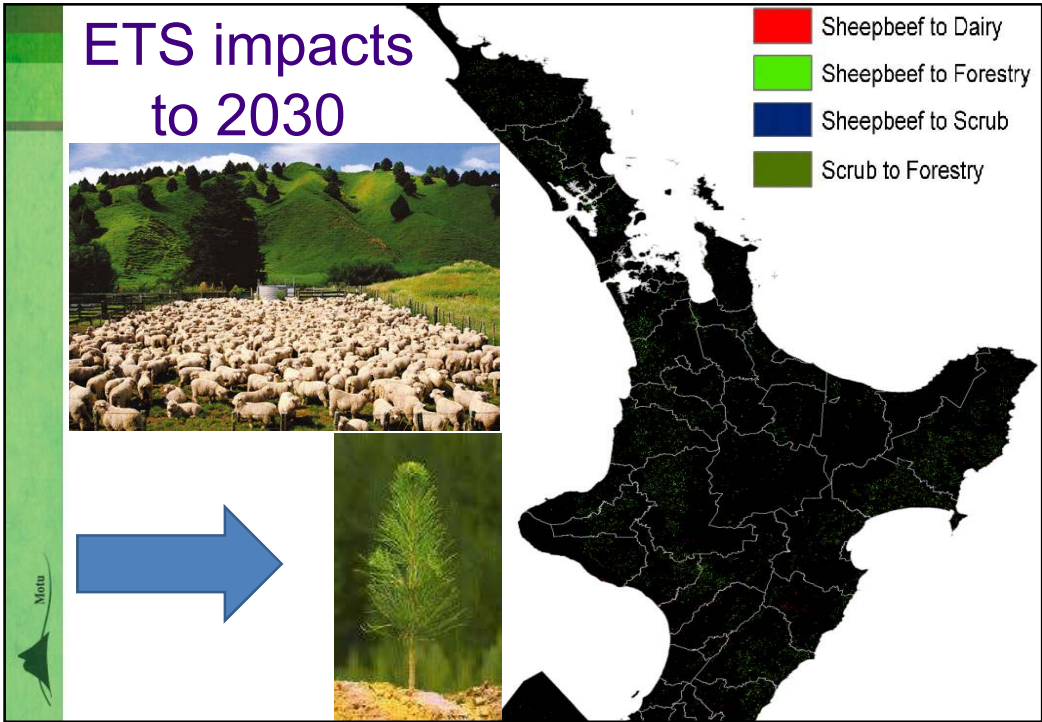
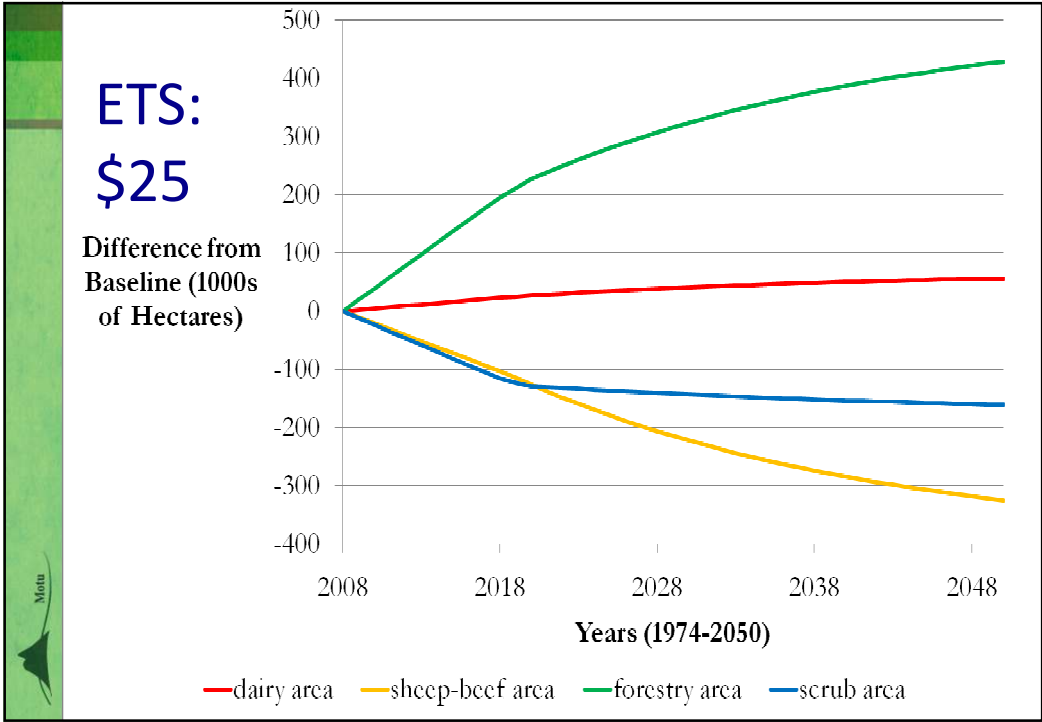


How should we act?

