



Climate Change Chief Executives Board

Meeting papers

Wednesday 13 March 2024

3:30–4:30pm



Karakia

Karakia timatatanga: opening

Tuia i runga

Unite above

Tuia i raro

Unite below

Tuia i roto

Unite without

Tuia i waho

Unite within

Tuia i te here tangata

Listen to the night

Ka rongo te pō

Listen to the world

Ka rongo te ao

Now we come together

Haumi ē, Hui ē, Tāiki ē

As one.

Karakia whakakapi: closing

Kia whakairia te tapu

Restrictions are moved aside

Kia wātea ai te ara

So the pathway is clear

Kia turuki whakataha ai

To return to everyday activities.

Haumi ē, hui ē, tāiki ē



Climate Change Chief Executives Board Strategy Session AGENDA

13 March 2023, 3:30–4:30pm
Room 2.05 at MfE Offices, 8 Willis Street, Wellington / Online via MS Teams

Attendees	James Palmer (Chair, MfE), Audrey Sonerson (MoT), Caralee McLiesh (TSY), Carolyn Tremain (MBIE), Dave Gawn (NEMA), Penny Nelson (DoC), Paul James (DIA), Ray Smith (MPI), Aaron Martin (CL), Victoria Hallum (MFAT)
In support	Nadeine Dommissie, Sam Buckle (MfE), Lisa Daniell, Chris Nees, Amy Tisdall, Rachael Church (Climate IEB Unit)

Previous meeting: 28 February	Current meeting: 13 March	Next meeting: 3 April
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initial CPMG meeting • Board's role and focus for 2024 • ERP2 update including update on CCC advice • Adaptation framework work programme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate Priorities Ministerial Group preparation for initial meeting, including comment on draft quarterly progress report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • External engagements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reserve Bank of NZ; - Climate Business Advisory Group • ERP2 update

Chair's opening comments / karakia tīmatanga

#	Time	Item	Recommended actions
1	5 mins 1530-1535	Welcome / karakia tīmatanga Lead: Chair	
2	50 mins 1535-1625	<p>CPMG preparation for initial meeting – update on agenda and papers, comments or review on quarterly progress report Lead: Chair / Lisa Daniell (Climate IEB Unit)</p> <p>Key points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This item provides an opportunity for the Board to discuss the agenda for the first meeting of a new Climate Priorities Ministerial Group. • The initial CPMG will be held on 26 March at 7.30pm, focusing on the priorities for the group, including the statutory timeframes, milestones and decisions the Government will need to make through this Parliamentary term. <u>s 9(2)(f)(iv)</u> [REDACTED] • A letter inviting Ministers to join the CPMG have been sent to the relevant Ministers. The Prime Minister is invited to attend the first meeting. <p><u>CPMG items</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key papers that will be considered by Ministers can be discussed, including any issues that will need to be navigated. Draft agenda currently includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Purpose and expectations for the group - Overview of: Domestic and international targets, goals and obligations for climate mitigation and adaptation, including options for meeting and tracking to targets; Key decisions and directions for CPMG in 2024 - <u>s 9(2)(f)(iv)</u> [REDACTED] - Quarterly report on ERP and NAP progress; any other business (includes forward agenda for quarterly meetings) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Note and provide feedback on the draft agenda for the first CPMG meeting. - Discuss the key issues and papers that will be considered by Ministers at the CPMG, including any issues that will need to be navigated, <u>s 9(2)(f)(iv)</u> [REDACTED]

		<p><u>Draft quarterly report</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The draft quarterly progress report is provided for Board consideration and comment. It has been drafted by the Climate IEB Unit working with agencies, and content tested with interagency Directors and DCEs. The report structure has been revised from previous Board progress reports. It seeks to strike a balance between orienting towards the government's new climate priorities, alongside continued reporting on progress towards New Zealand's climate targets and ERP1/NAP1 implementation (which we know upcoming Climate Change Commission's reports will focus on). Additional content has been commissioned from agencies for Section 1 of the report so that there is a stronger orientation to the government's new priorities. This material is due from agencies by 13 March. Once finalised, the draft report will be circulated to the Board via round robin email for endorsement. <p>Supporting papers</p> <p>2.1 <i>Draft agenda for CPMG Q1 meeting</i></p> <p>2.2 <i>Climate Change key decisions and direction for 2024 (draft)</i></p> <p>2.3 <i>Overview of New Zealand's international and domestic climate commitments</i></p> <p>2.4 <i>Draft March 2024 quarterly progress report on ERP and NAP to CPMG</i></p>	<p>- Provide any directional feedback on draft quarterly report (whilst noting Section 1 is still being drafted with agencies and Appendix 1 is being consulted via agencies, with a finalised report to be circulated to the Board via round robin email for endorsement ahead of CPMG circulation).</p>
Meeting close			
3	2 mins 1625-1627	<p>Chair's closing comments / karakia whakamutunga Lead: Chair / Lisa Daniell (Climate IEB Unit)</p> <p>Next meeting date: 3 April 2024</p>	

Climate Priorities Ministerial Group Meeting

NOTE: This was initially drafted with the intention of having an 'establishment meeting' prior to the quarterly meeting series beginning. This has now been redrafted to be a full Q1 meeting agenda as getting two meetings pre-June seems too challenging/unlikely.

DRAFT AGENDA

Date	25 March 2024
Time	7.30-9pm
Venue	TBC
Attendees	<p>Rt Hon Christopher Luxon – Prime Minister</p> <p><i>Core members</i></p> <p>Hon Simon Watts – Minister of Climate Change Hon Nicola Willis – Minister of Finance; Associate Minister of Climate Change Hon Chris Bishop – Minister of Infrastructure, Minister Responsible for RMA Reform, Minister of Housing Hon Simeon Brown – Minister for Energy, Minister of Transport, Minister of Local Government Hon Todd McClay – Minister of Agriculture, Minister of Forestry, Minister for Trade Rt Hon Winston Peters – Minister of Foreign Affairs</p> <p><i>High-interest members</i></p> <p>Hon Mark Mitchell, Minister for Emergency Management and Recovery Hon Tama Potaka, Minister of Conservation, and Māori Crown Relations: Te Arawhiti; Hon Penny Simmonds, Minister for the Environment; Hon Shane Jones, Minister for Regional Development and Resources; Hon Mark Patterson, Minister for Rural Communities.</p>
Apologies	TBC

Meeting open

Lead speaker: Rt Hon Christopher Luxon

#	Time	Agenda Item
1	10 mins	<p>Purpose and expectations for group</p> <p>Lead speaker: Rt Hon Christopher Luxon / Hon Simon Watts</p>
	7:30-7:40pm	<p>Recommendations (draft)</p> <p>1.1 Agree the terms of reference for the Climate Priorities Ministerial Group</p> <p>Supporting document:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Paper 1.1: Establishment of the Climate Priorities Ministerial Group (including terms of reference and RACI)</i>
2	30 mins	<p>Domestic and international targets, goals and obligations for climate mitigation and adaptation including options for meeting and tracking to targets</p> <p>Lead speaker: Hon Simon Watts</p>
	7:40-8:05pm	<p>Recommendations (draft)</p> <p>2.1 Note the international commitments and the first Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC1) that New Zealand has agreed under the Paris Agreement</p>

		<p>2.2 Note the Climate Change Response Act targets and requirements for mitigation and adaptation including, domestic emissions budgets, and tracking towards those and requirements to publish emissions reduction plans (ERP) and national adaptation plans (NAP)</p> <p>2.3 Note increasing climate litigation, legal obligations with respect to targets, and good decision-making processes to manage risks of challenge</p> <p>2.4 Note the requirements for the second emissions reduction plan to be developed and published in 2024</p> <p>2.5 Note the Climate Change Commission is due to produce its first monitoring and progress reports on the implementation and effectiveness of the Government's ERP (due in July) and NAP (due in August). The Government is required to provide a response to these reports.</p> <p>Supporting document:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Paper 2.1: Climate Change Response Act framework and requirements for climate mitigation and adaptation (A3)</i>
3	30 mins	<p>Key decisions and directions for CPMG in 2024, Lead speaker: Hon Simon Watts</p>
	8:05-8:30pm	<p>Recommendations (draft)</p> <p>3.1 Note the schedule of key decisions and directions that will be brought to CPMG through 2024, across:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • international mitigation (s 9(2)(f)(iv) [redacted]), • domestic mitigation (ERP2), and • adaptation framework (how it will be progressed and scope). <p>3.2 s 9(2)(f)(iv) [redacted]</p> <p>3.3 s 9(2)(f)(iv) [redacted]</p> <p>3.4 Agree the proposed approach to the adaptation framework work programme and note its relationship to other relevant reform programmes</p> <p>Supporting documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Paper 3.1: CPMG key decisions and direction for 2024 (A3)</i> • s 9(2)(f)(iv) [redacted] • <i>Paper 3.3: Paper on domestic mitigation and ERP2</i> • <i>Paper 3.4: Draft Cabinet paper on Adaptation Framework</i>
4	5 mins	<p>March 2024 Quarterly progress report on delivery of climate change priorities Lead Speaker: Hon Simon Watts</p>
		<p>Recommendations (draft)</p> <p>4.1 Note the attached Q1 report and the recommendations within</p> <p>Supporting document:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Climate Change Chief Executives Board March 2024 progress report</i>
5	5 mins	<p>Any other business / meeting close Lead speaker: Hon Simon Watts</p>
		<p>Recommendations (draft)</p> <p>5.1 Note the appended indicative forward agenda included below for the proposed June/July items</p> <p>Supporting document:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Appendix 1: Indicative forward agenda items for 2024</i>
<p>Next meeting date: [xx June] 2024</p>		

