



MINISTRY OF BUSINESS,
INNOVATION & EMPLOYMENT
HĪKINA WHAKATUTUKI

New Zealand Government
Te Kāwanatanga o Aotearoa

Annual Report 2025/26

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**MINISTRY OF BUSINESS,
INNOVATION & EMPLOYMENT**
HĪKINA WHAKATUTUKI

MBIE ANNUAL REPORT 2025/26

This Annual Report presents the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment's performance and financial results for the year ended 30 June 2026.

It is presented to the House of Representatives pursuant to section 44(1) of the Public Finance Act 1989 and explains how the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment (MBIE) used public resources, delivered services and contributed to outcomes for New Zealanders during 2025/26.

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An accessible version of the key content of this document is available on our website www.mbie.govt.nz

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Chief Executive's introduction

Tēnā koutou katoa,

As the Government's lead microeconomic agency, the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment (MBIE) has a critical role in supporting a productive, resilient and growing economy. Our work spans the systems, services and partnerships that enable businesses to invest, innovate and grow, while ensuring New Zealanders can participate in and benefit from economic opportunities.

The 2025/26 year was one of both achievement and reflection for MBIE as New Zealand continued to navigate a complex economic and global environment, with ongoing fiscal pressures and international uncertainty. Against this backdrop, MBIE remained focused on supporting the Government's priorities and delivering critical services relied upon by millions of New Zealanders.

My appointment as Secretary for Economic Growth reflects a clear expectation that MBIE will sharpen its focus on outcomes and help drive New Zealand's economic performance. This means being relentlessly focused on what makes the greatest difference for growth, productivity and prosperity, while ensuring we deliver value for money and maintain public trust and confidence.

While we can be proud of our achievements, we have also taken an honest look at where we must improve. The discontinuation of the Biometric Capability Update project and findings of the independent Greg James *Review of the Biometric Projects* highlighted shortcomings in our governance, oversight and delivery practices. The findings of the Privileges Committee in relation to this project highlighted the need to strengthen our processes, training, assurance, and accountability for providing accurate, complete and timely information to Parliament and its committees.

As Chief Executive, I accepted these findings.

We did not meet the standards expected by Ministers, Parliament and the public. A programme of work was established in response to strengthen governance,

assurance, risk management, financial oversight and organisational accountability. This remains a key priority.

As an organisation, we are committed to strengthening our culture, performance, lifting capability, and ensuring MBIE is best positioned to support the Government's ambition for a stronger economy and better outcomes for all New Zealanders. We are continuing to evolve how we work, use technology and deliver services so we can continue to improve as a modern and effective public sector organisation. We strengthened organisational capability, invested in leadership and workforce development, and improved our use of data and digital technology.

A renewed focus on economic leadership is also beginning to shape how we work across MBIE. We have been strengthening our engagement with businesses, industry groups and stakeholders across the economy, building a more visible presence and drawing on their insights and deepening our understanding of the opportunities and challenges facing New Zealand's economy. This strengthened understanding helps inform the delivery of the Government's work programme.

We delivered a broad programme of economic reforms, including open banking, competition, consumer, building and tenancy reforms, a new economic benefits test, simplified procurement rules, improved digital services for business and supported actions across the Going For Growth agenda. MBIE also progressed major reforms to the science, innovation and technology system, we established new public research organisations, launched New Zealand's first National Artificial Intelligence (AI) Strategy and supported greater adoption of emerging technologies.

Ensuring New Zealand has the workforce needed to support growth was also a focus. We supported changes to immigration settings to help businesses access the skills they need, including changes to the Skilled Migrant Category to provide new and faster residence pathways for skilled workers, and

the introduction of new seasonal visa pathways and reforms to the Recognised Seasonal Employer scheme to help employers meet workforce needs.

We made significant progress in supporting regional infrastructure investment to improve resilience, connectivity and economic opportunity through projects across New Zealand. We also supported the Government's priorities for energy security, new generation capacity and increased renewable energy use, with renewables providing around 95% of generation in the December 2025 and March 2026 quarters.

When international geopolitical events disrupted global fuel supply chains, MBIE led the Government's response, coordinating with agencies and industry partners to maintain fuel security and supply and minimise economic disruption. This experience reinforced the importance of resilient infrastructure, strong cross-system coordination and long-term preparedness, and has informed further work to strengthen New Zealand's approach to energy security.

Alongside this work, MBIE continued to deliver frontline services relied on by millions of New Zealanders from immigration and tenancy services to consumer protection, dispute resolution and business registries.

Again this year, our people demonstrated a strong commitment to public service. They delivered for New Zealanders while responding to emerging challenges and implementing change in areas where we must improve. I thank them for their hard work, dedication and contribution to MBIE's purpose of Growing New Zealand for All.



Nic Blakeley

Secretary for Economic Growth and Chief Executive of
the Ministry of Business, Innovation & Employment
Te Tumu Whakarae mō Hīkina Whakatutuki

Regulatory systems

Competition
Consumer and commercial
Corporate governance
Financial markets conduct
Intellectual property
Standards and conformance
Trade remedies

Communication markets

Petroleum and minerals

Energy markets

Outer space and high-altitude activities

Portfolios



Economic Growth



Small Business and Manufacturing



Commerce and Consumer Affairs



Media and Communications



Resources



Energy



Science, Innovation and Technology



Space



Auckland



South Island



Regional Development



Trade and Investment



Tourism and Hospitality

Crown entities

New Zealand Capital Growth Partners Limited

Accreditation Council
Commerce Commission
Financial Markets Authority
Takeovers Panel
Retirement Commission
External Reporting Board

Energy Efficiency and Conservation Authority
Electricity Authority

Callaghan Innovation**
New Zealand Institute for Advanced Technology
New Zealand Institute for Bioeconomy Science
New Zealand Institute for Earth Science
New Zealand Institute for Public Health and Forensic Science
Health Research Council of New Zealand
Research and Education Advanced Network

Crown Regional Holdings Limited

New Zealand Trade and Enterprise
Invest New Zealand

New Zealand Tourism Board

Immigration



Immigration



Social Development and Employment*

Accident compensation



ACC***

Employment relations and standards



Workplace Relations and Safety

Health and safety at work

WorkSafe New Zealand

Building



Building and Construction

Housing and Tenancy



Housing*

VOTES:

● = Business, Science and Innovation

● = Labour Market

● = Building and Construction

* MBIE leads on Employment within the Social Development and Employment portfolio and has key Tenancy responsibilities as part of the Housing portfolio. Other portfolios we support include Māori Development, Emergency Management and Recovery, Sports and Recreation and Public Service and Digitising Government.

** Partially disestablished as at 30 June 2025.

***MBIE leads on ACC policy and becomes the monitor for the Accident Compensation Corporation on 1 December 2026.

About MBIE

The Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment (MBIE) plays a central role in supporting a productive, competitive and resilient New Zealand economy

At MBIE, everything we do is about Growing New Zealand for all.

As the lead microeconomic agency, MBIE's responsibilities, across multiple economic portfolios and functions, are critical to delivering on the Government's commitment to strengthen New Zealand's economic growth, to make people better off, and to create more opportunities for business and people across New Zealand.

Our actions are underpinned by our Values and guided by our organisational strategy, Te Ara Amiorangi provided on page 6.

Our Values



MBIE's main responsibilities span 19 ministerial portfolios (with support for several more), 17 regulatory systems, 20 Crown entities and a number of statutory boards. The breadth and diversity of these responsibilities require MBIE to work across policy, regulation and service delivery, often involving multiple portfolios, agencies and stakeholders. An overview of how the portfolios, regulatory systems and entities work together is provided on page 4.

Delivering these responsibilities requires close collaboration with businesses, industry groups, iwi, local government, other public sector agencies, and communities to deliver better outcomes for New Zealanders. MBIE is committed to providing reliable services to its customers, as outlined in Our Promise.

Our Promise

Simple
We listen to you, and we keep it simple
Safe
We help keep people safe through consistent and appropriate application of the law
Certain
We help you know what you need to do, how to do it, and why

TE ARA AMIORANGI

Our Path, Our Direction

OUR VISION – what binds us:



GROW NEW ZEALAND FOR ALL

PURPOSE – what we do to achieve our vision:



GROW

Grow the economy, prosperity and opportunities



PROTECT

Protect our country, people and businesses



INNOVATE

Innovate and navigate for the future

OUTCOMES – the difference we make:



Prosperous and adaptable people, sectors and regions



Skilled people engaged in safe and productive work



Competitive markets with informed consumers and businesses



Strong and resilient economy delivering energy security and value from resources



Dynamic business environment fostering innovation, technology and international connections

COLLECTIVE FOCUS – where we need to focus to succeed:



ECONOMY

Implement the Government's economic growth agenda



LEADERSHIP

Strengthen leadership capability and accountability



TREATY SETTLEMENTS

Fulfil our Treaty settlement commitments



EFFICIENCY

Improve efficiency, ensure value for money



EFFECTIVENESS

Deliver with impact, generate measurable improvements

VALUES – what we bring to our work and engagement:

MAHI TAHI
BETTER TOGETHER

PAE KAHURANGI
BUILD OUR FUTURE

MĀIA
BOLD & BRAVE

PONO ME TE TIKAI
OWN IT

GOVERNMENT PRIORITIES THAT DRIVE AND INFORM OUR WORK

Developing talent

Competitive business settings

Promoting global trade and investment

Innovation, technology and science

Infrastructure for growth

2025/26 Key operational and performance highlights

The following section provides a snapshot of MBIE's key operational and performance highlights during 2025/26. Organised by Vote and portfolio, it presents selected examples of achievements, activities and results from across the main portfolios MBIE leads and supports. Additional information on MBIE's performance during 2025/26 is provided throughout this report.

VOTE: Building and Construction



BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION

- › Introduced an exemption from building consent requirements for new standalone dwellings of up to 70m² (i.e. granny flats)
- › Recognised more than 130,700 overseas building products through WaterMark certification
- › Enacted the *Building and Construction Sector (Self-Certification by Plumbers and Drainlayers) Amendment Act 2026*, reducing compliance costs and consenting requirements
- › Progressed legislative changes relating to earthquake prone buildings, licensed building practitioners and electrical workers
- › Progressed legislation to introduce proportionate liability in the building and construction sector
- › Reduced the median age of open building determinations from 95 days to 22 days. No determinations were successfully appealed, meeting the target of less than 2%
- › Building consent authorities completed 98.3% of building inspections within three working days
- › Completed 369 investigations across the Electrical Workers and Building Practitioners schemes
- › User satisfaction with building control information increased to 77%, exceeding the 72% target and improving on the previous year



HOUSING

Tenancy

- › Launched Bond Hub and Pet Bonds, modernising tenancy bond services for customers, enabling legacy technology to be decommissioned, improving data quality, transparency and service delivery
- › Reduced tenancy mediation wait times by more than 50%
- › Settled 85.7% of dispute resolution mediations, meeting the 85% target
- › Completed *Residential Tenancies Act 1986* compliance work on 8,151 properties
- › Compliance action taken by MBIE contributed to the Tenancy Tribunal awarding more than \$746,000 in damages

Emergency accommodation

- › Activated the Temporary Accommodation Service for six weather events during 2025/26, while also continuing to support households still displaced by earlier events. MBIE contacted all registered Temporary Accommodation Service users within five working days, exceeding the 75% target
- › Approved 31 Temporary Accommodation Service properties for divestment, delivering ongoing community benefit

VOTE: Labour Market



ACC

- › Updated Schedule 2 of the *Accident Compensation Act 2001*, adding 12 new or expanded occupational disease and exposure pairings to streamline ACC work injury claims
- › Supported the development of the Board-led ACC Turnaround Plan



IMMIGRATION

- › More than 1 million visa applications were decided for people to visit, work, study or live in New Zealand including:
 - More than 460,000 visitor visa applications (89% approved)
 - More than 103,000 student visas (90% approved)
 - More than 51,900 Accredited Employer Work Visa (AEWV) (91% approved)
 - Approximately 44,000 working holiday visa applications (98% approved)
 - More than 17,800 Recognised Seasonal Employer (RSE) applications (99% approved)
- › More than 1.7 million New Zealand Electronic Travel Authority (NZETA) requests were issued, including more than 101,000 eligible China and Pacific nationals able to travel from Australia with an NZETA
- › More than 16,000 employers became accredited, or had their accreditation renewed under the AEWV policy, which brought the total number of current accredited employers to nearly 30,000
- › More than 1,500 refugees made New Zealand their home through New Zealand's Refugee Quota Programme and the Community Refugee Sponsorship programme
- › 25 people were successfully prosecuted for breaching immigration laws, from 17 investigations
- › 167 infringement notices were issued for immigration offences, totalling NZD \$641,000
- › Transitioned international student visas and family of temporary visa holder visas onto the Enhanced Immigration Online platform



SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND EMPLOYMENT

- › Partnered with the energy and space and advanced aviation industry to facilitate industry-led, government-supported strategic workforce plans
- › Set up monitoring of the effects of artificial intelligence (AI) on the labour market
- › Provided advice to Ministers on key ministerial priorities (including a workforce planning mechanism) and emerging issues (including the labour market implications of rising fuel prices)
- › Supported new initiatives and policies led by other portfolio Ministers that are important for labour market performance, including the ongoing work of the Youth Guarantee scheme
- › 19 Tupu Tai interns successfully completed a summer internship, exceeding the target of 15



WORKPLACE RELATIONS AND SAFETY

- › *Employment Relations Amendment Act 2026* was passed, which will increase flexibility and certainty for business
- › Reforms to *Health and Safety at Work Act 2015* to better focus business on critical risks
- › New *Employment Leave Act 2026* to simplify and clarify leave entitlements
- › Reduced Employment Relations Authority reporting processing times from 13 hours to 2 hours, improving efficiency by 80%
- › Delivered 48,911 interventions supporting employment relationships and standards with 86.4% of interventions resulting in a positive outcome or other resolution, establishing baselines for future reporting
- › Customer satisfaction with the quality and timeliness of employment relations services was 81.5%, exceeding the 80% target

VOTE: Business, Science and Innovation



AUCKLAND

- › Supported development of the Auckland City and Regional Deal to strengthen the partnership between central government and Auckland Council
- › Produced a consolidated view of government activity and investment across Auckland to improve transparency and public understanding
- › Coordinated cross agency engagement on Auckland's key economic, infrastructure and growth priorities



COMMERCE AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS

Standards

- › New trans-Tasman standards agreement implemented to strengthen the Single Economic Market
- › 25% increase in joint trans-Tasman standards activity since January 2026
- › 57 international technology standards adopted in New Zealand
- › Record 448 standards published, with 98% aligned to trans-Tasman or international standards

Companies Office

- › 62,000+ company registrations completed, bringing the total number of registered companies to 756,000+

Insolvency and Trustee Service

- › \$14.2 million in dividends returned to creditors across personal and company insolvency procedures

Measurement and Verification Services

- › 710 fuel samples tested and 8,300+ standards verified to support industry compliance and quality

Intellectual Property Office of New Zealand (IPONZ)

- › 24,400+ trademark applications processed
- › 4,500+ patent applications processed
- › 1,450+ design applications processed
- › 69 plant variety rights applications processed
- › Met 80.5% of agreed quality and timeliness standards across intellectual property types, exceeding the 75% target

Consumer Protection and Product Safety

- › 182 product recalls published to help protect consumers
- › 20 voluntary recalls issued for 43,000 asbestos-contaminated coloured sand products
- › Button Battery Safety campaign reached 3.8 million people, with around 70% reporting safer behaviours
- › Toy Safety Week delivered with partner organisations to improve consumer awareness
- › Say Something youth campaign to encourage young people to actively resolve consumer problems reached 186,000 people on Instagram and generated 627,000 TikTok views
- › Fraud Awareness Week achieved a 56.5% increase in engagement and 200% increase in media coverage

Consumer Data Rights – Open Banking

- › Open banking implemented in four designated banks, with Kiwibank also starting rollout in May 2026
- › 11 fintech companies accredited to participate in the regulated open banking regime
- › Open banking services enabled for more than 50 organisations

VOTE: Business, Science and Innovation (continued)



ECONOMIC GROWTH

- › Coordinated the Government's Going For Growth programme, which brings together actions intended to support near-term economic growth and address New Zealand's longer-term productivity challenge
- › Developed an all-of-government digital platform to improve business visibility and access to grants, funds and equity scheme
- › Launched the Scout fund, a pilot pre-seed fund by New Zealand Growth Capital (NZGCP) to provide initial commercialisation capital to promising New Zealand startups
- › Updated the International Screen Production Rebate to maintain New Zealand's competitiveness and attractiveness for global screen productions
- › Supported new initiatives and policies led by other portfolio Ministers that are important for economic growth, such as planning reforms and fast-track, science system reforms, KiwiSaver settings, foreign investment, immigration settings, competition settings, trade agreements, and economic security and resilience
- › Led the Government's fuel security response

New Zealand Government Procurement

- › Introduced the fifth edition of the Government Procurement Rules
- › Launched interactive government spend dashboards
- › Achieved 78% satisfaction with all-of-government contracts, exceeding the 70% target



EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AND RECOVERY

- › GeoNet's rapid detection and analysis of the magnitude 8.8 Kamchatka earthquake tsunami in July 2025 provided critical early warning, supported the national response, and enhanced New Zealand's tsunami preparedness



ENERGY

- › Managed the Middle East Fuel Response, including establishing New Zealand's strategic diesel reserve of approximately 90 million litres of diesel and delivering a Fuel Response Plan
- › Supported work to increase electricity generation and storage capacity through easing regulatory constraints, enabling the rapid delivery of a development pipeline of 2,800 megawatts across geothermal, wind, solar, and battery projects. The pipeline is expected to add around 4,500 gigawatt hours (GWh) of annual generation between 2026 and 2029
- › Responded to the Government's Independent Review of Electricity Market Performance and delivered the Government's Energy Package
- › Progressed the procurement process for liquefied natural gas (LNG) imports
- › Progressed a regulatory framework for dry years including consulting on the Winter Energy Reliability Obligation
- › Passed the *Offshore Renewable Energy Act 2026*, which will enable offshore wind developments
- › Continued growth in distributed energy resources, with around 80,700 rooftop solar installations connected nationwide, including around 18,600 solar-plus-battery systems as of August 2026, supported by measures such as an increased voltage range on electricity networks, increased solar export limits, removing requirements for building consents for rooftop solar, and launching a Solar on Schools programme
- › Supported the Gas Transition Loan Guarantee Scheme to enable businesses to reduce reliance on gas
- › Completed the update of the *Electricity (Hazards from Trees) Regulations 2003*, to reduce the effect of big storms on electricity lines
- › Passed the *Gas (Market Transparency) Amendment Act 2026* to collect and publish information to improve gas market transparency
- › Published the Wood Energy Strategy and Action Plan and the Government Statement on Biogas to support the development of domestic bioenergy markets

VOTE: Business, Science and Innovation (continued)



MEDIA AND COMMUNICATIONS

- › Reviewed the Postal Deed of Understanding between the Crown and NZ Post
- › Supported the introduction and select committee consideration of two telecommunications amendment Bills
- › Opened radio spectrum in multiple bands to increase the availability of satellite services in New Zealand
- › Supported competition in mobile and fixed wireless access services through allocation of spectrum in the 2300 megahertz and 2600 megahertz bands to the three mobile network operators
- › Advanced the renewal of around 1,000 AM and FM radio licences
- › Resolved 118 radio spectrum interference cases
- › NZ Relay service quality levels were met or exceeded 99.6% of the time



PUBLIC SERVICE AND DIGITISING GOVERNMENT

Government Property Office

- › Reduced Wellington office footprint by 28,000m²
- › \$13.7 million in annual savings expected by mid-2027
- › Introduced new government property standards and guidance



REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

- › \$5.39 billion approved for 2,865 regional development projects
- › Economic modelling undertaken in June 2026 estimates these regional development investments supported an estimated 62,000+ full-time equivalent (FTE) roles
- › 145 Regional Infrastructure Fund projects approved, with \$1,061.7 million committed
- › 12 flood resilience projects completed
- › Supported administration of the \$200 million Gas Security Fund with 14 expressions of interest received
- › \$80 million allocated to three projects to support critical minerals extraction and semi-processing
- › \$60 million committed to drilling New Zealand's first superhot deep geothermal well



RESOURCES

- › Published New Zealand's Geothermal Strategy, with a goal to double the use of geothermal by 2040
- › Export revenue from minerals grew to \$2.5 billion in 2025 (+71% on 2023), and minerals jobs increased 5.5% on 2024, under the New Zealand Minerals Strategy
- › \$243 million royalties collected from permit activity
- › Passed and implemented the *Crown Minerals Act 1991* reforms to accelerate minerals development and reopen petroleum exploration and production
- › Repealed the ban on new gas activity, with six Open Market Applications accepted as complete for new gas opportunities
- › 605 mineral permit applications received, up 24% on the previous year
- › 73% of minerals permit applications decided within 120 days
- › MBIE conducted annual review meetings for 89% of petroleum permits and licences, against a target of 60%; up from 76% in 2024/25
- › Iwi were consulted on all relevant applications within their Rohe and provided with at least 20 working days to respond

VOTE: Business, Science and Innovation (continued)



SCIENCE, INNOVATION AND TECHNOLOGY

- › Progressed largest science system reform in more than 30 years, with \$1.9 billion science, innovation and technology funding system to strengthen innovation and economic impact
- › Delivered more than \$380 million through the research and development (R&D) tax incentives
- › Supported 162 startups through incubator and accelerator programmes, 1,655 through coaching programmes, and 213 organisations through New to R&D Grants
- › Supported the establishment of Prime Minister's Science Innovation and Technology Advisory Council to advise on system strategy and investment priorities
- › Published the Science Investment Plan setting science, innovation and technology (SI&T) investment priorities for 2026-2036
- › Research Funding New Zealand established, creating a single decision-maker for science and research funding



SMALL BUSINESS AND MANUFACTURING

- › Nearly 114,000 businesses registered to receive eInvoicing, with over 1 million eInvoices received by businesses during the year
- › 118,000 businesses used Business Connect to access 96 government services
- › The New Zealand Business Number (NZBN) reached 1 million registrations
- › Expanded the Regional Business Partner Network AI Advisory Pilot from 51 to 150 Small and Medium Term Enterprises (SMEs)
- › Business.govt.nz achieved 1.9 million website sessions and a customer-satisfaction rating of 4.5 out of 5
- › Provided manufacturing support through Advancing Manufacturing Aotearoa and expanded the Digital Manufacturing Light programme to help SMEs adopt productivity-enhancing technologies



SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND EMPLOYMENT

Highlights are covered under Vote Labour Market



TRADE AND INVESTMENT

- › Launched Invest New Zealand to support efforts to attract high-value foreign investment
- › Progressed work to reduce trade barrier and strengthen market access for exporters



SPACE

- › Granted 27 permits and licences as well as 11 variations
- › Supported 16 orbital launches during the year (third in the world by territory of launch)
- › Implemented a new, world-leading ground-based space infrastructure (GBSI) regulatory system to protect New Zealand's national security and other national interests
- › Launched a pilot scheme, the Kiwi Space Activator, to put New Zealand space and advanced aviation company technology into orbit or high-altitude
- › Reduced processing times for payload permitting decisions to 5.91 weeks to 30 June 2026 compared with an informal target of 12 weeks at the start of the year
- › 20 research organisations and companies joined New Zealand's largest delegation yet at the International Astronautical Congress in Sydney in October 2025

VOTE: Business, Science and Innovation (continued)



TOURISM AND HOSPITALITY

- › Implemented Tourism Growth Roadmap to support the Government's goal of doubling tourism export earnings over 10 years
- › Developed Tourism Policy Statement to set a clear, long-term direction for tourism in New Zealand
- › Delivered Major Events and Tourism Package and invested \$35 million from the International Visitor Levy in demand generation, regional tourism infrastructure and system capability
- › Strengthened international tourism connections with China and the United States of America through ministerial visits and delegations
- › Launched the Government-Industry Cruise Forum to bring together Ministers, government agencies and industry to strengthen New Zealand's position as a cruise destination
- › Worked with industry to implement the extended timeframe for the self-contained vehicle certification system to come fully into effect to ensure more vehicles met the warrant requirement to freedom camp
- › Introduced three new tourism datasets: Tourism Volumes and Flows, the Domestic Visitor Survey and the Tourism Sentiment Survey
- › Supported hospitality and visitor-sector initiatives, including preparations to bring the Michelin Guide to New Zealand and the 2026 Hospitality Summit



SOUTH ISLAND

- › MBIE supports the South Island ministerial portfolio by providing departmental advice, fortnightly reports, and managing official information releases



Across all of our work, our Service Centre and Online Channels support MBIE's operations:

- › MBIE Service Centre manages more than 90 customer service queues across its voice and email channels, comprising approximately 62 voice queues and 33 email queues, for 18 business partners including 9 external government agencies. Other services provided include data insights, proactive outbound calling and supporting triaging and processing
- › In 2025/26, approximately 1.2 million calls were offered to the Service Centre, averaging more than 100,000 calls per month, while agents responded to around 150,000 emails. These interactions covered a wide range of services, including immigration, tenancy, employment, company services, and workplace safety
- › MBIE's Online Channels supports more than 100 website domains across the organisation, ensuring digital channels effectively meet the needs of customers. In 2025/26, around 21 million active users engaged with MBIE websites, averaging more than 1.8 million individuals per month. Users generated around 47.4 million website visits (sessions) and 130.3 million page views, demonstrating the significant reach and ongoing demand for MBIE's digital channels

How MBIE measures performance and progress against its Strategic Intentions

MBIE's performance framework helps us plan, deliver and report on our work. It links MBIE's activities to the outcomes we are seeking for New Zealanders

The framework is built around MBIE's five strategic outcomes:

- › Prosperous and adaptable people, sectors and regions
- › Skilled people engaged in safe and productive work
- › Competitive markets with informed consumers and businesses
- › Strong and resilient economy delivering energy security and value from resources
- › Dynamic business environment fostering innovation, technology and international connections

These outcomes are supported by MBIE's organisational strategy Te Ara Amiorangi, and align with the Government's priorities for economic growth, through developing talent, competitive business settings, trade and investment, innovation, and infrastructure for growth.

The performance sections of this report describe MBIE's contribution to these outcomes, the services we deliver, and the progress made during 2025/26. MBIE assesses performance through:

- › **outcome indicators**, that track changes across the wider systems MBIE influences
- › **appropriation measures**, that assess the quality, timeliness and effectiveness of MBIE's services
- › **organisational measures**, that monitor capability, efficiency and value for money.

Together, this framework helps ensure MBIE's activities and investments remain focused on delivering results for New Zealanders. MBIE is focused on improving how it demonstrates the impact of its work and its contribution to the outcomes it seeks to achieve.

Progressing MBIE's Strategic Intentions

Outcome 1: Prosperous and adaptable people, sectors and regions

What we're working towards	People, sectors and regions prosper and are adapting to changing national and global environments, with increased economic performance, household incomes and labour productivity.
Expenditure	› Departmental: \$76 million › Non-departmental: \$333 million
MBIE portfolios	› Economic Growth › Regional Development › Tourism and Hospitality › Auckland › South Island
Supporting agencies	› Tourism New Zealand
Core responsibilities	› Economic and regional investment › Infrastructure and industry policy › Tourism settings › Supporting major events
Key services	 Kānoa Regional Economic Development & Investment Unit  NEW ZEALAND MAJOR EVENTS
2025/26 initiatives	› Supporting Tourism Recovery and Growth › Infrastructure investment to unlock economic growth › Flood resilience projects protected communities and critical assets
Outcome measure trends Key: + Positive shift – Negative shift	› + Household income › – Labour productivity › – Income inequality › – Growth of new businesses Note: Trends are based on data collected since 2018/19 for most measures; some data series began later. Please see pages 61-62 for a more detailed view.
Performance measures	53 of 58 achieved. MBIE assessed performance for appropriations in this outcome using a mix of timeliness, quality, satisfaction, volume and milestone measures, reflecting both service delivery and progress on key initiatives. See pages 63-72 for more details.

During the year, MBIE invested in tourism, major events and infrastructure initiatives to support economic growth, improve productivity and strengthen resilience across New Zealand

Strong regional economies are critical to New Zealand's long-term productivity and prosperity. Continued investment in tourism, infrastructure and resilience helps unlock economic opportunities, improve productivity, and strengthen communities' ability to respond to climate and economic shocks.



Tourism recovery is well advanced, with international visitor arrivals reaching 3.7 million and spending reaching 94% of pre-pandemic levels

A \$70 million Major Events and Tourism package and \$3.69 million in targeted regional tourism funding are helping attract visitors to regional destinations and stimulate economic activity. Investments to date have supported regions to showcase their visitor offerings, encouraged travel beyond the main tourism centres, and increased demand for events, local accommodation, hospitality, transport and tourism businesses.

Changes to travel settings, including a 12-month visa waiver trial for eligible Chinese and Pacific visitors coming from Australia with an eligible Australian visa, made it easier for visitors to travel to New Zealand from November 2025. More than 101,000 New Zealand Electronic Travel Authority (NZeTA) requests were received under this trial during the year. Traveller feedback indicated the process was well received, with 96% of users satisfied with their NZeTA experience. Ease of travel also plays an important role in attracting visitors, with 85% of travellers reporting it influenced their decision to visit New Zealand.

The Tourism Growth Roadmap was launched in June 2025 as part of the Going For Growth strategy, setting a target to double the 2023 value of tourism exports by 2034, increase tourism and hospitality employment, and enhance visitor experiences. Supported by \$35 million in annual investment from the International Visitor Conservation and Tourism Levy (IVL), the Roadmap's first stage was fully funded in 2025/26, with initiatives focused on increasing international visitor numbers and delivering high-quality visitor experiences.



The International Screen Production Rebate continued to support economic growth by attracting significant international investment into New Zealand and strengthening the screen production ecosystem

During the year, 30 productions were approved, generating approximately \$1.16 billion in qualifying New Zealand production expenditure and supporting employment across a wide range of industries. In addition to direct investment, these productions help build capability in New Zealand's screen workforce, support technology and knowledge transfer, and create opportunities for local businesses. The rebate also contributes to New Zealand's international profile, reinforcing the country's reputation as a world-class destination for film and television production. By supporting a high-value export industry, the rebate helps grow jobs, skills and economic activity across New Zealand.

Additionally, in response to industry feedback and increased international incentives, changes were made to maintain the competitiveness of New Zealand's rebate, taking effect from 1 January 2026. The changes lowered the minimum qualifying spend from \$15 million to \$4 million, reduced the 5% Uplift threshold from \$30 million to \$20 million, expanded eligibility for the 5% Uplift to include post-production, digital and visual effects only projects, and removed a cap on above-the-line costs. These changes were positively received by industry and the New Zealand Film Commission has reported increased interest from medium-sized, independent productions in particular.



Infrastructure investment helped improve productivity and unlock new economic opportunities across the regions

Through the Regional Infrastructure Fund (RIF), a combined \$15.3 million package of investments was announced to help strengthen three of the West Coast's most important transport assets: Hokitika

Airport, and the ports at Westport and Greymouth. Together, these projects will improve connectivity and resilience, support the movement of people and goods while enabling long-term economic activity across the region.

A \$15.35 million Regional Infrastructure Fund loan is supporting the installation of a solar farm and battery system, alongside electricity network upgrades and smart meters on Rakiura/Stewart Island. The project is expected to reduce diesel use for power generation by up to 75%. By reducing reliance on imported fuel, the project strengthens local resilience while creating opportunities for innovation in remote energy supply, with flow-on benefits for tourism, aquaculture and other local industries.

Additional investments improved regional connectivity and enabled growth through industrial land development in Southland, airport upgrades and infrastructure supporting the space sector.

Economic modelling undertaken in June 2026 shows that regional development investments have delivered significant economic returns, with every \$1 invested by government generating at least \$3 in additional expenditure. By June 2026, \$7.24 billion in combined government and co-investment had supported an estimated \$14.52 billion in expenditure, \$6.24 billion in gross domestic product (GDP), and over 62,000 full-time equivalent (FTE) roles nationwide.



Flood resilience projects protected communities and critical assets

Alongside initiatives to support growth, MBIE continued investing in infrastructure that helps communities adapt to increasing climate and weather-related risks.

Community resilience was strengthened through investment in flood protection infrastructure. Projects completed during the year helped reduce risks to communities, businesses and critical infrastructure. These investments support communities to adapt to climate-related events while strengthening the long-term resilience of regional economies.

Improving resilience to climate and economic shocks

In 2025/26, MBIE continued to strengthen regional resilience through the RIF, with \$197.9 million committed to 74 flood resilience projects across New Zealand. Flood protection is a core component of the RIF, recognising the importance of protecting people, businesses, productive land and critical infrastructure from increasingly frequent severe weather events. Delivered in partnership with local authorities, these projects include stopbanks, floodgates, pump stations, drainage improvements, culverts and river management works. By June 2026, 12 projects had been completed.

Across two funding rounds, the investments are helping protect almost 30,000 hectares of residential land, 120,000 hectares of pastoral land, 126 schools, 23 hospitals and medical clinics, 14 marae, 11 airports, and key transport, telecommunications and energy infrastructure across 12 regions. These improvements strengthen community resilience, support business continuity and reduce the long-term economic costs of flood recovery.

An excellent example is the Lower Motueka River stopbank project in Tasman. Following two significant floods in 2025, including the largest river flood ever recorded, upgraded flood protection helped reduce the risk of stopbank failures and protected a community of more than 8,300 people, around 2,800 properties, State Highway 60, and over \$2.2 billion in assets. The project also helped maintain access to essential services and supported the recovery of surrounding rural and horticultural areas by protecting Motueka's role as a key service and supply hub for the region.

Through targeted, place-based infrastructure investment, MBIE is helping communities adapt to climate change, reduce vulnerability to natural hazards, and build more resilient regional economies.

