



Ministry for the
Environment
Manatū Mō Te Taiao

1. Coherence

The policies within ERP2 need to align with the Government's priorities and comprise a coherent, whole-of-economy strategy for emissions reduction

Coherence – Context and state of play

- ERP2 needs to present a coherent, whole-of-economy strategy to meet New Zealand’s emissions budgets and targets. Since policy decisions across many different portfolios have the potential to impact emissions, it is critical that these decisions can be made with a view of economy-wide implications and trade-offs.
- **Lessons from ERP1 highlighted the need for a more strategic approach to the development of ERP2, to deliver a more coherent final plan.** This aligns with recommendations made in the PCE and Smol reviews of ERP1, which emphasised the need to:
 - enable ministers to set priorities and expectations for ERP2 early in the process
 - address a small number of high-level questions from the outset, for example around Ministers’ preferred balance between gross reductions and removals, and approach to distributional impacts
 - support decisions to be made with a view of cross-economy implications and trade-offs
 - examine more than one possible pathway for mitigation
 - develop a stronger evidence base, including more systematic and consistent modelling of both sector-specific and whole-of-economy pathways.
- **These lessons have informed the ERP2 work programme to date.** For example, we have:
 - developed a series of key questions for Ministers, based on the PCE guidance, to help them set the strategic direction of ERP2 from the outset and provide the framework for further policy work
 - identified several high-level potential mitigation pathways to 2050 and are now analysing them against new government policy
 - commissioned CGE modelling to analyse the high-level impact of each pathway at a whole of economy level. *To be completed by late January in time for early conversations with new Ministers – see slide 10.*
 - initiated policy thinking through systems rather than individual sectors, to support joined-up analysis of cross-economy implications.
- **Supporting a coherent final ERP2 will continue to be a point of focus in 2024.** This requires working collectively with new Ministers to set the cross-government direction of ERP2 from the outset, to inform further development of policy options.

Coherence – Challenges (1)

We want Ministers to have the opportunity to engage early on system-wide policy

- There are a series of underlying policy questions within the ERP which are best tackled at an all-system level. Getting a clear steers from Ministers on these questions early will help us to deliver a coherent plan and will inform and focus further work.
 - Examples: desired balance between gross reductions and removals; NZ ETS policy settings.
- The timeline for 2024 is tight: early strategic direction from Ministers will provide focus to officials and will limit later rework.

Our plan for addressing this challenge

- In early 2024, we recommend you have a series of strategic conversations with Ministers. The purpose of these conversations will be to:
 - enable them to set the overall direction and priorities for ERP2
 - highlight the implications and tradeoffs of their manifesto commitments
 - direct additional policy work as required.

• s 9(2)(g)(i)

How the CE Board can help

1. **Agree** there is a need for early strategic conversations with Ministers on ERP2 ahead of sector-specific policy decisions being made.
2. **Note** our proposed plan to support Ministers through a series of strategic conversations in early 2024 (see next slide).

Coherence – Challenges (2)

This table details our plan for stepping through engagements with Ministers in early 2024. Note this is subject to Ministerial agreement.

