



Climate Change
CHIEF EXECUTIVES BOARD

Climate Change Chief Executives Board

**Meeting papers
Wednesday 22 July 2026
1:00–2:10pm**

Meeting venue: online via MS Teams

Climate Change Chief Executives Board

MEETING AGENDA

Wednesday 22 July 2026, 1:00-2:10pm

Online via MS Teams

Attendees	Jeremy Lightfoot, Chair (MCERT), Ray Smith (MPI), Dave Gawn (NEMA), Nic Blakeley (MBIE), Aaron Martin (CLO)		
Delegates	Jo Hughes (TSY), Alice Revell (MFAT)		
In support	Kirsty Flannagan, Mel Rae (CCIEB Unit) Ruth Fairhall, Katherine Wilson (MCERT) For joint item: CCC presenters		
Apologies	Iain Rennie (TSY), Bede Corry (MFAT), Peter Chrisp (DOC)		
Previous meeting: 18 March 2026		Current meeting: 22 July 2026	Next meeting: 9 September 2026
• Board-only context sharing • Board-only Strategic direction of the CCIEB • CPMG preparation • Progress reporting: ERP1, ERP2, NAP1 and Target 9 report for QE 30 March • Delivery of 2026 projections		• Board-only context sharing and ongoing form and function • Options for post-election collective advice • Quarterly Target 9 and ERP2 reporting and the approach to 2026 adaptive management assessment • Approach to develop strategic options for EB3 • National Adaptation Plan 2 (NAP2): proposed approach • Statement of Intent 2026-2031 • CCC presentation: NCCRA	• Board-only context sharing • Adaptive Management assessment • Draft ERM and NAPPA responses • CCIEB Annual Report 25-26

Chair's opening comments / karakia tīmatanga			
#	Time	Item	Recommended actions
Board-only time			
1	5 mins 1:00-1:05pm	Welcome / context sharing updates Lead: Chair / All Roundtable discussion for sharing any updates on ministerial priorities or climate-related context	
2	15 mins 1:05-1:20pm	Ongoing form and function of the Board Lead: Jeremy Lightfoot (Chair) The purpose of this item is for the Board to further discuss the climate governance model and how this best supports efficient collaboration in the context of a maturing climate system and new institutional arrangements. <i>Supporting papers:</i> 2.1 <i>Direction of the CCIEB</i>	9(2)(f)(iv)
Meeting business			
3	5 mins 1:20-1:25pm	Options for post-election collective climate advice Lead: Jeremy Lightfoot, Chair / Kirsty Flannagan (CCIEB Unit)	

		This item seeks the Boards direction on the scope of post-election collective climate advice from the Board to incoming Ministers, including how it is delivered. Supporting papers: 3.1 Options for post-election collective climate advice	• Direct the CCIEB Unit on the option to develop post-election collective climate advice
4	5 mins 1:25-1:30pm	Quarterly Target 9 and ERP2 reporting and the approach to 2026 adaptive management assessment Lead: Jeremy Lightfoot, Chair / Kirsty Flannagan (CCIEB Unit) This item seeks approval of the ERP2 report and notes the latest Target 9 report provided to DPMC. It also seeks endorsement to initiate the 2026 adaptive management assessment, noting that the ERP2 and T9 reports are key inputs to this work, as well as the 2026 projections when these are available. Supporting papers: 4.1 Quarterly Target 9 and ERP2 reporting and the approach to 2026 adaptive management assessment	• Approve the ERP2 report for period to 30 June • Note the Target 9 report for QE 30 June provided to DPMC • Endorse the adaptive management assessment for 2026 be initiated
5	5 mins 1:30-1:35pm	Approach to develop strategic options for meeting EB3 Lead: Jeremy Lightfoot, Chair / Kirsty Flannagan (CCIEB Unit) This item seeks approval to initiate cross-agency work to develop strategic options or packages of options to address the emissions budget 3 shortfall (as agreed by Cabinet in May). Supporting paper: 5.1 Strategic options for meeting the third emissions budget	• Agree to cross-agency work commencing on strategic options to reduce emissions in the 2030s 9(2)(f)(iv)
6	10 mins 1.35-1.45pm	National Adaptation Plan 2 (NAP2): proposed approach Lead: Jeremy Lightfoot, Chair / Katherine Wilson (MCERT) This paper seeks endorsement of approach to the development of the NAP2. Supporting paper: 6.1 National adaptation plan: proposed approach	9(2)(f)(iv)
7	3 mins 1.45-1.48pm	Statement of Intent 2026-2031 Lead: Jeremy Lightfoot, Chair / Kirsty Flannagan (CCIEB Unit) To test and seek the Board's approval on the draft Statement of Intent 2026-2031 (SOI), prepared in accordance with Public Finance Act requirements, for submission to the Minister of Climate Change by 23 August 2026.	• Note the requirement to provide an updated SOI to the Minister of Climate Change before 23 August 2026 • Approve the attached SOI 2026-2031

		Supporting papers: 7.1 <i>Memo on revised Statement of Intent 2026-2031</i>	• Agree the Chair of the Board make further changes, if needed • Note the updated SOI will be published on the Board's webpage
Other business / noting papers			
8	2 min 1.48-1.50pm	Meeting administration Lead: Chair / Kirsty Flannagan (CCIEB Unit) The Board is asked to approve the minutes of the previous meeting, held on 18 March 2026, and note the actions register and indicative forward agenda. Supporting papers: 8.1 <i>Minutes of previous meeting</i> 8.2 <i>Actions register</i> 8.3 <i>Indicative forward agenda</i>	• Approve the minutes of the previous meeting • Note the open actions • Note the indicative forward agenda
Chair's closing comments / karakia whakamutunga			

Joint session with NHRRF			
	20 mins 1.50 - 2.10 pm	Presentation on the National Climate Change Risk Assessment Lead: Chair / 9(2)(a) (CCC)	
		Presentation from the Climate Change Commission on the findings of the second National Climate Change Risk Assessment.	• Note the presentation from the Climate Change Commission.
NHRRF meeting commences – see corresponding agenda			



COVERSHEET: Item 2				
To	Climate Change Chief Executives Board			
Meeting date	22 July 2026			
Agenda item name	Direction of the CCIEB			
Item lead	Jeremy Lightfoot			
Lead agency	CCIEB Unit			
Verbal update	Yes ☐	No ☒	Supporting paper	Yes ☒ No ☐
Reason for Board's consideration	The Board has held a number of discussions on the ongoing form of the cross-agency governance for climate change issues, including in the context of the recently established Natural Hazards Risk Reduction Forum (NHRRF).			
Key focus areas	There is support for continued shared responsibility of climate change issues. 9(2)(f)(iv) There are synergies between the Boards adaptation role and the NHRRF.			
Recommendations	9(2)(f)(iv)			
Has the Board previously considered this item, if so, when?	Yes ☒	No ☐	Date	March 2026
	The CCIEB last discussed this at the March Board meeting in the context of a relatively mature climate mitigation system, and a maturing climate adaptation system. 9(2)(g)(i)			
Has this item been considered/endorsed by Climate DCEs?	Yes ☐	No ☒	Date	
	The CSOG group has been across the discussion at previous Board meetings, and this is in line with those discussions. However, this paper specifically has not been through CSOG.			
Will this item be going to CPMG or Cabinet?	Yes ☒	No ☐	Date	Post-election
	9(2)(f)(iv)			
Relevant Cabinet decisions and dates				



COVERSHEET: Item 3				
To	Climate Change Chief Executives Board			
Meeting date	22 July 2026			
Agenda item name	Options for post-election collective climate advice			
Item lead	Jeremy Lightfoot, Chair / Kirsty Flannagan (CCIEB Unit)			
Lead agency	CCIEB Unit			
Verbal update	Yes ☐	No ☐	Supporting paper	Yes ☒ No ☐
Reason for Board's consideration	To seek direction on the scope of post-election advice from the Board			
Key focus areas	What level of detail would the Board like collective post-election advice to cover: - a high-level overview of key elements of the climate framework plus upcoming decisions required (Option 1). - Option 1 plus climate system governance (Option 2). - Option 1 and 2 plus advice on key issues and strategic choices for the climate system in the near to medium term (Option 3).			
Recommendations	Direct the CCIEB Unit on the option to develop post-election collective climate advice			
Has the Board previously considered this item, if so, when?	Yes ☒	No ☐	Date	18 March 2026
	An item at the March meeting, <i>Strategic direction of the CCIEB</i> , sought initial approval on providing post-election advice, however it was not discussed in detail by the Board at this meeting.			
Has this item been considered/endorsed by Climate DCEs?	Yes ☒	No ☐	Date	13 May 2026
Will this item be going to CPMG or Cabinet?	Yes ☐	No ☒	Date	
Relevant Cabinet decisions and dates				
Comments				



COVERSHEET: Item 4				
To	Climate Change Chief Executives Board			
Meeting date	22 July 2026			
Agenda item name	Quarterly Progress Reports June 2026 and the approach to 2026 adaptive management assessment			
Item lead	Kirsty Flannagan			
Lead agency	CCIEB Unit			
Verbal update	Yes ☐	No ☒	Supporting paper	Yes ☒ No ☐
Reason for Board's consideration	To provide a quarterly update on progress toward implementing the Government's climate priorities, as part of the Board's monitoring and reporting role.			
Key focus areas	Implementation of the second emissions reduction plan (ERP2) is in its early stages, but progress is reported as largely on track. The report draws the Board's attention to two areas of emerging risk, though these do not currently present risks to meeting the second emissions budget.			
Recommendations	- This item seeks the Boards endorsement of the ERP2 implementation progress report for the period ending June 2026. - This item also provides the Board with the most recent Government Target 9 report for quarter ending (QE) June 2026 (for information only). - It also provides an overview of the approach to the 2026 adaptive management assessment. Note that no action is required from the Board at this stage, the assessment and supporting advice will be provided at the Board's September meeting.			
Has the Board previously considered this item, if so, when?	Yes ☐	No ☒	Date	
Has this item been considered/endorsed by Climate Senior Officials Group?	Yes ☒	No ☐	Date	
	At their 8 July meeting CSOG: - discussed and provided feedback on the ERP2 implementation progress report, - endorsed the approach to the 2026 adaptive management approach, and - approved the QE June 2026 Target 9 report for submission to DPMC.			
Will this item be going to CPMG or Cabinet?	Yes ☐	No ☒	Date	
Relevant Cabinet decisions and dates	N/A			
Comments	Note that DPMC will publish factsheets for the Government Targets, expected in late August			

Memo: Quarterly Progress Reports June 2026

To Climate Change Chief Executives Board

From Kirsty Flannagan, Executive Director, Climate IEB Unit

Date 22 July 2026

Purpose

1. This memo seeks your endorsement of the Second Emissions Reduction Plan (ERP2) implementation progress report for the period ending June 2026.
2. This memo also provides the Board with:
 - the Target 9 report for the quarter ending June 2026, as submitted to DPMC
 - an overview of the upcoming 2026 adaptive management process.

