Climate Change Chief Executives Board

Meeting papers

Wednesday 18 March 2026

1:00–2:15pm

Meeting venue: online via MS Teams

Karakia

Karakia tīmatanga: opening

Tuia i runga	Unite above
Tuia i raro	Unite below
Tuia i roto	Unite without
Tuia i waho	Unite within
Tuia i te here tangata	Listen to the night
Ka rongo te pō	Listen to the world
Ka rongo te ao	Now we come together
Haumi ē, Hui ē, Tāiki ē	As one.

Karakia whakamutunga: closing

Kia whakairia te tapu	Restrictions are moved aside
Kia wātea ai te ara	So the pathway is clear
Kia turuki whakataha ai	To return to everyday activities.
Haumi ē, hui ē, tāiki ē	

Climate Change Chief Executives Board

MEETING AGENDA

Wednesday 18 March 2026, 1:00-2:15pm
Online via MS Teams

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

Previous meeting: 10 December 2025	Current meeting: 18 March 2026	Next meeting: 2 July 2026
• Board-only: context sharing updates • Strategic direction: looking forward to 2026 • 9(2)(h) • Proposed mitigation and adaptation reporting approaches • Target 9 report for QE 31 December	• 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 • CCC presentation: ERM and NAPPA • Adaptive management reporting update

Chair's opening comments / karakia tīmatanga

#	Time	Item	Recommended actions
		Board-only time	
1	10 mins 1-1:10pm	**Welcome / context sharing updates** **Lead:** Chair / All Roundtable discussion for sharing any updates on ministerial priorities or climate-related context	
2	30 mins 1:10-1:40pm	**Strategic direction of the CCIEB** **Lead:** Sam Buckle, Chair At its December 2025 meeting, the CCIEB requested a discussion on collective advice on the climate agenda for 2026 and beyond. This item outlines prompting questions to facilitate a Board discussion on three key areas: • **The climate governance model and how this best supports efficient collaboration** in the context of a maturing climate system. The paper includes a short case study on the Border Executive Board which recently change from an IEB to a sector leadership group, and includes a comparison of the two governance models. • **The potential areas for the Board to provide strategic advice in 2026.** The runway of decisions between 2026-2027 is provided as an attachment to the paper. The most immediate decision for discussion is if the Board agree in principle to give collective post-election advice and, if so, in what form. • **The intersection of functions with the new Natural Hazard Risk Reduction Forum**. This discussion is intended as a precursor to an item at the inaugural Natural Hazard Risk Reduction Forum meeting which will seek agreement on the Forum's statement of purpose.	• **Discuss** and provide feedback on the points outlined in the paper • **Discuss** key advice for the incoming CE for MCERT

		Supporting papers: *2.1 Memo: strategic direction of the CCIEB*	
		Meeting business	
3	15 mins 1:40-1:55pm	**CPMG preparation** **Lead:** Sam Buckle, Chair / Kirsty Flannagan (CCIEB Unit)	
		CPMG is scheduled for the evening of 30 March, with the following items on the agenda: • The NZ ETS market (supported by 9(2)(a) [redacted] to provide insights from a market perspective, 9(2)(f)(iv) [redacted] • An update on delivery of the National Adaptation Framework, including cost sharing and the New Zealand Flood Map; • Energy sector updates post LNG decision; • An update on progress towards New Zealand's climate goals and targets. The draft agenda and papers have been approved by Minister Watts. This item provides an opportunity for the Board to discuss the CPMG agenda and meeting papers, ahead of their circulation to CPMG attendees. ***Supporting papers:*** *3.1 Draft CPMG agenda* *3.2* 9(2)(f)(iv) [redacted] *3.3 Draft CPMG Paper 3.1 - National Adaptation Framework: Delivery progress, cost sharing and the New Zealand Flood Map* *3.4 Draft CPMG Paper 5.1 - March 2026 Progress Update*	• **Note** the draft CPMG agenda and meeting papers, and discuss how best to support CPMG consideration of these papers • **Note** that at the request of Minister Watts, *Draft CPMG Paper 5.1 – March 2026 Progress Update* 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.
4	10 mins 1:55-2:05pm	**CCIEB Progress reports** **Lead:** Kirsty Flannagan (CCIEB Unit)	
		ERP1 close-out report: • This report presents a final update on implementation of ERP1, as at 31 December 2025 (the conclusion of ERP1 and the EB1 period). It also provides an update on progress towards EB1 based on 2025 projections and a high-level assessment of contributing drivers. • At close-out one-third of the plan is completed, one-third is inactive and unlikely to progress further, and one-third is likely to continue beyond EB1. **ERP2 update:** • The first round of ERP2 monitoring and reporting is now underway for Tier 1 actions and policies. Tier 1 covers key ERP2 policies, agriculture mitigation technology actions, and NZ ETS actions. • The information collected will inform the quarter ending March Target 9 report, which is being currently drafted. This report will go to the April CSOG meeting for review and sign off.	**ERP1 Progress:** • **Note** the implementation progress across ERP1 as set out in this close-out report. • **Note** that based on 2025 projections, there is confidence that EB1 has been achieved with a possible buffer of up to 7.7 Mt CO_2-e. • **Note** 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). • **Note** 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.

		• In July, you will receive a 6 monthly ERP2 monitoring report, which will provide a more detailed update on ERP2 implementation and progress. **NAP1:** The NAP report presents progress on NAP actions as at 31 December 2025. ***Supporting papers:*** *4.1 NAP1 progress report* *4.2 ERP1 Progress report*	**NAP1 progress:** • **Note** that over two-thirds of NAP1 actions are progressing well. • **Note** that for monitoring purposes the NAF actions are integrated into this report. • **Note** that the cross-government work programme for adaptation is due to increase in 2026. • **Note** 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 the second NAP. • **Note** that work will continue to explore how adaptation-focused indicators can inform progress reporting as indicators are developed and become available. **Additional recommendation** • **Agree** to delegate to CSOG the sign-out for the Target 9 report for the quarter ending March 2026.
5	10 mins **2:05-2:15pm**	9(2)(f)(iv) [redacted]	
Other business / noting papers			
6	1 min **2:15pm**	**Meeting administration** **Lead:** Chair / Kirsty Flannagan (CCIEB Unit)	
		The Board's strategic intentions are due by 23 August 2026. The CCIEB Unit will work with agencies on a light touch update the existing Strategic Intentions as needed, for the Board to approve at its next meeting. The Board is asked to approve the minutes of the previous meeting, held on 10 December 2025, and note the actions register and indicative forward agenda. ***Supporting papers:*** *6.1 Minutes of previous meeting* *6.2 Actions register* *6.3 Indicative forward agenda*	• **Note** 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 • **Approve** the minutes of the previous meeting • **Note** the open actions • **Note** the indicative forward agenda
Chair's closing comments / karakia whakamutunga			

Climate Change
CHIEF EXECUTIVES BOARD

Item 2

COVERSHEET: Item 2

To	Climate Change Chief Executives Board				
Meeting date	**18 March 2026**				
Agenda item name	**Strategic direction of the CCIEB**				
Item lead	Sam Buckle, Chair				
Lead agency	CCIEB Unit				
Verbal update/noting item	**Yes**☐	**No**☒	**Supporting paper**	**Yes**☒	**No**☐
Reason for Board's consideration	In the December 2025 meeting the Board requested a discussion on strategic direction and upcoming key decisions or choices in light of the MCERT merger, election, and establishment of the Natural Hazards Risk Reduction Forum (NHRRF). The supporting paper provides additional context and prompting questions to facilitate a Board's discussion on strategic direction and key messages for the incoming MCERT CE on the best approach to support collective climate governance.				
Key focus areas	The Board's discussion could focus on the following key areas:. - Climate governance: what upcoming cross-sector decisions do the Board want to influence, and what is the best governance model to support this given that the climate system has matured since the CCIEB was formed. - Upcoming collective advice and positioning of climate issues: An immediate decision for the Board is the approach to post-election advice, and what form this could take. The outcome from this discussion can then inform advice to the incoming MCERT Chief Executive.				

Recommendations	There are no formal recommendations in the paper, however the paper seeks feedback on a number of points highlighted for discussion.

Has the Board previously considered this item, if so, when?	**Yes**☐	**No** ☒	**Date**	
Has this item been considered/endorsed by CSOG?	**Yes**☒	**No** ☐	**Date**	11 March 2026
	CSOG provided input to an earlier draft of this paper at their February 2026 meeting, then again in March. Views from that meeting are noted in the paper.			
Will this item be going to CPMG or Cabinet?	**Yes**☐	**No**☒	**Date**	
Relevant Cabinet decisions and dates	*Nil*			

Comments	

Climate Change
CHIEF EXECUTIVES BOARD

Memo: Strategic Direction of the CCIEB

To Climate Change Chief Executives Board

From Kirsty Flannagan, Executive Director, Climate IEB Unit

Date 18 March 2026

Purpose

1. To facilitate a discussion on three key areas:

   - The climate governance model and how this best supports efficient collaboration. This discussion could feed into decision-making as MCERT is stood up.
   - The potential areas for the Climate Change Chief Executives Board (CCIEB) to provide strategic advice in 2026.
   - The intersection of functions with the new Natural Hazard Risk Reduction Forum.

Background

2. At its December 2025 meeting, the CCIEB decided to have a discussion in March on collective advice on the climate agenda for 2026 and beyond. It requested this include a discussion on preferred governance models in the context of a maturing climate system, the recent change in structure of the Border Executive Board, and the need to establish a Natural Hazards Risk Reduction Chief Executives grouping.
3. Since the December meeting, the Government has also announced structural change to establish the Ministry of Cities, Environment, Regions and Transport (MCERT), affecting a number of Board agencies. The CCIEB March discussion could be fed into the MCERT Integration Management Office and to the incoming MCERT Chief Executive to inform future decision making on governance issues.
4. We tested an approach and key questions for CCIEB with CSOG at its 11 February meeting and have incorporated its feedback into the discussion below.

Discussion

The IEB model

5. Interdepartmental Executive Boards (IEBs) are an organisational form enabled under the Public Service Act 2020. This organisational form aims to support greater collaboration between agencies to address complex issues that have impacts and policy levers across a range of portfolio areas, that cannot be solved by a single agency.
6. IEBs are classified as public service agencies under the Public Service Act 2020 and have many of the same responsibilities under that Act as an individual public service chief executive. The Public Service Commission recently reviewed the IEB model and

advised that it does support enhanced collaboration compared with informal arrangements.

7. Five IEBs were created since the introduction of the model:
   - Climate Change Chief Executives Board
   - Digital Executive Board
   - Executive Board for the Elimination of Family Violence and Sexual Violence
   - Border Executive Board (disestablished in 2025), and
   - Spatial Planning Board (disestablished in 2024).

8. In 2025, the status of the Border Executive Board (BEB) changed to a Sector Leadership Group, an informal CE Board with no ring-fenced appropriation. One of the main drivers for change was reducing compliance costs and removing the statutory reporting burden of the IEB model.

9. There are differences between the BEB and the CCIEB. The BEB has a more operational focus. See attachment one for a case study on the BEB and further comparisons with the CCIEB. The BEB secretariat view the change as a pragmatic structural change, as core work of the BEB has continued through the transition and the overall objectives of the BEB remain the same.

10. CSOG noted that the CCIEB was established in order to increase strategic focus and agency alignment. The majority of CSOG members agreed this was still required, but that Board members could provide useful perspectives on the benefits of a formal IEB structure versus other structural options. However, CSOG also noted the limitations of what the CCIEB can decide at this stage, prior to the appointment of the incoming MCERT CE who will also be the incoming Chair of the CCIEB.

11. At the time the CCIEB was established, the IEB model was considered the right mechanism for the complex cross-sector challenges presented by climate change. There are examples of other cross-agency Chief Executive boards across the public sector that operate through informal arrangements. Some of these groups do have a Cabinet mandate. However, they do not have statutory accountability mechanisms, and collaboration and attendance are by arrangement. A comparison is laid out below.

Table 1: Comparison between IEB and sector leadership group models

	CCIEB	Sector leadership group (or similar)
Secretariat support	Dedicated secretariat	Smaller secretariat supported by host agency
Funding	Ring fenced budget appropriation.	Co-funded by participating agencies.
Meeting cadence	To be agreed by the board (currently quarterly)	
Accountability	Set out in legislation.	Cabinet mandated.
Public oversight	Legislatively required reporting	Voluntary reporting/as per cabinet mandate
Compliance	Legislatively required annual reports, reviews and financial reporting	Minimal compliance documents as determined by cabinet mandate.

Climate Change governance

12. A stand-alone Climate CE Board has existed since around 2018, pre-dating the formal IEB model. That Board was formalised as an IEB (the CCIEB) in 2022, building on functions of that existing Climate CE Board.

13. The CCIEB has supported successive Governments to deliver and take decisions across the climate agenda. How it discharges its climate change governance function has adapted over time to reflect changing Government priorities.

14. Over the past 18 months, the CCIEB has:

    a. supported establishment of the Climate Priorities Ministerial Group

    b. provided regular monitoring and reporting on progress towards climate goals and targets (including via the quarterly Target Nine reports)

    c. agreed key messaging on pre-election identified priorities and provided post-election advice to the incoming Government

    d. supported Government decisions on New Zealand's second Nationally Determined Contribution, the Climate Strategy, second emissions reduction plan, National Adaptation Framework, adaptive management of progress towards the second emissions budget, and Government responses to the Climate Change Commission's (CCC) emissions monitoring and adaptation progress reports.

15. The CCIEB has typically focused time between identified priorities. The December 2024 retrospective highlighted an even split of time between adaptation, international mitigation, domestic mitigation, and Board only time.[1]

16. Under the IEB model, Boards may review their operating practices at any time. The 2025 governance refresh aimed to reset the CCIEB's operating practices and streamline these to ensure efficiency. The refresh combined tier two and three governance levels, set clear roles and responsibilities for each governance layer and reset the frequency of CCIEB meetings from monthly to quarterly. Attachment two lays out the delegated functions determined through the governance refresh. The refresh was implemented over the course of last year.

17. The CCIEB sees many agenda items as part of recurring annual work programmes (for example, the adaptive management process, responses to the CCC monitoring reports, etc.) These typically come to the CCIEB for sign out at the end of the process. We think there may be more value in earlier involvement at directional points. The CCIEB could then provide feedback and influence direction during the development process. It could then also consider delegating sign out.

[1] In 2024 Board time was split as follows: 5% external engagement, 10% monitoring and reporting, 19% adaptation, 24% board only time, 20% international mitigation, 22% domestic mitigation.

For discussion:

- Reflecting on the upcoming milestones in climate policy (para 19) what does the Board want to influence early in the process?
    - Does the current operating model support this?
- Is the current level of formality with an IEB remit (statutory reporting, meeting cadence, and secretariat) still justified given the maturity of the climate system?

Upcoming collective advice and positioning of climate issues

18. Implementation of New Zealand's Climate Change response framework is well underway. While there are still issues that require attention (such as NDC1 gap), the mitigation system is mature and delivering. Climate adaptation is growing in importance and attention as the number and severity of weather events grow, and the CCRA adaptation policy structure begins its second cycle. The Board has options for how actively it takes a position on these issues, particularly regarding any collective post-election advice.