[Draft only - To be confirmed and populated with agencies]

Appendix 1: Indicative forward agenda items		
Date	CPMG focus area	Potential discussion topic
Q2 June 2024	Reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Standing item: Quarterly IEB update on delivery of climate priorities
	Adaptation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> s 9(2)(f)(iv) [REDACTED]
	Domestic mitigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ERP2 consultation update
	Climate finance	
	International mitigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> s 9(2)(f)(iv) [REDACTED]
Q3 Sept 2024	Reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Standing item: Quarterly IEB update on delivery of climate priorities Climate Change Commission monitoring advice <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emissions reductions plan monitoring report National Adaptation Plan progress report
	Adaptation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> s 9(2)(f)(iv) [REDACTED]
	Emissions reductions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> s 9(2)(f)(iv) [REDACTED]
	Climate finance	
	International	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> s 9(2)(f)(iv) [REDACTED]
Q4 Dec 2024	Reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Standing item: Quarterly IEB update on delivery of climate priorities
	Adaptation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> s 9(2)(f)(iv) [REDACTED]
	Emissions reductions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> s 9(2)(f)(iv) [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]
	Climate finance	
	International	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> s 9(2)(f)(iv) [REDACTED] [REDACTED]

Climate Change key decisions and directions for 2024

Priority area	Decision or deliverable	Due
Tracking to NZ's international emissions reductions targets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> s 9(2)(f)(iv) [redacted] 	[redacted]
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Submit the first Biennial Transparency Report on progress towards first NDC 	In 2024
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approach to setting the second NDC 	By end of 2024 (NDC2 due early 2025)
Meeting domestic emissions targets and budgets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Publish the Emissions Reduction Plan for the second emissions budget (2026-30) 	By end of 2024
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Take action to stay on track for the first emissions budget (2022-25) 	As required in response to CCIEB quarterly monitoring reports
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Respond to July 2024 Climate Change Commission public report on implementation and adequacy of ERP1 	In Oct 2024
Adapting to the effects of climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> s 9(2)(f)(iv) [redacted] 	[redacted]
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Take action to stay on track to address the risks identified in the first national adaptation plan 	As required in response to CCIEB quarterly monitoring reports
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepare to respond to Climate Change Commission public report on implementation of NAP1 and its effectiveness in addressing the NCCRA risks 	By February 2025 (CCC report published in August 2024)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> s 9(2)(f)(iv) [redacted] 	[redacted]
International engagement and cooperation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attend COP29 in Azerbaijan s 9(2)(f)(iv) [redacted] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 11-24 Nov 2024 TBC quarterly

Climate Change key decisions and directions for 2024

Draft schedule for work coming to CPMG quarterly meetings				
Priority area	First quarter (March)	Second quarter (June)	Third quarter (September)	Fourth quarter (December)
<i>Tracking to NZ's international emissions reductions targets</i>	s 9(2)(f)(iv)			
<i>Meeting domestic emissions targets and budgets</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Direction on the material for public consultation on ERP2 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Update on the launch of ERP2 consultation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> s 9(2)(f)(iv) Approval of Government response to CCC report on implementation and adequacy of ERP1 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> s 9(2)(f)(iv)
<i>Adapting to the effects of climate change</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agree to Adaptation Framework work programme s 9(2)(f)(iv) 	s 9(2)(f)(iv)		
<i>Monitoring and reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider CCIEB quarterly progress report and any key findings raised for discussion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider CCIEB quarterly progress report and any key findings raised for discussion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider CCIEB quarterly progress report and any key findings raised for discussion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider CCIEB quarterly progress report and any key findings raised for discussion





Climate Change
CHIEF EXECUTIVES BOARD

[IN CONFIDENCE]

Paper 2.4
DRAFT

Climate Change Chief Executives Board

Quarterly Progress Report
to Climate Priorities Ministerial Group
March 2024

DRAFT for Climate Change Chief Executives Board discussion, 13 March

[IN CONFIDENCE]

Context

- This report is prepared by the Climate Change Chief Executives Board (the Board). The Board drives delivery and results across the Government's climate change work programme, to ensure New Zealand achieves its climate goals and targets.
- New Zealand has international and domestic climate change obligations; most notably our first Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC1) under the Paris Agreement, and legislated targets within the Climate Change Response Act (CCRA). The CCRA requires the government to have and deliver, adaptation and emissions reduction plans to achieve New Zealand's domestic climate goals and targets (such as emissions budgets (EBs)). New Zealand's first national adaptation plan (NAP1) still has four years of delivery. The emissions reduction plan (ERP1) is at its midway point; it still has two years of delivery, with ERP2 in its early stages of development and due to be published by the end of 2024.
- This reporting period coincides with a change in government. This has resulted in a different set of strategic priorities for achieving our climate change goals – centring around the five pillars of the transport, energy, agriculture and forestry sectors, and an adaptation framework. Agencies have reassessed the existing Plans against broader government priorities, with some actions discontinued or changed as a result (and others still subject to Ministerial direction).
- This report is intended to inform Ministerial decisions on any responses required to ensure New Zealand remains on track to meet its targets and goals, within the changing context of new priorities. Several recommendations are included for the Climate Priorities Ministerial Group (CPMG) to consider, responding to cross-cutting risks and opportunities identified in the report.
- The report is structured as follows:
 - i. *Delivering on the Government's climate priorities*: outlining progress in delivering the government's climate priorities as outlined in manifesto and coalition agreements (section 1),
 - ii. *Progress against goals*: updates on progress towards New Zealand's climate mitigation targets and adaptation goals (section 2); and
 - iii. *Implementation progress of ERP1 and NAP1*: provides a programme-level overview of implementation progress of the current Plans (section 3).

Summary: Opportunities, risks, and recommendations

[Note for Board – final text to be updated as necessary once Section 1 content received from agencies]

Opportunities and risks	Summary	Recommendations
<p>1. There is a need to ensure New Zealand meets its emissions budgets and NDC1, and that any risks are managed - including through the development of ERP2 s 9(2)(f)(iv)</p>	<p>The Government must set out and implement a credible emissions reduction plan for New Zealand to be able to meet its domestic emissions budgets and 2050 target. Any additional domestic action will also minimise the gap between our domestic abatement and NDC1.</p> <p>Risk that the emissions reduction plan is no longer current and/or sufficient to meet climate commitments needs to be managed, consistent with Climate Change Response Act (CCRA) requirements. The Climate Change Commission will be reporting publicly in July 2024 on the implementation and adequacy of ERP1, with a government response to the report due by October 2024.</p> <p>Emissions projections indicate we are currently on track to meet the first emissions budget. But there is considerable uncertainty for the second and third emissions budgets and how we will bridge the gap to NDC1 and 2050 target.</p> <p>Three main factors can impact on our certainty in meeting future emissions budgets: (a) external factors (such as economic activity, population growth, weather impacting hydro lakes); (b) how we measure emissions (methodology); and (c) policy changes and implementation and effectiveness of ERP policies. The Board will continue to monitor these and highlight via quarterly reports when developments may impact projections.</p> <p>Work is underway to align emissions reduction initiatives with broader government priorities. Most ERP1 actions remain on track for delivery, but as at [6 March 2024, 84 actions (amounting to 27% of the plan)] have been discontinued or are pending Ministerial decisions.¹ <i>[Note for Board: Provisional estimates suggest those actions already discontinued either largely had their abatement impact locked in or don't have a direct abatement impact on EB1, or are hard to quantify. We are working with agencies to understand the</i></p>	<p>(1) Note that the Board can keep CPMG appraised of risks to New Zealand achieving its climate targets, and agree that CPMG focus on the following to mitigate these risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Implementation of ERP1 (particularly actions which support the achievement of future emissions budgets); b) The development of ERP2, which will provide the updated pathway to meet future emissions budgets. c) s 9(2)(f)(iv) <p>(2) Agree that CPMG Ministers work with their line agencies on a plan for actions in ERP1 that are showing as red, amber or on-hold. This may include agreeing to stop, change or reprioritise some actions in line with streamlined priorities, whilst considering any implications for climate change targets and obligations. .</p>

