New Zealand

First Biennial Transparency Report

Third working group session of the Facilitative, Multilateral Consideration of Progress

SB64 June 2026

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New Zealand Government

New Zealand's national context

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National circumstances

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Geography

- Long, mountainous country in the southwest Pacific Ocean with a temperate, oceanic climate
- Land size: ~268,680 km^2 (103,740 sq mi), EEZ: ~4,083,744 km^2 (1,576,742 mi^2)
- Strides the boundary of the active Australian and Pacific tectonic plates
- Strong ties with Pacific neighbours

Population

- 5.3 million people
- Mostly urban, coastal, and concentrated in the North Island
- Auckland makes up one third of population

Economy

- Open, trade-reliant economy, with significant agricultural exports and large tourism sector

Source: New Zealand - NASA Science

New Zealand's adaptation risk

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Source: Cyclone Gabrielle 2023, Hawkes Bay Emergency Management, NZ

New Zealand is experiencing more frequent and severe storms, floods and landslips due to climate change:

- From May 2025 to April 2026, there have been 28 weather-related local states of emergency. 20 of those have been in 2026 alone, including the two states of emergency declared the week of 20 April.
- Combined, Cyclone Gabrielle and the Auckland Anniversary weather event (2023) cost up to ~NZ$14.5bn in economic impact

New Zealand's emissions profile

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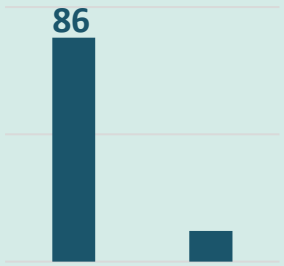
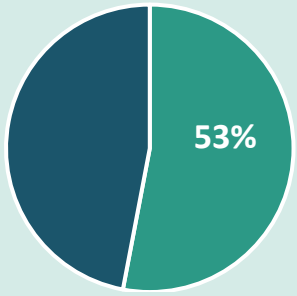
Our emissions profile reflects our unique economic and environmental context:

We have high rates of renewable electricity, 86% in 2024



Road transport contributes 17% of gross emissions

Agriculture is the largest source of emissions, 53% in 2024



Forestry offsets around a quarter of gross emissions

New Zealand has set ambitious domestic and international targets

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International targets

NDC1 target (2021-30)

- To reduce net GHG emissions to 50% below gross 2005 levels by 2030.

NDC2 target (2031-35)

- Reduce net emissions to 51–55% below gross 2005 levels by 2035.

Domestic targets

Legislated targets require:

- All GHGs, other than biogenic methane, to reach net zero by 2050.
- A minimum 10% reduction in biogenic methane emissions by 2030, and a 14-24% reduction by 2050 (compared with 2017 levels).

NZ's Climate Framework

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Climate Change Response Act 2002

The CCRA provides the legislative framework to manage New Zealand's transition to a low-emissions and climate-resilient future

Domestic emissions reductions targets

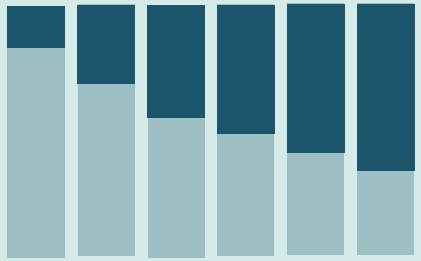
By 2050, emissions of all greenhouse gases, except biogenic methane, will reach **net zero**.

By 2030, New Zealand will reduce gross **biogenic methane** emissions to **10% below 2017 levels**.

By 2050, New Zealand will reduce gross **biogenic methane** emissions to at least **14–24% below 2017 levels**.

Emissions budgets

Act as interim targets that step progressively towards the 2050 targets



Emissions reduction plans

Contain the policies and strategies to achieve the emissions budgets

Adaptation measures

Help us understand and respond to national climate change risks

The Government must develop a National Adaptation Plan to respond to the risks outlined in the National Climate Change Risk Assessment

He Pou a Rangi | Climate Change Commission provides independent expert advice to the Government and monitors progress towards the Government's goals

Reviews New Zealand's emissions reduction targets every five years or at the request of the Minister.	Provides recommendations on emissions budgets every five years.	Advises on the policy direction of the emissions reduction plans.	Undertakes National Climate Change Risk Assessments every six years, reviews the National Adaptation Plan and monitors implementation.

