

22 May 2026

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Personal details removed for proactive release

OIA 30808

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Thank you for your email of 16 March 2026, in which you request the following under the Official Information Act 1982 (OIA):

the following information under the Official Information Act 1982 relating to bilateral "2+2" ministerial talks and associated Green Economy or trade-linked dialogues conducted during 2024–2025.

This request is confined to records held by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade in its role coordinating or supporting international trade and bilateral engagement.

Please provide:

1. Copies of briefing material, aide-mémoires, or official summaries prepared by or for MFAT in relation to any 2×2 ministerial talks or associated working groups during 2024–2025 that included discussion of:

- green economy cooperation,*
- industrial decarbonisation.*
- energy transition collaboration, or*
- sustainable fuels or alternative fuels,*
- low-emissions trade,*

2. Any references within such material to:

- development of energy hubs or strategic energy precincts,*
- fuel production or conversion facilities,*
- sustainable aviation fuel (SAF), synthetic fuels, methanol, hydrogen, or similar low-emissions fuel pathways,*
- infrastructure investment linked to fuel resilience or energy security.*

3. Any documentation identifying the lead or coordinating agency for those talks, including confirmation of MFAT's role.

On 19 March 2026, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade (the Ministry) requested proof of eligibility under the OIA, which you supplied on the following day.

On 20 March 2026, your request was transferred in part under section 14(b) of the OIA to the Ministry for the Environment (MfE) for response, as information in scope of your request is held by both the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade (MFAT) and MfE.

On 15 April 2026, the timeframes for responding to your request were extended by an additional 26 working days because responding to your request necessitated the review of a large quantity of information, and due to the consultations necessary to make a decision on your request (section 15A(1)(a) and (b) of the OIA refers).

Background

You provided the following as context for your request:

This request does not seek domestic policy advice held by MBIE, DPMC, or Ministerial offices.

This request does not seek domestic climate policy advice, emissions budgets, or ETS-related material. It is limited to international trade, bilateral engagement, and cross-border green economy discussions.

Response to your request

The following documents are in scope of your request.

#	Title	Date	Decision
1.	FORMAL MESSAGE: UPCOMING AUSTRALIA/NEW ZEALAND CLIMATE/FINANCE MINISTERS' MEETING - 30 JULY - OVERVIEW PLANNING UPDATE	28 July 2024	Out of scope; 6(a); 9(2)(g)(i)
2.	FORMAL MESSAGE: AUSTRALIA-NEW ZEALAND 2+2 Climate and Finance Ministers' Meeting	25 September 2024	Out of scope; 6(a); 6(b)(i); 9(2)(d); 9(2)(f)(iv); 9(2)(g)(i)
3.	FORMAL MESSAGE: 2025 AUSTRALIA-NEW ZEALAND 2+2 CLIMATE AND FINANCE MINISTERS' DIALOGUE	19 December 2025	Out of scope; 6(a); 6(b)(i); 9(2)(g)(i)
4.	Overseas Visit by The Honourable Nicola Willis Minister of Finance And The Honourable Simon Watts Minister of Climate Change to the Australia – New Zealand Climate and Finance Ministers' Meeting Brisbane, Australia 29-31 July 2024	No date	Excerpt (section 16(e) refers); out of scope; 6(a); 9(2)(b)(ii); 9(2)(f)(iv); 9(2)(g)(i)

Some information is withheld under the following sections of the OIA:

- 6(a): to avoid prejudicing the security or defence of New Zealand or the international relations of the New Zealand Government;
- 6(b)(i): to protect the passing of information from another government on a confidential basis;

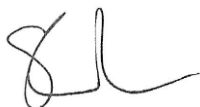
- 9(2)(b)(ii): to avoid prejudice to the commercial position of another party;
 - 9(2)(d): to protect the economic interests of New Zealand;
 - 9(2)(f)(iv): to protect the confidentiality of advice tendered by Ministers of the Crown and officials; and
 - 9(2)(g)(i): to protect the free and frank expression of opinions by departments.
- Where the information has been withheld under section 9 of the OIA, no public interest in releasing the information has been identified that would override the reasons for withholding it.

In accordance with section 16(1)(e) of the OIA, the Ministry is providing an excerpt from the document titled *Overseas Visit by The Honourable Nicola Willis Minister of Finance and The Honourable Simon Watts Minister of Climate Change to the Australia – New Zealand Climate and Finance Ministers’ Meeting Brisbane, Australia 29-31 July 2024*. This excerpt has been provided because large parts of the full document are outside the scope of your request.

Please note that it is our policy to proactively release our responses to official information requests where possible. Therefore, our response to your request (with your personal information removed) may be published on the Ministry website: www.mfat.govt.nz/en/about-us/contact-us/official-information-act-responses/

If you have any questions about this decision, you can contact us by email at: DM-ESD@mfat.govt.nz. You have the right to seek an investigation and review by the Ombudsman of this decision by contacting www.ombudsman.parliament.nz or freephone 0800 802 602.

Nāku noa, nā



Sarah Corbett
for Secretary of Foreign Affairs and Trade

IN-CONFIDENCE

From: AUS <DM-AUS@mfat.govt.nz>
Sent: Sunday, 28 July 2024 5:34 pm
To: CANBERRA <CBA@mfat.govt.nz>
Cc: CEO <DM-CEO@mfat.govt.nz>; DS EMA <DM-DSEMA@mfat.govt.nz>; DS MLG <DM-DSMLG@mfat.govt.nz>; DS PDG <DSPDG@mfat.govt.nz>; DS TEG <DM-DSTEG@mfat.govt.nz>; MEDIA <media@mfat.govt.nz>; MPU <DM-MPU@mfat.govt.nz>; SORD <DM-SORD@mfat.govt.nz>; FM.DPMC (FPA) (Seemail) <DPMCFPA@mfat.govt.nz>; FM.P/S MFA (Seemail) <PS.MFA@mfat.govt.nz>; FM.P/S Trade (Seemail) <PSTrade@mfat.govt.nz>; AUS <DM-AUS@mfat.govt.nz>; CAE <DM-CAE@mfat.govt.nz>; CCD <DM-CCD@mfat.govt.nz>; CMD <DM-CMD@mfat.govt.nz>; DEVECO <DM-DEVECO@mfat.govt.nz>; DEVPP <DM-DEVPP@mfat.govt.nz>; DS MLG <DM-DSMLG@mfat.govt.nz>; DS PDG <DSPDG@mfat.govt.nz>; DS TEG <DM-DSTEG@mfat.govt.nz>; ECO <DM-ECO@mfat.govt.nz>; ENV <DM-ENV@mfat.govt.nz>; EUR <DM-EUR@mfat.govt.nz>; FTAM <DM-FTAM@mfat.govt.nz>; LGL <DM-LGL@mfat.govt.nz>; MEDIA <media@mfat.govt.nz>; PACREG <PACREG@mfat.govt.nz>; SAPD <DM-SAPD@mfat.govt.nz>; TND <TND@mfat.govt.nz>; TPEI <DM-TPEI@mfat.govt.nz>; TPND <DM-TPND@mfat.govt.nz>; FM.Treasury (Seemail) <merlin@treasury.govt.nz>; FM.Transport Ministry (Seemail) <cables@transport.govt.nz>; AUS <DM-AUS@mfat.govt.nz>; SYDNEY <SYD@mfat.govt.nz>; FM.NZTE (Seemail) <formalmessages@nzte.govt.nz>; FM.Environment Ministry (Seemail) <mfat.cables@mfe.govt.nz>; FM.P/S Climate Change (Seemail) <P/SClimateChange@mfat.govt.nz>; FM.MBIE Formal Messages (Seemail) <cables@mbie.govt.nz>
Subject: FORMAL MESSAGE: UPCOMING AUSTRALIA/NEW ZEALAND CLIMATE/FINANCE MINISTERS' MEETING - 30 JULY - OVERVIEW PLANNING UPDATE

[IN CONFIDENCE]

Tohutohu Kawe – Handling Instructions

MfE: Bruun-Kiaer
Treasury: Barrett, Schaer
MBIE: Bartlett
MoT: Parker

RĀPOPOTO – SUMMARY

The Minister of Finance and Minister for Climate Change will travel to Brisbane, Australia on Tuesday 30 July for the annual Australia – New Zealand Climate and

Finance Ministers' Meeting (2+2). This is the second meeting of Climate and Finance Ministers in the 2+2 format.

During the visit, New Zealand Ministers will spend a full day with their counterparts, Australian Treasurer, Hon Dr Jim Chalmers, and Australian Minister for Climate Change and Energy, Hon Chris Bowen. In addition to the core 2+2 meeting components, New Zealand Ministers will hold bilateral lunch meetings, and will be accompanied by their counterparts on a half day business engagement programme, which will include a site visit and business roundtable.

Current planning has also identified a set of joint deliverables to be announced at the meeting, and a Joint Statement reflecting common interests and ambitions is also being developed.

The visit as planned will provide a set of opportunities for Ministers to deepen their relationships with Australian counterparts in support of the bilateral relationship; exchange ideas and identify specific opportunities for partnering to assist our respective economic transitions to low carbon economies and deliver on our climate goals; engage with business representatives; and further embed cooperation on climate and finance as a key aspect of the bilateral relationship ahead of the Australia – New Zealand Leaders' Meeting (ANZLM) in August 2024.

HOHENGA – ACTION

For information, to ensure broad visibility of planning for the upcoming visit.