| Timing | Conversation |
|---------------------------------|---|
| Late Jan / Early Feb 2024 | <p>Conversation 1: Discussing the strategic direction for ERP2</p> <p>Opportunity for Climate Ministers to indicate their overall approach to emissions reduction and the outcomes they want to deliver through ERP2. This would not be a formal decision point, but an opportunity for Ministers to steer the direction of further policy work in early 2024.</p> <p>One of way of having these conversations would be using the 'pathways' work currently under development by agencies. This would include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • defining a policy pathway out to 2050 that best reflects the underlying intent of Government's manifesto and coalition agreements • identifying and quantifying (where possible) the implications of this pathway – including: indicative sufficiency to meet emissions budgets, level of gross reductions vs. removals, impacts on emissions price, macro-economic impacts, distributional and regional impacts • using aspects of the Strategic Framework to test Ministers' approach to emissions reduction, whether they are comfortable with those outcomes and implications, and consider key questions and trade-offs emerging from systems work. <p>There are other ways we could have this conversation – e.g. through a sector-specific lens or through key policy levers (esp. the role of price). We will develop options for this conversation which will be shaped by early conversations with new Climate Ministers.</p> |
| March and April 2024 | <p>Conversations 2 and 3: Seeking feedback on policy options</p> <p>We suggest CEs seek at least one, and ideally two, meetings with all Climate Ministers to test Ministers' comfort with emerging sector-specific policy direction in March/April. This would include testing comfort with key issues, direction and choices for each sector, and the wider implications of those choices. Where possible, this may include any initial estimates of emissions reductions from specific choices.</p> |
| May 2024 | <p>Cabinet meeting: Cabinet decisions on options for consultation</p> <p>Cabinet process to approve materials for consultation. This will include providing a 'capstone' paper, seeking approval of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The strategy and approach to ERP2 as a whole, and the potential policy approaches and levers for consultation • Draft consultation material and engagement plan <p>This may be accompanied by supporting papers from agencies seeking specific decisions if required.</p> |



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2. Adequacy

The development and content of ERP2 must be adequate to meet requirements of the Climate Change Response Act 2002 (CCRA)

Adequacy – Context and our plan (1)

For ERP2 to be adequate it must meet particular criteria, including requirements laid out in the Climate Change Response Act (CCRA) for both the content and development of ERPs. Key requirements are summarised in the table below.

| Requirement | Our plan |
|---|--|
| <p>The CCRA requires ERP2 to contain the policies and strategies to meet the second emissions budget (EB2).</p> <p>ERP2 should also set the direction to enable us to meet future emissions budgets and the 2050 target.</p> | <p>To ensure policies for ERP2 are sufficient to meet emissions budgets and keep us on track to meet the 2050 target, we suggest having a series of strategic conversations with Ministers in early 2024 to set the strategic direction of the plan. This will include testing Ministers' comfort with the short- and long-term implications of policy direction, as laid out on slide 10.</p> <p>Ensuring that ERP2 will deliver sufficient emissions reduction also requires systematic modelling of the emissions impact of policy proposals.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Modelling of the emissions, costs and other impacts of policy options for ERP2 has started and will focus on specific policies as any new policy direction becomes clearer. ○ Through 2024, we will need to provide Ministers with advice on the sufficiency of their approach. We will focus on this as we prepare a final policy package towards the end of 2024. A process for this is included in our planned approach to 2024. ○ These sufficiency assessments will rely on the annual whole-of-economy emissions projections, as well as whole of sector models (ENZ and CGE). |
| <p>The CCRA requires the content of ERP2 to include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sector-specific policies • a multi-sector strategy to meet emissions budgets • a strategy to mitigate the impacts of emissions reduction on particular groups and communities. | <p>These content requirements have formed the basis of policy work in 2023, and will continue to do so in 2024.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Agencies are working together in 'systems' to develop sector-specific policies in a joined-up way. ○ The work programme also includes a series of cross-cutting issues (e.g. circular and bioeconomy, working with nature) as well as broader enabling workstreams (e.g. pathways to 2050, mitigating distributional impacts) to feed into a multi-sector strategy and address impacts on communities. We plan for an early conversation with Ministers next year about the extent to which they wish to prioritise these cross-cutting issues in ERP2. |