Mitigation

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Progress on NDC1: domestic delivery and international outcome

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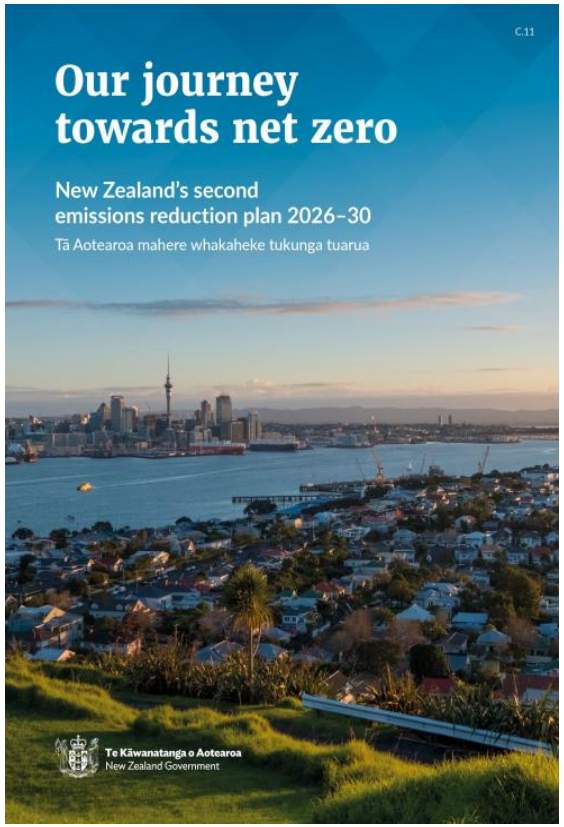
Domestic progress

- New Zealand is on track to meet its first two emissions budgets. EB1: 2022-2025, EB2: 2026-2030.
- These budgets that act as stepping stones to the 2050 target are delivered through domestic emissions reductions and removals, set out in emissions reduction plans (ERP).
- Our second emissions reduction plan (ERP2) details key policies with the greatest potential emissions savings over EB2, from 2026-2030 period. This is the key domestic delivery vehicle that contributes to achieving NDC1.



International progress

- New Zealand set an NDC1 target covering the 2021-2030 period.
- In 2021, the projected gap to achieving NDC1 was 149 Mt CO_2e
- As reported in our BTR in 2024, projections showed we have closed the NDC1 abatement gap to 89.2 Mt CO_2e.
- This abatement gap does not include the impact of more recent policies such as those outlined in ERP2.

New Zealand is implementing mitigation policies across all sectors

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Transport

- Delivery of a comprehensive national network of 10,000 EV chargers, co-investing with industry

Energy and industry

- Doubling New Zealand's renewable energy capacity
- Fast track consenting new energy projects
- Encouraging uptake of residential solar through market incentives and reducing regulatory barriers

Agriculture

- NZ$400m investment in AgriZero to developing new agricultural emission mitigation technologies
- Rollout agricultural greenhouse gas on-farm emission calculator

Forestry

- NZ ETS for forestry
- Forestry Conversions Amendment Act
- Afforestation on Crown-owned land

Sustainable Finance

- Mandatory climate-related disclosures
- Developing a voluntary sustainable finance taxonomy

Building and waste

- Increasing the minimum energy efficiency requirements for new buildings
- Investing in resource recovery systems and infrastructure to process organic waste
- Improvements to increase landfill gas recovery rates