¹ See Appendix for details of actions that have been discontinued, or are currently rated as on hold or Amber/Red

Opportunities and risks	Summary	Recommendations
	<p><i>impact on abatement if those actions pending Ministerial decisions are stopped. An updated assessment will be provided for your final report. The impact on abatement may be material for future EBs, however, any shortfall for future EBs can be addressed through ERP2 development.]</i></p> <p>Several new initiatives are also in the process of being implemented, and their abatement potential will be modelled as part of ERP2 development. More broadly, ERP2 will provide the updated pathway to meet future emissions budgets, and an opportunity to consider reducing the NDC1 abatement shortfall through more domestic action.</p>	
<p>2. There is considerable uncertainty associated with several NAP1 actions, which makes it difficult to assess the overall sufficiency of the response in addressing risks.</p>	<p>The Government must ensure NAP1 addresses the most significant risks identified in the 2020 National Climate Change Risk Assessment (NCCRA). The Climate Change Commission will be reporting publicly in August 2024 on the implementation of NAP1 and its effectiveness in addressing the NCCRA risks, with a government response to the report due by February 2025.</p> <p>21 actions classed as critical in NAP1 are assessed as amber, red or on hold (40% of all critical actions). Of these, 9 are delayed by more than six months. These delays are primarily driven by resource or funding constraints or because Ministerial decisions are needed. Officials propose that CPMG Ministers work with their line agencies to clarify the status of actions, to assist with assessing the sufficiency of the adaptation response.</p> <p>s 9(2)(f)(iv)</p>	<p>(3) Agree that CPMG Ministers work with their line agencies on a plan for all critical actions in NAP1 that are showing as red, amber or on-hold. This may include agreeing to stop, change or reprioritise some actions, with NAP1 updated accordingly.</p> <p>s 9(2)(f)(iv)</p>
<p>3. Managing impacts on climate objectives across broader policy priorities</p>	<p>Government decision-making relating to broader policy priorities should also consider New Zealand's climate change mitigation and adaptation objectives. For example, investment in proactive measures to protect properties and infrastructure from extreme weather can reduce recovery costs and economic disruption from</p>	<p>(5) Agree that CPMG seek assurance that a CIPA is completed to assess impacts on emissions from key government priorities.</p> <p>(6) Note that if CPMG directs it, reporting on broader adaptation priorities (including on how</p>

Opportunities and risks	Summary	Recommendations
	<p>climate change impacts. Consideration of impacts on emissions from investment decisions relating to infrastructure, housing and the built environment could help reduce emissions being locked in over the long-term.</p>	<p>adaptation impacts and opportunities are being sufficiently incorporated across the government's work programmes) could be incorporated into the Board's future reporting to CPMG, as per the discussion under Risk 2 above.</p>
<p>4. Internal resourcing adjustments and funding reprioritisation within agencies are one of the main delivery challenges for Government-led actions in ERP1 and NAP1. In light of this, consideration could be given to the role for government in enabling more private sector-led intervention</p>	<p>38% of ERP1 and 25% NAP1 actions that are active are experiencing delivery challenges. One of the most commonly cited reasons for these is internal resourcing or funding constraints. As agencies determining how to prioritise their resources, consideration should be given to where private sector-led action could be enabled to help deliver on New Zealand's climate goals.</p> <p>Ministers could seek advice through the development of ERP2 on how policy settings could enable greater private sector investment in climate initiatives. For example, the Ministry for the Environment is developing options for a green taxonomy, to reorientate capital flows towards climate positive and sustainable economic activities.</p> <p>Government can also play an important role in addressing regulatory barriers that are slowing the uptake of new climate solutions, or design new regulations to support climate goals. For example, government requirements for climate-related risk disclosures among private and public entities have already helped drive greater risk awareness and more resilient business practices. Other opportunities exist, for example, working with industry to address safety standard limits for handling of green hydrogen, which are causing challenges as businesses scale production and use.</p> <p>The Board is also engaging with the Climate Business Advisory Group (CBAG)² on the development of ERP2, to further examine opportunities to enable more private sector decarbonisation.</p>	<p>(7) Note the potential for addressing regulatory barriers for emerging green technology and the adoption of new climate solutions by the private sector, and for such opportunities to be considered through the development of ERP2.</p>

² The CBAG is a collaboration between the public and private sector, established between MfE and the Sustainable Business Council to facilitate discussion ahead of ERP2 on the key barriers and policy shifts that can help unlock more investment and low carbon activity from the private sector.

Section 1: Delivering the Government's Climate Priorities

Note for CEs:

- We propose to include in Section One quarterly progress reports on the delivery of the government’s strategic priorities as outlined in the 2023 Coalition Agreements and Manifesto documents.
- Recognising the value in reporting across priorities with a reasonable degree of consistency, a suggested framework or prototype for progress reports has been provided.
- The goal is to give CPMG a sense of key elements that will be delivered under each priority, including future milestones and potential challenges (where known).
- Reporting will likely evolve over time as more Ministerial direction is obtained on these priorities and their intended outcomes. Content for this quarterly report is likely to only be a high-level update and overview of next steps, with future reports able to track progress against outcomes, including via RAG.

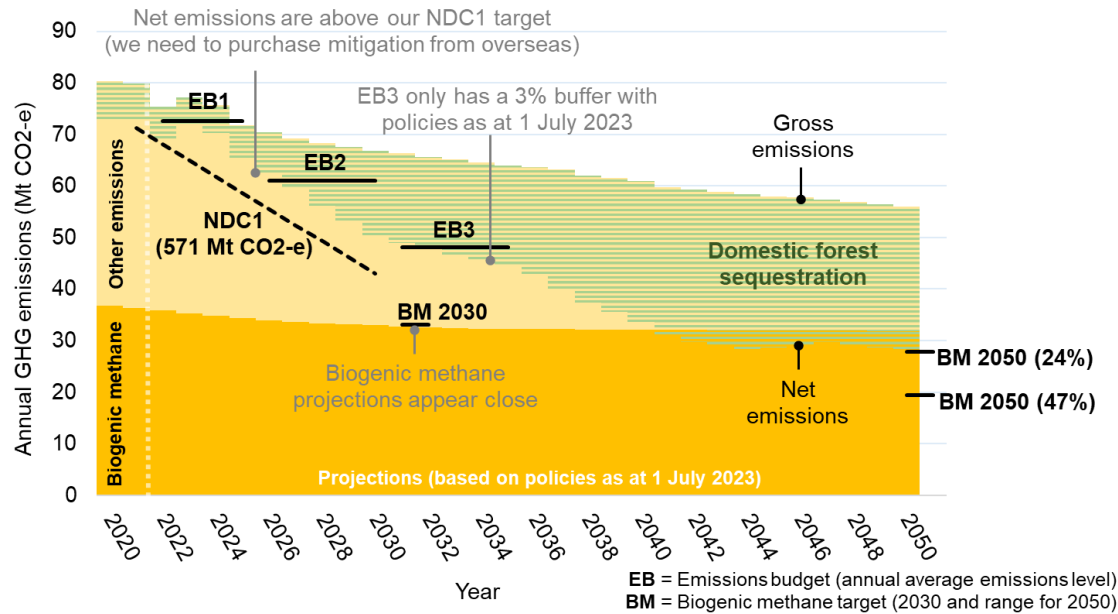
Agency sector leads are currently supporting provision of information for the following table:

Sector/theme	Manifesto/Coalition Agreement commitments <i>[Each commitment could include sub-actions as relevant]</i>	Responsible Minister	Progress to date; Upcoming work over the coming quarters, including any upcoming Cabinet papers or dates <i>[to extent known at this stage]</i>	Any key risks, opportunities or interdependencies
Adaptation	Core policy: Adaptation Framework, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introducing adaptation legislation in Q1 2025 • Gathering and sharing information about climate related risks to support informed decision making 	Minister of Climate Change		
Energy	Core policy: Energy Action Plan/Electrify NZ, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Double the supply of affordable, clean energy by 2050 by changing consenting rules to drive investment in renewable generation 	Minister for Energy		
Transport	Core policies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deliver 10,000 public EV chargers by 2030 • Eliminate the need for resource consents for EV charging points • Enable the development of sustainable aviation and marine biofuels 	Minister of Transport		

<p>Agriculture</p>	<p>Core policies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Give farmers the tools they need to reduce emissions (tech-led): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Farm-level measurement by 2025 ○ Continued sector-led investment in R&D to reduce on farm greenhouse gases ○ End the effective ban on GE and GM technologies ○ Full recognition of on-farm sequestration on a robust, scientific basis • Fair and sustainable pricing of on-farm emissions by 2030: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Split gas approach to keep agriculture out of the ETS ○ Prices set to reduce emissions without sending agricultural production overseas ○ Review methane targets for consistency with no additional warming from agriculture 	<p>Minister of Agriculture</p>		
<p>Forestry</p>	<p>Core policies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build confidence in forestry by restoring the stability of Emissions Trading Scheme revenues for the sector • Limits of farm conversion for forestry of high-quality farmland from 2024 	<p>Minister of Forestry</p>		
<p>Climate Data System</p>	<p>Core policy: Delivering high quality data, informing decisions and supporting research into real world policy options. This includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measuring progress to date; modelling and projections of climate risks and emissions; data on options, their costs and benefits; and linking these things to real world variables for example across the economy, or rural and urban communities 	<p>Minister of Climate Change</p>		

Section 2(a): Progress against emissions targets

Projections show we are currently on track to meet EB1, but there is considerable uncertainty for EB2 and EB3



Note: This graph provides a snapshot of central estimates that will be updated when projections are updated or revised. High and low projections are not shown.

s 9(2)(f)(iv)

[Redacted content]

³ These emissions projections will change as policies and other changes are included. Most recent projections were published in December 2023, based on policies as at 1 July 2023, with the baseline calibrated to New Zealand’s 2023 emissions inventory. Emissions projections are updated annually with a mid-year revision allowing for material changes to be incorporated. In 2024, ERP2 related work includes estimating emissions projections of various policies.

⁴ s 9(2)(f)(iv)

[Redacted content]

Several factors impact our certainty in meeting future emissions budgets

Annual emissions projections⁵ are tools for monitoring progress towards emissions budgets and assessing the sufficiency of future ERPs. They are always 'snapshots in time' and subject to uncertainty. Despite these limitations, emissions projections are a key tool for assessing whether policies are sufficient to meet our emissions targets. Our projections are contingent on the following factors:

- *External factors* including macroeconomic variables outside of the government's direct control can have a significant impact on emissions. For example, economic activity, climatic events such as weather affecting hydro lake inflows, and international developments such as a recession, oil price and global conflict. We will continue to track macro indicators to identify as early as possible where there are risks.
- *Methodological improvements* to how we measure and calculate our emissions inventory are made annually to align with best practice internationally and can cause fluctuations in New Zealand's projections. Upcoming methodological improvements in April 2024 are expected to show higher than previously expected agricultural emissions.
- *Policy changes* and related impacts on abatement.
 - Recent policy changes (removing the Clean Car Discount (CCD) and the Government Investment in Decarbonising Industry (GIDI) fund and delaying agricultural emissions) are expected to have a minimal impact on achieving EB1 as abatement from these policies is mostly 'locked in' for EB1. Changes to these policies will impact EB2 and EB3 more materially. Initial calculations show an increase in the likelihood of not meeting EB3⁶ unless other policies are put in place (with ERP2 being the key opportunity to do so).
 - Any decisions to discontinue other policies could further reduce emissions reductions, though in many cases the policies being stopped will continue in different ways (including through ERP2) or had no projected direct abatement impacts.
 - The impact of the broader commitments of the government's plan to reduce emissions (e.g. doubling renewable energy production; expanding public EV charging network) is not yet quantified and will also be modelled as part of ERP2 development.

The impact of the April methodological improvements, recent policy discontinuations, and changes in ETS price path assumptions is expected to result in little or no buffer for EB1⁷, EB2 and EB3 (low to moderate confidence). Updated projections (including modelling of the impact of new policies) will occur ahead of ERP2 consultation in May and the finalisation of ERP2 in October. ERP2 will be the key opportunity to ensure EB2 and EB3 are met.

A continuously rising Emissions Trading Scheme price pathway is currently assumed in modelling, but this does not reflect current policy settings. Officials estimate NZ ETS prices will peak and then fall after 2030, driven by the supply of New Zealand Units (NZUs) created from forestry, coming into the NZ ETS outstripping NZU demand from NZ ETS participants. Work is underway to incorporate the expected future NZ ETS price pathway (from current settings) into projections, and to provide advice on options as needed. should government seek to achieve a steady rising price into the 2030s.

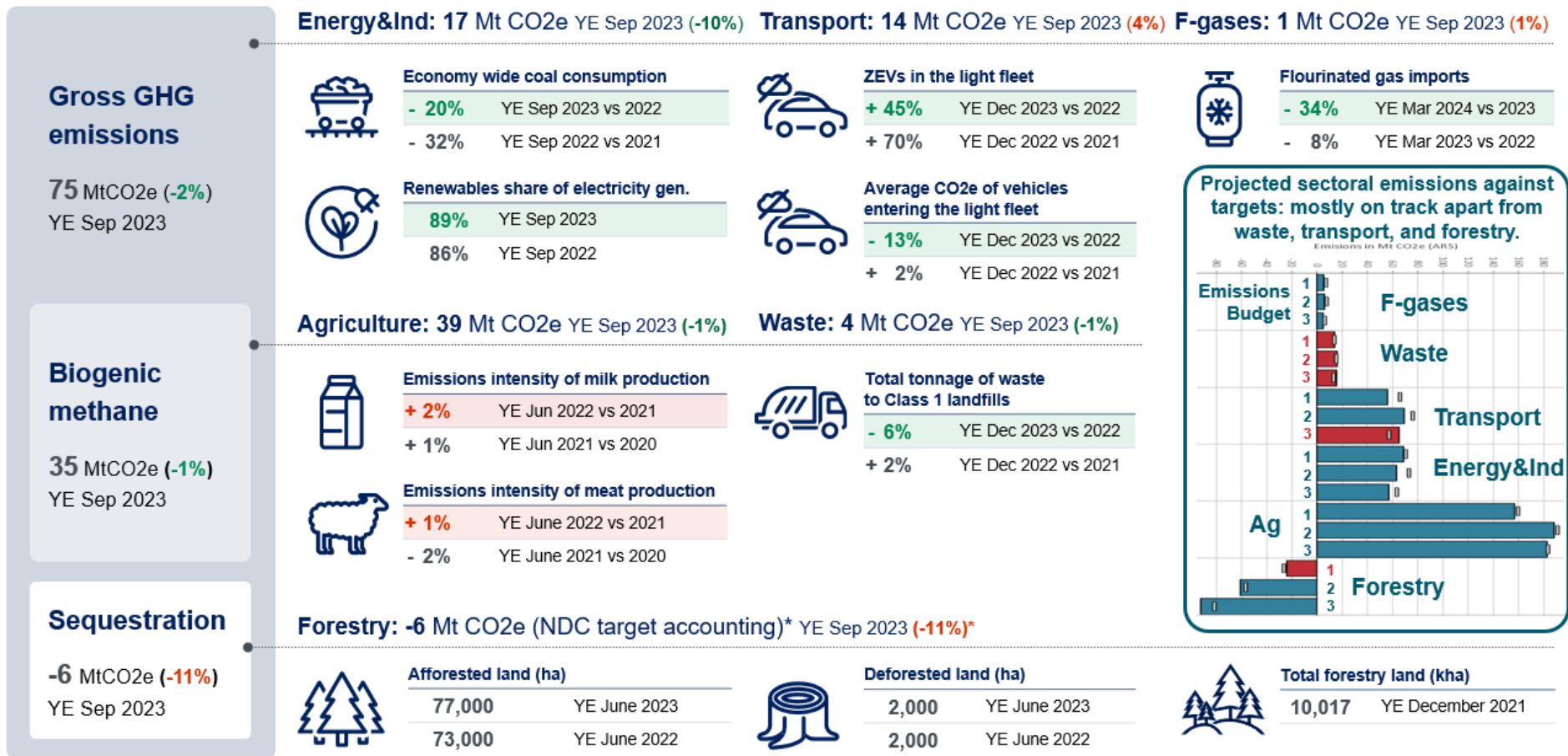
⁵ Emissions projections are updated annually, but a mid-year revision also allows for material policy changes to be incorporated. Any changes in inventories (published April) will be reflected in annual projection updates published towards the end of the calendar year. MfE is looking at the cadence and methods used for revisions.