ERP2 Progress Report January - June 2026

3. This report outlines progress between January and June 2026 on delivering ERP2, the Government's plan to meet the second emissions budget (2026–30).
4. The ERP2 reporting framework was agreed by the Climate Senior Officials Group (CSOG) in late 2025. The framework splits ERP2 actions into tiers for reporting purposes:
 - tier 1 actions- key actions with the greatest impact on emissions, reported on quarterly (QE Mar, June, Sept, Dec).
 - tier 2 actions – the majority of other actions (excluding those from enabling chapters), reported on biannually (QE June and Dec).
 - tier 3 actions- enabling chapter actions (e.g. ERP2 chapters 14-16), reported on annually (QE Dec).
5. The ERP2 progress report for the period Jan-June 2026 outlines progress of key tier one and two actions between January and June 2026 in ERP2 chapters 7 to 13. This amounts to approximately 80% of the total ERP2 actions.
6. The implementation of ERP2 is in its early stages, but progress is largely on track (the majority of tier 1 and 2 actions are reported as on track and two actions are complete.)
7. The report notes two areas of potential emerging risk. These do not currently present risks to meeting EB2, however we want to draw the Board's early attention to the following:

- While at an early stage, delivery across the transport sector is uneven. Implementation of the EV charger policy expanded rapidly over the past quarter; however a significant increase is still required to achieve the 2030 target¹. 9(2)(f)(iv)

- 9(2)(f)(iv)

In general, afforestation on Crown land has little effect in the EB2 period, but will have a noticeable impact on abatement in the third, fourth, and fifth emissions budget periods.

8. See the attached ERP2 report and dashboard for key findings and more detail, including key messages for sectors (appendix 1).

Target 9

9. CSOG approved the draft report for quarter ending June 2026 at its 8 July meeting (attached at appendix 2). This was submitted to DPMC on 17 July 2026. The target continues to be on track and there were no significant changes between this reporting period, and last quarter's report.
10. The report outlines the following risks, consistent with previous Target 9 reports:
 - Market volatility in the NZ ETS has reduced compared to last quarter, and the ETS market price has been gradually increasing. However, it remains well below the auction price floor. This reflects broader economic conditions and market uncertainty over future policy settings. There is a risk that persistently low NZU prices weaken incentives for investment in emissions reductions.
 - While 2025 projections indicate that we are on track to meet EB1 and EB2, there are risks to manage to maintain this trajectory. Projections are inherently uncertain and updated annually to reflect updated assumptions about the impact of external factors, policies, and improvements to how we measure emissions. Updated 2026 projections which will reflect a number of updated assumptions, will be finalised and published later this year. The 2025 projections indicate that we are not yet on track for EB3.

Approach to the 2026 adaptive management assessment

11. ERP2 sets out an adaptive management approach to actively monitor and respond to policy delivery and changing circumstances that affect how New Zealand is tracking towards EB2.

¹ Increasing by 21% (2,197 charge points). We note that this policy accounts for a small percentage of overall modelled abatement.

12. There are three component parts of the adaptive management cycle:



13. In line with the 2025 approach the CCIEB Unit will work with agencies to produce key inputs into the assessment for each phase:

- **TRACK**: qualitative and quantitative indicators (including from Target 9 and ERP2 reporting); horizon scanning; the 2026 annual projections; the latest emissions reduction monitoring report from the Climate Change Commission.
- **REVIEW**: reconsider the 2025 risks and new/emerging risks; identifying the main drivers of change; assessing any emerging risks from TRACK for impact on meeting EB2.
- **RESPOND**: the outputs of TRACK and REVIEW to assess if a proportionate response may be required if New Zealand is no longer on track or there are significant risks to meeting EB2.

14. The Target 9 and ERP2 progress reports provide key inputs to the initial stages of the annual adaptive management cycle. Agencies will be engaged throughout this process to inform the assessment, identify if a mitigation is already in place, and to avoid 'double counting' of risks, (e.g. some may already be accounted for in the emissions projections) or overstating any risks.

15. There are a number of programmes underway in parallel with the 2026 adaptive management assessment including the 2026 emissions projections update, ETS settings decisions, and development of strategic options for meeting the third emissions budget.

16. The CCIEB Unit will work with lead agencies for these programmes to ensure alignment and avoid duplicative effort. This is particularly important given Ministers will be considering the advice products in close succession.

Track and Review Phases: Identification of risks for assessment

17. Key inputs have now been developed, and we are entering the review phase of the process. The CCIEB Unit will undertake an initial assessment of risk using the risk framework developed in 2025 (see appendix 3). This includes identifying any new or emerging risks, assessing against the consequence matrix and the likelihood matrix with risk to EB2 and abatement impact of primary importance.
18. We anticipate that climate governance groups and Ministers will be provided with the top risks (likely no more than 5) to aid in their assessment of whether a response is required to remain on track to meet EB2.

Next steps

19. The quarter ending June 2026 Government Target 9 report has been provided to DPMC. It is anticipated this will be published in late August.
20. Further information on the impact of ERP2 policies will become available when the emissions projections are updated later this year.
21. In May, Cabinet agreed to delegate authority to the Minister of Climate Change to take decisions on the 2026 adaptive management assessment, in consultation with ERP2 Ministers and without returning to Cabinet (unless in exceptional circumstances).
22. The 2026 adaptive management advice is anticipated to be delivered in September 2026, in parallel with the Government response to the Climate Change Commission's emissions reduction monitoring report, which needs to be tabled by 24 September.

23. 9(2)(f)(iv)

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Recommendations

It is recommended the Board:

- a. **note** the emerging areas of potential risk in the ERP2 January - June 2026 report.
- b. **note** that the quarter ending June 2026 Government Target 9 report has been provided to DPMC.
- c. **note** the upcoming 2026 adaptive management process that will explore known and emerging risks in greater detail, and surface opportunities to address risks. The resulting advice will be provided to the Board in September.

Appendices

Appendix 1: ERP2 report [attached]

Appendix 2: Target 9 [attached]

Appendix 3: Adaptive management risk framework

Appendix 3: Adaptive management risk framework

Likelihood Matrix [Example]

Likelihood	Rating	Definition
Almost never	1	The risk event is not expected to impact EB2 and unlikely to impact EB3
Possible but unlikely	2	The risk event is unlikely to impact EB2 and may impact EB3
Possible	3	The risk event may impact EB2 and is likely to impact EB3
Highly probable	4	This risk event is likely to impact EB2 and EB3
Almost certain	5	This risk event has impacted EB2 and likely to impact EB3

Impact Matrix [Example]

Risk Matrix		Likelihood				
		1 - Almost never	2 - Possible but unlikely	3 - Possible	4 - Highly probable	5 - Almost certain
		The risk event is not expected to impact EB2 and unlikely to impact EB3	The risk event is unlikely to impact EB2 and may impact EB3	The risk event may impact EB2 and is likely to impact EB3	This risk event is likely to impact EB2 and EB3	This risk event is expected to impact EB2 and likely to impact EB3
Consequence	5- Critical	High ¹⁵	High ¹⁹	Very High ²⁰	Very High ²⁰	Very High ²⁰
	4 - Major	Medium ¹⁶	High ¹⁴	High ¹³	High ²¹	Very High ²⁰
	3 - Moderate	Medium ⁸	Medium ⁹	Medium ¹³	High ¹⁷	High ²⁰
	2 - Minor	Low ⁹	Medium ⁹	Medium ⁸	Medium ¹²	High ¹⁸
	1 - Insignificant	Low ¹	Low ²	Medium ⁴	Medium ⁷	Medium ¹¹



Climate Change
CHIEF EXECUTIVES BOARD

June 2026

Second Emissions Reduction Plan: 6 monthly Progress Report

**For the period 1 January – 1 June
2026**

CONTENTS

OVERVIEW OF PROGRESS	2
CROSS- SECTOR POLICIES	4
STRENGTHENING THE NZ EMISSIONS TRADING SCHEME	4
FUNDING & FINANCING CLIMATE MITIGATION	4
TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION	5
ENERGY	6
BUILDING & CONSTRUCTION	7
TRANSPORT	8
AGRICULTURE	9
FORESTRY & WOOD PROCESSING	10
NON-FORESTRY REMOVALS	12
WASTE	13

OVERVIEW OF PROGRESS

Purpose & Context

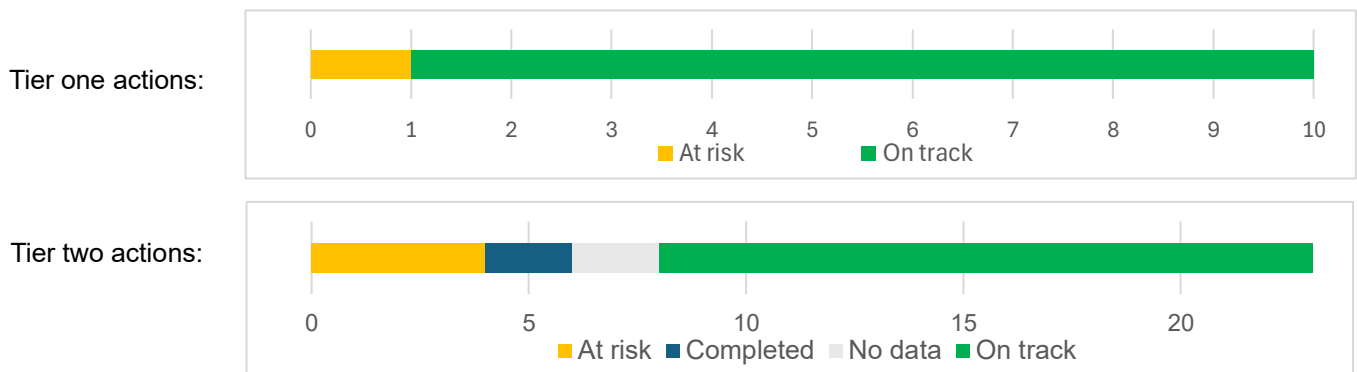
This report outlines progress between January- June 2026 delivering the second emissions reduction plan (ERP2) the Government's plan to meet the second emissions budget (2026–30). ERP2 actions have been split into three tiers for reporting purposes; tier 1-key policies with the most impact, tier 2- supporting or enabling policies and tier 3- enabling chapter actions.