19. Upcoming further advice and decisions include (see attachment three for visual runway of work to 2028):

    a. 9(2)(f)(iv) [redacted]

    b. ongoing monitoring and management of risks to the Government's CCRA obligations, and providing subsequent adaptive management advice to Cabinet to manage risks to EB2

    c. development of the second National Adaptation Plan (due in 2028), following publication of the CCC's second National Climate Change Risk Assessment in April 2026

    d. next stages to build on implementation of the National Adaptation Framework

    e. post-election climate advice.

20. 9(2)(g)(i) [redacted] CSOG also noted that the incoming MCERT CE will have views on the approach to post-election advice. The CCIEB could discuss the range of options to inform recommendations for the incoming Board Chair.

21. In 2023, the CCIEB provided a collective climate BIM focused on introducing New Zealand's climate change architecture and legislative requirements to Ministers. This was intended as background information to support individual agency BIMs. The CCIEB also provided more detailed advice focused on ways of managing legal risk.

22. 9(2)(f)(iv) [redacted]

9(2)(f)(iv)

[redacted]

For discussion:

- What role does the Board want to have in strategic leadership of the climate system?
- What upcoming key issues or critical choices in mitigation and adaptation does the Board see as most important and they are best placed to influence?
- Given agency feedback on the value of collective advice, does the Board agree in principle to give collective post-election advice? If so, in what form?

Overlap of resilience oversight with Natural Hazards Risk Reduction forum

15. Last year, Cabinet agreed that the Ministry for the Environment be responsible for cross-government oversight of natural hazard risk reduction, and work with DPMC to confirm governance arrangements that support the National Resilience Board, leveraging existing structures where possible.

16. In September 2025, the CCIEB decided against bringing these responsibilities into its remit. Officials are working on establishing a Natural Hazards Risk Reduction Forum (NHRR) to take on these responsibilities.

17. CSOG discussed a proposed approach to the NHRR and highlighted the importance of clear lines between this forum and other governance structures. It also discussed the need for clarity on the scope of the risks the NHRR is responsible for. The NHRR's inaugural meeting is on 18 March (following the CCIEB meeting).

18. This meeting will include a discussion on its purpose statement and how the NHRR fits within the wider national resilience system, and a proposed forward agenda. This discussion will likely inform the question of delineation of responsibilities between the CCIEB and NHRRF.

For discussion:

- Do the Board have views on the NHRR that you wish to feed into the MCERT merger process?
- Do the Board have views to feed into the upcoming discussion on the NHRR's purpose statement?

Attachments

Attachment 1: Case Study Comparison: Border Executive Board

Border Executive Board Case Study

The Border Executive Board (BEB) was established as an IEB in 2020 to support increased interagency co-operation during Covid-19. The IEB mandate helped bring the necessary agencies together and supported early collaboration and strengthened assurance relating to the border. The table below lays out elements of governance and key differences between the CCIEB and BEB (when it functioned as an IEB).

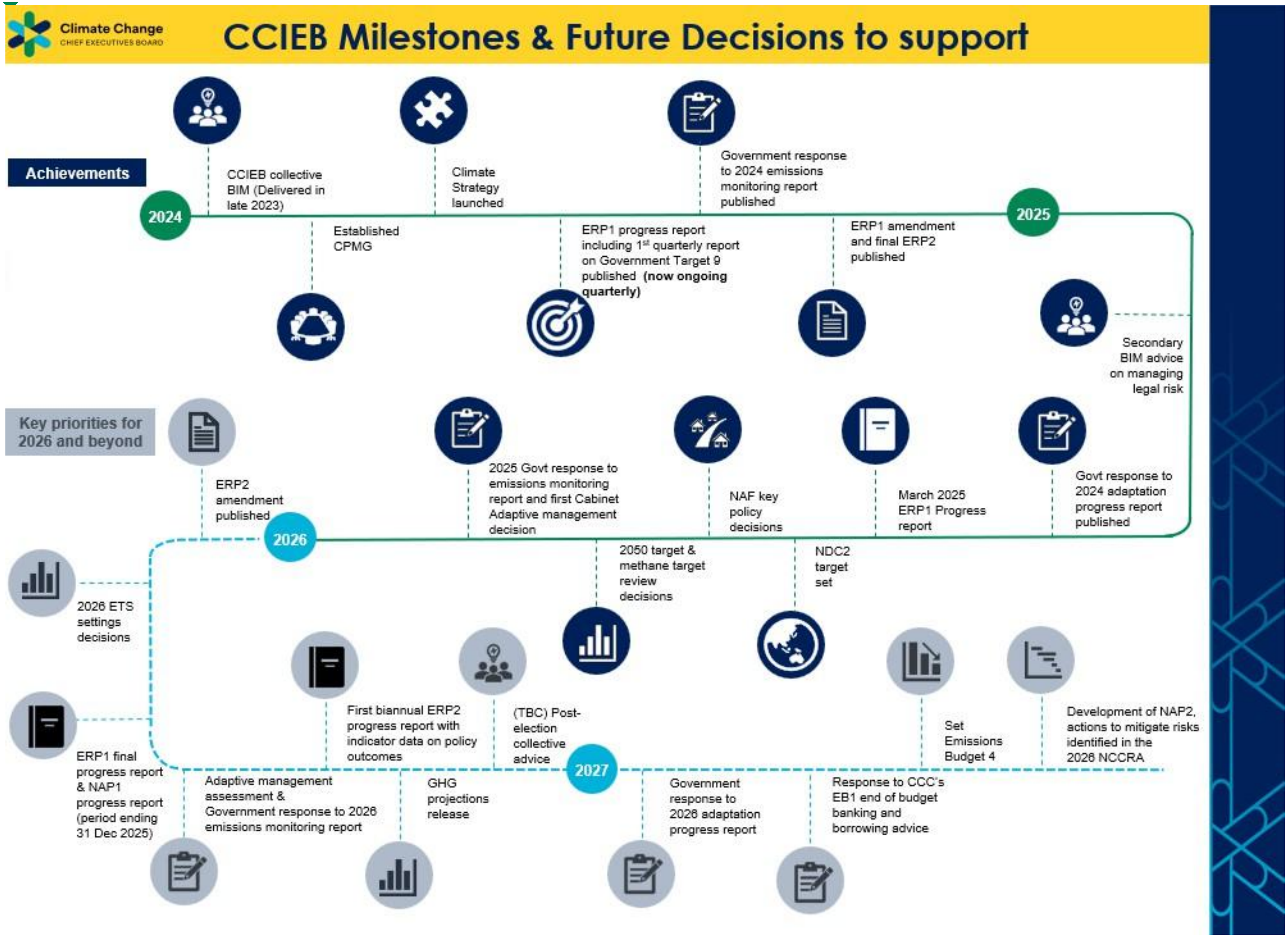
	CCIEB	BEB
Scope of function	Mix of long-term strategic and implementation focus.	Largely operational in focus. Supported day to day functions of member agencies.
Administrative load	Structured administrative load, most of the compliance burden falls with the secretariat and the chair.	As an IEB, included all board members in all compliance functions.
Funding	Has a ringfenced budget appropriation. Dedicated secretariat support.	Funded by member agencies. Dedicated secretariat support.
Accountability	Accountabilities set out in public service act. Administrative tasks arising from this accountability largely shouldered by the chair and the secretariat.	Accountabilities set out in public service act. Administrative tasks arising from this accountability shared across all board members.
Potential cost savings	Given 2025 decision to streamline governance model, and ongoing work programme to meet CCRA requirements, there is less scope to save costs.	Had scope to save costs due to the choice to follow a high compliance model.

In late 2025, the BEB moved from an IEB structure to a Sector Leadership Group, as the compliance and reporting burden of the IEB model was disproportionate for its small secretariat and funding level. Outcomes of the change are still emerging, as the BEB are yet to meet as a sector leadership group. The secretariat has been reduced from four to two staff.

Attachment 2: Extract from 2025 Governance Refresh Paper

	What	How
Role of the Board	Accountable for collective advice to Ministers on overall progress towards climate goals, and how to manage 'unders and overs' ("adaptive management")	Sign-out of the results of monitoring on NZ's progress and policy effort in reports and advice products to Ministers.
Accountable for	Sign-out/agree/decide: • quarterly Target 9 reports to the Prime Minister • annual adaptive management advice to Cabinet • results of ERP and NAP monitoring • Climate Priorities Ministerial Group meeting papers and key messages/positioning. A shared understanding of the strategic context for delivering on climate change goals.	Quarterly Board meetings (in person) • scheduled a month ahead of CPMG meetings and/or Target 9 delivery to discuss strategy and approach. Post-CPMG meeting (virtual) • shorter 'de-brief' meeting to agree any necessary commissioning / changes to collective work programme. Anything requiring Board input outside of these to happen via email.
Informed on	Progress across climate work programmes in shifting the system in the right direction to deliver on climate goals. Any key collective risks or issues that need the Board's attention.	Quarterly status reporting received on key climate programmes – items for discussion by exception
	What	**How**
Role of CSOG	Responsible for the delivery and implementation of the collective climate work programme, and developing advice to Ministers on overall progress towards climate goals, and how to manage 'unders and overs'.	Drive the cross-agency programme of monitoring and reporting on NZ's progress and policy effort. Drive the development of advice to the Board and Ministers on the results and implications of the monitoring.
Responsibilities	Ensure development and delivery of: • cross-agency monitoring and reporting – Target 9, adaptive management, ERP and NAP monitoring, CCC responses. • Climate Priorities Ministerial Group meeting papers and key messages/positioning for Board approval. With delegation from the board, provide governance of: • implementation decisions and directions from adaptive management advice • the quality assurance framework for emissions data, modelling and projections.	6-weekly meetings in person • scheduled in cadence with the Board meetings.
Providing assurance	Ensure progress across climate work programmes is shifting the system in the right direction. Identify any collective risks or issues that need the Board's attention.	Quarterly status reporting to the Board on key programmes – identifying any items for discussion by exception.

Attachment 3: CCIEB Milestones & Future Decisions



Climate Change
CHIEF EXECUTIVES BOARD

Item 3

COVERSHEET: Item 3

To	Climate Change Chief Executives Board				
Meeting date	**18 March 2026**				
Agenda item name	**CPMG preparation**				
Item lead	Sam Buckle, Chair				
Lead agency	CCIEB Unit				
Verbal update/noting item	**Yes**☐	**No**☒	**Supporting paper**	**Yes**☒	**No**☐
Reason for Board's consideration	This item provides an opportunity for the Board to discuss the CPMG agenda and meeting papers, and how best to support CPMG consideration of these papers ahead of their circulation to CPMG attendees. The draft agenda and papers have been approved by Minister Watts. The following items are on the agenda: • The NZ ETS market (supported by 9(2)(a) [redacted] to provide insights from a market perspective, 9(2)(f)(iv) [redacted] • An update on delivery of the National Adaptation Framework, including cost sharing and the New Zealand Flood Map (supported by *Draft CPMG Paper 3.1 – National Adaptation Framework: Delivery progress, cost sharing and the New Zealand Flood Map*); • Energy sector updates post LNG decision; • An update on progress towards New Zealand's climate goals and targets (supported by *Draft CPMG Paper 5.1 – March 2026 Progress Update*)				

Recommendations	There is no action required from the Board at this stage, CPMG papers are provided for awareness.

Has the Board previously considered this item, if so, when?	**Yes**☐	**No** ☒	**Date**	
Has this item been considered/endorsed by CSOG?	**Yes**☒	**No** ☐	**Date**	11 March 2026
	CSOG considered Paper 5.1, the March Progress Update Report, and provided some minor feedback, which has been reflected.			
Will this item be going to CPMG or Cabinet?	**Yes**☒	**No**☐	**Date**	CPMG 30 March 2026
Relevant Cabinet decisions and dates	9(2)(f)(iv) [redacted]			

Comments	

Climate Priorities Ministerial Group Meeting			
Date	30 March 2026	**Time**	6:30 – 7:30pm
Venue	Ministerial Meeting Room 2.1, Executive Wing, Parliament Buildings		
Attendees	*Tentative* Rt Hon Christopher Luxon – Prime Minister (*TBC, may be able to attend beginning of meeting)* *Confirmed* Hon Simon Watts – Minister of Climate Change, Minister for Energy, Minister of Local Government Hon Mark Patterson – Minister for Rural Communities Simon Court MP – Parliamentary Undersecretary to the Minister for Infrastructure and Minister Responsible for RMA Reform Hon Shane Jones – Minister for Regional Development, Minister for Resources Hon Penny Simmonds – Minister for the Environment Hon Tama Potaka – Minister of Conservation, Minister for Māori Crown Relations: Te Arawhiti External attendee – item 2 9(2)(a) [redacted]		
Apologies	Rt Hon Winston Peters, Minister of Foreign Affairs (Stuart Zohrab (MFAT) to attend in his place) Hon David Seymour – Minister for Regulation (Sam Purchas (Ministerial Advisor) to attend in his place) Hon Nicola Willis, Minister of Finance (an advisor will attend in her place) Hon Todd McClay, Minister of Agriculture, Minister of Forestry, Minister for Trade and Investment (Sian Kissick (Ministerial Advisor) to attend in his place) Hon Chris Bishop, Minister of Housing, Minister for Infrastructure, Minister Responsible for RMA Reform, Minister of Transport (Josh Smith (Ministerial Advisor) to attend in his place) Hon Chris Penk (Will Daly (Ministerial Advisor) to attend in his place) Hon Mark Mitchell (advisor TBC to attend in his place)		

Agenda			
#	**Time**	**Agenda Item**	**Actions**
1	**5 mins**	**Welcome and context for the meeting** **Chair**: Hon Simon Watts	
2	**20 mins**	**The NZ Emissions Trading Scheme market** **External attendee for Part A of item:** 9(2)(a) [redacted]	
		Part A: Discuss recent Emissions Trading Scheme market trends, with guest speaker providing insights from a market perspective.	1. **Note** recent ETS market trends and the proposed direction and 9(2)(f)(iv) [redacted]

Agenda			
#	**Time**	**Agenda Item**	**Actions**
		9(2)(f)(iv) [redacted]	
3	**15 mins**	**Planning for future climate risk and resilience** **Chair**: Hon Simon Watts	
		Objective: Update on delivery of the National Adaptation Framework: progress across the four pillars, cost sharing policy proposals, and delivery planning for the New Zealand Flood Map – and next steps in the programme. ***Supporting paper:*** *3.1 National Adaptation Framework: Delivery progress, cost sharing and the New Zealand Flood Map*	1. **Note** progress on delivery of the National Adaptation Framework 2. **Confirm support** for upcoming milestones for cost-sharing 3. **Note** the New Zealand Flood Map implementation plan.
4	**5 mins**	**Energy updates post LNG decision** **Chair:** Hon Simon Watts	
		Oral update and discussion following LNG decision.	1. **Note** the role of LNG in supporting climate change objectives 2. **Note** the work underway to support the significant pipeline of renewable energy projects
5	**10 mins**	**Progress towards New Zealand's climate goals and targets** **Chair:** Hon Simon Watts	
		Discuss progress towards New Zealand's emissions budgets (including Government Target 9), adaptation goals and supporting work programmes. ***Supporting paper:*** *4.1 March 2026 progress update report*	1. **Note** the progress update provided on progress towards New Zealand's climate goals and targets, and work underway to implement climate work programmes in support of these. 2. **Note** the upcoming decisions, deliverables and notable dates for the climate system that will involve cross portfolio collaboration across agencies (Appendix 1) 3. **Invite** Ministers with portfolio responsibilities related to ERP2 policies to report back to the next CPMG meeting on implementation progress in their sector, ahead of the 2026 adaptive management assessment.
Meeting close			

Ministry for the Environment
Manatū Mō Te Taiao

9(2)(f)(iv)

9(2)(f)(iv)

9(2)(f)(iv)

9(2)(f)(iv)

[Draft] Paper 3.1: National Adaptation Framework: Delivery progress, cost-sharing and the New Zealand Flood Map

Purpose

1. This paper provides CPMG with an update on delivery of the National Adaptation Framework, including progress across the four pillars as the programme transitions into active delivery. It summarises cost-sharing policy proposals, outlines delivery planning and key trade-offs for the New Zealand Flood Map, and identifies next steps and upcoming milestones.