Outcome 2: Skilled people engaged in safe and productive work

What we're working towards	Businesses have access to the right labour and skills at the right time and an employment system that promotes the rights of workers and employers.
Expenditure	› Departmental: \$740 million › Non-departmental: \$2,710 million
MBIE portfolios	› Immigration › Social Development and Employment › Workplace Relations and Safety › Accident Compensation Corporation
Supporting agencies	› WorkSafe New Zealand › Accident Compensation Corporation (ACC)
Core responsibilities	› Labour supply policy system › Immigration settings › Skilled labour development › Workplace relations and dispute resolution › Workplace safety
Key services	
2025/26 initiatives	› Immigration settings to support economic growth › Compliance activity to support the integrity of the employment and immigration systems › Workplace reforms to support safer and more productive work
Outcome measure trends Key: + Positive shift – Negative shift	› – Employment › + Skilled workforce › + Migrant skills matching business needs › + Migrant visa application experience › + Pay equity › + Fatal work-related injuries › + Serious work-related injuries Note: Trends are based on data collected since 2018/19 for most measures; some data series began later. Please see pages 77-79 for a more detailed view.
Performance measures	30 of 41 achieved. MBIE assessed performance for appropriations in this outcome using a mix of timeliness, quality, satisfaction, volume and milestone measures, reflecting both service delivery and progress on key initiatives. See pages 80-86 for more details.

During the year, MBIE focused on ensuring businesses could access the skills they need while maintaining fair, safe and productive workplaces

Government plays a vital role in ensuring safe, fair, and productive work, and enabling businesses to access skills in a competitive global market. This priority strengthens labour market resilience through clearer employment obligations and immigration settings that attract the talent needed to support growth for New Zealand.



Changes to immigration settings helped address workforce needs, while service improvements supported the facilitation of people into New Zealand while also protecting our country's borders

To support businesses' access to skilled labour, the Government announced changes to the Skilled Migrant Category, including new residence pathways for experienced skilled workers and tradespeople, faster residence pathways for applicants with New Zealand university-level qualifications, and reduced work experience requirements for most applicants.

To help employers meet seasonal labour needs, the Government introduced the Global Workforce Seasonal Visa and Peak Seasonal Visa, providing new pathways for experienced seasonal workers and short-term surge labour in sectors with seasonal demand. MBIE also completed a review of the Recognised Seasonal Employer (RSE) scheme, and the Government has subsequently announced reforms to simplify requirements, improve clarity and transparency, and support the long-term success of New Zealand's horticulture and viticulture sectors.

The 2025 Going For Growth International Education Plan aims to attract more students and double the sector's value by 2034. As part of this, student visa work rights were expanded from November 2025, increasing eligible work hours from 20 to 25 hours per week and broadening eligibility settings. Reforms to post-study work visas introduced a new six-month graduate visa and expanded pathways for international graduates to remain and work in New Zealand.

The Accredited Employer Work Visa (AEWV) continues to primarily attract workers in higher-skilled occupations, with 85% of AEWVs approved in 2025 being for skill level 1-3 occupations.

At the same time, Immigration New Zealand continued rolling out its enhanced digital platform, improving application processing, real-time tracking and self-service options for migrants and employers.

Immigration New Zealand plays a critical role in striking the balance between facilitation and protection. Together, the initiatives implemented this year have helped improve access to the skills and workforce capability needed to support economic growth.

Disrupting harm in the construction sector through integrated regulation

The construction sector plays an important role in New Zealand's economy, but some workers remain at risk of exploitation, and some businesses gain an unfair advantage by not following the rules. In 2025, MBIE received 516 complaints about the sector, with more than half coming from Auckland.

To address these issues, MBIE brought together teams from across the organisation through Operation Rimu. The operation focused on identifying and responding to areas of greatest risk, while also helping businesses better understand their obligations.

As part of the operation, 147 construction businesses across Auckland and the central North Island were visited. Inspectors checked compliance with employment, immigration and tenancy requirements and provided practical guidance to support businesses to meet their responsibilities.

The visits identified issues such as under-the-table cash payments and poor employment records, practices that can undermine worker protections and create an uneven playing field for compliant businesses. The operation also highlighted evidence of more organised and complex forms of non-compliance within parts of the sector.

By combining information, expertise and on-the-ground activity, Operation Rimu helped MBIE target resources where they would have the greatest impact. The approach strengthened compliance, protected vulnerable workers, encouraged businesses to meet their obligations and improved MBIE's ability to identify and respond to emerging risks.



Targeted compliance activity helped reduce worker exploitation and strengthen the integrity of New Zealand's employment and immigration systems

Activity was prioritised in sectors with higher rates of non-compliance, as shown in the construction sector example. These operations identified and addressed instances of non-compliance, helping protect workers, uphold employment standards and promote fair competition for compliant businesses.



Workplace reforms supported safer and more productive work

Alongside workforce supply and compliance activity, MBIE progressed changes to strengthen workplace settings and improve system performance.

The minimum wage increased to \$23.95 per hour from April 2026, supporting wage growth for lower-paid workers.

The *Employment Relations Amendment Act 2026* was passed to increase flexibility and certainty for employers, and the *Holidays Act 2003* was replaced with the *Employment Leave Act 2026* to reduce complexity and improve clarity for employers and employees. Amendments were made to the *Health and Safety at Work Act 2015*, along with other regulatory changes aimed at improving workplace safety and overall system performance. Together, these initiatives helped strengthen employment protections and support safe, productive and sustainable workplaces.

Outcome 3: Competitive markets with informed consumers and businesses

What we're working towards	Competitive systems that enable the operations of businesses and the market, while protecting the rights of users and consumers.
Expenditure	› Departmental: \$303 million › Non-departmental: \$220 million
MBIE portfolios	› Small Business and Manufacturing › Commerce and Consumer Affairs › Media and Communications › Building and Construction › Housing
Supporting agencies	› Commerce Commission › Financial Markets Authority
Core responsibilities	› Market and regulatory settings › Foundational services and support for businesses › Building and tenancy systems › Early and alternative means of dispute resolution › Emergency information services and national disaster response
Key services	
2025/26 initiatives	› Open banking implemented › Competition reforms strengthened › Tenancy services digitised › Building reforms advanced › eInvoicing network expanded › Consumer protections strengthened
Outcome measure trends Key: + Positive shift – Negative shift = Unchanged	› = Consumer awareness of rights¹ › = Consumer awareness of resolution pathways › + Tenancy mediation › – Employment mediation › + Business experience with government agencies Note: Trends are based on data collected since 2018/19 for most measures; some data series began later. Please see pages 90-91 for a more detailed view.
Performance measures	51 of 61 achieved. MBIE assessed performance for appropriations in this outcome using a mix of timeliness, quality, satisfaction, volume and milestone measures, reflecting both service delivery and progress on key initiatives. See pages 92-101 for more details.

¹ Survey conducted biennially (every two years). No result is available for the current reporting year.

During the year, MBIE worked to improve market performance and outcomes for consumers and businesses

New Zealand's long-term productivity and economic performance rely on competitive, well-functioning markets that encourage innovation, support business growth and new market entry, and give consumers confidence that markets are fair, transparent and effective.



MBIE increased consumer choice and is strengthening competition through market reforms

During 2025/26, MBIE implemented regulated open banking under New Zealand's Consumer Data Right framework, giving consumers greater control over their financial data and supporting innovation, competition and the development of new financial products and services.

MBIE also progressed a programme of reforms to strengthen competition and improve market performance across the economy, including in the grocery sector. These reforms will help increase consumer choice and address barriers to effective competition. To support this work, MBIE continued modernising New Zealand's competition framework and strengthened the Commerce Commission's ability to monitor markets, enforce competition and consumer laws, and protect consumers by providing the Commission with greater funding flexibility to focus more effectively on priority areas.

MBIE coordinated with other agencies to deliver grocery-specific changes clarifying that the *Fast-track Approvals Act 2024* process is available to supermarket competitors, establishing a single building consent authority for supermarket developments in a Memorandum of Understanding with Christchurch City Council, and expanding MultiProof eligibility so that supermarket developers can more easily build the same design across the country.



MBIE modernised regulatory systems and services to improve efficiency and reduce compliance costs

A new Standards New Zealand–Australia agreement strengthened trans-Tasman regulatory alignment, reducing duplication and supporting trade and economic integration.

Implementation of the *Incorporated Societies Act 2022* continued, with more than 90% of New Zealand's approximately 21,000 incorporated societies successfully re-registering under the new framework, providing greater certainty and clearer governance requirements.

MBIE also improved service delivery through new digital tenancy bond services, including the ABODE platform and Bond Hub, which provide landlords and tenants with more efficient self-service options. At the same time, tenancy settings relating to pets were updated to better balance the interests of landlords and tenants.

Significant building system reforms progressed to increase choice, reduce barriers and support housing delivery. New pathways were introduced to recognise trusted overseas building products and certification schemes, while qualifying stand-alone dwellings of up to 70 square metres became eligible for a building consent exemption from January 2026, reducing costs and delays.

MBIE also supported productivity through continued growth in New Zealand's eInvoicing network, with nearly 114,000 businesses registered to exchange invoices directly between accounting systems. In addition, AM and FM broadcasting rights were extended for a further 20 years, providing long-term certainty for broadcasters and supporting continued investment in infrastructure.

Modernising tenancy bond services to improve experience and system efficiency

MBIE delivered significant changes to New Zealand's tenancy bond system, transforming a largely manual, paper-based process into a modern, digital-first service that improves efficiency, accessibility, and outcomes for landlords and tenants. At the centre of this reform was the introduction of a new ICT platform (ABODE) and the launch of Bond Hub, a self-service portal enabling users to manage bonds online.

Before the changes, bond processing relied heavily on manual data entry, with around half a million transactions each year creating administrative burden and delays. The new system has shifted bond services to a fully digital, largely automated model, allowing users to complete transactions more quickly and accurately, while reducing processing time and operational costs.

The reforms also introduced new functionality tailored to different user groups. Property managers can now integrate their ICT systems directly through business-to-business connections, while smaller landlords who may not use professional software can access and manage all their bonds through Bond Hub in one place. This significantly improves usability and transparency across the system.

Alongside system modernisation, MBIE implemented policy changes to support better housing outcomes, including new rules for pet consent and the introduction of pet bonds. These changes shift the default toward allowing pets in rental properties (unless there is a valid reason not to), while giving landlords greater assurance through the ability to charge a pet bond. This helps expand housing options for tenants and creates a more balanced and flexible tenancy system.

Overall, the tenancy bond reforms have created a more efficient, user-centred and resilient system, improving service delivery, enabling faster transactions, and supporting better housing and regulatory outcomes for New Zealanders.

eInvoicing milestone: New Zealand network reaches nearly 114,000 businesses

eInvoicing is helping to build a more productive and digitally connected economy by enabling invoices to be exchanged directly between accounting systems. This reduces manual processing, improves accuracy, lowers administrative costs, and helps businesses get paid faster.

During 2025/26, New Zealand's eInvoicing programme reached a major milestone, with 113,674 businesses now registered on the national eInvoicing network. This follows the completion of a significant number of registrations, which, together with earlier registration waves, added approximately 63,000 businesses to the network.

The expanded network means New Zealand is now ranked sixth globally among countries operating Peppol eInvoicing networks, despite having a much smaller business base than many larger economies. With close to half of the estimated 200,000 to 300,000 businesses that could benefit from eInvoicing now connected, the network has reached a scale that can support significantly higher levels of digital trade.

This milestone reflects several years of sustained effort by MBIE, working in partnership with software providers, industry and government agencies to build and grow a trusted national eInvoicing network. The recent acceleration in registrations demonstrates growing momentum and strengthens the foundation for wider adoption of eInvoicing across New Zealand. As uptake increases, businesses are expected to benefit from greater efficiency, lower transaction costs, and improved cashflow, supporting long-term productivity gains across the economy.



MBIE strengthened consumer protections and helped consumers make informed choices

MBIE worked with government, industry and community partners to strengthen consumer protections and improve consumer confidence in an increasingly complex digital environment. The Anti-Scam Alliance enhanced coordination and information sharing across agencies, industry and consumer groups, supporting more effective scam prevention efforts.

MBIE also responded to emerging product safety risks, including facilitating 20 recalls of imported coloured sand products containing asbestos and working with suppliers, regulators and consumers to manage the response and reduce potential harm.

Consumer education and awareness initiatives helped New Zealanders make safer and more informed choices. The Button Battery Safety Campaign reached more than 3.8 million people, with around 70% of those exposed reporting safer behaviours. Toy Safety Week promoted safer purchasing decisions for families with young children, while initiatives such as the Say Something youth campaign and Fraud Awareness Week strengthened consumer awareness and capability. Fraud Awareness Week engagement increased by 56.5% compared with the previous year, with broader participation across government, industry and community organisations.



MBIE supported communities and regions to respond to and recover from major disruption events

Following multiple severe weather events, MBIE provided on-the-ground support to affected communities. This included activating the Temporary Accommodation Service (TAS) for displaced households and deploying specialist staff to assist councils with building assessments.

MBIE also worked with local authorities, iwi, Civil Defence groups and partner agencies to coordinate recovery activities and connect affected people with accommodation, insurance and recovery support services. The New Zealand Claims Resolution Service continued to help homeowners navigate insurance claims and resolve issues arising from natural hazard events.

Together, these reforms, services and interventions strengthened market integrity, improved consumer outcomes and supported recovery from major disruption events. By improving competition, modernising regulatory systems and helping communities recover and adapt, MBIE contributed to a more resilient, productive and well-functioning economy.

Outcome 4: Strong and resilient economy delivering energy security and value from resources

What we're working towards	Building a strong economy with increased resilience through robust supply chains, energy security, and economic activity from Aotearoa New Zealand's natural resources.
Expenditure	› Departmental: \$53 million › Non-departmental: \$477 million
MBIE portfolios	› Energy › Resources
Supporting agencies	› Electricity Authority › Energy Efficiency and Conservation Authority (EECA)
Core responsibilities	› Energy market and regulatory settings › Securing value from New Zealand's natural resources, and management of the Crown minerals estate
Key services	
2025/26 initiatives	Energy › Eased regulatory constraints for electricity generation capacity › Supported electricity security of supply: progressed procurement process for liquefied natural gas (LNG) imports and regulatory framework for dry years › Offshore renewable energy enabled › Distributed energy enablement advanced › Gas market measures implemented › Enhanced resilience regulations › Delivered bioenergy plans › Managed the Middle East Fuel Response, including delivering the Fuel Response Plan and increasing diesel security › Enabled new power generation projects to leverage large government electricity demand Resources › Removed the ban on offshore gas exploration and amended the <i>Crown Minerals Act 1991</i> to promote minerals development › Established the \$200 million Gas Security Fund and first expressions of interest advanced › Published the New Zealand Geothermal Strategy › Minerals strategy implementation progressed Regional Infrastructure Fund (RIF) funding set aside for critical minerals projects

Outcome measure trends Key: + Positive shift	› + Greenhouse gas emissions from electricity generation › + Sustainable national energy system › + Efficient national energy system › + Economic productivity Note: Trends are based on data collected since 2018/19 for most measures; some data series began later. Please see pages 108-109 for a more detailed view.
Performance measures	12 of 22 achieved. MBIE assessed performance for appropriations in this outcome using a mix of timeliness, quality, satisfaction, volume and milestone measures, reflecting both service delivery and progress on key initiatives. See pages 110-113 for more details.

During the year, MBIE strengthened New Zealand's energy security affordability and sustainability, and supported the sustainable development of natural resources

New Zealand's long-term economic resilience depends on secure and affordable energy supplies and the sustainable development of its natural resources. Reliable energy systems are essential for households, businesses and critical infrastructure, while responsible resource development supports jobs, investment, regional growth and export opportunities, and provides critical material inputs to the economy. Strengthening these foundations helps improve productivity, enhance resilience to supply disruptions and support sustainable economic growth over the long term.



Work continued to improve the security of electricity and gas supply and address dry year risk

MBIE progressed reforms to strengthen energy security and support reliable electricity and gas supplies. This included responding to the Independent Review of Electricity Market Performance and delivering the Governments Energy Package, progressing the strengthening of the regulatory tools available to the Electricity Authority, assessing options for additional dry-year generation capacity, advancing procurement of a liquefied natural gas (LNG) import facility, consulting on a Winter Energy Reliability Obligation and measures to improve gas market transparency by completing legislative change to enable enhanced collection and publishing of gas

market information.

MBIE also continued work to improve market conditions for new renewable generation and firming capacity.

Despite current high retail electricity prices, increasing supply and addressing dry-year risks is expected to support more affordable and reliable electricity over time for households and businesses. Over the course of the year, wholesale market and futures prices for electricity have reduced substantially.

The ban on new gas activity was repealed, opening for new permit applications in September 2025. Six new permit applications for gas opportunities have been accepted for assessment, with one reaching approval in July 2026. Together, these provide a significant pipeline of potential new gas reserves to boost the country's energy security over the coming years. The \$200 million Gas Security Fund was established to support additional gas supply and storage, while improved gas market information, including publishing gas reserves data earlier, helped inform sector investment decisions. Together, these measures are intended to improve confidence in New Zealand's energy system and support future investment in gas infrastructure. Significant progress has also been made on implementing a new decommissioning regime to ensure responsible end of life management of petroleum fields, brought forward by the sharper decline in reserves remaining.

System-wide response to protect fuel supply and economic continuity

New Zealand's fuel supply system supports freight, aviation, emergency services and everyday business activity. In 2026, conflict in the Middle East disrupted global oil markets and supply routes, increasing risks to fuel availability and prices in New Zealand.

Fuel importers took action to secure supply, while MBIE led the government response. MBIE worked with fuel importers, infrastructure operators, other government agencies and international partners to assess supply risks, coordinate response activities and support the continued operation of the fuel market. In particular, MBIE established regular monitoring of fuel stocks and expected shipments, improving visibility of supply and supporting government decision-making. It also provided regular public updates, supported diplomatic engagement and coordinated planning across government and the fuel sector.

The National Fuel Response Plan was updated to guide action at different levels of disruption, including arrangements to prioritise fuel for critical services if required. To strengthen fuel security, the Government also secured an additional 90 million litres of diesel. MBIE entered into arrangements to lease storage tanks and purchase diesel to establish this reserve.

The response required close coordination across government and industry in a complex and changing environment. It also identified opportunities to improve data, decision-making, contingency planning and coordination arrangements for future disruptions.

Fuel remained available nationwide during the period. The work undertaken strengthened monitoring and preparedness. At the time of preparing this report, MBIE is carrying out an internal review of lessons learned from the response to help ensure it is well placed for future disruptions.



New Zealand's minerals sector and resource supply chains were strengthened through improvements to permitting processes and support for critical minerals development

During the year, MBIE progressed initiatives to strengthen New Zealand's minerals sector and support more resilient critical mineral supply chains. This included joining the Forum on Responsible Mineral Supply Chains (FORGE), supporting international efforts to strengthen critical mineral supply chains, and ringfencing \$80 million of Regional Infrastructure Fund funding for critical minerals projects.

Implementation of the Minerals Strategy to 2040 continued, with work focused on improving investment readiness, increasing understanding of New Zealand's mineral resources, reducing exploration uncertainty, and supporting opportunities in mineral processing, recycling and other value-added activities.

Together, these initiatives are strengthening the foundations for a more productive and internationally connected minerals sector, supporting innovation, investment and the Government's objective of doubling the value of New Zealand's minerals exports by 2035. Significant progress has been made this year, with export revenue reaching \$2.5 billion in 2025 – a 71% rise since 2023, alongside a 5.5% rise in jobs in the minerals sector. Interest in new minerals development was high, with a 22% increase in permit applications to New Zealand Petroleum and Minerals in 2025, and MBIE delivered 44% more permit decisions compared with 2024 and was faster at doing so.

MBIE continued work to ensure that New Zealand gets a fair return from minerals development, collecting royalties of \$243 million. MBIE published an independent review of our royalties regime, comparing New Zealand's settings to international benchmarks for government take – royalties plus wider tax on minerals companies.

Looking at New Zealand's wider natural resources, MBIE consulted on regulation to enable the development of natural (geological) and orange (induced) hydrogen, a potential future energy source that could be affordable, secure and reliable.

MBIE also developed a new Geothermal Strategy to unlock New Zealand's geothermal potential. It aims to double geothermal use by 2040, supporting increased use of geothermal resources for energy, tourism, and wider regional economic development, as well as export opportunities and research, innovation and development of next generation technologies.

MBIE continued work to uphold its Treaty of Waitangi obligations and commitments across the Resources portfolio, including supporting active Treaty settlement negotiations and implementing four new Treaty settlements. MBIE also maintained ongoing engagement with iwi and hapū on Crown minerals matters under the *Crown Minerals Act 1991*, including consultation on policy development and permitting decisions. This involved collaboration with iwi and hapū on broader resources policy initiatives, such as the development of New Zealand's Geothermal Strategy.



MBIE supported the growth of renewable energy

New Zealand's proportion of renewable electricity generation continued to increase, with renewables delivering about 95% of generation in the December 25 and March 26 quarters.

MBIE progressed Electrify NZ to accelerate investment in renewable electricity generation, reduce regulatory barriers, and support greater electrification across the economy. This work helps strengthen energy security, support productivity growth and reduce emissions.

Renewable generation continued to diversify through growing contributions from geothermal, wind and solar generation, improving system resilience and supporting future electricity demand. MBIE also progressed development of an offshore renewable energy regulatory regime to provide greater certainty for investors and support future renewable energy projects.

A significant new frontier development was launched with \$60 million committed to drilling New Zealand's first superhot geothermal well. While traditional geothermal wells typically extend to around three and a half kilometres, superhot geothermal wells are expected to be drilled deeper, potentially up to six kilometres, where temperatures and pressures can significantly increase energy output, up to three

times greater than conventional geothermal systems. Drilling of the first exploratory well is scheduled to start in mid-2027, subject to final design, procurement timelines, and regulatory approvals.

Renewable energy initiatives continued to advance, including the Chatham Islands renewable energy wind turbine project, which is expected to reduce diesel consumption by up to 68% while improving local energy resilience and reliability.

Together, these initiatives supported energy security, enabled investment in renewable energy, and strengthened the transition to a more resilient and lower-emissions energy system.



Several initiatives will support a smarter and more distributed electricity system, helping consumers to reduce bills

Substantial progress has been made in enabling consumers to adopt distributed energy resources and ensure that the system is smart. Shifting electricity consumption away from peak times helps to avoid high prices and our overall network costs, while increasing rooftop solar helps to reduce consumers' power bills.

MBIE has delivered an active programme of work this year, including increasing the voltage range and export limits on networks, supporting the Energy Competition Taskforce to deliver better pricing and plans for rooftop solar and shifting time of use, and delivering policy decisions to require that EV chargers supplied in New Zealand will need to meet a minimum standard of 'smart functionality' and be clearly labelled. This also includes supporting a Solar on Schools programme to enable schools to gain the benefits of solar and batteries and various other solar information support via EECA so that consumers can make better informed decisions.

Outcome 5: Dynamic business environment fostering innovation, technology and international connections

What we're working towards	A sustained lift in economic performance through the improved use of technology and innovation, greater capital investment and leveraging global connections.
Expenditure	› Departmental: \$153 million › Non-departmental: \$1,472 million
MBIE portfolios	› Science, innovation and technology › Space › Trade and Investment
Supporting agencies	› New Zealand Trade and Enterprise › InvestNZ
Core responsibilities	› Science, innovation and technology settings and investment › Digital technologies and communication markets and infrastructure › Space and high-altitude policy, sector development, and regulation › Government procurement
Key services	  
2025/26 initiatives	› Delivered major science, innovation and technology system reforms › Accelerated research commercialisation › Strengthened innovation talent and skills pipelines › Attracted international investment and capital › Implemented a new, world-leading ground-based space infrastructure (GBSI) regulatory system to protect New Zealand's national security and other national interests › Supported growth in the space sector
Outcome measure trends Key: + Positive shift – Negative shift	› + Export income › – International collaboration on innovation › + Innovative business activity › + Business research and development expenditure › + Productive capital investment Note: Trends are based on data collected since 2018/19 for most measures; some data series began later. Please see pages 120-122 for a more detailed view.
Performance measures	28 of 36 achieved. MBIE assessed performance for appropriations in this outcome using a mix of timeliness, quality, satisfaction, volume and milestone measures, reflecting both service delivery and progress on key initiatives. See pages 123-129 for more details.

MBIE strengthened the foundations for innovation-led growth by reforming New Zealand's science system, supporting emerging technologies, and improving access to talent, capital and expertise

Innovation is critical to New Zealand's long-term productivity and economic growth. A strong science, innovation and technology system supports the development and adoption of new knowledge, technologies and services, while access to skilled people, expertise and capital helps businesses grow and compete internationally. Together, these foundations support higher-value economic activity and contribute to a more productive, resilient and competitive economy.



The most significant reform of New Zealand's science, innovation and technology system in 30 years progressed during the year

The Government's science system reforms progressed significantly during 2025/26, establishing a strategy-led science, innovation and technology system focused on economic growth. Key changes included the establishment of the Prime Minister's Science, Innovation and Technology Advisory Council and Research Funding New Zealand, delivery of the Science Investment Plan to prioritise investment where it will have the most impact, and creation of the New Zealand Institute for Advanced Technology.

The reforms are intended to improve collaboration across the research system, strengthen alignment with national priorities, and maximise the impact of public investment in science and innovation. Over time, they are expected to support stronger research outcomes, greater commercialisation and higher productivity.

Transforming New Zealand's science, innovation and technology system

New Zealand's science, innovation and technology system plays a critical role in lifting productivity, supporting economic growth and improving wellbeing. During the year, MBIE led implementation of the most significant reform of the system in more than 30 years, aimed at maximising the value of public investment and ensuring the system is better positioned to respond to national priorities and technological change.

The reforms included the merger of seven Crown research institutes into three public research organisations (PROs), the establishment of the New Zealand Institute for Advanced Technology, and the creation of Research Funding New Zealand as a single, independent funding decision-maker. The Prime Minister's Science, Innovation and Technology Advisory Council was established to provide strategic advice and support stronger system-wide coordination.

A new funding model has been introduced to focus investment on key national priorities, including the primary industries and bioeconomy, technology for prosperity, environmental sustainability and resilience and healthy people and a thriving society. At the same time, reforms to intellectual property management settings are strengthening pathways between research, innovation and commercialisation.

These reforms position New Zealand for a more connected, strategically coordinated science and innovation system. They provide clearer direction for researchers and industry, support greater collaboration across institutions, and create stronger foundations for translating research into economic and social value.



Investment in innovation and emerging technologies continued to build capability and drive economic opportunities

During the year, MBIE developed new intellectual property rules for publicly funded research to unlock the commercial potential of research, combined with a \$40 million boost in support (over three years) to support university researchers to commercialise their innovations.

MBIE also supported the establishment of the New Zealand Institute for Advanced Technology, which will help grow New Zealand's advanced technology sector and have an important role in turning world-class science into commercial success.

Further investment in New Zealand's innovation system included MBIE running an investment process for a new \$42 million biodiscovery platform to accelerate growth in the bioeconomy and support the development of new products and services from New Zealand's biological resources.

In addition, New Zealand's first National Artificial Intelligence (AI) Strategy was launched during the year, supported by up to \$70 million of investment to encourage AI adoption and capability development.



MBIE continued to strengthen access to the people, expertise and capital needed to grow high-value businesses

MBIE continued to improve access to the skills, expertise and investment needed to support business growth and innovation.

The Applied Doctorates Scheme was established to strengthen connections between research organisations and industry, enabling doctoral candidates to undertake industry-focused research while building advanced skills in areas of high demand. The Scheme has successfully launched its inaugural cohort focused on Energy Innovation and is now progressing a second cohort in Aerospace, Defence & Security, demonstrating strong demand from industry and universities for applied doctoral training.

Changes to the Active Investor Plus visa attracted significant international interest and supported greater investment into New Zealand businesses. Alongside this, Immigration New Zealand progressed its Our Future Services programme, continuing the transition of visa applications to the enhanced Immigration Online platform to improve the customer experience and support more efficient processing. International student visas moved onto the platform in August 2025, followed by family of temporary visa holder applications in June 2026.

MBIE also supported greater access to growth capital through a \$100 million expansion of the Elevate NZ Venture Fund. The investment is intended to increase the availability of venture capital for innovative New Zealand businesses and attract additional private sector investment.

Together, these initiatives are helping businesses access the people, knowledge and capital needed to innovate, scale and compete internationally.

Active Investor Plus visa attracts global capital to support growth

New Zealand's ability to attract international investment is important for supporting innovation, business growth and long-term economic resilience. The Active Investor Plus visa was designed to attract high-value investors who can contribute not only capital, but also expertise, global networks and commercial experience.

Since refreshed settings were introduced in April 2025, strong international demand has generated approximately 801 applications representing a potential investment pipeline of over \$4.4 billion. Approximately \$2.1 billion had already been committed or invested in the New Zealand economy by the end of the reporting period, and more than 355 resident visas had been granted.

Investment has supported sectors including technology, healthcare, manufacturing and tourism, helping businesses access new sources of capital and expand their operations.

This initiative demonstrates how immigration, investment and economic development settings can work together to support economic growth. By attracting high-value international investment, MBIE is helping strengthen connections to global markets, support business expansion and improve New Zealand's long-term productivity performance.



Support for strategic growth sectors continued through initiatives focused on New Zealand's space industry

April 2026 marked the 10-year anniversary of the New Zealand Space Agency, highlighting a decade of growth in New Zealand's space sector and the importance of international partnerships.

New Zealand established a globally leading regulatory regime for ground-based space infrastructure, closing a critical gap in the oversight of activities that can affect national security and other national interests. Through amendments to the *Outer Space and High-altitude Activities Act 2017*, New Zealand introduced a comprehensive authorisation framework for operators of satellite tracking, communications and space surveillance infrastructure, supported by enforcement powers, security requirements and ministerial intervention mechanisms. The regime positions New Zealand at the forefront of international practice by providing a clear, risk-based system to deter foreign interference, manage emerging security risks and ensure the safe, secure and responsible use of space-related infrastructure.

MBIE has worked to find efficiencies in payload permitting times to create a more enabling regulatory environment while ensure safety and security continue to be robustly managed. Payload permitting times have decreased to under six weeks, down from an informal target of twelve weeks. New Zealand hit a new high of 16 orbital rocket launches in 2025/26 with an additional sub-orbital launch.

During the year, MBIE launched the \$1.8 million Kiwi Space Activator (KSA) programme to support sector capability and growth. The KSA is designed to help New Zealand businesses and research organisations take promising space technologies from the laboratory to real-world flight testing, either on high-altitude platforms or in orbit. The programme co-funds technology demonstration missions to build flight heritage, a critical step in commercialising space technologies and attracting customers and investors.

Analysis from April 2025 highlighted the growing economic significance of the sector. New Zealand's space sector contributed around \$2.47 billion to the economy and supported around 17,000 jobs, with sector revenue growing by 53% between 2019 and 2024. These findings reinforce the Government's goal of doubling the size of New Zealand's space and advanced aviation sectors by 2030.

Together, these initiatives are supporting innovation, high-skilled employment and export growth, while positioning New Zealand to capture opportunities in the expanding global space economy.

Implementing the Government's priorities

During the year MBIE led delivery of the Government's Going For Growth agenda

During 2025/26, MBIE advanced key priorities within the Government's Going For Growth programme through reforms and investments aimed at lifting productivity, strengthening business confidence, growing exports and attracting investment. Together, these initiatives supported a more competitive, innovative and productive economy and helped create opportunities for New Zealanders.

MBIE led the cross-government coordination of the Government's Going For Growth programme, serving as the central secretariat to support delivery of both near-term economic growth initiatives and longer-term productivity outcomes. This included coordinating work across agencies to develop and maintain the programme's five-pillar action plans, monitoring progress, and supporting Ministerial governance and decision-making forums.

MBIE's contribution spanned all five pillars of the Government's Going For Growth programme:

- › developing talent
- › competitive business settings
- › global trade and investment
- › innovation, technology and science
- › infrastructure for growth.

Through immigration and workforce initiatives, regulatory and competition reforms, investment and export growth measures, science and technology system reform, and infrastructure investment, MBIE supported the conditions needed for businesses to grow, innovate, invest and create higher-value jobs for New Zealanders.

The following case studies highlight some of MBIE's key achievements in delivering the Government's Going For Growth priorities during 2025/26. Together, they demonstrate how MBIE is helping to lift productivity, strengthen business confidence, attract investment, improve competitiveness, and support sustainable economic growth. Further information on these initiatives and MBIE's performance is provided throughout the relevant sections of this annual report.

Developing talent – Developing international education growth

During 2025/26, international education was a key focus under the developing talent pillar of the Government's Going For Growth programme. Delivery of the International Education Going For Growth Plan involves several government agencies, with much of the wider work led by education agencies. MBIE contributed through changes to immigration settings intended to support international students and graduates. Examples include increasing eligible work hours for international students from 20 to 25 hours per week and broadening eligibility settings. Additionally, the Government has agreed to introduce a new six-month graduate visa and expanded pathways for international graduates to remain and work in New Zealand. Further information on these changes is provided under Outcome 2 on page 19.

Competitive business settings – Open banking goes live for customers

On 1 December 2025, New Zealand launched regulated open banking under the Consumer Data Right, allowing customers to securely share their financial data with accredited providers. This marked an important step in modernising the financial system and moving from earlier, unregulated forms of data sharing to a consistent national framework.

MBIE led the design and implementation of the framework. This included developing regulations under the *Customer and Product Data Act 2025*, establishing accreditation requirements for third-party providers, and overseeing the introduction of secure technical standards for sharing data. ANZ, ASB, BNZ and Westpac introduced the required open banking capabilities by 1 December 2025. Kiwibank was required to implement payment services by June 2026 and broader capability by December 2026. It began introducing services ahead of these deadlines, with rollout to customers starting in May 2026.

The framework requires customers to give clear consent before their data can be shared and restricts access to accredited providers. By June 2026, 11 accredited requestors were participating

in the framework. Common rules, accreditation and regulated standards give banks, fintech firms and other providers a consistent basis for developing new services while protecting customer data and supporting confidence in the system. The growth of services enabled through open banking is already evident. In June alone, more than 350,000 Open Banking payments were made, totalling \$114 million, while 14 million customer data-sharing requests were actioned.

Open banking is expected to support services such as faster loan applications, financial management tools and lower-cost payment options. It may also reduce barriers for new providers and support greater competition, choice and innovation in financial services. The launch reflects collaboration between government and industry to introduce a secure and practical approach to data sharing. As the first stage of the wider Consumer Data Right programme, open banking provides a foundation for further data-driven services that can support consumers, business innovation and a more digitally enabled economy.