Adequacy – Context and our plan (2)

| Requirement | Our plan |
|---|---|
| The CCRA requires Ministers to conduct 'adequate' consultation on ERP2 | <p>We plan to recommend that Ministers approve a strategic consultation document focused on options for the broad direction of policy in key areas, rather than consulting on an exhaustive list of detailed actions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ We plan to commence consultation on ERP2 in mid-May 2024 (see slide 16 for a high-level timeline). Agencies have told us it is unlikely that Ministers will be ready to consult on detailed policies by this time, given the incoming Government will have limited opportunity to set the overall strategic direction until early 2024. ○ Our intent (pending Ministerial agreement) is to plan for a consultation on the approach, broad strategies and tools that will form the incoming Government's climate mitigation response, both at a whole-of-Government and system level. This consultation will provide a view of the big picture, and ensure focus is on producing a clear and coherent ERP. ○ Ministers may wish to consult on more detailed policy proposals in some areas in May, ie. for priority manifesto or coalition commitments. The intended approach to consultation does not preclude this. |
| Ministers must consider advice from the Climate Change Commission when developing policies for ERP2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Commission delivered its final advice on the policy direction for ERP2 on 28 November. The Government must consider this advice when developing policies for ERP2. The Commission had previously indicated it may publish the advice on 7 December. We are seeking clarity on a publication date in light of the Government being formed to table the advice. ○ s 9(2)(f)(iv) |

s 9(2)(f)(iv)

Adequacy – Challenges

Timing of whole-of-economy emissions projections s 9(2)(f)(iv)

- After public consultation in May, the cross-government system will need to produce a final package of policy options to present to Ministers for inclusion in ERP2. These policy options must be sufficient to meet the second emissions budget and keep us on a pathway to meet future emissions budgets and the 2050 target.
- Our annual projections, which form the baseline that tells us how much emissions reduction is needed to stay within the emissions budgets, will next be updated in the second half of 2024, ie. after the May consultation is complete. s 9(2)(g)(i)

- s 9(2)(f)(iv)

Our plan for addressing sufficiency challenges

- s 9(2)(f)(iv)

How the CE Board can help

3. **Note** that the baseline projections that support advice on the overall sufficiency of ERP2 policies will be updated post-consultation.

4. s 9(2)(f)(iv)



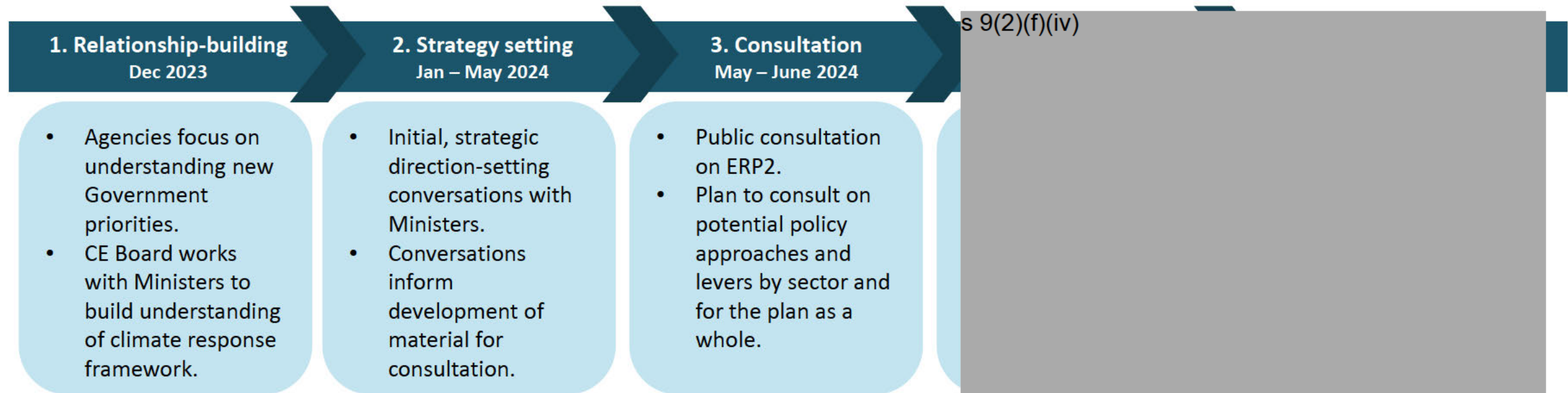
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3. Deliverability