⁶ The impact of making these policy changes is negligible for EB1, with the central emissions estimate expected to increase by less than 1 Mt CO₂e. For EB2 and EB3, the central estimate is expected to increase by 6 Mt respectively. For EB3, this leaves an estimated buffer of 1Mt from the limit (240Mt).

⁷ The impact of making these policy changes coupled with the potential impact of the 2024 agricultural sector methodological changes means that for EB1 the central projections estimate is 285MTCO₂-e, with a remaining 'buffer' of 5MT CO₂-e (or 1.5%) from the EB1 limit of 290MT CO₂-e.

Sectoral emissions indicators generally show lowering emissions, but some sector sub-targets (as set in ERP1) are challenging to meet

ERP1 included sector sub-targets to enable tracking and management of 'overs and unders' towards achieving overarching EBs. Overall, gross emissions and biogenic methane dropped for YE September 2023. However, this trend does not apply across all sectors; CO₂ sequestration from forestry declined by 11% compared to YE September 2022, meanwhile transport and F-gas emissions increased. Scanning of macro indicators does not indicate any imminent sectoral or macro risks for the next quarter, other than those mentioned in the previous slide.



Forestry: -6 Mt CO₂e (NDC target accounting)* YE Sep 2023 (-11%)*



Afforested land (ha)	
77,000	YE June 2023
73,000	YE June 2022



Deforested land (ha)	
2,000	YE June 2023
2,000	YE June 2022



Total forestry land (kha)	
10,017	YE December 2021

Projected sectoral emissions against targets: mostly on track apart from waste, transport, and forestry.

Emissions in Mt CO₂e (AR5)



* Forestry sequestration estimates (MtCO₂e) are based on projections. GHG emissions (MtCO₂e) are provisional estimates based on best available data.

Section 2(b): Progress against adaptation goals

Climate change is exposing households, communities and the Crown to a range of risks. This requires difficult decisions about where people live, and where and how we invest in infrastructure for the future

- The National Climate Change Risk Assessment 2020 (NCCRA) identified 43 priority risks, including the 10 most significant risks across five domains (see box below). These risks are beginning to materialise with more severity and intensity than anticipated.
- The Climate Change Response Act (2002) requires a National Adaptation Plan to respond to the most significant risks. NAP1 was published in August 2022 and aim to achieve the following goals (which align with the global goal on adaptation established under the 2015 Paris Agreement):
 - reduce vulnerability to the impacts of climate change
 - enhance adaptive capacity and consider climate change in decisions at all levels
 - strengthen resilience
- We do not have a complete set of formal indicators to measure the overall sufficiency of the adaptation response in reducing risks in the NCCRA and the Board is considering potential indicators for future reporting. s 9(2)(f)(iv)

For example, since NAP1 was released in August 2022, New Zealand has had 22 states of local emergency related to severe weather or flooding, including a national state of emergency for Cyclone Gabrielle. In comparison, in the 20 years between June 2002 and July 2022 there were 60 local states of emergency related to severe weather or flooding.

Ten most significant risks the NAP must address:

Natural	Human	Economy	Built	Governance
Risks to coastal ecosystems (N1)	Reduced community cohesion due to displacement (H1)	Lost productivity, disaster relief expenditure and unfunded contingent liabilities (E1)	Drinking water availability and quality (B1)	Decision making that doesn't account for uncertainty and change over long timeframes (G1)
Impact of invasive species on indigenous ecosystems (N2)	Inequities due to differential distribution of climate impacts (H2)	Financial system instability (E2)	Buildings impacted by extreme weather, fire, drought and sea level rise (B2)	Risks that climate change impacts across all domains will be exacerbated because institutional settings are not fit for adaptation (G2)

Recent research provides insights into how New Zealanders view climate change risk and their actions in response, and the need for a whole of government response



70% of property owners are seeing impacts from climate change.

- But property owners are not thinking about what this means for their property, with most people not well-informed about the actions they can take to address risks.
- Data does not yet exist on the experience of renters in relation to climate change.



More than half of property owners feel it's the responsibility of the government to cover the costs of climate change to property.

- People are looking to digital government sources to be informed about the actions they can take to reduce risk.



Biggest barrier to climate action for councils is funding, along with resources and expertise. Councils are calling out for data and tools to present the evidence, including the need for more standardisation and guidance.

- Business owners are also seeking more tailored guidance on incorporating climate scenarios and projections into business planning and investment decisions.
- Surveys into training and development needs of adaptation practitioners across local and central government are underway, with the results expected by March 2024..

There is an opportunity to change or speed up elements of the NAP1 that require a whole-of-government response, to ensure individuals and businesses have the information and guidance they need to respond.

This includes a focus on:

- Developing the climate data system
- National direction on natural hazards
- Incorporating adaptation into resource management, planning and infrastructure decisions
- Decisions on roles and responsibilities and funding and financing of adaptation (new Adaptation Framework).

Findings are part of wider research projects commissioned by MfE in Q3, 2023 - *MfE | TRA Property Owners Climate Resilience Oct 2023*, *MfE | Ipsos Understanding Local Government User Needs Oct 2023*. Please refer to the research for wider understanding and context.

Section 3: Implementation Progress on ERP1 and NAP1

Key takeaways

- The following dashboards summarise implementation progress at the action level across ERP1 and NAP1 for the July-December 2023 period. ERP1 has 305 actions, of which 57 have been classified by agencies as critical actions.⁸ NAP1 has 127 actions, of which 52 have been deemed critical actions.⁹
- Agencies reported on implementation progress using a RAG assessment¹⁰ (red, amber, green), based on their delivery confidence.
- Key themes from this reporting period (July – December 2023) include:
 - The majority of ERP1 and NAP1 actions are active and rated as green – albeit a decline from the previous reporting period. The decreased number of active actions can be explained by:
 - an increase in the number of actions that have been completed;
 - a number of actions have been closed (due to errors or duplications); and
 - an increase in discontinued actions by ministerial decisions, including a number of actions classified as critical.
 - The number of active actions rated as amber or red in this reporting period has increased; this trend also applies to critical actions in the plans. Key reasons cited include internal funding/resourcing constraints and the need for Ministerial decisions.
 - This reporting period coincides with the change in government following the 2023 election. As at [6 March 2024], the implementation of 55 (or 18%) ERP1 actions require clarity and direction from Ministers. 17 of these are critical actions, for example implementation of a pricing mechanism for agriculture. Agencies are currently working with Ministers to obtain decisions on actions they are responsible for, and in doing so, considering any implications for climate change targets and obligations.¹¹

⁸ Critical actions were determined by agencies in 2022 after publication of ERP1 based on the action's level of emissions impact, interdependency with other work programmes, and Ministerial significance.

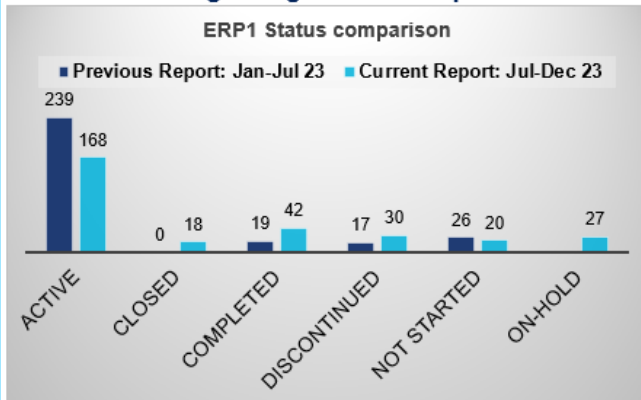
⁹ Through publication, NAP1 classified actions as either critical (for immediate start), supporting (less urgent or dependent on critical actions) or proposed (future work programmes).

¹⁰ A RAG framework was developed in collaboration with agencies and reviewed by Deloitte to provide confidence testing and some form of moderation of reporting by agencies. Amber means moderate confidence with some issues or risks, red means low delivery confidence with major risks or issues.