Global trade and investment – NZeTA travel changes supporting tourism recovery

During 2025/26, MBIE trialled targeted changes to the New Zealand Electronic Travel Authority (NZeTA) as outlined on page 16. The changes expanded eligibility for Chinese and Pacific visitors coming from Australia with an eligible Australian visa to visit New Zealand for up to three months with an NZeTA, while maintaining robust security screening and border integrity.

Survey results from the first three months of the twelve-month trial showed that 85% of visitors under this trial reported that this option influenced their decision to visit New Zealand. Early results from

these trial settings also showed strong uptake, with more than 101,000 requests received and approximately 85% of issued NZeTAs being used for travel to New Zealand.

Changes like this trial contribute to New Zealand's broader tourism recovery by reducing barriers to travel and improving the visitor experience. By making it easier for visitors to plan and undertake travel to New Zealand, the trial supported tourism activity, international connectivity and economic growth across regional communities.

Innovation, technology and science – Regional Business Partner Network AI Advisory Pilot supports SME productivity

During 2025/26, MBIE launched the Regional Business Partner Network (RBPN) AI Advisory Pilot to help small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) identify practical opportunities to use artificial intelligence (AI) to improve productivity and business performance. Introduced in January 2026, the pilot provides eligible businesses with co-funded access to specialist advice, tailored implementation roadmaps and support to adopt AI solutions.

Strong demand led to the pilot being expanded to support up to 150 businesses. Early results indicate that participating businesses are identifying opportunities to automate routine administrative tasks, improve reporting and customer communications, enhance internal knowledge management and streamline business processes. Many participants have identified potential productivity gains equivalent to 10–15 staff hours per week.

The pilot has also highlighted the importance of data quality, workforce capability, governance and system integration in achieving successful AI adoption. By helping businesses adopt emerging technologies with confidence, the initiative is supporting productivity improvements, strengthening competitiveness and positioning New Zealand businesses for growth in an increasingly digital economy.

MBIE continued to support the Government's fiscal priorities through reprioritisation, savings and targeted investment

For the year ended 30 June 2026, MBIE's combined departmental and non-departmental baseline as at Budget 2025 was \$6,664 million. The most significant fiscal change was reprioritisation of \$90 million of existing funding in 2025/26 from the Science, Innovation and Technology portfolio and Economic Growth portfolio to support the implementation of initiatives to reform the science, innovation and technology system. Other savings included reductions to Crown funding for the Energy Efficiency and Conservation Authority, reduced baseline funding for the International Growth Fund, and scaling of the New Zealand Claims Resolution Service.

These savings were offset by new and reprioritised investments in priority areas. Budget 2025 included reprioritisation of \$20 million over two years to establish future-focused public research organisations, \$6 million over five years for the Prime Minister's Science, Innovation and Technology Advisory Council, \$38 million over three years for the wind-down and transfer of Callaghan Innovation functions, and \$21 million to Invest New Zealand for establishment and improving inward investment attraction. Other priority investments included \$35 million for support for the international screen sector as well as investments in energy security and tourism infrastructure and system capability.

MBIE's 2025/26 contractor and consultant actual spend was \$39 million. This represents 5.7% of total workforce expenditure and an increase of \$9 million from the previous year². MBIE's use of contractors and consultants increased to meet the priorities set by government in a constrained FTE environment. This provided MBIE with flexibility and access to skills not immediately available. This included delivery of projects and programmes in the digital and data space, alongside policy delivery.

² For more detailed information, see Note 6 on page 162.

Note: Across pages 36 and 37, dollar values are presented in millions and rounded to the nearest whole number.

MBIE supported significant Budget initiatives through targeted investment and reprioritisation

During 2025/26, MBIE supported major spending decisions and significant Budget initiatives that had an operating, capital, revenue or savings impact for Vote Business, Science and Innovation, Vote Building and Construction, and Vote Labour Market. These initiatives show how MBIE reprioritised funding, returned or reduced funding where appropriate, and directed investment towards government priorities across its portfolios.

The largest 2025/26 activity was in Vote Business, Science and Innovation. MBIE supported the Government's science, innovation and technology reforms through reprioritised funding for the disestablishment of Callaghan Innovation and transition of its products and services, the establishment of three future-focused Public Research Organisations, the establishment of the Gene Technology Regulator, the Prime Minister's Science, Innovation and Technology Advisory Council, and operational and management costs for the Gracefield Innovation Quarter, and investments in science, innovation and technology policy advice capability. These decisions were supported by reprioritisation of \$90 million of operating funding from existing Science, Innovation and Technology and Economic Growth funding in 2025/26. More information about the science, innovation and technology reforms is provided on page 30.

MBIE also supported economic growth priorities through targeted Budget decisions. These included \$21 million to establish Invest New Zealand and improve inward investment attraction as part of a broader four-year investment, \$35 million of increased baseline funding for the New Zealand Screen Production Rebate — International as part of a broader five-year investment, and \$200 million in commercial co investment funding over four years to support increased or accelerated gas supply to market. Other decisions strengthened energy policy capability, funded tourism pre-commitments through the International Visitor Conservation and Tourism Levy and replaced Crown revenue funding with third-party revenue for recovering the costs of administering company liquidations. More information about

investment attraction and international connections is provided on pages 31-32, the New Zealand Screen Production Rebate — International on page 16, energy security on page 26, and tourism recovery and visitor settings on page 16.

Savings and reprioritisation also contributed to MBIE's fiscal management in 2025/26. These included a reduction of \$14 million per annum in Crown funding for the Energy Efficiency and Conservation Authority (EECA), with a portion of the funding reprioritised to support energy policy resources within the Ministry. For EECA, reduction in Crown funding is partially offset by an increase in levy funding, which now represents 43.7% of EECA's total funding. Further savings included a one-off reduction of \$2 million in baseline funding for the International Growth Fund in 2025/26 and Crown funding for the New Zealand Claims Resolution Service was reduced by \$2 million in 2025/26 and \$4 million in 2026/27, before ceasing in out years.

Budget 2026 decisions also affected 2025/26 funding in Vote Business, Science and Innovation. These included an \$80 million investment (\$150 million across 2025/26 and 2026/27) to support additional fuel supply in response to the fuel crisis, a reprioritisation of \$45 million (\$77 million over five years) to support other energy initiatives, including the Gas Transition Loan Guarantee Scheme and Solar on Schools programme, and a reduction of \$19 million from the return of tagged contingency funding for COVID-19 infrastructure cost overruns and reprioritisation initiatives. More information about energy security and additional fuel supply can be found on pages 26-27.

MBIE received funding through four major spending decisions to support long-term economic growth, regional resilience, international competitiveness, and sustainable management of New Zealand's natural and tourism assets

These investments include the Regional Infrastructure Fund, the New Zealand Screen Production Rebate – International, Invest New Zealand establishment, and International Visitor Conservation and Tourism Levy funding uplifts, each of which contributes to achieving the Government's economic and regional development objectives.

In 2024, Cabinet introduced reporting requirements for selected major Budget spending decisions to improve transparency and public accountability for significant government investments. The most recent reports published by MBIE remain available on our website: mbie.govt.nz/about/open-government-and-official-information/release-of-information/major-spending-decisions-reporting

Regional Infrastructure Fund (Budget 2024)

Forecast and actual spend by year over relevant period:

	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	Total
Forecast	\$174.12m	\$54.837m	\$396.343m	\$400.700m	\$150.000m	-	\$1,176.000m
Actual	\$174.12m	\$54.837m	-	-	-	-	\$225.987m

The Regional Infrastructure Fund continued to invest in infrastructure that supports regional productivity, resilience, and Māori economic development. By June 2026, 145 projects had been approved 110 contracted, and 12 completed, with total approved funding of \$849.1 million. Economic impact analysis estimates more than 3,700 FTEs (including direct, indirect, and induced FTEs) have been sustained by Regional Infrastructure Fund investments and co-investments across the country, while delivering projects that improve flood resilience, energy security, enable growth, and strengthen regional economies. More information about regional infrastructure and resilience investments is provided on pages 16-17.

New Zealand Screen Production Rebate – International (Budget 2025)

Forecast and actual spend by year over relevant period:

	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	Total
Forecast*	\$63.786m	\$34.690m	\$159.444m	\$159.444m	\$159.444m	\$159.444m	\$736.252m
Actual**	\$42.625m	\$15.864m	-	-	-	-	\$58.489m

*Funding added to existing funding

**Portion of actual allocated to new funding

The New Zealand Screen Production Rebate – International maintains New Zealand's competitiveness as a destination for international film and television productions. The initiative supports jobs, skills development, and business activity across the screen sector while contributing to wider economic benefits through international investment, innovation, tourism, and the promotion of New Zealand as a world-class production destination.

During the reporting period, 30 productions were approved, generating approximately \$1.162 billion in qualifying New Zealand production expenditure. The initiative continued to support employment and skills development, with New Zealanders making up 91% of crew and 72% of cast on supported productions. More information about this initiative is provided on page 16.

Invest NZ Establishment (Budget 2025)

Forecast and actual spend by year over relevant period:

	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	Total
Forecast	\$21.150m	\$21.150m	\$21.150m	\$21.150m	\$21.150m	\$105.750m
Actual	\$21.150m	-	-	-	-	\$21.150m

Invest New Zealand was established as an autonomous Crown entity to promote increased overseas investment into New Zealand.

Invest New Zealand achieved all three short-term time-bound deliverables. It recruited a permanent Chief Executive by quarter 4 2025; developed and implemented an appropriate structure and operating model, including a performance framework that will enable Invest New Zealand to begin demonstrating its impact, by quarter 2 2026; and, by quarter 2 2026, built a collective view of the investment pipeline with partners, such as National Infrastructure Funding and Financing, while progressing opportunities for regulatory enablement where appropriate. Three further deliverables were planned as ongoing and remained ongoing:

1. Supporting the expansion of the Active Investor Plus visa scheme and Invest New Zealand's focus on large and mid-size deals;
2. Working with MBIE, other government agencies and the private sector to understand the specific sectors or industries that could be prioritised; and
3. Developing Invest New Zealand as an organisation to ensure people with appropriate skills and capabilities are in place to deliver results.

More information about investment attraction and international connections is provided on pages 31-32.

International Visitor Conservation and Tourism Levy – Forecast and actual spend

Forecast and actual spend by year over relevant period:

International Visitor Conservation and Tourism Levy	Department	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	Total
Forecast	DOC	\$18.373m	\$52.607m	\$96.414m	\$75.433m	\$55.484m	\$298.311m
	MBIE	\$42.839m	\$59.171m	\$30.968m	\$30.500m	\$35.000m	\$198.478m
Total Forecast		\$61.212m	\$111.778m	\$127.382m	\$105.933m	\$90.484m	\$496.789m
Actual	DOC	\$18.373m	\$52.607m				\$70.980m
	MBIE	\$37.501m	\$57.293m				\$94.794m
Total Actual		\$55.874m	\$109.900m				\$165.774m

Actual and forecast data is indicative. A full reconciliation of project funding and movements across financial years will be published in the IVL Annual Performance Report 2025/26 by 31 December 2026.

Funding from the International Visitor Conservation and Tourism Levy (IVL) supported a wide range of conservation and tourism initiatives. Investments progressed across biodiversity protection, predator control, visitor infrastructure, tourism marketing, regional events, cycle trails, and visitor information services. These initiatives are intended to enhance visitor experiences, support sustainable tourism growth, protect New Zealand's natural environment, and increase the economic contribution of international visitors. Throughout 2025/26, IVL funding was supporting 59 projects across New Zealand, including 36 conservation projects and 23 tourism projects.

- › Nineteen projects were completed in the financial year
- › Two projects scheduled for completion, the i-SITE Network Upgrades and the West Coast Wilderness Cycle Trail Totara River Bridge Replacement, experienced delays due to challenges in obtaining the necessary resource consents, securing co-funding or a builder.
- › The remaining 38 projects are progressing as planned.

While many projects remain in delivery, the breadth of investment demonstrates continued progress towards strengthening New Zealand's tourism and conservation system. More information about tourism recovery and visitor settings is provided on page 16.

Together, these investments are helping to build a more productive, resilient and internationally connected economy. Through ongoing monitoring, evaluation and public reporting, MBIE remains committed to ensuring these initiatives achieve their intended outcomes and provide enduring benefits for New Zealand communities, businesses and regions.

Assessment of operations

MBIE delivered across its responsibilities while advancing Government priorities

During 2025/26, MBIE continued to deliver core services and regulatory functions while progressing significant reform programmes and investment initiatives across its portfolios. MBIE advanced the Government's priorities to grow the economy, improve productivity and strengthen New Zealand's resilience (see pages 34–37), while maintaining a strong focus on value for money, organisational performance and the effective stewardship of public resources in a constrained fiscal environment.

Pages 7–13 provide an overview of some of MBIE's key delivery achievements and milestones during 2025/26.

MBIE demonstrated agility in responding to emerging economic and operational challenges

A rapidly changing global environment required MBIE to respond to emerging risks while maintaining delivery of core services and programmes. During the year, geopolitical conflict in the Middle East created significant uncertainty for global fuel markets and supply chains. MBIE led a coordinated response across government and industry to support fuel security and developed plans to ensure continuity of supply for critical sectors (refer to page 27 for more information).

This response required MBIE to mobilise quickly, coordinate across complex systems and provide leadership during periods of uncertainty. Timely monitoring, cross-agency collaboration and engagement with industry supported informed decision-making and helped minimise impacts on businesses, communities and essential services. While this work required some planned activity to be deferred or re-phased, it strengthened New Zealand's preparedness for any fuel supply disruption.

Sustained demand across key services created operational pressures

Demand for several MBIE services remained high throughout the year. MBIE continued to manage these pressures through process improvements, prioritisation of resources and ongoing performance monitoring. Maintaining service quality while responding to increased demand remains an area of ongoing focus.

As a critical part of New Zealand's quality and economic infrastructure, standards support MBIE's focus on Growing New Zealand for all. During 2025/26, Standards New Zealand published 448 standards, 153 more than in 2024/25 and the highest annual total in its 94-year history. This was achieved through the contribution of hundreds of volunteer technical experts, collaboration with Standards Australia, and continued focus on operational efficiency and delivery.

Traditionally, standards are considered and adopted on a one-by-one basis. To improve efficiency and alignment with international best practice, Standards New Zealand is increasingly assessing related international standards together. This makes better use of specialist expertise and allows more standards to be adopted in a shorter timeframe while maintaining robust review and quality assurance processes.

Ninety-eight per cent of standards published during the year were international or joint Australian/New Zealand standards, reflecting a focus on trans-Tasman and international alignment. This supports the Single Economic Market, reduces duplication, and enables businesses and regulators to benefit from internationally recognised good practice. Through its partnership with Standards Australia, Standards New Zealand can participate in standards development at a scale that would not be achievable domestically.

Biometric Capability Update – what went wrong?

During the year, MBIE discontinued the Biometric Capability Update (BCU) project.

The BCU project and the related biometric project, In-Person Enrolment, or IPE began in 2018 to modernise Immigration New Zealand's identity systems. It was paused in November 2025 and ended in January 2026 after major delivery problems and rising costs. It did not deliver the planned capability. An independent review by Greg James: *Review of The Biometric Projects: Biometric Capability Update (BCU) and In-Person Enrolment (IPE) projects* found serious weaknesses in governance, assurance, decision-making and culture. MBIE accepts these findings and is making changes to reduce the risk of this happening again.

Purpose and scope of the Assurance Response Programme

Following the Greg James Review of The Biometric Projects, MBIE established the Assurance Response Programme (the programme). This programme is driving work to strengthen accountability, financial management, project oversight, transparency and organisational culture across MBIE, with the aim of improving investment delivery and maintaining public confidence.

The programme's immediate actions include:

- › supporting the Public Service Commission inquiry into issues raised by the review
- › reviewing in-flight technology projects to confirm appropriate governance, assurance and reporting are in place
- › driving improvements to MBIE's technology investment and governance systems, supported by independent assurance
- › supporting the Public Service Commission's assurance review of the multi-year Our Future Services programme
- › strengthening information management to improve oversight, coordination and consistency across inquiry-related material and official information releases.

In addition to these actions, MBIE is undertaking further work on:

- › Organisational culture: reinforcing leadership expectations, accountability and capability to support culture and integrity at MBIE, including greater awareness of channels for speaking up.
- › Transparency: identifying opportunities to improve visibility and transparency with Ministers and the public about MBIE's projects and programmes.
- › Future identity capability: assessing current operations and future requirements to support a stable, reliable identity service.
- › Financial capability: strengthening financial capability to support better decision-making.

Public Service Commission inquiry and review

The Minister of Immigration referred concerns about MBIE's conduct and integrity raised by the independent review to the Public Service Commission. The Commission subsequently established an inquiry, led by Michael Heron KC, to examine MBIE's governance, decision-making, investment management, and compliance with public service and Cabinet requirements relating to the project. The inquiry is also considering how concerns were managed and the organisational factors that contributed to the issues identified.

The Minister further requested that the Public Service Commission undertake an independent assurance review of MBIE's Our Future Services programme, a complex, multi-year strategic transformation to modernise Immigration New Zealand's systems and services. Conducted by David Hosking, the review is assessing programme governance, management, reporting, costs, and expected benefits, and the extent to which lessons from the BCU project have been addressed, including the programme's reliance on biometric capability originally intended to be delivered through the BCU project. The review will provide independent assurance and recommendations on the Our Future Services programme's viability, delivery approach, and readiness to achieve its intended outcomes.

Privileges Committee

In March 2026, MBIE appeared before Parliament's Education and Workforce Committee to answer questions on Immigration New Zealand's performance and operations, including the BCU project. Following the release of the independent review of BCU and the subsequent referral of a question of privilege by the Speaker in June, the Privileges Committee considered the evidence MBIE had provided to the Committee about the project.

In August 2026, the Committee found that MBIE had committed a contempt of Parliament and had deliberately misled Parliament in relation to that evidence. MBIE accepted the findings, apologised unreservedly, and is strengthening processes, assurance and accountability to support the provision of accurate, complete and transparent information to Parliament and its committees.

Technology stocktake

An initial stocktake assessed 70 of MBIE's technology initiatives, including 31 major projects with formal governance arrangements. It examined whether appropriate governance, assurance, reporting, escalation, financial and delivery controls were in place and operating effectively and identified any gaps or areas requiring immediate action.

The stocktake provided a point-in-time view of MBIE's technology investment portfolio. While it found no major gaps in governance controls, it did find room for improvement and a need for greater consistency between projects.

A plan to remediate identified weaknesses has been completed. The stocktake's methodology and findings were independently reviewed and validated. MBIE intends to report regularly on the status of its technology investment portfolio, and the first public release was in September 2026.

Review of technology investment systems and processes

Following Greg James' independent review and in parallel with the stocktake of MBIE's in-flight technology projects, MBIE conducted a targeted end-to-end review of its technology investment systems and processes. The review recommended strengthening the portfolio management office, lifting capability across the technology investment lifecycle, improving the integration of systems, data and reporting, enhancing governance effectiveness and decision-making, and implementing an action plan to address these areas.

Culture

The findings from the BCU project provided an important opportunity to reflect on and strengthen our organisational culture, which is a specific focus for all MBIE leaders. Through the Assurance Response Programme, we started work to better understand the experiences of our people, strengthen trust and create more opportunities for MBIE people to speak up, be heard and contribute to how our culture evolves. This work aims to ensure MBIE's values are reflected more consistently in day-to-day behaviours and that staff feedback leads to meaningful action.

Adapting plans as circumstances changed

While most initiatives progressed as planned, some experienced delays, scope changes, cost pressures or other delivery challenges due to complexity, workforce constraints, procurement and technology risks, changing operating conditions or evolving government priorities.

Across a portfolio of MBIE's scale and diversity, some variation from original plans is not unusual however the programme of work we have implemented recognises there is room for improvement and a need for greater consistency of delivery to ensure we achieve the best value and long-term outcomes for New Zealanders.

Lessons learned and improvements implemented

Experiences from the BCU project, the reprioritisation required during fuel supply disruptions, and major reform and transformation programmes reinforced the importance of strong governance and accountability, realistic planning, robust assurance, effective risk management, early escalation and flexibility.

MBIE is applying these lessons with a focus on transparent reporting, continuous improvement and stronger delivery of future technology projects, services and investments.

MBIE maintained a strong operational position while continuing to improve performance

Despite a challenging operating environment, MBIE maintained delivery of core services, progressed significant reforms and investments, and continued to strengthen its focus on productivity, service quality, regulatory effectiveness and public value.

The year highlighted both the importance of resilient public services and the need for strong organisational capability to deliver complex programmes in an increasingly dynamic environment. While some delivery challenges identified areas for improvement, MBIE has taken action to strengthen its systems, capability, governance and investment management practices. The lessons learned through these experiences are helping build a stronger organisation that is better positioned to deliver future priorities, respond to emerging challenges and create long-term value for New Zealanders.

Organisational health and capability

During 2025/26, MBIE invested in the people, systems and technology needed to deliver its responsibilities and organisational strategy, Te Ara Amiorangi

The year also identified areas requiring further improvement, particularly in governance, investment oversight and organisational accountability. The work outlined below reflects both progress made during the year and priorities that will continue into 2026/27.

Strengthening governance and risk management

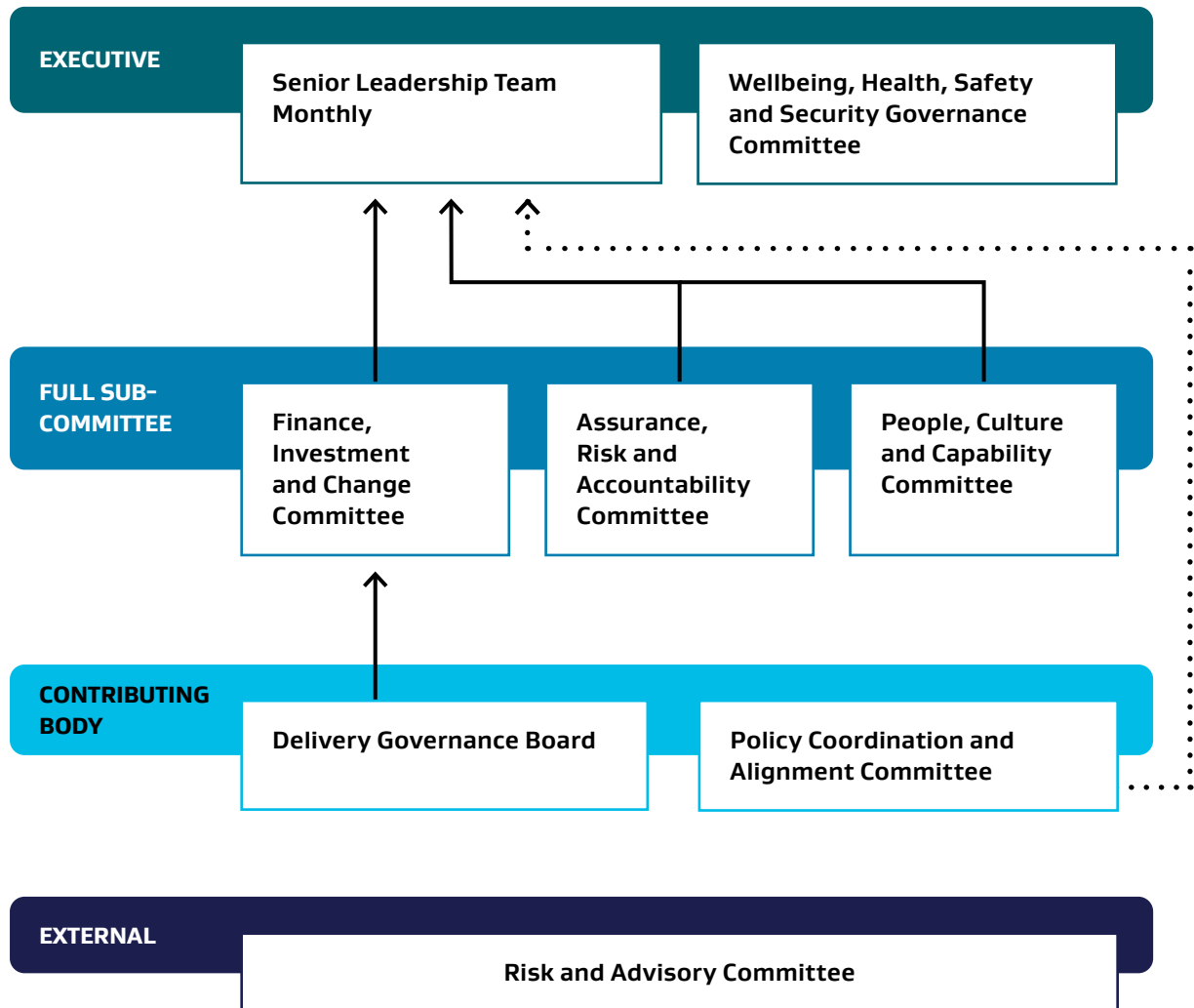
Effective governance underpins the delivery of MBIE's strategic objectives and helps maintain public trust and confidence. Mana Whakaruruhau, MBIE's enterprise governance system, brings together MBIE's senior leaders to provide clear direction, accountability and oversight, monitor performance and prioritise investment. They also provide assurance over services and organisational capability, to support timely, well-informed decisions.

During 2025/26, MBIE began strengthening organisational oversight and governance decision-making through changes to its governance frameworks and processes. Findings from the BCU project review reinforced the need for stronger governance and oversight of MBIE's investments and projects and prompted a wider review of the governance system. MBIE has refined its governance structures, clarified committee roles and responsibilities, strengthened organisational reporting and insights. This better aligns strategic and operational decision-making with organisational performance, risk management and investment planning. Although further work is required, the changes made to date lay the foundation for stronger oversight, greater accountability and more effective support for the delivery of MBIE's long term outcomes.

Good governance is complemented by effective risk management, which enables MBIE to navigate an increasingly complex operating environment while pursuing its strategic objectives. During the year, MBIE began implementing its refreshed enterprise risk framework across the organisation, improving the identification, management, and monitoring of both strategic and operational risks.

The framework aims to support informed decision-making, helps leaders understand risk interdependencies and strengthens organisational resilience and agility. MBIE's strategic risks focus on areas including emerging technologies, regulatory stewardship, financial stewardship, future workforce capability, trust and confidence, and operational resilience. These are supported by a set of core operational risks managed through established controls, assurance activities and governance oversight.

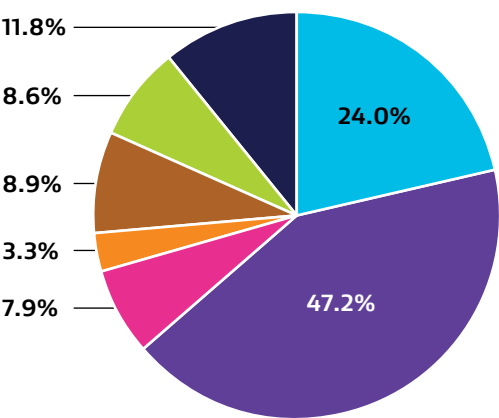
Mana Whakaruruhau Governance Framework



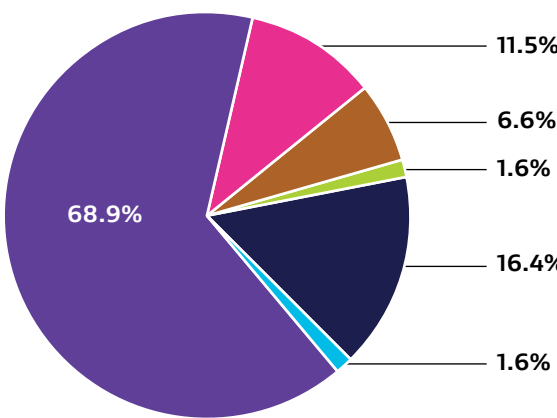
MBIE’s workforce reflects the diverse skills and experiences needed to deliver for New Zealanders

MBIE’s people are central to delivering services, supporting government priorities and achieving the outcomes set out in Te Ara Amiorangi. The diversity of experiences, perspectives and skills across MBIE’s workforce strengthens innovation, informed decision-making and organisational performance. As at 30 June 2026, MBIE employed 6,000 people (5,770 FTE). The following workforce profile provides a snapshot of MBIE’s people and leadership demographics.

MBIE staff by ethnicity



MBIE leadership by ethnicity, Tiers 1–3



- Asian
- European
- Māori
- Middle Eastern, Latin American, African
- Other Ethnicity
- Pacific Peoples
- Unknown

Note:
Employees can identify with multiple ethnicities. As a result, the percentages shown do not total 100%.

MBIE staff by gender



MBIE leadership by gender, Tiers 1–3



6,000*
PEOPLE (5,770 FTE)

2.6% OF OUR PEOPLE DISCLOSED A DISABILITY

18.9% OF OUR PEOPLE HAVE WORKED AT MBIE FOR 10+ YEARS

* Headcount totals include permanent and fixed-term employees and locally engaged staff. They exclude contractors, casual employees, and employees on leave without pay or parental leave as at 30 June 2026.

Building leadership and workforce capability

During 2025/26, MBIE continued the Leadership at MBIE programme, which provides leadership expectations aligned with MBIE's values, development pathways, masterclasses and resources through People Leader Home, an online portal for people leaders. The programme supports leaders to manage performance, lead through change and create effective working environments. Information on leadership development course completions is provided in Appendix 8.



Leadership Expectations Ngā Kawenga Ārahitanga



Lead by example
Whakatinana hei tauira



Enable our people
Whakaāhei ō tātou tangata



Deliver what matters
Whakatutuki ngā manako

MBIE also invested in technical, professional and role-specific learning. As at 30 June 2026, MBIE's learning management system offered 685 courses. A particular focus was AI literacy. MBIE launched the AI Learning Hub with guidance and learning resources on the responsible use of AI. The AI Learning Video series recorded 454 completions during the year.

Improving delivery of Treaty commitments and relationships

MBIE continued to improve the management and delivery of Treaty settlement commitments, as per the Auditor-General's recommendations on public sector performance in meeting settlement obligations.

As at June 2026, 251 commitments across 63 settlements were recorded in Te Haeata Settlement Portal. Of these, 140 were completed, 103 were on track, two had not yet been triggered and six had delivery issues. Most recorded commitments relate to Crown minerals and natural resources.

During the year, MBIE improved the tracking and reporting of commitments and coordination between teams. MBIE also supported 22 settlement negotiations and continued post-settlement engagement with iwi. This included engagement under the Energy and Resources Accords and the re-establishment of annual hui relating to some settlement commitments.

An internal review identified further opportunities to improve oversight, delivery and coordination and to respond to the Auditor-General's recommendations. This work remains under way.

Strengthening Māori–Crown relations capability

MBIE continued to build the capability needed to engage effectively with Māori, understand Māori perspectives and support Māori aspirations. This work is supported by Whāinga Amorangi and Te Ara Reo Rangatira, MBIE's Māori Language Strategy.

During 2025/26, MBIE introduced learning on Te Tiriti o Waitangi and engagement with Māori, completed the first two phases of Whāinga Amorangi reporting and continued its te reo Māori learning programmes.

The October 2025 MyVoice survey found that:

- › 68% of staff reported being comfortable and 9% confident in te reo Māori
- › 55% reported being comfortable and 15% confident in tikanga and kawa
- › 58% reported being comfortable and 27% confident in Te Tiriti o Waitangi and Aotearoa New Zealand history.

During the year, 46 staff completed te reo Māori learning through Te Whare Wānanga o Awanuiārangi, bringing total completions to 288. Te Ara Reo Rangatira is being refreshed to align with Te Ara Amiorangi and Maihi Karauna. Further information is provided in Appendix 8.

Supporting inclusion and belonging

A diverse and inclusive workforce is essential to MBIE's ability to deliver for New Zealanders. *Kia Kotahi Mai: Together, We Belong*, MBIE's Inclusion and Belonging Strategy 2025–2028, sets the direction for creating an organisation in which people can participate and contribute. It is supported by annual planning and aligns with Kia Tū Ranga, MBIE's pay-gap action plan, and relevant public-sector frameworks.

During 2025/26, MBIE published its Workforce Diversity Action Plan 2026–27 and further aligned its inclusion and belonging and pay-gap work. Pay-gap results were mixed. As at June 2026, the gender pay gap was 12.6%, a decrease of 0.7 percentage points from the previous year. Māori and Asian pay gaps also decreased, while Pacific Peoples and Middle Eastern, Latin American and African (MELAA) pay gaps increased slightly:

- › **Gender:** 12.6%, down 0.7 percentage points
- › **Māori:** 3.2%, down 1.1 percentage points
- › **Pacific Peoples:** 20.1%, up 0.5 percentage points
- › **Asian peoples:** 17.9%, down 0.1 percentage points
- › **MELAA:** 10.6%, up 0.3 percentage points.

Further information on inclusion, belonging and pay gaps is provided in Appendix 8.

Wellbeing, health, safety and resilience capability

MBIE continued to strengthen its wellbeing, health and safety system through governance, training, practical guidance and targeted support. Strategic oversight was provided through the Wellbeing, Health, Safety and Security Governance Committee. During the year, MBIE maintained its "Achieved" rating under ACC's Accredited Employers Programme. It recorded 26 work-related ACC claims (down from 50 in 2024/25), and no incidents requiring notification to WorkSafe New Zealand.

MBIE provided training and guidance to support safe working practices. During the year, 95 floor wardens, 161 first aiders and 91 workplace health and safety representatives were trained. The Safe Driving at MBIE module was completed by 98% of MBIE drivers, and new fatigue-management guidance was introduced. Te Puna Ora, MBIE's employee wellbeing hub, received more than 13,500 visits during the year.

Reported outcomes were mixed. Work-related ACC claims, injury and illness events, wellbeing events and critical risk events decreased, while near misses and violence and aggression events increased. These areas continue to be monitored.

MBIE also continued to strengthen emergency management and business continuity. During 2025/26, MBIE responded to 20 incidents, issued 27 organisation-wide alerts, participated in 44 cross-agency resilience activities and delivered incident management training to more than 370 staff, helping ensure readiness to respond to emergencies and maintain critical services for New Zealanders.