The process and timeline for delivering ERP2 must work for Ministers, agencies, and stakeholders

Deliverability – Context and state of play

- The Climate Change Response Act (CCRA) requires the ERP2 to be published by 31 December 2024. We are currently planning for publication in early November 2024, to give Ministers the opportunity to announce ERP2 policies at COP and to provide contingency in case of delays.
- To deliver ERP2 in this timeframe, while also meeting the requirements of adequacy and coherence, our planned approach to 2024 is divided into the five phases below.
- Engagement and consultation on ERP2 is a statutory requirement, however other significant pieces of policy work will also be undergoing consultation and engagement in 2024 (e.g. on some ERP1 actions, and the Commission's advice on EB4). To minimise the burden on stakeholders and help communicate the connections between these pieces of work, we are investigating how we might conduct joined-up engagement and consultation.



Deliverability – Challenges (1)

Agencies and Ministers are facing competing priorities, and constrained resources could challenge delivery

- The timeline to publish ERP2 in early November 2024 is tight. s 9(2)(g)(i)
[Redacted]
[Redacted]
- [Redacted] During this time, Ministers are likely to be focused on implementing their 100 day plans and manifesto commitments, which may limit their capacity to engage with ERP2 policy development.
- Agencies may also face tensions over the coming months to progress the policy work needed on both ERP2 and the 100 day plans. There is a risk this will divert resources from core ERP2 policy development at a critical phase of the process and further condense timeframes.

Our plan for addressing this challenge

- We plan to align ERP2 policy analysis with work on manifesto commitments where possible. ERP2 is a vehicle to advance many of the commitments in National's Blueprint for a Better Environment, as well as commitments in the 100 day plan and coalition agreements. Integrating these pieces of work will reduce resourcing pressure and help ensure emissions reduction opportunities are embedded in work to deliver manifesto commitments.

How the CE Board can help

5. **Note** agencies will need to balance work to support delivery of 100 day plan commitments whilst developing policy for ERP2.
6. **Confirm** comfort with our plan for managing the risks associated with resource and engagement pressures.

Deliverability – Challenges (2)

In order to support an integrated approach to policy work and Ministerial engagement in 2024, agencies need to work together as an efficient cross-government system

- The condensed timeframe to seek policy direction ahead of a mid-May consultation means that Ministers will need to get up to speed on complex policy areas quickly. In particular, we will need to support Ministers to understand the cross-economy implications of decisions made in individual portfolios.

Our plan for addressing this challenge

- The cross-government system will need to organise itself to deliver coherent, joined-up policy advice quickly in the early part of 2024. This includes providing integrated advice on both economy-wide and sector-specific settings. In light of the workload pressures agencies are facing, this work needs to be sequenced and scoped carefully, including prioritising the work which will have the greatest implications for the overall plan.
- As the coordinating agency for ERP2, MfE plans to develop a detailed calendar to sequence this work, supported by clear commissioning and standard templates. This includes developing standard processes, in close consultation with agencies, on:
 - analytical approaches, for consistency in key assumptions and outputs of policy analysis
 - contents of policy advice, including the level of detail and consideration of all statutory requirements.
- MfE will prepare an operational plan to manage this cross-agency work, including identifying options for how work could be prioritised. We propose that this is governed by the Climate DCEs group, with any issues escalated to the CE Board as needed.

How the CE Board can help

- 7. Note** that MfE will prepare an operational plan to sequence this work for 2024 and develop standard processes for policy analysis, to be submitted to the Interagency Climate DCEs group by the end of 2023.
- 8. Direct** agencies to contribute to sequenced, integrated policy advice on ERP2 in alignment with the process to be coordinated by MfE.



