

Te Pūrengi workshop pack: B25

29 November 2024

Outcomes:

- Make decisions today for Minister Briefing to inform in-line work by Tuesday and Minister briefing by Thursday (cannot delay)
- Agree whether to proceed with RM Budget Bid
- Agree scope and scaling options for RM Budget Bid (if we proceed)
- Agree savings across other areas to cover RM Budget (trade-off)
- Agree grants and funds savings, including potential additional RM trade-offs
- Agree Waste Levy options
- Agree key matters for testing with Ministers

Agenda

Workshop Objective

Land the key decisions/direction needed from Te Pūrengi to:

- Inform option finalisation and costing before next Te Pūrengi discussion (Tuesday 3 Dec)
- Finalise initial advice to Ministers on options (Thursday 5 Dec)
- Provide the basis for initiative & savings template drafting in parallel

Note: we will not cover the Seymour Letter at this workshop



Time	Topic	Purpose
15 min	1. Scene set	Clarify anything in the prep pack that was unclear Understand the direction/decisions needed from Te Pūrengi today
30min	2. RM bid workstream	Confirm tactics - approach, size and scaling options for RM bid. Get clear on implications for savings approach.
30min	3. Offsetting the RM Budget Bid	Steer departmental pipeline savings options Offsetting RM budget

5 MINUTE BREAK

20 min	4. Grants & Funds savings	Test options + initial recs
20 min	5. Waste Levy & Waste Minimisation Fund savings	Test options + initial recs
30 min	6. Wrap-up	Confirm everyone is clear on what needs to be done by TP governance meeting Tuesday 3 Dec

Decisions/direction needed today

Workstreams	Primary/Strategic – Te Pūrengi decisions/direction <u>today</u>	Secondary – Responsible Dep Sec decisions to progress <u>by Tuesday</u>
RM bid	<p>Do we submit a bid – yes or no?</p> <p>If yes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scope • Phase/reprioritising over the 4 year period • Size and framing <p>If no:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How do we proceed from here 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Structure of the bid • What are the tradeoffs for each scaling option? • At what level is a scaled bid no longer viable?
Funding RM bid	<p>How do we fund the RM Bid?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reprioritisation options for 25/50/75% scenarios • Balance for Scaling RM bid vs. reprioritisation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preferred reprioritisation options by business group - stop/scale/delay
Grants and funds savings	<p>Do we use the B25 process to make enhancements to the grants landscape, beyond simple savings options?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall approach • Obvious/desirable savings to make • Future of Māori climate resilience funding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preferred options for scaling/stopping environment funds • Do we proactively collaborate cross-agency? • If we have options beyond the high cap - what would we position as part of grants & funds savings vs. savings for RM bid
Waste levy savings	<p>Do you agree with options and approach provided on waste levy savings?</p>	

Workstream 1: RM Implementation Budget

30 minutes (10.15am – 10.45am)

Nadeine + Kevin - framing

Actions

- **Do we submit a bid – yes or no?**

If yes:

- Scope
- Phase/reprioritize over the 4 year period
- Scale and framing

If no:

- How do we proceed from here?

An RM implementation bid – yes or no?

- There is a window as implementation funding was explicitly deferred from B24 and we have been asked to submit an initiative.
- There is a need in baseline terms given the existing trend and further savings risks.
- There are ongoing pressures in RM work programme and cross-Ministry implementation work.
- There are limits in what we can reprioritise across the Ministry while still meeting demand and statutory functions.
- Ministers will want assurance that we can design and deliver their entire work programme. Minister Bishop is seeking implementation of phase 2 national direction.

1. *Do TP think we can deliver phase 3 implementation within current funding while also delivering other asks to an acceptable level?*
2. *Do TP think there is a realistic chance of getting funding:*
 - a) *now*
 - b) *in future budgets in the near future?*

Scope of RM implementation bid?

What to seek funding for?

Current targeted categories of new spending:

- From B24:
 - i. Policy and system oversight
 - ii. National Direction
 - iii. Science, data and digitisation
 - iv. Te Tiriti & te ao Māori
- From B22
 - i. Spatial Planning
 - ii. 3rd party - Regional support
 - iii. 3rd party - PSGEs & iwi/Māori
- New
 - i. Planning Tribunal
 - ii. RM phase 2 ND implementation

How to organise initiative?