Recommendations

2. CPMG is invited to:

   - **note** progress on delivery of the National Adaptation Framework
   - **confirm support** for upcoming milestones for cost-sharing
   - **note** the New Zealand Flood Map implementation plan.

3.1.1 National Adaptation Framework – progress and status

3. Since Cabinet agreed to progress the National Adaptation Framework (the Framework) in October 2025, the programme has transitioned into delivery, which is being monitored across agencies.

4. Table 1 below provides a snapshot of delivery progress across the National Adaptation Framework's four pillars, bringing together key actions that are underway or in implementation. identifies delivery status and provides further detail of upcoming milestones, 9(2)(f)(iv) [redacted]

5. Two key areas where policy direction and delivery planning have developed since October Cabinet decisions are cost-sharing and delivery of the New Zealand Flood Map. Additional detail on progress and next steps in these areas is set out in sections 3.1.2 and 3.1.3.

Paper 3.3

Draft: Table 1 may be updated to incorporate further agency feedback prior to finalisation.

Table 1: National adaptation framework initial actions: progress snapshot

Pillar	**Key actions**	**Lead agency**	**Status**	**Delivery detail**
Risk and information	New Zealand Flood Map	MfE	On track	Cabinet authorised, no-regrets actions underway. 9(2)(f)(iv) [redacted]
	New hazard risk standards	MfE	On track	9(2)(f)(iv) [redacted]
	Natural Hazards Portal	NHC Toka Tū Ake	Implementing	Portal is live; updates continuing in 2026
	High-quality risk information	MfE	Implementing	Targeted improvements continuing
	Science, Innovation and Technology reform	MBIE	On track	9(2)(f)(iv) [redacted]
Roles and responsibilities	National Policy Statement-Natural Hazards	MfE	Implementing	In force; 9(2)(f)(iv) [redacted]
	Resource Management reform	MfE	On track	Legislative process underway; 9(2)(f)(iv) [redacted]
	Climate Change Response Amendment Bill	MfE	On track	9(2)(f)(iv) [redacted]
	9(2)(f)(iv) [redacted]			
	Local Government System Improvement Bill	DIA	On track	Legislative process underway; 9(2)(f)(iv) [redacted]
	Adaptation planning regulations	MfE	On track	9(2)(f)(iv) [redacted] progress subject to CCRA Amendment Bill passage
Investment	Funding and Financing Framework	TSY	Implementing	In place; used in Government decision-making
	Regional Infrastructure Fund	MBIE	Implementing	In place; funding decisions ongoing
	9(2)(f)(iv) [redacted]			
Cost-sharing	Going for Housing Growth	HUD/DIA	Implementing	9(2)(f)(iv) [redacted]
	Significant natural hazard events: Decision-making tools	DPMC	Implementing	In place; used following severe weather events
Overarching	National Risk and Resilience Framework	DPMC	Implementing	In place; system-wide initiatives progressing

9(2)(f)(iv)

9(2)(f)(iv)

9(2)(f)(iv)

[redacted]

9(2)(f)(iv)

[redacted]

9(2)(f)(iv)

9(2)(f)(iv)

9(2)(f)(iv)

9(2)(f)(iv)

Climate Change
CHIEF EXECUTIVES BOARD

March 2026 Progress Update: Progress towards New Zealand's climate goals and targets

Key Messages

1. The most recent official projections indicate New Zealand has over-achieved the first emissions budget (EB1) with a 7.7 Mt buffer, and that we remain on track to meet the second emissions budget (EB2) with a buffer of 3.6 Mt. However, 2025 projections forecast that New Zealand is off track to meet the third emissions budget (EB3) and the 2030 biogenic methane target.

2. The Climate Change Response Act imposes a strong legal obligation to meet the current emissions budget. The annual adaptive management process, mandated in the second Emissions Reduction Plan, enables the Government to monitor and respond to any risks to meeting EB2. There is also a broader need to ensure New Zealand is tracking in the right direction overall to meet longer term targets (including international commitments) – while recognising the inherent uncertainty involved in longer term projections.

3. Greenhouse gas emissions projections are updated annually, reflecting updated assumptions about the impact of external factors, policies, and improvements to how we measure emissions. In advance of the finalisation of 2026 projections later this year, this paper notes developments that may impact on the updated projections, including:
   - 9(2)(f)(iv) [redacted]
   - Upcoming release of the updated greenhouse gas inventory,
   - 9(2)(f)(iv) [redacted]

4. We are building New Zealand's resilience through adaptation policies and the national adaptation framework. However, there is growing attention on climate resilience, and the increasing frequency and severity of extreme weather events. Item 3 on the CPMG agenda outlines progress of key work programmes related to the National Adaptation Framework.

5. The 2026 National Climate change risk assessment (NCCRA) is due to be released in late April. The Government's response to this (in the form of a second National Adaptation Plan, due in 2028) is an opportunity to set ambitious policies to further increase our resilience to the impacts of climate change.

Background

New Zealand has established climate framework, climate goals, and targets

6. The Climate Change Response Act sets out New Zealand's domestic framework to develop and implement mitigation and adaptation climate change policies (set out through emissions reduction plans and national adaptation plans) in pursuit of climate goals and targets.

9(2)(f)(iv) [redacted]

7. The Government has confirmed its commitment to meeting New Zealand's climate goals and targets, demonstrated by including the first and second emissions budgets in Government Target 9.

Discussion

Projections show we have achieved our first emissions budget…

8. New Zealand's first emissions budget (EB1) period and emissions reduction plan (ERP1) concluded in December 2025. Our most recent official projections show New Zealand over-achieving EB1 by a "buffer" of 7.7 Mt. Given the projected surplus or "buffer" we are confident that New Zealand will meet EB1[2].

9. The Government amended ERP1 in December 2024 to align with its Climate Strategy. The Climate Change Chief Executives' Board ERP1 close-out report highlights that:

   - 33% of ERP1 actions have been completed, and a further 33% are being implemented. The majority of these are expected to continue beyond ERP1, either as part of ERP2, stand-alone projects or regular delivery programmes.
   - 34% of ERP1 actions are inactive (discontinued, on-hold, closed or not started). These actions have not achieved their expected outcomes within the ERP1 timeframe.

…and we remain on track to meet the second emissions budget

10. The second emissions budget period and second emissions reduction plan (ERP2) commenced in January 2026. The 2025 projections indicate that we are on track to meet EB2 with a "buffer" of 3.6 Mt.

11. The December 2025 Target 9 report noted that nearly all ERP2 policies are in development or progressing. The ERP2 amendment was published in January to reflect the Government's revised approach to reducing agricultural emissions.[3]

12. The Climate Change Interdepartmental Executive Board will continue to monitor implementation progress of ERP2 policies, supported by sectoral indicators to understand impact of policies, to inform the annual ERP2 adaptive management assessment of progress towards EB2. Additional upcoming key decision points and notable dates for the climate change system are highlighted in Appendix 1.

However, there are some risks to manage, to ensure we stay on track to meet our climate targets.

13. Annual emissions projections provide our best indication of progress towards emissions budgets and targets. However, emissions projections are inherently uncertain and subject to

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[2] Final emissions figures for the full EB1 period to 2025 will be confirmed with the April 2027 release of the Greenhouse Gas Inventory. The CCRA allows surplus reductions from EB1 to be carried forward (or banked) towards meeting EB2, but the Minister of Climate Change must first have regard to advice from the Climate Change Commission in its end of EB1 report (due by the end of 2027).

[3] The amendment removed the commitment to introduce agricultural pricing by 2030. While uncertain, the estimated impact on EB2 from agricultural emissions pricing was expected to be small and within the 2025 projections' forecast buffer for EB2.

change every year (reflecting updated assumptions about the impact of external factors, policies, and improvements to how we measure emissions).

14. Updated 2026 projections will be published later this year, providing an updated view of progress towards emissions budgets. We anticipate that the 2026 projections will reflect a number of updated assumptions, including:

- External factors such as increased economic activity, population growth and agricultural production.

- Changes to policies to reduce emissions which can impact the initial assumptions made when the policies were modelled for inclusion in ERP2. The 2026 projections will reflect any impact of:

    - 9(2)(f)(iv) [redacted]
    - The decision to no longer proceed with on-farm pricing of agricultural emissions from 2030.

- Annual improvements, or methodological updates, to how we measure emissions, in line with international guidelines[5]. The impact of these updates will be reflected in the updated greenhouse gas inventory, due for release in April 2026, which will in turn inform the 2026 projections.

- 9(2)(f)(iv) [redacted] The 2026 NZ ETS settings process will ensure that ETS settings are aligned with EB2 and EB3. Item 2 on the CPMG agenda highlights 9(2)(f)(iv) [redacted]

- Private sector behaviour, including as part of a market and technology-led approach to reducing agricultural emissions. The Minister of Climate Change and Minister of Agriculture have recently met with agricultural processors and the Pastoral Sector Group to set expectations and discuss the actions the sector is taking, how these are delivering emissions reductions, and the key barriers and opportunities for making further progress.

15. The Minister of Climate Change has a legal obligation to ensure emissions budgets are met. This obligation is supported by the ERP2 adaptive management process, which monitors any emerging risks to meeting EB2 (including in light of updated projections) and provides a process to consider and take proportionate steps in response if necessary. To support ongoing governance, we recommend that Ministers responsible for key ERP2 policies provide headline progress reports at the next CPMG meeting.

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[4] 9(2)(f)(iv) [redacted]

[5] Work is underway to understand how the impact of methodological changes is managed within New Zealand's emissions budgets.

…and we are currently not on track to meet all of New Zealand's other emissions targets and budgets

16. The Minister of Climate Change's primary obligation is to meet EB2, however there is a broader need to ensure that New Zealand is tracking in the right direction overall to meet longer term targets. In addition, New Zealand has international commitments through our Nationally Determined Contributions under the Paris Agreement.

17. Projections remain the best tool to assess this overall direction, but the level of uncertainty associated with projections increases the further into the future these extend. The most recent projections indicated there is a gap of 8.7 Mt gap to meet EB3.

18. Although 2025 projections suggest New Zealand can achieve the 2050 target for long-lived gases and biogenic methane, they also show New Zealand falling short of the 2030 biogenic methane target. This target includes a 10% reduction below 2017 biogenic methane emissions level by 2030, and we are currently tracking at about 8% reduction[6]. To meet the 2030 biogenic methane target will require higher levels of mitigation technology uptake, or a reduction in agricultural production compared to assumptions underpinning the 2025 projections.

19. Upcoming NZ ETS settings decisions will need to reflect the growing relative balance between NZ ETS and non-ETS sectors - the less abatement achieved in agriculture, the more will be needed from NZ ETS sectors[7]. As highlighted in the Climate Change Commission's 2025 Emissions Monitoring Report exploring opportunities ahead of development of the third ERP may support policy development and provide useful lead-in time for early opportunities[8].

We are building resilience through adaptation policies and the national adaptation framework

20. We are four years into delivery of the first national adaptation plan- NAP1 (2022- 2028). The Climate Change Chief Executives' Board implementation progress report highlights that as of December 2025:

    - 72% of NAP1 actions are either actively being implemented or are complete. 14% of NAP1 actions have been discontinued, largely due to changes in Ministerial priorities. The remaining 14% of NAP1 actions are either on-hold, have not been started, or are missing implementation data.
    - The report includes monitoring on the National Adaptation Framework (NAF) for the first time, the majority of actions relating to the NAF are being actively delivered and rated as "on track".

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[6] Using central projections with additional measures.
[7] The Climate Change Commission's 2025 emissions monitoring report noted: "If the NZ ETS is to remain a key policy tool to reduce emissions, it needs to be amended to address the challenges of the 2030s. Beginning a process now for a clearly signalled and well considered evolution of the NZ ETS will help to build confidence in the long term future of the scheme." CCC-5929-ERM-2025.pdf, p.52. Item 2 on the CPMG agenda discuss the high-level direction and next steps for the 2026 ETS settings process.
[8] "The Government needs to act ahead of the next emissions reduction plan (due in 2029) as many options that would make a difference will take time to take effect." ibid, p.35.

21. Key work programmes to implement the NAF include[9]:
    - Development of the National Flood Map, a trusted source of flood risk information for the whole country.
    - Amending the Climate Change Response Act to clarify requirements for local government by requiring adaptation plans in priority areas.
    - Continued work on clarifying roles, responsibilities and processes for planning and decision-making, and providing clarity on how adaptation-related costs and climate-related losses will be shared and paid for. This is essential to ensure the National Adaptation Framework can endure and will contribute to overall adaptation momentum.

…with the response to the 2026 National Climate Change Risk Assessment an opportunity to further increase our resilience to the impacts of climate change

22. While progress is being made, there is growing attention on climate resilience, and the increasing frequency and severity of extreme weather events.

23. New Zealand's second NCCRA is due to be released in late April and will provide an independent assessment of the severity of these risks to inform the Government's plan to increase national resilience.

24. Officials are preparing the design of the Government's plan to address NCCRA risks (the second National Adaptation Plan, due in 2028). 9(2)(f)(iv) [redacted]

Recommendations

We recommend that CPMG:

1. **note** the progress update provided on progress towards New Zealand's climate goals and targets and work underway to implement climate work programmes in support of these.
2. **note** the upcoming decisions, deliverables and notable dates for the climate system that will involve cross portfolio collaboration (Appendix 1)
3. **invite** Ministers with portfolio responsibilities related to ERP2 policies to report back to the next CPMG meeting on implementation progress in their sector, ahead of the 2026 adaptive management assessment.

Kirsty Flannagan
Executive Director

Climate Change Chief Executives Board Unit

XX March 2026

[9] Item 3 on the CPMG agenda provides further detail and progress updates on the NAF.