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Role of the CE Board and next steps

We propose the following three roles for the CE Board in early 2024:

- Providing feedback and sign-off on key pieces of advice from a cross-government perspective.
 - This may require seeking the Board's feedback via round robin as we approach key deadlines. The IEB Unit will provide the Board with a forward cadence of upcoming advice as the timeline for 2024 becomes clearer. The next piece requiring sign-off will likely be the integrated advice to support initial strategic conversations with Ministers in January.
 - The Board will continue to oversee the strategic framework and pathways to 2050 workstreams and the IEB Unit will continue to commission key pieces of cross-government advice, as previously agreed.
- Managing any programme-level risks and issues requiring escalation from the climate DCEs group.
 - We propose to provide the Board with a short (ie. one page), monthly status reports on progress for ERP2.
- Mobilising political leadership.
 - The PCE report noted s 9(2)(g)(i) [REDACTED]
 - [REDACTED]
 - [REDACTED]
 - [REDACTED]
 - [REDACTED]

How the Board can help

9. **Agree** to the proposed role of the Board in 1) providing feedback and sign-off on key pieces of cross-government, 2) managing any programme-level risks and issues requiring escalation from the Interagency Climate DCEs group, and 3) mobilising political leadership.
10. **Note** that the Board has previously agreed to govern six areas of the plan: Strategic Framework, 2050 Pathways, Equitable Transition, Implementation, Adaptation & Resilience, and Prioritisation.
11. **Agree** that the chair s 9(2)(g)(i)



| COVERSHEET: Item 4 | | | | |
|---|---|--|------------------|---|
| To | Climate Change Chief Executives Board | | | |
| Meeting date | 5 December 2023 | | | |
| Agenda item name | Update on initial review of NAP critical actions | | | |
| Lead agency | IEB Unit | | | |
| Verbal update | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Supporting paper | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Reason for Board's consideration | To inform discussions with Ministers, this item provides a summary of the recent review of NAP critical actions to identify the most material actions for focus, the role the Board could play across these, and key messages for Ministers about how the NAP is tracking (ahead of the next six-monthly report). | | | |
| Recommendations | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Note the summary provided outlining how the most critical actions have been identified, the role for the Board across these actions, and key messages for Ministers. We will continue working with agencies on changes that need to be made to NAP actions and include these changes in the next six-monthly report. | | | |
| Has the Board previously considered this item, if so, when? | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> | Date | 12 October 2023 |
| | At the strategy session on 12 October 2023, the Board sought assurance that sufficient progress is being made on the most material actions in the NAP. | | | |
| Has this item been considered/endorsed by Climate DCEs? | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> | Date | 28 November 2023 |
| | DCEs received an update on this work at their meeting on 28 November 2023, with feedback invited ahead of the update being finalised for the Board's consideration. | | | |
| Comments | <p>The IEB Unit worked across agencies to develop the material and has taken it to Climate Directors and DCEs. We are presenting the slides for your information at this stage with a more substantive adaptation item to come to the Board in the new year.</p> <p>This will include refined focus areas for the Board, that reflect Ministerial priorities, a broader adaptation work programme for the Board's collective governance, along with work on a pragmatic set of adaptation indicators to help the Board assess the sufficiency of the adaptation response (one of the actions from its last six-monthly report).</p> <p>Following the Board's October strategy session, we have also been in touch with NEMA and DPMC regarding the Climate IEB's suggestion for a Hazards Risk Board meeting to discuss El Nino. HRB is now due to meet on 20 December, and with the ODSEC Watch Group on 8 December.</p> | | | |