Detailed information provided in Appendix 8.

Advancing digital services and data capability

MBIE continued to leverage digital technology and data to support internal operations and deliver more efficient, effective and responsive public services.

During 2025/26, MBIE completed the digitisation of tenancy bond services and introduced pet-bond functionality. The system recorded 119,378 automated customer interactions from December 2025. MBIE also progressed the Our Future Services programme, transitioning international student visas and visas for family members of temporary visa holders to the enhanced Immigration Online platform.

Work continued to modernise registry platforms, maintain critical infrastructure and move services to cloud-based environments. More than half of MBIE's existing services are expected to be migrated to the cloud by June 2027.

MBIE also expanded access to AI tools. Most staff had access to Microsoft Copilot Chat, and just over 1,000 staff had access to Microsoft 365 Copilot. MBIE's approach places emphasis on governance, safety and value. Further work will be needed to assess how these tools affect productivity, service delivery and business processes.

MBIE's Data Strategy Te Mātahi continued to develop MBIE's Cloud Data Platform and associated governance and data capability. Data migration supported priority work, including fuel-response activity, and increased the range of information available through the platform. This provides a foundation for further migration, automation and analysis, while requiring continued attention to governance and data quality.

Reducing operational emissions and strengthen its approach to climate-related risks and opportunities

MBIE is committed to improving operational efficiency and understanding, managing and responding to the actual and potential effects of climate change on its operations, strategy and investments. MBIE has a target to reduce its gross emissions by 46% by 2030 from a 2018/19 baseline.

During 2025/26, MBIE's total gross emissions were 4,709 tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (t CO₂-e), 52% below the 2018/19 baseline and 12% lower than the previous year. Initiatives included managing travel demand, increasing access to lower-emissions travel options, incorporating sustainability into property decisions, improving vehicle-fleet efficiency and considering emissions as part of procurement.

MBIE also continued to develop a system-based approach to identifying, assessing, managing and reporting climate-related risks and opportunities across the organisation.

Further information on MBIE's sustainability work programme and Carbon Neutral Government Programme reporting is provided in Appendix 9.

OUR PERFORMANCE ON OUR SERVICES & FUNCTIONS: OUTCOME & APPROPRIATION MEASURES

Disclosure of Judgements

Reporting Entity

The Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment (MBIE) is a New Zealand government department under the *Public Service Act 2020*. MBIE operates under legislation including the *Public Finance Act 1989* and the *Public Service Act 2020*. MBIE's ultimate parent is the New Zealand Crown.

MBIE's primary role is to provide services to the Government and the New Zealand public. MBIE does not operate to make a financial return and is a public benefit entity (PBE) for performance reporting. This performance report covers MBIE's activities in the 2025/26 Main and Supplementary Estimates for Votes Building and Construction; Business, Science and Innovation; and Labour Market.

MBIE reports performance measures for departmental activities and activities carried out on behalf of the Crown. See pages 60 to 140.

This Performance Report is for the year ended 30 June 2026. It was authorised for issue by MBIE's Chief Executive on 30 September 2026.

MBIE's performance measures are reported on pages 14 to 33 and 60 to 140. Other information provides context, including Budget significant initiatives (page 37), outcomes (pages 14 to 33) and organisational health and capability (pages 45 to 50).

Statement of Compliance

This performance report has been prepared in accordance with Tier 1 PBE Standards and Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (GAAP). The financial statements and service performance information have also been prepared on this basis, and the standards have been applied consistently.

Purpose and Strategic Outcomes

MBIE is a large and complex organisation. Its work affects New Zealanders every day. MBIE is the lead micro-economic agency and works across 21 ministerial portfolios, three Votes, 17 regulatory systems, more than 115 Acts, over 160 appropriations and more than 200 departmental non-financial performance measures.

MBIE's purpose is to Grow New Zealand for all. We do this by growing opportunities, guarding and protecting, and innovating and navigating towards a better future. This purpose supports the five strategic outcomes below.

- › **Outcome One:** Prosperous and adaptable people, sectors and regions.
- › **Outcome Two:** Skilled people engaged in safe and productive work.
- › **Outcome Three:** Competitive markets with informed consumers and businesses.
- › **Outcome Four:** Strong and resilient economy delivering energy security and value from natural resources.
- › **Outcome Five:** Dynamic business environment fostering innovation and international connections.

The outcomes are long term. Measures and indicators under each outcome help MBIE assess progress and report it to stakeholders.

MBIE delivers through policy, regulation and investment. MBIE also provides services directly to the public, including immigration, employment relations, public sector procurement, business support and temporary housing.

Critical Reporting Judgements, Estimates and Assumptions

MBIE reports service performance information under its existing performance reporting framework. Within that framework, MBIE applies judgement when selecting, measuring, aggregating and presenting performance information, and when deciding what additional explanation is needed for users of the Performance Report.

These judgements are guided by the qualitative characteristics of service performance information in PBE FRS 48: relevance, faithful representation, understandability, timeliness, comparability and verifiability. MBIE also considers materiality, the cost and benefit of reporting information, and the balance between the qualitative characteristics.

MBIE also considers known limitations in performance information when preparing the Performance Report. These limitations may include survey response rates or sampling constraints, reliance on information provided by third parties, and actual results that are unavailable at the reporting date. Where these limitations could affect users' understanding of performance, MBIE explains them in the relevant measure commentary, notes the result as unavailable, or provides other appropriate context.

In applying these judgements, MBIE considers the nature and purpose of each appropriation, the services or activities delivered, the intended users of the information, and whether the information helps users assess MBIE's performance during the year. MBIE also considers whether the performance information is meaningful to users without specialist knowledge, can be supported by appropriate evidence, and can be compared with prior years where this is useful.

Except for policy advice measures, where the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet (DPMC) has a framework that sets measures to be used across policy departments, MBIE has discretion to select its measures and targets. MBIE also applies judgement when deciding whether changes to measures, targets or appropriation components are material to users' understanding of performance. This includes considering whether a change affects comparability with prior years, changes the scope of what is being

measured, or could influence how users interpret reported results.

The areas below are those where MBIE has applied significant judgement because the activities are broad, involve multiple measures or delivery models, or require aggregation to provide a clear and proportionate view of performance. For each area, MBIE aggregates measures where they assess similar aspects of performance across a large number of measures. Aggregation provides a clear and proportionate view of overall performance.

1. Research
2. Regional investment
3. Development of new initiatives
4. Service delivery and customer satisfaction
5. Policy advice and related services to Ministers

1. Research

Overview

MBIE administers government investment in scientific research to support New Zealand's economic, social and environmental goals. Funding is awarded through a range of investment processes and may be administered by MBIE or devolved to other organisations. MBIE monitors funded projects to:

- › ensure government funding is being spent appropriately
- › support the delivery of science excellence and impact
- › inform future investments.

How we measure performance

MBIE manages many research contracts across its grants and funds. Performance is mainly assessed by monitoring contracts against agreed timeframes.

Measures

Contract management and monitoring measures have been selected because they help show whether research funding is being used as intended and is contributing to MBIE's strategic outcomes.

What MBIE monitors depends on each contract and work programme. MBIE judges which elements are relevant and material, such as delivery progress, significant changes and key highlights. Contract-level

performance indicators are set, and contract holders generally report annually. MBIE assesses these reports and may moderate them, depending on the fund.

Because MBIE manages a large number of contracts and projects, it reports contract monitoring measures in aggregate in the annual report.

MBIE applies judgement in selecting measures that provide a consistent and meaningful view of contract management across different funds, appropriations and funding instruments. This includes balancing the need for standardised reporting with the specific objectives, delivery arrangements and stage of implementation of individual initiatives. MBIE is also developing an updated framework for measuring funds, which is expected to be implemented from 2027/28, or earlier where possible.

Basis of measurement

Most contract monitoring targets are set at 100 per cent. This supports comprehensive monitoring and helps ensure public funds are provided with appropriate accountability and contract quality.

2. Regional investment

Overview

The overarching purpose of Kānoa, the Regional Economic Development & Investment Unit within MBIE (Kānoa), is to invest government funding in regional New Zealand to grow sustainable, productive and inclusive regional economies, strengthen communities, and improve long-term wellbeing outcomes. More information can be found on the following website: growregions.govt.nz. Kānoa is responsible for directly managing contracts as part of its role in administering the Crown's investment funds. This includes managing loan and equity contracts on behalf of Crown Regional Holdings Limited (CRHL). The secondary role is administering and reporting on contracts directly managed by partner agencies.

How we measure performance

MBIE oversees a large number of contracts across many spheres of activity, which collectively results in the stewardship of significant levels of public funds. The primary means of assessing performance involves a regime of assessments on the monitoring of contracts and delivery of contracted milestones, including those required to release contract payments.

Measures

MBIE has five performance measures on 'the satisfaction of the Crown Regional Holdings Limited Directors' that support MBIE's role in managing loan and equity contracts on behalf of CRHL. There is a management agreement between MBIE and CRHL that sets out what services MBIE (through Kānoa) will provide. This measure has been selected because MBIE is providing services to another entity. Therefore, the entity's satisfaction with services provided is a relevant and reliable measure of the quality of those services. MBIE also has performance measures that assess the percentage of contracts monitored at key contract stages across the regional development appropriations. This measure has been selected as it can be applied consistently across the range of funds, appropriations and funding instruments administered by Kānoa. The use of common contract stages supports a standardised approach to contract management, monitoring and governance, providing assurance that contractual obligations are being actively managed and that investments are progressing appropriately towards completion and closure. While this measure provides a common framework for monitoring contract management performance across the Kānoa portfolio, some appropriations may have additional or alternative performance measures that reflect their specific objectives, delivery arrangements, or stage of implementation.

MBIE applies judgement in selecting measures that provide a consistent and meaningful view of contract monitoring across different funds, appropriations and funding instruments. This includes balancing the need for standardised reporting with the specific objectives, delivery arrangements and stage of implementation of individual initiative. MBIE is also developing an updated framework for measuring funds, which is expected to be implemented from 2027/28, or earlier where possible.

Basis of measurement

For the CRHL portfolio we undertake a survey to measure CRHL Directors' satisfaction with the Kānoa services and timeframes and to give directors a chance to provide feedback and to identify any improvement opportunities. This survey ensures that Kānoa is providing services at agreed levels and timeframes for directors. CRHL contract management measures are calculated by documented evidence that contract milestones across the financial year have been completed by the due date or the delay explained (for all relevant MBIE contracts including the Regional Infrastructure Fund).

Contract monitoring measures are reported using documented evidence that the required monitoring activities have been completed and recorded as contracts progress through defined contract lifecycle stages. This includes evidence supporting key stage transitions such as contract execution, commencement of funding delivery, project completion and contract completion. The measure assesses whether contracts have been appropriately monitored in accordance with agreed procedures and provides assurance that contract progression is supported by documented oversight, supporting effective stewardship of public funds and management of contract risks.

3. Development of new initiatives

Overview

MBIE establishes initiatives to deliver on its long-term outcomes and respond to government priorities. Initiatives typically go through a series of stages before a policy, legislation or service is delivered.

Timeliness of deliverables is a significant material element of performance at the early stages of getting initiatives off the ground and operational. The selection of measures is based on which phase of development the initiative is at. For start-up and programme initiation stages, measures usually cover the timeliness of specific deliverables that typically include the planning, development and design stages of new initiatives.

MBIE applies judgement when selecting measures for new initiatives because the most relevant performance information depends on the stage of development. For early-stage initiatives, MBIE generally judges timeliness of key milestones and deliverables to be the most relevant indicator of performance.

How we measure performance

We measure performance based on an assessment of the delivery of initiatives.

Measures

New initiatives contain a range of different types of measures with different evaluation methods, covering quantitative (numeric, ratio based) and descriptive (narrative text based). The commonality across the methods is that each is measuring a start-up phase of a new appropriation initiative.

Basis of measurement

This focuses on the timeliness of delivery of milestones, activities and the initiative itself.

4. Service delivery

Overview

MBIE uses a range of service delivery measures, including customer satisfaction surveys, to assess aspects of performance such as quality, timeliness, accessibility and customer experience.

MBIE maintains organisation-wide client satisfaction survey guidance, which outlines principles for survey design, participant selection, ethical considerations and data management. Responsibility for applying this guidance rests with individual business groups. MBIE no longer has a dedicated panel, business unit or other formal organisation-wide mechanism responsible for reviewing surveys or ensuring alignment with the guidance and broader survey framework. As a result, MBIE no longer considers it appropriate to provide organisation-wide commentary on survey governance in the annual report and intends to remove this disclosure from future reports.

5. Policy advice and related services to Ministers

Overview

In keeping with the DPMC's Policy Quality Framework, MBIE measures progress towards delivering quality policy advice. It does this by applying the prescribed measures for quality of policy advice and ministerial satisfaction that all government agencies with policy advice appropriations must apply. This includes a target score for the quality of policy advice using the Policy Quality Framework.

Within the policy advice and related services to Ministers' appropriations in MBIE's three Votes, MBIE also measures progress on the timeliness of services provided to Ministers.

How we measure performance

Quality of policy advice measures

MBIE assesses the quality of its policy advice through Te Ara Poutama, its internal process for reviewing policy advice. Each quarter, internal panels assess a random sample of ministerial papers from across MBIE's policy areas against quality criteria based on the DPMC's Policy Quality Framework.

The minimum sample size for each portfolio depends on the number of policy papers sent during the year: five papers for portfolios with 1–50 papers, 10 papers for 51–100 papers, and 15 papers for 101 or more papers. Quarterly review helps MBIE identify opportunities to strengthen the quality of its advice and improve policy practice.

To support consistency, Te Ara Poutama results are moderated each quarter. Each panel submits one reviewed paper to a moderation panel of Policy Directors, who complete a fresh assessment for quality control. Te Ara Poutama also includes regular external review of internally reviewed papers to test whether MBIE's panel scoring is consistent with policy advice quality standards. The most recent external review, completed in June 2026, determined that MBIE's internal review process was robust.

At the end of the 12-month period, MBIE uses the average Te Ara Poutama score to report against the quality standard for policy advice.

Ministerial satisfaction measures

MBIE measures ministerial satisfaction through the Ministerial Policy Satisfaction Survey. The survey is sent to primary Ministers for MBIE policy areas that have a Policy Advice and Related Services to Ministers appropriation category in the Estimates of Appropriations. Ministers who have been in their role for less than four months are not routinely surveyed. MBIE surveys primary Ministers when it considers that significant advice has been provided. This includes Ministers who have been in their role for less than four months, and their responses are included in the final year-end result.

MBIE does not routinely survey other portfolio Ministers who receive MBIE policy advice, including Associate Ministers or Parliamentary Under-Secretaries. If an Acting, Associate Minister, or a Parliamentary Under-Secretary completes a survey, their response is excluded from the final year-end result.

The survey uses common questions set by DPMC. Ministers are asked 21 questions covering general satisfaction, the quality of policy advice, and overall performance, using 1 to 5 Likert scales. The survey also includes three free-text questions.

Survey responses reflect satisfaction levels at two points of time within the financial year. Where only one survey is returned, the year-end result is based on that survey and this is disclosed, in the relevant measure commentary.

Percentage of requests completed within either specified or statutory timeframes measures

MBIE measures the timeliness of requests sent to Ministers' offices as part of its role in supporting responsible Ministers and wider government processes.

These measures report the percentage of requests completed within specified or statutory timeframes. They cover ministerial correspondence, written parliamentary questions, ministerial *Official Information Act 1982* requests, and advice to Ministers on Crown entities' accountability documents within statutory timeframes.

The measures have been selected because timely responses help MBIE meet its responsibilities to Ministers and support effective government decision-making and accountability.

Disclosure of performance measure changes

MBIE applies judgement when deciding whether changes to performance measures, targets or appropriation components need to be disclosed. Disclosure is provided where MBIE considers the change could affect users' understanding of reported performance, comparability with previous years, or the scope of services and activities being reported.

MBIE discloses changes that meet the criteria below either in the relevant measure commentary or in an appendix at the end of the report. This approach supports clear and proportionate disclosure by explaining material changes without making the performance tables difficult to read.

- › materially different from the target (variance equal to or greater than 5 per cent)
- › materially different from the prior year (variance equal to or greater than 5 per cent)
- › not achieved for a binary target
- › not achieved for ministerial servicing quality or volume measures, including ministerial correspondence, *Official Information Act 1982* requests and parliamentary questions
- › about contract monitoring or management
- › derived from surveys
- › affected by an appropriation change
- › for a measure with high public interest
- › affected by material changes to measures or targets
- › for a new measure.

Material changes in performance measures for an appropriation

Material changes to MBIE's performance measures and targets are explained in the relevant measure commentary and in the appendix at the end of the report where MBIE judges that the change is material to users' understanding of performance.

New measures, measures reported elsewhere, and measures not reported are identified in the tables within the Appropriation Measures section. Further detail is provided in the related measure commentary or appendix.

Our services and functions, outcome and appropriation measures 2025/26

This section reports MBIE's outcome and appropriation measures, and the related budgeted and actual expenses and capital expenditure.

It shows the services delivered during the year and how they contributed to MBIE's outcomes, including services delivered by Crown entities funded through MCAs, MYAs and PLAs.

The performance information uses wording from the 2025/26 Main Estimates and Supplementary Estimates for Votes Building and Construction; Business, Science and Innovation; and Labour Market.

Reconciliation to outcomes

Actual 2025 \$000		Page reference	Actual 2026 \$000
	Departmental operating expenditure		
71,704*	Outcome 1: Prosperous and adaptable people, sectors and regions	Page 72	75,543
679,202	Outcome 2: Skilled people engaged in safe and productive work	Page 86	739,680
296,552	Outcome 3: Competitive markets with informed consumers and businesses	Page 102	303,428
46,824	Outcome 4: Strong and resilient economy delivering energy security and value from resources	Page 113	52,838
114,673*	Outcome 5: Dynamic business environment fostering innovation, technology and international connections	Page 129	153,021
1,208,955	<i>Total Departmental Operating Expenditure per Outcome tables</i>		1,324,510
	Other reconciling items		
765	Remeasurements for other operating expenses		1,309
1,209,720	Total expenditure in Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense	Page 147	1,325,819

The table above is required as per Public Benefit Financial Reporting Standards 48.

*Prior-year correction of appropriation classification: Comparative information for 2024/25 actual expenditure has been restated to reclassify the Policy Advice and Related Services to Ministers – Economic Growth appropriation and the International Visitor Conservation and Tourism Levy Collection appropriation from Outcome 5 to Outcome 1. The restatement improves consistency and comparability of reporting by outcome and has no impact on MBIE's total departmental expenditure, revenue, assets, liabilities, or net surplus/(deficit).

Changes to appropriation components, performance measures and targets in 2025/26 and from 2024/25

MBIE applies PBE FRS 48 when reporting service performance information.

MBIE applies judgement to determine whether changes to appropriation components, performance measures and targets are material to users' understanding of performance. These judgements consider whether the change affects the relevance, faithful representation, understandability, timeliness, comparability or verifiability of the reported information.

MBIE's judgement focuses on whether a change could influence how users interpret performance results, compare results with previous years, or understand the scope of activities and services delivered during the year.

New measures

New measures are identified in the relevant actual column of the Appropriation measures tables for each outcome. They may be added when:

- › new funding or initiatives need performance reporting
- › an existing measure no longer gives useful information
- › responsibility for an activity or programme transfers to MBIE
- › a new measure provides more relevant, clear, comparable or verifiable information for users.

Removed, discontinued and other changes to appropriation components, performance measures and targets

Measures may be removed, discontinued or otherwise updated to keep reporting relevant, meaningful and aligned with appropriations, government priorities, funding decisions and expected service levels.

Appendix 10 lists these changes, including measures removed or discontinued, changes to appropriation components, and updates to measures and targets.

Reasons may include:

- › the programme, activity or funding has ended
- › responsibility has transferred to another agency
- › the measure duplicates, or overlaps with, other measures
- › a more appropriate or replacement measure is available
- › changes in activity due to government priorities
- › changes to appropriation scope between financial years or intention statements
- › wording changes to clarify what is being measured or better reflect the intent of the appropriation
- › target changes to reflect past performance, resourcing, expected demand, funding changes or agreed service levels.

Our services and functions – appropriation measures

Appropriation measures and statement of budgeted and actual expenses and capital expenditure incurred

This section includes information on the performance for services delivered throughout the year that contributed to the achievement of our outcomes. This includes information on some services delivered by Crown entities where they were funded by multi-category appropriations (MCAs), multi-year appropriations (MYAs) and permanent legislative authorities (PLAs).

Performance information replicates wording as set out in the 2025/26 Main Estimates, Supplementary Estimates and Addition to the Supplementary Estimates across Votes Building and Construction; Business, Science and Innovation; and Labour Market.

Visualisation of the results

Result Status (target met)	Symbols	Result explanation
Increase		For the outcome measures, this indicates an improvement in results.
Decrease		For the outcome measures, this indicates a downturn in results.
Achieved		The 2025/26 actual result met or exceeded the target for the year.
Not achieved		The 2025/26 actual result did not meet the target for the year.
Unable to be assessed		The result could not be assessed against the 2025/25 target. This may be because the result was not yet due, a baseline had not yet been established, or the measure depended on external demand and no relevant activity occurred during the reporting period (such as an activity, event, case, claim, expense, complaint, enquiry, survey or report).

Summary table of measures by outcome and result status

Result Status	Achieved	Not achieved	Unable to be assessed	Total
Outcome One	53	3	2	58
Outcome Two	30	6	5*	41
Outcome Three	51	6	4	61
Outcome Four	12	5	5	22
Outcome Five	28	8	0	36
Total	174	28	16	218

*Three of these measures in Outcome 2 have a result status of 'unable to be assessed' because they were in the baseline development phase in 2025/26. Therefore, there is no target against which the reported result can be assessed.

Outcome One: Prosperous and adaptable people, sectors and regions

Outcome measures

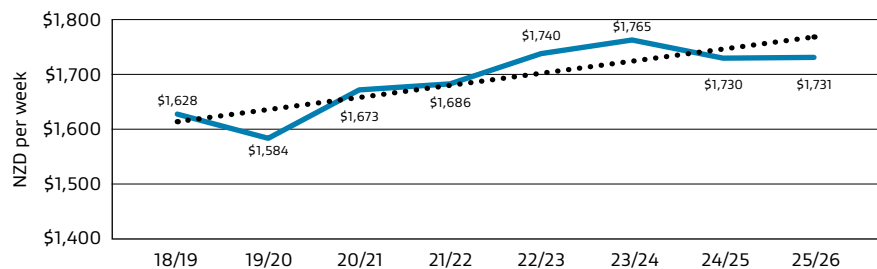
ID: 1.0.1

Performance measure:
Increase household incomes

Indicator:
Total real household median weekly income from all sources

Source:
Stats NZ Labour Market Statistics (income) and Stats NZ Consumer Price Index

Trend:
Desired:  Actual: 



Total real household median income (from all sources, based on June 2012 prices) was \$1,731 per week in the year to June 2026 and is essentially unchanged from last year's value of \$1,730 (0.02 per cent growth). Over the past five years, real median income has grown on average by 0.7 per cent. Regions with the highest annual growth rates in total median real household income were Waikato (9 per cent), Nelson/Tasman/Marlborough/West Coast (6.2 per cent) and Manawatu-Whanganui. Southland (-7.9 per cent), Taranaki (-6.6 per cent), and Gisborne/Hawke's Bay (-5.3 per cent), recorded the largest declines in real median household income.

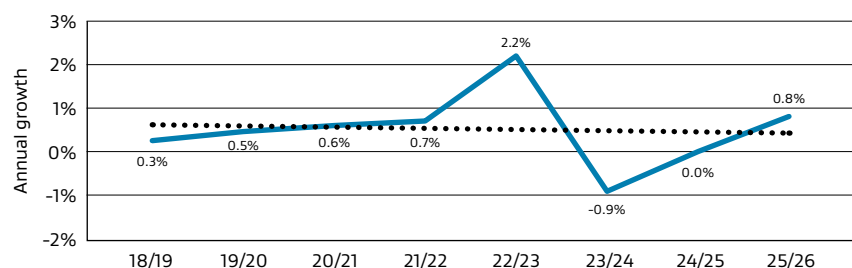
ID: 1.0.2

Performance measure:
Increase labour productivity

Indicator:
Labour productivity growth

Source:
Stats NZ Productivity Statistics

Trend:
Desired:  Actual: 



Annual labour productivity growth in the measured sector (covering around 80 per cent of the total industry contribution to gross domestic product), was 0.8 per cent in the year to March 2025, following a 0 per cent change in the year to March 2024 (revised)*. The five-year (2020-2025) compound annual growth rate was 0.2 per cent, down from 0.3 per cent in the previous period (2019-2024). The longer-term trend is one of declining labour productivity growth. A combination of geographic distance, small and distant internal markets, low capital intensity and low knowledge intensity combine to limit the potential growth of labour productivity.

*This figure has been revised up from -0.7 per cent. Revisions of statistical data typically occur when more updated information is available or provisional data is finalised.

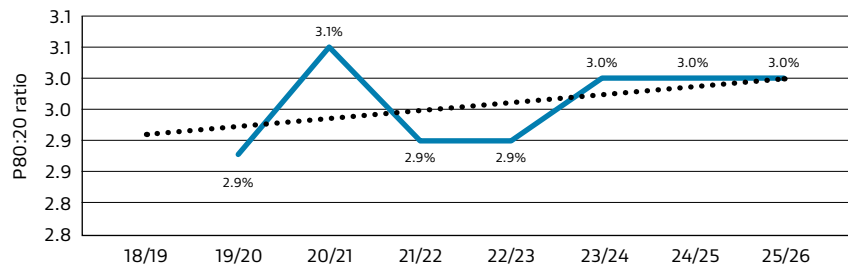
ID: 1.0.3

Performance measure:
Decrease income inequality

Indicator:
Percentile ratio (P80:20) of household income after housing costs for all households

Source:
Stats NZ Household income and housing-cost statistics

Trend:
Desired:  Actual: 



In the year ended June 2025, for the total population, the equivalised household disposable income of the top 20 per cent was at least 3.0 times that of the lowest 20 per cent, after adjusting for housing costs. This matches the result for the year end June 2024. While housing costs for the top 20 per cent of households have grown faster than the bottom 20 per cent, more rapid income growth for these households has resulted in slightly higher disposable income growth, widening the income gap between the top and bottom 20 per cent of households.

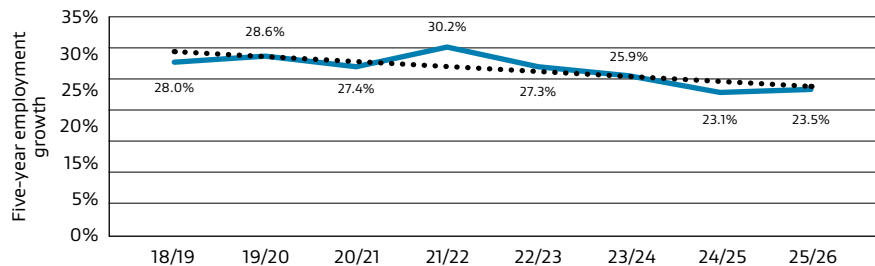
ID: 1.0.4

Performance measure:
Growth of new business

Indicator:
Average five-year growth in employment in new businesses

Source:
Stats NZ Integrated Data Infrastructure

Trend:
Desired:  Actual: 



The provisional average five-year employment growth rate for new businesses for 2019-2024 was 23.5 per cent, an increase from 23.1* per cent for the 2018-2023 period. The long-term trend is of decreasing employment growth at young firms, consistent with the decline in firm churn over the past 20 years. New businesses have been finding it increasingly difficult to establish themselves amongst more established competitors.

* This figure has been revised up from 23 per cent. Revisions to statistical data typically occur when more updated information is incorporated or provisional data is finalised.

Results are reported using the unit relevant to each indicator, for example percentage, score, ratio or count.



Achieved 53 out of 58 appropriation performance targets

Appropriation measures

Vote Building and Construction			2024/25	2025/26		
ID	Appropriation	Performance measures	Actual	Target	Actual	Target met
1.01	Isolation and Quarantine Management MCA This appropriation is intended to achieve the improvement in debt recoverability of Managed Isolation Quarantine debt as a result of stays in isolation and quarantine facilities.	Debt recovery: Percentage of debt recovered against invoices raised	92.8%	90%	92.8%	✓
1.02	Residual Invoice and Debt-related Costs This category is intended to achieve the improvement in debt recoverability of Managed Isolation and Quarantine debt.	Debt recovery: Percentage of debt recovered against invoices raised The same performance measure is reported at both the appropriation and category levels because the category represents the only activity undertaken within this appropriation. The activity relates solely to the recovery of Managed Isolation and Quarantine debt. As a result, the appropriation-level measure and category-level measure report the same debt recovery performance.	92.8%	90%	92.8%	✓
1.03	Temporary Accommodation Services MCA This appropriation is intended to achieve coordination and provision of temporary accommodation to people displaced by a civil emergency.	Percentage of users who were satisfied with overall effectiveness of the service (from Survey) The 2025/26 result of 88.9 per cent is 33.9 percentage points higher than the 2024/25 result of 55 per cent. Household satisfaction was measured through a seven-question exit survey administered via SurveyMonkey. Respondents answered using a five-point scale: very dissatisfied, dissatisfied, neutral, satisfied, or very satisfied. During the reporting period, the survey was sent to 68 households via Survey Monkey, with 18 households responding, representing a response rate of 26.5 per cent. The survey results have a margin of error of ±20 per cent at a 95 per cent confidence level. Due to the relatively small number of survey responses received, individual responses can have a significant impact on the overall result. In 2024/25, two very dissatisfied responses contributed to a lower satisfaction score. In 2025/26, 88.9 per cent (16 households) of respondents reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the service received, while 11.1 per cent (2 households) reported being dissatisfied. No respondents selected a neutral rating. This measure has been removed for 2026/27 and replaced with a clearer measure. The new measure will report “the percentage of households who are satisfied or very satisfied with their overall experience with the Temporary Accommodation Service”. The aim is to assess how effectively the service engages with households, understands their needs, and provides appropriate accommodation options within required timeframes. The new measure will be reported from 2026/27, with a target of 75 per cent.	55%	75%	88.9%	✓
1.04	Readiness, Response and Recovery This category is intended to achieve fulfilment of MBIE’s fundamental temporary accommodation responsibilities and roles.	Percentage of users of the service contacted within 5 working days of registration The 2025/26 result was 100 per cent, exceeding the target of 75 per cent, and improving on the 2024/25 result of 95 per cent. This reflects continued process improvements and effective alignment of resources with operational demand. It also improved from the 2024/25 result of 95 per cent, a 5 percentage point increase.	95%	75%	100%	✓

Vote Building and Construction			2024/25	2025/26		
ID	Appropriation	Performance measures	Actual	Target	Actual	Target met
1.05	Temporary Accommodation Housing Initiatives – Operations This category is intended to provide a broad range of flexible temporary accommodation options.	Percentage of users who were satisfied with effectiveness of the service to resolve temporary accommodation needs The 2025/26 result of 94.4 per cent is 39.4 percentage points higher than the 2024/25 result of 55 per cent and 19.4 percentage points above the target, exceeding the variance threshold in both cases. Due to the relatively small number of responses received, individual survey responses can have a significant impact on overall results. Household satisfaction was measured through a seven-question exit survey administered via Survey Monkey. During the reporting period, the survey was sent to 68 households, with 18 households responding, representing a response rate of 26.5 per cent. The survey results have a margin of error of ±20 per cent at a 95 per cent confidence level. In 2024/25, two very dissatisfied responses contributed to the lower satisfaction score, while in 2025/26, 17 of 18 respondents (94.4 per cent) reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the service received. This measure has been removed for 2026/27 and replaced with a new measure: "Percentage of households who report being satisfied or very satisfied with the temporary accommodation options". The customer satisfaction survey questions have been amended for 2026/27 and outyears to better reflect how well the service understands and responds to the requirements of displaced households.	55%	75%	94.4%	✓
1.06	Temporary Accommodation Housing Initiatives – Capital This category is intended to increase housing supply levels in emergency affected areas.	Percentage of users who were satisfied with effectiveness of the service to resolve temporary accommodation needs. This result has not been reported due to there being no increase in housing supply levels. From 2026/27, this measure will be replaced by a new measure assessing whether temporary accommodation assets are suitable for affected communities. It will report "the percentage of assets that meet agreed impacted community need criteria", including size, accessibility, cultural suitability and readiness.	Not reported	75%	Result unavailable at reporting date	ⓘ

Vote Business, Science and Innovation			2024/25	2025/26		
ID	Appropriation	Performance measures	Actual	Target	Actual	Target met
1.07	Regional Development: Operational support This appropriation is intended to achieve the effective management, administration and reporting on the funds administered by Kānoa - Regional Economic Development & Commercial Services.	The number of monthly reports to Crown Infrastructure Partners on Regional Economic Development & Investment Unit managed infrastructure projects	12	12	12	✓
1.08		Percentage of contracted projects monitored at key contract stages	New measure for 2025/26	95%	99.4%	✓
		This new measure was introduced in 2025/26 to strengthen monitoring of contracted projects across the full portfolio of regional development funds and appropriations. Because the measure did not exist in 2024/25, year-on-year comparison is not possible. For information on the key judgements and assumptions applied in reporting this measure, refer to the Regional investment section within the Disclosure of Judgements section of this report. Performance of 99.4 per cent was achieved, based on monitoring 538 contracted projects at key contract stages across the regional development portfolio. Departmental funding for the monitoring of contracts comes from this appropriation.				
		Percentage of requests completed within either specified or statutory timeframes: For information on the key judgements and assumptions applied in reporting these measures, refer to the Policy advice and related services to Ministers section within the Disclosure of Judgements section of this report.				
1.09		Ministerial Correspondence	98.7%	95%	100%	✓
		The 2025/26 result was 100 per cent, exceeding the target of 95 per cent. This was also higher than the previous year's result of 98.7 per cent, representing a 1.3 percentage points increase. The result has exceeded the standard and last year's result due to the Ministry's efforts to improve efficiency.				