CBA will provide reporting on key aspects discussed, and outcomes, following the visit.

PŪRONGO – REPORT

The Minister of Finance and Minister for Climate Change will travel to Brisbane, Australia, next week for the Australia – New Zealand Climate and Finance Ministers' Meeting (2+2). The 2+2 is an important piece of new trans-Tasman bilateral relationship architecture,^{s6(a)}

The inaugural 2+2 meeting took place last year in Wellington in June.

Objectives for the 2+2 in context of the trans-Tasman economic relationship

2 Planning is focussed around the following objectives:

- support greater trans-Tasman coordination on how we develop our respective low carbon economies and cooperate internationally;
- share information on how each country is dealing with common transition challenges, and develop joint solutions that use the strengths of both countries; and
- ^{s6(a), s9(2)(g)(i)}

3 The meeting planning and wider programme arrangements are also intended to maximise the potential of the 2+2 format to help push forward the broader trans-Tasman economic relationship. New Zealand has an enduring goal to maximise economic opportunities with Australia, and our current objective is focused on continuing to pursue and maintain ambitious economic integration. A strong joint focus at the Minister-level on economic cooperation on domestic climate transition issues can help

ensure our economies evolve in a joined up way, building on the integration that the Single Economic Market agenda has achieved so far.

4 The 2+2 meeting can therefore make an important contribution to achieving the ambition which Prime Minister Luxon has signalled, to drive deeper economic integration and alignment with Australia across the modern economy. The timing of the 2+2 is helpful in this regard, given the proximity of the meeting to the annual Australia – New Zealand Leaders’ Meeting (ANZLM) in mid-August.

Programme overview

5 The current draft programme has been developed to provide the maximum possible amount of face time between Ministers, and allow for exchanges on both policy issues and business perspectives. The Ministers will meet jointly with Treasurer Chalmers and Minister Bowen for the 2+2 Ministerial meeting on the morning of 30 July, followed by a media stand-up. They will then each be hosted by their counterpart at a bilateral lunch, providing them with an opportunity to discuss a broader range of matters in their respective portfolios. The programmes will then converge again in the afternoon for a visit to the Lytton refinery to observe Ampol’s Brisbane Renewable Fuels Project, followed by an Australia – New Zealand Leadership Forum (ANZLF) hosted dinner and roundtable discussion with trans-Tasman business stakeholders.

s6(a),
s9(2)
(g)(i)

6 Ministers Willis and Watts will continue their engagement with business stakeholders from the energy and sustainable finance sector ahead of their departure in the afternoon of 31 July, with meetings scheduled with Fortescue and the Clean Energy Finance Corporation.

Outputs being developed

7 The Ministry for the Environment and Treasury, working with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade and NZ Inc colleagues, have led the development of a range of policy deliverables, and negotiation of a Joint Statement alongside Australian counterparts. Officials on both sides are still finalising these components, including to ensure the 2+2 outcomes reflect Ministers’ level of ambition.

8 s6(a)

s6(a)

9 In addition to the four policy areas of announcements, other topics for discussion included on the agenda are: hydrogen, sustainable aviation fuels, guarantee of origin scheme, R&D to reduce agricultural emissions, adaptation, and multilateral cooperation.

MUTU – ENDS

RESTRICTED

From: AUS <DM-AUS@mfat.govt.nz>
Sent: Wednesday, 25 September 2024 10:12 am
To: AUS <DM-AUS@mfat.govt.nz>; CANBERRA <CBA@mfat.govt.nz>; FM.Treasury (Seemail) <merlin@treasury.govt.nz>; FM.Environment Ministry (Seemail) <mfat.cables@mfe.govt.nz>; FM.P/S Environment (Seemail) <PSENVIRONMENT@mfat.govt.nz>; FM.P/S Climate Change (Seemail) <P/SClimateChange@mfat.govt.nz>; FM.P/S Finance (Seemail) <P/SFinance@mfat.govt.nz>
Cc: ...TRADE POSTS <TRADEPOSTS@mfat.govt.nz>; ...WLN TRADE DIVISIONS <TRADEDIVISIONS@mfat.govt.nz>; ...PACIFIC POSTS <PACIFICPOSTS@mfat.govt.nz>; FM.Conservation Dept (Seemail) <mfatformalmessages@doc.govt.nz>; FM.MBIE Formal Messages (Seemail) <cables@mbie.govt.nz>; FM.MPI (Seemail) <mfat.messages@mpi.govt.nz>; FM.P/S Transport (Seemail) <FMPSTransport@mfat.govt.nz>; DEVPP <DM-DEVPP@mfat.govt.nz>; CAE <DM-CAE@mfat.govt.nz>; DS MLG <DM-DSMLG@mfat.govt.nz>; DS PDG <DSPDG@mfat.govt.nz>; DS EMA <DM-DSEMA@mfat.govt.nz>; DCE <DCE@mfat.govt.nz>; CEO <DM-CEO@mfat.govt.nz>; ...WLN SLT <WLN-SLT@mfat.govt.nz>; FM.DPMC (FPA) (Seemail) <DPMCFPA@mfat.govt.nz>; FM.P/S MFA (Seemail) <PS.MFA@mfat.govt.nz>; FM.P/S Trade (Seemail) <PSTrade@mfat.govt.nz>
Subject: FORMAL MESSAGE: AUSTRALIA-NEW ZEALAND 2+2 Climate and Finance Ministers' Meeting

[RESTRICTED]

Tohutohu Kawe – Handling Instructions

- MfE: Bruun-Kiaer, Palmer, Smiler, Buckle
- Treasury: Barrett, Schaer, Beard, McBride, Lindsay, Frew
- MBIE: Bartlett, Stocks, Parkes, Smeaton, Hall, Beatson, Thomson, Kebell
- MoT: Parker, Paterson

RĀPOPOTO – SUMMARY

- The Minister of Finance and Minister of Climate Change travelled to Brisbane, Australia, for the Australia – New Zealand Climate and Finance Ministers Meeting (“2+2”). Ministers were hosted by their Australian counterparts Treasurer Chalmers and Minister for Climate Change and Energy Bowen.
- s6(a), s6(b)(i)
- s6(a), s6(b)(i)
- s6(a), s6(b)(i)
- s6(a), s6(b)(i)

HOHENGA – ACTION

- For information and consideration, including for Ministers Bishop and Brown.

Attachments

The 2024 2+2 Joint ministerial statement (available online [here](#)).

PŪRONGO – REPORT

The Minister of Finance and Minister of Climate Change travelled to Brisbane, Australia, for the second Australia – New Zealand Climate and Finance Ministers Meeting (“2+2”) on 30 July. Ministers were hosted by their Australian counterparts Treasurer, Hon Dr Jim Chalmers, and Minister for Climate Change and Energy, Hon Chris New Zealand *Australia – New Zealand Climate and Finance Ministers Meeting*. The Ministers also engaged with trans-Tasman industry on 30 and 31 July (separate reporting to follow).

Australia – New Zealand Climate and Finance Ministers Meeting

s6(a), s6(b)(i)

3 s6(a) New Zealand was committed to the transition, and for decarbonisation in a way that sustained jobs and incomes.

4 s6(a), s6(b)(i)

5 Australia positioned the 2+2 joint statement outcomes (see [here](#) and attached) as consistent with the agreement reached between Prime Ministers in December to review and modernise the Single Economic Market agenda.

Future Made in Australia – a role for New Zealand?

6 Chalmers outlined Australia's response to these challenges – "Future Made in Australia" (FMIA). s6(a), s6(b)(i)

7 s6(a), s6(b)(i)

8 s6(a), s6(b)(i)

9 s6(a), s6(b)(i)

10 s6(a), s6(b)(i)

11 s6(a), s6(b)(i)

12 Minister Willis said where it made sense for New Zealand to play into what Australia was doing, we would try to do so.

13 s6(a), s6(b)(i)

Hydrogen

14 New Zealand Ministers recognised Australian ambition and action on green hydrogen. Enabling hydrogen was also a key priority and opportunity for New Zealand – with New Zealand producing more hydrogen than it could currently use. New Zealand was looking at ways to encourage investment, and looking at reviewing regulations to ensure they are fit for purpose for new uses of hydrogen. ^{s6(a)}

15 s6(a), s6(b)(i)

s6(a)

16 s6(a)

17 s6(a), s6(b)(i)

18 s6(a), s6(b)(i)

19 s6(a)

New Zealand's approach

20 New Zealand Ministers acknowledged the significance of the Future Made in Australia policy and outlined New Zealand's approach to addressing climate change and the net zero transition.

21 Willis noted that New Zealand already has a high penetration of renewable energy compared to Australia but is committed to doubling renewable energy to decarbonise industry and electrify transport systems.

22 Minister Willis highlighted New Zealand's domestic reforms, including on its consenting environment to set clear priorities on investment into green sectors. The transition would require private capital. There would only be a few areas where there would be a role for government. Government had a role achieving sensible regulatory frameworks. Focus areas for New Zealand included public network of EV charging infrastructure, decarbonising public transport, on farm emissions monitoring.

23 For New Zealand, the emissions trading scheme (ETS) was the key tool for achieving emissions reductions. New Zealand was a leader on pricing mechanisms. She acknowledged this was not the only solution, but an important part of our net zero journey. While there were obvious differences in Australian and New Zealand emission profiles, there was clearly plenty of scope for Australia and New Zealand to cooperate.