Paper 3.4

Appendix 1: Upcoming decision points and notable dates 2026- 2027

Key Decision	Notable date	Date	Description	Statutory requirement / CCRA provision
	Quarterly Target 9 report	Quarter ending March 2026	Update on Government Target 9, reduced net greenhouse gas emissions (focused on EB1 and EB2).	
	2026 Greenhouse gas inventory release	Mid-April 2026	Update to inventory confirming official greenhouse gas figures for period ending 2024	
	Publication of Climate Change Commission's ETS settings advice*	April 2026	Advice on unit limit and price control settings for the NZ ETS	s5ZOA
	Publication of the second National Climate Change Risk Assessment (NCCRA)*	Likely late April / early May 2026	This builds on the 2020 NCCRA, highlighting the most significant risks and assessing their nature, severity, and the need for co-ordinated actions in response.	s5ZQ, s5ZS
	Climate Change Response Act Amendment Bill Introduction	In coming months	Amendment will include: • changes to smooth the operation of the Act • updates related to the NZ ETS • changes to simplify the process of recognising and rewarding non-forestry removals at a later date • new requirements for adaptation plans in priority areas.	
	2026 ETS settings consultation & decision	May- July 2026	May Cabinet consideration of preferred options for public consultation on annual NZ ETS settings adjustments, to ensure that ETS settings are aligned with Emissions Budget 2 and 3.	s5ZOA
	Publication of Climate Change Commission's 2026 Emissions Reduction Monitoring Report*	July 2026	Independent assessment of progress towards meeting emissions budgets and the 2050 target.	s5ZK
	Quarterly Target 9 report	Quarter ending July 2026	Update on Government Target 9, reduced net greenhouse gas emissions (focused on EB1 and EB2).	

Publication of Climate Change Commission's 2026 adaptation progress report*	August 2026	An independent assessment of progress on the Government's national adaptation plan.	s5ZU
Quarterly Target 9 report	Quarter ending September 2026	Update on Government Target 9, reduced net greenhouse gas emissions (focused on EB1 and EB2).	
Adaptive management assessment & Government Response to the Climate Change Commission's 2026 Emissions Reduction Monitoring Report	Government Response must be published by October 2026	The annual ERP2 adaptive management assessment of risks to meeting EB2 and consideration of policy responses if necessary to address identified risks. The Response must set out: the response to the Commission's Report, describe progress made in implementing the current ERP, and note any amendments to the current ERP.	s5ZK(4)
Emissions projections update	Late 2026	Annual projections update, giving indication on progress towards New Zealand's targets and budgets.	
Quarterly Target 9 report	Quarter ending December 2026	Update on Government Target 9, reduced net greenhouse gas emissions (focused on EB1 and EB2).	
National Flood Map Delivered	Public release in 2027	Part of the National Adaptation Framework, trusted source of flood risk information for the whole country. [*Additional decisions points for flood map to be added once confirmed*.]	
Government response to the Climate Change Commission's 2026 adaptation progress report	February 2027	The Minister for Climate Change is required to publish a response to the Commission's August 2026 adaptation progress report.	s5ZV
Publication of Climate Change Commission's advice for preparation of emissions budgets	By end of March 2027	Independent advice on what the emissions budgets should be to help meet the 2050 emissions reductions target. This advice will update on the Commission's 2024 advice to reflect the new 2050 target.	5ZOA
Publication of Climate Change Commission's end of EB1 banking and borrowing advice*	By December 2027	The Minister for Climate Change must have regard to this advice in deciding to bank emissions reduction surplus or borrow against subsequent budget period. The Government's response to this advice is due in 2028.	s5ZL

Set Emissions Budget 4	By December 2027	The Emissions Budget for the period 2036–2040.	s5Xd, s5Y
Development of the second National Adaptation Plan	For delivery in 2028	An all of Government plan containing actions to mitigate risks identified in the 2026 National Climate Change Risk Assessment	s5ZS sets out requirements for National Adaptation Plans.

*s5L of the CCRA sets out the requirement for the Minister of Climate Change to table the Commission’s reports in the House 10 working days after receiving them.

Climate Change
CHIEF EXECUTIVES BOARD

Item 4

COVERSHEET: Item 4

To	Climate Change Chief Executives Board				
Meeting date	**18 March 2026**				
Agenda item name	**CCIEB Progress Reports**				
Item lead	Kirsty Flannagan				
Lead agency					
Verbal update/noting item	**Yes☒**	**No☐**	**Supporting paper**	**Yes☒**	**No☐**
Reason for Board's consideration	One of the core functions of the CCIEB is to monitor and report on the delivery of actions in the Emissions Reduction Plan (ERP) and the National Adaptation Plan (NAP). The ERP1 and NAP1 reports for the period ending 31 December 2025 are provided for the Board's consideration.				
Key focus areas	ERP1: This is the final report on ERP1 as EB1 came to an end on 31 December 2025. At close-out one third of the plan is completed, one third is inactive and unlikely to progress and one-third will continue beyond ERP1. The report also provides an update on progress towards EB1 based on projections and a high-level analysis of contributing drivers. ERP2: Monitoring and reporting is underway for ERP2 Tier 1 actions, which will inform the QE March Target 9 Report. NAP: Over two-thirds of NAP1 actions are progressing well. The cross-government work programme for adaptation is due to increase in 2026. 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 the second NAP.				

Recommendations	• **Note** the recommendations in the reports

Has the Board previously considered this item, if so, when?	**Yes☐**	**No ☒**	**Date**	
Has this item been considered/endorsed by CSOG?	**Yes☒**	**No ☐**	**Date**	11 March 2026
	CSOG's feedback is reflected in these reports.			
Will this item be going to CPMG or Cabinet?	**Yes☐**	**No☒**	**Date**	
	Key updates from the reports will be highlighted to Ministers through the CPMG paper *Progress towards New Zealand's climate goals and targets* (Board item 3)			
Relevant Cabinet decisions and dates				

Comments	

Paper 4.1

Climate Change
CHIEF EXECUTIVES BOARD

March 2026

First National Adaptation Plan: Progress Report

Period ending 31 December 2025

Purpose and context

This report records New Zealand's progress towards implementing the first National Adaptation Plan (NAP1) [1], for the period ending 31 December 2025.

The Climate Change Chief Executives Board (Board) last produced a comprehensive progress report for NAP1 in October 2024, based on data for the period ending 30 June 2024. An update to the NAP1 table of actions was then published in January 2025, based on data for the period ending 31 December 2024. This is the first progress report following that update. This report integrates the actions in the recently published National Adaptation Framework (NAF)[2] into the regular NAP monitoring and reporting cycle.

The content of this report is divided into two sections:

- **Section 1:** Identifies recent and upcoming decisions for Ministers and milestones across the Government's adaptation priorities over the next six months.
- **Section 2:** Highlights the programme-level overview of implementation progress of the NAP1.

In this report, "changes since the last reporting cycle" refers to changes since the January 2025 update to the NAP1 table of actions.

Recommendations

- **Note** that over two-thirds of NAP1 actions are progressing well.
- **Note** that for monitoring purposes the NAF actions are integrated into this report.
- **Note** that the cross-government work programme for adaptation is due to increase in 2026.
- **Note** 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 the second NAP.
- **Note** that work will continue to explore how adaptation-focused indicators can inform progress reporting as indicators are developed and become available.

[1] Aotearoa New Zealand's first national adaptation plan | Ministry for the Environment
[2] National Adaptation framework | Ministry for the Environment

Section 1: Key recent and upcoming adaptation milestones and decisions

Recent milestones	Upcoming milestones
Monitoring progress • January 2025 - the Government published a response to the CCC's 2024 NAP1 progress report, which included an updated Table of Actions to reflect the Government's Climate Strategy.	**Monitoring progress** • The establishment of a Natural Hazards Risk and Resilience Forum in March (following changes to the National Hazard Board in 2025). • The CCC will publish its next NAP1 progress report by 2 August 2026. The Government is required to consider and respond within 6 months.
Adaptation Framework • October 2025 - the Government introduced the NAF aiming for an enduring system that prepares New Zealand for the impacts of climate change, supports economic growth and keeps the overall costs to our society as low as possible.	**Adaptation Framework** • Legislation in development to support the implementation of the NAF, clarifying requirements for local government to progress adaptation plans in priority areas. • Publication of a first-generation national flood map that unifies national and local level data.
Improving the system to embed adaptation • December 2025 - National Policy Statement for Natural Hazards was released. • Cabinet decided first tranche of policy proposals to update and modernise the Biosecurity Act to strengthen the biosecurity system.	**Improving the system to embed adaptation** • Develop guidance for local government on applying the National Policy Statement for Natural Hazards. • Cabinet to consider second tranche of policy proposals to update and modernise the Biosecurity Act to inform drafting of a Bill. • Enact the Local Government System Improvements Bill with provisions that will provide clear direction that civil defence emergency management is one of the core services of councils. • Transition to the new resource management system, which includes a system goal to "safeguard communities from natural hazards through proportionate, risk-based planning"
	Understanding climate-related risks • The CCC will publish New Zealand's second National Climate Change Risk Assessment (NCCRA) in April 2026. • Work will commence on the second NAP, due within two years of the NCCRA.

Section 2: NAP1 implementation progress

Progress on implementation continues — since the last reporting cycle, ten additional actions have been completed, meaning over a quarter of NAP1 actions are now complete. Implementation has also commenced for a further twelve actions that were not previously started or were on hold. However, two additional actions were discontinued.

The Board has a role to actively monitor the implementation progress of the Government's NAP1

NAP1 is the Government's climate adaptation plan for the period 2022 – 2028, with actions developed in response to the risks identified in New Zealand's first National Climate Change Risk Assessment in 2020. This reporting period monitors across 128 actions. This is an evolution from NAP1 as originally published in 2022, given updates to the actions that were published in 2025 and updates made during the integration of NAF actions in December 2025. It also reflects changes in government priorities. Over time, several actions have been adjusted, changed in scope, or discontinued, as can be expected with any long-term plan.

This report integrates actions from the recently published NAF into the Board's regular monitoring. This resulted in scope updates to four actions and the creation of one new action and two sub-actions to monitor progress (see Appendix 1 for details). In addition, during this monitoring period two actions were merged into one due to duplication of work. Progress data was unavailable for three actions during this reporting cycle.

Two-thirds of NAP1 actions are progressing well

As at 31 December 2025 over two-thirds of the planned actions in NAP1 (92 actions, or 72%) are reported as actively being implemented or completed. Eleven additional actions have been completed since December 2024. That means that at this point, 34 actions (27% of all actions) are complete.

Of the 'active' actions, 79% have a green RAG rating showing confidence in delivery. For the 11 active actions that have an amber RAG rating (indicating moderate delivery confidence), the main delivery risks are cited as process delays (6 actions), and interdependencies with other actions (4 actions). Only two active actions with an amber RAG rating cited 'internal funding or resource constraints' as the main delivery risk. Appendix B details the active actions with an Amber RAG rating.

No active actions had a red RAG rating, which would indicate that delivery confidence is low.

A number of actions are not actively being worked on

As at 31 December 2025, the number of inactive actions is 33 of the planned actions in NAP1 (or 26%). The number of actions across the inactive categories are:

- **Discontinued actions:** Two actions were discontinued since December 2024. This brings the total of actions discontinued since the publication of NAP1 to 18 (14% of all actions). The actions have largely been discontinued due to changes in Ministerial priorities.

- **On-hold actions:** Ten actions are reported as on-hold, down from 12 reported as 'on-hold' in 2024. For these actions, work has been paused primarily due to competing Government priorities.

- **Not started:** The number of actions reported as not started has decreased from 11 to 5 since December 2024, as six actions are now active.

Update on the progress of critical actions

At the time of publication, NAP1 identified 52 actions as having critical status, with the intention that those actions should be started immediately. Through the January 2025 update to the Table of Actions, two actions were merged to become one, and five actions were removed, resulting in 46 critical actions. Of those 46 critical actions, as at December 2025, 14 have been completed and 19 are active (72% critical actions in total are active or complete). Of the 19 critical actions with active status, 15 have a green RAG rating. This means there are no outstanding risks or issues, and actions are expected to be delivered to the planned timeline. The remaining four critical actions with active status have an amber RAG rating, meaning that there are delivery risks and issues which require attention.

See the status of actions dashboard below for more information.

Maintaining momentum is crucial

Recent severe weather events emphasise the critical importance of maintaining momentum to reduce, mitigate and manage the climate-related risks New Zealand faces. The Board will continue to regularly monitor and report on the implementation progress of NAP1 actions.

The Government intends to continue work on clarifying roles, responsibilities and processes for planning and decision-making, and providing clarity on how adaptation-related costs and climate-related losses will be shared and paid for. This is essential to ensure the NAF can endure and will help with implementation progress of the NAP.

The publication of the NCCRA by the Climate Change Commission later in 2026 will initiate the two-year timeframe for the Government to prepare New Zealand's second NAP in response to those risks. This coincides with a large delivery load in the final years of the current NAP, with 79 per cent of NAP1 actions due to be completed between 2026 and the end of 2028.

Work is underway to increase the ability to measure the impact of adaptation action

At the 30th Conference of the Parties (COP30) in November 2025, 59 indicators to measure adaptation progress were adopted. These indicators cover the adaptation policy cycle and sectors including water, agriculture, biodiversity and cultural heritage. Over the next two years, Parties will undertake work to improve the metadata and methodologies underpinning the indicators, with a formal review of the indicators scheduled for 2029.

Reporting against these indicators is voluntary and Parties can apply them as appropriate in their reporting and planning processes, for example, biennial transparency reports and national adaptation plans. A process is underway with a small number of agencies (MPI, MFAT and DOC) to test the relevance, usefulness, and ease of reporting against the indicators for New Zealand's unique adaptation profile.

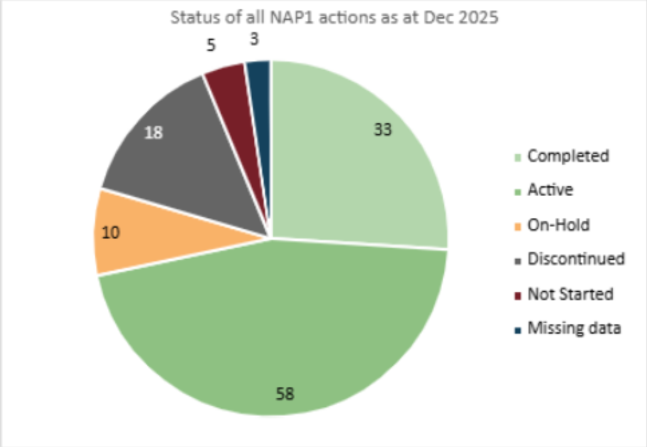
Complementary work is underway to develop indicators of adaptation for monitoring climate risk response and the impact of policy settings over time.