Vote Business, Science and Innovation			2024/25	2025/26		
ID	Appropriation	Performance measures	Actual	Target	Actual	Target met
1.10		Ministerial Official Information Act 1982 requests	100%	95%	100%	✓
		The 2025/26 result was 100 per cent, exceeding the target of 95 per cent. The result has exceeded the standard due to the Ministry's continued efforts to improve efficiency.				
1.11		Parliamentary questions	100%	95%	99%	✓
1.12	Social Development and Employment: Tupu Tai Internship Programme This appropriation is intended to support an increase in Pacific peoples representation in the public sector's policy workforce through creating an early-in-career skills pathway that builds the confidence, skills and capability of Pacific tertiary students.	Number of Tupu Tai interns who successfully complete a summer internship	New measure for 2025/26	15	19	✓
		This new measure was selected to reflect the refreshed focus of the Tupu Tai Internship Programme on supporting Pacific tertiary students to build early-in-career policy skills and pathways into the public sector. The 2025/26 result was 19 interns, exceeding the target of 15 by four interns (26.7 per cent). The target of 15 represented the minimum expected number of interns for the 2025/26 intake, while the programme had capacity for up to 20 interns. The result was within the expected programme capacity and reflected higher participation from partner agencies across the public sector.				
1.13	Tourism and Hospitality: Tourism Fund Management This appropriation is intended to achieve efficient and effective management of the investments under the Tourism and Hospitality portfolio.	Percentage of contracts that have been monitored and performance assessed within agreed timeframes	100%	100%	100%	✓
		The 2025/26 result was 100 per cent, meeting the performance standard. Throughout 2025/26, up to 290 projects were managed. These projects spanned a number of economic growth and tourism infrastructure initiatives.				
1.14	Economic Growth: Supporting Regional Just Transitions This appropriation is intended to achieve the support for regions to plan, manage and implement just transitions to manage the impacts and opportunities of change in ways that are fair and equitable, ultimately creating a path to a more resilient future.	Contracts are monitored through agreed reporting programmes	Achieved	Achieved	Achieved	✓
		One contract was monitored and active during 2025/26. Two projects were delivered through funded investments (the Engineering Manufacturing Cluster Project, and the Innovation Ecosystem Project).				
	Cyclone - Regional support for the impacts of Cyclone Gabrielle and January 2023 weather events This appropriation is intended to achieve a funding package enabling a regional recovery for projects impacted by extreme weather in Northland, Hawke's Bay, and Tairāwhiti	Percentage of contracted projects monitored at key contract stages	New measure for 2025/26	95%	Result to be reported in Economic Growth Non-Departmental Appropriation Report	⚠
		The reporting location for this measure was incorrectly stated in the Vote Business, Science and Innovation Supplementary Estimates 2025/26 to MBIE's annual report. As this is a non-departmental appropriation, the result will be by the Minister for Economic Growth in the Vote Business, Science and Innovation Non-Departmental Appropriations Report. This is a presentation error only and does not affect the appropriation or performance. For information on the key judgements and assumptions applied in reporting this measure, refer to the Regional investment section within the Disclosure of Judgements section of this report.				
1.15	Economic Growth Management of Just Transition Programme This category is intended to achieve the support of regional just transition processes and Ministerial decision making through policy advice.	Contracts are monitored through agreed reporting programmes	Achieved	Achieved	Achieved	✓
		One contract was monitored and active during 2025/26. Two projects were delivered through funded investments. These were the Engineering Manufacturing Cluster Project, and the Innovation Ecosystem Project.				

Vote Business, Science and Innovation			2024/25	2025/26		
ID	Appropriation	Performance measures	Actual	Target	Actual	Target met
1.16	Economic Growth: Support of Regional Just Transitions This category is intended to achieve the support for regions to develop transition plans to manage the impacts and opportunities of change in ways that are fair and equitable, develops regional leadership and supports community engagement, ultimately creating a path to a more resilient future.	Percentage of Southland just transition contracts that have been monitored and performance assessed within agreed timeframes. One contract was monitored and active during 2025/26. Two projects were delivered through funded investments (The Engineering Manufacturing Cluster Project, and the Innovation Ecosystem Project).	100%	100%	100%	✓
1.17	Policy Advice and Related Services to Ministers MCA (Business, Science and Innovation) This appropriation is intended to achieve effective policy advice and support to Ministers.	Average satisfaction of Ministers annually For information on the key judgements and assumptions applied in reporting this measure, refer to the Policy advice and related services to Ministers section within the Disclosure of Judgements section of this report.	4.1	Average score of 4 out of 5 or better	4.1	✓
1.18	Policy Advice and Related Services to Ministers – Tourism and Hospitality This category is intended to achieve the provision of high-quality policy advice and support to Ministers and ensure Crown entities are appropriately monitored.	The average quality of policy advice papers, using an appropriately robust assessment process, meets a standard of 'acceptable' as defined by quality advice standards The 2025/26 result was 3.3/5.0, meeting the target of at least 3.3/5.0. This was a 10 per cent improvement on the previous year's result (2024/25) of 3.0/5.0. Most papers reviewed met the acceptable quality standard or higher. The Ministry will continue to build policy capability to support ongoing improvement in the quality of policy advice. The 2025/26 results are based on papers sent to Ministers between April 2025 and March 2026. For information on the key judgements and assumptions applied in reporting this measure, refer to the Policy advice and related services to Ministers section within the Disclosure of Judgements section of this report.	3.0	At least 3.3/5.0	3.3	✓
1.19		The satisfaction of the Minister for Tourism and Hospitality with the policy advice service, as per the common satisfaction survey The 2025/26 result was 4.1, meeting the performance standard. The Minister has responded to two of two satisfaction surveys. The result was below last year's result due to lower ratings provided by the Minister in relation to early engagement and consideration of longer-term implications. The Ministry is committed to continuous improvement and will work to address identified areas for development to improve performance in 2026/27.	4.7	Average score of 4 out of 5 or better	4.1	✓
1.20		Ministers receive advice on entities' accountability documents within statutory timeframes Percentage of requests completed within either specified or statutory timeframes: For information on the key judgements and assumptions applied in reporting these measures, refer to the Policy advice and related services to Ministers section within the Disclosure of Judgements section of this report.	100%	100%	100%	✓
1.21		Ministerial correspondence The 2025/26 result was 87.3 per cent, with 144 of 165 ministerial correspondences sent within the required timeframe. This was below the target of 95 per cent or above and lower than the previous year's result of 95.2 per cent. The delays were primarily due to collation/processing of information and administrative errors. The Ministry is working on continuous improvement to address remaining gaps and meet the performance standard for 2026/27.	95.2%	95% or above	87.3%	✗
1.22		Ministerial Official Information Act 1982 requests	100%	95% or above	100%	✓

Vote Business, Science and Innovation			2024/25	2025/26		
ID	Appropriation	Performance measures	Actual	Target	Actual	Target met
1.23		Parliamentary question	93.6%	95% or above	97.4%	✓
1.24	Regional Development: Infrastructure Reference Group Fund MCA This appropriation is intended to achieve the support of regional economic development by providing operational and capital funding for infrastructure initiatives that lift regional productivity potential.	Percentage of contracted projects monitored at key contract stages This new measure was introduced in 2025/26 to strengthen monitoring of contracted projects across the full portfolio of regional development funds and appropriations. Because the measure did not exist in 2024/25, year-on-year comparison is not possible. Performance of 100 per cent was achieved, based on monitoring 52 contracted projects, which includes 43 grant funded projects and nine projects through the 'Investment through Crown-owned companies' appropriation category. For information on the key judgements and assumptions applied in reporting this measure, refer to the Regional investment section within the Disclosure of Judgements section of this report.	New measure for 2025/26	95%	100%	✓
1.25	Grants to support Infrastructure Projects This category is intended to achieve the support of regional economic development by providing grant funding for infrastructure initiatives that lift regional productivity potential.	Percentage of contracted projects monitored at key contract stages This new measure was introduced in 2025/26 to strengthen monitoring of contracted projects across the full portfolio of regional development funds and appropriations. Because the measure did not exist in 2024/25, year-on-year comparison is not possible. Performance of 100 per cent was achieved, based on monitoring 43 contracted projects. For information on the key judgements and assumptions applied in reporting this measure, refer to the Regional investment section within the Disclosure of Judgements section of this report.	New measure for 2025/26	95%	100%	✓
1.26		The number of monthly reports to Crown Infrastructure Partners on Regional Economic Development & Investment Unit managed infrastructure projects	12	12	12	✓
1.27	Investment through Crown-owned companies This category is intended to achieve the holding of the Crown's infrastructure-related investments by Crown Regional Holdings Limited. The purpose of the investments is to reduce the economic impact of the COVID-19 on the construction industry.	The satisfaction of the Crown Regional Holdings Limited Directors with agreed service levels and timeframes, on a scale of 1 to 5 For information on the key judgements and assumptions applied in reporting this measure, refer to the Regional investment section within the Disclosure of Judgements section of this report.	4.3	Average score of 4 out of 5 or better	4.2	✓
1.28	Regional Development: Provincial Growth Fund MCA This appropriation is intended to achieve a lift in the productivity potential of the regions through the delivery of regional, sectoral and infrastructure initiatives.	Percentage of contracted projects monitored at key contract stages This new measure was introduced in 2025/26 to strengthen monitoring of contracted projects across the full portfolio of regional development funds and appropriations. Because the measure did not exist in 2024/25, year-on-year comparison is not possible. Performance of 100 per cent was achieved, based on monitoring 254 contracted projects, which includes 151 grant funded projects and 103 projects through the 'Investment through Crown-owned companies' appropriation category. For information on the key judgements and assumptions applied in reporting this measure, refer to the Regional investment section within the Disclosure of Judgements section of this report.	New measure for 2025/26	95%	100%	✓
1.29	Management of Investments in Crown-owned companies This category is intended to achieve the effective delivery and management of the funds administered by Crown Regional Holdings Limited.	The satisfaction of the Crown Regional Holdings Limited Directors with agreed service levels and timeframes, on a scale of 1 to 5 For information on the key judgements and assumptions applied in reporting this measure, refer to the Regional investment section within the Disclosure of Judgements section of this report.	4.3	Average score of 4 out of 5 or better	4.2	✓

Vote Business, Science and Innovation			2024/25	2025/26		
ID	Appropriation	Performance measures	Actual	Target	Actual	Target met
1.30	Grants to support regional and sector initiatives This category is intended to achieve the support of regional economic development by providing grant funding to regional, sectoral and infrastructure initiatives that lift regional productivity potential.	Percentage of contracted projects monitored at key contract stages This new measure was introduced in 2025/26 to strengthen monitoring of contracted projects across the full portfolio of regional development funds and appropriations. Because the measure did not exist in 2024/25, year-on-year comparison is not possible. Performance of 100 per cent was achieved, based on monitoring 151 contracted projects. For information on the key judgements and assumptions applied in reporting this measure, refer to the Regional investment section within the Disclosure of Judgements section of this report.	New measure for 2025/26	95%	100%	✓
1.31	Regional Development: Regional Infrastructure Fund MCA This appropriation is intended to achieve a boost in productivity, resilience and prosperity in New Zealand's regions, by investing in new and existing infrastructure assets that are used by, and generate benefits for, multiple businesses, organisations or communities.	Percentage of the Regional Infrastructure Fund committed to projects The 2025/26 result was 167 per cent, exceeding the target of 80 per cent. The variance from result to target and from the 2024/25 result, reflects decisions made by Regional Development Ministerial Group (RDMG) Ministers during the year to commit funding to projects within the Regional Infrastructure Fund 2025/26 appropriations. The 2024/25 result has been restated from 100 per cent. Internal advice on how to report results over 100 per cent was incorrectly provided, which led to an error in reporting in 2024/25. Funding for this initiative is committed across the full three-year programme and, as a result, the measure may exceed 100 per cent in an individual year. The measure is calculated as the total funding committed divided by the cumulative appropriation funding available up to and including the reporting year. This is calculated using FY1 funding for Year 1 reporting, FY1 + FY2 funding for Year 2 reporting, and FY1 + FY2 + FY3 funding for Year 3 reporting. Expenditure for 2025/26 is reported in the appropriation table on pages 72 to 76. We will continue work to revise this measure to provide a more meaningful representation of progress against funding objectives.	172%	80%	167%	✓
1.32		Percentage of contracted projects monitored at key contract stages This new measure was introduced in 2025/26 to strengthen monitoring of contracted projects across the full portfolio of regional development funds and appropriations. As the measure did not exist in 2024/25, year-on-year comparison is not possible. Performance of 97.6 per cent was achieved, based on monitoring 132 contracted projects, which includes 88 grant funded projects and 44 projects through the 'Regional Infrastructure Fund - Capital' appropriation category. For information on the key judgements and assumptions applied in reporting this measure, refer to the Regional investment section within the Disclosure of Judgements section of this report.	New measure for 2025/26	95%	97.6%	✓
1.33	Regional Infrastructure Fund - Investigation and Feasibility Studies This category is intended to achieve the effective delivery of investigation and feasibility studies and other supporting materials for major infrastructure projects within the Regional Infrastructure Fund.	Production of advice that supports Ministerial decisions	13	At least two pieces of advice	4 pieces of advice	✓
1.34	Regional Infrastructure Fund – Operating This category is intended to achieve the support of regional economic development by providing grant funding for infrastructure initiatives that improve regional resilience	Percentage of contracted projects monitored at key contract stages This new measure was introduced in 2025/26 to strengthen monitoring of contracted projects across the full portfolio of regional development funds and appropriations. Because the measure did not exist in 2024/25, year-on-year comparison is not possible. Performance of 100 per cent was achieved, based on monitoring 88 contracted projects. For information on the key judgements and assumptions applied in reporting this measure, refer to the Regional investment section within the Disclosure of Judgements section of this report.	New measure for 2025/26	95%	100%	✓

Vote Business, Science and Innovation			2024/25	2025/26		
ID	Appropriation	Performance measures	Actual	Target	Actual	Target met
1.35		Percentage of the Regional Infrastructure Fund operating funds committed to projects	242%	80%	166%	✓
		The 2025/26 result was 166 per cent, exceeding the target of 80 per cent. The variance from result to target and from the 2024/25 result, reflects decisions made by RDMG Ministers during the year to commit funding to projects within the Regional Infrastructure Fund 2025/26 appropriations. The 2024/25 result has been restated from 100 per cent. Internal advice on how to report results over 100 per cent was incorrectly provided, which led to an error in reporting in 2024/25. Funding for this initiative is committed across the full three-year programme and, as a result, the measure may exceed 100 per cent in an individual year. The measure is calculated as the total funding committed divided by the cumulative appropriation funding available up to and including the reporting year. This is calculated using FY1 funding for Year 1 reporting, FY1 + FY2 funding for Year 2 reporting, and FY1 + FY2 + FY3 funding for Year 3 reporting. Expenditure for 2025/26 is reported in the appropriation table on pages 72 to 76. We will continue work to revise this measure to provide a more meaningful representation of progress against funding objectives.				
1.36	Regional Infrastructure Fund – Capital This category is intended to achieve the effective delivery and management of the funds administered by Crown Regional Holdings Limited.	The satisfaction of the Crown Regional Holdings Limited Directors with agreed service levels and timeframes, on a scale of 1 to 5	4.3	Average score of 4 out of 5 or better	4.2	✓
		For information on the key judgements and assumptions applied in reporting this measure, refer to the Regional investment section within the Disclosure of Judgements section of this report.				
1.37		Percentage of the Regional Infrastructure Fund capital funds committed to projects.	138%	80%	168%	✓
		The 2025/26 result was 168 per cent, exceeding the target of 80 per cent. The result reflects decision made by RDMG Ministers during the year to commit funding to projects within the Regional Infrastructure Fund 2025/26 appropriations. The 2024/25 result has been restated from 100 per cent. Internal advice on how to report results over 100 per cent was incorrectly provided, which led to an error in reporting in 2024/25. Funding for this initiative is committed across the full three-year programme and, as a result, the measure may exceed 100 per cent in an individual year. The measure is calculated as the total funding committed divided by the cumulative appropriation funding available up to and including the reporting year. This is calculated using FY1 funding for Year 1 reporting, FY1 + FY2 funding for Year 2 reporting, and FY1 + FY2 + FY3 funding for Year 3 reporting. Expenditure for 2025/26 is reported in the appropriation table on pages 72 to 76. We will continue work to revise this measure to provide a more meaningful representation of progress against funding objectives.				
1.38	Regional Development: Regional Strategic Partnership Fund MCA This appropriation is intended to achieve improved regional economic and business development, accelerate Māori economic aspirations and support sector transformations	Percentage of contracted projects monitored at key contract stages	New measure for 2025/26	95%	100%	✓
		This new measure was introduced in 2025/26 to strengthen monitoring of contracted projects across the full portfolio of regional development funds and appropriations. Because the measure did not exist in 2024/25, year-on-year comparison is not possible. Performance of 100 per cent was achieved, based on monitoring 52 contracted projects, which includes 11 grant funded projects and 41 projects through the 'Investment through Crown-owned companies' appropriation category. For information on the key judgements and assumptions applied in reporting this measure, refer to the Regional investment section within the Disclosure of Judgements section of this report.				

Vote Business, Science and Innovation			2024/25	2025/26		
ID	Appropriation	Performance measures	Actual	Target	Actual	Target met
1.39	Grants to Support Regional and Sector Initiatives This category is intended to achieve strong regional strategic partnerships within each region, progress regional economic development action plans and identify regional priorities. The category will hold grant funding for regions to invest in identified regional priorities.	Percentage of contracted projects monitored at key contract stages This new measure was introduced in 2025/26 to strengthen monitoring of contracted projects across the full portfolio of regional development funds and appropriations. Because the measure did not exist in 2024/25, year-on-year comparison is not possible. Performance of 100 per cent was achieved, based on monitoring 11 contracted projects. For information on the key judgements and assumptions applied in reporting this measure, refer to the Regional investment section within the Disclosure of Judgements section of this report.	New measure for 2025/26	95%	100%	✓
1.40	Investment through Crown-owned companies This category is intended to achieve the holding of the Crown's regional strategic partnership fund investments by Crown Regional Holdings Limited. The purpose of the investments is to improve regional economic and business development, accelerate Māori economic aspirations and support sector transformations.	The satisfaction of the Crown Regional Holdings Limited Directors with agreed service levels and timeframes, on a scale of 1 to 5 For information on the key judgements and assumptions applied in reporting this measure, refer to the Regional investment section within the Disclosure of Judgements section of this report.	4.3	Average score of 4 out of 5 or better	4.2	✓
1.41	Science, Innovation and Technology: Digital Technologies Sector Initiatives MCA This appropriation is intended to achieve a stronger growth of the digital technologies sector.	90% of partners fulfil the objectives set out in their funding agreements The 2025/26 result was achieved. This measure assesses the performance of the agency administering the Game Development Sector Rebate against the terms of the funding agreement, including progress against the project tasks. During 2025/26, 100 per cent of the project tasks were met.	Achieved	Achieved	Achieved	✓
1.42	Delivery and Management of Digital Technologies Sector Initiatives This category is intended to achieve stronger growth for the digital technologies sector.	90% of partners fulfil the objectives set out in their funding agreements The 2025/26 result was achieved. These measures assess the performance of the agency administering the Game Development Sector Rebate against the terms of the fund agreement, including progress against the project tasks. In 2025/26, reporting showed that all 13 Project Tasks and 13 Game Development Sector Rebate Project Tasks were achieved, resulting in 100 per cent achievement for the reporting period.	Achieved	Achieved	Achieved	✓
1.43	Game Development Sector Rebate Administration This category is intended to achieve more sustainable growth and job creation for mid to large-sized game development studios to strengthen the New Zealand economy.	Minimum deliverables specified in Funding Agreement achieved by rebate administrator	Achieved	Achieved	Achieved	✓
1.44	Game Development Sector Rebate Scheme This category is intended to achieve more sustainable growth and job creation for mid to large-sized game development studios to strengthen the New Zealand economy.	Benefit-cost ratio for the Game Development Sector Rebate intervention greater than This new measure was selected to better reflect the outcomes of the Game Development Rebate Scheme which supports sustainable growth and job creation in New Zealand's game development sector. The Benefit-cost ratio is based on additional revenue attributed to the Game Development Sector Rebate versus the cost of the intervention. BCR > 1.0 has positive net benefits.	New measure for 2025/26	1.5	1.5	✓
1.45		FTE growth in the game development sector This new measure was selected to provide a clearer indication of how the Game Development Rebate Scheme supports sustainable growth and job creation in New Zealand's game development sector. The measure was achieved in 2025/26, based on evidence of FTE growth in the sector during the reporting period.	New measure for 2025/26	Achieved	Achieved	✓

Vote Business, Science and Innovation			2024/25	2025/26		
ID	Appropriation	Performance measures	Actual	Target	Actual	Target met
1.46	Delivery and Management of Digital Technologies Sector Initiatives This category is intended to achieve stronger growth for the digital technologies sector.	90% of partners fulfil the objectives set out in their funding agreements The 2025/26 result was achieved. This performance measure assesses delivery of the Centre of Digital Excellence intervention supporting the game development sector against the terms of their funding agreement. During 2025/26 reporting period, all 13 Centre of Digital Excellence Project Tasks, were completed, 100 per cent achievement.	Achieved	Achieved	Achieved	✓
1.47	Sector Analysis and Facilitation MCA This appropriation is intended to achieve the generation of more trust and confidence in markets, allow business to assess and develop markets with ease, and increase international trade and investment.	Statistics and insights are released on published dates and agreed timeframes The 2025/26 result was 100 per cent, exceeding the target of 95 per cent and maintaining the 2024/25 result. All statistics and insights were released on published dates and agreed timeframes, reflecting consistent delivery.	100%	95%	100%	✓
1.48	Sectoral and Regional Data and Analysis – Economic Growth This category is intended to achieve the generation of more trust and confidence in markets, allow business to assess and develop markets with ease, and increase international trade and investment.	Number of page views on externally published data tools and platforms The result exceeded the target, reflecting continued strong demand for tourism and economic insights published through the Tourism and Evidence Insights Centre. While page views remained high, the result was slightly lower than in 2024/25 due to fewer campaign and promotional activities, the decommissioning of the Regional Economic Activity app, a reduction in the number of new data releases and updates, and the absence of major new products during the year.	303,026	250,000	298,669	✓
1.49	Tourism Data and Analysis – Tourism This category is intended to achieve knowledge and understanding that enables businesses to assess and develop markets with ease and increases international trade and investment.	Number of completed international Visitor Survey interviews per annum to ensure sufficient data quality for reliable tourism insights	9,136	At least 8,900	9,071	✓
1.50		Percentage of core data releases from International Visitor Survey data delivered on time	100%	100%	100%	✓
1.51	Tourism and Hospitality: International Visitor Conservation and Tourism Levy Collection This appropriation is intended to achieve the prompt payment of transaction fees for the International Visitor Conservation and Tourism Levy.	All bank fees incurred by the collection of the International Visitor Conservation and Tourism Levy are allocated accurately	100%	100%	100%	✓

Vote Business, Science and Innovation			2024/25	2025/26		
ID	Appropriation	Performance measures	Actual	Target	Actual	Target met
1.52	Policy Advice and Related Services to Ministers – Economic Growth This category is intended to achieve the provision of high quality policy advice and support to Ministers and ensure Crown entities are appropriately monitored.	The average quality of policy advice papers, using an appropriately robust assessment process, meets a standard of 'acceptable' as defined by quality advice standards	3.3	At least 3.3/5.0	3.3	✓
		The 2025/26 results are based on papers sent to Ministers between April 2025 and March 2026. For information on the key judgements and assumptions applied in reporting this measure, refer to the Policy advice and related services to Ministers section within the Disclosure of Judgements section of this report.				
1.53		The satisfaction of the Minister for Economic Growth with the policy advice service, as per the common satisfaction survey	3.9	Average score of 4 out of 5 or better	3.8	✗
		The 2025/26 result was 3.8, which was slightly lower than the 2024/25 result of 3.9. The Minister responded to two of two satisfaction surveys. MBIE is working on continuous improvement to address remaining gaps and meet the target for 2026/27.				
1.54		Ministers receive advice on entities' accountability documents within statutory timeframes	100%	100%	100%	✓
		Percentage of requests completed within either specified or statutory timeframes: For information on the key judgements and assumptions applied in reporting these measures, refer to the Policy advice and related services to Ministers section within the Disclosure of Judgements section of this report.				
1.55		Ministerial correspondence	100%	95% or above	97.3%	✓
1.56		Ministerial Official Information Act 1982 requests	96.4%	95% or above	100%	✓
1.57		Parliamentary questions	98.4%	95% or above	94.2%	✗
		The 2025/26 result was 94.2 per cent, with 259 out of 275 Parliamentary questions completed within the required timeframe. This was slightly below the target of 95 per cent or above and lower than the previous year's result of 98.4 per cent. The delays were primarily due to factors such as delays in collation and processing of information. The Ministry is working on continuous improvement to address remaining gaps and meet the performance standard in 2026/27.				

How Much We Spent

Actual 2024/25 \$000	Our expenditure summary	Actual 2025/26 \$000	Supplementary Estimates 2025/26 \$000	Main Estimates 2025/26 \$000
71,704*	Departmental expenses	75,543	88,610	63,739
330,608	Non-departmental expenses	333,447	484,953	363,635
	– Departmental capital expenditure	–	–	–
328,442	Non-departmental capital expenditure	–	297,292	463,510
730,754*	Total expenditure for outcome	408,990	870,855	890,884

* Prior-year correction of appropriation classification: Comparative information for 2024/25 actual expenditure has been restated to reflect the reclassification of appropriations from Outcome 5 to Outcome 1. The restatement has no impact on MBIE's total departmental expenditure.

Our Services and Functions, Departmental

Actual 2024/25 \$000	Appropriation name	Location of year-end performance information	Actual 2025/26 \$000	Supplementary Estimates 2025/26 \$000	Main Estimates 2025/26 \$000
Departmental output expenses					
23,900	Regional Development: Operational Support		25,095	30,247	28,676
327	Social Development and Employment: Tupu Tai Internship Programme		464	554	554
1,340	Tourism and Hospitality: Tourism Fund Management		1,289	1,408	1,058
12,199	Border Support Services - MYA		–	–	–
2,390*	Tourism and Hospitality: International Visitor Conservation and Tourism Levy Collection		3,019	3,850	3,500
–	Immigration - Border Support Services		13,521	15,600	–
40,156*	Total departmental output expenses		43,388	51,659	33,788
Multi-category expenses and capital expenditure					
90	Isolation and Quarantine Management MCA		39	185	–
	<i>Non-departmental other expenses</i>				
–	› Managed Isolation and Quarantine Loans – Impairment of Debt	1	–	9	–
90	› Residual Invoice and Debt-related Costs		39	176	–
17,466	Temporary Accommodation Services MCA		11,547	16,983	11,283
	<i>Departmental output expenses</i>				
7,731	› Readiness, Response and Recovery		3,924	4,614	4,614
	<i>Non-departmental output expenses</i>				
7,221	› Temporary Accommodation Housing Initiatives – Operations		5,365	11,601	5,901
	<i>Non-departmental other expenses</i>				
2,276	› Temporary Accommodation Housing Initiatives – Depreciation	3	2,258	758	758
238	› Transfer of Temporary Accommodation Service Assets		–	–	–
	<i>Non-departmental capital expenditure</i>				
–	› Temporary Accommodation Housing Initiatives – Capital		–	10	10
18,962*	Policy Advice and Related Services to Ministers MCA		19,567	18,780	19,060
	<i>Departmental output expenses</i>				
5,311	› Policy Advice and Related Services to Ministers – Tourism and Hospitality		7,950	7,836	5,811
13,651*	› Policy Advice and Related Services to Ministers – Economic Growth		11,617	10,944	13,249
27,993	Science, Innovation and Technology: Digital Technologies Sector Initiatives MCA		30,738	43,816	43,816
	<i>Departmental output expenses</i>				
34	› Delivery and Management of Digital Technologies Sector Initiatives		32	257	257
	<i>Non-departmental output expenses</i>				
1,756	› Game Development Sector Rebate Administration		1,758	1,742	1,742
22,441	› Game Development Sector Rebate Scheme		21,876	35,400	38,150
	<i>Non-departmental other expenses</i>				
2,250	› Centre of Digital Excellence (CODE) Regional Hubs	3	5,708	5,000	2,250
1,512	› Delivery and Management of Digital Technologies Sector Initiatives		1,364	1,417	1,417

Actual 2024/25 \$000	Appropriation name	Location of year-end performance information	Actual 2025/26 \$000	Supplementary Estimates 2025/26 \$000	Main Estimates 2025/26 \$000
47,850	Regional Development: Infrastructure Reference Group Fund MCA		11,011	14,438	–
	<i>Non-departmental other expenses</i>				
47,850	› Grants to support Infrastructure Projects		11,011	14,418	–
	<i>Non-departmental capital expenditure</i>				
–	› Investment through Crown-owned companies		–	20	–
59,372	Regional Development: Provincial Growth Fund MCA		39,521	43,388	24,000
	<i>Non-departmental output expenses</i>				
4,000	› Management of Investments in Crown-owned companies		4,000	4,000	3,990
	<i>Non-departmental other expenses</i>				
38,872	› Grants to support regional and sector initiatives		35,521	39,388	20,010
	<i>Non-departmental capital expenditure</i>				
16,500	› Investment through Crown-owned companies		–	–	–
45,728	Regional Development: Regional Strategic Partnership Fund MCA		1,344	16,210	–
	<i>Non-departmental other expenses</i>				
8,199	› Grants to support regional and sector initiatives		1,344	16,200	–
	<i>Non-departmental capital expenditure</i>				
37,529	› Investment through Crown-owned companies		–	10	–
1,065	Economic Growth: Supporting Regional Just Transitions MCA		1,079	1,105	815
	<i>Departmental output expenses</i>				
30	› Economic Growth: Management of Just Transition Programme		–	20	20
	<i>Non-departmental output expenses</i>				
1,035	› Economic Growth: Support of Regions' Just Transitions		1,079	1,085	795
4,396	Sector Analysis and Facilitation MCA		5,225	6,675	6,000
	<i>Departmental output expenses</i>				
1,511	› Sectoral and regional data and analysis – Economic Development		1,870	3,180	3,180
2,885	› Tourism Data and Analysis – Tourism		3,355	3,495	2,820
9,359	Tourism Facilities MCA		–	–	–
	<i>Non-departmental other expenses</i>				
9,359	› Ngā Haerenga, The New Zealand Cycle Trail Fund		–	–	–
174,120	Regional Development: Regional Infrastructure Fund MCA		54,837	296,870	554,800
	<i>Departmental output expenses</i>				
395	› Regional Infrastructure Fund – Investigation and Feasibility Studies		3,407	6,605	–
	<i>Non-departmental other expenses</i>				
23,725	› Regional Infrastructure Fund – Operating		51,430	90,265	104,800
	<i>Non-departmental capital expenditure</i>				
150,000	› Regional Infrastructure Fund – Capital		–	200,000	450,000
406,401*	Total multi-category expenses and capital expenditure		174,908	458,450	659,774
446,557 *	Total expenditure		218,296	510,109	693,562

Our Services, Non-Departmental

Actual 2024/25 \$000	Appropriation name	Location of year-end performance information	Actual 2025/26 \$000	Supplementary Estimates 2025/26 \$000	Main Estimates 2025/26 \$000
Non-departmental output expenses					
4,266	Energy: Assisting Households in Energy Hardship	4	2,589	2,595	2,214
–	Media and Communications: Lifting Cellular Telecommunications Networks	5	2,400	2,400	–
122,902	Tourism and Hospitality: Marketing New Zealand as a Visitor Destination	6	129,602	129,602	130,052
1,614	Tourism and Hospitality: Regional Events Fund		–	–	–
128,782	Total non-departmental output expenses		134,591	134,597	132,266
Non-departmental other expenses					
2,284	Cyclone – Regional support for the impacts of Cyclone Gabrielle and January 2023 weather events	10	1,088	2,751	–
969	Auckland: Depreciation on Auckland's Queens Wharf	2	969	985	985
10,721	Economic and Regional Development: Major Events Development Fund 2022-2027 - MYA		21,400	73,196	16,390
268	Impairment of Debt and Debt Write Offs	3	408	2,925	2,925
–	Regional Development: Fair Value Write Down on capital investments	2	–	5,000	–
215	Economic Growth: Sector Strategies and Facilitation	8	450	1,675	–
7,085	Tourism Infrastructure Fund	9	2,033	4,237	5,131
–	Tourism and Hospitality: Nga Haerenga, The New Zealand Cycle Trail Fund	9	10,020	16,381	17,000
–	Tourism and Hospitality: Regional Tourism Boost	9	8,916	9,050	–
9,460	Tourism and Hospitality: Tourism Strategic Infrastructure and System Capability	9	10,819	12,697	9,125
31,002	Total non-departmental other expenses		56,103	128,897	51,556
Non-departmental capital expenditure					
–	Regional Development: Capital Acquisition of the Waimea Loans and subsequent investments	7	–	66,952	–
–	Regional Development: Transfer of investments to Crown-owned companies	2	–	25,000	–
21,500	Regional Development: Investment in Crown-owned Companies and their subsidiaries for the Wood Processing Growth Fund	7	–	5,300	13,500
102,913	Regional Development: Investments through Crown-owned Companies for the North Island Weather Events Primary Producer Finance Scheme		–	–	–
124,413	Total non-departmental capital expenditure		–	97,252	13,500
284,197	Total non-departmental annual and MYA expenses		190,694	360,746	197,322
730,754*	Total expenditure for outcome		408,990	870,855	890,884

* Prior-year correction of appropriation classification: Comparative information for 2024/25 actual expenditure has been restated to reclassify the Policy Advice and Related Services to Ministers – Economic Growth appropriation and the International Visitor Conservation and Tourism Levy Collection appropriation from Outcome 5 to Outcome 1. The restatement improves consistency and comparability of reporting by outcome and has no impact on MBIE's total departmental expenditure, revenue, assets, liabilities, or net surplus/(deficit).