24 Agriculture dominated New Zealand's emissions makeup (over 50%, to Australia's 15%). While agriculture was excluded from the ETS, New Zealand was committed to action in this sector, including via existing actions like on-farm emissions measurement. New Zealand was focused on technology, and R+D that would support this.

25 s6(a), s6(b)(i)

s6(a), s9(2)(g)(i)

Regulatory cooperation - electric vehicles

26 All Ministers welcomed a joint regulatory barrier review into batteries and electric vehicle charging.

27 s6(a), s6(b)(i)

28 s6(a), s6(b)(i)

29 Ministers agreed that EV charging quality was important to address range anxiety. Australia is focused on charging interoperability, guidance for charging apps, and government support for charging infrastructure as the key priorities in an emerging regulatory regime.

s6(a)

30 s6(a), s6(b)(i)

31 s6(a)

32 s6(a), s9(2)(g)(i)

Minister Watts highlighted New Zealand's intent to review its model and settings towards the end of 2024. s6(a)

s6(a), s9(2)(f)(iv)

Adaptation

33 s6(a), s6(b)(i)

In both countries rising insurance costs are a key driver of inflation. Australia was trying to address reinsurance issues and insurance concerns, but Chalmers^{s6(a)}

34 New Zealand Ministers expressed interest in the outcomes of Australia's reinsurance scheme.^{s6(a), s6(b)(i)}

35 Minister Willis expressed interest in Australia's [Hazard Insurance Partnership](#) model – working with industry to ensure Government was also getting a fair deal – this could be a useful model for New Zealand. Australia's plan included reflecting government mitigation risks in insurance premiums, sharing data assets, and working with organisations like GNS on flood mapping.

36 s6(a)

Multilateral cooperation

37 New Zealand Ministers expressed support for Australia's COP31 bid and made an open offer for assistance and engaging with the Pacific.^{s6(a), s6(b)(i)}

38 s6(a), s6(b)(i)

39 s6(a), s6(b)(i)

40 s6(a), s6(b)(i)

41 s6(a), s6(b)(i)

42 s6(a), s6(b)(i)

s6(a), s6(b)(i)

43 s6(a), s6(b)(i)

44 Australia welcomed New Zealand joining the Climate Club. s6(a)

s6(a)

45 s6(a), s6(b)(i)

Comment

46 s6(a), s9(2)(d)

47 s6(a), s9(2)(d)

48 s6(a), s9(2)(d)

49 s6(a), s9(2)(d)

50 s6(a), s9(2)(d)

51 s6(a), s9(2)(d)

52 s6(a), s9(2)(d)

Released under the Official Information Act

s6(a), s9(2)(d)

MUTU – ENDS

s6(a), s6(b)(i)

Released under the Official Information Act

AUSTRALIA–NEW ZEALAND 2+2 CLIMATE AND FINANCE DIALOGUE JOINT STATEMENT - 30 July 2024

The Hon Dr Jim Chalmers MP, Treasurer (Australia); the Hon Chris Bowen MP, Minister for Climate Change and Energy (Australia); the Hon Nicola Willis, Minister of Finance and Minister for the Public Service (New Zealand); and the Hon Simon Watts, Minister of Climate Change and Minister of Revenue (New Zealand) met in Brisbane on 30 July 2024 for the second annual Australia - New Zealand Climate and Finance Ministers' 2+2 Dialogue.

1. Ministers acknowledge that a rapid and effective global response to climate change is needed in this critical decade.
2. Australia and New Zealand also recognise that climate change is the single greatest existential threat to the livelihoods, security and wellbeing of the peoples of the Pacific. We remain committed to working together with Pacific partners to ensure the resilience and prosperity of the region.
3. The global energy transformation presents significant economic opportunities for Australia and New Zealand, not just risks. The transition to reliable, renewable energy to underpin climate-resilient economies represents a once in a generation opportunity for Australia and New Zealand in the global economy. Both Governments are committed to positioning Australia and New Zealand, and the Indo-Pacific region, to benefit from this shift. Stronger economic and investment ties are essential for our respective transitions. Remaining aligned, and capitalising on these opportunities together, will increase the benefit to both states.

Progress since the inaugural 2+2 Dialogue

4. Since the inaugural 2+2 Dialogue on 8 June 2023, important bilateral cooperation has progressed, including:
 - establishing a Net Zero Government Working Group to support decarbonising public services, climate-related disclosures and sustainable procurement
 - co-ordinating efforts to stimulate production and supply of electric and zero emission vehicles
 - progressing development of trans-Tasman aligned sustainable finance architecture to enhance interoperability and support businesses operating across the economic region, and
 - joint work on adaptation challenges, resilience policies, indicators and monitoring frameworks.
5. At the 2024 2+2 Dialogue, Ministers agreed to:
 - conduct a review into regulatory barriers to the net zero transformation, with an initial focus on regulatory interactions with standards for batteries and electric vehicle charging. Professor Flavio Menezes will provide independent strategic

- advice to both governments to support a best-practice implementation and trans-Tasman alignment
- convene sector-based roundtables with representatives from the maritime sector including exporters, shipping lines, ports and other stakeholders to identify the conditions required for trans-Tasman green shipping corridors and the opportunity to strengthen supply chain resilience
- investigate the conditions required to develop a regional sustainable aviation fuel (SAF) industry and exploration of opportunities for the regional production of SAF
- invite New Zealand aviation companies and representatives to join the Jet Zero Council, established by Minister Catherine King, to strengthen trans-Tasman expert advice on decarbonising aviation
- New Zealand joining Australia in the Climate Club to support industry decarbonisation across the Tasman and strengthen the Indo-Pacific's voice in this important forum
- engage collaboratively in the development of a Guarantee of Origin scheme for green hydrogen, sustainable fuels, and green metals, to promote trans-Tasman regulatory alignment in the design of net zero product certification schemes
- through the Sustainable Finance Working Group, facilitate alignment of sustainable finance taxonomy policy where appropriate and discuss emerging sustainable finance priorities, such as transition planning and investment product labelling
- further deepen collaboration to deliver outcomes under the Paris Agreement, and
- invest in long-term emissions reduction opportunities for the agricultural sector, including through enhanced measurement, engagement and innovation.

6. Ministers also noted the revitalisation of the Australia-New Zealand Single Economic Market (SEM) announced by Prime Ministers in December 2023. Trans-Tasman alignment of domestic measures for the transition to net zero economies will contribute to the SEM agenda's aim to "identify innovative, low-cost actions to reduce discrimination and costs arising from different, conflicting or duplicate regulations or institutions in either country".

Amplifying climate leadership through enhanced domestic cooperation

7. Both states have committed to design policies with an eye to attracting investment and setting the enabling conditions for new industries to grow, within a wider policy plan to deliver net zero and emissions reduction targets.

8. For Australia, this effort will be guided by the Government's significant investment in its Future Made in Australia (FMIA) plan. This \$22.7 billion investment over ten years positions Australia to maximise the economic and industrial benefits of the international move to net zero and make Australia an indispensable part of the global net zero economy. The Government is making substantial investments to establish Australia as a renewable energy superpower, maximising the opportunities of cheaper, cleaner, more reliable energy and supporting the international transformation to net zero.

9. For New Zealand this effort will be guided by the second Emissions Reduction Plan (ERP2) which will be finalised by December 2024. The Government proposes taking a net-based approach to reduce emissions at least cost to New Zealanders, while creating the conditions for investment into the climate response. The plan is a key tool to bring the Government's climate strategy to life. The strategy is based on five key pillars.

- Infrastructure is resilient and communities are well prepared.
- Credible markets support the climate transition.
- Clean energy is abundant and affordable.
- World-leading climate innovation is boosting the economy.
- Nature-based solutions address climate change.

10. New Zealand and Australia are committed to identifying opportunities for deeper trans-Tasman cooperation in key transition sectors.

11. Secure and diversified clean energy supply chains, and robust standards for green and transition goods and services, are critical to decarbonisation and energy security in the Indo-Pacific. Australia and New Zealand are committed to ensuring availability of key materials, components and technologies to facilitate the region's transition to clean energy in a just and inclusive manner, including through the Indo-Pacific Economic Framework (IPEF).

12. Treasurer Chalmers and Minister Bowen outlined Australia's position on guarantees of origin for products and inputs critical to the net-zero transition, including hydrogen, green metals and low carbon liquid fuels. Ministers acknowledged the benefits of aligned certifications and standards in strengthening supply-chains and reducing barriers to trans-Tasman trade.

13. Australia welcomes New Zealand joining the Climate Club, an international initiative supporting industrial decarbonisation pathways. Through the Climate Club the two countries could contribute to global efforts to develop interoperable and comparable policies and approaches to industrial decarbonisation and emissions leakage emissions measurement.

14. Acknowledging that Indigenous Peoples – including Australia's First Nations and New Zealand's Māori peoples – are disproportionately impacted by climate change, both Governments remain committed to responding to this crisis in a true partnership that respects Indigenous communities' deep and intrinsic connections with the environment. Indigenous Peoples' knowledge, sciences and practices are critical to effective climate action and solutions. Ministers agreed Australia and New Zealand can do more together to highlight Indigenous Peoples' unique contribution to the climate response.

Aligning financial flows for an economically successful transition

15. Mobilising all sources of finance for climate action and the right enabling environment is key to transitioning our economies.

16. Australia and New Zealand both acknowledge the need to support development of best practice, interoperable sustainable finance frameworks that are aligned with international standards. Mobilising private capital will be crucial to achieving our net zero goals, and creating well designed and well informed financial markets is central to achieving this.