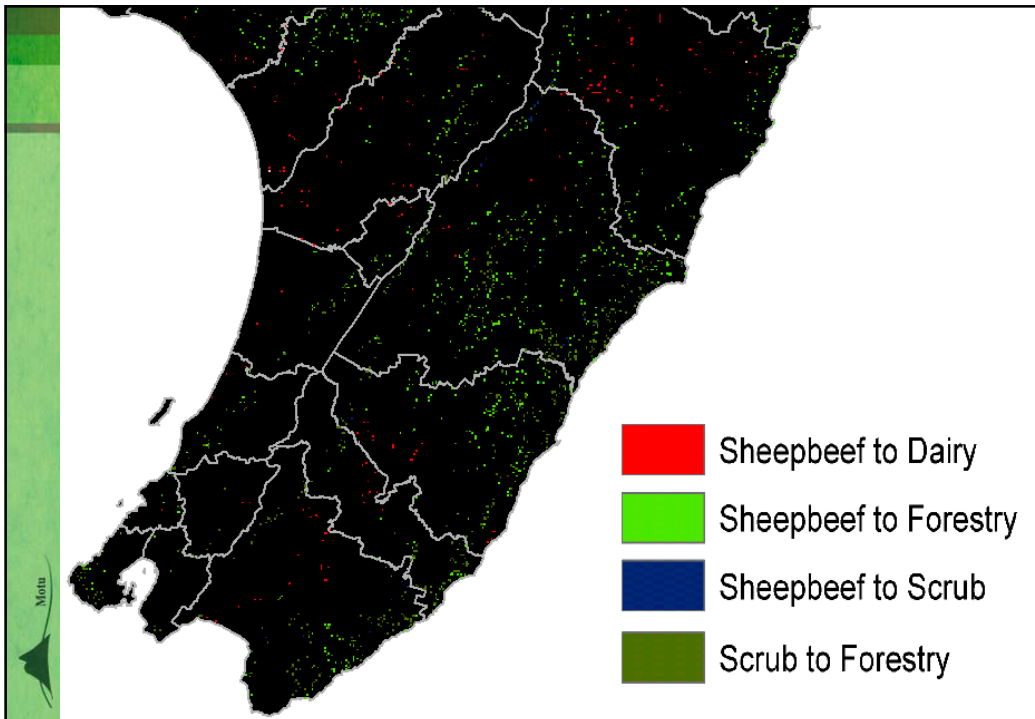
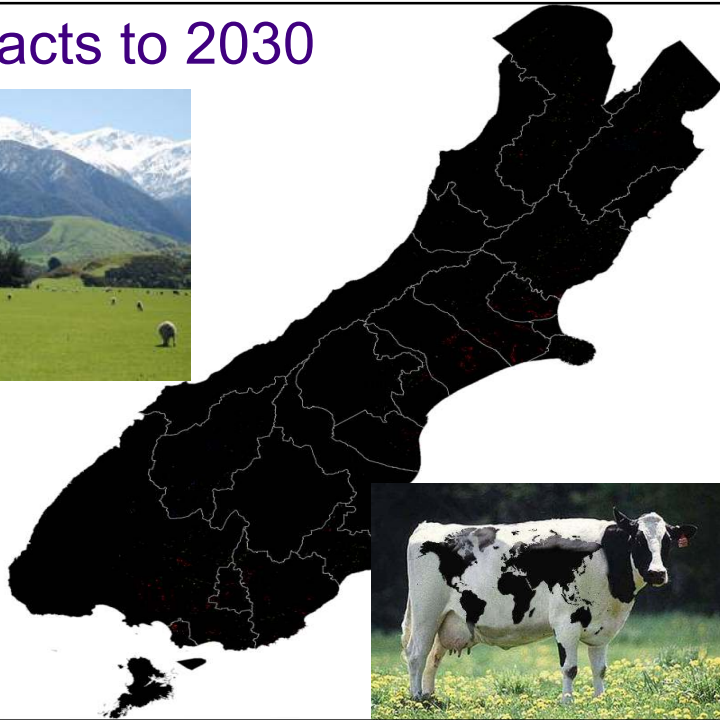
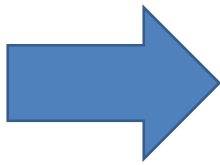
- Be proactive
- Focus on nutrition per unit GHG
- Don't discourage diversification
- Take a long-term view
- Empower people and communities during transition
- Emphasise outreach beyond NZ