Location of year-end performance information

- 1 Exemption was granted under s15D(2)(b)(ii) of the *Public Finance Act 1989*.
- 2 Exemption was granted under s15D(2)(b)(ii) of the *Public Finance Act 1989*.
- 3 Exemption was granted under s15D(2)(b)(iii) of the *Public Finance Act 1989*.
- 4 Energy Efficiency and Conservation Authority in its Annual Report.
- 5 National Infrastructure Funding and Financing Limited (NIFFCo) in its Annual Report.
- 6 Tourism New Zealand in its Annual Report.
- 7 Minister for Regional Development in the Vote Business, Science and Innovation Non-Departmental Appropriations Report.
- 8 Invest New Zealand in its Annual Report.
- 9 Minister for Tourism and Hospitality in the Vote Business, Science and Innovation Non-Departmental Appropriations Report.
- 10 Minister for Economic Growth in the Vote Business, Science and Innovation Non-Departmental Appropriations Report.

Multi-Year Appropriation

Appropriation name	Actual 2025/26 \$000	Actual 2024/25 \$000
Border Support Services – MYA		
Original appropriation	–	18,100
Cumulative adjustments	–	21,960
Total adjusted appropriation	–	40,060
Cumulative actual expenditure 1 July	–	24,371
Current year actual expenditure	–	12,199
Cumulative actual expenditure 30 June	–	36,570
Appropriation remaining 30 June	–	3,490
Economic and Regional Development: Major Events Development Fund 2022-2027 – MYA		
Original appropriation	46,700	46,700
Cumulative adjustments	69,601	24,658
Total adjusted appropriation	116,301	71,358
Cumulative actual expenditure 1 July	31,772	21,051
Current year actual expenditure	21,400	10,721
Cumulative actual expenditure 30 June	53,172	31,772
Appropriation remaining 30 June	63,129	39,586

Outcome Two: Skilled people engaged in safe and productive work

Outcome measures

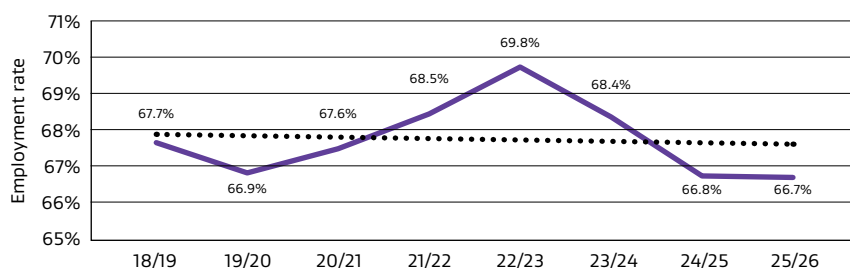
ID: 2.0.1

Performance measure:
Increase employment

Indicator:
Total employment rate

Source:
Stats NZ Labour Market Statistics

Trend:
Desired:  Actual: 



The employment rate rose from 2020 to 2023 but has fallen since. The rise in employment rate was due to the COVID-19 pandemic immediately after COVID-19 border closure, because a lack of new migrants entering the labour market caused an undersupply of workers and made it easier for New Zealanders to find work if they wanted it. The employment rate has fallen since 2023 because net inward migration has resumed and low business confidence has caused slower hiring rates.

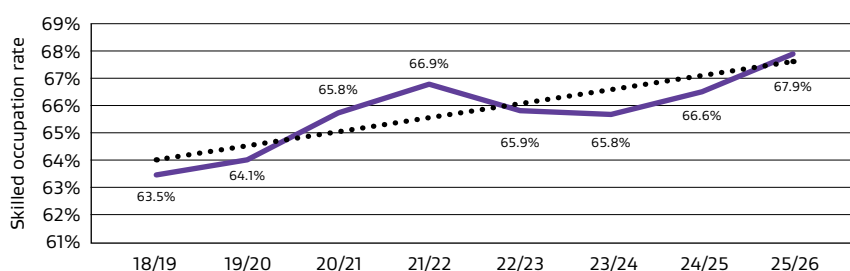
ID: 2.0.2

Performance measure:
Increase skilled workforce

Indicator:
Skilled occupation rate

Source:
Stats NZ Labour Market Statistics

Trend:
Desired:  Actual: 



The skilled occupation rate has generally been trending upwards because the nature of jobs has changed over time, with more automation and workers moving into higher-skilled or professional fields. There was a slight drop in the skilled occupation rate in 2023-2024 when high growth in machinery operators and drivers and labourer jobs was filled by lower-skilled workers entering the labour market.

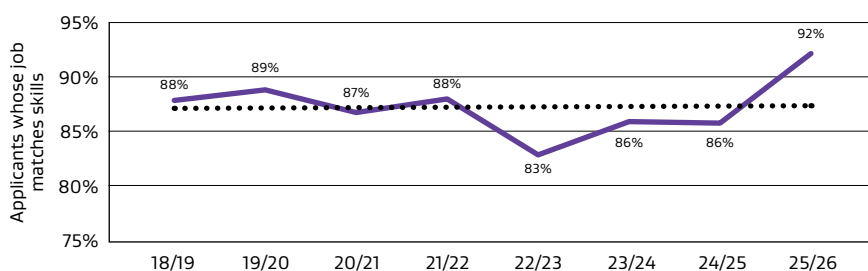
ID: 2.0.3

Performance measure:
Increase skill matching of migrants

Indicator:
Proportion of employed Skilled Migrant Category principal applicants whose current job matches their skills and qualifications

Source:
Migrant Survey MBIE

Trend:
Desired:  Actual: 



Ninety-two per cent of employed Skilled Migrant Category principal applicants answered that their current role in their main job matches their skills and qualifications, increasing from 86 per cent in 2024. A total of 4,668 respondents completed the Migrant Survey in 2025, the survey was in the field between 17 November 2025 and 23 February 2026, and the overall survey response rate was 29 per cent.

Volatility in this indicator over recent years appears to reflect changes in residence pathways. Outcomes were previously influenced by the large number of Principal Applicant category migrants granted residence through the 2021 Resident Visa, which did not always require employment aligned with qualifications. By 2025, a much larger share of Principal Applicant category migrants had been approved through the Straight to Residence pathway, which requires employment in an eligible Green List Tier 1 occupation.

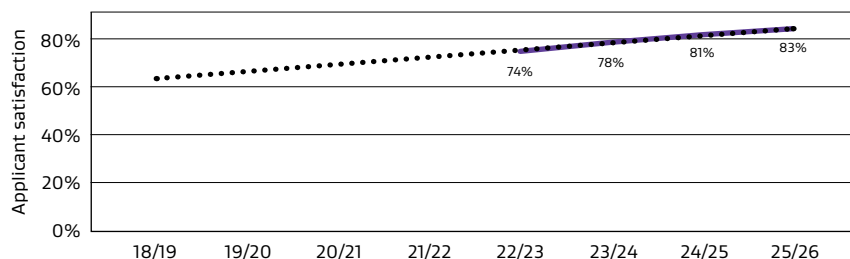
ID: 2.0.4

Performance measure:
Improve the experience for applicants applying for visas

Indicator:
Percentage of visa applicants satisfied with their overall experience of applying for a visa

Source:
Immigration New Zealand Customer Experience Survey, MBIE

Trend:
Desired:  Actual: 



In 2025/26, 83 per cent of visa applicants were satisfied with their overall experience of applying for a visa. This result was higher than the 2024/25 result of 81 per cent and exceeded the target of 80 per cent. The improvement was mainly driven by higher satisfaction ratings among Visitor visa applications, which is the largest applicant group. Visitor visa applicants reported higher satisfaction with the overall application experience and the clarity of the application and decision-making processes. Satisfaction was also supported by positive ratings for visa processing times, particularly early in the reporting period. Since the results were first collected in 2022/23, results have increased by 9 per cent from 74 per cent to 83 per cent. The increase in 2025/26 continues the positive trend observed since measurement began. The feedback was collected through MBIE's Immigration New Zealand (INZ) Customer Experience Survey directly from visa applicants. A total of 10,454 visa applicants completed the INZ Customer Experience Survey in 2025/26, which was a response rate of 22.2 per cent. The result has a margin of error of ± 0.96 per cent. The survey was conducted by Gravitas OPG, an independent external research agency.

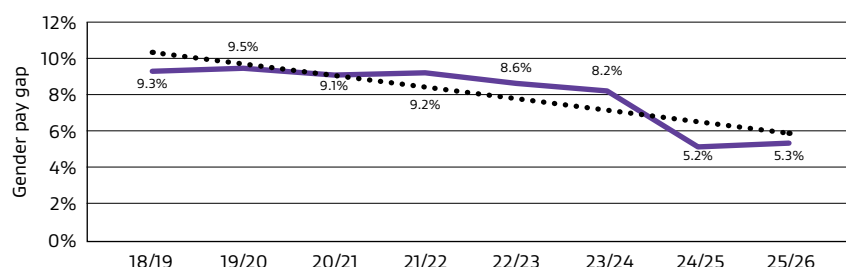
ID: 2.0.5

Performance measure:
Improve pay equity

Indicator:
Difference in median hourly earnings for men and women

Source:
Stats NZ Labour Market Statistics (income)

Trend:
Desired:  Actual: 



The gender pay gap is based on median hourly wage and salary earnings for men and women. For the June 2026 quarter, the gender pay gap was 5.3 per cent, compared with 5.2 per cent the previous year. The gender pay gap has been trending down since 2016, when it reached 12 per cent.

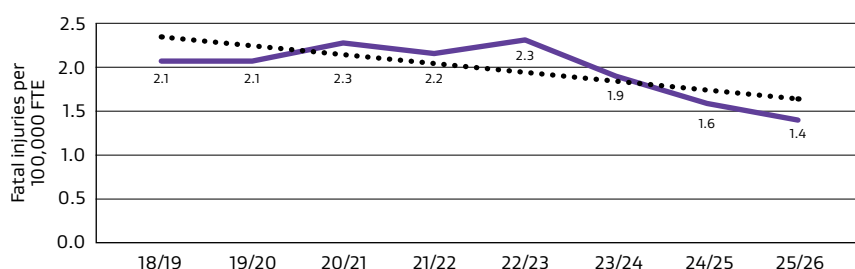
ID: 2.0.6

Performance measure:
Reduce fatal and serious work-related injury

Indicator:
Fatal injury rate (age standardised rate per 100,000 full-time equivalent (FTE) worker)

Source:
Stats NZ Serious injury outcome indicators

Trend:
Desired:  Actual: 



The three-year average fatal injury rate decreased to 1.4 for the period 2022–2024, based on provisional data. This compares with 1.6 for 2021–2023, which has been revised but remains unchanged from the provisional figure reported in the previous year.

A three-year moving average is used because fatal work-related injuries occur in small numbers. This approach provides a more stable view of the underlying trend over time.

The data for this indicator is provisional. Stats NZ notes: Age-standardised rates in this release have been revised from 2018 onwards to reflect revisions made to the Household Labour Force Survey using the 2023 national population estimates. Household Labour Force Survey population rebase from 2023 estimated resident population has more information about the rebase process.

ID: 2.0.7

Performance measure:

Reduce fatal and serious work-related injury

Indicator:

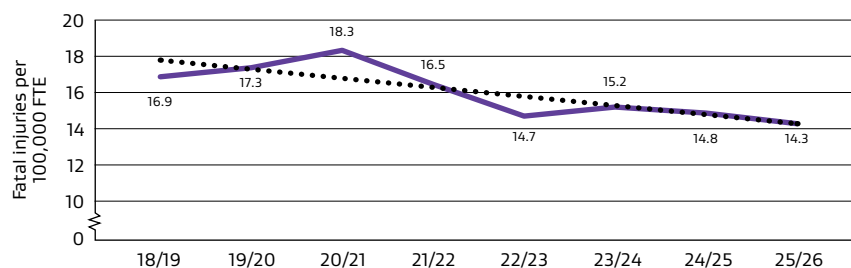
Serious non-fatal injury rate (age standardised rate per 100,000 FTE worker)

Source:

Stats NZ Serious injury outcome indicators

Trend:

Desired:  Actual: 



The serious non-fatal injury rate (age-standardised rate per 100,000 FTE workers) decreased to 14.3 (provisional figure) in 2024, compared with 15.1 in 2023 (revised from 14.8). The data for this indicator is provisional, consistent with the notation from Stats NZ relating to the fatal injury rate, outlined above.

New Zealand has experienced a long-term decline in work-related fatal and serious non-fatal injury rates since 2002. Most fatal and serious non-fatal injuries have occurred in four high-risk industries: agriculture, forestry and fishing; construction; manufacturing; and transport, postal and warehousing. The rates of fatalities and serious injuries in these industries have generally improved over time, contributing significantly to the overall downward trend.

Fatality and injury rates remain higher for some worker groups, including male workers, Māori workers, and workers aged 55 years and over. These groups are often disproportionately represented in higher-risk occupations and industries, although differences in exposure and risk can also persist within industries.

The reasons for declining injury rates are likely to be multifaceted and may include changes in workplace practices, technology, industry composition, workforce characteristics, and regulatory settings. While these factors are likely to have contributed, the relative importance of each is difficult to determine.

Results are reported using the unit relevant to each indicator, for example percentage, score, ratio or count.

73%
ACHIEVED

Achieved 30 out of 41 output performance targets

Appropriation measures

Vote Business, Science and Innovation			2024/25	2025/26		
ID	Appropriation	Performance measures	Actual	Target	Actual	Target met
2.01	Economic Growth: Shared Services Support This appropriation is intended to achieve the efficient provision of shared corporate services by the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment. The shared services include services such as ICT, property, and secondment costs. These are provided to other state sector organisations, including WorkSafe New Zealand and the Ministry of Housing and Urban Development	A Master Service Agreement is in place with WorkSafe New Zealand that includes the scope of services to be delivered, including the service levels that apply to each service and each party's responsibilities and obligations in respect of those services	Achieved	Achieved	Achieved	✓
2.02	Economic Growth: Processing Fast-track Approvals Applications This appropriation is intended to achieve the effectiveness of processing fast-track approvals applications.	Advice on fast-track applications provided within the timeframes agreed with the recipients of that advice	100%	100%	100%	✓
2.03	Departmental Output Cessation Expenses This appropriation is intended to capture any departmental other expenses arising as a result of the cessation of a departmental output.	Expenses resulting from cessation of a departmental output are captured accurately and timely within the financial reporting period. The 2025/26 result was unable to be assessed against the target. The measure is intended to assess whether expenses arising from the cessation of a departmental output are recorded accurately and within the appropriate financial reporting period. No departmental outputs ceased during 2025/26, and no expenditure was incurred against the appropriation. Therefore, there were no transactions to assess.	Not reported	Achieved	Result unavailable at reporting date	✗

Vote Labour Market			2024/25	2025/26		
ID	Appropriation	Performance measures	Actual	Target	Actual	Target met
2.04	ACC – Regulatory Services This appropriation is intended to achieve timely advice that manages the Crown's risk and contributes to skilled and safe workplaces, and trusted, competitive and well-functioning markets.	The Accident Insurance Regulator will respond to all complaints and enquiries, including notices of insurers failing to comply with their obligation under the <i>Accident Insurance Act 1998</i> , within five days of receipt No complaints or enquiries were received by the Accident Insurance Regulator during 2025/26. Because there were no matters requiring a response, performance against the five-working-day response standard could not be assessed for the reporting period.	100%	100%	No complaints or enquiries were received	✗

Vote Labour Market			2024/25	2025/26		
ID	Appropriation	Performance measures	Actual	Target	Actual	Target met
2.05	Employment – Employment Sector Analysis and Facilitation This appropriation is intended to achieve productive and successful people, communities and regions through the provision of labour market information.	Labour market information is provided to the Responsible Minister within agreed timeframes	100%	100%	100%	✓
2.06	Workplace Relations and Safety – Employment Relations Services This appropriation is intended to achieve well-functioning workplaces through employment relations services.	Percentage of employment relations and standards interventions delivered within targeted timeframe	New measure for 2025/26	Baseline to be established in 2025/26	69%	✗
		This is a new measure for 2025/26, with the baseline established during the year. The 2025/26 result shows that 69 per cent of employment relations and standards interventions were delivered within the target timeframe. This baseline will be used to inform future performance standards and support trend analysis in later reporting periods. As this was the baseline year, no variance against the previous year or target is reported.				
2.07		Percentage of Migrant Exploitation Protection Visa credibility assessment completed within five working days	96%	At least 85%	90.2%	✓
		The 2025/26 result was 90.2 per cent, exceeding the target of at least 85 per cent. This was due to enhancements to internal assessment processes and practices, which supported more timely completion of Migrant Exploitation Protection Visa credibility assessments. Credibility assessments are measured from the first successful contact with the applicant and are considered complete once a decision has been made and recorded. During 2025/26, 1080 assessment were completed. Of these, 974 were completed within five working days, giving a result of 90.2%. The result was 5.8 percentage points lower than the 2024/25 result of 96 per cent. This decrease was mainly due to balancing resources across Employment Services, such as prioritising other areas of work. Despite this decrease, performance remained above the required standard.				
2.08		The percentage of customers satisfied with overall quality and timeliness of employment relations services	New measure for 2025/26	At least 80%	81.5%	✓
		The measure wording was updated for 2025/26 to better reflect the employment relations services and to align with the internal language of our services. The 2025/26 result was 81.5 per cent, against the target of at least 80 per cent. The sample size was 32,490, with a response rate of 22 per cent. The result has a margin of error of ±1 per cent. The survey was done via SurveyMonkey. Respondents answered using a five-point scale: very dissatisfied, dissatisfied, neutral, satisfied, or very satisfied.				
2.09		The percentage of interventions resulting in a positive outcome or other resolution	New measure for 2025/26	Baseline to be established in 2025/26	86.4%	✗
		This is a new measure for 2025/26, with the baseline established during the year. The 2025/26 result shows that 86.4 per cent of interventions resulted in a positive outcome or other resolution. This baseline will be used to inform future performance standards and support trend analysis in later reporting periods. Because this was the baseline year, no variance against the previous year or target is reported.				
2.10		Volume of interventions supporting employment relationships and standards delivered	New measure for 2025/26	Baseline to be established in 2025/26	48,911	✗
		This is a new measure for 2025/26, with the baseline established during the year. The 2025/26 result of 48,911 interventions reflects the volume of interventions delivered including complaints, dispute resolution applications, early resolution services, Labour Inspectorate inspections and investigations, mediations delivered and the record of settlement cases. The result will be used to inform future performance standards and support trend analysis in later reporting periods. Because this was the baseline year, no variance against the previous year or target is reported.				

Vote Labour Market			2024/25	2025/26		
ID	Appropriation	Performance measures	Actual	Target	Actual	Target met
2.11	Immigration Services MCA This appropriation is intended to achieve flows of people to New Zealand that generate positive economic and social outcomes.	Percentage of visa applicants satisfied with the overall experience of applying for a visa The 2025/26 result was 83 per cent, exceeding the target of 80 per cent and improving on the 2024/25 result of 81 per cent. A total of 10,454 visa applicants completed the INZ Customer Experience Survey in 2025/26, representing a response rate of 22.2 per cent. The result has a margin of error of ± 0.96 per cent. In 2024/25, 11,595 visa applicants completed the survey, representing a response rate of 24.6 per cent and a margin of error of ± 0.9 per cent. Each month, an average of around 49,000 visa applications were eligible for the survey. To achieve MBIE's target of approximately 900 completed responses each month, typically around 9 per cent of eligible applicants were surveyed. Applicants who were known to have used immigration agents or advisers were excluded from the sample where possible. Satisfaction is calculated as the percentage of respondents who rated their overall experience as either 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied' on a five-point scale.	81%	80%	83%	✓
2.12	Assessment and Processing Services This category is intended to achieve quality decisions on visa applications efficiently.	Percentage of residence visa decisions rated as accurate	93%	85%	95%	✓
2.13		Percentage of temporary visa decisions rated as accurate	92%	85%	90%	✓
2.14		The percentage of work and visitor visas completed within 20 working days	82%	75%	86%	✓
2.15		The percentage of student visas completed within 30 working days	82%	75%	79%	✓
2.16	Integrity and Security of the New Zealand Immigration System This category is intended to maintain the integrity and security of New Zealand's immigration system and processes.	Number of people, liable for deportation, who were deported or departed voluntarily after compliance activity The 2025/26 result was 1,393 people, below the target of 1,500 but higher than the 2024/25 result of 1,257. Deportation activity increased during the year and reached its highest level since the border reopened. However, the target was not achieved due to reduced availability of commercial airline routes to facilitate departures, more enforced deportations requiring Police escorts and cases where individuals claimed refugee status and could not be removed while their claims were being considered.	1,257	1,500	1,393	✗

Vote Labour Market			2024/25	2025/26		
ID	Appropriation	Performance measures	Actual	Target	Actual	Target met
2.17	Services for the Attraction of Migrants This category is intended to achieve immigration to New Zealand of persons who match the priorities of New Zealand's immigration strategies.	The number of new registrations entered into the NZ Now database whose occupations match those at skill levels 1-3 under the Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO) The 2025/26 result was 86,388 registrations, exceeding the target of 50,000 by 36,388 registrations. It also increased by 31,556 registrations, or 57.5 per cent, compared with the 2024/25 result of 54,832. This increase reflects improvements in targeting of paid digital marketing activity, a stronger focus on emerging markets, and a full year of enhanced sign-up presence on the INZ website.	54,832	50,000	86,388	✓
2.18	Settlement and Integration of Refugees and Other Migrants This category is intended to achieve the integration into New Zealand of migrants and refugees who settle permanently in New Zealand.	Percentage of recent migrants who feel that New Zealand is their home	87%	85%	87%	✓
2.19		The number of United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) - mandated refugees and their immediate families who travelled to New Zealand	1,508	1,500	1,513	✓
2.20	Policy Advice and Related Services to Ministers MCA (Labour Market) This appropriation is intended to achieve effective policy advice and support to Ministers.	Average satisfaction of Ministers annually The 2025/26 result was 4.2 out of 5, exceeding the target of an average score of 4 or better and improving on the 2024/25 result of 4.1. All four Ministers within the Vote responded to two of two satisfaction surveys. For information on the key judgements and assumptions applied in reporting this measure, refer to the Policy advice and related services to Ministers section within the Disclosure of Judgements section of this report.	4.1	Average score of 4 out of 5 or better	4.2	✓
2.21	Policy Advice and Related Services to Ministers – Accident Compensation This category is intended to achieve the provision of high-quality policy advice and support to Ministers.	The average quality of policy advice papers, using an appropriately robust assessment process, meets a standard of 'acceptable' as defined by quality advice standards The 2025/26 result was 3.4/5.0, which met the target of at least 3.3/5.0. This was lower than the previous year's result of 3.8/5.0. The lower result for 2025/26 reflects a reduction in the proportion of high-scoring papers compared with the previous year. However, most papers reviewed met the acceptable quality standard or higher. The Ministry will continue to build policy capability and support continuous improvement in the quality of policy advice. For 2025/26, results are based on papers sent to Ministers between 1 April 2025 and 30 March 2026. For information on the key judgements and assumptions applied in reporting this measure, refer to the Policy advice and related services to Ministers section within the Disclosure of Judgements section of this report.	3.8	At least 3.3/5.0	3.4	✓
2.22		The satisfaction of the Minister for ACC with the policy advice service, as per the common satisfaction survey The 2025/26 result was 4.0, meeting the target of an average score of 4.0 out of 5.0 or better. This was an improvement on the 2024/25 result of 3.9. The Minister responded to two of two satisfaction surveys.	3.9	Average score of 4 out of 5 or better	4.0	✓
		Percentage of requests completed within either specified or statutory timeframes: For information on the key judgements and assumptions applied in reporting these measures, refer to the Policy advice and related services to Ministers section within the Disclosure of Judgements section of this report.				

Vote Labour Market			2024/25	2025/26		
ID	Appropriation	Performance measures	Actual	Target	Actual	Target met
2.23		Ministerial correspondence	99%	95% or above	91.5%	
		The 2025/26 result was 91.5 per cent, with 108 out of 118 ministerial correspondences sent within the required timeframe. This was below the target of 95 per cent or above and lower than the previous year's result of 99%, representing a 7.5 decrease. The delays were primarily due to collation and processing of information and administrative errors. The Ministry is working on continuous improvement to address remaining gaps and meet the performance standard in 2026/27.				
2.24		Ministerial <i>Official Information Act</i> 1982 requests	100%	95% or above	100%	
2.25		Parliamentary questions	100%	95% or above	100%	
2.26	Policy Advice and Related Services to Ministers – Social Development and Employment This category is intended to achieve the provision of high-quality policy advice and support to Ministers.	The average quality of policy advice papers, using an appropriately robust assessment process, meets a standard of 'acceptable' as defined by quality advice standards	3.1	At least 3.3/5.0	3.4	
		The 2025/26 result met the performance standard. There was an increase in the proportion of high-scoring papers compared with the previous year. Most papers reviewed met the acceptable quality standard or higher. The Ministry will continue to build policy capability and support continuous improvement in the quality of policy advice. For 2025/26, results are based on papers sent to Ministers between 1 April 2025 and 30 March 2026. For information on the key judgements and assumptions applied in reporting this measure, refer to the Policy advice and related services to Ministers section within the Disclosure of Judgements section of this report.				
2.27		The satisfaction of the Minister for Social Development and Employment with the policy advice service, as per the common satisfaction survey	4.2	Average score of 4 out of 5 or better	4.1	
		The 2025/26 result was 4.1, meeting the target. This was a slight decrease from the 2024/25 result of 4.2. The Minister responded to two of two satisfaction surveys. Percentage of requests completed within either specified or statutory timeframes: For information on the key judgements and assumptions applied in reporting these measures, refer to the Policy advice and related services to Ministers section within the Disclosure of Judgements section of this report.				
2.28		Ministerial correspondence	No Ministerial correspondence requests were received	95% or above	50%	
		There were only two ministerial correspondence requests received and completed in 2025/26. One of the two ministerial correspondences was completed within the required timeframe making the 2025/26 result 50 per cent. This was below the target of 95 per cent or above. There were no ministerial correspondence requests received in the previous year, so a year-on-year percentage comparison is not applicable. The delays were primarily due to complexity during consultation. The Ministry will continue to monitor timeliness and strengthen coordination during consultation to support improved performance against the standard in 2026/27.				
2.29		Ministerial <i>Official Information Act</i> 1982 requests	91.6%	95% or above	100%	
		This year saw an improvement on 2024/25 due to increased focus on efficiency.				
2.30		Parliamentary questions	100%	95% or above	100%	

Vote Labour Market			2024/25	2025/26		
ID	Appropriation	Performance measures	Actual	Target	Actual	Target met
2.31	Policy Advice and Related Services to Ministers – Immigration This category is intended to achieve the provision of high-quality policy advice and support to Ministers.	The average quality of policy advice papers, using an appropriately robust assessment process, meets a standard of 'acceptable' as defined by quality advice standards	3.8	At least 3.3/5.0	3.4	✓
		The 2025/26 result was 3.4/5.0, which met the target of at least 3.3/5.0. This was lower than the previous year's result of 3.8/5.0. The decrease from the 2024/25 result reflected a reduction in the proportion of high-scoring papers compared with the previous year. Most papers reviewed still met the acceptable quality standard or higher. The Ministry will continue to build policy capability and strengthen quality assurance processes to support ongoing improvement in the quality of policy advice. For 2025/26, results are based on papers sent to Ministers between 1 April 2025 and 30 March 2026. For information on the key judgements and assumptions applied in reporting this measure, refer to the Policy advice and related services to Ministers section within the Disclosure of Judgements section of this report.				
2.32		The satisfaction of the Minister of Immigration with the policy advice service, as per the common satisfaction survey	4.3	Average score of 4 out of 5 or better	4.5	✓
		The 2025/26 result was 4.5, meeting the target of an average score of 4.0 out of 5.0 or better. This was a slight increase from the 2024/25 result of 4.3. The Ministers responded to two of two satisfaction surveys. Percentage of requests completed within either specified or statutory timeframes: For information on the key judgements and assumptions applied in reporting these measures, refer to the Policy advice and related services to Ministers section within the Disclosure of Judgements section of this report.				
2.33		Ministerial correspondence	93.1%	95% or above	90.2%	✗
		The 2025/26 result was 90.2 per cent, with 370 of 410 ministerial correspondences completed within the required timeframe. This was below the target of 95 per cent or above and lower than the previous year's result of 93.1 per cent. The delays were primarily due to collation/processing of information and administrative errors. The Ministry is working on continuous improvement to address remaining gaps and meet the performance standard in 2026/27.				
2.34		Ministerial <i>Official Information Act 1982</i> requests	89.8%	95% or above	91%	✗
		The 2025/26 result was 91 per cent, with 61 of 67 ministerial <i>Official Information Act 1982</i> requests completed within the required timeframe. This was below the target of 95% or above but higher than the previous year's result of 89.8 per cent. The delays were primarily due to collation/processing of information and administrative errors. The Ministry is working on continuous improvement to address remaining gaps and meet the performance standard in 2026/27.				
2.35		Parliamentary questions	96.4%	95% or above	99.8%	✓

Vote Labour Market			2024/25	2025/26		
ID	Appropriation	Performance measures	Actual	Target	Actual	Target met
2.36	Policy Advice and Related Services to Ministers – Workplace Relations and Safety This category is intended to achieve the provision of high-quality policy advice and support to Ministers and ensure Crown entities are appropriately monitored.	The average quality of policy advice papers, using an appropriately robust assessment process, meets a standard of 'acceptable' as defined by quality advice standards	3.5	At least 4/5.0	3.6	✗
		The 2025/26 result was 3.6/5.0, which was below the target of at least 4.0/5.0. This was 0.4 points below target. The result was slightly higher than the previous year's result of 3.5/5.0. The 2025/26 result did not meet the initial performance standard due to a reduction in high-scoring papers compared with the previous year. The Ministry will continue to build policy capability and strengthen quality assurance processes to support improvement in the quality of policy advice and progress towards the 2026/27 performance standard. For 2025/26, results are based on papers sent to Ministers between 1 April 2025 and 30 March 2026. For information on the key judgements and assumptions applied in reporting this measure, refer to the Policy advice and related services to Ministers section within the Disclosure of Judgements section of this report.				
2.37		The satisfaction of the Minister for Workplace Relations and Safety with the policy advice service, as per the common satisfaction survey	4	Average score of 4 out of 5 or better	4.1	✓
		The 2025/26 result was 4.1, improving on the 2024/25 result of 4.0. The Minister responded to two of two satisfaction surveys.				
2.38		Ministers receive advice on entities' accountability documents within statutory timeframes	100%	100%	100%	✓
		Percentage of requests completed within either specified or statutory timeframes: For information on the key judgements and assumptions applied in reporting these measures, refer to the Policy advice and related services to Ministers section within the Disclosure of Judgements section of this report.				
2.39		Ministerial correspondence	98.8%	95% or above	98.3%	✓
2.40		Ministerial <i>Official Information Act 1982</i> requests	100%	95% or above	100%	✓
2.41		Parliamentary questions	98.4%	95% or above	97%	✓

How Much We Spent

Actual 2024/25 \$000	Our expenditure summary	Actual 2025/26 \$000	Supplementary Estimates 2025/26 \$000	Main Estimates 2025/26 \$000
679,202	Departmental expenses	739,680	800,388	765,683
2,535,809	Non-departmental expenses	2,709,969	2,713,525	2,714,670
	– Departmental capital expenditure	–	–	–
	– Non-departmental capital expenditure	–	–	–
3,215,011	Total expenditure for outcome	3,449,649	3,513,913	3,480,353

Our Services and Functions, Departmental

Actual 2024/25 \$000	Appropriation name	Location of year-end performance information	Actual 2025/26 \$000	Supplementary Estimates 2025/26 \$000	Main Estimates 2025/26 \$000
Departmental output expenses					
–	Economic Growth: Processing Fast-track Approvals Applications		–	1,000	1,000
877	Economic Growth: Shared Services Support		1,548	6,259	3,259
81	ACC – Regulatory Services		74	121	121
1,834	Employment – Employment Sector Analysis and Facilitation		2,158	2,869	2,869
45,034	Workplace Relations and Safety – Employment Relations Services		45,509	45,619	44,758
47,826	Total departmental output expenses		49,289	55,868	52,007
Multi-category expenses and capital expenditure					
607,611	Immigration Services MCA		667,250	720,434	688,780
<i>Departmental output expenses</i>					
425,768	› Assessment and Processing Services		482,493	532,776	501,576
91,817	› Integrity and Security of the New Zealand Immigration System		94,069	91,285	91,189
9,505	› Services for the Attraction of Migrants		7,487	10,676	10,318
80,521	› Settlement and Integration of Refugees and Other Migrants		83,201	85,697	85,697
23,765	Policy Advice and Related Services to Ministers MCA		23,141	24,086	24,896
<i>Departmental output expenses</i>					
1,906	› Policy Advice and Related Services to Ministers – Accident Compensation		1,699	1,989	2,049
3,123	› Policy Advice and Related Services to Ministers – Employment		3,140	3,581	3,581
8,457	› Policy Advice and Related Services to Ministers – Immigration		8,665	8,319	8,319
10,279	› Policy Advice and Related Services to Ministers – Workplace Relations and Safety		9,637	10,197	10,947
–	Workplace Relations and Safety - Workplace Health and Safety MCA		101,486	101,486	–
<i>Non-departmental output expenses</i>					
–	› Authorising and Monitoring Work Health and Safety Activities		21,383	21,383	–
–	› Energy Safety		3,310	3,310	–
–	› Enforcing Work Health and Safety Compliance		18,097	18,097	–
–	› Engaging to Support Best Practice in Work Health and Safety		51,392	51,392	–
–	› Major Hazard Facilities, Petroleum and Geothermal		7,304	7,304	–
631,376	Total multi-category expenses and capital expenditure		791,877	846,006	713,676
679,202	Total expenditure		841,166	901,874	765,683

Our Services, Non-Departmental

Actual 2024/25 \$000	Appropriation name	Location of year-end performance information	Actual 2025/26 \$000	Supplementary Estimates 2025/26 \$000	Main Estimates 2025/26 \$000
Non-departmental output expenses					
2,809	Economic and Regional Development: Auckland Pacific Skills (2020–2025) – MYA	1	–	–	–
2,643	Social Development and Employment: Auckland Pacific Skills Shift	2	1,900	2,675	4,970
324,139	ACC – Case Management and Supporting Services	3	348,686	348,686	348,686
26,020	ACC – Case Management and Supporting Services – Treatment Injuries for Non-Earners	3	27,990	27,990	27,990
506,119	ACC – Public Health Acute Services	3	544,447	544,447	544,447
3,091	ACC – Public Health Acute Services – Treatment Injuries for Non-Earners	3	3,325	3,325	3,325
1,139,675	ACC – Rehabilitation Entitlements and Services	3	1,224,291	1,224,291	1,224,291
249,129	ACC – Rehabilitation Entitlements and Services – Treatment Injuries for Non-Earners	3	267,996	267,996	267,996
13,512	ACC – Sexual Abuse Assessment and Treatment Services	3	13,969	13,969	13,969
869	Workplace Relations and Safety – Health and Safety at Work Levy – Collection Services	5	869	869	869
133,776	Workplace Relations and Safety – Workplace Health and Safety	6	33,496	33,496	133,982
2,401,782	Total non-departmental output expenses		2,466,969	2,467,744	2,570,525
Benefits or related expenses					
98,844	ACC – Compensation Entitlements	4	106,282	106,282	106,282
23,778	ACC – Compensation Entitlements – Treatment Injuries for Non-Earners	4	25,578	25,578	25,578
122,622	Total benefits or related expenses		131,860	131,860	131,860
Non-departmental other expenses					
2,000	Public Sector Pay Adjustment – Business, Science and Innovation Remuneration Cost Pressure	7	–	2,000	2,000
6,847	Workplace Relations and Safety – Employment Relations Authority Members' Salaries and Allowances PLA	4	6,900	7,539	7,539
2,226	Workplace Relations and Safety – International Labour Organisation	5	2,271	2,405	2,405
332	Workplace Relations and Safety – Remuneration Authority Members' Fees, Salaries and Allowances	5	483	491	341
11,405	Total non-departmental other expenses		9,654	12,435	12,285
2,535,809	Total non-departmental annual and MYA expenses		2,608,483	2,612,039	2,714,670
3,215,011	Total expenditure for outcome		3,449,649	3,513,913	3,480,353

Location of year-end performance information

- 1 Minister for Economic Growth in the Vote Business, Science and Innovation Non-Departmental Appropriations Report.
- 2 Minister for Social Development and Employment in the Vote Business, Science and Innovation Non-Departmental Appropriations Report.
- 3 ACC's Annual Report.
- 4 Exemption was granted under s15D(2)(b)(ii) of the *Public Finance Act 1989*.
- 5 Exemption was granted under s15D(2)(b)(iii) of the *Public Finance Act 1989*.
- 6 WorkSafe New Zealand's Annual Report.
- 7 Callaghan Innovation in its Annual Report.