17. Ministers welcomed efforts internationally and across the region to develop sustainable finance frameworks and noted the important work being undertaken by ASEAN and its members. Ministers also acknowledged the need to prioritise Indo-pacific collaboration to foster regional leadership and alignment of sustainable finance developments.

18. Australia and New Zealand will continue to explore opportunities to harmonise approaches to sustainable finance, starting with Australia and New Zealand's sustainable finance taxonomies. Ministers agreed to deepen engagement on emerging developments of sustainable finance including transition planning and investment product labelling.

19. Australia welcomed New Zealand's announcement that development of New Zealand's taxonomy will commence with the agriculture and forestry sectors to demonstrate New Zealand's leadership on sustainable farming and forestry practices. New Zealand's Centre for Sustainable Finance will lead on the development of New Zealand definitions, working closely with Australia's process currently being led by the Australia Sustainable Finance Institute.

20. New Zealand welcomed the publication of Australia's Sustainable Finance Roadmap and committed to publishing a Sustainable Finance Strategy in 2026 to support greater alignment on sustainable finance to position the region as a robust green finance market.

21. Ministers also discussed the potential benefits to emissions reductions of technologies such as low carbon liquid fuels (including renewable diesel and SAF), and the importance of creating an enabling environment to effectively support future industry. Ministers acknowledged how a future industry could boost energy security and be consistent with domestic policies in transition to net zero.

Enhancing domestic adaptation capacity

22. Australia and New Zealand both acknowledge the ongoing need to increase the capacity of our communities and natural systems to adapt to the impacts of climate change, and to reduce the effects of increasingly frequent and increasingly devastating climatic events.

23. Ministers welcomed the agreement at COP28 of a new Framework for the Global Goal on Adaptation, in line with Article 7.1 of the Paris Agreement. Australia and New Zealand will coordinate bilaterally, and through the Umbrella Group, to support a positive outcome from the UAE-Belém work programme with a view to finalising this global framework by COP30 in 2025.

24. In Australia, ongoing work on the National Climate Adaptation and Risk Program, which includes Australia's first National Climate Risk Assessment and National Adaptation Plan, demonstrates the federal Government's commitment to provide national leadership on climate adaptation. The first Risk Assessment will form the basis of a comprehensive and ongoing resource on Australia's climate risks for all levels of government, business, and the community. The National Adaptation Plan will set the framework for an effective response to these risks.

25. In New Zealand, work is underway to develop an enduring and fair adaptation framework to prepare for the impacts of climate change, and provide clarity on how costs will be shared. The framework will fulfil actions in the wider, all of Government 6-year National Adaptation Plan published in 2022. The independent Climate Change Commission is due to report on the implementation and effectiveness of the plan in August 2024. The Government will publish their response to this by February 2025.

26. Australia and New Zealand also recognise that climate change and biodiversity loss are inseparable and interdependent challenges which should be addressed collectively to achieve holistic, and mutually beneficial outcomes. The global net zero and nature positive aspirations are complementary.

Working with the Pacific to address climate change

27. Australia and New Zealand acknowledge the Pacific's long-standing leadership in finding innovative solutions and driving action on climate change. They are committed to working with Pacific partners to address this existential threat, in line with the 2050 strategy for the Blue Pacific Continent.

28. Where there are synergies, Australian and New Zealand bilateral support for, and joint engagement with, the Pacific should be coordinated and aligned. It must be directed towards Pacific needs and priorities, including adaptation to climate change, stronger energy security, climate-resilient infrastructure, better access to climate finance, and support to capture the economic opportunities of the transition.

29. Ministers committed to further coordinate efforts to amplify Pacific voices in international climate and energy discussions wherever there are synergies. It is vital that Australian and New Zealand back Pacific-led advocacy and help draw global attention to the unique challenges faced by this region.

Cooperation to keep 1.5° in reach

30. Both collective and individual action is needed to keep the 1.5° temperature goal in reach. All states must contribute. Australia and New Zealand are committed to full and effective implementation of the Paris Agreement and to driving ambition and action through the Conference of Parties to the UNFCCC (COP).

31. Ministers reaffirmed all the outcomes of COP28 and the first Global Stocktake, including (but not only) its pledges to: triple global renewable energy capacity and double

global energy efficiency improvements by 2030; accelerate the phase-down of unabated coal power; transition away from fossil fuels in energy systems, so as to achieve net zero by 2050, in keeping with the science, and come forward with next Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) with ambitious but achievable emissions reductions targets covering all gases, sectors and categories. Australia and New Zealand will cooperate to deliver on these commitments.

32. In the lead up to COP29, Ministers also discussed the importance of the New Collective Quantified Goal (NCQG) on climate finance delivering a transformation in global efforts to align financial flows with climate outcomes and in collectively responding to the needs of climate vulnerable developing countries. Ministers emphasised the need for the international support target in the NCQG to be contributed by all countries with the capacity to contribute, including developed countries and other advanced economies. Ministers affirmed that a broad contributor base will maximise impact and improve the scale of support available for those who need it most. Ministers agreed that the goal should also include a global investment target, drawing from all sources and instruments, including private capital, to stimulate the global investment necessary to deliver on the goals of the Paris Agreement. Ministers committed to working with their counterparts to deliver a goal which sends a clear signal to global financial actors and which helps to scale up investment in developing countries. Ministers emphasised the need for the NCQG to also help to improve access to finance and climate finance flows towards the Pacific and other SIDS.

33. In line with the February 2023 Pacific Island Forum Leaders' Statement, New Zealand welcomes Australia's bid to host COP31 in 2026 in partnership with the Pacific and agrees to advocate for the bid. If Australia's bid to host COP31 is successful, we will continue collaboration with New Zealand on supporting a meaningful COP31, that delivers globally and regionally significant outcomes.

Enduring climate collaboration across the Tasman

34. Australia and New Zealand are already engaged in regular information sharing regarding offshore renewable energy, including on sharing lessons from their respective legislative frameworks. These valuable exchanges should continue as the offshore renewable industries grow in both jurisdictions.

35. Ministers also endorsed critical work underway to forge enduring trans-Tasman cooperation in the net zero transition. The two countries are committing to exploring the conditions for green shipping corridors— directly between Australia, New Zealand and the Pacific, and in multilateral discussions. In the Agriculture portfolio, Australia and New Zealand are working to identify potential areas of collaboration to accelerate livestock emissions reduction. Important work is underway on: comparison and validation of methane measurement; inventory; rumen adaptation; and genetics. The 2+2 Ministers welcomed all of these efforts and undertook to encourage their relevant counterparts to deepen this collaboration.

36. New Zealand looks forward to hosting the next 2+2 Dialogue in 2025.

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From: AUS <DM-AUS@mfat.govt.nz>
Sent: Friday, 19 December 2025 3:26 pm
To: AUS <DM-AUS@mfat.govt.nz>; CANBERRA <CBA@mfat.govt.nz>; CAE <DM-CAE@mfat.govt.nz>; ECO <DM-ECO@mfat.govt.nz>; DEVECO <DM-DEVECO@mfat.govt.nz>; DEVPP <DM-DEVPP@mfat.govt.nz>; FM.Environment Ministry (Seemail) <mfat.cables@mfe.govt.nz>; FM.Treasury (Seemail) <merlin@treasury.govt.nz>; FM.MBIE Formal Messages (Seemail) <cables@mbie.govt.nz>; FM.MPI (Seemail) <mfat.messages@mpi.govt.nz>; FM.Transport Ministry (Seemail) <m.cables@transport.govt.nz>; FM.P/S Environment (Seemail) <PSENVIRONMENT@mfat.govt.nz>; FM.P/S Climate Change (Seemail) <P/SClimateChange@mfat.govt.nz>; FM.P/S Finance (Seemail) <P/SFinance@mfat.govt.nz>
Cc: ...TRADE POSTS <TRADEPOSTS@mfat.govt.nz>; ...WLN TRADE DIVISIONS <TRADEDIVISIONS@mfat.govt.nz>; ...PACIFIC POSTS <PACIFICPOSTS@mfat.govt.nz>; FM.Conservation Dept (Seemail) <mfatformalmessages@doc.govt.nz>; DS MLG <DM-DSMLG@mfat.govt.nz>; DS PDG <DSPDG@mfat.govt.nz>; DS EMA <DM-DSEMA@mfat.govt.nz>; DS TEG <DM-DSTEG@mfat.govt.nz>; DCE <DCE@mfat.govt.nz>; CEO <DM-CEO@mfat.govt.nz>; ...WLN SLT <WLN-SLT@mfat.govt.nz>; FM.DPMC (FPA) (Seemail) <DPMCFFPA@mfat.govt.nz>; FM.P/S MFA (Seemail) <PS.MFA@mfat.govt.nz>; FM.P/S Trade (Seemail) <PSTrade@mfat.govt.nz>; FM.P/S Transport (Seemail) <FMPSTransport@mfat.govt.nz>

Subject: FORMAL MESSAGE: 2025 AUSTRALIA-NEW ZEALAND 2+2 CLIMATE AND FINANCE MINISTERS' DIALOGUE [SEC=RESTRICTED]

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ATTACHMENTS - ĀPITI HANGA

- List of commitments agreed by New Zealand and Australia as part of the 2025 2+2. These are included in the 2025 2+2 Joint Ministerial Statement available online [here](#).