This report focuses on tier 1 actions and tier 2 actions and is the first time they are being reported on in this way. As we are in the early stages of ERP2 delivery this report does not assess if actions are on track to meet their intended outcomes. Further information on the impact of ERP2 policies will become available when the greenhouse gas projections are updates later this year.

The report contains implementation updates for cross sector policies and sector specific updates. Updates lay out implementation actions and present sectoral indicators which give statistical updates related to the sector, and other relevant external context that could influence progress.

Key Messages

ERP2 is in the early stages of implementation and progress is being made. Of the actions that are being implemented, the majority are reported as on track¹ and two actions are complete². See appendix 1 for an A3 summary of progress for these actions.



This reporting period has seen some early successes including a volume of renewable energy projects coming through the fast-track approvals process, signalling progress against the key energy action of delivering the Electrify New Zealand programme. We can also see progress in the waste sector, where Waste Minimisation Fund projects have already achieved 46% of the policy's projected contribution to EB2.

There are also positive signals from key sectoral indicators. EV registrations accounted for 16.3% of all new vehicle registrations in May 2026, compared to 6.2% of new vehicle registrations in May 2025. Renewable electricity generation remains high at 94.5% in the quarter to March 2026 and is increasing broadly in line with projected assumptions. While positive, some of this is driven by external factors such as volatile fuel prices and historically high hydro lake levels.

There are some areas of emerging risk that we have identified for the Board's awareness and to inform the upcoming adaptive management process. These do not currently present risks to meeting EB2, however we are flagging the following for the Board's early attention:

¹ 80% reported on track (missing data for 2 actions.) See appendix 2 for implementation status definitions.

² Improving the consenting framework for wood processing & Conducting the independent methane science and 2050 target review.

- While at an early stage, delivery across the transport sector is uneven. Implementation of the EV charger policy expanded rapidly over the past quarter, however a significant increase is still required to achieve the 2030 target³. 9(2)(f)(iv) [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
- 9(2)(f)(iv) [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] In general, afforestation on Crown land has little effect in the EB2 period, but will have a noticeable impact on abatement in the third, fourth, and fifth emissions budget periods.

The 2026 adaptive management process will explore emerging risks in greater detail and will provide recommendations for the Board and Ministers to address these if appropriate. Cabinet has also agreed that the CCIEB unit will undertake a piece of work to provide strategic options to address the current gap to meet the third emissions budget. This work will consider the impact of risks to future EBs.

³ Increasing by 21% (2,197 charge points). We note that this policy accounts for a small percentage of overall modelled abatement.

CROSS- SECTOR POLICIES

STRENGTHENING THE NZ EMISSIONS TRADING SCHEME

Key Policies Progress		Overall assessment: On Track
Policy	Contribution to EB2	Status
Restoring confidence in the NZ ETS by committing to no vintaging of New Zealand Units (NZUs) (i.e. not placing an expiry date on NZUs), committing to no differential treatment of forestry NZUs, strengthening market governance and clarifying market information. ⁴	The NZ ETS supports emissions reductions across the economy.	
Aligning the scheme with the second emissions budget (i.e., aligning NZU supply with the NZ ETS cap through annual updates of the scheme's settings).		

Sectoral Insights



NZU volatility: Single-day price movements <1% June quarter 2026.

Compared to: <2% March quarter 2026.



Projected net emissions in the NZ ETS for EB2 are 82.1Mt CO₂e (below EB2 cap of 89.4Mt CO₂e).

No change since last quarter.

The NZ ETS market has faced a period of price volatility. Volatility can reduce the effectiveness of the NZ ETS at incentivising investments in gross emissions reduction or afforestation, by reducing predictability and market confidence.

However, volatility has decreased in recent months, and projected emissions remain below EB2 cap.

FUNDING & FINANCING CLIMATE MITIGATION

Key Policies Progress		Overall assessment: On Track
Policy	Contribution to EB2	Status
Developing a sustainable finance strategy.	Funding and finance support emissions reductions across the economy.	
Developing a sustainable finance taxonomy.		
Continuing to support credible, efficient and resilient markets.		
Investigating the potential of a biodiversity credits market.		
Cooperating with Australia to align the sustainable finance policy and regulatory landscape.		

Sectoral Insights

11 activities are defined under the taxonomy for agriculture and forestry sectors. The taxonomy has also expanded to include activities in the energy and building and construction sectors.

There have also been changes to the climate reporting regime, reducing the number of entities required to report climate risks.



Uptake in using taxonomy definitions: 69 organisations accessed as of 28 May 2026

⁴ This action is reported here (rather than in the forestry sector overview) however it has strong implications for the forestry sector.

TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION

Overall assessment: Unable to assess

Key Policies Progress

Policy	Contribution to EB2	Status
Encouraging the private sector to commercialise solutions faster by removing regulatory barriers.	Supporting and accelerating the uptake of new technologies in agriculture, forestry and energy will reduce emissions and increase removals.	A quantitative progress indicator for this action is yet to be defined.
Ending the ban on gene technology outside the laboratory.		
Remove market barriers to encourage technology to be trialled in New Zealand.		A quantitative progress indicator for this action is yet to be defined.

Sectoral Insights

There are limited sectoral indicators available to support insights.

9(2)(g)(i)

ENERGY

Overall assessment: On Track

Key Policies Progress

Policy	EB2 Contribution	Status
Delivering Electrify NZ to help achieve our goal of doubling renewable energy (including reducing consenting times).	–0.1 Mt CO ₂ -e	
Enabling energy efficiency and a smarter electricity system.	Enabling action	
Enabling carbon capture, utilisation and storage.	–1.0 Mt CO ₂ -e	
Enabling woody bioenergy.	Enabling action	

Sectoral Insights



Renewable electricity 94.5% of total generation in March 2026 quarter

Four quarter moving average of 88.4% in March 2026 quarter.



Light EV 16.3% of all new vehicle registrations in May 2026

6.2% in May 2025

We continue to see ongoing reductions in emissions across the energy sector. Overall electricity emissions decreased by 6.5%. Total primary fuel emissions fell by 3%.

The recent increase in light EV uptake may be due to elevated fuel prices; it is too early to determine whether this represents a sustained behavioural shift.

Key Messages

Renewable electricity generation continues to increase broadly in line with projected assumptions, and energy sector decarbonisation continued over the year to December 2025.

A large number of renewable energy projects are in the fast-track approvals process, and 284 projects in the generation pipeline. Renewable electricity projects represent 45.6k MW of new potential generation capacity, if all were to proceed this would significantly expand renewable electricity generation potential over time. There has been a modest increase in projects over the past six months that suggests steady growth.

Enabling initiatives have also been delivered during this period including:

- Policy statements- NPS-Renewable Electricity Generation and NPS-Electricity Networks came into force early 2026.
- Establishment of the Wood Energy Action Plan to enable private investment in wood energy. Early milestones achieved from this plan include publication of a wood processing prospectus to attract investment, and soon to be announced funding support for early projects to establish wood aggregation and wood manufacturing facilities.

The carbon capture utilisation and storage regime has been slightly delayed to ensure alignment with the new planning and consenting system. The responsible agency has reported this as on track as their confidence for delivery remains high despite delays.

BUILDING & CONSTRUCTION

Overall assessment: On Track

Key Policies Progress

Policy	EB2 Contribution	Status
Expanding voluntary energy performance ratings for non-residential buildings.	Not yet quantified	
Making it easier for people to retrofit their buildings to improve energy efficiency.	Not yet quantified	
Improving emissions data for building products, materials and buildings.	Not yet quantified	

Sectoral Insights



140 office buildings certified NABERSNZ energy ratings over 25/26 FY.



10 office buildings NABERSNZ water ratings over 25/26 FY.

NABERSNZ is expanding into new sectors. Additional rating tools will enable data collection for shopping centres, retail stores, warehouses and cold stores.

The National Embodied Carbon data repository launched in September 2025 and has received high levels of engagement with over 4,000 Environmental Product Declaration datasets added.

Key Messages

Agency updates and associated indicator data show all actions are on track for building and construction sector policies.

Over the past six months, investment has focused on expanding NABERSNZ (National Australian Built Environment Rating System New Zealand) to increase uptake of the assessment tool. This will strengthen the evidence base on energy performance across a wider range of buildings and improve understanding of efforts to reduce operational emissions.

Upcoming milestones include, launching the new embodied carbon benchmarking register in October 2026 and the new NABERSNZ rating tools in Q4 2026.

There is an ongoing challenge to find appropriate indicators that will enable us to fully understand how much reliance on fossil fuels is being reduced across the building and construction sector.

TRANSPORT

Overall assessment: At risk

Key Policies Progress

Policy	EB2 Contribution	Status
Aiming for a network of 10,000 public EV charging points by 2030 and facilitating private investment in EV charging infrastructure.	–0.01 Mt CO ₂ -e	
Reviewing regulatory barriers to decarbonising heavy vehicles (e.g., EVs and hydrogen).	Enabling action	
Continuing to support the aviation sector to decarbonise through exploring settings that would support sustainable aviation fuel supply and uptake.	Enabling action	
Continuing to support the maritime sector to decarbonise by identifying conditions required for green shipping routes by 2035.	Enabling action	
Supporting public transport in our main cities.	Enabling action	

Sectoral Insights



Number of EV charge points installed: 2,182 as at May 2026.

Up 20% since QE March 2026.



Heavy EV uptake: average share of 8.55% in 2026.

Average share of 4.22% in 2025.

EV charge point installations increased, but a large gap to the 2030 target remains.

Heavy EV uptake increased slightly, consistent with objectives to reduce barriers to zero emissions heavy vehicle uptake.

Key messages

Progress across the transport sector overall is uneven. Installation of EV charges has increased, however the 10K target remains at risk. The Government has recently removed consenting barriers to electric vehicle charging infrastructure, making it faster and easier to build chargers.

This complements the recent announcement of \$52.7 million in zero-interest loans, alongside co-investment from ChargeNet and Meridian. With chargers already in progress and the latest investment, the network is expected to more than double to around 4,550 charge points. EV uptake is also strengthening, supported by improving vehicle economics driven by higher fuel costs, falling battery costs and wider availability of lower cost EV models.