Suggest three components:

- Phase 3 implementation as in MOF letter (possibly tied to performance plan numbers)
- Phase 2 ND implementation (Minister Bishop request)
- Improving system data, monitoring and evidence (supported by upcoming Cabinet papers and a future SBC)

3. *Are there any specific areas where TP think we should, or should not identify funding needs?*

4. *On terms of structuring the initiative, should we break out:*

- a) *Phase 3 implementation - fixed term / ongoing*
- b) *Phase 2 ND implementation - fixed term*
- c) *Improved environmental data – ongoing (ie, for adaptation and tracking housing and infrastructure) which is currently included within the science, data and digitisation line item?*

Scaling or reprioritisation? Timeframe?

- Treasury guidance requires scaling and/or reprioritisation to reduce cost to 75%, 50% or 25%.
- Need to determine the mix of scaling and reprioritisation in what we signal - current initiative relies solely on scaling.
- Reprioritisation options will be discussed in the next part of the workshop.
- Offering reprioritisation:
 - offers more scope to advance higher spending options
 - offers less scope to advance lower funding options
 - reduces net funding and puts pressure on delivery elsewhere in context of declining baseline
 - risks reprioritisation progressing and no new funding arriving
- Mix of funding terms is possible: limited term funding may make sense for Phase 2 ND. For Phase 3, if total initiative is capped, there is a choice to seek more funding for a short term or lesser funding in baseline.

5. *Does TP want to rely on either reprioritisation or scaling or offer a mix of choices to Ministers for submission?*

6. *Should we seek only one or two years funding at a higher level , leaving door open for future initiatives, or seek to lock in lower but longer term / baseline funding while the invitation exists?*

Quantum questions

7. *Should the initiative include (likely fixed-term) funding for RM Phase 2 implementation:*
 - a) *as a default*
(this would require increasing the quantum or reducing phase 3 commitments – the former could allow us to stay within the performance plan for Phase 3 and treat Phase 2 as a fixed term top-up)
 - b) *as an option for using Phase 3 funding if implementation of Phase 3 is delayed?*

8. *Does TP agree we should seek new FTEs – fixed term or permanent?*

9. *Is there a maximum quantum we can ask for at the 100% level; e.g.:*
 - a) *are we constrained by early performance plan – which signaled 9(2)(f)(iv) in implementation costs?*
(those numbers were developed within 24 hours within constraints of B24 preferred initiative, and reached max of 9(2)(f)(iv) a year)
 - b) *if not, are we constrained by:*
 - i. *the maximum we can ask for; e.g., less than 9(2)(f)(iv) over four years*
 - ii. *whether a particular scaled option; e.g., 50% or 25% would be viable?*

Sample numbers from [spreadsheet](#) based on approach used for B24 reset for new RM baseline

comparison vs performance plan (was phase 3 only)		five years	
2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	outyears four years
9(2)(f)(iv)			25%
			50%
			75%
			100%
			1
			2
			3
			4

	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29 and outyears	FTE
9(2)(f)(iv)					baseline
25%					scenario 1
50%					scenario 2
75%					scenario 3
100%					scenario 4

Note: we have had to use a limit on salaries of 9(2)(f)(iv) | 2025/26 and 9(2)(f)(iv) from 2026/27 on and marginal overhead of 9(2)(f)(iv) from B24. That will have implications for actual capability vs nominal FTE.. 8

Illustrative only – breakdown of what 75% initiative buys

	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29 and outyears	four year total	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29 and outyears								
Ongoing Phase 3 implementation						FTE	FTE	FTE	FTE								
Policy and system oversight	9(2)(f)(iv)					9(2)(f)(iv)											
National direction																	
Statutory functions & implementation																	
Science, data & digitisation																	
Te Tiriti & Te Ao Maori																	
natural hazards and risk identification																	
capability to oversee the system from the centre																	
TOTAL																	
Fixed term implementation funding																	
Policy and system oversight										9(2)(f)(iv)					9(2)(f)(iv)		
National direction																	
Statutory functions & implementation																	
Science, data & digitisation																	
Te Tiriti & Te Ao Maori																	
natural hazards and risk identification																	
capability to oversee the system from the centre																	
TOTAL																	
MfE total initiative excluding spatial planning and third parties																	
ongoing or fixed term additional capabilities - including third parties																	
baseline initiative for spatial planning input	9(2)(f)(iv)					9(2)(f)(iv)											
regional support																	
PSGEs & iwi/Māori																	
Planning tribunal																	
RM phase 2 ND implementation																	
TOTAL																	
INITIATIVE TOTAL																	