HANDLING INSTRUCTIONS - TOHUTOHU KAWE

MfE: Buckle, Coombes, Wilson, Corbett, Guy-Meakin, Pihigia, Beamsley-Allen

TSY: Rennie, Winter, Barrett, Lindsay, Lynch

MBIE: Stew, Stocks, Tat, Boyce, Sukhapure

MPI: Ryan, Aitkenhead, Hampton

MOT: Paterson, Swinburn

SUMMARY - RĀPOPOTO

- The Minister of Finance and Minister of Climate Change and for Energy hosted the third Australia-New Zealand 2+2 Climate and Finance Ministers' Dialogue ("2+2") on 5 December in Auckland. They were joined by their Australian counterparts, Treasurer Chalmers and Minister for Climate Change and Energy Bowen.
- The 2+2 centred on three themes – energy affordability and security, economic reform, and Pacific partnership – with Ministers agreeing to 12 commitments across these areas (see attached). The dialogue was punctuated by recognition of the continued importance of the New Zealand-Australia relationship amidst multilateral, geopolitical and global economic challenges.
- Ministers agreed to deepen collaboration on energy security, affordability, and regulatory alignment ^{s6(a)}

- s6(a)

- There was emphasis on trans-Tasman partnership in supporting Pacific climate priorities. ^{s6(a), s6(b)(i)}

- The current 2+2 format will be replaced with separate bilateral

meetings on economic and climate/energy issues from 2026.
s6(a)

ACTION – HOHENGGA

For information. Further details available on request.

REPORT – PŪRONGO

1. The New Zealand Minister of Finance and Minister of Climate Change and for Energy hosted their Australian counterparts Treasurer, Hon Dr Jim Chalmers, and Climate and Energy Minister, Hon Chris Bowen, in Auckland for the third Australia – New Zealand Climate and Finance Ministers’ Dialogue (“2+2”) on 5 December.

2. Ministers focussed on three thematic areas:

- a. Energy security, affordability and regulatory alignment
- b. Economic growth and productivity; and
- c. Pacific partnership.

s6(a)

3. s6(a)

4. s6(a), s6(b)(i)

5. s6(a)

Hydropower remained the backbone of New Zealand’s electricity production and high renewables, but more generation capacity was needed, and the Government was focussed on fast tracking consenting regimes to empower faster delivery of wind and solar. Agricultural emissions remained challenging but the government was investing in the sector, particularly in technological solutions.

6. s6(a), s6(b)(i)

Energy security, affordability and regulatory alignment

7. Minister Watts noted how closely Australia and New Zealand worked together in the energy and climate space. He outlined that, in the context of global economic uncertainty, geopolitical risks and risks of fuel supply shocks it makes sense for Australia and New Zealand to cooperate in the areas of regulatory alignment and energy security.

8. Watts further highlighted New Zealand’s already high renewable electricity generation (around 95 percent renewable at the time of the meeting). With more renewable energy projects commissioned in the last 18 months than in the previous 15 years, s6(a)

9. Watts recognised the significant progress Australia has made in integrating renewable energy into their electricity system, while acknowledging that the two countries electricity systems are quite different (for example peak demand in Australia occurs in summer months during the middle of the day, whereas in New Zealand it is mornings and evenings during winter).

10. s6(a), s6(b)(i)

11. s6(a), s6(b)(i)

12. Bowen provided an overview of Australia's Cheaper Home Batteries programme: AU\$2.3 billion in funding to help households, businesses and community organisations with the upfront cost of installing a battery with a 30 percent subsidy. s6(a), s6(b)(i)

13. s6(a)

14. s6(a), s6(b)(i)

15. He mentioned Australia's AU\$1.1 billion low-carbon liquid fuels programme announced earlier this year s6(a), s6(b)(i)

Economic growth and productivity

16. Ministers discussed the economic outlooks and growth opportunities in their respective countries, highlighting shared challenges and areas for collaboration. Despite a global economic slowdown, both New Zealand and Australia are recovering from the effects of COVID-19, albeit in different ways. s6(a)

17. Looking ahead to 2026, Minister Willis outlined three priorities to lift productivity: investment and trade, deregulation, and competition. She emphasised the value of learning from Australia's experience, particularly in Commerce Act reform and prudential policy, and promoted New Zealand's Investment Boost accelerated depreciation tax policy.

18. s6(a), s6(b)(i)

19. s6(a), s6(b)(i)

s6(a), s6(b)(i)

Pacific partnership

20. Minister Watts highlighted New Zealand and Australia's long-standing history of working closely together in partnership with the Pacific to support their climate change priorities and build their resilience.

21. s6(a), s6(b)(i)

22. s6(a), s6(b)(i)

23. s6(a), s6(b)(i)

Bowen shared Pacific partners were supportive of the deal, recognising that while COP31 wouldn't take place in the region it still presented a remarkable opportunity. s6(a), s6(b)(i)

24. s6(a), s6(b)(i)

25. Watts acknowledged Australia's extensive efforts in seeking to secure an Australian hosted COP31 in partnership with the Pacific, and congratulated Bowen on the deal struck with Türkiye. Australia's role as COP31 President for the Negotiations and hosting of the pre-COP presented a significant opportunity to raise the Pacific's profile and encourage funding critical to strengthening the region's energy security and resilience. New Zealand remained committed to working with Australia on the wider COP programme to maximise our respective capabilities and ensure COP31 delivered outcomes for the Pacific. In this context, Watts noted that New Zealand had recently confirmed funding for SPREP's activities in the lead up to and at COP31, including for the Pacific Pavilion and to support Pacific participation in meetings.

26. Building on the conversation that Minister Willis and Chalmers had in their August

meeting in Canberra (in the margins of the Australia-New Zealand Leadership Forum), High Commissioner Needs noted that the COP outcome negotiated by Australia for Pacific involvement was a huge opportunity that the region would grasp. ^{s6(a), s6(b)(i)}

2+2 future format

27. ^{s6(a)}

They decided that future engagement will focus on regular bilateral meetings on economic, climate, and energy issues, with joint sessions convened as needed to address specific topics. ^{s6(a)}

28. Ministers agreed that ongoing collaboration should remain a priority, with an expectation for at least one bilateral meeting each year and the option to add additional engagements when required. ^{s6(a), s6(b)(i)}

COMMENT – TĀKUPU

29. ^{s6(a), s9(2)(g)(i)}

30. ^{s6(a)}

31. ^{s6(a)}

ENDS – MUTU

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Overseas Visit

by

The Honourable Nicola Willis

Minister of Finance

and

The Honourable Simon Watts

Minister of Climate Change

to the

**Australia – New Zealand
Climate and Finance Ministers' Meeting**

Brisbane, Australia

29-31 July 2024

Annotated Agenda for the Minister of Finance

Trans-Tasman 2+2 Climate and Finance Ministers meeting

Tuesday 30 July 2024.

Agenda item	Talking points for the Minister of Finance
<p>10.00am - <u>Item 1</u> Acknowledgment of Country and introductions 2+2 Dialogue Commences <i>Lead: Treasurer Chalmers</i> (10 minutes)</p>	<p>Out of scope</p>
<p>10.10am - <u>Item 2</u> High-level overview of economic considerations of the transition of respective countries</p>	<p>Out of scope</p>

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Lead: *Treasurer
Chalmers*
(15 minutes)

Out of scope

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	<p>Out of scope</p>
<p>10.25am - <u>Item 3</u> Discussion – Low-emissions technologies and industry adaptation Lead: <i>Minister Bowen</i> (25 minutes)</p>	<p><i>We have suggested Minister Watts lead this item on the NZ side, and you speak to points on SAF and critical minerals.</i></p> <p>Acknowledgement of Australia’s Future Made in Australia Policy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• We have been watching with interest at the announcement of your Future Made in Australia legislative and budget package.• It is great to see Australia seizing these opportunities. We’re interested to hear more about how you are working with industry on both.<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ the Net Zero Transformation Stream, and○ the Economic Resilience and Security Stream <p>Sustainable Aviation Fuels</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• New Zealand is watching international SAF announcements with interest.• s9(2)(a)(i)• s9(2)(g)(i)• s9(2)(g)(i)• s9(2)(g)(i) <ul style="list-style-type: none">• We are undertaking three feasibility studies to look into the economic case for SAF production in New Zealand and issues like feedstock availability.

- Two of these studies are looking at biomass-based production and one eSAF (using hydrogen and captured carbon).
- We expect results of these later this year (the results will be commercially sensitive).
- If the eSAF investment proceeds it would produce around 60 million litres of eSAF each year – around 4% of New Zealand’s annual fuel needs.