DASHBOARD: STATUS OF ACTIONS IN NAP1 as at 31 December 2025

Paper 4.1

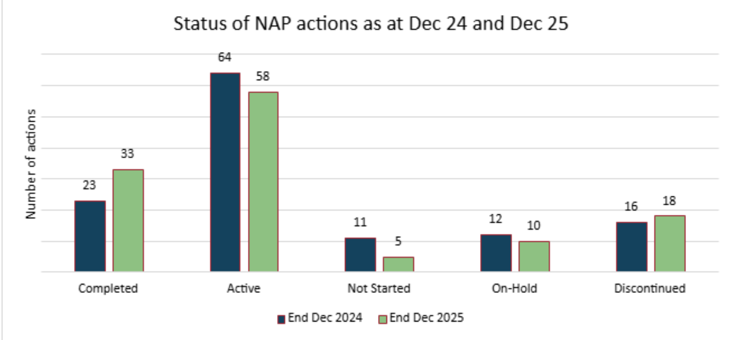
Classification

As at 31 Dec 2025, 72% of NAP1 actions are either actively being implemented or completed



- 72% of actions are either active or complete, with 45% labelled active.
- Of the actions which are inactive or have missing data, 50% are discontinued though only 2 actions were discontinued in this reporting cycle.

Over a quarter of NAP1 actions have now been reported as completed.

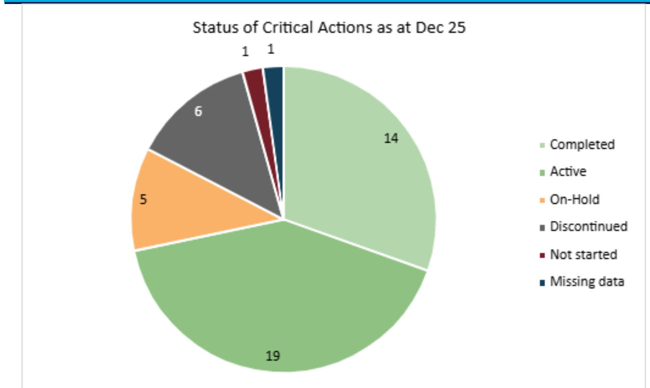


- A further 11 actions were completed in this reporting cycle; 27% of the total actions in NAP1 are now complete.
- The number of actions reported as not started has decreased from 11 to 5 since the last reporting cycle.
- Since the previous reporting cycle, 11 actions that were marked as on-hold or not started are now being actively implemented.
- 3 actions are not represented in the above graph as they were not reported on in this reporting cycle.

There were 11 newly completed actions in this reporting cycle, including:

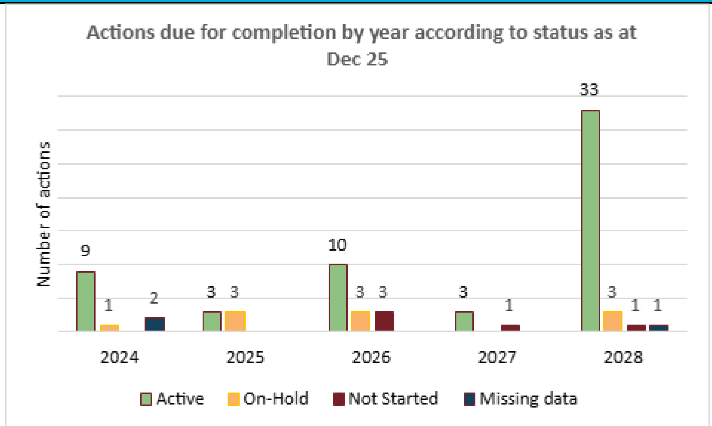
- Support high-quality implementation of climate-related disclosures and explore expansion.
- Improve natural hazard information on Land Information Memoranda.
- Promote the use of the New Zealand Climate Change Projections guidance.
- Develop and implement the Transpower Adaptation Plan.
- Encourage and support the evaluation of climate risks to landfills and contaminated sites.
- Invest in strengthening border biosecurity - mail pathway.
- Deliver Jobs for Nature to restore indigenous ecosystems.
- Identify the impacts of climate change on regional economies.
- Support the implementation of Aotearoa Circle Seafood Sector Adaptation Strategy.
- Review the settings for the International Visitor Conservation and Tourism Levy.
- Establish central government oversight and coordination for implementing the national adaptation plan.

Of all NAP1 actions marked critical, 72% are now either completed or active.



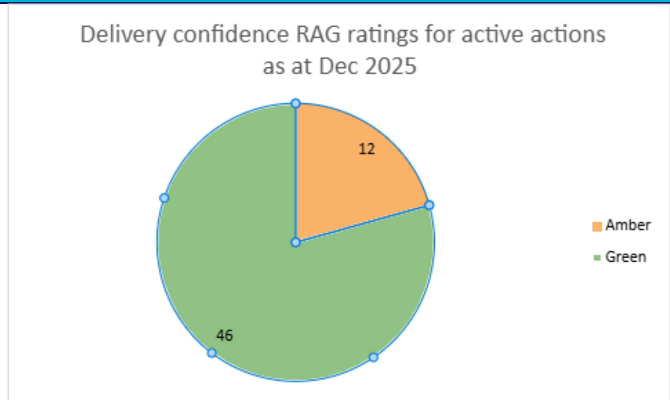
- Among the critical actions not currently being progressed, 13% are discontinued, 11% are on-hold, and 2% have not started.

79% of all active NAP1 actions are to be completed between 2026-2028



- There are 58 active actions to be completed by 2028
- Twelve actions that were due to be completed by 2025 still have an active status.
- These are general approximations as all actions have a completion window of longer than a year.

Over three quarters of active NAP1 actions are on track for delivery



- 79% of the 58 active actions have a green delivery confidence rating.
- The remaining 21% of active actions have an amber rating.
- No active actions are rated red or face significant issues

Appendix A: Updating NAP1 actions to integrate the NAF into reporting

In October 2025 the Government launched the NAF. The NAF is focused on the following four pillars (with 16 corresponding actions): risks and response information sharing roles and responsibilities; investment in risk reduction; and cost-sharing pre-and post-event. The table below outlines how the 16 actions have been integrated to NAP1 actions to monitor progress, as many actions overlap or are strongly inter-related.

NAP action	How NAP1 reporting reflects NAF integration	Status and RAG rating
3.2 Design and develop risk and resilience and climate adaptation information portals.	Implementation progress column updated to include: “By early 2027 publish a first-generation national flood map that unifies national and local level data.”	Active (green RAG)
3.7.5a To enact the Local Government System Improvements Bill with provisions that will provide clear direction that civil defence emergency management is one of the core services of councils, including guarding against, preventing and reducing natural hazards.	New sub action created.	Active (green RAG)
3.8 Develop guidance for assessing risk and impact on physical assets and the services they provide.	Implementation progress column updated to include “By June 2027, guidance has been published which: - supports business case authors in assessing climate adaptation options in the face of uncertainty, including how to consider natural hazard event recurrence intervals, estimate annual average loss and the net present value of different options. - supports users to appropriately estimate the magnitude of assets at risk in financial terms. - includes case studies and worked examples.”	Not-started (but green RAG as plan for implementation is in place)
4.2 National direction on natural hazard risk management through RMA Reform Phase 2 National Direction package.	The following progress update was reported: “The National Policy Statement for Natural Hazards (NPS-NH) was released in December 2025. Guidance to support councils in interpreting and applying the NPS-NH will be released over the next six months”	Active (green RAG)
5.1 Pass legislation to clarify requirements for local government to progress adaptation plans in priority areas.	Wording updated to reflect the NAF.	Active (green RAG)
7.5a Introduce a new development levy system as part of Going for Housing Growth, to ensure councils charge developers a proportionate amount of the total costs of capital expenditure necessary to service growth over the long term.	New sub action created.	Active (amber RAG)
8.9 Managing and monitoring the delivery of the Regional Infrastructure Fund flood resilience investments.	New action created.	Active (green RAG)
9.1 Modernise the emergency management system.	Implementation progress column updated to include: “By 2028, the new emergency management legislation has been enacted, and the system is using a range of tools to support decision making and clarify roles and responsibilities”.	Active (green RAG)

Appendix B: NAP1 actions with Amber status as at 31 Dec 2025

NAP Action	Reason for Amber status	Update on work
3.21 Develop mātauranga Māori indicators of climate impacts on the natural environment	Process delays	
3.24 Produce new tools and guidance specific to mātauranga Māori and mātauranga indicators	Process delays	
3.25 Design methodology for risk assessments of public buildings	Internal funding/resource constraints	Climate change resilience review: New Zealand Government Property has drafted guidance to support mandated agencies to undertake a climate change resilience review of government office buildings.
4.7 Integrate adaptation into Waka Kotahi decision making	Interdependencies on other actions in the ERP/NAP	Implementation of action 4.7 is dependent on implementation of action *8.1: Develop and implement the Waka Kotahi Climate Adaptation Plan* progressing. NZTA will continue to report on climate adaptation activity as part of its climate disclosures in its annual report.
5.14 Support the development of definitional tools to encourage greater investment in 'green' projects	Process delays	Draft definitions have not yet been publicly released.
5.3 Complete case study to explore co-investment for flood resilience	Process delays	Process delays in construction of flood protection to do with consents for construction of stopbanks. The PARA elements have mostly been completed, including small stopbanks. Major flood protection construction is all that remains.
5.8 Support kaitiaki communities to adapt and conserve taonga/cultural assets	Internal funding/resource constraints	Due to funding and resource constraints, MCH has only partially progressed this action in the last 18 months through current work programmes including the protection of taonga tūturu including recently found taonga.
6.11 Implement the South-east Marine Protection Initiative	Process delays	Process delays due to Judicial Review proceedings filed in June 2024 and resolved in December 2025.
7.5a Introduce a new development levy system as part of Going for Housing Growth, to ensure councils charge developers a proportionate amount of the total costs of capital expenditure necessary to service growth over the long term.	Interdependencies on other actions in the ERP/NAP	There are a lot of interdependencies, and this is also dependent on decisions from ministers. When these take longer than expected it causes process delays. There are also resource constraints.
8.1 Develop and implement the Waka Kotahi Climate Adaptation Plan	Interdependencies on other actions in the ERP/NAP	NZTA awaits further guidance from central government on how Tiro Rangi should be implemented going forward, considering the outcome of the government's review of the Climate Change Response Act and government plans for implementing the National Adaptation Framework.
9.12 Produce guidance and tools for monitoring and evaluating the impact of adaptation initiatives	Process delays	
9.4 Implement the Climate Migration Action Plan	Interdependencies on other actions in the ERP/NAP	Interdependency with other internal MFAT work programmes.

Climate Change
CHIEF EXECUTIVES BOARD

March 2026

First Emissions Reduction Plan: Final Progress Report

For the period ending 31 December 2025

Purpose and context

This is the final report on the first Emissions Reduction Plan (ERP1), covering the first Emissions Budget (EB1) period from 1 January 2022 to 31 December 2025. The conclusion of the EB1 period marks a major milestone in New Zealand's framework for addressing climate mitigation.

The Climate Change Chief Executives Board (the Board) receives annual implementation updates on the progress of ERP1. The most recent progress report was provided to the Board in March 2025. This is the second progress report on ERP1 following its amendment in December 2024. As a result of the amendment, 41 actions were removed, and 264 actions remain in the Plan.

The primary purpose of this report is to present a final update on implementation of ERP1 actions. It also provides an update on progress toward EB1 based on the latest projections and a high-level assessment of contributing drivers – ahead of the Climate Change Commission's end-of-budget report (due end of 2027), that will evaluate the contribution of ERP1 to meeting EB1. The government will need to respond to this end-of-budget report so CSOG has endorsed the CCIEB unit to work with agencies on a light touch ERP1 "lessons learnt" exercise to support readiness for the response. The content of this report is divided into two sections:

- **Section 1:** Provides an update on progress towards EB1 based on 2025 projections, including an explanation of contributing factors.
- **Section 2:** Highlights the final status of ERP1 actions, including those that will continue beyond the EB1 period, and discusses potential next steps.

Recommendations

a. **Note** the implementation progress across ERP1 as set out in this close-out report.

b. **Note** that based on 2025 projections, there is confidence that EB1 has been achieved with a possible buffer of up to 7.7 Mt CO_2-e.

c. **Note** 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).

d. **Note** 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.

Section 1: Update on progress to meeting EB1

New Zealand is on track to meet EB1

The latest 2025 emissions projections indicate that New Zealand is on track to meet EB1. Projections estimate EB1 net emissions at 282.3 Mt CO_2-e, remaining below the EB1 limit of 290 Mt CO_2-e. These estimates show New Zealand over-achieving EB1 by 7.7 Mt at the end of the budget period. Given the projected surplus or "buffer", we can be confident that New Zealand will meet EB1. However, the final emissions figures will not be confirmed until 2027, when the Greenhouse Gas Inventory data becomes available for the full EB1 period to 2025.

Emissions were lower than expected over EB1

It was observed that emissions tracked lower than expected in the ERP1 baseline. Possible reasons for this include: the impact of ERP1 policies, non-policy drivers of lower emissions (for example, EV prices falling lower than expected), and changes in economic activity. When EB1 was set, gross emissions were expected to decline across most sectors over the Budget period. The main exception was transport, where emissions were projected to increase slightly. Based on the 2025 projections, emissions have broadly tracked these expectations, except for transport where emissions did not increase but rather stayed flat. The sector where emissions reduced the most was non-transport energy – with increased renewable electricity generation a significant driver of this. Forestry removals are expected to contribute broadly in line with what was anticipated when EB1 was set.

Methodological changes materially reduced reported emissions in EB1

Each year, methodological improvements are made to New Zealand's Greenhouse Gas Inventory. These changes improve the accuracy of emissions estimates over time and can revise both historical and projected emissions up or down. Since EB1 was set, methodological updates have reduced reported emissions – in its advice on EB4, the Climate Change Commission estimated that method changes had reduced emissions by around 7 Mt. The Commission's analysis was based on the 2024 Inventory; further methodological changes in the 2025 Inventory have reduced emissions estimates again. If these were included, the estimated impact would likely be larger.

Overall, emissions reductions have been broadly in line with expectations at the time EB1 was set. Excluding the impact of methodological changes, New Zealand is still expected to meet EB1. However the overachievement of EB1 is largely attributable to methodology changes rather than additional underlying emissions reductions.

Going forward; EB2 and ERP2

Any surplus reductions from EB1 could be counted towards meeting EB2 under the "banking" provisions in the Climate Change Response Act 2002 (CCRA). The Minister must have regard to relevant advice from the Climate Change Commission in its end of emissions budget report due in 2027, before deciding in 2028 whether to "bank" any excess emissions reductions.

The ERP2 includes an adaptive management process to monitor how New Zealand is tracking toward EB2, and to respond to changing circumstances. The 2025 emissions projections show that

New Zealand remains on track to meet EB2, with a buffer of 3.6 Mt CO_2-e based on the central estimate. The Board will monitor progress closely and, if needed, provide advice if a response is needed to manage risks to meeting EB2.

Section 2: Final progress update on ERP1 implementation

As EB1 concluded on 31 December 2025, this is the final report on the progress of ERP1 implementation.