9(2)(f)(iv)

Supporting public transport in our main cities is progressing with major busway and rapid transit infrastructure projects progressing as planned. Alongside this, regulatory reform for heavy vehicles is expected to reduce barriers to low emissions uptake.

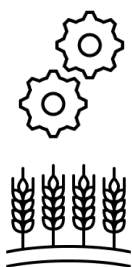
AGRICULTURE

Overall assessment: On Track

Key Policies Progress

Policy	EB2 Contribution	Status
Conducting the independent methane science and 2050 target review.		Complete
Accelerating the development and commercialisation of mitigation tools and technologies to reduce on-farm emissions.	Unquantified	
Developing measurement of on-farm emissions for use by 2025.	Unquantified	

Sectoral Insights



+2 mitigation tools in the pipeline as at May 2026.

12 AgriZeroNZ investments in tools, and 6 research investments as at 31 March 2026.

The standardised farm emissions calculation method +2 new mitigation options as at March 2026.

12 AgriZeroNZ funded tools are aiming for availability in New Zealand by 2030, 3 tools are currently available.

The farm emissions calculator was updated to incorporate two additional mitigation options (eco-pond and low methane sheep genetics) the latest science, and to reflect industry feedback. Improvements ensure greater alignment between emissions accounting and on farm practices.

Key Messages

Delivery of ERP2's agriculture policies is on schedule, one action is complete, all other actions are on track.⁵

Investment in agricultural emissions mitigation technology is scaling up and supporting a growing pipeline. At 31 March 2026, AgriZeroNZ has committed \$79.9 million across 18 tools and research projects, and the AgEmissions centre has committed over \$58 million to agricultural greenhouse gas research. Research and development investment is inherently high-risk and can take longer to develop than anticipated, 9(2)(g)(i)

The Government is taking a market and technology led approach to reducing agricultural emissions. Market drivers, including industry scope 3 targets (value chain emissions from suppliers including farms) are expected to encourage farmers to adopt greenhouse gas mitigation technologies. Future uptake remains uncertain with removal of agricultural emissions pricing.

The recently announced Early Adoption Accelerator is intended to address common barriers to uptake and advance farmer-led adoption of greenhouse gas mitigation technologies. It will make up to \$102 million available, including \$51 million in Crown funding, for projects that accelerate early adoption of proven tools and technologies. We will continue to monitor rates of uptake to understand the impact of this investment.

⁵ The Independent Methane Science and Targets Review resulted in an amendment to the 2050 methane target to 14–24% below 2017 levels in September 2025.

FORESTRY & WOOD PROCESSING

Overall assessment: On Track

Key Policies Progress

Policy	EB2 Contribution	Status
Limiting whole-farm conversions to NZ ETS forestry to protect highly productive farmland.	In response to the NZ ETS and other market factors, forestry removals are projected to total 60 million tonnes in EB2.	
Exploring partnering with the private sector to plant trees on Crown-owned land.		
Improving the consenting framework for wood processing.		Complete
Ensuring the Wood Processing Growth Fund continues to support commercial investment.		

Sectoral Insights



128 applications, covering 8,202 hectares of forestry under the new LUC restrictions, as of 3 June 2026.

+82,000 Green Metric Tonne log processing since December 2025.

Key Messages

Most applications to register in the NZ ETS occurred through the exemption pathways.

It will take several years to see the full impact of the policy and understand if it achieved the intended outcome.

Delivery across the forestry and wood processing sector is largely progressing. The WPGF is supporting carbon storage by increasing the production of long-lived wood products, reducing reliance on unprocessed log exports.

In October 2025, the Climate Change Response (Emissions Trading Scheme – Forestry Conversion) Amendment Act was passed. The first ballot, which will allocate permits to register forestry into the NZ ETS on Land Use Capability class 6 land, will be conducted before 31 July 2026.

9(2)(f)(iv)

The latest afforestation and deforestation survey (2024)⁶ showed an upward revision in expected exotic afforestation and a downward revision in expected native afforestation for the 2025 year relative to the previous survey. There are however emerging signals of falling NZ ETS registrations, and very little confirmed afforestation for future years beyond 2025 was signalled in the 2024 survey due to the new Land Use Class Restrictions for forestry.

⁶ [Afforestation and Deforestation Intentions Survey 2024](#). The next survey is due to be published mid-2026.
Climate Change Chief Executives Board – Document title

NON-FORESTRY REMOVALS

Overall assessment: On track

Key Policies Progress

Policy	EB2 Contribution	Status
Developing a framework to recognise non-forest removals, assess which categories are ready to be recognised and identify any gaps.	Not quantified	



Expressions of interest in the framework +2 as of June 2026.

Number of applications to MfE through the framework: +1 (as of June 2026).

The framework came into operation at the start of June 2026. There are promising signs from early uptake over a short period.

Key Messages

Delivery across the non-forestry removals sector is moving forward with the main policy action on track.

The action consists of creating a framework to assess when and how non forest removals can be formally recognised in the NZ ETS or through other mechanisms. The intent of this is to expand New Zealand's portfolio of removals beyond forestry, encourage recognition and reward for removal activities and support high integrity carbon markets

The framework went live in early June 2026, it is therefore hard to predict at the time of reporting how many applications will be received over the long term. Two applications received in such a short period is a positive indicator, although these have been declined or instructed to provide further information. We expect there to be a lag in applications as the preparation can take some time, we will continue to monitor uptake in subsequent reports. Officials (DOC MPI MfE) are progressing work to take peatlands through the framework as a potential removals category.

WASTE

Overall assessment: On track

Key Policies Progress		
Policy	EB2 Contribution	Status
Making further targeted investment in resource recovery infrastructure and systems including for construction and demolition waste (Waste Minimisation Fund).	-1 Mt CO ₂ -e	
Investigating ways of improving organic waste disposal and landfill gas capture.	-0.8Mt CO ₂ -e	
Implementing a regulated product stewardship scheme for refrigerants.	-0.4Mt CO ₂ -e	



Waste minimisation fund - forecasted landfill emissions reduction (Mass Balance Model): 0.46 MT CO₂-e.

+0.03 MT CO₂-e since QE Dec 2025.



Number of landfills with gas capture systems: 27 (18 open, 9 closed).

N/A change since last period.

Projected progress represents 46% of the 1MT CO₂-e projected abatement from Waste Minimisation Fund projects.

\$24M has been invested in 13 projects that contribute to diverting organic materials from landfill since July 2025, with \$68.4m invested in 56 projects since October 2022.

Key Messages & Recommendations

The Waste Sector policies are all on track. Notably the Waste Minimisation Fund has made good progress towards abatement projections. Work has also resumed on regulations for a regulated stewardship scheme for refrigerants after Officials addressed competition and stakeholder representation concerns.

There is a risk that no organics kerbside mandate and tough market conditions may limit appetite from the market investment in outyears. Emerging signals indicate that there is less food waste being sent to landfills and more diverted to alternative waste destinations. Businesses are also reporting cost savings from minimising food waste, which may accelerate waste reduction.

Waste-related changes to the NZ ETS to improve landfill gas capture are being consulted on. Emerging signals suggest an increasing ability to generate energy from landfill gas.

APPENDIX 1: SUMMARY OF PROGRESS

Sector	Policy (Key actions – Tier 1 actions are highlighted in blue)	EB2 Contribution	Status	ERP2 Chapter Status
STRENGTHENING THE NZ ETS	Restoring confidence in the NZ ETS by committing to no vintaging of New Zealand Units (NZUs) (i.e., not placing an expiry date on NZUs), committing to no differential treatment of forestry NZUs, strengthening market governance and clarifying market information.	Not quantified		100% on track The NZ ETS market went through a sustained period of volatility from Nov 2025 through early 2026. Volatility has since reduced, and the NZ ETS market price has been gradually increasing. However, it remains well below the auction price floor.
	Aligning the scheme with the second emissions budget (i.e., aligning NZU supply with the NZ ETS cap through annual updates of the scheme's settings).	Not quantified		
FUNDING & FINANCING CLIMATE MITIGATION	Developing a sustainable finance strategy.	Not quantified		80% on track There has been uptake in use of the sustainable finance taxonomy definitions. However, the number of entities required to report on climate risks has reduced.
	Developing a sustainable finance taxonomy.	Not quantified		
	Continuing to support credible, efficient and resilient markets.	Not quantified		
	Investigating the potential of a biodiversity credits market.	Not quantified		
	Cooperating with Australia to align the sustainable finance policy and regulatory landscape.	Not quantified		
TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION	Encouraging the private sector to commercialise solutions faster by removing regulatory barriers.	Not quantified		The technology and innovation actions are enabling in nature, we are working to identify quantitative progress indicators to support reporting.
	Ending the ban on gene technology outside the laboratory.	Not quantified		
	Remove market barriers to encourage technology to be trialled in New Zealand.	Not quantified		
ENERGY	Deliver Electrify NZ to help double renewable energy (including reducing consenting times).	–0.1 Mt CO ₂ -e		100% on track Renewable electricity generation continues to increase broadly in line with projected assumptions. There has been an increase in light EV uptake, it is too early to determine whether this represents a sustained behavioural shift.
	Enable carbon capture, utilisation and storage.	–1.0 Mt CO ₂ -e		
	Enable energy efficiency and a smarter electricity system.	Enabling action		
	Enable woody bioenergy.	Enabling action		
BUILDING & CONSTRUCTION	Expand voluntary energy performance ratings for non-residential buildings.	Not yet quantified		100% on track Investment has focused on greater uptake of building assessment tools and strengthening the evidence base on energy performance across a wider range of buildings to improve understanding of efforts to reduce operational emissions.
	Make it easier for people to retrofit their buildings to improve energy efficiency.	Not yet quantified		
	Improve emissions data for building products, materials and buildings.	Not yet quantified		
TRANSPORT	Network of 10,000 public EV charging points by 2030 and facilitating private investment in E.V. charging infrastructure	–0.01 Mt CO ₂ -e		40% on track Progress across the sector is uneven. EV charge point installations increased over the reporting period, but a large gap to reach the 2030 target remains.
	Reviewing regulatory barriers to decarbonising heavy vehicles (e.g., E.V.s and hydrogen).	Enabling action		
	Continuing to support the aviation sector to decarbonise through exploring settings that would support sustainable aviation fuel supply and uptake	Enabling action		