- s6(a)

- s6(a)

- s6(a)

- s6(a)

s6(a), s9(2)(b)(ii)

- s6(a), s9(2)(b)(ii)

- s6(a), s9(2)(b)(ii)

Critical Minerals

(note Australian Ministers may refer to certain minerals as “green metals”)

- I would like to acknowledge Minister Jones’ recent visit to Australia which included engagements with leading Australian resource companies.
 - I understand that one of the key messages from investors and operators was the importance of a supportive and certain regulatory environment.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Government is prioritising increasing the scale and pace of development of New Zealand’s mineral resources, as well as taking a long-term, strategic approach to them. • We are currently consulting on a draft Minerals Strategy to help achieve these goals. Delivering a minerals strategy is a fundamental first step in ensuring that New Zealand has a strategic framework for resource production. • The draft strategy focuses on three key pillars: enhancing prosperity for New Zealanders, demonstrating the sector’s value, and delivering minerals for a clean energy transition. • We are also developing a critical minerals list.
<p>10.50 - <u>Item 4</u></p> <p>Discussion – Regulatory standards</p> <p>Lead: <i>Minister Willis</i></p> <p>(10 minutes)</p>	<p><i>You are leading this item. The focus is on regulatory alignment and harmonisation for EVs and batteries and the announcement of the regulatory review.</i></p> <p>I would like to extend our gratitude for the invitation to participate in the regulatory review into EV charging infrastructure and batteries.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I’m delighted we can agree to a joint review in these areas to identify opportunities for regulatory alignment and improvement. • The Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment will be the lead agency for this work from New Zealand’s perspective and I understand officials have already been in touch to discuss how we can work together with the independent reviewer. <p>There is already work underway in New Zealand on clean energy (including EV smart charging) and we look forward to leveraging the findings of the review to support this work.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A key pillar of our climate change strategy is that clean energy is abundant and affordable. To support this, the Minister for Energy has two major policies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Electrify NZ is cutting red tape and regulation to ensure new renewables can be consented much faster. ○ Supercharging EV Infrastructure is rolling out 10,000 public chargers by 2030 to give consumers confidence to invest in switching to EVs. • Enabling regulatory settings in relation to smart EV charging is a key part of our work programme. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Utilising smart EV charging can allow consumers to shift their charging outside peak times. ○ This will help our electricity networks reduce or delay significant upgrade costs from growing EV ownership. ○ Ultimately, this will help consumers reduce their bills by avoiding network costs and high peak electricity prices. • Under our <i>Supercharging EV Infrastructure</i> work programme, we are already pursuing legislative change so that our Energy

	<p>Efficiency and Conservation Authority can set standards for smart devices and systems, including EV chargers that utilise this time-shifting capability.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We are also currently updating a number of electrical safety standards in relation to solar panels, batteries and EVs, which is set to occur by the end of the year. <p>Making sure that Trans-Tasman settings are aligned will help us leverage these benefits and create a larger market for suppliers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I also note that New Zealand and Australia have a strong history of engagement on energy efficiency policy and regulation under the Equipment Energy Efficiency (E3) Programme, which supports alignment of Trans-Tasman energy efficiency regulation. <p>Questions for Australia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the drivers within Australia for the review? • How does Australia see its market for EVs and batteries evolving?
<p>11.00 - <u>Item 5</u> Discussion – Sustainable Finance Lead: <i>Treasurer Chalmers</i> (15 minutes)</p>	<p><i>Minister Watts will lead this item from an NZ perspective. We suggest you lead for NZ on the medium-term agenda for harmonisation of sustainable finance settings.</i></p> <p>Finance is a critical enabler when it comes to the climate transition.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We welcomed your first multi-year budget allocation to sustainable finance in this year's Budget. • We see opportunities to support ongoing harmonisation as both countries' sustainable finance settings emerge. • To encourage greater green investment and to reduce greenwashing, New Zealand is focusing on removing investment barriers, and supporting certainty around policy settings. • The PM's recent visits to Australia have included a strong business focus, reflecting this Government's interest in working with business to promote investment in New Zealand. <p>We look forward to working more closely with Australia on aligning approaches for sustainable finance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When we [<i>you and Treasurer Chalmers</i>] met in Sydney earlier in the year, we agreed that we are well-placed to work together on the development of a coherent, well-aligned regulatory framework to make it easier for businesses to invest in lower emissions options across Australia and New Zealand.

- s6(a)

- s6(a)

What do we see on the horizon?

- As the transition accelerates, there is a need to ensure we are reducing the emissions of incumbents, as well as investing in new low-emissions technologies and business models. Transition finance to incumbents will look to ensure they are not left 'stranded' or starved of the capital needed to meaningfully transition.
- We are increasingly seeing the utilisation of product labelling by other jurisdictions.^{s9(2)(f)(iv)}
- Investment in nature / biodiversity are a nascent but increasing focus some private sector actors. Work on a framework for Nature-related financial disclosures have been developed, with some organisations in New Zealand trialling the use of this framework.

**11.15 - Item 6
Adaptation**

Lead: *Minister Watts*
(15 minutes)

Minister Watts is leading this agenda item, but we suggest you could support him by leading with some points from the NZ side on the role of insurance in adaptation.

Role of insurance in adaptation

- NZ's largest general insurers are Australian-owned – Insurance Australia Group Limited (IAG) and Suncorp.

Some key insurance trends in NZ we are seeing are:

- Insurers are increasingly moving toward a model of premiums more closely aligned with individual risk, especially for earthquake and flood risk.
- At this stage insurance remains largely available, although with significantly higher prices in riskier areas.
- Availability is starting to reduce in areas that have both a high seismic and high flood risk.

Questions for Australia:

- To what extent are you seeing similar dynamics in Australia?
- What risks do you see for the Australian Government and Australian society more generally from insurance availability and unaffordability challenges caused by climate change?

11.30 - Item 7

Multilateral cooperation

Lead: *Minister Bowen*

(10 minutes)

We propose Minister Watts will lead most of the conversation from the NZ side. Should you wish to raise it, we suggest you lead the conversation on the Green Economy Agreement.

Overarching messages

- Our Government’s climate change response is focused on transitioning New Zealand to a low emissions economy in an efficient way.
- International engagement, competitive markets, and private investment and partnerships are all key enablers.
- Collective action is needed to keep the 1.5-degree temperature goal in reach.
- Making progress at the multilateral level this year and securing a common-sense approach to the new finance goal will be important.
- We have discussed many ways to cooperate bilaterally to reduce our countries’ emissions, and there is more that can be done in multilateral settings like the upcoming COP29.

s6(a)

11.40 - Item 8

Closing remarks

Lead: *Australia*

(5 minutes)

This item is to confirm the forward work programme and release of the joint statement.

Minister Watts will lead off with some overarching closing remarks. You will lead on remarks on the upcoming ANZLM meeting which the Prime Minister is attending.

Remarks on Australia New Zealand Leaders Meeting (ANZLM)

- Prime Minister Luxon is looking forward to meeting with Prime Minister Albanese next month at the annual Australia New Zealand Leaders’ Meeting.
- Our hope is that this meeting will build on our discussions here today.
- s6(a)

	<p>Questions for discussion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Are there any areas we would like to amend in the joint work programme based on today's dialogue?• Are there any areas we would like to amend in the joint statement based on today's dialogue?
<p>11.45 – <u>Item 9</u> Media stand-up</p>	<p><i>2+2 dialogue closes.</i></p> <p><i>Please refer to the media pack for details.</i></p>

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Annotated Agenda for the Minister of Climate Change

Trans-Tasman 2+2 Climate and Finance Ministers meeting, Tuesday 30 July 2024

Agenda item	Talking points for the Minister of Climate Change
<p>10.00am - <u>Item 1</u></p> <p>Acknowledgment of Country and introductions</p> <p>2+2 Dialogue Commences</p> <p>Lead: <i>Treasurer Chalmers</i></p> <p>(10 minutes)</p>	<p><i>Introductions for Ministers and officials sitting around the main table.</i></p> <p><i>Overview of Progress on 2023 commitments. Minister Willis will lead on the acknowledgement of Country.</i></p> <p>We look forward to continuing to strengthen collaboration on our shared climate and economic goals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Progress at last year's 2+2 meeting set the foundation for collaboration between our countries on climate and finance issues. • We have particular areas of shared interest when it comes to sustainable finance and adaptation, which were key commitments at last year's 2+2. We look forward to discussing these and other opportunities for collaboration today. • Since last year's meeting, New Zealand's change in government has meant we've had an evolution in our approach to managing climate and economic challenges. • But we share the previous government's commitment to collaboration with Australia on these issues and look forward to the discussion today.
<p>10.10am - <u>Item 2</u></p> <p>High-level overview of economic considerations of the transition of respective countries</p> <p>Lead: <i>Treasurer Chalmers</i></p> <p>(15 minutes)</p>	<p>New Zealand's Climate Strategy sets out our approach to deliver on our climate goals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The climate strategy is built on five core pillars: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Infrastructure is resilient and communities are well prepared, ○ Credible markets support the climate transition, ○ Clean energy is abundant and affordable, ○ World-leading climate innovation boosts the economy, and ○ Nature-based solutions address climate change. • The Government has also recently released its second emissions reduction plan for consultation which will implement this strategy to reduce net greenhouse gas emissions between 2026-2030. • We can discuss more on our emissions reduction plan as part of the next item. <p>Climate change is a challenge, but also an economic opportunity if we work together to enable new green innovation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The global economy is facing numerous challenges, and the impact of climate change is one of them that our countries are experiencing first-hand. • The science is clear that we should seek to limit global temperature rise. Together we account for only a small share of global emissions.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We must continue to work together to drive global action, including through the UNFCCC. • The response to climate change can also be an opportunity for economic growth as businesses in our countries bring new, cleaner solutions to market and take advantage of more efficient technologies. • Driving investment across the Tasman is a key enabler to this future.
<p>10.25am - <u>Item 3</u> Discussion – Low-emissions technologies and industry adaptation Lead: <i>Minister Bowen</i> (25 minutes)</p>	<p><i>We recommend you lead this item on the NZ side. Minister Willis will talk to points on SAF and critical minerals.</i></p> <p>New Zealand’s Second Emissions Reduction Plan will deliver on our climate strategy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Government is currently consulting on its second emissions reduction plan (ERP2), covering the emissions budget for 2026 to 2030 and longer-term actions that will help us meet our domestic targets. • ERP2 sets out how emissions pricing, and the Emissions Trading Scheme in particular, will play a central role in our climate change response. • ERP2 outlines seven key policies which the Government believes will have the greatest impact of emissions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Increasing renewable energy by reducing the consenting burden through Electrify NZ ○ Targeting 10,000 public EV chargers by 2030 ○ Lowering agricultural emissions by giving farmers the tools to reduce emissions and through fair and sustainable pricing of on-farm agricultural emissions by 2030 ○ Investing in resource recovery through the Waste Minimisation Fund ○ Improving organic waste and landfill gas capture ○ Improving public transport ○ Investigating carbon capture, utilisation, and storage (CCUS). <p>Australia’s Future Made in Australia Policy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New Zealand has been watching with interest the introduction of a ‘Future Made in Australia’. • We are interested to see how this policy direction develops, and to ensure that we can both work with and learn from the Australian government’s efforts in this regard. • s6(a)

s6(a)

- We are eager to ensure that FMIA functions bolster our cooperation under our Single Economic Market and Closer Economic Relations.
 - New Zealand's Climate strategy includes leveraging private sources of capital and enabling the market to determine investment decisions.
 - We want to partner with Australia to enable investment into priority sectors to support our transition.
- We welcome your advice as to what New Zealand government and industry can do to compliment your efforts to ensure the environmental and economic security of the trans-Tasman region, particularly in regard to low emissions technologies and industry adaptation.