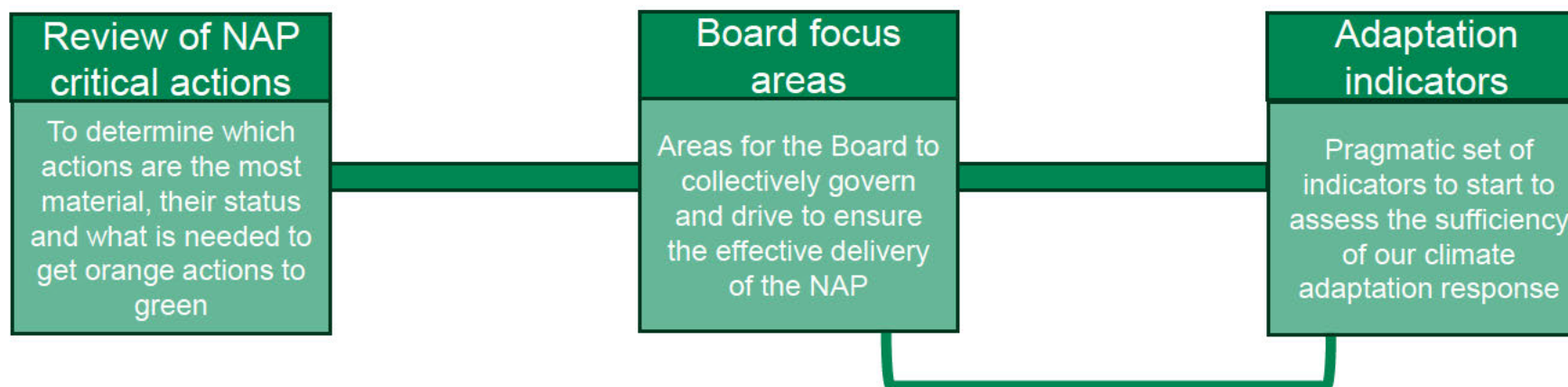


Update on review of NAP critical actions

For noting at 5 December 2023 Board meeting

Supporting the Board's governance role across the NAP

- At the Board's 12 October strategy session on adaptation, you discussed the key areas the Board wants to collectively focus on to ensure delivery of the most critical adaptation actions (within a context of more frequent and severe climate impacts).
- The Board also sought assurance that we are making sufficient progress on the most material actions in the NAP and has previously commissioned the development of a pragmatic set of potential indicators to help the Board assess the sufficiency of the adaptation response.
- The diagram shows the different areas of work being developed to support the Board's adaptation governance role. In early 2024 we will bring a refined adaptation work programme that reflects the Board's focus areas and Ministerial priorities, along with the proposed adaptation indicators to help the Board start to assess the sufficiency of the adaptation response.



[Focus of these slides]

[Subject of Board report backs in early 2024]

Assurance of progress of most material NAP actions

At the 12 October strategy session on adaptation, the Board sought assurance that sufficient progress is being made on the most material actions in the NAP.

The IEB Unit has worked with agencies to identify an initial list of the most material NAP actions for the Board to be alert to as you engage with new Ministers both individually and (potentially) collectively.

The slides that follow provide a summary of the recommended most material actions, their status, the potential role for the Board and key messages to support discussions with Ministers.

- Any recommended or actual changes to actions (if Ministerial or Cabinet decisions have been indicated/made) will be set out as part of the next six-monthly report. The six-monthly reports could potentially be refined to focus on these most material actions, including any new actions agreed to by Ministers.
- At your January meeting, we plan to present:
 - an adaptation work programme for the Board based on the focus areas discussed at the 12 October strategy session and reflecting new Ministerial priorities (to extent these are known); and
 - potential adaptation indicators to start to inform the sufficiency of the adaptation response in the next six-monthly report.

Criteria we used to assess NAP critical actions

We used the following criteria to provide an initial assessment of the most material of the critical actions:

- Addresses a significant risk in the National Climate Change Risk Assessment
- System-wide area where the Board can help
- Significantly contributes to a NAP objective or outcome
- Is a critical dependency for other actions
- Supports areas outlined in the new government's manifestos (to extent known).



