

He Waka Eke Noa and farm greenhouse gas review

LUDF focus day

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He Waka Eke Noa – Process to date

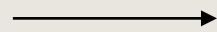
Background

- ✧ In response to international and national pressure agriculture was to become part of the ETS
- ✧ The industry proposed an alternative called He Waka Eke Noa

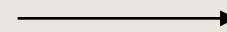
Where we have landed

- ✧ Proposal of a split gas pricing for emissions to recognise that methane stays in the atmosphere for a lot less time than CO₂ and N₂O.
- ✧ The proposal for more sequestration options that are not currently in the ETS.
- ✧ And to recognise other mitigations which reduce GHG emissions as the science is developed to support them.

**HWEN proposal
to Government
May 2022**



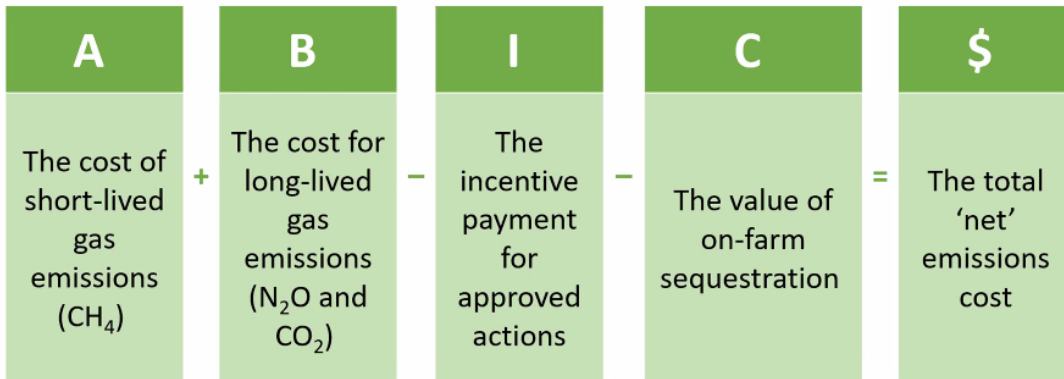
**Feedback from the
Climate Change
Commission July 2022**



**Government has until
end of 2022 to release
its final decision**

Farm level split gas pricing scheme

Farm-Level Split-Gas Recommendations



Tax – A + B

- The proposed price for CH₄ (A) starts at \$0.11/kg (important to note it is in kg not tonnes)
- For CO₂ and N₂O (B) the proposed starting price is \$4.25/tonne.

Credit – C

- The proposed value for on-farm sequestration is 75-90% of the NZ ETS price for a tonne of carbon
- Estimated to be \$85 in 2025 (likely to be higher than this)
- 75% of this would be \$64/tonne.

On farm sequestration proposal

C – Sequestration

$$A + B - I - C = \$$$

Additionality – 2008 vs 1990

Cyclical

- Woodlots/Tree-lots
- Scattered Forests
- Perennial Cropland

Permanent

- Indigenous (pre-2008, stock excluded)
- Indigenous post 2008
- Riparian

Sequestration categories

• Permanent

- Before 1st Jan 2008 stock must be excluded and regenerating* and/or planted > 0.25 ha
- After 1st Jan 2008 > 0.25 ha planted and/or regenerating*
- Riparian after 1st Jan 2008 (min 1 m wide, non woody vegetation ie flax and toetoe included but not predominant species).
- Woody species include manuka, kanuka, matagouri, mixed broadleaf, five finger, cabbage trees

* Regenerating means must be a native seed source within 100 m of area.

• Cyclical

- Minimum 0.25 ha and 15 stems/ha
- Orchard/ vineyards > 0.25 ha
- Shelterbelts min linear canopy cover of 90%
- Forests > 0.25 ha but < 1 ha

Detail on proposal

- The levy placed on all gases, discount on the price of sequestration and value of incentive discounts to be updated every three years
- Price for sequestration be updated annually to align with ETS price
- System Oversight Board directs investment of revenue, recommends pricing to ministers for final decision
- The pricing proposal is for farms which exceed:
 - 550 stock units (incl sheep, cattle, deer, goats)
 - 50 dairy cattle
 - 700 swine
 - 50,000 poultry
 - Or applying over 40 tonnes of synthetic N fert.

HWEN proposal to government

- Submitted May 2022, inclusion of on farm sequestration and split gas approach key to proposal
- **Climate Change Commission response:**
 - Agreed with the move from simple to detailed emission calculator,
 - Suggested that synthetic N fertilisers be priced at the importer/manufacturer level
 - Does not support the inclusion of on farm sequestration.
- **Feedback on this by HWEN and others stating the importance of on farm sequestration being included**
- Now waiting for government response in December 2022

Calculation of emissions

Move from simple farm emission calculator in 2025 to detailed in 2027.

Simple Calculator - 2025

Four farm inputs:

- Farm area,
- Annualised stock reconciliation,
- Production,
- Synthetic N-fertiliser type and amount,
- Partial recognition for mitigations such as low emission sheep, nitrification inhibitors and reduced bought in feed and N use.

Detailed calculator - 2027

Recognises increased farm detail such as:

- Monthly animal numbers,
- Quarterly body weight,
- Imported feed,
- Effluent application,
- Wider range of mitigations such as forage type, farm specific management and timing of operations.