New Zealand Emissions Trading Scheme

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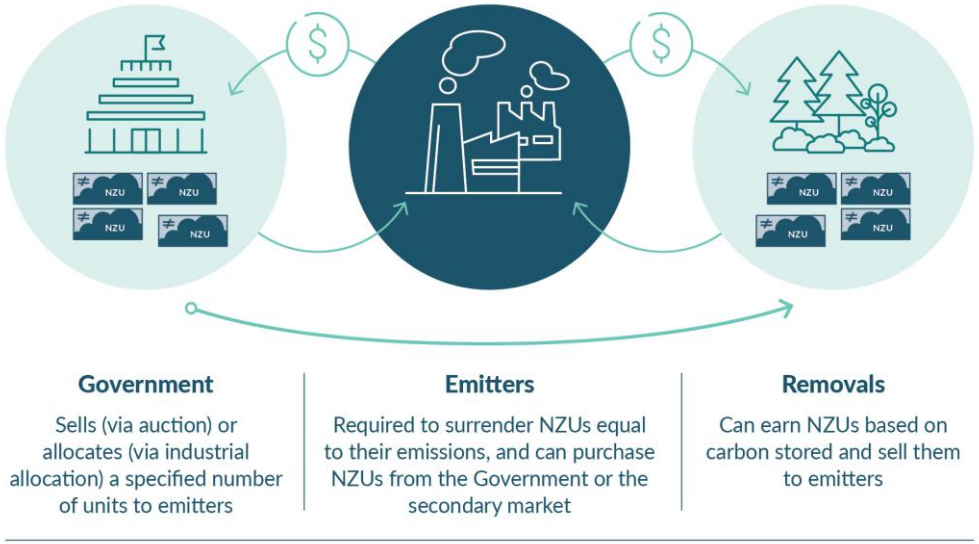
Established and operating since 2008, the NZ ETS is New Zealand's main tool for reducing net emissions and helps deliver market-driven climate action in line with emissions reduction targets

- The NZ ETS helps reduce emissions by:
  - requiring businesses to measure and report on their greenhouse gas emissions
  - requiring businesses to surrender one 'emissions unit' (known as an NZU) to the Government for each one tonne of emissions they emit



- NZUs are provided through government auctions, industrial allocation, and for recognised removals (mostly forestry). Work is underway on incentivising wider removal types in the NZ ETS.
- NZ ETS participants can also buy and sell units from each other. The NZU price reflects supply and demand in the scheme. This price signal allows businesses to make economically efficient choices about how to reduce emissions.
- The Government aligns the NZ ETS with emissions budgets via an annual auction regulatory setting process (i.e. aligning NZU supply with the NZ ETS cap through regular updates of the scheme's unit supply and price control settings).

New Zealand is exploring options for international cooperation to support achieving NDC1

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New Zealand continues to prioritise domestic action to meet our NDC1. In addition, we are exploring international cooperation opportunities with national governments, multilateral development banks, market intermediaries and other entities that could enable New Zealand to undertake cooperative mitigation action in the future.

Ongoing steps to formalise potential cooperation include bilateral and plurilateral partnerships such as:

- Letters of Intent exchanged with the Government of Indonesia at COP30
- A Memorandum of Agreement on Climate Change Cooperation between New Zealand and Viet Nam signed in February 2025, and
- A Joint Declaration of Intent signed with the Government of Philippines at COP29.