In this reporting period, from January to December 2025, agencies provided implementation updates on actions previously marked as ‘active’, ‘on hold’, or ‘not started’. Actions reported as ‘completed’, ‘closed’, or ‘discontinued’ in previous reporting periods were not included, as their status is final and no further updates were required. Therefore, the total number of actions that we received progress updates for in the current reporting cycle was 155 out of 264 total ERP1 actions.

Implementation progress remains uneven, despite ERP1 coming to an end (see Table 1 and Table 2). However, this is not assessed as likely to materially impact our ability to meet EB1.

Two thirds of ERP1 actions are completed or active, with one third of ERP1 actions continuing beyond EB1 in some form.

86 actions (33% of ERP1) have been completed, and 88 actions (33% of ERP1) are active. Separately, agencies reported that 89 actions[1] will continue beyond the ERP1 period, either as part of ERP2 policy (17 actions), and the remainder as ‘business as usual’, or stand-alone projects.

For example, 43% of the Energy and Industry chapter (18 actions) have been completed and 45% of actions in the chapter remain active (19 actions). An example of this is *‘Action 11.3.2 Develop low-emissions fuels - Investigate low-emissions energy supply options for renewable gas and bioenergy’.* This action is active with a green confidence rating and will continue as an ERP2 Policy by creating an enabling environment for renewable gases. See Table 2 for ERP1 action status by sector.

One third of ERP1 actions are inactive and are not expected to progress further, however, given the buffer of 7.7 Mt, we are likely to meet EB1.

The number of inactive actions (on-hold, discontinued, not started, and closed actions) remains high, making up 34% of ERP1 (90 actions). These actions have not achieved their expected outcomes within the ERP1 timeframe and are not expected to be completed as originally intended. However, with a buffer of 7.7 Mt, we are likely to meet EB1. Agencies suggested that shifts in status of many of these actions reflects changing Government priorities and reallocation of resources. As with any long-term plan, we should expect changes as priorities shift.

[1] Actions continuing beyond ERP1 can continue as whole actions or components of actions, which is why 2 of these actions were previously reported as completed and 3 as on-hold.

At the end of the ERP1 period, the number of actions in these categories are:

- **Discontinued actions**: 8 actions were discontinued between January and December 2025, bringing the total of discontinued actions in the amended ERP1 to 27 (10% of ERP1). Overall, the Building and Construction chapter has the most actions discontinued, with 12 discontinued actions (35% of the chapter) (see Table 1 for the list of actions that were discontinued in 2025).
- **On-hold actions**: The number of on-hold actions is 36 (14% of ERP1), decreasing from 46 on-hold actions at the end of December 2024. Of the 36 actions, 35 are pending ministerial decision. Only 4 on-hold actions have upcoming milestones. The work programmes for the remaining on-hold actions are not expected to continue or receive necessary ministerial approval to be formally discontinued. Process delays and internal funding or resource constraints were frequently cited as contributing factors.
- **Actions yet to begin**: 6 actions have not started. Of these, 5 are within the Transport chapter and have remained unchanged since the previous reporting cycle.
- **Delays and uncertainty**: 26 actions listed as on-hold or yet to begin are classified as red. There is 1 additional active action that was also reported as red. A further 6 actions are classified as amber, meaning delivery is feasible but risks or issues exist; 5 of these are active and 1 is on-hold. Where explanations were provided, process delays and internal funding issues were cited.

Next steps

ERP1 was New Zealand’s first production of an emissions reduction plan. The Plan included a large number of individual actions across key emitting sectors. As outlined in the ERP1 Technical Annex, only a small number of actions were projected to have a direct or quantifiable impact on reducing emissions. Although we have an idea of the factors that have influenced the EB1 period, we don’t have strong data to show how ERP1 policies specifically supported emissions reductions.

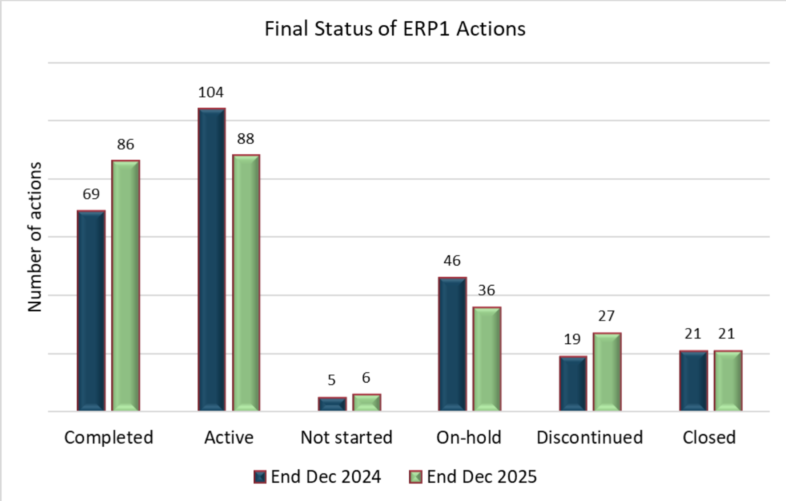
The Climate Change Commission is required to produce an end of emissions budget report which evaluates the progress made in the first emissions budget period towards meeting the emissions budget. That report will include an evaluation of how well ERP1 contributed to meeting EB1, as well as advice on banking and borrowing. This is due no later than the end of 2027.

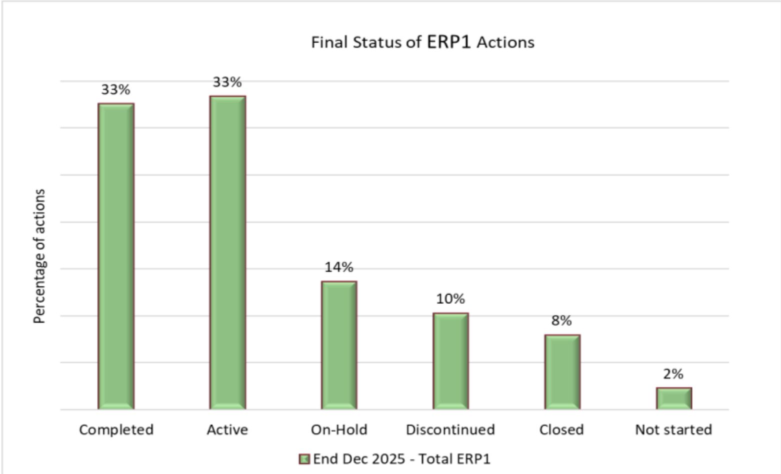
This final progress report focuses on the status of actions under ERP1 at the point EB1 ends. To build on this, CCIEB Unit will do a targeted review of lessons learnt from ERP1. We will keep agency input targeted and proportionate, relying primarily on a few focused workshops to produce a concise summary for the Board. To the extent possible, this could include the impact of ERP1 policies on emissions outcomes, compared to other factors like higher rainfall, cheaper than expected EVs and renewable generation.

This additional analysis can support effective implementation of ERP2 and inform the development of ERP3. The Board agreed in the 2025 ERP1 report to have a future conversation on the role of foundational actions in supporting long-term abatement. Undertaking this work would provide a logical lead into that discussion.

Table 1: Final Status of Actions in amended ERP1 as at 31 December 2025

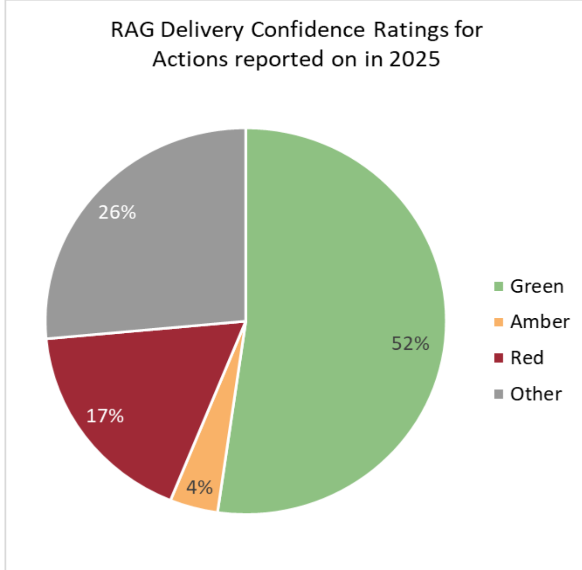
Two thirds of ERP1 actions (66%) are complete or active.

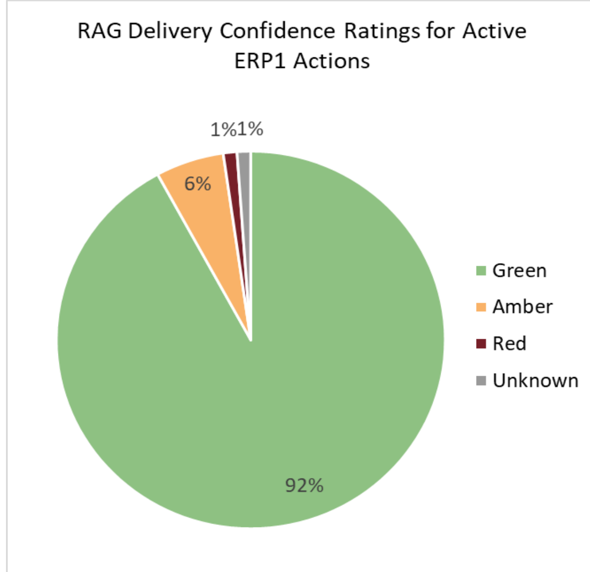




- 174 actions, or 66% of ERP1 have been completed or are active. 17 actions were completed since the previous reporting period at the end of 2024.
- 88 actions (33%) remain active at the end of December 2025. There has been a decrease of 16 active actions since 2024, with some actions being completed and others being discontinued or put on-hold.
- On-hold actions make up 13% of ERP1 (36 actions). This has decreased by 10 actions since 2024, with some becoming active or completed, and others being discontinued.
- 10% of ERP1 actions (27) have been discontinued, 8 of these were discontinued between December 2024 and December 2025.
- 1 new action has not yet started, bringing the total not started actions to 6 (2% ERP1).

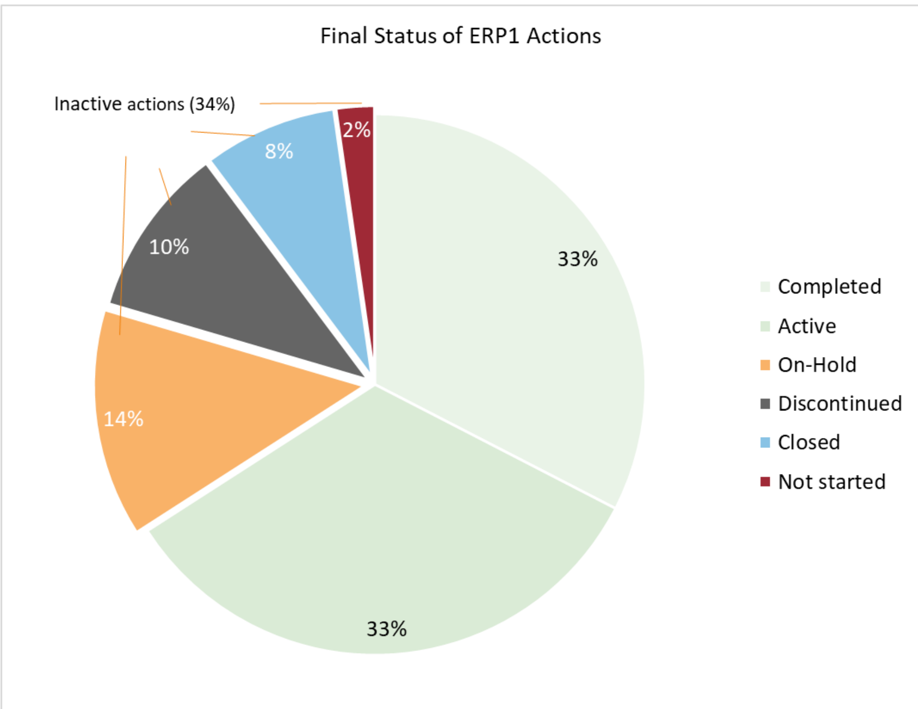
Most active actions are rated green, meaning delivery confidence is high.





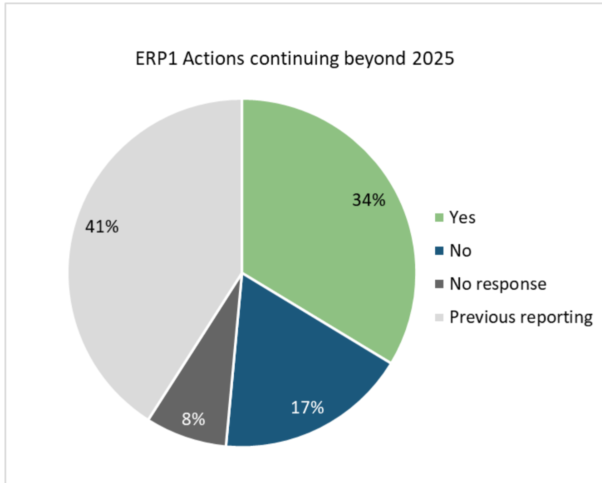
- Of the 155 actions with progress updates, 52% (81 actions) are green, 17% (27) are red, and 4% (6) are amber.
- 20 on-hold actions and all 6 not started actions have a red rating, and 1 on-hold action was rated as amber. As this is the last update for ERP1, it is unlikely that these actions will continue.
- Of the 88 active actions, 92% (81 actions) have a green RAG rating, meaning confidence is high that these actions will be delivered to the planned timeline.
- 6% (5) of active actions have an amber status, meaning delivery is feasible, but risks and issues exist. Process delays, internal funding constraints and Interdependencies on other actions in the ERP/NAP were cited. All of these actions are expected to continue beyond 2025 in some form.
- 9(2)(f)(iv) [redacted]
- NOTE: 'Other' includes actions that are completed, discontinued, and some that are on-hold.

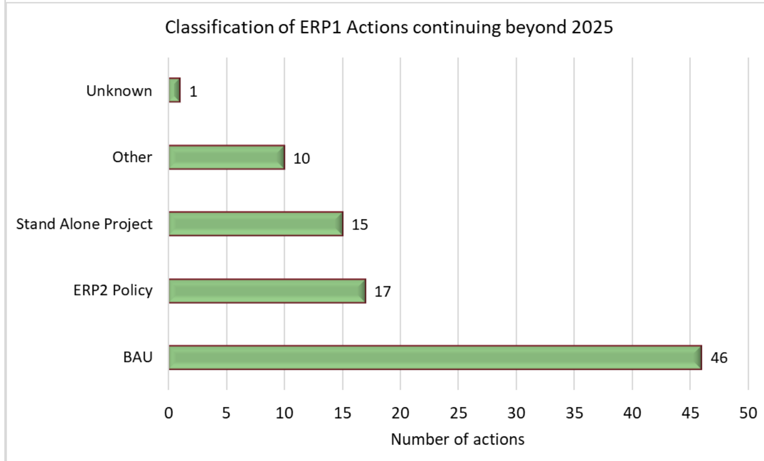
One third of ERP1 actions (34%) are highly unlikely to be completed.