¹¹ See Appendix for details of actions that have been discontinued, or are currently rated as on hold or Amber/Red, and potential impact on Plan's outcomes.

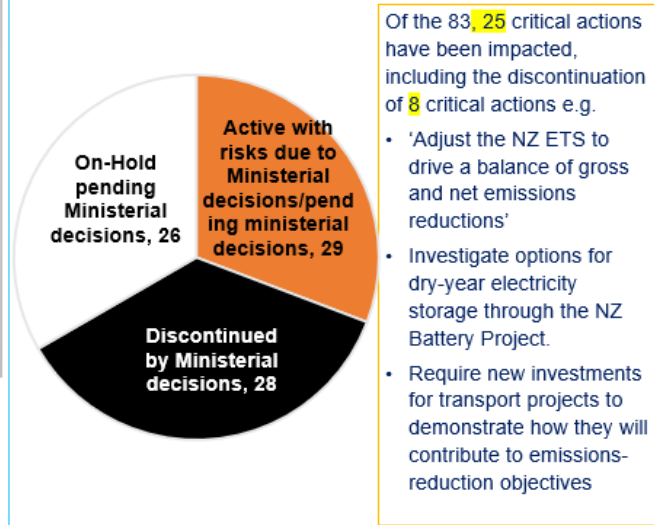
The emissions reduction plan (ERP1) implementation progress

Of the ERP1's 305 actions, the majority are still active, with a growing number completed



In this reporting period 11 critical actions were completed, for example the national EV-charging infrastructure strategy and the evaluation of options to support the decarbonisation of freight.

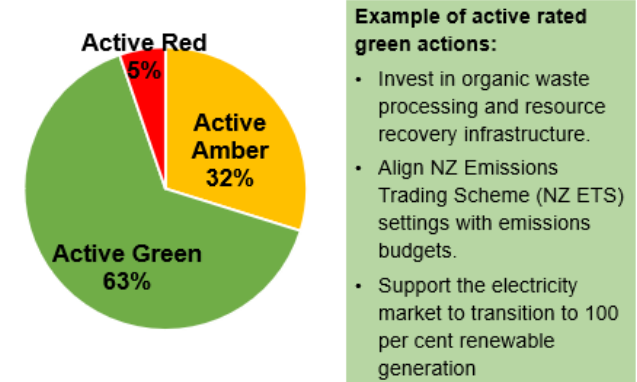
There are 83 actions impacted by Ministerial decisions, with 55 requiring clarity and direction from Ministers



Of the 83, 25 critical actions have been impacted, including the discontinuation of 8 critical actions e.g.

- 'Adjust the NZ ETS to drive a balance of gross and net emissions reductions'
- Investigate options for dry-year electricity storage through the NZ Battery Project.
- Require new investments for transport projects to demonstrate how they will contribute to emissions-reduction objectives

Of the active actions, 63% are rated green and on track for delivery in the short term. This compares to 73% Active green in the previous report.



- Example of active rated green actions:**
- Invest in organic waste processing and resource recovery infrastructure.
 - Align NZ Emissions Trading Scheme (NZ ETS) settings with emissions budgets.
 - Support the electricity market to transition to 100 per cent renewable generation

There are some key upcoming milestones in the first 6 months of 2024, including:



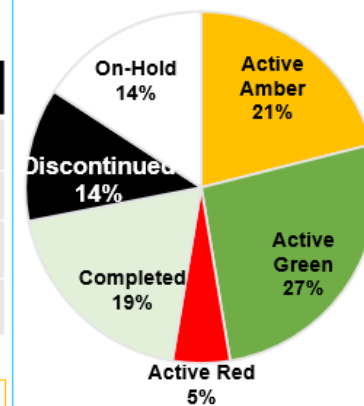
- Fast-track consenting regime to be introduced early 2024.
- Publication of final decision for Transpower's Net Zero Grid Pathways proposal.
- Publish 'Approved List' of smart EV chargers that meet specifications for connectivity and efficiency.
- Development and implementation of initiatives from the International Science Partnerships Programme.
- Implement framework for approving other sustainable building rating systems

Past and pending Ministerial decisions primarily impact four sectors

Sector	Number of actions
Transport	25
Energy & Industry	13
Equitable Transition	7
Emissions Pricing	6

However, these will have flow on effects to other work programmes, due to the high level of interdependencies these chapters have.

Of the 57 critical actions, 30 (53%) are active and 15 (27%) are rated green in terms of overall confidence to deliver to the plan. This compares to 28 (45%) active green in the last report

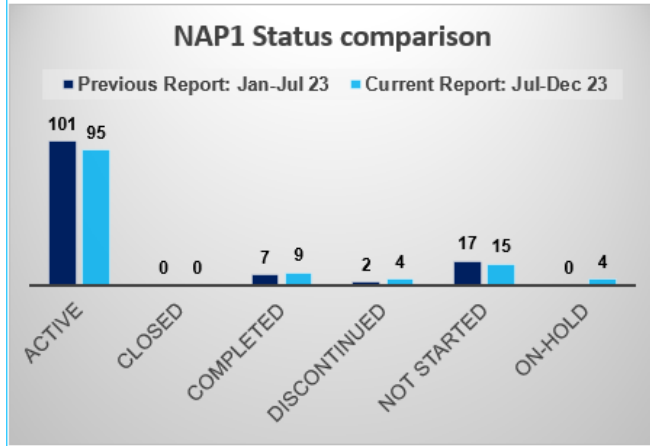


- 3 Critical actions are rated red on overall confidence to deliver to the plan:**
- Set sub-national VKT reduction targets for NZ's major urban areas (Tiers 1 and 2) by the end of 2022
 - Revise Waka Kotahi's national mode shift plan to ensure nationally led activities align with the pace and scale of VKT reduction and mode shift required in urban areas
 - Develop offshore energy regulatory framework.

The national adaptation plan (NAP1) implementation progress

Of the 127 actions in NAP1, the majority are active but **15** have not yet started this compares to **17** not started in the last report

Those not yet started include supporting Māori small business resilience & expanding funding for proactive community resilience.



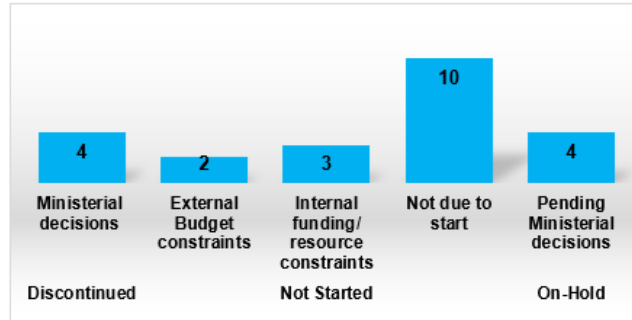
Two actions were completed since the last reporting period. These are strengthening fisheries rules, and publishing work on how NZ meets the costs of climate change and invests in resilience.

There are key upcoming milestones in the first six months of 2024, including:



- Providing the public with access to the latest climate projections data.
- Releasing a Budget Economic and Fiscal Update, including commentary on climate costs and fiscal risks.
- Assessing new crops/species to support adaptation and commence economic land-use modelling as part of work identifying climate change impacts on regional economies.

Actions are inactive for a range of reasons, including being discontinued, on-hold and awaiting Ministerial decisions, have funding or resource constraints or are not yet due to start.

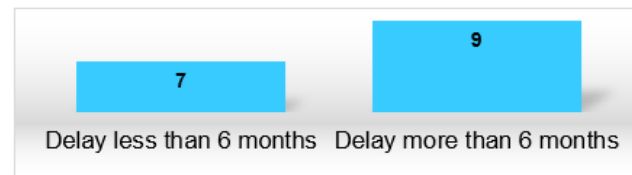


Those on hold pending Ministerial decisions include:

- Prioritising nature-based solutions & wider biodiversity outcomes in climate work programme.
- Deliver the Integrated Farm Planning Programme
- Manage dry-year risk through the New Zealand Battery Project

There are **16** delayed critical actions with the majority delayed by more than 6 months compared with **10** delayed critical actions in the last report.

Those delayed by more than 6 months include expansion of climate-related disclosures regime, developing guidance for assessing risk & physical impact on assets, embedding adaptation in funding models for housing & urban development & integrating adaptation into NZTA decision making.



Of the active actions **63%** are rated green and on track for delivery in the short term. This compares to **72%** rated green in the previous report.