Adaptation

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Adaptation

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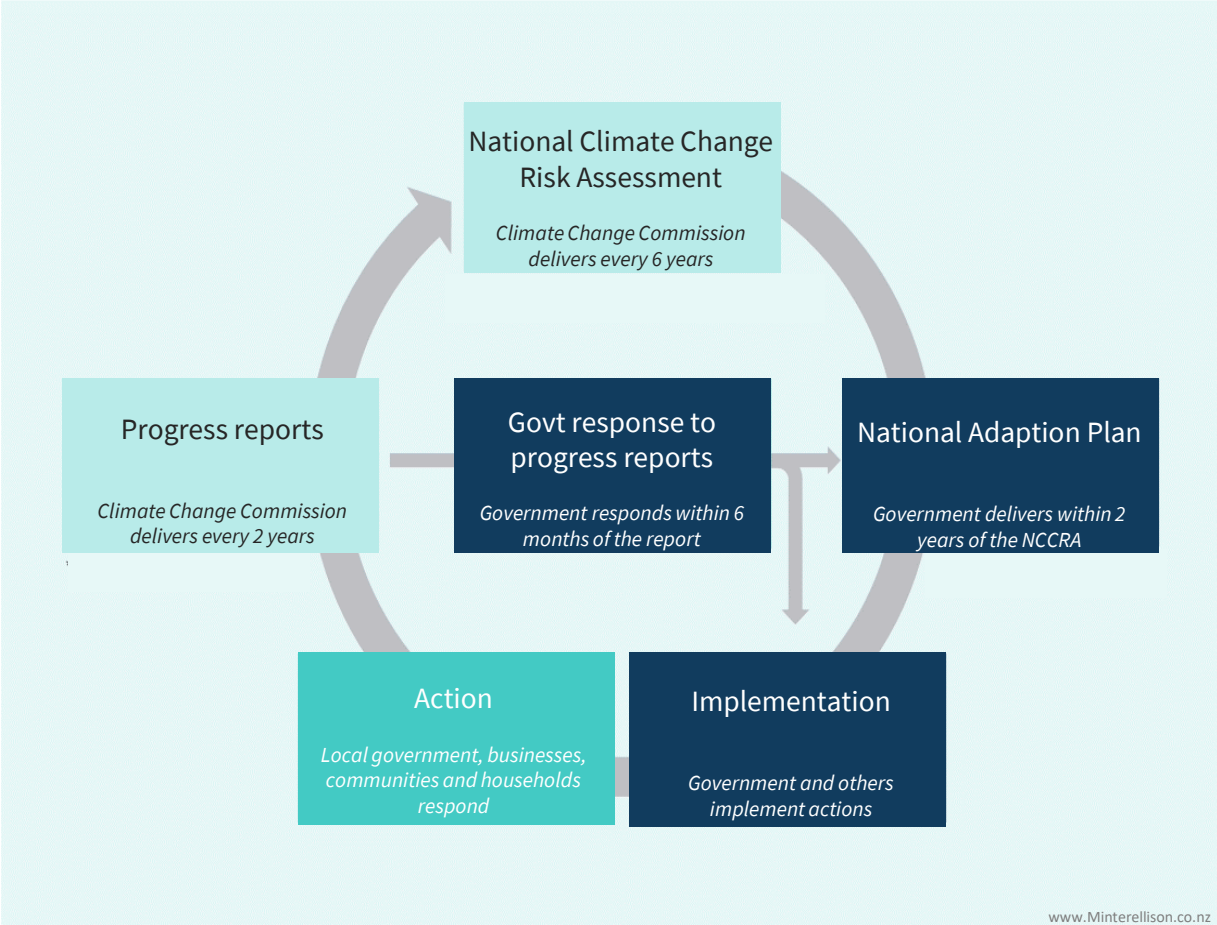
New Zealand's climate adaptation cycle

Climate Change Response Act (CCRA): New Zealand's adaptation process is set out in primary legislation

The CCRA requires:

- **Risk assessment (NCCRA)**: *National Climate Change Risk Assessments* identify priority climate risks; produced every 6 years by the Climate Change Commission.
- **Planning (NAP):** *National Adaptation Plans* set priority actions to address the most significant risks; due 2 years after NCCRA.
- **Implementation:** Actions are led by government agencies, local authorities, businesses and communities
- **Monitor and Adjust:** The effectiveness and implementation of progress is regularly monitored, and reported on every 2 years by the Climate Change Commission. Government responds and updates actions as needed.



Adaptation

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National Adaptation Framework

Published in 2025, the Framework strengthens the systems and settings for managing and reducing climate risk, helping to prioritise and support actions under the National Adaptation Plan.

Four Pillars

- Risk and response information
- Roles and responsibilities
- Investment in risk reduction
- Cost-sharing pre- and post-event

Current focus

Implementing the 16 initial actions across all four pillars, including:

- strengthening local adaptation planning in priority locations
- developing a New Zealand Flood Map

Means of implementation

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Climate finance

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Commitments

BTR1 covers two climate finance commitment periods:

- In 2018, New Zealand committed **NZ$300 million** in climate finance for 2019–22
- In 2021, New Zealand made a **NZ$1.3 billion** climate finance commitment for 2022–25 (a five-fold increase)
  - At least 50% for the Pacific
  - At least 50% for adaptation

During the reporting period, New Zealand contributed **NZ$242.72** million in climate-specific support.