- This includes actions that are on-hold, discontinued, not started or closed (90 actions).
- Of these, the percentage of on-hold actions remain high.
- This does not include the 41 actions that were formally removed from ERP1 in the ERP1 amendment.
- Only 4 on-hold actions have upcoming milestones. The remainder of on-hold actions and those that have not started (38 actions or 14% of ERP1) have no milestones and are highly unlikely to progress further or deliver outputs.

Over one third of actions (89 or 34%) will continue beyond ERP1 in some form.



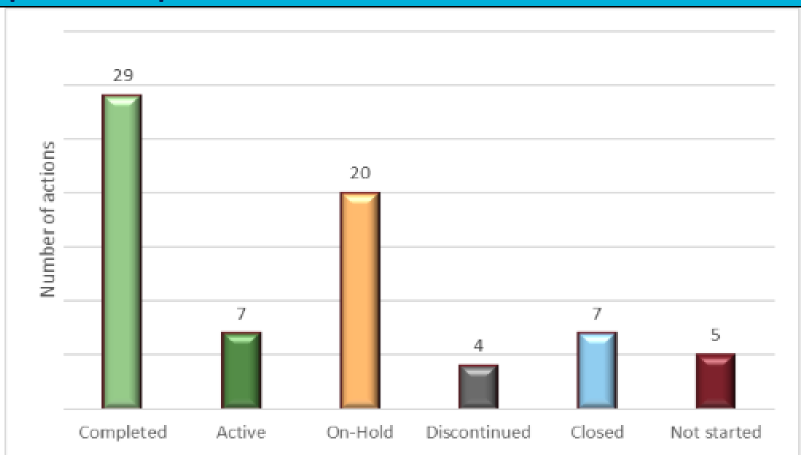


- 46 actions (17% of ERP1) will continue beyond 2025 as 'business as usual'.
- 17 actions (6% of ERP1) across different sectors have been integrated into ERP2 policy. 8 of which are in the Building and Construction, and Energy and Industry chapters.
- Components of some actions will be carried over as BAU or ERP2 Policy, rather than the full action.
- Actions that have been categorised as 'stand-alone project' are yet to deliver outputs but are expected to in upcoming years (6% of ERP1).

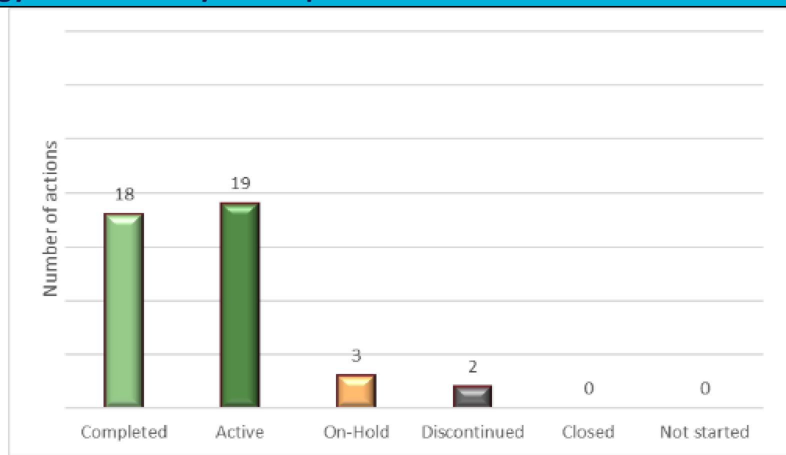
8 actions were discontinued in this reporting period. They are:	A further 17 actions were completed in this reporting period. They are:
• Supporting native afforestation and restoration through the Carbon Neutral Government Programme (CNGP). • Build on the success of New Zealand Green Investment Finance (NZGIF). • Apply the Government Procurement Rules to reduce emissions. • Deliver major public transport service and infrastructure improvements in Christchurch. • Work with the GIC on gas availability for industrial users. • Develop secondary indicators for the energy system. • Support implementation of Government procurement guidelines and rules for buildings. • Require the separation of organic waste.	• Support investor decisions through world first climate reporting legislation. • Integrate climate mitigation into government decisions on infrastructure. • Substantially improve infrastructure for walking and cycling. • Improve walking and cycling infrastructure to and along school routes, in schools, and in surrounding neighbourhoods. • Work with councils interested in congestion charging (including Wellington and Auckland) and investigate ways to mitigate the adverse effects of congestion charging on low-income individuals and households. • Review the Electricity (Safety) Regulations 2010 to cover the safety needs associated with charging EVs. • Require only zero-emissions public transport buses to be purchased by 2025. • Update electricity distribution network regulation. • Support businesses to decarbonise through the EECA business programmes, including the energy transition accelerator, large energy user partnerships and sector decarbonisation plans. • Support businesses to decarbonise through the EECA technology demonstration fund. • Explore options to expand the Warmer Kiwi Homes programme, such as eligibility criteria, to better achieve equitable outcomes. • Strengthen the role of research and development to get mitigations to producers sooner. • Support clear and effective regulatory pathways for agricultural mitigation tools. • Support the building and construction sector to minimise waste through research and improved capability. • Investigate banning organic waste from landfill by 2030. • Feasibility studies will determine the need for additional landfill gas capture requirements. • Develop a national waste licensing scheme.

Table 2: Key Sector Level ERP1 Action Status as at 31 December 2025

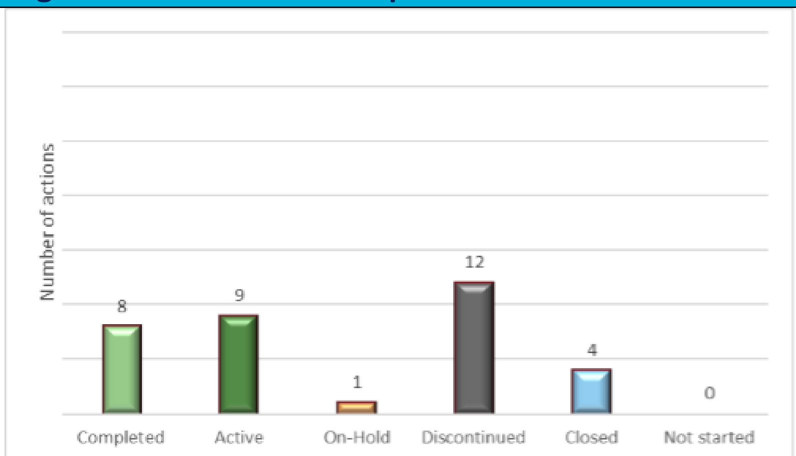
Transport – Chapter 10



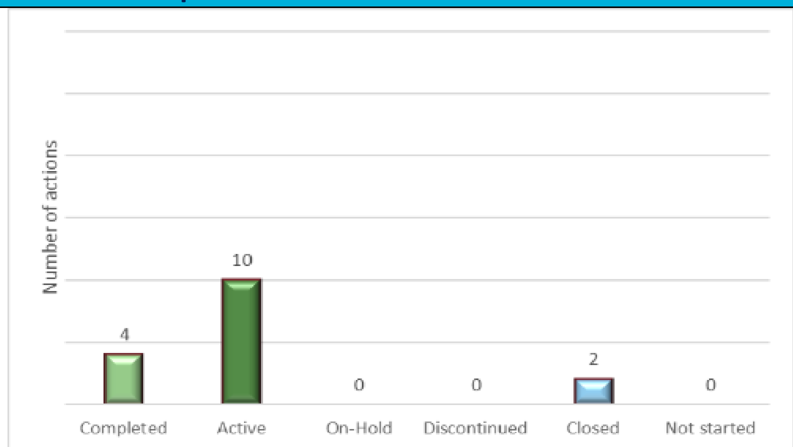
Energy and Industry – Chapter 11



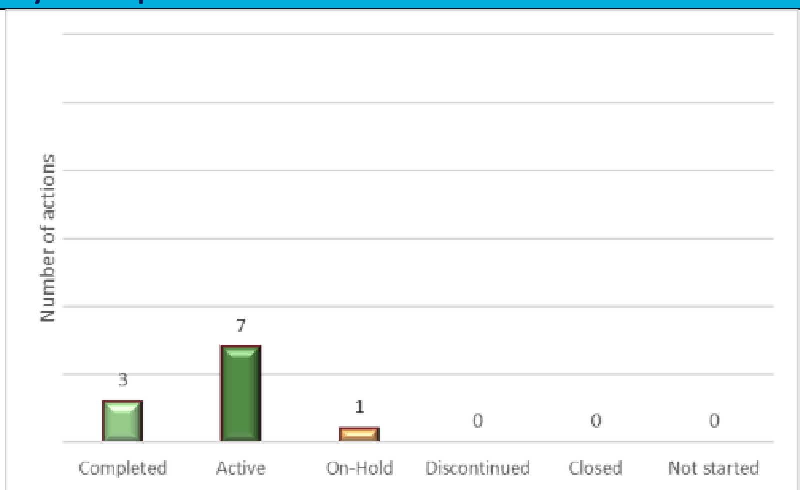
Building and construction – Chapter 12



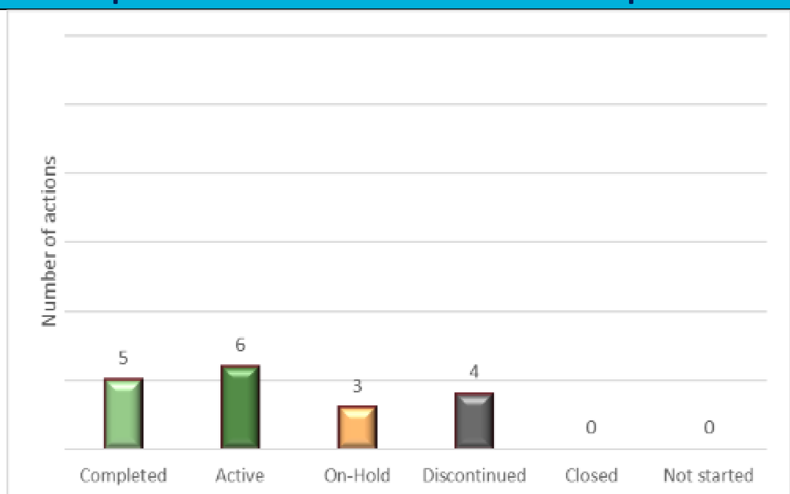
Agriculture – Chapter 13



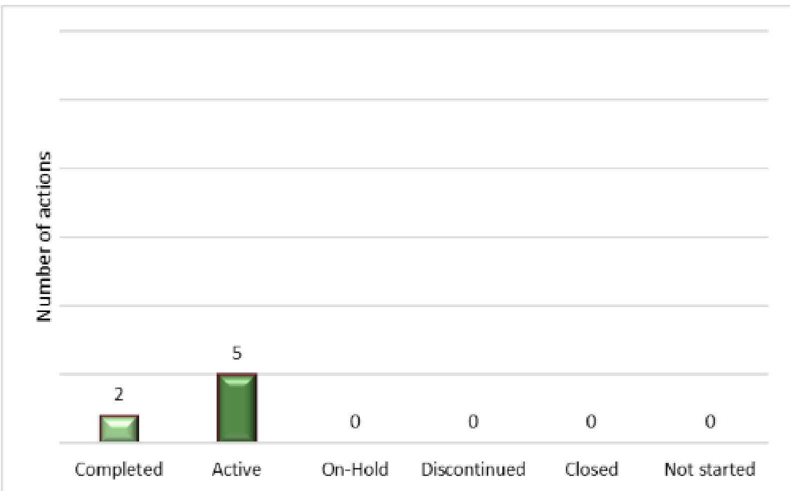
Forestry – Chapter 14



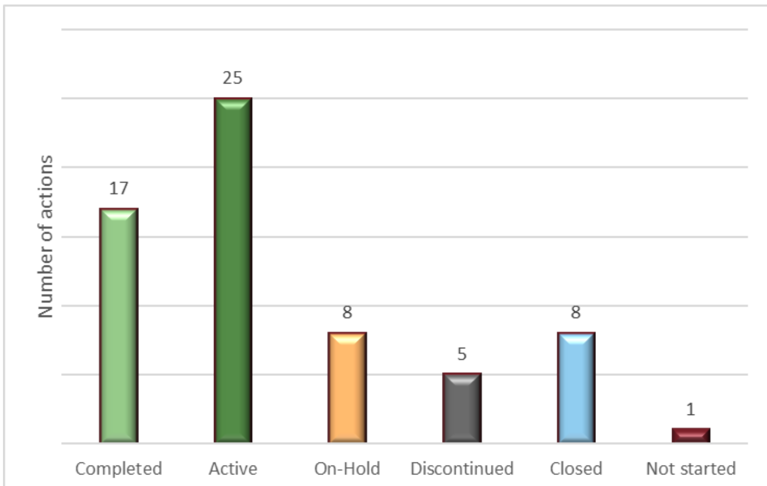
Waste – Chapter 15 and Fluorinated Gases – Chapter 16



Emissions Pricing – Chapter 5



All other actions



'All other actions' include Chapters:

- Empowering Māori - Chapter 2
- Equitable transition - Chapter 3
- Working with nature - Chapter 4
- Funding and finance – Chapter 6
- Planning and infrastructure - Chapter 7
- Research, science, innovation and technology – Chapter 8
- Circular economy and bioeconomy – Chapter 9
- Further actions

Appendix 1: ERP1 actions with work programmes that will continue beyond EB1

**Notes: This includes whole actions or components of actions which is why some of these actions were reported as completed or on-hold.*

Actions that were not completed by the end of ERP1 but have ongoing workstreams and are expected to be completed in the near-term were classified as Stand-alone projects.