For these actions we sought advice on:

- i. Whether actions should be delivered faster or differently given the changing context
- ii. Whether the actions are adequately resourced
- iii. What the Board can do to unlock opportunities to make progress



s 9(2)(f)(iv)

Key messages on NAP1 progress to support early conversations with Ministers

The Board's BIM notes that:

- Risks are materialising now and on a larger scale, creating pressure to progress on all fronts at the same time.
- The government will need to make some important choices in the coming 12 months on significant adaptation policies to preserve future options and avoid setting precedents that are not fiscally sustainable.
- Specifically, these include:
 - how to support vulnerable communities at high risk of severe weather events,
 - how to pay for it, and
 - how to ensure resilience and climate adaptation is built into decisions on emergency management planning, infrastructure investment and resource management decisions.
- Making sure decision makers have access to robust and consistent information is an immediate priority, as it ensures the necessary legislative and institutional settings to support adaptation, including managed retreat.


The most recent review of NAP critical actions (completed in early November) found that:

- around 40% of the most material of the NAP critical actions are progressing well.
- others lack resources, are dependent on other actions or are areas where we will need Ministerial direction, such as:
 - process for progressing legislation to support managed retreat
 - changes to the RM system, and options for building in adaptation and resilience
 - options for managing risks around resilience of water availability and supply.

We are developing a clearer picture of the sufficiency of adaptation and hazard data and can provide further advice on key gaps and investment needs to support better decision making

s 9(2)(f)(iv)

s 9(2)(f)(iv)



- In the next six-monthly report, we will note any changes that have been agreed by Ministers or Cabinet or proposed changes where Ministerial decisions are still required.

Appendix One: Description of NCCRA risks

| NCCRA risk code | Description of risk | NCCRA risk code | Description of risk |
|-----------------|--|-----------------|--|
| B1 | Risk to potable water supplies (availability and quality) due to changes in rainfall, temperature, drought, extreme weather events and ongoing sea-level rise | G3 | Risks to governments and businesses from climate-related litigation, due to inadequate or mistimed climate change adaptation |
| B2 | Risks to buildings due to extreme weather events, drought, increased fire weather and ongoing sea level rise | G4 | Risk of a breach of Treaty obligations from a failure to engage adequately with and protect current and future generations of Māori from impacts of climate change |
| B3 | Risks to landfills and contaminated sites, due to extreme weather events and ongoing sea-level rise | G5 | Risk of delayed adaptation & maladaptation, due to knowledge gaps from under-investment in research & capacity building |
| B4 | Risk to wastewater and stormwater systems (and levels of service), due to extreme weather events and ongoing sea-level rise | G6 | Risks to the ability of the emergency management system to respond to an increasing frequency & scale of compounding and cascading climate change impacts in NZ and the Pacific region |
| B5 | Risks to ports and associated infrastructure, due to extreme weather events and ongoing sea-level rise | G8 | Risk to the ability of democratic institutions to follow due democratic decision-making processes under pressure from an increasing frequency and scale of compounding and cascading climate change impacts |
| B6 | Risks to linear transport networks, due to changes in temperature, extreme weather events and ongoing sea-level rise | H1 | Risks to social cohesion and community wellbeing from displacement of individuals, families and communities, due to climate change impacts |
| B7 | Risk to airports, due to changes in temperature, wind, extreme weather events and ongoing sea-level rise | H2 | Risks of exacerbating inequities and creating new and additional inequities, due to differential distribution of climate change impacts |
| B8 | Risks to electricity infrastructure, due to changes in temperature, rainfall, snow, extreme weather events, wind and increased fire weather | H3 | Risks to physical health from exposure to storm events, heatwaves, vector-borne and zoonotic diseases, water availability, and resource quality and accessibility, due to changes in temperature, rainfall and extreme weather events and ongoing sea-level rise |
| E1 | Risks to governments from economic costs associated with lost productivity, disaster relief expenditure and unfunded contingent liabilities due to extreme weather events and ongoing, gradual changes | H4 | Risks of conflict, disruption and loss of trust in government from changing patterns in the value of assets, and competition for access to scarce resources, primarily due to extreme weather and ongoing sea-level rise |
| E2 | Risks to the financial system from instability, due to extreme weather events and ongoing, gradual changes | H5 | Risks to Māori social, cultural, spiritual and economic wellbeing from loss and degradation of lands and waters, as well as cultural assets such as marae, due to ongoing sea-level rise, changes in rainfall and drought |
| E3 | Risks to land-based primary sector productivity and output due to changing precipitation and water availability, temperature, seasonality, climate extremes and the distribution of invasive species | H7 | Risks to mental health, identity, autonomy and sense of belonging and wellbeing from trauma, due to ongoing sea-level rise, extreme weather events and droughts |
| E6 | Risks to the insurability of assets, due to ongoing sea-level rise and extreme weather events | H8 | Risks to Māori and European cultural heritage sites, due to ongoing sea-level rise, extreme weather events and increasing fire weather |
| G1 | Risk of maladaptation across all domains, due to the application of practices, processes and tools that do not account for uncertainty and change over long timeframes | N3 | Risks to riverine ecosystems and species from alterations in the volume and variability of water flow, increased water temperatures, and more dynamic morphology (erosion and deposition), due to changes in rainfall and temperature |
| G2 | Risk that climate change impacts across all domains will be exacerbated because current institutional arrangements are not fit for climate change adaptation. | N7 | Risks to terrestrial, freshwater and marine ecosystems, due to increased extreme weather events, drought and fire weather |