	Continuing to support the maritime sector to decarbonise by identifying conditions required for green shipping routes by 2035.	Enabling action		
	Supporting public transport in our main cities.	Enabling action		
AGRICULTURE	Conducting the independent methane science and 2050 target review	Not quantified	Complete	100% on track Key message: Main priority is incentivising uptake of mitigation technologies, 9(2)(g)(i)
	Accelerating the development of mitigation tools and technologies to reduce on-farm emissions.	Not quantified		
	Develop measurement of on-farm emissions for use by 2025.	Not quantified		
FORESTRY & WOOD PROCESSING	Limit whole-farm conversions to NZ ETS forestry to protect highly productive farmland.	Removals are projected to total 60 million tonnes in EB2.		100% on track Key message: 9(2)(f)(iv)
	Explore partnering with the private sector to plant trees on Crown-owned land.			
	Improve the consenting framework for wood processing.		Complete	
	Ensure the Wood Processing Growth Fund continues to support commercial investment.			
NON-FORESTRY REMOVALS	Develop a framework to recognise additional forms of removals.	Not quantified		100% on track Key message: Agencies are exploring the inclusion of peatlands under the framework
WASTE	Make further targeted investment in resource recovery infrastructure and systems (including for construction and demolition waste).	–1 Mt CO ₂ -e.		100% on track Key message: Notably the Waste Minimisation Fund has made good progress towards abatement projections. Work has also resumed on regulations for a regulated stewardship scheme for refrigerants after Officials addressed competition and stakeholder representation concerns.
	Investigate ways of improving organic waste disposal and landfill gas capture.	–0.8 Mt CO ₂ -e.		
	Implement a regulated product stewardship scheme for synthetic refrigerants.	–0.4 Mt CO ₂ -e.		

Appendix 2: Implementation status definitions

Implementation status	Description
On track	Delivery confidence is high. The policy/action is on track to meet its intended outcomes/ abatement as set out in ERP2. There are no outstanding risks or issues at this stage that threaten the delivery of the action.
At risk	Delivery confidence is moderate. The policy/action is progressing but there are some risks that it may not meet its intended outcomes/abatement as set out in ERP2. Delivery is feasible but risks or issues exist that require attention.
Off track	Delivery confidence is low. The policy/action is not progressing and there are significant risks in key areas, so it is not currently expected to achieve its intended outcomes/abatement as set out in ERP2. Urgent action is needed to address these risks.

Target Quarterly Report

Target 9 – Reduced net greenhouse gas emissions

Quarter ending
June 2026

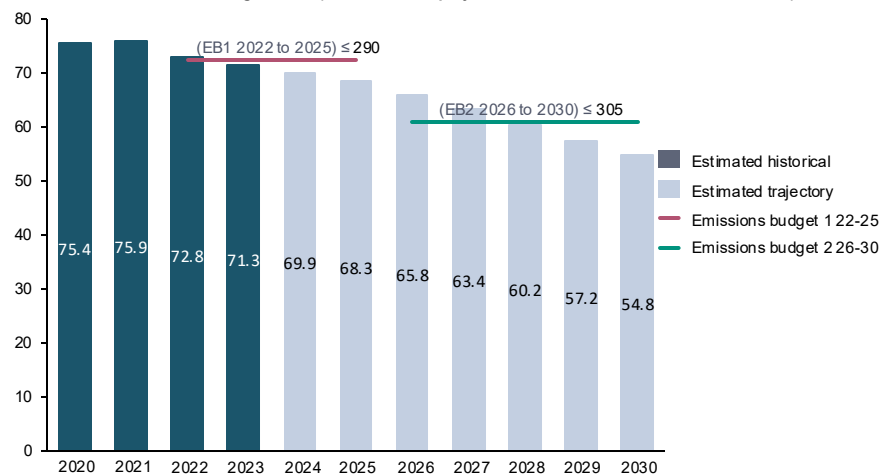
On track to meet New Zealand’s 2050 net zero climate change targets with total net emissions of no more than 290 megatonnes (Mt) from 2022 to 2025 (EB1) and 305 Mt from 2026 to 2030 (EB2).

Current Target Performance

Emissions budget	Target (Mt CO ₂ -e)	Current Projection (Mt CO ₂ -e)	Current Performance
EB1	Net emissions ≤ 290	282.3	On track
EB2	Net emissions ≤ 305	301.4	On track

Trajectory towards target

New Zealand Net Emissions, megatonnes (based on 2025 projections with additional measures scenario)



Source: MfE 2025 projections (Figures may not add to current target projection due to rounding)

What are the key issues and risks?

Market volatility in the NZ ETS has reduced compared to last quarter. The ETS market price has been gradually increasing. However, it remains well below the auction price floor. This reflects broader economic conditions and market uncertainty over future policy settings. There is a risk that persistently low NZU prices weaken incentives for investment in emissions reductions.

While 2025 projections indicate that we are on track to meet EB1 and EB2, there are risks to manage to maintain this trajectory. Projections are inherently uncertain and updated annually to reflect updated assumptions about the impact of external factors, policies, and improvements to how we measure emissions. Updated 2026 projections which will reflect a number of updated assumptions, will be finalised and published later this year.

The 2025 projections indicate that we are not yet on track for EB3. Cabinet has recently agreed a work programme to identify and develop strategic options to support meeting EB3.

Action and Insights

What is driving changes in performance v.s. last period?

The performance rating has not changed since last reporting period. Greenhouse Gas Inventory data up to the end of 2024 was released on 16 April 2026, meaning measured emissions are now available for three of the four years in the EB1 period. Inventory data shows that net emissions decreased by 1.7% between 2023 and 2024, though gross emissions remained flat, declining by only 0.1%. This indicates emissions are tracking slightly below anticipated levels for EB1, consistent with what was forecast in the 2025 projections. 72% of the EB1 limit has been used to date, with one year remaining. An update to progress can be provided at the end of the year once we have new annual greenhouse gas projections.

What is the progress of key initiatives that support target delivery?

This report is the second Target 9 update within the EB2 and ERP2 period, which commenced 1 January 2026. Quarterly Target 9 reporting focuses on ERP2 policies with identified additional quantified emissions reduction potential, as well as those relating to agricultural mitigation technology, and the NZ Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS).

Agencies report that the majority of key ERP2 are on track. However, there are some potential delivery risks, including:

- 10k EV charge point installation expanded rapidly over the quarter, however the policy continues to face delivery risk due to pace of installation.
- The ETS market went through a sustained period of volatility from Nov 2025 through early 2026. Volatility has since reduced, and the ETS market price has been gradually increasing. However, it remains well below the auction price floor.

9(2)(f)(iv)
AOCL has little effect in the EB2 period, but, depending on future decisions taken on the programme, could have a greater impact on abatement in the third, fourth, and fifth emissions budget periods.

Notable developments across all ERP2 policies include:

- Waste Minimisation Fund projects are making good progress towards targets since ERP2 came into force in Jan 2026. Projected progress represents 46% of the anticipated emissions reduction (total projected abatement from this policy is 1Mt CO₂-e.) Since July 2025, 13 projects that contribute to diverting organic materials from landfill have received funding. Focus on reduction of organic waste is an opportunity for high levels of reduction (for example, see [Oakden, Spee, & Crocket. 2025. Making a positive difference WMF and CSVLF case studies. Full report. Pragmatica. Wellington xx](#))
- Investment in agricultural emissions mitigation technology is scaling up including the Early Adoption Accelerator, investing up to \$100 million (\$51 million Crown funding) in projects to accelerate adoption.

What decisions and actions are required from Ministers?

Upcoming milestones and decisions in the next quarter include:

- NZ ETS settings consultation results including waste-related changes to the NZ-ETS to improve landfill gas capture. Final decisions on NZ ETS settings are anticipated in July 2026.

9(2)(f)(iv)

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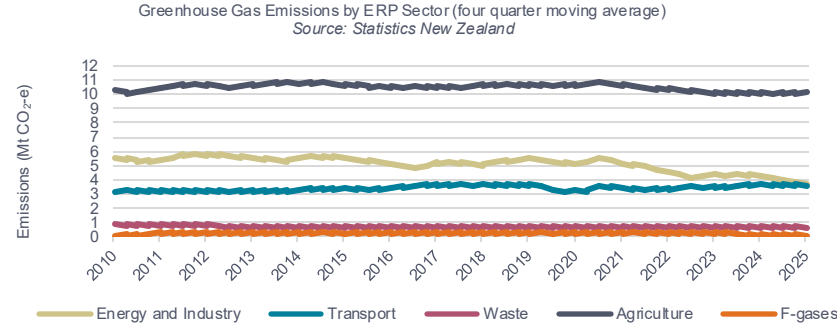
Target 9 - Supporting Indicators

System indicators show the economy is decarbonising. Projections from 2025 indicate that New Zealand is on track to meet EB1 and EB2, with an overachievement buffer of 7.7 Mt and 3.6 Mt for EB1 and EB2, respectively. This report uses the ERP2 monitoring and reporting framework, combining indicator data and implementation insights to provide early signals of progress toward emissions budgets and any risks to manage.

Quarter ending
June 2026

Economy wide indicators

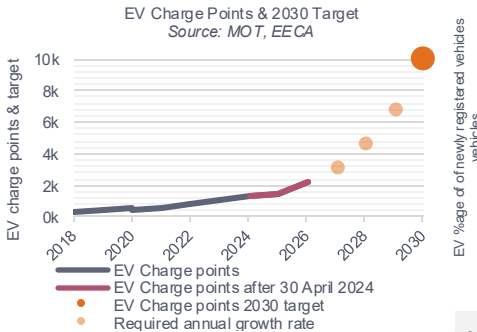
Greenhouse gas emissions by sector



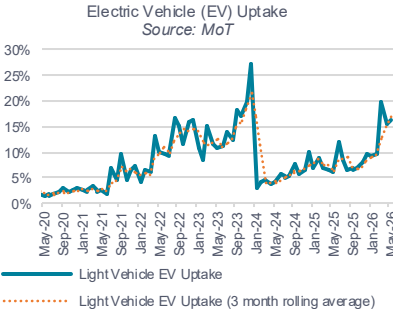
- Gross emissions continue to decline, down 2.3% for the year ending December. Reductions are concentrated in the Energy and Industry sector, which accounts for the majority of the overall decline.
- Other sectoral emissions have remained broadly flat over the past year.
- In the December quarter, gross emissions were broadly flat, down 0.5% compared with the September quarter.
- Recent quarterly movements are broadly consistent with the annual decline being driven by Energy and Industry, with other sectors showing smaller offsets.