ERP1 Chapter	Actions for Delivery	How it will continue
02: Empowering Māori	Establish a platform for Māori climate action	Stand-alone project
	Embed partnership and representation	BAU
	Activate Kaupapa Māori, Tangata Māori solutions	BAU
03: Equitable transition	Equip all children and young people for the transition	Stand-alone project
	Build the evidence base and monitor and assess impacts **Note this action was marked as completed in the 2024 reporting cycle where it was reported that it will continue as BAU beyond EB1.*	BAU
04: Working with nature	Prioritise nature-based solutions.	BAU
	Improving knowledge about nature-friendly carbon removals	BAU
	Investigating incentives for public and private investment in biodiversity.	ERP2 Policy
	Encourage global efforts to use nature-based solutions.	BAU
	Build an evidence base on blue carbon in Aotearoa.	Other
05: Emissions pricing	Align New Zealand Emissions Trading Scheme (NZ ETS) settings with emissions budgets.	ERP2 Policy
	Investigate new sources of emissions removals.	ERP2 Policy
	Assess the role of the NZ ETS in supporting the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC).	BAU
	Develop an overarching market governance framework.	Stand-alone project
	Develop a voluntary carbon market framework.	ERP2 Policy
06: Funding and finance	Support an integrated financial system.	BAU
	Collaborate with the finance sector to accelerate sustainable finance.	ERP2 Policy
	Implement the Carbon Neutral Government Programme (CNGP).	Stand-alone project
07: Planning and infrastructure	Improve the resource management system to promote lower emissions and climate resilience.	BAU
08: Research, science, innovation and technology	The Endeavour Fund.	BAU
	The Catalyst Fund will continue to support international research collaborations, linking Aotearoa to the international knowledge frontier.	BAU
	Te Pūnaha Hihiko: Vision Mātauranga Capability Fund.	BAU
	The Strategic Science Investment Fund (SSIF) will enable the continued strategic investment in Aotearoa New Zealand's science priorities.	BAU
	Research-industry partnership networks will continue connecting industry to the science system, to help solve sector problems.	BAU
	The start-up support programme will continue to be enhanced, to provide the support required to foster the development of new start-up businesses.	BAU
	The International Science Partnerships Programme.	BAU

ERP1 Chapter	Actions for Delivery		How it will continue
	The Marsden Fund.		BAU
	Continue to support research and development through innovation grants and incentives.		BAU
10: Transport	Support people to walk, cycle and use public transport. B: Public transport – Improve the reach, frequency, and quality of public transport	Deliver nationally integrated ticketing for public transport.	Stand-alone project
		Support a major uplift in all urban bus networks nationwide, including by improving bus driver terms and conditions.	BAU
	Enable congestion charging and investigate other pricing and demand management tools to reduce transport emissions	Review the revenue system in response to longer-term changes in the way New Zealanders travel.	Stand-alone project
	Support the decarbonisation of freight	Undertake a review of the regulatory system to better enable zero emissions heavy vehicles to operate on our roads	BAU
		Continue to implement the New Zealand Rail Plan and support coastal shipping.	Stand-alone project
		Support the sector to overcome high total cost of ownership barriers to purchasing zero emissions heavy vehicles	ERP2 Policy
	Progress the decarbonisation of maritime transport	Work with other like-minded countries to put in place the conditions to allow low- or zero-carbon shipping on key trade routes by 2035.	BAU
11: Energy and industry	Improve business and household energy efficiency	Gen Less.	BAU
		Energy Equipment Efficiency (E3) Programme.	BAU
		Improve energy efficiency products and services regulation (supporting the E3 programme).	Stand-alone project
		Warmer Kiwi Homes programme.	Other
		Support for Energy Education in Communities programme.	Other
	Improve the state sector's energy efficiency and fuel switching	State Sector Decarbonisation Fund (component relating to energy and industry sectors).	Other
	Accelerate development of new renewable electricity generation across the economy	Review national direction tools for new renewable generation and electricity infrastructure.	ERP2 Policy
		Develop offshore energy regulatory framework.	ERP2 Policy
		Use government electricity purchasing to support investment in new renewable generation.	ERP2 Policy
		Support renewable and affordable energy in communities.	Stand-alone project
	Ensure the electricity system and market can support high levels of renewables	Investigate future electricity-system security and resilience.	Stand-alone project
		Market Development Advisory Group price discovery project: wholesale market	BAU

ERP1 Chapter	Actions for Delivery		How it will continue
		operation and investment under 100 per cent renewable electricity generation.	
	Support development and efficient use of transmission and distribution infrastructure to further electrify the economy	Implement new transmission pricing methodology.	BAU
		Amendment to Electricity Code to facilitate distribution networks' ability to have small scale generation connect to, operate on, and export from networks without causing power quality issues.	Stand-alone project
		Faster reform to efficient electricity distribution pricing.	BAU
		Phase out of low fixed charge regulations.	BAU
	Develop low-emissions fuels	Investigate low-emissions energy supply options for renewable gas and bioenergy.	ERP2 Policy
	Decarbonise Aotearoa Industries	Regional energy transition accelerator pilot.	Unknown
	Develop energy strategies for Aotearoa	Develop a new New Zealand Energy Efficiency and Conservation Strategy (NZEECS).	BAU
12: Building and construction	Realise cross-sector opportunities to reduce whole-of-life embodied emissions	Investigate barriers to reusing, repurposing and recycling building materials.	BAU
		Support the use of project management and prefabrication to reduce road transport.	BAU
	Shift expectations and grow the market for low-emissions buildings	Identify and explore potential options to address financial barriers to low-emissions buildings.	Stand-alone project
		Recognise and showcase low-emissions buildings.	ERP2 Policy
		Support a shift to medium density and modular designed buildings.	Stand-alone project
	Encourage and enable emissions reduction from existing buildings	Explore how incentives, support or requirements could reduce existing residential and non-residential buildings' emissions.	ERP2 Policy
	Develop a strong data and evidence base.		ERP2 Policy
	Change behaviours of households and the sector.		ERP2 Policy
	Support workforce transition to ensure the sector can build for climate change.		BAU
13: Agriculture	Strengthen the role of research and development to get mitigations to producers sooner.		BAU
	Support mātauranga-Māori based approaches to emissions reduction from agriculture.		BAU
	Support clear and effective regulatory pathways for agricultural mitigation tools.		BAU
	Lead and contribute to global agricultural climate change mitigation.		BAU
	Support Tikanga-based programmes to support needs and aspirations of whenua Māori entities.		BAU
	Build the evidence base for regenerative agriculture.		Other
	Māori Agribusiness Pathway to Increased Productivity.		BAU
	Māori Agribusiness Extension programmes.		BAU
	Essential Freshwater.		Other
	Global Research Alliance on Agricultural Greenhouse Gases (GRA).		BAU

ERP1 Chapter	Actions for Delivery	How it will continue
	Integrated farm planning.	Stand-alone project
14: Forestry	Support landowners and others to undertake afforestation.	BAU
	Update NZ ETS yield tables to include a greater number of indigenous species and forest types.	Other
	Reduce the cost of native afforestation.	BAU
	Encourage greater levels of native afforestation over the long term.	ERP2 Policy
	Explore measures to reduce deforestation of pre-1990 native forests.	Other
	Maintain and increase carbon stocks in pre-1990 forests.	Other
	Invest in expanding supply of woody biomass.	BAU
	Develop policies that support Māori to meet their aspirations.	BAU
15: Waste	Encourage behaviour to prevent waste at home.	Other
	Enable businesses to reduce food waste.	Stand-alone project
	Invest in organic waste processing and resource recovery infrastructure.	BAU
	Invest in sorting and processing infrastructure for construction and demolition waste.	BAU
	Regulations will require landfill gas capture at municipal landfills.	ERP2 Policy
	Improve information on greenhouse gas emissions from waste disposal.	BAU
16: Fluorinated gases	Introduce a mandatory product stewardship scheme for refrigerants.	ERP2 Policy

Climate Change
CHIEF EXECUTIVES BOARD

Item 5

9(2)(f)(iv)

[redacted]

9(2)(f)(iv)

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Climate Change
CHIEF EXECUTIVES BOARD

Item 6

COVERSHEET: Item 6

To	Climate Change Chief Executives Board
Meeting date	**18 March 2026**
Agenda item name	**Meeting administration**
Item lead	Kirsty Flannagan (CCIEB Unit)

Recommendations	• **Note** 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 • **Approve** the minutes of the previous meeting held on 10 December 2025 • **Note** the register of open actions • **Note** the indicative forward agenda

Comments	The Board's next meeting is scheduled for Wednesday 2 July 2026.

Climate Change Chief Executives Board

MEETING MINUTES

Wednesday 10 December 2025, 10:00-10:57am

Online via MS Teams

Attendees	James Palmer (Chair, MfE), Dave Gawn (NEMA), Paul James (DIA), Ray Smith (MPI), Ruth Fairhall (MoT), Suzanne Stew (MBIE), Aaron Martin (CL)
Delegates	Jo Hughes (TSY), Victoria Hallum (MFAT)
In support	Kirsty Flannagan, Amy Tisdall, Llinos Williams, Rachael Church (CCIEB Unit)
Apologies	Bede Corry (MFAT), Iain Rennie (TSY), Penny Nelson (DoC)

Chair's opening comments / karakia tīmatanga

#	Item	Actions
	Board-only time	
1	**Context sharing updates** The Chair welcomed meeting attendees and noted the apologies received and delegates attending. Roundtable discussion and context updates were provided. No minutes were taken for this item.	
2	**Strategic direction: looking forward to 2026** **Lead:** Chair The Board discussed strategic direction for 2026, 9(2)(f)(iv) [redacted] ministerial engagement, the Natural Hazards Board (NHB), and Climate Priorities Ministerial Group meetings. 9(2)(f)(iv) [redacted] There was also discussion on how to best support the government on climate issues. The Chair asked the CCIEB Unit to work with the Climate Senior Officials Group (CSOG) to prepare advice for the Board outlining options for climate delivery arrangements, including governance at Ministerial and Chief Executive levels, and cross-agency coordination.	CCIEB Unit to work with CSOG on advice for the Board's March meeting outlining options for climate delivery arrangements **Lead: CCIEB Unit** **The Board:** 2.1 **noted** the oral updates provided 2.2 **noted** the CCIEB Unit and CSOG will report back to the Board in March on options for climate delivery arrangements, governance and cross-agency coordination.
3	9(2)(h) [redacted]	**The Board:** 3.1 **noted** the oral update provided.
4	**Proposed mitigation and adaptation reporting approaches** **Lead:** Kirsty Flannagan / Llinos Williams (CCIEB Unit) An outline of the proposed reporting approaches for ERP1, NAP1 and ERP2 was provided. The Board noted that CSOG has commissioned agencies to provide data for the final report on the ERP1; this will be provided to the Board in March. The CCIEB Unit and MfE have been working with agencies to understand alignment between actions in the NAP and the National Adaptation	**The Board:** 4.1 **noted** the November decisions of CSOG on the design and implementation of the combined ERP1 and NAP1 reporting cycle

	Framework (NAF) and these will be integrated into the NAP report provided to the Board in March. A tiered-based reporting system has been developed for ERP2. Indicators have been assigned to each action, where possible. The reporting approach will be implemented with the first round of Tier 1 reporting, for the March Target 9 report.	4.2 **endorsed** the alignment of NAF actions and new/ amended NAP actions as set out in Appendix A 4.3 **noted** the November decisions of CSOG on the approach to progress reporting on implementation of ERP2 including the tiered system of reporting 4.4 **endorsed** the table of ERP2 actions and indicators as set out in Appendix B.
Other business		
5	**Target 9 report for quarter ending 31 December 2025** **Lead:** Kirsty Flannagan (CCIEB Unit)	
	The Target report for the quarter ending 31 December is the final report for the EB1 period and indicates New Zealand is on track to meet Target 9. The Board noted the report has been prepared slightly early due to the Christmas period and to meet deadlines for governance meetings. The final report will be sent to the Minister in mid-January and submitted to DPMC at the end of January. It is proposed that the CCIEB Unit makes minor edits to the report if circumstances change or further data becomes available between December and January; this is most likely to be for content relating to the ERP2 Amendment.	**The Board:** 5.1 **noted** that agencies received a copy of the draft Target 9 report on 7/11 and their feedback has been incorporated in the final report 5.2 **approved** the Target 9 report for the period ending 31 December 2025 to be sent to the Minister of Climate Change for final approval 5.3 **approved** the CCIEB Unit to make minor edits to the Target 9 report following sign-out by the Board if material changes arise before final submission. (Note: This is most likely for the content relating to the ERP2 amendment which is being actively considered.)
6	**Meeting administration** **Lead:** Kirsty Flannagan (CCIEB Unit)	
		The Board: 6.1 **approved** the minutes of the previous meeting, held on 2 September 2025 6.2 **noted** the indicative forward agenda 6.3 **noted** the actions register.
Chair's closing comments / karakia whakamutunga		
The Chair noted the previous minutes will be taken as read and approved unless any amendments are advised. The Chair thanked attendees for their engagement and wished the Board all the best in future endeavours. The meeting closed at 10:57am.		

Climate Change Chief Executives Board - actions register

Paper 6.2

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	Advice on CIPA being given as part of CCRA efficiency review
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
25-29	12/10/2025	2- Strategic direction: looking forward to 2026	The Chair asked the CCIEB Unit to work with the Climate Senior Officials Group (CSOG) to prepare advice for the Board outlining options for climate delivery arrangements, including governance at Ministerial and Chief Executive levels, and cross-agency coordination.	CCIEB Unit to work with CSOG on advice for the Board's March meeting outlining options for climate delivery arrangements	CCIEB Unit	Closed - Item 2 at March meeting

Climate governance meetings

2026 indicative forward agenda

Month	CSOG	CE Board
Jan	**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 • CCIEB strategic direction • CPMG preparation • CCIEB Progress reports • 2026 emissions projections timeline and process **NHRRF meeting, 2:15-3pm** • Context • Statement of purpose — including proposed governance approach and potential forward work programme • Infrastructure risk (risk profile) • Landslide risk
April	**Wed 8 April** • Context updates • Strategy discussion continued following outcome of Board meeting • Target 9 report QE 31 March • CCC presentation: Climate change risk assessment (9(2)(a) – 20mins) [other items to be confirmed]	**No meeting scheduled**
May	**Wed 13 May** • Context updates • Target 9 report QE 30 June • GHG inventory outcome [other items to be confirmed]	**No meeting scheduled**
June	**Wed 10 June** • Context updates • CCC presentation: ERM (9(2)(a)) and NAPPA (9(2)(a)) [other items to be confirmed]	**No meeting scheduled**

Paper 6.3

July	**Wed 8 July** • Context updates • Next steps for ERM response (this meeting may need to be slightly later to allow time to receive the ERM and analyse its contents. • Early Adaptative Management • Biannual Tier 2 ERP2 reporting • Adaptation – NAP2 approach? [other items to be confirmed]	**Thu 2 July** **CCIEB meeting** • Board-only context sharing • CCC presentation: ERM (9(2)(a)) and NAPPA (9(2)(a)) • CCC presentation: Climate change risk assessment (9(2)(a)) • Adaptive Management 2026 process and early reporting insights e.g. Tier 1,2 and 3 reporting outcomes and early risk indicators • Adaptation – NAP2 approach [other items to be confirmed] **NHRRF meeting** • Risk profile: Climate-driven hazards — severe weather and flooding, drought, fire (exposure, approach to risk management, indicators)
August	**Wed 12 August** • Context updates • Target 9 report QE 30 Sept • Projections • Adaptive Management • ERM and NAPPA responses [other items to be confirmed]	**No meeting scheduled**
Sept	**Wed 9 September** • Context updates • Adaptive Management • ERM response • NAPPA response [other items to be confirmed]	**Wed 23 September** **CCIEB meeting** • Board-only context sharing • Adaptive Management • ERM and NAPPA responses [other items to be confirmed] **NHB meeting** • Risk profile: volcano, tsunami and earthquake (exposure, approach to risk management, indicators)
Oct	**Wed 14 October** • Context updates • Adaptive Management and ERM outcomes • NAPPA response [other items to be confirmed]	**No meeting scheduled**
Nov	**Wed 11 November** • Context updates • Target 9 report QE 31 December • NAPPA response? [other items to be confirmed]	**No meeting scheduled**
Dec	**Wed 9 December** • Context updates • Biannual ERP2 reporting [other items to be confirmed]	**Wed 16 December** [other Items to be confirmed]