This included support for capacity-building and technology transfer.

Climate finance

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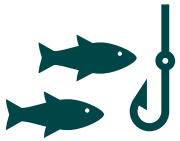
Examples of Climate Finance, Capacity Building and Technology Transfer Support

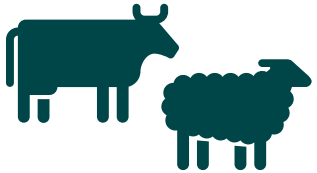
Flexible finance



Capacity building –
Tuna Climate Intelligence System

Carbon markets

Loss and damage



Technology transfer – ASEAN Climate Smart Agriculture

Climate mobility

Climate finance

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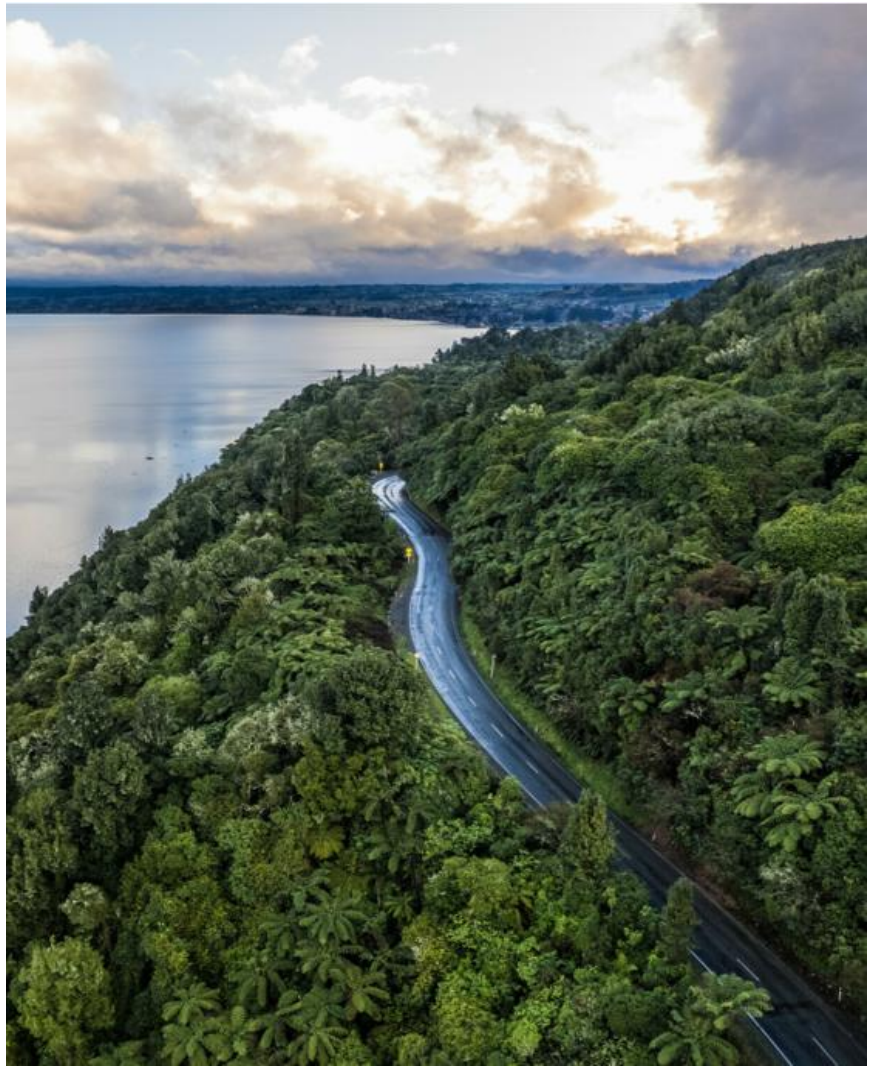
Lessons learnt

- Accounting for climate finance
- Mobilising private finance
- Coordination and alignment
- Scale of the issues and prioritisation of support
- Reaching the most vulnerable
- Designing effective programmes and measuring impact



Ngā mihi nui
Thank you

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