Solar electricity generation and battery energy storage systems (BESS) will continue to play an important role in New Zealand's energy system going forward.

- The Government is focused on providing policy and regulatory certainty and getting the market settings right to incentivise private capital investment.
- Our Electricity Authority is currently developing measures to support the use of battery energy storage systems (BESS) to manage supply and demand fluctuations in New Zealand's electricity market.
 - Grid scale batteries will be particularly important to play the role of firming intermittent electricity generation, which is currently being provided by natural gas.
- We have a strong pipeline of other new power generation projects, including 300 MW of BESS to be built in the coming years.
- Both solar and BESS will play an important role in increasing community energy resilience during the energy transition. Our Budget 2024 delivered funding for 70 new community sites to equip them with solar panels and batteries.

Enabling hydrogen is a key priority for the New Zealand Government.

- We aim to support private investment in hydrogen and are focused on understanding the regulatory barriers to its uptake in New Zealand, as well as creating a more enabling consenting pathway for hydrogen products.
- To address regulatory barriers, we are reviewing the safety regulations for electricity and gas to ensure they are fit for purpose for new uses of hydrogen and aligning New Zealand's standards with Australia and other key trading partners.

- We are also working to improve our energy security by diversifying fuels and enabling the use of hydrogen to replace natural gas.
 - Hydrogen is currently being trialled and demonstrated as a low-emissions alternative in heavy industry, heavy and specialty transport, production of green fuels and power generation.
- An Interim Hydrogen Roadmap was published in 2023, with a further update to be released by the end of 2024. This will signal the Government's views on the future of hydrogen in New Zealand.

Guarantee of origin (GO) schemes for hydrogen

- The sector has raised that access to trustworthy certification schemes is a key enabler to uptake of hydrogen.
 - They can enable capturing premiums from low-emissions hydrogen to offset the higher costs of production.
- Alongside Australia's GO scheme, private internationally recognised certification schemes for hydrogen are emerging in New Zealand. We are watching how these develop.
- The Australian GO scheme is included for consideration.
- We are interested in efforts underway internationally to develop key principles for mutual recognition and interoperability of different schemes across jurisdictions on a global or regional basis, such as the work we're both doing through the Indo-Pacific Economic Framework for Prosperity (IPEF).

Australia's Guarantee of Origin Scheme

- We are interested to know more about it.
- It may be useful for officials to exchange information about the scheme and share knowledge ^{s6(a)}

New Zealand and Australia both recognise the importance of decarbonising the maritime sector.

- Supply chains for both countries are reliant on maritime trade.
- Global emissions from international shipping make up around three percent of total global emissions.
- Global developments and customer demand are also driving maritime decarbonisation efforts.
- In turn, we are seeing the maritime sector making investment decisions around low carbon options.
- New Zealand and Australia are both signatories to the Clydebank Declaration, which aims to support the

establishment of at least six green corridors by 2025 and more by 2030.

- The NZ Climate Change Commission is currently reviewing whether international shipping and aviation should be included in NZ's 2050 climate change targets. Their final advice is expected by the end of 2024.

We are pleased to announce New Zealand is setting up a sector-based action group to investigate options for improving green shipping in the trans-Tasman region.

- The action group's role will be to clarify and confirm what actions are required from across the sector, including government, to support green shipping uptake.
- The action group will host a series of roundtables and we understand Australia has agreed to participate in these roundtables.
- Through collaboration on green shipping, we will be able to play our part in global efforts to decarbonise the maritime sector and strengthen our ability to continue trading with key international markets, including exploring options for trans-Tasman green shipping corridors.

Collaboration on Research and Development to Reduce Agricultural Emissions

- New Zealand and Australia both place high priority on reducing agricultural greenhouse gas emissions in our respective countries and offshore.
- We acknowledge the complexity of achieving reductions in already efficient farming systems.
- Collaboration will help to identify and accelerate the development of tools for our farmers appropriate to our respective circumstances such as improved genetics, the development of inhibitors, creating consistent on-farm measurement platforms and building farm extension capability and capacity.

10.50 - Item 4

Regulatory standards

Lead: *Minister Willis*
(10 minutes)

s6(a)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Previous 2+2 commitment: to co-ordinate efforts to stimulate production and supply of electric and zero emission vehicles into the Australasian market and accelerate the uptake of zero emissions vehicles in government fleets. ● Encouraging EV suppliers to respond to the demands of our joint markets may be an effective option. ● This could help us signal to suppliers that there should be a greater focus on the production of EVs suitable for our countries' and our governments' vehicle needs. <p><i>Questions for Australia</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ What are the drivers within Australia for the review? ○ How does Australia see its market for EVs and batteries evolving?
<p>11.00 - <u>Item 5</u> Sustainable Finance Lead: <i>Treasurer Chalmers</i> (15 minutes)</p>	<p><i>We suggest you lead the conversation from NZ's side in relation to Sustainable finance taxonomies, disclosures and NZ strategy development.</i></p> <p>Setting up the right conditions enables money to flow, and action on climate to accelerate.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● We have an opportunity to position the region as a robust green finance market and explore how both countries can benefit from joint regional sustainable finance priorities. ● To support this, we are closely following Australia's rapid progress on a proactive enabling environment for sustainable finance. ● Congratulations on the publication of Australia's Sustainable Finance Roadmap last month, this is a key enabler. <p>Taxonomies should be easy to use and must make it easier to invest in sustainable economic activities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Today we are announcing New Zealand's approach to taxonomy development and signalling our commitment to working with you to ensure alignment and interoperability with Australia. ● New Zealand's taxonomy will enable private sector investment in our domestic transition, nature and the Māori economy. ● We are excited to announce our taxonomy development will start with agriculture and forestry sectors. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ We understand this aligns with the next sectors that Australia will be developing definitions for over the next six months. ○ This is an opportunity to support alignment and harmonisation of definitions across the Tasman. ○ We can also show leadership here on sustainable agriculture and forestry – both sectors are currently under-developed in the international taxonomy landscape.

- We see this as an excellent opportunity to work together on the approach for ensuring important sectors for both economies are included in our taxonomies.
- We are keen to keep up the pace, as Australia is further progressed than New Zealand.
 - New Zealand will explore the transferability of definitions already developed in Australia.
 - We are also progressing on the recommendations of our Independent Technical Advisory Group (ITAG) who highlighted areas for aligning our taxonomy development with the Australian taxonomy.
- Working in partnership with the Centre for Sustainable finance will support us in creating a credible and legitimate taxonomy for the private sector.
- We are adopting a similar governance structure which sets out a clear role for government and the private sector in developing a credible taxonomy.
 - We will do this by maintaining momentum on developing definitions, while exploring strategic use cases in parallel (i.e. strategy development).
 - We have partnered with the Centre for Sustainable Finance who will work closely with the Australian Sustainable Finance Institute (ASFI) on technical definitions.
 - We will also work with the Council of Financial Regulators to ensure government quality assurance and oversight.

Questions for Australia:

- s6(a), s9(2)(g)(i)

s6(a), s9(2)(f)(iv)

- s6(a), s9(2)(f)(iv)

Climate-Related Disclosures (CRD)

- Our CRD regime currently covers around 200 of our largest financial market participants, including roughly 90% of New Zealand’s total assets under management.
- We will be reviewing New Zealand’s CRD regime later in the year, looking at international alignment, expanding assurance, and looking at the inclusion of large non-listed entities.
- We are interested in exploring ways of solving issues associated with climate-related data, particularly a formalised platform to bring together relevant climate science, finance, and data experts to work through issues.
- The External Reporting Board (who are responsible for creating guidance and resources to support entities undertaking CRD) have suggested that there may be an opportunity to work with Australia on climate change data.
 - We are interested to hear about the opportunities and challenges you have identified in this regard.

11.15 - Item 6
Discussion -
Adaptation

Lead: *Minister*
Watts
 (15 minutes)

You are leading the conversation on this agenda item, but we suggest Minister Willis lead with some points on the role of insurance in adaptation.