Leading and supporting indicators - Transport

Charging infrastructure increases but still requires acceleration

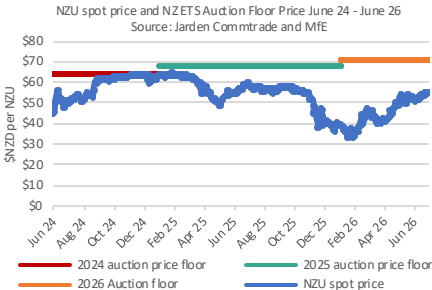


- EV charge points expanded rapidly over the quarter, increasing from 1,816 (Feb 2026) to 2,197 (May 2026) an increase of 381.
- Despite this growth, the rate of installations still needs to increase significantly to meet the 10k target.



- Light EV registrations accounted for 16.3% (2,984) of all new vehicle registrations in May 2026, an increase compared to 6.2% (1,065) of new vehicle registrations in May 2025
- It is too early to determine how much is driven by external factors such as volatile fuel prices and if this indicates long term behavioural change.

NZU Market cautious about future policy settings



- Between April and May NZU prices rose from the low \$40s to the low \$50s.
- The 9 June 2026 auction received no bids and did not clear.
- In mid-June prices increased further up to \$55, back to levels seen prior to the November 2025 CCR amendment announcement.
- The market is cautious about future policy settings and the uncertainty of ETS supply and demand makes it difficult to anticipate future prices.

Agri-technology pipeline

New investments in emerging technology

AgriZeroNZ Investment Highlights Q3 FY26 (as at March 26) Source: AgriZeroNZ

Company/Project	Earliest availability	Tool	Funds
Low methane sheep (new)	Now	Genetics	\$0.35m
Nbryo (updated)	Now	Genetics	\$3.4m
Agroceutical Products NZ	2026	Inhibitor	\$0.4m
Agria Biotech	2026	Inhibitor	\$4.1m
Methane inhibitors programme	2026	Inhibitor	\$3.7m
Ruminant (new)	2026	Inhibitor	\$5.1m
Ruminate Biotech	2026	Inhibitor	\$5.8m
BioLumic	2027	Pasture	\$5.2m
Bovotica	2028	Probiotic	\$1.5m
BlomEdit	2028	Probiotic	\$6.3m
Hoofprint Biome Inc	2028	Probiotic	\$13m
ArkeaBio	2028	Vaccine	\$16m
Lucidore Bio	2028	Vaccine	\$9.5m
Amua	2027	Wearable	\$1.2m

- Investment in agricultural emissions mitigation technology is scaling up, with funding targeted at increasing technology uptake.
- Technologies are developed and more are in the pipeline, however this has not been adopted at scale and there is still some uncertainty around future uptake.

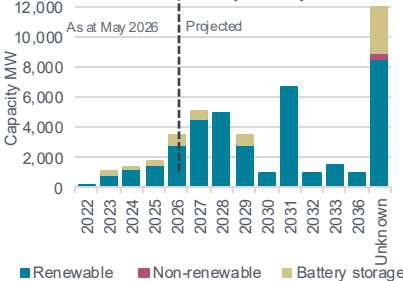
Leading and supporting indicators - Energy

Renewable energy projects represent 87% of new potential generation capacity in the pipeline, the majority of the remaining 13% of the pipeline are battery storage projects.

Generation investment pipeline by region as at June 2026

Region	Capacity MW	Projects in pipeline
North Island	28.8k	179
Northland	1.46k	14
Auckland	3.08k	15
Waikato	7.11k	37
Bay of Plenty	2.67k	25
Gisborne	400	1
Hawke's bay	185	4
Taranaki	6.85k	26
Manawatu-Wanganui	6.22k	48
Wellington	860	8
South Island	14.64k	86
Tasman	3.07k	16
Canterbury	6.08k	47
Otago	3.56k	15
Southland	1.93k	8
Unknown	2.3k	27

Generation investment pipeline by expected commissioning year Source: Electricity authority



- There are 292 projects in the generation pipeline, with expected commissioning out to 2036. Together, these represent 45.78k MW of new potential generation capacity if all projects were to proceed. 63% of potential capacity is located in the North Island and 32% in the South Island (5% is unknown).
- Renewable generation in the investment pipeline increases steadily, supporting the goal of doubling renewable electricity generation by 2050. Pre-2026 projects are included as the pipeline reflects the project's commissioning year, not start year.



COVERSHEET: Item 5				
To	Climate Change Chief Executives Board			
Meeting date	22 July 2026			
Agenda item name	Approach to develop strategic options for meeting EB3			
Item lead	Kirsty Flannagan			
Lead agency	CCIEB Unit			
Verbal update	Yes ☐	No ☒	Supporting paper	Yes ☒ No ☐
Reason for Board's consideration	This item seeks the Board's approval of a proposed approach to developing strategic options to support meeting the third emissions budget. This item is developed in response to Cabinet directive for officials to identify and develop strategic options across major emitting sectors to support meeting EB3 with a report back to the Minister of Climate Change, agreed as part of decisions on 2026 ETS settings.			
Key focus areas	This work will require cross agency input. The paper lays out a proposed approach and initial scoping. The CCIEB Unit plan to undertake the analysis component (which will likely require the most cross agency input) between August and November this year, given the likely demands on agency resourcing post-election. 9(2)(f)(iv) [Redacted] [Redacted] [Redacted]			
Recommendations	- This item seeks the Board's approval of a proposed approach to developing strategic options to support meeting the third emissions budget including the framing, governance arrangements, and commitment to agency involvement in this work. - We welcome discussion of any options the Board would like to see included in the analysis.			
Has the Board previously considered this item, if so, when?	Yes ☐	No ☒	Date	
Has this item been considered/endorsed by Climate DCEs?	Yes ☒	No ☐	Date	8 July 2026
	The CSOG discussed the outlined approach at their July meeting, 9(2)(f)(iv) [Redacted] [Redacted] [Redacted] They also noted the resourcing implications of this work and requested a more detailed project plan from the CCIEB Unit. This will be provided at the August CSOG meeting.			
Will this item be going to CPMG or Cabinet?	Yes ☒	No ☐	Date	March 2027
	Advice will be provided to the Minister of Climate Change and other relevant Ministers about options to progress to next stage of development. This may include recommendations on future Cabinet decisions.			

Relevant Cabinet decisions and dates	
Comments	



COVERSHEET: Item 6				
To	Climate Change Chief Executives Board			
Meeting date	22 July 2026			
Agenda item name	National Adaption Plan 2 (NAP2): Proposed approach			
Item lead	Katherine Wilson, General Manager, Adaptation, MCERT			
Lead agency	Ministry for Cities, Environment, Regions and Transport (MCERT)			
Verbal update	Yes ☐	No ☒	Supporting paper	Yes ☒ No ☐
Reason for Board's consideration	The Board is responsible for system-level governance of the second national adaptation plan (NAP2). The Minister of Climate Change has a statutory obligation to develop and publish NAP2 in response to the second national climate change risk assessment (NCCRA2) that was released in May 2028. The Minister must publish NAP2 within two years of the NCCRA2 being released. This paper seeks agreement to the proposed approach for its development.			
Key focus areas	9(2)(f)(iv)			
Recommendations	9(2)(f)(iv)			
Has the Board previously considered this item, if so, when?	Yes ☐	No ☒	Date	
Has this item been considered/endorsed by Climate DCEs?	Yes ☒	No ☐	Date	8 July 2026
	This paper was presented to and endorsed by CSOG on 8 July 2026.			
Will this item be going to CPMG or Cabinet?	Yes ☐	No ☒	Date	
Relevant Cabinet decisions and dates	N/A			
Comments				





National adaptation plan 2: Proposed approach

To Climate Change Chief Executives Board

From Katherine Wilson, General Manager, Adaptation, MCERT

Date 22 July 2026

Purpose

1. This paper seeks agreement of the proposed approach to developing the second national adaptation plan (NAP2). The paper was presented to and endorsed by Climate Senior Officials Group (CSOG) on 8 July.

Background

2. The Climate Change Response Act 2002 (the Act) establishes a six-year adaptation cycle for national adaptation planning. Under the Act, a national climate change risk assessment (NCCRA) is prepared, at a minimum, every six years to assess climate risks across the economy, society, environment and ecology.
3. In May 2026, the second NCCRA (NCCRA2) was published by the Climate Change Commission (the Commission). It assessed 37 climate risks across seven domains (Appendix 1). Of these, 24 risks are included in 10 'significant risk areas' under four key themes: infrastructure, communities and safety, nature and bioeconomy and decisions and funding.
4. The release of NCCRA2 started the 2-year period for the development of NAP2, which the Minister must prepare in response. NAP2 must set out (s 5ZS (2)):
 - a. the Government's objectives for adapting to the effects of climate change
 - b. the Government's strategies, policies, and proposals for meeting those objectives
 - c. the time frames for implementing these
 - d. how the NAP addresses the most significant risks identified in NCCRA2
 - e. measures and indicators that will enable regular monitoring of and reporting on the implementation of the strategies, policies, and proposals.
5. In preparing a national adaptation plan, the Minister must take into account (s 5ZS (4)):
 - a. the economic, social, health, environmental, ecological, and cultural effects of



- climate change, including effects on iwi and Māori,
 - b. the distribution of the effects of climate change across society,
 - c. New Zealand’s relevant obligations under international agreements
 - d. any information received as a result of adaptation reporting power
 - e. any relevant advice or reports received from the Commission
 - f. the ability of communities or organisations to undertake adaptation action
 - g. scientific and technical advice.
6. The Minister must undertake public consultation on the draft plan. A high-level timeline and detailed “next nine months” delivery plan is provided in Appendix 2.