Note: there are many choices within any quantum as to FTE/non-FTE \$, fixed-term vs baseline, departmental vs non-departmental, which lines to fund etc but line items need to stand on their own. 9

Key Narrative Points if RM initiative going ahead

There are 3 stories we need to tell and ensure are consistent if we are lodging a B25 initiative:

1. why any additional resource is needed to implement RM phase 3 (and maybe phase 2)
2. why this resource cannot be (fully?) funded from existing baselines
3. that phase 2 and phase 3 implementation have not been funded previously – there was RMA reform implementation funding in B22, this was withdrawn in mini-budget 2023 and then B24 initiative “excluded implementation of any specific measures that may result from legislative and ND change. All of this has been deferred to Budget 25 or later”.

800 character initiative narrative:

- Funding is sought to implement RM reform Phase 3 & national direction as part of Phase 2 reforms – both were excluded from B24
- Lack of implementation was an early & ongoing barrier to RMA success and should be avoided this time
- Bid covers oversight, science, data & monitoring; capability & training support for councils/iwi; compliance & enforcement; capital for digital RM system
- These costs can't be met from RM baseline as existing system is still operating, changes are ongoing and P3 design & scoping will continue after EAG report back
- Funding includes a mix of committed & contingency, providing flexibility across both phase 2 and 3 if phase 3 is delayed.

10. Is there anything that TP think needs to be added to removed from this draft narrative, noting there is no space to expand it within the 800 character limit of the [template](#)?

11. Is it correct to assume that:

- a. the initiative needs to be viable at all levels if accepted (i.e., the highly scaled version viable?)*
- b. reprioritisation needs to be manageable even if no new funding is received?*

Workstream 2: Saving options for RM bid costs

30 minutes (10.45am – 11.15am)

Laura + Arun / Jen framing – joint discussion

Actions

How do we fund the RM Bid?

- Where should reprioritization options (incl. non-dept) come from?
- Balance of scaling RM bid vs. reprioritisation?

Types of options for savings

Changing how we deliver key functions

- Invest in more efficient delivery now to save later (e.g. data & reporting)
- Efficiencies through bringing together functions still spread across Ministry
- Scaling & efficiencies enabled/driven through other B25 decisions (e.g. administering investments)
- Scaling of specific functions
- Continuously promote MVP for statutory obligations
- Improving reporting and modelling processes

Other

- Scale non-FTE spend as overall percentage of baseline (i.e. from 35% to 30%)
- Explore global savings options

Reprioritising our policy work programme

- Stopping/delaying discretionary policy work programmes - it is likely these would include Minister priorities
- Scaling/consolidating policy teams with fewer priority and stat obligation deliverables
- Invest in legislative changes up front, to realise savings in future years

Non-Departmental

- Additional environment grants and funds savings beyond the high target
- Transfer further Waste Levy funds to offset Department Waste related work (Waste/HSNO policy work and Waste Administration) and Non-Dept grants/funds
- Further Crown entity savings – unlikely given their cost pressures

Stages for deciding reprioritisation options

Decision: Where should reprioritisation options come from and what level?

Depending on scaling and reprioritisation balance, we need to put up scenarios with up to \$5m / \$10m / \$15m average savings per year