Multi-Year Appropriation

Appropriation name	Actual 2025/26 \$000	Actual 2024/25 \$000
Economic and Regional Development: Auckland Pacific Skills (2020–2025) – MYA		
Original appropriation	–	20,965
Cumulative adjustments	–	–
Total adjusted appropriation	–	20,965
Cumulative actual expenditure 1 July	–	18,156
Current year actual expenditure	–	2,809
Cumulative actual expenditure 30 June	–	20,965
Appropriation remaining 30 June	–	–

Outcome Three: Competitive markets with informed consumers and businesses

Outcome measures

ID: 3.01

Performance measure:
Increase awareness about consumer rights

Indicator:
Percentage of adult consumers who know at least a moderate amount about their rights as a consumer

Source:
New Zealand Consumer Survey, MBIE

The New Zealand Consumer Survey is run every two years. The most recent survey result was reported in 2024/25, so no new result is available for 2025/26. The next survey result will be reported when the survey is next completed.

In 2024, just over half of consumers felt they knew at least a moderate amount about their rights. The methodology for the New Zealand Consumer Survey moved away from a sequential mixed method, which included a mix of postal and online completion, to fully online. A key advantage of the online methodology is its ability to reach a much larger sample of consumers (3,500) cost effectively.

Consumer rights awareness

55%

2024/25 result

Single published data point – trend not yet available

ID: 3.02

Performance measure:
MBIE Improve consumer awareness of access to dispute resolution pathways

Indicator:
Percentage of consumers who agree there is adequate access to services that help to resolve disputes between consumers and business

Source:
New Zealand Consumer Survey, MBIE

The New Zealand Consumer Survey is run every two years. The most recent survey result was reported in 2024/25, so no new result is available for 2025/26. The next survey result will be reported when the survey is next completed.

In 2024, just over half of consumers felt there was adequate access to services to resolve disputes. The methodology for the New Zealand Consumer Survey moved away from a sequential mixed method, which included a mix of postal and online completion, to fully online. A key advantage of the online methodology is its ability to reach a much larger sample of consumers (3,500) cost effectively.

Dispute resolution awareness

52%

2024/25 result

Single published data point – trend not yet available

ID: 3.03

Performance measure:

Increase percentage of tenancy mediations settled

Indicator:

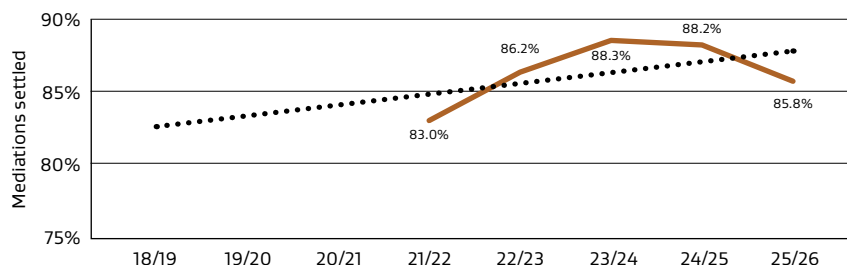
Percentage of tenancy mediations settled

Source:

MBIE dispute resolution database reporting, MBIE

Trend:

Desired:  Actual: 



Of the tenancy dispute resolution mediations scheduled for mediation in 2025/26, 85.8 per cent were settled in the financial year. This was slightly above the estimate's target of 85 per cent, and lower than the 2024/25 result of 88.2 per cent.

This settlement rate was coupled with a 7 per cent increase in application volumes, new legislative settings introduced and an increase in complexity of applications, in part as a result of cost-of-living pressures. This included more cases involving significant rent arrears, which were often unable to be resolved through mediation and may have contributed to more referrals from the Tenancy Tribunal.

ID: 3.04

Performance measure:

Increase employment mediation services satisfaction

Indicator:

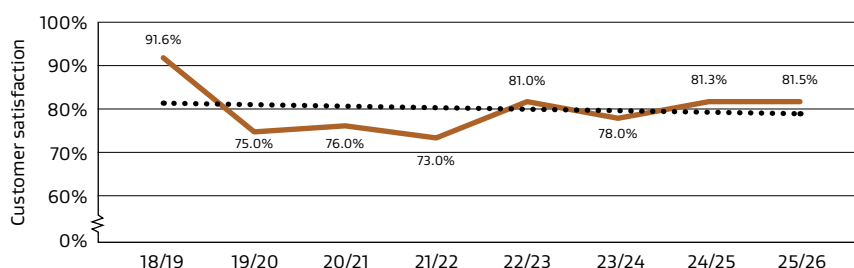
Percentage of clients satisfied based on their last interaction with the employment mediation services

Source:

Employment Mediation Services Satisfaction Survey, MBIE

Trend:

Desired:  Actual: 



2018/19 was a particularly strong year for customer satisfaction. Following this, the COVID-19 pandemic heavily impacted delivery of employment mediation services, which saw a decline in public satisfaction. In conjunction with this, there have been year-on-year increases in demand for services which have increased wait times at points. In 2025/26, the Employment Mediation Services Satisfaction Survey rating was 81.5 per cent, up from 81.3 per cent in the previous year. This improvement was achieved, despite a challenging labour market and increasing operational demands, reflecting continued satisfaction in the quality of Employment Dispute Resolution Services at MBIE. The survey rating exceeds the estimate's target of 80 per cent.

During the reporting period, 32,490 survey invitations were issued, resulting in 7,112 responses, a 22 per cent response rate. Feedback was collected across the three core service offerings within Dispute Resolution services: Early Resolution, Mediation Services, and Records of Settlement Certification. Monthly analysis of survey results informs operational decision-making and ensures strategic alignment of services with customer expectations.

Customer satisfaction data is collected internally via SurveyMonkey. Surveys are distributed monthly on the second Monday following the reporting period, with two reminder emails to encourage participation. Results are monitored regularly and audited to ensure data integrity and support continuous improvement.

ID: 3.05

Performance measure:

Improve the business experience when dealing with government

Indicator:

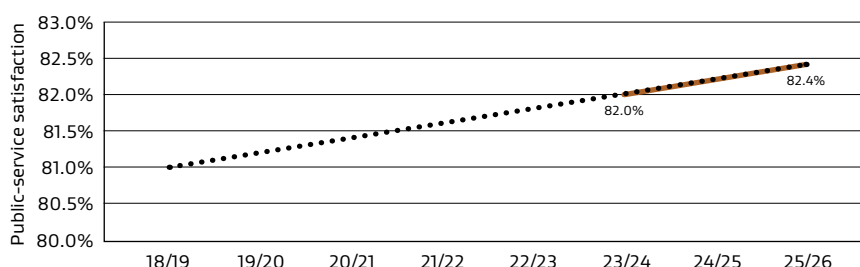
People's trust in and satisfaction with public services

Source:

Kiwis count survey

Trend:

Desired:  Actual: 



The 2025/26 result was 82.4 per cent, based on 7,648 responses, a slight increase from 82 per cent in 2024/25. MBIE continues to use the 'Satisfaction of service experience' question from the Kiwis Count survey, conducted by Te Kawa Mataaho Public Service Commission, as a proxy for this measure following the discontinuation of the Consumer Experience Index survey. The result indicates that satisfaction with people's most recent public service experience remained stable from the previous year.

Results are reported using the unit relevant to each indicator, for example percentage, score, ratio or count.



Achieved 51 out of 61 appropriation targets

Vote Building and Construction			2024/25	2025/26		
ID	Appropriation	Performance measures	Actual	Target	Actual	Target met
3.01	Occupational Licensing This appropriation is intended to achieve certainty and confidence for the industry and the public that licensed practitioners and workers in the building, construction and electrical sectors are competent and contribute to safe, healthy and affordable homes and buildings.	An internal audit and assurance rating received on the quality and timeliness of administration of licensed building practitioners and electrical workers regimes Performance is assessed through an internal audit, which provides an assurance rating against the relevant compliance requirements. Results are reported using a four-point scale, where 0 represents an unacceptable level of compliance, 1 represents a marginal level of compliance, 2 represents an acceptable level of compliance, and 3 means a high level of compliance. Each audit reviews a sample against process documentation and assesses for any non-compliance. During 2025/26, 11 process audits were completed.	Acceptable level of compliance	Rating of acceptable or better	Acceptable	✓
3.02	Residential Tenancy and Unit Title Services This appropriation is intended to achieve an environment in which residential tenancy and unit title consumers and businesses are well informed, understand their rights, and meet their regulatory obligations through the provision of information, education, advice, compliance, bond processing and mediation services.	Number of properties subject to compliance work under the Residential Tenancies Act 1986 This is a new measure for 2025/26. It was selected to better reflect the impact of the Tenancy Compliance and Investigations team in the tenancy market. The 2025/26 result was 8,151 properties subject to compliance work under the <i>Residential Tenancies Act 1986</i>, exceeding the target of at least 8,000 properties.	New measure for 2025/26	At least 8,000	8,151	✓
3.03		Percentage of dispute resolution mediations settled Of the tenancy dispute resolution mediations scheduled for mediation in 2025/26, 85.7 per cent were settled in the financial year (of 9,767 completed mediations). This was slightly above the target of 85 per cent and lower than the 2024/25 result of 88 per cent (of 9,706 completed mediations). This settlement rate was coupled with a 7 per cent increase in application volumes, new legislative settings introduced and an increase in complexity of applications, in part as a result of cost of living pressures. This included more cases involving significant rent arrears, which were often unable to be resolved through mediation and may have contributed to more referrals from the Tenancy Tribunal.	88%	85%	85.7%	✓
3.04	Weathertight Services This appropriation is intended to achieve resolution of weathertight homes claims in New Zealand	The percentage of long assessments (full, follow-up full, addendum, concise, cost update and supplemental) completed within 120 working days of being allocated to an assessor No reports were undertaken during 2025/26. This was expected as Weathertight Services continues to transition towards closure. From 2026/27, this measure will be replaced by “the percentage of total claims open at 1 July that are closed during the financial year”, with a target of 25 per cent. The new measure better reflects the focus on closing remaining claims as the service moves towards closure.	100%	80%	Result unavailable at reporting date	✗
3.05	Building Policy, Regulation and Advice MCA This appropriation is intended to achieve a regulatory system that ensures safe and healthy building practice in the construction sector, and effective policy advice and support to Ministers.	Average satisfaction of Ministers annually The 2025/26 result was 5, meeting the target of an average score of 4 out of 5 or better. The Minister responded to one of the two satisfaction surveys. The 2025/26 result is based on the first survey, completed in March 2026. The second survey, was provided to the previous Minister before the ministerial change on 13 August 2026 but was not completed. For information on the key judgements and assumptions applied in reporting this measure, refer to the Policy advice and related services to Ministers section within the Disclosure of Judgements section of this report.	5.0	Average score of 4 out of 5 or better	5.0	✓

Vote Building and Construction			2024/25	2025/26		
ID	Appropriation	Performance measures	Actual	Target	Actual	Target met
3.06	Building Regulation and Control This category is intended to achieve a regulatory system that ensures safe and healthy building practice in the construction sector.	Percentage of determinations subject to clarification due to inadequate coverage of issues	0%	Less than 3%	0%	✓
3.07		Percentage of determinations successfully appealed	0%	Less than 2%	0%	✓
3.08		Percentage of users satisfied that information provided on matters relating to Building Control has met their needs	72%	72%	77%	✓
The 2025/26 result was 77 per cent, exceeding the target of 72 per cent by 5 percentage points. The result was also higher than the previous year’s result of 72 per cent. The improvement was mainly due to ongoing content improvements, particularly within the Building Code section where most feedback modules are deployed. Regular updates and refinements made the information more useful and easier to navigate, contributing to higher positive user ratings and increased customer satisfaction.						
3.09	Executive functions and building system support This category is intended to achieve effective stewardship and regulation of the building system through the performance of executive functions, and provision of external support to statutory bodies where necessary to ensure they perform their functions effectively.	Percentage of charges filed against individuals who are not appropriately registered or licensed in a relevant statutory regime that are upheld by the court	100%	100%	100%	✓
	Policy Advice and Related Services to Ministers – Building and Construction This category is intended to achieve the provision of high-quality policy advice and support to Ministers.	Percentage of requests completed within either specified or statutory timeframes: For information on the key judgements and assumptions applied in reporting these measures, refer to the Policy advice and related services to Ministers section within the Disclosure of Judgements section of this report.				
3.10		Ministerial correspondence	96%	95% or above	98.4%	✓
3.11		Ministerial <i>Official Information Act 1982</i> requests	100%	95% or above	100%	✓
3.12		Parliamentary questions	89.4%	95% or above	95.4%	✓
The 2025/26 result was 95.4 per cent, exceeding the target of 95 per cent or above. This was also higher than the previous year’s result of 89.4 per cent, representing a 6 percentage points increase. The result has exceeded the standard and last year’s result due to the Ministry’s efforts to improve efficiency.						
3.13		The average quality of policy advice papers, using an appropriately robust assessment process, meets a standard of ‘acceptable’ as defined by quality advice standards	3.4	At least 3.3/5.0	3.2	✗
The 2025/26 result was 3.2/5.0, which was below the target of at least 3.3/5.0. This was also lower than the previous year’s result of 3.4/5.0, representing a 5.9 per cent decrease. The lower result was mainly due to a reduction in the proportion of high-scoring papers compared with the previous year. Most papers reviewed still met the acceptable quality standard or higher. The Ministry will continue to build policy capability and strengthen quality assurance processes to support improvement in the quality of policy advice and progress towards the 2026/27 target. For 2025/26, results are based on papers sent to Ministers between 1 April 2025 and 30 March 2026. For information on the key judgements and assumptions applied in reporting this measure, refer to the Policy advice and related services to Ministers section within the Disclosure of Judgements section of this report.						

Vote Business, Science and Innovation			2024/25	2025/26		
ID	Appropriation	Performance measures	Actual	Target	Actual	Target met
3.15	Commerce and Consumer Affairs: Consumer Information This appropriation is intended to achieve a market environment in which consumers, including vulnerable consumers, are well informed and are confident to take action to exercise their rights to get a fair deal.	Percentage of adult consumers who know at least a moderate amount about their rights as a consumer	55%	40%	Result unavailable at reporting date	
3.16		Percentage of consumers who resolve issues successfully	54%	40%	Result unavailable at reporting date	
		The New Zealand Consumer Survey is undertaken every two years. The next survey results will be available in 2026/27. In 2025/26 MBIE delivered information, tools and programmes to build the capability and knowledge of New Zealand consumers, and improved outcomes for them through the Consumer Protection website, Consumer Rights Finder Tool, developing and delivering consumer safety campaigns (Say Something Youth campaign, Fraud Awareness Week and others), and by working with a range of partners such as the Interagency Fraud Working Group, Safekids Aotearoa, and the Citizens Advice Bureau.				
3.17	Commerce and Consumer Affairs: Customer and Product Data Sharing Services This appropriation is intended to achieve innovation and facilitate competition, through facilitating secure, standardised, and efficient data exchange services.	Designation of specific banks to enable Open Banking under the <i>Customer and Product Data Act</i> has commenced	New measure for 2025/26	By 1 December 2026	Achieved	
		This is a new measure for 2025/26. It tracks the formal designation process for specific banks under the <i>Customer and Product Data Act 2025</i> . The specific banks are ASB, ANZ, BNZ and Westpac. The result was achieved, because the designation process began during the reporting period. This measure tracks the start of the formal designation process for specific banks under the <i>Customer and Product Data Act 2025</i> . Designation is a key implementation step that enables Open Banking by requiring designated banks to make customer and product data available through secure, regulated data-sharing arrangements.				
3.18	Commerce and Consumer Affairs: Insurance Claims Resolution This appropriation is intended to achieve timely and effective resolution of residential insurance claims resulting from natural disasters.	Percentage of users of the New Zealand Claims Resolution Service (NZCRS) that would recommend NZCRS to others	84%	at least 75%	84%	
		The 2025/26 result was 84 per cent, exceeding the target of at least 75 per cent. This reflects continued customer satisfaction with the timely and effective resolution of residential insurance claims through the New Zealand Claims Resolution Service. Results were collected through an online survey, with respondents able to respond anonymously.				
3.19	Commerce and Consumer Affairs: Official Assignee Functions This appropriation is intended to achieve increased business and consumer confidence through the discharge of the Official Assignee's statutory responsibilities.	An average internal audit rating of 3 or-better is achieved for the year, on compliance with best practice modules across all Insolvency Offices, in line with the Quality Management System	1.9	Rating of 1,2 or 3	1.95	
		The 2025/26 result was 1.95, achieving the target of a rating of 1,2 or 3. This reflects a high level of compliance, well within the target range. A rating system of 1–5 is used, where 1 = an excellent level of compliance; 2 = a high level of compliance, 3 = an acceptable level of compliance, 4 = an unacceptable level of compliance, 5 = the office does not comply. The result is based on internal audits undertaken throughout the year, where samples of files are assessed against statutory and best-practice requirements. Audit ratings are consolidated to produce a national average rating for each six-month period, with the annual result calculated as the average of two six-month rating.				

Vote Business, Science and Innovation			2024/25	2025/26		
ID	Appropriation	Performance measures	Actual	Target	Actual	Target met
3.20	Commerce and Consumer Affairs: Registration and Granting of Intellectual Property Rights This appropriation is intended to achieve the protection of robust intellectual property rights to promote innovation, technology creation, transfer and dissemination, and support economic development.	Minimum percentage of agreed quality and timeliness standards met across all Intellectual Property types This is a new measure for 2025/26. It assesses whether of Intellectual Property Office of New Zealand (IPONZ) meets agreed quality and timeliness standards under its Quality Management System (QMS). The QMS is IPONZ's internal framework of policies, processes, procedures and responsibilities for meeting customer expectations and regulatory requirements. It is certified against ISO 9001:2015 (also referred to as AS/NZS ISO 9001:2016). The 2025/26 result was 80.5 per cent, exceeding the 75 per cent target. This reflects continued focus on high-quality examination and proceedings, alongside more efficient workload management. A strong result indicates that IPONZ is delivering timely, high-quality and consistent intellectual property services across its key service areas. These services support innovation, technology transfer and economic growth. The measure assesses quality assurance, turnaround time and task ageing across five intellectual property service areas: patents, trade marks, designs, plant variety rights and hearings. Quality assurance is assessed through random samples of cases against IPONZ's quality-control standards. The annual result is the number of sampled cases that met the standard divided by the total number sampled. Turnaround time is calculated as the number of completed actions that met agreed processing timeframes divided by all actions completed during the year. Task ageing is the percentage of incomplete tasks that were overdue at year end. Turnaround-time and task-ageing data are generated from the case management system. Each dimension can receive up to 20 points in each service area. This gives a maximum of 60 points for each service area, 100 points for each dimension and 300 points overall. The total points awarded are divided by 300 and reported as a percentage. Scores reflect three performance zones. Results below the lower 'Concerning' threshold receive no points. Results within the 'Tolerable' zone receive a proportionate score, increasing from the lower threshold to the upper threshold. Results at or above the upper 'Appropriate' threshold receive the maximum 20 points, with no additional points for exceeding that threshold. This approach encourages balanced performance across IPONZ's critical services. The underlying measures are collated monthly or quarterly for monitoring. Trade mark and patent measures are collated monthly. For designs and plant variety rights, quality assurance and turnaround time are collated quarterly, while task ageing is collated monthly. Hearing measures are collated quarterly. Year-to-date results are reported at six months. The annual quality-assurance and turnaround-time results cover the full 12 months, while task ageing is measured at year end.	New measure for 2025/26	75%	80.5%	✓
3.21	Commerce and Consumer Affairs: Registration and Provision of Statutory Information This appropriation is intended to achieve effective and efficient interaction between business and government through the management of registers and provision of access to authoritative information.	Availability of the Companies and Personal Property Securities online registers (excludes agreed outages for scheduled maintenance)	99.9%	99%	100%	✓
3.22	Commerce and Consumer Affairs: Standards Development and Approval This appropriation is intended to achieve the development of, and access to, standards in New Zealand that meet the needs of business, regulators and consumers.	Percentage of draft New Zealand Standards submitted for approval by the Standards Executive that meet the statutory criteria as specified in the <i>Standards and Accreditation Act 2015</i>	100%	100%	100%	✓

Vote Business, Science and Innovation			2024/25	2025/26		
ID	Appropriation	Performance measures	Actual	Target	Actual	Target met
3.23	Commerce and Consumer Affairs: Trading Standards This appropriation is intended to achieve a trading environment in which businesses and consumers are well informed, compliant, adequately protected; trading is fair; and there is effective competition.	The weighted internal audit and assurance rating received on the quality and timeliness of the administration of regulatory compliance, service and operational policy delivery relating to measurements used for trade and fuel quality monitoring is rated 3 or better The 2025/26 result was a weighted audit rating of 3, meeting the standard of 3 or better. This indicates an acceptable level of compliance in the quality and timeliness of the administration of regulatory compliance, service and operational policy delivery relating to measurements used for trade and fuel quality monitoring. This measure is assessed using a five-point audit rating scale, where 1 represents an excellent level of compliance, 2 represents a high acceptable level of compliance, 3 represents an acceptable level of compliance, 4 represents an unacceptable level of compliance, and 5 indicates that the office does not comply.	3	Weighted audit rating 3 or better	3	✓
3.24		Voluntary product recall notifications are acknowledged and responded to within 5 working days The 2025/26 result was 98.9 per cent, exceeding the target of 90 per cent. This reflects the continued efficiency of the process used to acknowledge and respond to voluntary product recall notifications within five working days.	99.8%	90%	98.9%	✓
3.25	Media and Communications: Management and Enforcement of the Radiocommunications Act 1989 This appropriation is intended to achieve the provision of effective and efficient allocation and licensing of the radio spectrum and covers all commercial regulatory and non-commercial activities.	95% of internal audits on the timeliness of administration of submitted licensing applications, interference investigations, and license and supplier audits are compliant	95.8%	95%	95%	✓
3.26	Commerce and Consumer Affairs: Statutory Management – Du Val Group and others This appropriation is intended to achieve effectiveness of managing costs relating to the statutory managers of the Du Val Group under the section 66 of CIMA.	The Statutory Managers provide a 6-monthly report that details the progress on advancing money to the Du Val Group in compliance with the Registrar of Companies The 2025/26 result was 100 per cent, meeting the performance standard. The result exceeded the standard as all requirements were met and there were no issues regarding timing and quality.	100%	75%	100%	✓
3.27	Statutory Management Du Val Group advances – Fair Value Write-down This category is intended to achieve the fair value write-down of advances.	Percentage paid off on all outstanding amounts on fair-value write down The percentage paid off is less than the 2025/26 standard and 2024/25 result because it has taken longer to resolve matters and realise the assets allowing for return of funds.	100%	75%	31%	✗
3.28	Statutory Management Du Val Group advances – Impairment of debt This category is intended to achieve recognition of the impaired value of advances.	Percentage paid off on all outstanding amounts on impairments of debts The result did not meet the standard as nil amount was paid against the impaired amount of \$1.275 million in 2025/26.	0%	75%	0%	✗
3.29	Statutory Management Du Val Group advances This category is intended to achieve advances provided to meet the capital costs.	Percentage paid off on all outstanding amounts on capital costs The percentage paid off is less than the 2025/26 standard and 2024/25 result because it has taken longer to resolve matters and realise the assets allowing for return of funds.	100%	75%	24%	✗

Vote Business, Science and Innovation			2024/25	2025/26		
ID	Appropriation	Performance measures	Actual	Target	Actual	Target met
3.30	Media and Communications: Services for Deaf, Hearing-Impaired and Speech-Impaired People MCA This appropriation is intended to achieve the removal of barriers to telecommunications services for deaf and hearing impaired people.	Minimum percentage of NZ Relay service quality levels met or exceeded The 2025/26 result was 99.6 per cent, exceeding the target of 80 per cent. Performance is assessed against 20 service level agreements (SLAs) covering operational and technology service quality measures. During 2025/26, 19 of the 20 SLAs were met in October 2025 (95 per cent for that month), while all 20 SLAs were met in the remaining months of the year. This reflects service performance optimisation and continuous improvement activities, which supported quality levels remaining above the target. As procurement for the next NZ Relay service contract is underway, the performance standard will be reviewed to ensure it remains appropriate and aligned with future service expectations.	100%	80%	99.6%	✓
3.31	Procurement of the supply of telecommunications relay services and platforms. This category is intended to achieve the effective procurement of telecommunications relay services (Deaf Relay Services) and supporting platforms, ensuring the continuity, accessibility, reliability, and value for money of services that enable Deaf, hearing-impaired, speech-impaired, and deafblind people to access essential telecommunications.	Procurement milestones for Deaf Relay services are delivered across 2025/26 and outyears in accordance with government procurement rules This new measure was selected for 2025/26 and outyears to reflect the establishment of a dedicated procurement function for Deaf Relay Services and supporting platforms, improving transparency and accountability while ensuring continuity, accessibility, and reliability in line with government procurement requirements.	New measure for 2025/26	Achieved	Achieved	✓
3.32	Telecommunications Development Levy Funded Procurement – Deaf Relay Service TSO This category is intended to achieve the purchase of Deaf Relay Services for deaf, hearing-impaired, and speech-impaired people.	Minimum service level agreement met or exceeded for the full year The 2025/26 result was achieved. Achievement for this measure is assessed by whether: › all required monthly performance reports are received from the service provider during the reporting period; and › all required quarterly performance reports are received from the service provider during the reporting period; and No significant issues are identified relating to contract management or reporting compliance.	Achieved	Achieved	Achieved	✓
3.33	Acquisition of Relay Equipment This category is intended to achieve access to, and use of, telecommunications services and equipment by deaf, hearing impaired, and speech impaired people.	Minimum service level agreement met or exceeded for the full year The result is not available at reporting date. No eligible CapTel phone refund requests were received in 2025/26. As achievement is measured by whether eligible requests are processed in accordance with documented procedures, performance against the service level agreement could not be assessed. * The interpretation and assessment of this measure have been updated in 2025/26. Previously, the measure was assessed as achieved where no CapTel refund requests were received. The updated approach recognises that, where no eligible requests are received, there is no activity to assess against the minimum service level agreement. On this basis, the 2024/25 and 2025/26 result is reported as unavailable rather than achieved.	Result unavailable at reporting date *	Achieved	Result unavailable at reporting date	⊘

Vote Business, Science and Innovation			2024/25	2025/26		
ID	Appropriation	Performance measures	Actual	Target	Actual	Target met
3.34	Policy Advice and Related Services to Ministers MCA (Business, Science and Innovation) <i>Investigative Services – Trade Remedies</i>	No successful court challenges or successful World Trade Organisation (WTO) dispute settlement actions related to the <i>Dumping and Countervailing Duties Act 1988</i> or the <i>Trade (Safeguard Measures) Act 2014</i>	Achieved	Achieved	Achieved	✓
3.35	This category is intended to achieve a fair international trading environment for New Zealand manufacturers through the imposition of anti-dumping and countervailing duties on imported goods, and to allow New Zealand manufacturers time to adjust to competition from surges of imported goods through the imposition of temporary safeguard measures, where an investigation has established that either action is justified.	Timeliness of investigations allowed interested parties to appropriately contribute, and the Minister of Commerce and Consumer Affairs to make final timely determinations	Achieved	In accordance with statutory timeframes	Achieved	✓
3.36	Policy Advice and Related Services to Ministers – Commerce and Consumer Affairs This category is intended to achieve the provision of high-quality policy advice and support to Ministers and ensure Crown entities are appropriately monitored.	The average quality of policy advice papers, using an appropriately robust assessment process, meets a standard of 'acceptable' as defined by quality advice standards	3.2	At least 3.3/5.0	3.4	✓
		The 2025/26 result was 3.4/5.0, which met the target of at least 3.3/5.0. This was an improvement on the previous year's result of 3.2/5.0, representing a 6.25 per cent increase. The improvement was due to an increase in the proportion of high-scoring papers compared with the previous year. Most papers reviewed met the acceptable quality standard or higher. The Ministry will continue to build policy capability and support ongoing improvement in the quality of policy advice. For 2025/26, results are based on papers sent to Ministers between 1 April 2025 and 30 March 2026. For information on the key judgements and assumptions applied in reporting this measure, refer to the Policy advice and related services to Ministers section within the Disclosure of Judgements section of this report.				
3.37		The satisfaction of the Minister of Commerce and Consumer Affairs with the policy advice service, as per the common satisfaction survey	4.0	Average score of 4 out of 5 or better	4.0	✓
		The 2025/26 result was 4.0, meeting the target of an average score of 4.0 out of 5.0 or better, and maintaining the 2024/25 result of 4.0. The portfolio had a change in Minister on 2 April 2026. The Ministers responded to two of two satisfaction surveys.				
3.38		Ministers receive advice on entities' accountability documents within statutory timeframes	100%	100%	100%	✓
		Percentage of requests completed within either specified or statutory timeframes: For information on the key judgements and assumptions applied in reporting these measures, refer to the Policy advice and related services to Ministers section within the Disclosure of Judgements section of this report.				
3.39		Ministerial correspondence	97.1%	95% or above	99%	✓
3.40		Ministerial <i>Official Information Act 1982</i> requests	92.5%	95% or above	97.9%	✓
		This year saw an improvement on 2024/25 due to improved timeliness. The result has exceeded the standard and last year's result due to the Ministry's efforts to improve commissioning.				
3.41		Parliamentary questions	92.4%	95% or above	96%	✓

Vote Business, Science and Innovation			2024/25	2025/26		
ID	Appropriation	Performance measures	Actual	Target	Actual	Target met
3.42	Policy Advice and Related Services to Ministers – Media and Communications This category is intended to achieve the provision of high-quality policy advice and support to Ministers and ensure Crown entities are appropriately monitored.	The satisfaction of the Minister of Media and Communications with the policy advice service, as per the common satisfaction survey	3.8	Average score of 4 out of 5 or better	4.3	✓
		The 2025/26 result was 4.3, meeting the target of an average score of 4.0 out of 5.0 or better, and improving on the 2024/25 result of 3.8. The result was above last year's and exceeded the standard.				
3.43		The average quality of policy advice papers, using an appropriately robust assessment process, meets a standard of 'acceptable' as defined by quality advice standards	3.6	At least 3.3/5.0	3.5	✓
		The 2025/26 result was 3.5/5.0, exceeding the target of at least 3.3/5.0 by 0.2 points. This was slightly lower than the 2024/25 result of 3.6. The result reflects the Ministry's continued focus on building policy capability and supporting the delivery of high-quality policy advice. All papers reviewed met the acceptable quality standard or higher. The Ministry will continue to build policy capability and support ongoing improvement in the quality of policy advice. For 2025/26, results are based on papers sent to Ministers between 1 April 2025 and 30 March 2026. For information on the key judgements and assumptions applied in reporting this measure, refer to the Policy advice and related services to Ministers section within the Disclosure of Judgements section of this report.				
3.44		Ministers receive advice on entities' accountability documents within statutory timeframes	100%	100%	100%	✓
		Percentage of requests completed within either specified or statutory timeframes: For information on the key judgements and assumptions applied in reporting these measures, refer to the Policy advice and related services to Ministers section within the Disclosure of Judgements section of this report.				
3.45		Ministerial correspondence	95.4%	95% or above	93.3%	✗
		The 2025/26 result was 93.3 per cent, with 84 out of 90 ministerial correspondences completed within the required timeframe. This was below the target of 95% per cent or above and lower than the previous year's result of 95.4 per cent. Delays were caused by administrative error. The Ministry is working on continuous improvement to meet the performance standard in 2026/27.				
3.46		Ministerial <i>Official Information Act</i> 1982 requests	100%	95% or above	100%	✓
3.47		Parliamentary questions	95.2%	95% or above	100%	✓
3.48	Policy Advice and Related Services to Ministers – Small Business and Manufacturing This category is intended to achieve the provision of high-quality policy advice and support to Ministers.	The satisfaction of the Minister for Small Business and Manufacturing with the policy advice service, as per the common satisfaction survey	4.6	Average score of 4 out of 5 or better	4.4	✓
		The 2025/26 result was 4.4, exceeding the target of an average score of 4 out of 5 or better. This was slight decrease from the 2024/25 result of 4.6. The portfolio had a change in Minister on 2 April 2026. The Ministers responded to two of two satisfaction surveys.				