Key Points

To meet the requirements of the Act, the development of NAP2 must take an all-of-government approach

7. Given the extent and breadth of the risks in NCCRA2, an all-of-government response is needed to deliver NAP2.

The Climate Change IEB has established cross-agency oversight of NAP2 development

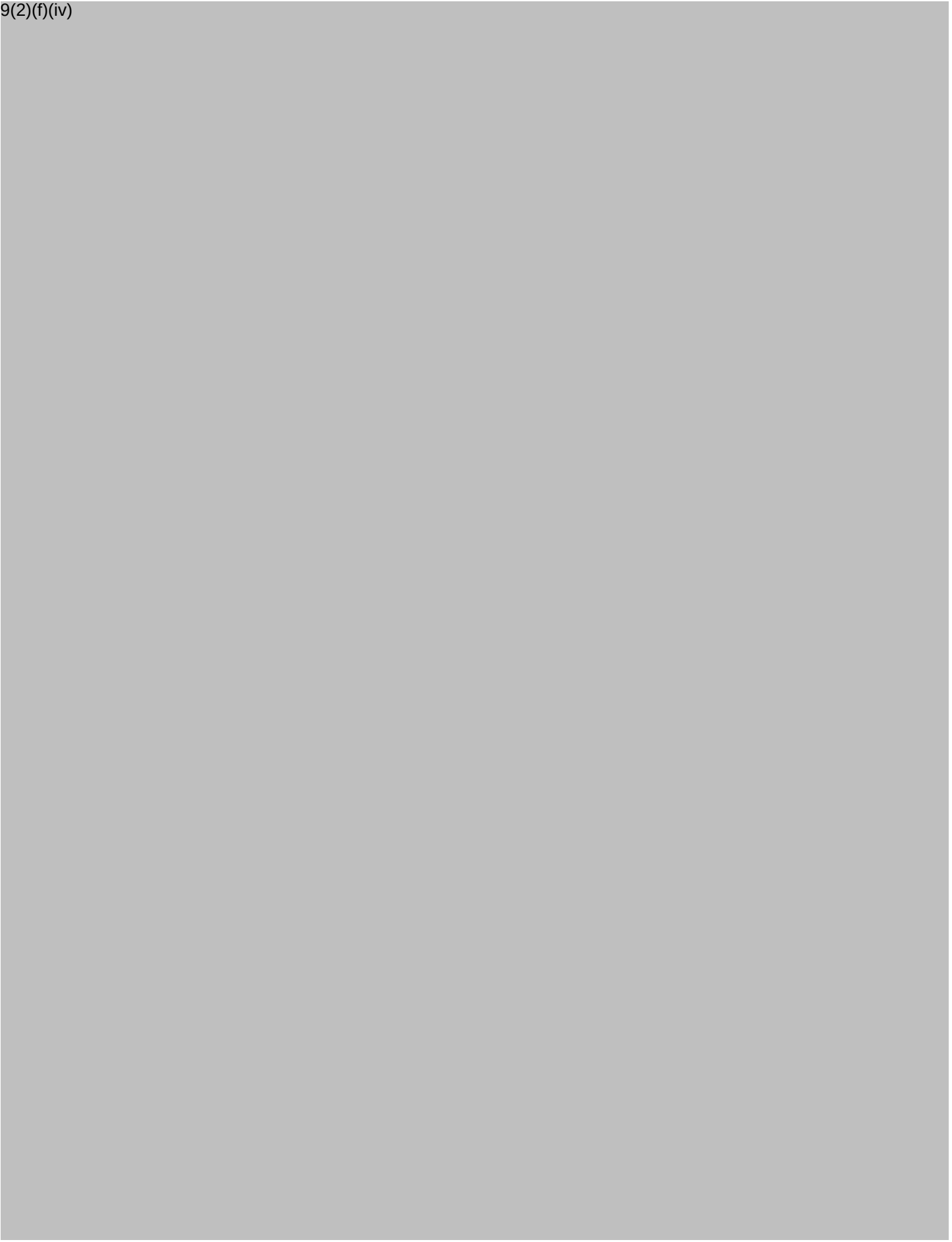
8. MCERT will lead the development of cross-government ways of working for NAP2, including establishing coordination mechanisms, information-sharing channels, and engagement cadence, in collaboration with agencies.

9(2)(f)(iv)





9(2)(f)(iv)





9(2)(f)(iv)



Next Steps

This paper will be presented to the CE Board on 22 July.

Recommendations

We recommend that you:

9(2)(f)(iv)





Appendices

Appendix 1: All NCCRA2 risks

Appendix 2: High-level timeline and next nine months delivery plan



Appendix 1: All NCCRA2 risks

Significant risks are bordered in gold and in bold.

Natural environment	Built environment	People, health, and communities	Ngā mea hirahira o te ao Māori	Economy and finance	Sectors relying on the natural environment	Governance
Terrestrial ecosystems	Water infrastructure	Mental health	Damage to Māori infrastructure	Central and local government funding	Forestry	Effective adaptation implementation
Indigenous biodiversity (from invasive species and pathogens)	Buildings	Emergency management system	Disruption to tikanga and hapū/iwi identity	Insurability of assets	Fisheries	Ability to uphold Te Tiriti o Waitangi/The Treaty of Waitangi in adaptation governance and implementation
Freshwater ecosystems	Road and rail networks	Social cohesion, community and cultural wellbeing	Loss of access to taonga species	Businesses and public organisations (from supply and distribution disruptions)	Pastoral agriculture	Enduring adaptation governance
Coastal ecosystems	Waste infrastructure	Physical health	Loss of Indigenous knowledge systems	Stability of the financial system	Horticulture	Legitimacy of democratic institutions
Marine ecosystems	Ports and airports	Social infrastructure and community services	Legal exclusion and governance failures for Māori		Tourism	
	Electricity and telecommunications infrastructure		Economic losses for Māori in primary industries			
	Electricity supply		Increased Māori health vulnerabilities			



Appendix 2: High-level timeline and next nine months delivery plan



COVERSHEET: Item 7

To	Climate Change Chief Executives Board			
Meeting date	22 July 2026			
Agenda item name	Draft CCIEB Statement of Intent 2026-2031			
Item lead	Jeremy Lightfoot, Chair			
Lead agency	MCERT			
Verbal update	Yes ☐	No ☒	Supporting paper	Yes ☒ No ☐
Reason for Board's consideration	Under the Public Finance Act 1989, the Board is required to approve and submit a Statement of Intent (SOI) to the Minister of Climate Change at least every three years. This item seeks the Board's approval of the updated SOI 2026-2031, ensuring it meets statutory requirements and reflects the Board's strategic objectives, functions, and performance approach. The Board is also considering paper 2.1, <i>Future of the CCIEB</i> at this meeting. Regardless of decisions in that paper, an update of the SOI is needed to meet statutory requirements.			
Key focus areas	The Board's discussion could focus on the following areas: Whether the refreshed strategic objectives appropriately reflect the Board's system leadership role and are clearly differentiated from functions.			

Recommendations	Note the requirement under the Public Finance Act 1989 to provide an updated Statement of Intent (SOI) to the Minister of Climate Change before 23 August 2026 Approve the Statement of Intent 2026-2031 for submission to the Minister of Climate Change, subject to any changes requested by the Board Agree that the Chair of the Board may make further minor and technical changes, if needed, prior to the submission to the Minister of Climate Change Note that the updated SOI will be published on the Board's webpage as soon as practicable after submission to the Minister and tabled in the House.			
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Has the Board previously considered this item, if so, when?	Yes ☐	No ☒	Date	
Has this item been considered/endorsed by CSOG?	Yes ☒	No ☐	Date	
	CSOG reviewed and endorsed an earlier draft of the Statement of Intent at their May 2026 meeting. Subsequent changes have been made to reflect updated Treasury guidance on performance measures to ensure compliance with new Public Finance Act requirements.			
	Yes ☐	No ☒	Date	

Will this item be going to CPMG or Cabinet?	
Relevant Cabinet decisions and dates	<i>Nil</i>
Comments	

CCIEB Statement of Intent 2026-2031

To Climate Change Chief Executives Board

From Kirsty Flannagan, Executive Director, Climate IEB Unit

Date 22 July 2026

Purpose

1. This paper seeks the Climate Change Chief Executives Board's (the Board) approval of the Statement of Intent 2026-2031 (SOI) for submission to the Minister of Climate Change by 23 August 2026.

Background

2. Under the Public Finance Act 1989 (PFA), the Board is required to provide information on its strategic intentions to the responsible Minister at least once every three years.
3. The [current SOI](#) is dated 23 August 2023. An updated SOI must therefore be submitted to the Minister of Climate Change before 23 August 2026.¹
4. The Board is also considering a paper on the future of the CCIEB. Regardless of decisions in that paper, an updated SOI is required to meet statutory requirements.

Public Finance Act requirements for strategic intentions

5. The Board's strategic intentions must:
 - set out the strategic objectives the agency intends to achieve
 - explain the nature and scope of the agency's functions and intended operations
 - explain how the agency intends to manage its functions and operations to meet its strategic intentions
 - cover the forthcoming financial year and at least the following three financial years.
6. In addition, a recent amendment to the PFA that takes effect from 1 July 2026 introduces strengthened expectations that agencies:
 - clearly explain how performance will be assessed
 - describe how organisational health and capability will be managed.

Updates to the Statement of Intent

¹ Note that strategic intentions may also be called a statement of intent under the PFA. We have used "statement of intent" for consistency with the Board's Statement of Intent 2023-2027.

7. The CCIEB Unit has prepared a light-touch update to the SOI to ensure it remains accurate, up-to-date and compliant with the PFA.
8. Key changes include:
 - refreshed strategic objectives that are less operational, more clearly differentiated from functions, and reflective of the Board's current role
 - a restructure of the SOI to provide line of sight between the objectives, functions and operations of the Board
 - the inclusion of performance measures as required by the most recent changes to the PFA (aligned to the Board's core functions that provide a stronger basis for monitoring and annual reporting processes)
 - work programme updates reflecting changes to governance and policy settings.
9. In making these updates, the CCIEB Unit drew on the revised operating procedures and draft terms of reference considered by the Board in 2025.

Updates since CSOG endorsement

10. On 13 May, CSOG considered and endorsed the draft SOI to go the Board. Subsequent to this, the Treasury published updated guidance on strategic intentions. The CCIEB Unit then revised the new performance measures in the draft SOI to ensure compliance with this guidance and the PFA requirements. Minor edits were also made to the articulation of the Board's system level role post-CSOG consideration.

Next steps

11. Following the Board's approval of the updated Statement of Intent the CCIEB Unit will provide these to the Minister of Climate Change. The Minister is then required to table the SOI in the House of Representatives.
12. As soon as practicable after providing the SOI to the Minister of Climate Change, the updated SOI also needs to be published on the Board's webpage,

Recommendations

13. It is recommended that the Board:
 - a. **Note** the requirement under the Public Finance Act 1989 to provide an updated Statement of Intent (SOI) to the Minister of Climate Change before 23 August 2026
 - b. **Approve** the attached SOI 2026-2031 (Appendix 1) for submission to the Minister of Climate Change, subject to any changes requested by the Board
- Approve / Not approve**
- c. **Agree** the Chair of the Board may make further minor and technical changes, if needed, prior to submission to the Minister of Climate Change.