Reference for next slide

	Choices	\$ amount (annual avg)
A FTEs	Assumed to hold FTEs to the number costed (9(2)(f)(iv) FTEs from 27/28). No allowance for third party funded and new crown funding (e.g RM phase 3) to increase FTEs above previous levels. Possibly fixed term then scale down in out years Funds held for further change process (\$4m over 2 years)	Nil
B Wage contingency drawn down + WMF applied to Admin and waste work programmes	New funding recognised after the change proposal assumptions regarding FTEs and 70:30 FTE to non-FTE spend. Refer to slide 9 of the context pack for output of strategic finance model. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wage contingency excl change process, drawdown \$29.0m over 4 years Use of Waste Minimisation Fund (WMF) to offset crown funded waste work Non-FTE departmental from 30% to 34% added back to work programmes – impact on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Personnel, contractor, travel, IT, legal, consulting, & other costs Data, Science and Evidence investments (\$10m) 	up to \$8.1m / year
C Further Grants & Funds savings	Grants and funds – there are \$7.4m of further savings above the high target that are likely eligible to be offset by the expanded waste levy. There are also biodiversity and RM reform funds in FY27/28 which could be returned as savings.	up to \$7.4m / year
	Sub-total	up to \$15.5 m / year
D Business group savings	Take from reducing work programmes non-FTE ratio to 30%: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> PIE? (incl. implications of reducing grants and funds) SSP? (note statutory reporting obligations) BTS? CCMRE? (note statutory obligations) Other EMA (not RM) OCE, TMK & CCIEB <div style="margin-left: 200px;"><i>Scale of savings – when does this mean a project or programme becomes unviable? And we should just bank the entire amount</i></div>	Up to \$6.3 m/ year

Total \$21.8 m / year

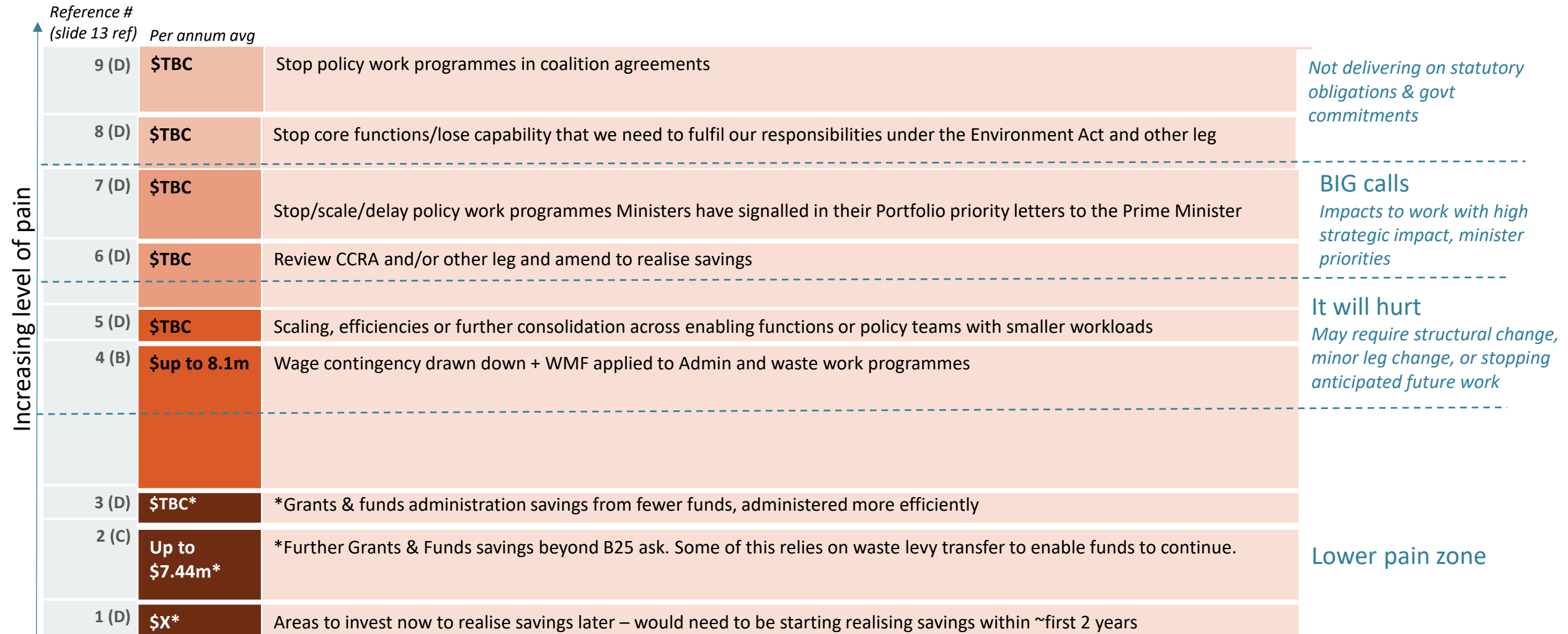
Initial assessment of reprioritisation options to offset RM Bid

Direction: What balance of a scaled RM bid vs. reprioritisation to realise savings do we put up?