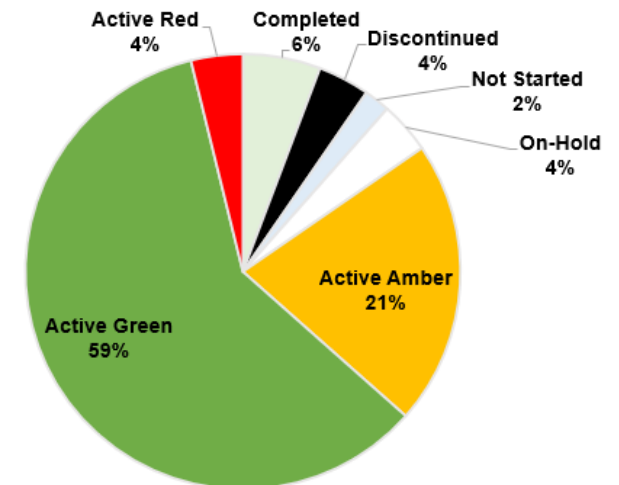
• **Example of active rated green actions:**

- Integrate adaptation into Treasury decisions on infrastructure
- Implement the Water Availability and Security programme
- Improve natural hazard information on Land Information Memoranda

Of the 52 critical actions, **44 (85%)** are active & **31 (59%)** are rated green in terms of overall confidence to deliver to the plan compared with **34 (65%)** in the last report

2 Critical actions are rated red on overall confidence to deliver to the plan:

- 'Implement the Department of Conservation Climate Change Adaptation Action Plan' due to Internal funding/ resource constraints
- Implement the proposed National Policy Statement on Indigenous Biodiversity due to pending Ministerial decisions



s 9(2)(f)(iv)

NAP domain areas	Objectives for adaptation (as set out in the NAP)
System-wide	Legislative and institutional arrangements that are fit for purpose and provide clear roles and responsibilities, with robust climate information about climate risks and tools, guidance and methodologies that enhance our ability to adapt. Also unlocking investment in climate resilience.
Economy and finance	Sectors, businesses and regional economies can adapt, Participants can identify risks and opportunities and take action. We have a resilient financial system underpinning economic stability and growth, with participants can identify, disclose and manage risks
Infrastructure	Reduce vulnerability of assets exposed to climate change and ensure all new infrastructure is fit for a changing climate. Use renewal programmes to improve adaptive capacity.
Housing, buildings and places	Homes and buildings are climate resilient, and meet social and cultural needs. New and existing places are planned and managed to minimise risks to communities from climate change. Māori connections to whenua are strengthened through partnerships and threats to cultural heritage are understood and minimised.
Communities	Communities are able to adapt, vulnerable people and communities are supported including those disrupted and displaced.
Natural environment	Ecosystems are healthy and connected, biodiversity is thriving. Biosecurity reduces risks of new pests and diseases spreading. Working with nature to build resilience in ecosystems and communities.

s 9(2)(f)(iv)

Appendix 2: Actions affected by Ministerial decisions (rated as discontinued, on hold or Amber/Red)

ERP1

83 actions are affected by Ministerial decisions (discontinued, on hold or red/amber requiring Ministerial decisions). **[Note for Board: Provisional estimates suggest those actions already discontinued either largely had their abatement impact locked in or don't have a direct abatement impact on EB1, or are hard to quantify. We are working with agencies to understand the impact on abatement if those actions pending Ministerial decisions are stopped. An updated assessment will be provided for your final report. Preliminary estimates suggest the impact on abatement may be material for future EBs, however, any shortfall for future EBs can be addressed through ERP2 development].**

ERP chapter	Action lead / co-lead (support)	Actions for delivery	Red, Amber, Green, On-hold to describe progress on previous 6 months (Discontinued = Black)	Critical action
03: Equitable transition	MBIE	3.2.3 Implement the Just Transition Partnerships Programme	On-Hold	Yes
	MBIE/(Government, BusinessNZ, New Zealand Council of Trade Unions)	3.3.1 Develop an income insurance scheme	Black	No
	MBIE/MSD	3.2.2a Support regions and industries to manage the transition	s 9(2)(f)(iv)	Yes
		3.2.2b Support regions and industries to manage the transition	Black	Yes
	MBIE/MSD, (MFE)	3.4 Build the evidence base and monitor and assess impacts	On-Hold	Yes
	MBIE/MSD/(MOE, MOT)	3.2.1 Develop an equitable transition strategy	On-Hold	Yes
	MOE	3.1.1 Equip all children and young people for the transition	Red	No
04: Working with nature	DOC/MFE	4.1 Prioritise nature-based solutions.	Amber	Yes
		4.2 Establish an integrated work programme to deliver climate, biodiversity and wider environmental outcomes	Amber	Yes
		4.2i. Supporting restoration and protection of indigenous forests	On-Hold	No
		4.2iii. Supporting native afforestation and restoration through the Carbon Neutral Government Programme (CNGP)	Amber	No
05: Emissions pricing	MFE	5.2.1 Adjust the NZ ETS to drive a balance of gross and net emissions reductions.	Black	Yes
		5.2.2 Investigate new sources of emissions removals.	Black	No
		5.2.3 Assess how the NZ ETS can support indigenous biodiversity.	Black	No

ERP chapter	Action lead / co-lead (support)	Actions for delivery	Red, Amber, Green, On-hold to describe progress on previous 6 months (Discontinued = Black)	Critical action
		5.2.4 Assess the role of the NZ ETS in supporting the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC).	Black	No
		5.3 Develop an overarching market governance framework.	Amber	No
		5.5 Develop a voluntary carbon market framework.	On-Hold	No
07: Planning and infrastructure	Kāinga Ora/(HUD, Waka Kotahi, MOT, MFE, Te Waihanga)	7.5 Promote innovation in low-emissions, liveable neighbourhoods, through Crown-led urban regeneration projects.	Black	No
08: Research, science, innovation and technology	MBIE	8.9 Research-industry partnership networks will continue connecting industry to the science system, to help solve sector problems.	Red	No
	MBIE/(Cross government)	8.1.1 Establish a portfolio of Climate Innovation Platforms to support and coordinate strategic, effective and innovative initiatives.	Black	No
09: Circular economy and bioeconomy'	MBIE/(MFE)	9.1 Commence a Circular Economy and Bioeconomy Strategy.	Black	No
		9.4 Support businesses moving to circular economy models.	Black	No
10: Transport	MOT	10.1.3 Work with councils interested in congestion charging (including Wellington and Auckland) and investigate ways to mitigate the adverse effects of congestion charging on low-income individuals and households	Amber	Yes
		Develop a strong evidence base to inform transport decarbonisation and an equitable transition and ensure actions taken are effective within the Aotearoa context.	Amber	No
		Develop and set specific targets for decarbonising domestic aviation in line with 2050 targets.	Red	No
		Ensure the next Government Policy Statement on Land Transport (GPS-LT) guides investment consistent with the emissions reduction plan.	Black	Yes
		Establish a high threshold for new investments to expand roads, including new highway projects, if the expansion is inconsistent with emissions-related objectives.	Black	No
		Implement an equity-oriented vehicle scrap-and-replace scheme to make cleaner vehicles and low-emissions alternatives affordable for low-income households.	Black	No
		Investigate whether further targeted support is required to make low-emissions vehicles more accessible and affordable for other disadvantaged groups and communities.	Black	No

ERP chapter	Action lead / co-lead (support)	Actions for delivery	Red, Amber, Green, On-hold to describe progress on previous 6 months (Discontinued = Black)	Critical action
		Require new investments for transport projects to demonstrate how they will contribute to emissions-reduction objectives and set a high threshold for approving new investments for any transport projects if they are inconsistent with emissions-reduction objectives.	Black	Yes
10: Transport	MOT	Set a maximum CO2 limit or penalties for individual light internal combustion engine vehicle imports to tackle the highest emitting vehicles.	Black	No
		Set sub-national VKT reduction targets for Aotearoa New Zealand's major urban areas (Tiers 1 and 2) by the end of 2022.	Red	Yes
		Support initiatives to increase the uptake of e-bikes.	Black	No
		Support social leasing schemes to make access to cleaner vehicles affordable for low-income households.	Black	No
	MOT/(ATAP partnership)	Deliver major public transport service and infrastructure improvements in Auckland.	Amber	No
	MOT/(LGWM partnership, Greater Wellington City Council, Wellington City Council and Waka Kotahi)	Deliver major public transport service and infrastructure improvements in Wellington.	Red	No
	MOT/EECA	Support the sector to overcome high total cost of ownership barriers to purchasing zero emissions heavy vehicles	Amber	Yes
	MOT/MBIE	Implement a sustainable aviation fuel (SAF) mandate.	Red	No
		Implement the Sustainable Biofuels Obligation, which requires liable fuel suppliers to reduce the total emissions of the fuels they supply by a set percentage each year through the deployment of biofuels (in blended or neat form).	Black	No
	MOT/Waka Kotahi	Implement Accessible Streets proposals nationwide to support safe walking, cycling/scooter and other active modes.	Amber	No
Implement the Tackling Unsafe Speeds programme to ensure safer speed limits around schools.		Amber	No	
MOT/Waka Kotahi/(local government)	Support a major uplift in all urban bus networks nationwide, including by improving bus driver terms and conditions.	Amber	Yes	