Agree / Not agree

- d. **Note** the updated SOI will be published on the Board's webpage as soon as practicable after providing the SOI to the Minister of Climate Change, and support the Minister to table the SOI in the House.

Attachments

Appendix 1: Climate Change Chief Executives Board Statement of Intent 2026-2031

Withheld under section 18(d) - the final Statement of Intent is available using the following link: <https://environment.govt.nz/publications/climate-change-chief-executives-board-statement-of-intent-2026-31/>



COVERSHEET: Item 8

To	Climate Change Chief Executives Board
Meeting date	22 July 2026
Agenda item name	Meeting administration
Item lead	Kirsty Flannagan (CCIEB Unit)

Recommendations	• Approve the minutes of the previous meeting held on 18 March 2026 • Note the register of open actions • Note the indicative forward agenda
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Comments	The Board's next meeting is scheduled for Wednesday 9 September 2026.
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Climate Change Chief Executives Board

MEETING MINUTES

Wednesday 18 March 2025, 1:00-2:15pm

Online via MS Teams

Attendees	Sam Buckle, Chair (MfE), Ray Smith (MPI), Nic Blakeley (MBIE), Penny Nelson (DoC), Ruth Fairhall (MoT), Aaron Martin (CLO)
Delegates	Alice Revell (MFAT), Jo Hughes (TSY), Katrina Casey (DIA)
In support	Kirsty Flannagan, Mel Rae (CCIEB Unit) Stephen Goodman (MfE)
Apologies	Paul James (DIA), Iain Rennie (TSY), Bede Corry (MFAT), Brad Ward (MoT), Dave Gawn (NEMA)

Chair's opening comments / karakia tīmatanga

#	Item	Actions
Board-only time		
1	Welcome / opening comments The Chair welcomed meeting attendees and noted the apologies received and delegates attending.	
2	Strategic direction of the CCIEB Lead: Sam Buckle, Chair The paper was taken as read. The Board: 2.1 discussed the potential expanded functions of the Board 2.2 agreed the CCEIB Unit develop advice for the incoming CE for MCERT on the role and functions of the Board, and options for ongoing agency collaboration on climate issues.	CCIEB Unit to connect with MfE team to input into the briefing to the incoming MCERT CE. Lead: CCIEB Unit
Meeting business		
3	CPMG preparation Lead: Sam Buckle, Chair / Kirsty Flannagan (CCIEB Unit) The papers were taken as read. The Board discussed the timing and format of the next meeting may affect attendance with the current focus on fuel disruption. The Board: 3.1 noted the draft CPMG agenda and meeting papers, and discussed how best to support CPMG consideration of these papers. 3.2 noted that at the request of Minister Watts, <i>Draft CPMG paper 5.1 March 2026 Progress Update</i> invites Ministers with ERP2 responsibilities to report back to the next CPMG meeting on implementation progress in their sectors, ahead of the 2026 adaptive management assessment.	9(2)(f)(iv)
4	Progress reporting Lead: Kirsty Flannagan (CCIEB Unit) The reports were taken as read. The Board: 4.1 noted the implementation progress across ERP1 as set out in this close-out report.	

	4.2 noted that based on 2025 projections, there is confidence that EB1 has been achieved with a possible buffer of up to 7.7 Mt CO₂-e. 4.3 noted that agencies expect work programmes included in 89 ERP1 actions to continue beyond the ERP1 period, either as part of the second ERP (ERP2), as 'business at usual' or as stand-alone projects (listed in the Appendix). 4.4 noted that the Climate Change Commission will publish its end of emissions budget report by the end of 2027. This will include an evaluation of how well ERP1 contributed to meeting EB1. 4.5 noted that over two-thirds of NAP1 actions are progressing well. 4.6 noted that for monitoring purposes the NAF actions are integrated into this report. 4.7 noted that the cross-government work programme for adaptation is due to increase in 2026. 4.8 noted that 79% of total NAP1 actions are due to be completed between 2026 and 2028, which indicates there may be a significant delivery load while agencies are also due to be preparing NAP2. 4.9 noted that work will continue to explore how adaptation-focused indicators can inform progress reporting as indicators are developed and become available. 4.10 agreed to delegate to CSOG the sign-out for the Target 9 report for the quarter ending March 2026.	
5	2026 emissions projections timeline and process Lead: Sam Buckle, Stephen Goodman (MfE) 9(2)(f)(iv)	
Oral updates / noting items		
6	Meeting administration Lead: Chair /Kirsty Flannagan (CCIEB Unit) The Board acknowledged its Strategic Intentions are due in August and the benefits of a light-touch update given upcoming structural changes. The Board: 6.1 noted the Board will consider its updated Strategic Intentions at the next meeting ahead of these being submitted to the Minister of Climate Change by 23 August 2026 6.2 approved the minutes of the previous meeting, held on 9 July 2025 6.3 noted the indicative forward agenda 6.4 noted the actions register.	Next meeting to be shifted to later in July. Draft Strategic Intentions to be considered at the July meeting. Lead: CCIEB Unit
Chair's closing comments / karakia whakamutunga		
The Chair thanked everyone for their time. The meeting closed at 1:48pm.		

Climate Change Chief Executives Board - actions register

Paper 8.2

Action #	Meeting Date	Discussion item	Minutes	Action	Responsible	Status
25-4	29/01/2025	5 - Budget 2025 CIPA update	The Board noted the CCIEB Unit will report back to the Board on deliverables and timeframes for a wider look at the CIPA mechanism and its efficiency in providing meaningful information to assist ministerial decision-making.	CCIEB Unit to report back to the Board on the deliverables and timeframes for a review of the CIPA mechanism.	CCIEB Unit / MfE	CIPA requirements have been reviewed and refreshed. Completed
25-20	28/05/2025	6 - Board's refreshed terms of reference and operating procedures	The Board agreed to review the terms of reference and operating procedures following the outcome of the NHB review.	Terms of reference to be reviewed following the outcome of the National Hazards Board review	CCIEB Unit	Open, pending decisions on future of CCIEB
26-2	18/03/2026	3 - CPMG preparation	The Board noted the draft CPMG agenda and meeting papers, and discussed how best to support CPMG consideration of these papers.	9(2)(f)(iv)	MfE (Acting CE)	Completed

Climate governance meetings 2026 indicative forward calendar		
Month	CSOG	CE Board
Jan 2026	No meeting scheduled	No meeting scheduled
Feb	Wed 11 February - Context updates - CCIEB strategic direction and post-election preparation (30mins) - Natural Hazards Board update (10mins) - CPGG update	No meeting scheduled
March	Wed 11 March - Context updates - Strategic direction of the Board - Natural Hazard Risk Reduction Forum papers - ERP1 and NAP1 progress reporting - Delivery of 2026 projections – key decisions - Draft CPMG paper: Progress towards New Zealand's climate goals and targets, and draft agenda	Wed 18 March CCIEB meeting, 1:00-2:15pm - Board-only context sharing, Strategic direction/post-election preparation - CPMG preparation - ERP1, ERP2 / NAP reporting; Target 9 report NHRRF meeting, 2:15-2:45pm - Opening comments - Proposed governance approach and forward agendas - Risk profile – Infrastructure. Current exposure (all hazards), approach to risk management, indicators.
April	Wed 8 April - Climate Change Commission presentation: next National Climate Change Risk Assessment - Target 9 report for QE March 2026 - NZ ETS settings for 2026 - Context sharing	No meeting scheduled
May	Wed 13 May - CCC presentation on NCCRA - Context updates - GHG inventory – key findings - Update on 2026 NZ ETS settings programme - Options for CCIEB/collective post-election climate advice - EPGG update - Draft CCIEB Statement of Intent 2026-2031	No meeting scheduled
June	Wed 10 June - Context updates - ERP1 lessons learnt update - Preparing for the next CPMG meeting	No meeting scheduled

July	Wed 8 July • CCC presentation on ERM monitoring report and discussion • Context updates • NHRRF risk snapshots and final meeting pack • Quarterly emissions reduction reporting and implementation progress and adaptive management • Draft approach to develop strategic options for meeting EB3 • National adaptation plan 2: Proposed approach	Wed 22 July CCIEB meeting, 1:00-1:50pm • Board-only: context sharing and ongoing form and function of the Board • Options for post-election collective advice • Quarterly Target 9 and ERP2 reporting and the approach to 2026 adaptive management assessment • Approach to develop strategic options for meeting EB3 • National Adaptation Plan 2 (NAP2): proposed approach • Draft Statement of Intent 2026-2031 Joint presentation 1:50-2:10pm • CCC presentation: risk assessment NHRRF meeting, 2:00-3:30pm • Risk snapshots: Severe weather and flooding, drought and wildfire dashboards and insights paper • Natural Hazard Risk Modelling and Forecasting Steering Group item
August	Wed 19 August • Context updates • Target 9 report QE 30 September • 2026 Projections / EPGG item • Adaptive Management • ERM response • NAPPa response • Second set of NHRRF dashboards and insights paper • CCIEB Annual Report 25-26 [other items to be confirmed]	
Sept	Wed 23 September • Context updates • Adaptive Management • ERM response • NAPPa response [other items to be confirmed]	Wed 9 September CCIEB meeting – 1hr • Board-only context sharing • Adaptive Management assessment • Draft ERM and NAPPa responses • CCIEB Annual Report 25-26 [other items to be confirmed] NHRRF meeting – 1hr • Risk profile: volcano, tsunamis, earthquake, and space weather (exposure, approach to risk management, indicators)
1 Oct	Parliament dissolves	
Oct	Wed 14 October • Context updates • 2026 Adaptive Management and ERM response outcomes [other items to be confirmed]	

7 Nov	2026 General election	
Nov	Wed 11 November - Context updates - Target 9 report QE 31 December (?) - Post-election advice discussion [other items to be confirmed]	
Dec	Climate Priorities Ministerial Group (TBC)	
Dec	Wed 9 December - Context updates - Biannual ERP2 reporting [other items to be confirmed]	Wed 16 December CCIEB meeting – 1hr - Board-only context sharing - Post-election advice discussion NHRRF meeting – 1hr