Adaptation investments should be a growing and important part of climate investment portfolios

- Funding and finance initiatives are critical to enable our nations and our Pacific partners to adapt to the effects of climate change.
- Despite this, there are large investment gaps, issues around commercial viability, and challenges in determining roles and responsibilities across the public and private sectors.
 - Investments that fall in the public good category, such as infrastructure, often don’t have enough financial return for private investors.
- To illustrate the risks and the scale of investment that may be needed by investors in New Zealand’s context:

- Over 700,000 people and 441,000 residential buildings are currently at risk of flooding, with an estimated replacement value of \$218 billion.
- Over 19,000km of roads, 1570kms of railways, and 20 airports are exposed.
- By 2050, New Zealand will experience between 20-30 cm of sea level rise. In Christchurch, 20cm of sea level rise puts about \$3.2 billion of council infrastructure and \$14 billion of private property at risk (replacement value).
- The total cost of disasters is broader than the insured losses when we consider uninsured damage, recovery costs, and social and economic disruption. IAG estimated the true costs of the 2015 Dunedin floods were \$138.4 million, with \$28.2 million being covered by insurance payouts.

Key areas for discussion today...

- Today it would be worth discussing:
 - the role of government, and,
 - how both Australia and New Zealand governments are contributing to investment on risk reduction and resilience of infrastructure or sharing the costs to retreat from high-risk places.
- We're also interested to discuss working with the insurance sector, given our two countries share a number of these market participants.

To enable adaptation funding and financing, we're developing an Adaptation Framework

- The current system doesn't incentivise the level of action needed.
- We have significant under-investment in risk reduction and retreat where and when needed based on the scale of future risk and a practice of ad hoc, reactive, and inconsistent funding decisions, mostly after an event.
- We don't fully understand the scale of future investment needs but expect it to be significant.
- One key enabler we are currently working on is the Adaptation Framework.
 - As part of this work, we are exploring the role of the government and what its share of the costs could be.
 - We're also exploring how we invest in risk reduction to protect communities and improve resilience, and cost sharing when retreat is needed.
 - Key principles under consideration include beneficiary pays, ability to pay, subsidiarity, polluter/exacerbator

pays, protecting the least advantaged, and te Tiriti principles.

- We are particularly interested to understand how investment by the government can create incentives for risk reduction by others, where this is most beneficial and where other mechanisms may be more effective.
- In New Zealand our focus is on accelerating the transition, including by supporting effective decision making, mobilising capital, and aligning investment and spending with New Zealand's climate goals.

Collaboration on risk assessments and indicators

- New Zealand published its first national climate change risk assessment in 2020, with the next due by 2026 (to be produced by the Climate Change Commission).
- Across both countries, it's going to become increasingly important to understand how and where our policies are tangibly reducing risk for communities and places.
- We see opportunities to continue to work together to develop adaptation indicators, so we have clear metrics for risk reduction and the benefits of investing in resilience.

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11.30 - Item 7**Multilateral cooperation**Lead: *Minister Bowen*

(10 minutes)

We propose you lead the conversation from the New Zealand side for this item. Minister Willis will lead the conversation from the NZ side on the
s6(a)

Overarching messages

- Our Government's climate change response is focused on transitioning New Zealand to a low emissions economy in an efficient way.
- International engagement, competitive markets, and private investment and partnerships are all key enablers.
- Collective action is needed to keep the 1.5-degree temperature goal in reach.
- Making progress at the multilateral level this year and securing a common-sense approach to the new finance goal will be important.
- We have discussed many ways to cooperate bilaterally to reduce our countries' emissions, and there is more that can be done in multilateral settings like the upcoming COP29.

COP31 – Australia's Bid

- We warmly welcome Australia's bid to co-host COP31 in partnership with the Pacific.
- This will be an unparalleled opportunity to deliver on Pacific priorities in the UN climate talks, and to leverage the COP being in our region to enable our stakeholders to participate and engage, and our businesses to showcase climate solutions and innovation, and access world-leading solutions.

Questions for Australia:

- s6(a)
- How can we work with you to maximise the opportunity?

COP29

As part of the conversation on COP 29, you may wish to reflect on key takeaways from your and Minister Bowen's recent participation in the Ministerial on Climate Action (MoCA) in Wuhan,
s6(a)

New Zealand's Nationally Determined Contributions (if raised)

- **NDC2:** Progress towards decisions on our NDC2 is at an early stage.
- We are working to meet the Q1 deadline next year. ERP2 development and consultation and preparing the first Biennial Transparency Report (BTR) is taking a lot of our system's bandwidth.

Question for Australia:

- What is Australia's process on NDC2?

- **NDC1:** New Zealand's first NDC is more ambitious than our two domestic emissions budgets for the same period.
 - The Government is currently considering all options to meet the NDC1, including the potential role international cooperation could play.
 - New Zealand will continue to advance discussions with other countries to build a strong policy base for future decisions about if and how New Zealand engages in international carbon markets.

New collective quantified goal on climate finance (NCQG)

- The NCQG is the most significant outcome at COP 29 and we recognise the important role Australia has played as the co-chair of the technical negotiation process. We're also grateful for the close coordination among the Australian and New Zealand negotiation teams and hope that continues through COP 29.
- The NCQG needs to have an expanded contributor base compared to the previous climate finance goal, including all advanced economies with the capacity to contribute in addition to traditional developed country donors.^{s6(a)}
- We should also continue coordinating closely on messaging at Ministerial level as the NCQG will likely come up at political moments during the year such as the Pacific Islands Forum and UN General Assembly.

Pacific Climate High Level Dialogue

- It will be very valuable to bring together the region's Climate Ministers ahead of COP29, and to discuss a shared vision articulating the Pacific's priorities for COP31. We look forward to participating.
- Climate change is especially important in our region and we welcome opportunities to collaborate with Australia to support our Pacific neighbours and amplify their voices in the UNFCCC setting.

Today, New Zealand will announce joining the Climate Club alongside Australia

- We have identified strengthening international engagement and cooperation as an important enabler in our Climate Strategy. We are pleased to progress membership to the Club alongside Australia.
- We are interested in using the Climate Club to connect with other countries enabling industry decarbonisation and to translate this into New Zealand approaches to mobilise private investment.

- This is a great opportunity to work with Australia, not only to support Indo-Pacific interests in the forum, but to work together to maximise the benefits of industry decarbonisation across the Tasman.

Question for Australia:

- What are Australia's priorities for the Climate Club work this year? How is Australia seeing the complementarity between the work of the Club and the Clean Economy work under IPEF?

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<p>11.40 - <u>Item 8</u> Closing remarks <i>Lead: Australia</i> (5 minutes)</p>	<p><i>This item is to confirm the forward work programme and release of the joint statement.</i></p> <p><i>We suggest you lead off with some overarching closing remarks. Minister Willis will lead on remarks on looking ahead to the upcoming ANZLM meeting which the Prime Minister is attending.</i></p> <p>Closing remarks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We've appreciated you hosting us for this year's meeting and look forward to the events planned this afternoon and tomorrow. • It's a unique opportunity to have all four of us (Ministers) together to share ideas and agree on key areas to progress collaboration. • We look forward to continuing to work together over the course of the year on the areas we've discussed today, and we look forward to hosting you in New Zealand for next year's 2+2 meeting. <p>Questions for discussion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are there any areas we would like to amend in the joint work programme based on today's dialogue? • Are there any areas we would like to amend in the joint statement based on today's dialogue?
<p>11.45 – <u>Item 9</u> Media stand-up</p>	<p><i>2+2 dialogue closes.</i></p> <p><i>Please refer to the media pack for details.</i></p>

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Appendix 1: Update from MBIE on transitioning NZ government fleets to electric vehicles

This provides a response on ^{s6(a)} and an update on the existing 2+2 action agreed with Minister Bowen on this last year (in bold below). Prepared July 2024.

For background / context:

- Current New Zealand government policy aims to transition government fleets to electric vehicles¹ (EVs) and reduce public sector emissions.
- The government light vehicle fleet² is now around 20 percent EVs. By comparison, around 2.4 percent of all registered vehicles in New Zealand are EVs.
- There has been agreement by this Government to continue progress towards joint commitments made with Australia on areas of climate and finance cooperation. This included a commitment to **co-ordinate efforts to stimulate production and supply of electric and zero emission vehicles into the Australasian market and accelerate the uptake of zero emissions vehicles in government fleets.**
- Since this commitment was made the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment (MBIE) has joined the Australian Fleet Management Business Improvement Group (FMBIG) and has been working towards this action.
- This includes sharing fleet vehicle purchasing data with the group to understand public sector demand across Australia and New Zealand and encourage the production of more right-hand drive EVs for the Australasian market.
- Understanding total public sector demand may also allow us to advocate for the production of technologies or vehicle types to suit the operational needs of our government agencies.
- Participating in the FMBIG forum allows us to consider how to progress this work together in the interests of all members.
- ^{s6(a)}
- MBIE operates an All-of-Government motor vehicle panel with contract terms that are carefully negotiated for the best value deal including competitive prices. A wide range of EVs are available through the All-of-Government motor vehicle panel and the contract is refreshed often to allow government access to the latest offerings and developments in EV vehicle technology.
- The number of EV models available to government has increased from 18 in FY20/21, to 90 in FY 23/24.
- MBIE officials will continue to work with the FMBIG to accelerate the uptake of zero emission vehicles in government fleets.

¹ An EV is defined as either a battery electric vehicle (BEV) or a plug-in hybrid electric vehicle (PHEV).

² Light vehicles are defined as those weighing 3,500kg or less.