ERP chapter	Action lead / co-lead (support)	Actions for delivery	Red, Amber, Green, On-hold to describe progress on previous 6 months (Discontinued = Black)	Critical action
10: Transport	Waka Kotahi	Revise Waka Kotahi's national mode shift plan (Keeping Cities Moving) to ensure nationally led activities align with the pace and scale of VKT reduction and mode shift required in urban areas.	Red	Yes
		Deliver a national plan to significantly increase the safety and attractiveness of cycling and micro-mobility.	Amber	No
		Deliver a national plan to significantly increase the safety and attractiveness of walking.	Amber	No
	Waka Kotahi/(local government)	Develop VKT reduction programmes for Aotearoa New Zealand's major urban areas (Tiers 1 and 2) in partnership with local government, Māori and community representatives.	Amber	Yes
		Substantially improve infrastructure for walking and cycling.	Amber	Yes
11: Energy and industry	MBIE	Ban new fossil-fuel baseload generation.	Black	No
		Develop a gas transition plan.	Black	Yes
		Develop a new New Zealand Energy Efficiency and Conservation Strategy (NZECS).	On-Hold	No
		Finalise and implement the Advanced Manufacturing Industry Transformation Plan.	Black	No
		Investigate low-emissions energy supply options for renewable gas and bioenergy.	s 9(2)(f)(iv)	No
		Investigate options for dry-year electricity storage through the New Zealand Battery Project.	Black	Yes
		Phase out of low fixed charge regulations.	On-Hold	No
		Set an action plan for decarbonising the industrial sector.	Black	No
	MBIE/EECA	Continue the roll out of the Government Investment in Decarbonising Industry (GIDI) fund.	Black	Yes
		Fund further decarbonisation of industry and heat through expansion of the GIDI.	Black	Yes
		Provide grant funding for commercial space and water heating and high efficiency electrical equipment.	Black	No
		Provide rebates for energy efficient equipment.	Black	No
	MBIE/MFE	Review national direction tools for new renewable generation and electricity infrastructure.	Amber	No

ERP chapter	Action lead / co-lead (support)	Actions for delivery	Red, Amber, Green, On-hold to describe progress on previous 6 months (Discontinued = Black)	Critical action
12: Building and construction	MBIE	12.5.4 Support workforce transition to ensure the sector can build for climate change.	§ 9(2)(f)(iv)	No
		12.5.5 Establish an enabling legislative framework.	§ 9(2)(f)(iv)	No
		Introduce mandatory energy performance certificates for certain building types.	§ 9(2)(f)(iv)	No
	MBIE/MFE	Explore requiring waste minimisation or recovery plans for building consent.	§ 9(2)(f)(iv)	No
13: Agriculture	MPI	13.1.1 An emissions pricing mechanism is developed, and agricultural emissions are priced by 1 January 2025.	On-Hold	Yes
		13.1.2 All producers will have emissions reports by the end of 2022 and a farm plan in place by 2025.	On-Hold	No
		13.2.1 Strengthen the role of research and development to get mitigations to producers sooner.	On-Hold	No
		13.9 Integrated farm planning.	On-Hold	No
14: Forestry	MPI	14.2.3 Encourage greater levels of native afforestation over the long term.	On-Hold	No
		14.3.1 Explore measures to reduce deforestation of pre-1990 native forests.	On-Hold	No
		14.4.1 Develop forestry and wood processing industry transformation plan (ITP).	On-Hold	Yes
	MPI/(MFE)	14.1.1a Ensure regulatory settings deliver the right type and scale of forests, in the right place.	On-Hold	No
15: Waste	MFE	15.1.2 Enable businesses to reduce food waste.	Amber	No
		15.2.1 Improve household kerbside collection for food and garden waste.	Amber	Yes
		15.2.3 Require the separation of organic waste.	Amber	No
		15.3.3 Enable the separation of construction and demolition materials.	Amber	No
		15.4 Investigate banning organic waste from landfill by 2030.	Amber	No
		15.5.1 Regulations will require landfill gas capture at municipal landfills.	Amber	No
		15.6.1 Develop a national waste licensing scheme.	Amber	No

ERP chapter	Action lead / co-lead (support)	Actions for delivery	Red, Amber, Green, On-hold to describe progress on previous 6 months (Discontinued = Black)	Critical action
	MFE/(MBIE)	15.3.1 Support the building and construction sector to minimise waste through research and improved capability.	Amber	No
16: Fluorinated gases	MFE	16.2 Prohibit imports of pre-charged equipment.	On-Hold	No
		16.3 Investigate prohibiting F-gases with high GWP.	On-Hold	No
		16.4 Introduce a mandatory product stewardship scheme for refrigerants.	Amber	Yes

NAP1

16 actions are affected by Ministerial decisions (discontinued, on hold or red/amber requiring Ministerial decisions). 6 of them are classified as critical, many contribute to addressing significant risks identified in the NCCRA. In some cases, actions continued to be delivered through alternate work programmes. Direction is needed on the Government's wider adaptation priorities to understand the full impact on the plan's outcomes.

Table below shows summary at chapter level the 16 actions affected by Ministerial decisions

NAP chapter	Lead / Co-lead (supporting) agency	Actions for delivery	NCCRA risks addressed	Red, Amber, Green, On-hold to describe progress on previous 6 month (Discontinued = Black)	Critical action
03: Enabling better risk-informed decisions	MBIE	3.19 Develop Te Ara Paerangi – Future Pathways programme for the research, science and innovation system	G2, G5	Black	No
	MPI	3.14 Deliver the Integrated Farm Planning Programme	E3, N2, N7, H3, H5, H6, H7, G5	On-Hold	No
04: Driving climate-resilient development in the right locations	DIA	4.5 Reform institutional arrangements for water services	B1, B4	Black	Yes
	MfE	4.8 Amend the Environmental Reporting Act 2015 to allow better measurement of environmental change	G1	Amber	No
05: Adaptation options including managed retreat	DOC/MfE	5.9 Prioritise nature-based solutions	N1, N3, N4, N7, N11, H1, H3, H5, H6, H7, H8, E1, E3, E4, E7, B1, B2, B4, B5, B6, G1, G2, G3, G4, G5	On-Hold	Yes
	NEMA	5.13 Connect communities to wider response and recovery support	G6	Red	No
06: Natural Environment	DOC/MfE	6.5 Establish an integrated work programme to deliver climate, biodiversity and wider environmental outcomes	N4, N11, B1	On-Hold	Yes
	MfE/ DOC	6.4 Implement the proposed National Policy Statement on Indigenous Biodiversity	G4, N1, N2, N4, N5, N11, N12	Red	Yes
	MfE/DOC/MPI	6.9 Deliver Jobs for Nature to restore indigenous ecosystems	N2, N4, N11, H5, H6	Amber	No
	MPI	6.8.1 Implement an on-farm biosecurity programme	N2, E3	Black	Yes
08: Infrastructure	MBIE	8.3 Manage dry-year risk through the New Zealand Battery Project	H2, H3, E1, E7, B1, B2, B3, B4, B5, B6, B7, B8, G1, G6	On-Hold	No
09: Communities	MBIE	9.10 Implement an income insurance scheme to support adaptive capacity of communities and the economy	E1, H1, H2, G2	Black	No
	MOE	9.7 Strengthen teaching and learning related to climate change	H1, H2, H7, H4	Red	No
	MOH	9.5 Continue with the reform of the health and disability system	H3, H7	Amber	No
	NEMA	9.1 Modernise the emergency management system	G6	Red	Yes
10: Economy and financial system	MBIE	10.14 Deliver the Tourism Industry Transformation Plan	E4, B6	Amber	No