Where does the level of pain start to outweigh tradeoffs for RM bid scaling options?

How do we want to present options for the 25/50/75% scaling/reprioritization scenarios to Ministers?



Start here

*dependent on approach to grants and funds workstream



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5 minute break

Workstream 3: Grants & Funds

20 minutes (11.20am – 11.40am)

Anne framing

Actions

- **What impact do we want to achieve with our Grants & Funds going forward?**
 - **Do we use the B25 process to make enhancements to the grants landscape, beyond simple savings options?**
 - **Do you agree with initial options/approach?**
 - **Where are the most obvious/desirable savings being made?**
 - **Future of Māori climate resilience funding – scale or stop? Or build into a wider fund with greater flex?**

Recapping the ask

Climate: explore stopping or halving the Climate Resilience for Māori Fund

Environment: explore savings across the portfolio through at least two scenarios (\$2.67m & \$5.34m (annual savings))

In designing saving options/scenarios, consider:

1. consolidating and simplifying the funds landscape
2. closing or downscaling funds if value for money is not strong
3. minimising (or at least reducing) management costs

These criteria (from the MoF letter) require consideration of changes to fund arrangements/settings – not just savings.

Note: Through the Performance Plan process, Minister Hoggard signalled the need for better alignment across Government for catchment-level action

Given a range of design issues, significant value is likely being lost from current fund arrangements

- **Incoherence** – there is no clear framework or narrative that connects the Ministry’s fund landscape and explains how funds fit together
- **Unclear rationale** – it is not easy to understand the reason-for-being of some funds and their intervention logic to effect and sustain positive change
- **Over-segmentation** – funds for specific aspects of environmental management will not inherently consider all benefits and costs within the interconnected environmental system
- **Picking winners** – funds that, by design, privilege specific groups or activity types may miss more valuable options for ineligible groups/activities, and risk perceptions of bias/unfairness
- **Arbitrary fund sizes** – setting fund levels for tightly specified funds has, by definition, no regard for the value of actual investment options (nor relative value of options across funds)
- **Impact or scaling challenges** – some funds may lack scale and/or connections with broader initiatives (with programme logic) to have meaningful and sustained impact
- **Lack of system coordination** – there is no clear picture of how funds (and roles) across natural resources entities knit together to maximise collective value
- **Incentive problems** – some fund settings may weaken accountabilities and/or distort priorities for system participants (even when additionality is considered when allocating money)

Budget 25 is an opportunity to start leaning into these issues to strengthen settings and improve value for money

Testing an overall approach for grants & funds – work in progress

Decision: Do you agree with the overall approach, or what changes to the approach would you like to see?



Meet the 'high' savings ask (this seems realistic) from across the total portfolio.

Present a 'savings only' option that delivers savings without more fundamental changes to fund settings/arrangements.

Offer savings from:

- reductions within existing funds (stop or trim) *[More work is needed with fund SMEs to propose where reductions are best applied]*
- broader use of the Waste Disposal Levy envelope (freeing up alternate funding = savings)
- expected improvements in investment quality (show our confidence that better quality settings can help free resource)

Seize the Budget 25 opportunity to reset (or start resetting) the fund landscape.

- Fewer funds with greater scale
- Greater investment flexibility and agility (less segmentation of coverage and eligibility)
- Stronger focus on value for money (less structural pre-determination of what investment options may be best, improved relative assessment)
- Greater coherence and stronger rationale

Signal the criticality of improving coherence and value for money across the funds of natural resources entities.

- Gain Ministerial buy-in to work for Budget 26 (improved coordination and redesigning a wider funds landscape will take time)
- Champion this cause and, for Budget 25, lead by example through redesign of our own fund landscape

Grants and Funding Options

Question as to impact: Is the Fund viable at \$1.25m? Do we also hand back \$7m in additional uncontracted funds this FY? How will we fund Pou Take Āhuarangi workplan going fwd with reduction/funding drop?