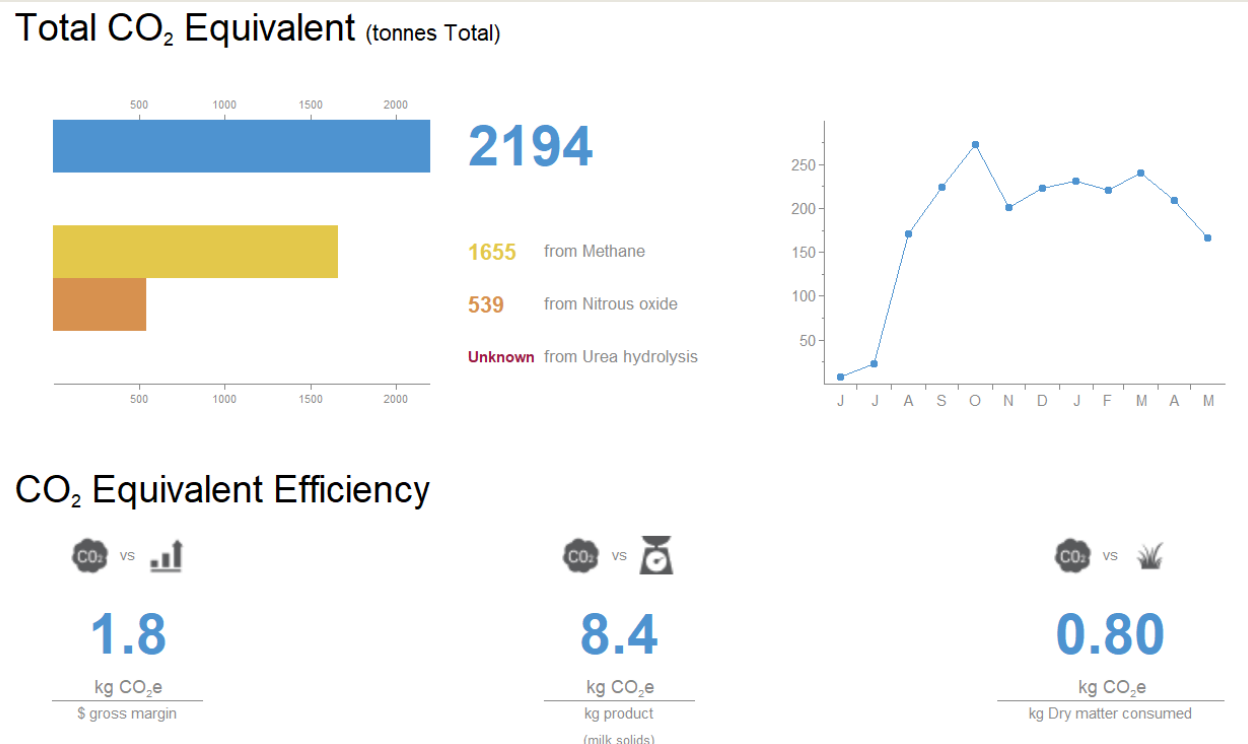
Timeframes – what is next

- 2022 (end) all farms (over 80 ha or with a supply # or a feedlot) to know their GHG number
- 2023 (end) pilot project testing on farm accounting and emission reporting
- 2025 (start) all farms have a plan to manage GHG emissions and mandatory emission reporting starts
 - Recommended price of \$0.11/kg holding till 2028
- 2026 pricing of emissions based on 2025/26 season using simple calculator
- 2026/27 season detailed calculator released for pricing of emissions
- 2030 modelled increase in prices to be around \$0.17-\$0.35/kg of CH₄ and around \$13.8/ tonne of CO₂ and N₂O.
 - This is based on an expected NZ ETS price for carbon in 2030 of \$138/ tonne. Discount on ETS price starts at 95% in 2025 and reduces by 1% per annum reaching 90% by 2030. This is the same outcome as if agriculture was in the ETS.

LUDF example

- Total emissions 2194 tonnes CO_{2e}
- Under proposed HWEN pricing for 2025
 - Methane – 1655 tonnes CO_{2e} = 1,655,000 kg CO_{2e}
 - Convert to kg methane divide by 25 = 66,200 kg CH₄
 - Proposed price of CH₄ \$0.11/kg = \$7,282
 - N₂O – 539 tonnes CO_{2e}
 - Proposed price of N₂O \$4.25/tonne = \$2,291
 - Total proposed price under HWEN for LUDF in 2026/26 season (based on 2021/22 season results) = \$9,573
 - Farmax does not yet include CO₂ emissions from hydrolysis of urea
 - Worked example by HWEN suggests could see 65% of this reduced by action based incentives and 6.5% reduced by on farm sequestration for a Canterbury dairy farm

If using Overseer need to be careful that not all emissions are priced on farm, indirect N₂O excluded and only CO₂ emissions from fertiliser dissolution (such as urea hydrolysis) included.



Under ETS pricing

- Based on predicted NZ ETS price for CO₂ of \$84/tonne in 2025 and initial discount of 95% of ETS price
- Total emissions 2194 tonnes CO_{2e} x \$84 = \$184,296
- Given 95% discount in 2025 = \$9,215

Summary

- HWEN proposed pricing is very similar to ETS pricing to start with
- We want HWEN as it recognises on farm mitigations and sequestration
- Still a lot of uncertainty around the extent to which HWEN proposal will be accepted by government
- But we will have an emission pricing system in place in 2025
- Split gas pricing allows adjustment in future as methane reduction targets are met
- Farms to start thinking now about how they are going to manage emissions using tools around on farm efficiency