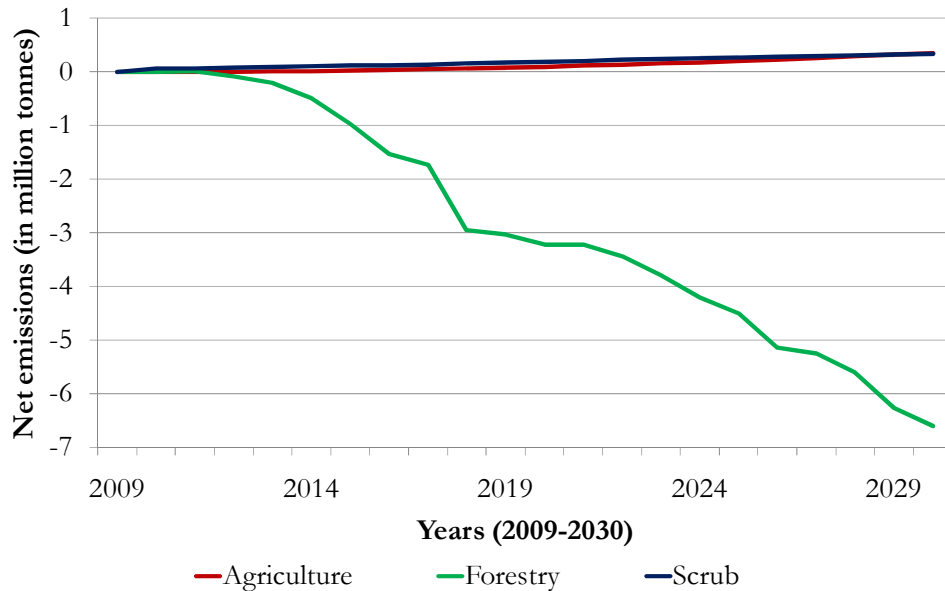




ETS impacts to 2030



ETS impacts through land use change



Domestic forestry contribution

- Response to ETS muted to date
- Foresters planting for timber not just carbon
- Develop confidence in policy
- Develop carbon markets to manage liability



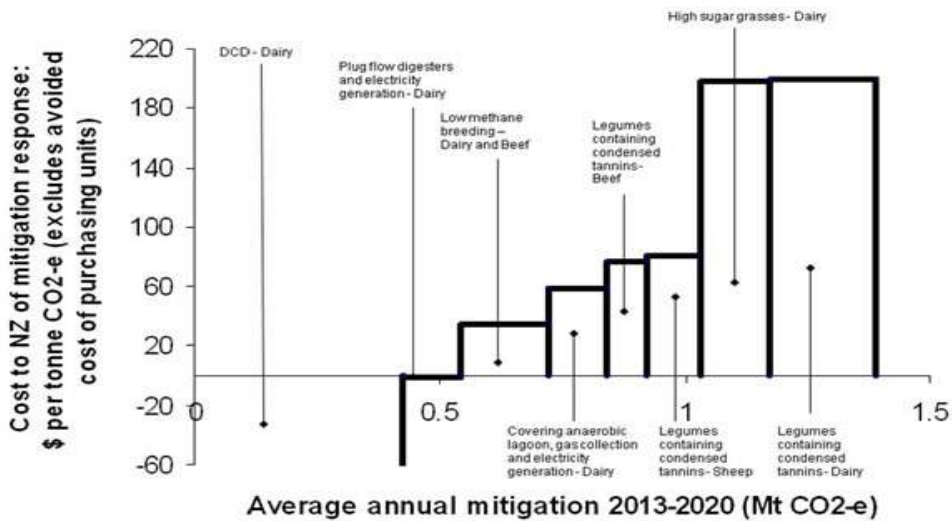
Domestic agricultural mitigation

Currently technical mitigation solutions are limited



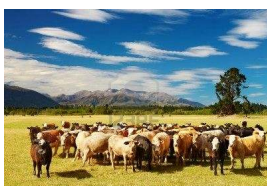
MAF's best estimate of current options

Agriculture sector mitigation cost curve (Dec. 2008)



Other options for agricultural mitigation

- Productivity improvement – particularly for farmers who are lagging
- Reduce overstocking on some farms
 - Capital gains tax?



- In the long term will we want New Zealand to have as much livestock farming?
 - Is NZ livestock farming a globally efficient way to produce nutrition?

Strengthening rural communities

- More value for what we do?



- Flexibility to diversify where possible
- Gradual transition
- Active extension: evidence-based



Waikato Zealong
Adagio Teas