<u>Climate</u>			
Title	High Amount (average per annum, \$m)	Low Amount (average per annum (\$m)	Comments
Climate Resilience for Māori	2.500	1.250	Over the next 4 year there is \$10m in 25/26, rest handed back \$10m/pa outyears funding in B24 exercise. There is also \$9m in 24/25 much of which is uncontracted, say \$7m TBC. The low
Total Climate	2.500	1.250	
Per MoF Letter	2.500	1.250	
<i>Under/(above) target</i>	<i>0.000</i>	<i>0.000</i>	
<u>Environment</u>			
Title	High Amount (average per annum, \$m)	Low Amount (average per annum (\$m)	Comments
Environmental Training Programmes Grant	1.900	0	Ongoing annual - programme non-viable with less than \$1.9m
Water science and economics	1.500	0	Ongoing annual
Promotion of Sustainable Land Management	0.800	0	Ongoing annual
Freshwater Improvement Fund	2.750	2.750	Switch this to WMF
Freshwater Improvement Fund (Essential Freshwater Fund)	1.000	1.000	Switch this to WMF
Kaipara Moana Remediation Fund	3.525	3.525	2028/29 - currently funded via Waste Levy, could offset in future
Indigenous Biodiversity Fund - MYA	0.738	0.738	2027/28 year only rest taken in B24 - recommend include in RM bid reprioritisation
Regional Planning Implementation - Delivery Partners FTR - MYA	0.075	0.075	2027/28 year only rest taken in B24 - recommend include in RM bid reprioritisation
Regional Planning Implementation - Non-Government Orgs - MYA	0.100	0.100	2027/28 year only rest taken in B24 - recommend include in RM bid reprioritisation
Regional Planning Implementation - Regional Readiness - MYA	0.396	0.396	2027/28 year only rest taken in B24 - recommend include in RM bid reprioritisation
Total Environment	12.784	8.584	
Per MoF Letter	5.340	2.670	
<i>Under/(above) target</i>	<i>-7.444</i>	<i>-5.914</i>	
Summary Climate/Environment			
Total options	15.284	9.834	
Total MoF expectation	7.840	3.920	
<i>Under/(above) target</i>	<i>-7.444</i>	<i>-5.914</i>	

<u>Other funds referenced in B25 letter</u>		
Title	Total (average per annum, \$m)	Comments
UNFCCC contribution	0.170	Committed as New Zealand's contribution to the framework
UNEP Programme Contribution (International Subscriptions)	0.613	International programme contribution - committed
Contributions & Sponsorship - Environment	0.000	Is a subset of our departmental budget, no specific 'fund' in the Vote
Contestable Waste Minimisation Fund	151.115	Options being considered in other workstream
Reducing Emissions from Waste	5.900	Separate - funded via Waste Levy
Contaminated Sites & Vulnerable Landfills Fund	3.253	Separate - funded via Waste Levy
Waikato River Co-Governance Contribution	0.981	Committed in full
International Subscriptions Multilateral Env Agreements	0.152	International commitments - committed in full

Workstream 4: Waste Minimisation Fund

20 minutes (11.40am – 12.00pm)

Sam framing

Actions

- Do you agree with options and approach provided on waste levy savings?

The request and how we are approaching it

The Budget letter asks us to submit Waste Minimisation Fund (WMF) envelopes with caps of \$15m, \$60m, and \$30m.

Direction: Do you agree with options and approach provided on waste levy savings?

The WMF is funded by the waste disposal levy (WDL)

- The waste disposal levy brings in approximately \$150m to central government per year (less in the short term, more in a few years)
- Anything not applied to the WMF, or other waste-related purposes, is available to fund other environmental things.
- If the waste levy can be applied to things that are currently funded by general taxpayer funds, that generates a saving – a strong driver.

We will provide advice on the implications of the caps as requested

- \$15m – much too low, and causes an issue with ERP2, which assumes \$30m of WMF funding annually going to initiatives with emissions reduction benefits
- \$30m – the bare minimum, would need to all go to emissions-reducing initiatives (organics etc)
- \$60m – too high, more than we could spend with confidence of VFM.
- We intend to also provide analysis of a \$40m and \$50m cap, if the Minister agrees. \$50m is closer to her expectations.
- There is an existing underspend of around \$100m in the WMF that could also be used to fund any envelopes

The waste disposal levy also needs to fund other things...

- There are various waste-related things the levy needs to fund:
 - MfE operating costs for waste and HSNO policy, and administering the levy - ~ \$25m per year
 - Funding for contaminated sites and vulnerable landfills - \$20m ish per year
 - Funding for waste clean up after emergencies – depends on demand but maybe ~ \$10m per year
 - Environmental funds as agreed in B24 – starts at \$60m ish for 2024/25 but quickly dwindles to nil in later years
- The Treasury has confirmed that the envelopes ONLY apply to the WMF. We need a separate process to agree funding for the other elements.