| COVERSHEET: Item 5 | | | | |
|---|--|--|------------------|---|
| To | Climate Change Chief Executives Board | | | |
| Meeting date | 5 December 2023 | | | |
| Agenda item name | Approach to third monitoring and reporting progress report | | | |
| Lead agency | Climate IEB Unit | | | |
| Verbal update | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> | Supporting paper | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Reason for Board's consideration | This item provides an oral update to the Board on the approach to developing the next six-monthly progress report, including confirming with new Ministers their reporting requirements. | | | |
| Key focus areas | Note that the current six-monthly monitoring period concludes at the end of December. The IEB Unit is working with your agencies to gather monitoring data. Progress report would ordinarily be due at the end of February. Given the need to understand the reporting requirements of the new government, a flexible and staged approach is proposed. The proposed sequencing is to collect data now to enable a simple report to be prepared for the Board's governance role, while we determine and seek direction from ministers on the most useful shape of, and areas prioritised in, the next report. | | | |
| Recommendations | • Note the oral update provided outlining the approach to developing the next six-monthly monitoring report | | | |
| Has the Board previously considered this item, if so, when? | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Date | |
| Has this item been considered/endorsed by Climate DCEs? | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> | Date | 15 November 2023 |
| | DCEs endorsed the proposed approach to the July-December 2023 six-monthly report, and the commissioning of monitoring data from agencies. | | | |
| Comments | This approach has been tested with, and supported by, Climate DCEs and Directors. Note that the Climate Change Commission has advised that it will base its first progress report on the implementation of the NAP and ERP on the Board's reports. Copies of the Board's previous two reports will shortly be provided to the Commission and they have requested our third report once available. We anticipate that the underlying monitoring data will also be sought. | | | |



| COVERSHEET: Item 6 | | | | |
|--------------------|---|--|------------------|---|
| To | Climate Change Chief Executives Board | | | |
| Meeting date | 5 December 2023 | | | |
| Agenda item name | Meeting administration | | | |
| Lead agency | IEB Unit | | | |
| Verbal update | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Supporting paper | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Recommendations | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Approve the minutes of the meeting held on 25 October 2023• Note the indicative forward calendar for January-March 2024 | | | |
| Comments | <p>Due to time constraints, the minutes of the meeting held on 25 October 2023 were not formally approved; these are included in the meeting pack for the Board's approval.</p> <p>The meeting held on 21 November was a 30-minute meeting where the Climate Change Commission provided an update on their final ERP2 advice – no minutes were taken at this meeting.</p> | | | |