Key points for TP:

- We're on top of advice on the three different envelopes, and will suggest an additional \$50m cap and maybe also a \$40m one
 - We will also include choices for how the \$100m existing underspend could be applied
- There are other waste-related things that need to come out of the levy, not just the WMF. We have in mind a joint ministerial decision for those.

Choices re how the remainder of the levy should be used

Exactly how much “the remainder” of the levy is will depend on choices yet to be made, but could be approximately \$50-\$100m from 2026/27 (there is less opportunity for savings in the short term because (1) less levy money and (2) savings decisions made through B24 primarily affected the next two years). Broadly there are three different things the remaining funding could be used for.

Realising savings

- MoF preference is likely to use any waste levy funds not used for the WMF and other waste-related purposes (eg contaminated land etc) to realise wider savings.
- The existing funds that the levy could be applied to are primarily outside of MfE - we do not have enough grants to fund anything close to \$50-\$100m of savings. 9(2)(h)
- TSY is leading work to identify non-MfE environmental funds that the waste levy could be used to fund, generating savings. It is possible that the list of funds identified could be short, and indeed less than the remaining levy funding available.

Funding cost pressures

- Our performance plan noted the possibility of using the waste levy to fund departmental cost pressures
- 9(2)(h)
- Minister Simmonds is particularly interested in using the levy to fund the EPA’s ecotoxicity model, an unfunded cost pressure. 9(2)(h)
- The opportunity to fund cost pressures may therefore be low, and limited to eg cost pressures in grant schemes.

New environmental investment

- Our advice to all environmental Ministers will note the possibility of holding some waste levy funding back, leaving open the possibility of applying it to new environmental initiatives via Budget 26.
- This advice would connect to our advice on developing new, broader environmental funds that span multiple outcomes – the waste levy could be a (or possibly the only) source for that fund.
- We have previously raised the possibility of holding some funding back with Minister Simmonds and provided talking points for her to raise it with her environmental colleagues directly.
- Minister Simmonds has also flagged an interest in using some of this funding for monitoring. It could also be considered for env data.

Key points for TP:

- Comfort with our advice to all Ministers making the point that some levy funding could be held back and applied to new initiatives through B26
 - Note that the opportunity to fund agency baselines is limited
- Note that if the list of potential wider savings opportunities is short, there is potentially more opportunity to hold some funding back for new initiatives but also may be some pressure to consider using it to fund agency baselines 9(2)(h)



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Summary of actions / decisions

30 minutes (12.00pm – 12.30pm)

Key decisions *(to be refined throughout the workshop)*

Next steps:

- Paper with initial financial discussions to be considered by TP on Tuesday 3 December
- Brief to Ministers 5 Dec
- Draft budget templates in parallel

		<u>Decision/Direction</u>	<u>Other actions</u>
RM bid	<p>Do we submit a bid – yes or no?</p> <p>If yes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scope • Phase/reprioritising over the 4 year period • Size and framing <p>If no:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How do we proceed from here 		
Funding RM bid	<p>How do we fund the RM Bid?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reprioritisation options for 25/50/75% scenarios • Balance for Scaling RM bid vs. reprioritisation 		
Grants and funds savings	<p>Do we use the B25 process to make enhancements to the grants landscape, beyond simple savings options?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall approach • Obvious/desirable savings to make • Future of Māori climate resilience funding 		
Waste levy savings	<p>Do you agree with options and approach provided on waste levy savings?</p>		

Topics for early testing with Ministers w/c 2 Dec

Minister	Matters to be tested with Ministers
All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approach to grants & funds - Cut fund and grant 'line items' or reset our funding approach via consolidating and setting broader appropriation scope
Bishop	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RM implementation includes Phase 2 and 3; does not cover data system improvements – subject to a separate Cabinet process and future bids / possible SBC.
Hoggard	
Simmonds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funding ecotoxological model if not in scope of Waste Levy. Will likely become cross-Minister convo as \$ can't come from reprioritising HSNO/Waste work programmes
Watts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Managing ETS Register replacement future cost 9(2)(f)(iv)