Vote Business, Science and Innovation			2024/25	2025/26		
ID	Appropriation	Performance measures	Actual	Target	Actual	Target met
3.49		The average quality of policy advice papers, using an appropriately robust assessment process, meets a standard of 'acceptable' as defined by quality advice standards	2.8	At least 3.3/5.0	3.4	✓
		The 2025/26 result was 3.4/5.0, meeting the target of at least 3.3/5.0 and improving from 2.8/5.0 in 2024/25. The improvement reflects fewer low-scoring papers than the previous year, with all papers reviewed meeting at least the acceptable quality standard. The Ministry will continue to build policy capability and support ongoing improvement in the quality of policy advice. For 2025/26, results are based on papers sent to Ministers between 1 April 2025 and 30 March 2026.				
		For information on the key judgements and assumptions applied in reporting this measure, refer to the Policy advice and related services to Ministers section within the Disclosure of Judgements section of this report.				
		Percentage of requests completed within either specified or statutory timeframes:				
		For information on the key judgements and assumptions applied in reporting these measures, refer to the Policy advice and related services to Ministers section within the Disclosure of Judgements section of this report.				
3.50		Ministerial correspondence	100%	95% or above	100%	✓
3.51		Ministerial <i>Official Information Act 1982</i> requests	100%	95% or above	100%	✓
3.52		Parliamentary questions	100%	95% or above	98.8%	✓
3.53		Parliamentary questions	100%	95% or above	98.8%	✓
3.53	Small Business Enabling Services This appropriation is intended to achieve support to New Zealand's small business to be innovative, productive and sustainable.	Minimum percentage that customers rate their experience with key products as positive	New measure for 2025/26	75%	88%	✓
		The 2025/26 result was 88 per cent, exceeding the target of 75 per cent by 13 percentage points due to good customer feedback ratings throughout the year, reflecting positive customer experiences across the tools and services.				
		This is a new measure for 2025/26 and provides a clearer indication of customer experience across key products, tools and services delivered under this appropriation.				
		The result is based on aggregated monthly customer feedback from Business.govt.nz, the Regional Business Partner Network and Business Connect. The Regional Business Partner Network and Business Connect report average customer satisfaction scores on a 0 to 10 scale, based on how likely customers are to recommend the service. These scores are converted to percentages.				
3.54	Operational Support of the Regional Business Partner Network This category is intended to achieve the effective monitoring of the Regional Business Partner Network.	Percentage of Regional Business Partner Network contracts monitored against their contracted service levels and reporting requirements	New measure for 2025/26	100%	100%	✓
		This new measure for 2025/26. It was selected to track governance, reporting, and meeting of contractual obligations related to the Regional Business Partner Network. The 2025/26 result was 100 per cent, meeting the target of 100 per cent.				
3.55	Services Supporting Small Business This category is intended to achieve an environment in which businesses are well informed with tools, products and service and programmes which support them to thrive	Minimum number of businesses registered to receive eInvoices	51,390	57,000	113,674	✓
		The 2025/26 result was 113,674 businesses registered to receive eInvoices, exceeding the target of 57,000 and the 2024/25 result of 51,390. This was due to ongoing engagement across government and industry, supported by a large-scale registration initiative that increased the number of businesses enabled to receive eInvoices.				
3.56		Minimum number of eInvoices received by New Zealand businesses	New measure for 2025/26	1,000,000	1,026,272	✓
		This is a new measure for 2025/26. It was selected to reflect performance in the current phase of the programme, which is focused on increasing eInvoicing volumes. The 2025/26 result was 1,026,272 eInvoices received by New Zealand businesses, exceeding the target of 1,000,000 by 26,272 eInvoices.				

Vote Business, Science and Innovation			2024/25	2025/26		
ID	Appropriation	Performance measures	Actual	Target	Actual	Target met
3.57		Minimum number of new services on the Business Connect Platform	23	54	33	
		The 2025/26 result was 33 new services, below the target of 54. This was due to delays in the launch of some services, which are now scheduled for delivery in 2026/27. Despite not meeting the target, the number of new services published on the Business Connect Platform increased by 43.5 per cent compared with 2024/25. This reflects increased awareness and uptake of the platform. To date, 93 services have been published.				
3.58		User satisfaction with the services, tools and support business.govt.nz provides to small businesses will be at least	89%	80%	91%	
		The 2025/26 result was 91 per cent, exceeding the target of at least 80 per cent and improving on the 2024/25 result of 89 per cent. This reflects positive user experiences with business.govt.nz. Improvements from the website redesign helped users navigate the site and access relevant information more easily. The measure is based on satisfaction ratings (1 to 5 stars) provided by users directly through the website.				
3.59		Minimum use of the business.govt.nz website, tools and newsletter will be no less than	New measure for 2025/26	5,800,000	6,206,100	
		This is a new measure for 2025/26. The result was 6,206,100 interactions, exceeding the target of 5,800,000. This reflects strong combined performance across the business.govt.nz website, online tools and newsletter engagement. Performance campaigns supported the result by targeting higher-intent audiences and driving more engaged traffic to business.govt.nz. Newsletter engagement was also strong and made a significant contribution to total interactions.				
3.60	Services to Support the Growth and Development of New Zealand Businesses This category is intended to achieve increased business and management capability that improves individual firm and wider business performance	Total Net Promoter Score for the Regional Partner Business Network will be at least	+81	+60	+80	
		The 2025/26 result was +80, exceeding the target of +60 and remaining broadly consistent with the 2024/25 result of +81. The result reflects continued positive experiences among businesses using Regional Partner Business Network services and a high proportion of respondents who would recommend the service to other businesses. An online survey was used, with the Net Promoter Score (NPS) produced using a standard NPS methodology to calculate the financial year result based on responses to a 'likely to recommend' survey question. A total of 4,427 surveys were sent to businesses actively engaging with a Regional Business Partner Growth Advisor. We received 413 responses, representing a response rate of 9.3 per cent and a margin of error of 4.6 per cent.				
3.61		Minimum number of businesses accessing support to improve individual firms and wider business performance	5,850	5,350	5,774	
		The 2025/26 result was 5,774 businesses, exceeding the target of 5,350 by 424 businesses, or 7.9 per cent. This is due to a higher than anticipated demand for Regional Business Partner Network services across New Zealand. Although, the result was slightly lower than the 2024/25 result, it remained above the level assumed for 2025/26. The standard has been increased for 2026/27 to better reflect recent demand and expected service volumes.				

Vote Labour Market			2024/25	2025/26		
ID	Appropriation	Performance measures	Actual	Target	Actual	Target met
3.62	Immigration – Regulation of Immigration Advisers This appropriation is intended to achieve certainty and confidence for the industry and the public that licensed immigration advisers are competent and professional, and that action is taken against unlicensed advice.	An internal audit and assurance rating received on the quality and timeliness of administration of the <i>Immigration Advisers Licensing Act 2007</i> The 2025/26 result was an acceptable level of compliance, meeting the standard of acceptable or better. This reflects the quality and timeliness of the administration of the <i>Immigration Advisers Licensing Act 2007</i> . This measure is assessed through an internal audit conducted by an auditor from the Occupational Regulation Quality Committee. The audit uses a four-point rating scale, where 0 represents an unacceptable level of compliance, 1 represents a marginal level of compliance, 2 represents an acceptable level of compliance, and 3 represents a high level of compliance.	Acceptable level of compliance	Rating of acceptable or better	Acceptable	✓

How Much We Spent

Actual 2024/25 \$000		Actual 2025/26 \$000	Supplementary Estimates 2025/26 \$000	Main Estimates 2025/26 \$000
	Our expenditure summary			
296,552	Departmental expenses	303,428	309,496	299,444
279,423	Non-departmental expenses	220,182	229,102	221,354
–	– Departmental capital expenditure	–	–	–
2,199	Non-departmental capital expenditure	468	1,375	165
578,174	Total expenditure for outcome	524,078	539,973	520,963

Our Services and Functions, Departmental

Actual 2024/25 \$000	Appropriation name	Location of year-end performance information	Actual 2025/26 \$000	Supplementary Estimates 2025/26 \$000	Main Estimates 2025/26 \$000
	Departmental output expenses				
13,916	Occupational Licensing		13,825	14,084	14,084
45,735	Residential Tenancy and Unit Title Services		52,287	52,330	50,530
2,076	Weathertight Services		2,288	2,402	4,402
219	Commerce and Consumer Affairs: Consumer Advocacy Council for Small Electricity Consumers		–	–	2
2,246	Commerce and Consumer Affairs: Consumer Information		2,127	2,281	2,281
–	– Commerce and Consumer Affairs: Customer and Product Data Sharing Services		4,187	5,173	500
6,131	Commerce and Consumer Affairs: Insurance Claims Resolution		4,986	5,073	5,073
22,142	Commerce and Consumer Affairs: Official Assignee Functions		23,796	24,667	22,367
36,409	Commerce and Consumer Affairs: Registration and Granting of Intellectual Property Rights		37,433	38,232	36,932
38,934	Commerce and Consumer Affairs: Registration and Provision of Statutory Information		38,659	39,483	40,018
8,200	Commerce and Consumer Affairs: Standards Development and Approval		8,355	8,556	7,512
6,767	Commerce and Consumer Affairs: Trading Standards		7,607	7,714	6,606

Actual 2024/25 \$000	Appropriation name	Location of year-end performance information	Actual 2025/26 \$000	Supplementary Estimates 2025/26 \$000	Main Estimates 2025/26 \$000
11,063	Media and Communications: Management and Enforcement of the <i>Radiocommunications Act 1989</i>		10,413	11,337	11,337
7,810	Media and Communications: Management of Emergency Telecommunications Capabilities		–	–	–
235	Police: Administration of the Retail Crime Subsidy Scheme		–	–	–
3,419	Immigration – Regulation of Immigration Advisers		3,388	3,841	3,841
205,302	Total departmental output expenses		209,351	215,173	205,485
	Multi-category expenses and capital expenditure				
50,734	Building Policy, Regulation and Advice MCA		53,191	53,427	51,227
	<i>Departmental output expenses</i>				
49,154	› Building Regulation and Control		50,323	50,396	50,396
7	› Executive Functions and Building System Support		–	90	90
1,573	› Policy Advice and Related Services to Ministers – Building and Construction		1,300	1,231	731
	<i>Non-departmental output expenses</i>				
–	› Supporting the performance of statutory boards		1,568	1,710	10
49,020	Commerce and Consumer Affairs: Enforcement of General Market Regulation MCA		47,893	47,893	45,078
	<i>Non-departmental output expenses</i>				
11,651	› Enforcement of Competition Regulation	1	12,075	12,075	12,075
20,211	› Enforcement of Consumer Regulation	1	20,892	20,892	18,077
7,286	› Grocery Industry Monitoring and Enforcement	1	7,286	7,286	7,286
3,064	› Liquid Fuels Monitoring and Enforcement	1	3,064	3,064	3,064
4,576	› Retail Payment Systems Administration and Enforcement	1	4,576	4,576	4,576
2,232	› Transition and Implementation of Economic Regulation for Water		–	–	–
11,900	Commerce Commission Litigation Funds MCA	1	12,279	12,612	11,932
	<i>Non-departmental other expenses</i>				
6,025	› Commerce Commission Externally-Sourced Litigation	1	6,500	6,500	6,262
5,875	› Commerce Commission Internally-Sourced Litigation	1	5,779	6,112	5,670
5,398	Media and Communications: Services for Deaf, Hearing Impaired and Speech Impaired People MCA		5,342	6,148	5,584
	<i>Departmental output expenses</i>				
–	› Procurement of the supply of telecommunications relay services and platforms		72	564	–
	<i>Non-departmental output expenses</i>				
–	› Administrative Support for Telecommunications Relay Equipment and Services	3	–	139	139
	<i>Non-departmental other expenses</i>				
5,398	› Telecommunications Development Levy Funded Procurement – Deaf Relay Service TSO		5,270	5,280	5,280
	<i>Non-departmental capital expenditure</i>				
–	› Acquisition of Relay Equipment		–	165	165

Actual 2024/25 \$000	Appropriation name	Location of year-end performance information	Actual 2025/26 \$000	Supplementary Estimates 2025/26 \$000	Main Estimates 2025/26 \$000
30,653	Emergency Management and Recovery: Services for Geohazards Management MCA		–	–	–
	<i>Non-departmental output expenses</i>				
30,653	› Services for Hazards Management	4	–	–	–
20,338	Policy Advice and Related Services to Ministers MCA		22,616	22,257	22,457
	<i>Departmental output expenses</i>				
615	› Investigative Services – Trade Remedies		844	554	554
13,395	› Policy Advice and Related Services to Ministers – Commerce and Consumer Affairs		15,542	14,663	14,663
4,407	› Policy Advice and Related Services to Ministers – Media and Communications		4,453	4,564	4,564
1,921	› Policy Advice and Related Services to Ministers – Small Business and Manufacturing		1,777	2,476	2,676
71,277	Services and Advice to Support Well-functioning Financial Markets MCA		73,465	73,465	77,932
	<i>Non-departmental output expenses</i>				
17,441	› Performance of Investigation and Enforcement Functions	5	17,441	17,441	20,698
29,680	› Performance of Licensing and Compliance Monitoring Functions	5	33,078	33,078	33,078
24,156	› Performance of Market Analysis and Guidance, Investor Awareness, and Regulatory Engagement Functions	5	22,946	22,946	24,156
35,052	Small Business Enabling Services MCA		33,734	33,747	34,247
	<i>Departmental output expenses</i>				
1,949	› Operational Support of the Regional Business Partner Network		1,644	1,990	2,490
18,229	› Services Supporting Small Business		18,122	17,795	17,795
	<i>Non-departmental output expenses</i>				
2,330	› Digital Enablement of Small Business		–	–	–
12,544	› Services to Support the Growth and Development of New Zealand Businesses		13,968	13,962	13,962
2,316	Commerce and Consumer Affairs: Statutory Management – Du Val Group and others MCA		1,920	4,020	500
	<i>Non-departmental other expenses</i>				
117	› Statutory Management Du Val Group advances – Fair Value Write-down	6	177	100	100
–	› Statutory Management Du Val Group advances – Impairment of debt	6	1,275	2,710	400
	<i>Non-departmental capital expenditure</i>				
2,199	› Statutory Management Du Val Group advances	6	468	1,210	–
276,688	Total multi-category expenses and capital expenditure		250,440	253,569	248,957
481,990	Total expenditure		459,791	468,742	454,442

Our Services, Non-Departmental

Actual 2024/25 \$000	Appropriation name	Location of year-end performance information	Actual 2025/26 \$000	Supplementary Estimates 2025/26 \$000	Main Estimates 2025/26 \$000
Non-departmental output expenses					
8,319	Commerce and Consumer Affairs: External Reporting and Assurance Standards Setting	7	8,319	8,319	8,319
1,494	Commerce and Consumer Affairs: Administration of the Takeovers Code	8	1,494	1,494	1,494
2,264	Commerce and Consumer Affairs: Competition Studies	1	1,374	1,482	1,482
1,300	Commerce and Consumer Affairs: Enforcement of Dairy Sector Regulation and Monitoring of Milk Price Setting	1	1,238	2,348	2,348
864	Commerce and Consumer Affairs: Regulation of Specified Airport Services 2024-2029 - MYA	1	427	507	427
–	Commerce and Consumer Affairs: Regulation of Water Services	1	6,500	6,500	6,500
8,222	Commerce and Consumer Affairs: Retirement Commissioner	9	8,222	8,222	8,222
16,051	Communications: Regulation of Telecommunications Services 2022-2025 - MYA		–	–	–
–	Media and Communications: Regulation of Telecommunications Services 2026-2029 - MYA	1	13,680	14,752	14,384
10,000	Media and Communications: Rural and Marae Connectivity		–	–	–
39,000	Digital Economy and Communications: 3.5 GHz rural and regional connectivity initiatives - MYA	10	16,000	16,000	12,000
790	Police: Retail Crime Subsidy Scheme	11	–	–	–
1,979	Small Business and Manufacturing: Manufacturing Sector Development	3	974	1,150	650
–	Tourism and Hospitality: Management of the Self-Contained Motor Vehicles System Regulator	3	827	1,898	1,898
90,283	Total non-departmental output expenses		59,055	62,672	57,724
Non-departmental other expenses					
–	Payments in respect of the Weathertight Services Loan Guarantees PLA	3	–	1,200	1,200
823	Unwind of Discount Rate Used in the Present Value Calculation of Direct Payments Under the Weathertight Homes Financial Assistance Package	3	232	1,659	1,659
5,000	Commerce and Consumer Affairs: Financial Markets Authority Litigation Fund	5	5,000	5,000	5,238
–	Commerce and Consumer Affairs: Takeovers Panel Litigation Fund	8	–	200	200
78	Energy: Fair Value Write Down on Loans and Investments	2	–	500	500
5,901	Total non-departmental other expenses		5,232	8,559	8,797
96,184	Total non-departmental annual and MYA expenses		64,287	71,231	66,521
578,174	Total expenditure for outcome		524,078	539,973	520,963

Location of year-end performance information

- 1 Commerce Commission's Annual Report.
- 2 Exemption was granted under s15D(2)(b)(ii) of the *Public Finance Act 1989*.
- 3 Exemption was granted under s15D(2)(b)(iii) of the *Public Finance Act 1989*.
- 4 Minister for Emergency Management and Recovery in the Vote Business, Science and Innovation Non-Departmental Appropriations Report.
- 5 Financial Markets Authority's Annual Report.
- 6 Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment in its Non-Departmental Appropriation Report.
- 7 External Reporting Board's Annual Report.
- 8 Takeovers Panel's Annual Report.
- 9 Te Ara Ahunga Ora Retirement Commission in its Annual Report.
- 10 National Infrastructure Funding and Financing Limited (NIFFCo) in its Annual Report.
- 11 Minister of Police in the Vote Business, Science and Innovation Non-Departmental Appropriations Report.

Multi-Year Appropriation

Appropriation name	Actual 2025/26 \$000	Actual 2024/25 \$000
Commerce and Consumer Affairs: Regulation of Specified Airport Services 2024-2029 - MYA		
Original appropriation	2,674	2,674
Cumulative adjustments	89	89
Total adjusted appropriation	2,763	2,763
Cumulative actual expenditure 1 July	864	–
Current year actual expenditure	427	864
Cumulative actual expenditure 30 June	1,291	864
Appropriation remaining 30 June	1,472	1,899
Communications: Regulation of Telecommunications Services 2022-2025 - MYA		
Original appropriation	–	64,074
Cumulative adjustments	–	(18,000)
Total adjusted appropriation	–	46,074
Cumulative actual expenditure 1 July	–	28,884
Current year actual expenditure	–	16,051
Cumulative actual expenditure 30 June	–	44,935
Appropriation remaining 30 June	–	1,139
Digital Economy and Communications: 3.5 GHz rural and regional connectivity initiatives - MYA		
Original appropriation	72,000	72,000
Cumulative adjustments	–	–
Total adjusted appropriation	72,000	72,000
Cumulative actual expenditure 1 July	56,000	17,000
Current year actual expenditure	16,000	39,000
Cumulative actual expenditure 30 June	72,000	56,000
Appropriation remaining 30 June	–	16,000
Media and Communications: Regulation of Telecommunications Services 2026-2029 - MYA		
Original appropriation	59,007	–
Cumulative adjustments	–	–
Total adjusted appropriation	59,007	–
Cumulative actual expenditure 1 July	–	–
Current year actual expenditure	13,680	–
Cumulative actual expenditure 30 June	13,680	–
Appropriation remaining 30 June	45,327	–

Outcome four: Strong and resilient economy delivering energy security and value from resources

Outcome measures

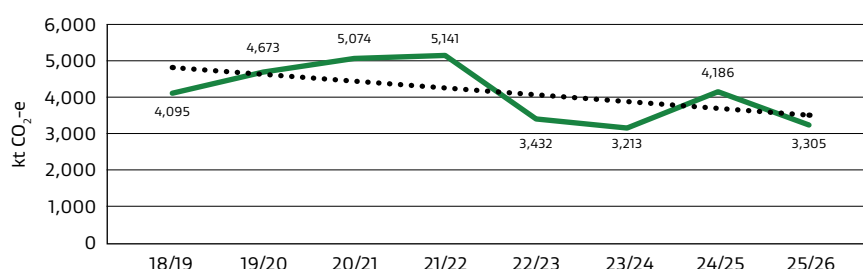
ID: 4.01

Performance measure:
Reduce greenhouse gas emissions from electricity generation¹

Indicator:
Greenhouse gas emissions from electricity generation

Source:
MBIE Quarterly Electricity and Liquid Fuel Emissions Data

Trend:
Desired:  Actual: 



Since 2017, greenhouse gas emissions from electricity generation have followed a generally decreasing trend. Years with higher greenhouse gas emissions, such as 2024, are associated with increased thermal generation, due to lower renewable supply, in particular, hydro generation. The decreasing trend reflects New Zealand's reduced reliance on thermal generation as renewable supply of electricity increases over time.

Quantifying greenhouse gas emissions is subject to uncertainty because the scientific knowledge and methodologies used to determine the emissions factors and the processes to calculate or estimate quantities of greenhouse gas sources are still evolving.

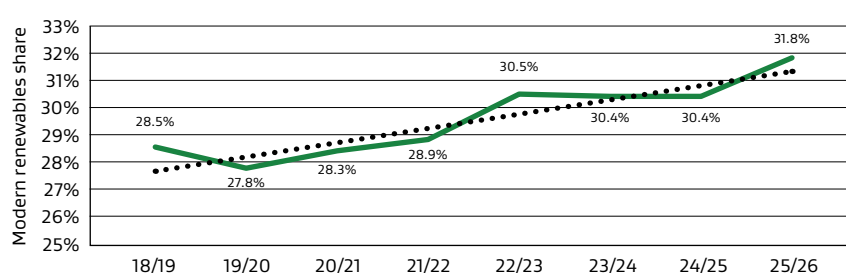
ID: 4.02

Performance measure:
Increase sustainability of New Zealand's energy system

Indicator:
Percentage of modern renewables in total final energy consumption

Source:
MBIE Energy Statistics

Trend:
Desired:  Actual: 



Since 2017, the percentage of modern renewables in total final energy consumption has followed an increasing trend. This is attributed to the overall increasing supply of renewable energy over the years, with New Zealand reducing its reliance on non-renewable energy sources.

¹ Greenhouse gas emissions are estimated using electricity generation data and emission factors for different fuel sources, including coal, gas, geothermal, and other fuels. These estimates are based on electricity generation reporting, direct data requests, and Emissions Trading Scheme returns. The methods and assumptions used are reviewed every two years by an Expert Review Team under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). All emissions estimates contain some uncertainty. For 2024, the uncertainty in the annual energy sector emissions estimate is ± 1.8 per cent, while the uncertainty in the emissions trend from 1990 to 2024 is ± 3.2 per cent. Uncertainty estimates help identify areas for improvement and support methodological decisions. For more information on New Zealand's GHG emissions, methodologies, assumptions, and inventory uncertainties, see New Zealand's Greenhouse Gas Inventory 1990-2024 (Ministry for the Environment, 2026).

ID: 4.03

Performance measure:

Increase efficiency of New Zealand's energy system

Indicator:

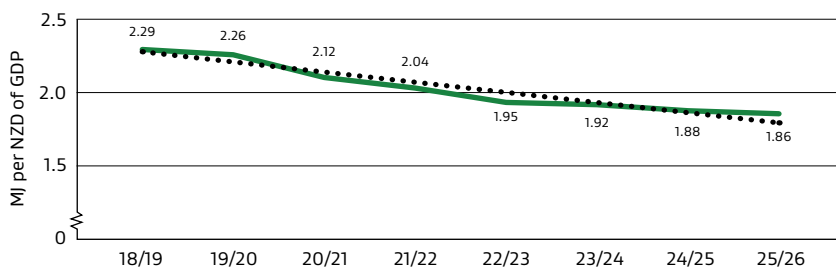
Energy intensity (based on megajoules (MJ) per dollar of gross domestic product (GDP) in real 2009/10 prices)

Source:

MBIE Energy Statistics; Stats NZ gross domestic product

Trend:

Desired:  Actual: 



New Zealand's average energy intensity has been following a steady long-term decreasing trend. This is also observed as decreasing across all subsectors (agricultural, industrial and commercial). Driving the trend, is the decreasing intensity in the industrial sector and in the commercial sector. The commercial sector contributes significantly to national GDP while having low energy intensity. Energy intensity is the amount of energy needed to produce each dollar of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), measured in megajoules MJ/per \$GDP.

ID: 4.04

Performance measure:

Increase economic productivity

Indicator:

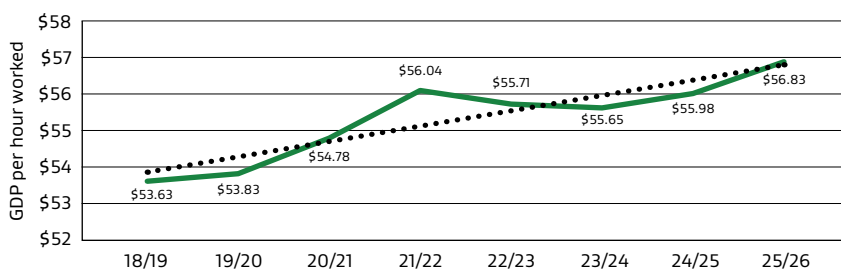
Gross domestic product (GDP) per hour worked

Source:

Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Productivity Statistics

Trend:

Desired:  Actual: 



The GDP per hour worked for year end March 2026 was estimated to be \$56.83 in 2009/10 prices. This compares with \$55.99 for year end March 2025, an increase of 1.5 per cent. GDP per hour worked has increased 3.7 per cent in the period 2016–2026, down from 4.0 per cent for the period 2015–2025. *The OECD database used for the 2024/25 Annual Report has not been updated. An alternative measure of GDP per hour worked has been constructed using StatsNZ data on real production GDP from National Accounts and hours worked from the Household Labour Force Survey

Results are reported using the unit relevant to each indicator, for example percentage, score, ratio or count.

55%
ACHIEVED

Achieved 12 out of 22 output performance targets

Vote Business, Science and Innovation			2024/25	2025/26		
ID	Appropriation	Performance measures	Actual	Target	Actual	Target met
4.01	Energy Information Services This appropriation is intended to achieve the provision of information and technical advice on energy.	New Zealand's obligations for reporting energy information to international organisations, including the International Energy Agency, Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation and United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change are met to an agreed standard	Achieved	All international requirements are met	Achieved	✓
4.02		The 2025/26 result was achieved. New Zealand met all obligations the New Zealand Government has to the specified international organisations, such as the International Energy Agency, Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation, and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. Achievement is assessed against both fulfilment and timeliness criteria. Fulfilment is the obligation that has been completed, and all required information has been provided to the relevant organisation. Timeliness is when the required information has been provided to the relevant organisation by the specified due date.				
4.03		Statistical releases are free from significant errors	100%	100%	100%	✓
		Statistical releases are published on the advertised date	100%	100%	100%	✓
		The 2025/26 result was 100 per cent, meeting the performance standard. All 'statistical releases' cover all monthly, quarterly, and annual statistical releases on the energy sector by MBIE for the year. The following release covers: MBIE's monthly, quarterly and annual energy statistics releases, monthly oil and gas supply statistics, New Zealand Energy Quarterly, Energy in New Zealand, and petroleum reserves. The annual releases are Tier 1 government statistics, while monthly and quarterly data feed into Tier 1 statistics. 'Tier 1' is the designation given to statistics that are essential to understanding how New Zealand is performing and essential to decision-making by government, businesses, and communities. MBIE has responsibility for producing Tier 1 statistics on the New Zealand energy sector, with data published on the MBIE website: mbie.govt.nz/building-and-energy/energy-and-natural-resources/energy-statistics-and-modelling/energy-statistics				
4.04	Resources: Management of the Crown Mineral Estate This appropriation is intended to achieve the efficient allocation and management of Crown-owned petroleum and mineral resources.	Iwi are consulted with on all relevant applications within their rohe and provided with a minimum of 20 working days to respond	100%	100%	100%	✓
4.05		Percentage of Annual Review Meetings are conducted for all petroleum permits and licenses	76%	60%	89%	✓
		The 2025/26 result was 89 per cent, significantly exceeding the target of 60 per cent and improving on the 2024/25 result. This reflects an increase in annual review meetings (ARMs) undertaken during the year to meet broader business needs. MBIE will continue to monitor demand and maintain a responsive approach to supporting business needs. The decision whether to hold an ARM with a permit or licence holder is informed by several factors, including activity undertaken on the permit/licence in the year and the business needs of the regulator. ARMs are not warranted for every permit/licence every year, and the target of 60 per cent was set to allow for this variability. Due to amendments to the <i>Crown Minerals Act 1991</i> , which took effect in September 2025, the regulator undertook a greater number of ARMs in 2025/26 to discuss matters relating to decommissioning liabilities and planned activities.				

Vote Business, Science and Innovation			2024/25	2025/26		
ID	Appropriation	Performance measures	Actual	Target	Actual	Target met
4.06		Percentage of minerals applications that are granted or declined within 120 working days We have continued to see a significant increase in the number of minerals applications received. In 2025/26, we received 605 applications, which is a 24 per cent increase on the number of applications received in the 2024/25 year. We have not increased capacity in response, rather looking at internal system improvements to find efficiency gains. As noted, while we are still not meeting the standard there has been a significant increase in our performance against the measure.	60%	80%	73%	✗
4.07	Energy: Management of the Offshore Renewable Energy Regime This appropriation is intended to achieve the launch and management of the first offshore renewable energy feasibility application round in 2025/26, and to monitor delivery against any permits issued.	Launch and management of one feasibility permit round This new measure was selected to ensure that costs could be accrued in preparation for the launch of a round. No round was launched in 2025/26 because legislation establishing the regime had not been passed. This work is now expected to be undertaken in FY26/27, following commencement of the <i>Offshore Renewable Energy Act 2026</i> which received Royal Assent on 9 July 2026 (<i>Offshore Renewable Energy Act 2026</i> New Zealand Legislation). For information on the key judgements and assumptions applied in reporting this measure, refer to the Development of new initiatives section within the Disclosure of Judgements section of this report.	New measure for 2025/26	100%	Result unavailable	✓
4.08	Resources: Supporting Decommissioning of Oil Fields This appropriation is intended to achieve the efficient management of planning, compliance, demobilisation and decommissioning activities.	The final environmental monitoring and reporting work is completed as planned by 30 June 2027 This new measure was revised to include a timeliness component and make the measure more meaningful. The final environmental monitoring and reporting work for the Tui Oil field is due to be completed by 30 June 2027. As this milestone is not scheduled until late 2026/ early 2027, the measure was not yet due for assessment in 2025/26. We did undertake work against this appropriation that is deemed to be in scope because it supports efficient management and planning of decommissioning activities. The activities undertaken related to implementation of the decommissioning regime in the <i>Crown Minerals Act 1991</i>; applying these provisions to petroleum permit and licence holders with decommissioning obligations, including through undertaking financial capability assessments, processing exemption applications, making decisions on certain exemptions and outgoing guarantees, and commencing negotiations on financial securities. This work will be ongoing during 2026/27.	New measure for 2025/26	Achieved	Result unavailable at reporting date	✓
4.09	Policy Advice and Related Services to Ministers MCA (Business, Science and Innovation) Policy Advice and Related Services to Ministers - Energy This category is intended to achieve the provision of high-quality policy advice and support to Ministers and ensure Crown entities are appropriately monitored.	The average quality of policy advice papers, using an appropriately robust assessment process, meets a standard of 'acceptable' as defined by quality advice standards The 2025/26 result was 3.3/5.0. The year-end result met the initial performance standard. There was a reduction in high-scoring papers compared to the previous year; however, most papers reviewed were of acceptable or higher quality. For 2025/26, results are based on papers sent to Ministers between 1 April 2025 and 30 March 2026. For information on the key judgements and assumptions applied in reporting this measure, refer to the Policy advice and related services to Ministers section within the Disclosure of Judgements section of this report.	3.5	At least 3.3/5.0	3.3	✓
4.10		The satisfaction of the Minister for Energy with the policy advice service, as per the common satisfaction survey The result is below the standard and below last year's result because MBIE did not consistently meet the Minister's expectations at mid-year. The portfolio had a change in Minister on 2 April 2026. The Ministers responded to two of two satisfaction surveys. Feedback at the end of the year indicated an improvement in performance (with an average score of 4). The Ministry will continue to focus on continuous improvement to address remaining gaps and meet the target for 2026/27.	3.8	Average score of 4 out of 5 or better	3.6	✗

Vote Business, Science and Innovation			2024/25	2025/26		
ID	Appropriation	Performance measures	Actual	Target	Actual	Target met
4.11		Ministers receive advice on entities' accountability documents within statutory timeframes	100%	100%	100%	✓
		Percentage of requests completed within either specified or statutory timeframes:				
		For information on the key judgements and assumptions applied in reporting these measures, refer to the Policy advice and related services to Ministers section within the Disclosure of Judgements section of this report.				
4.12		Ministerial correspondence	98.5%	95% or above	97.3%	✓
4.13		Ministerial <i>Official Information Act 1982</i> requests	98.7%	95% or above	94.4%	✗
		The 2025/26 result was 94.4 per cent, with 84 out of 89 ministerial <i>Official Information Act</i> requests completed within the required timeframe. This was slightly below the target of 95 per cent or above and lower than the previous year's 98.7 per cent. Performance was affected by significant operational and resourcing pressures during the year, including the establishment of the Fuel Response Group in response to fuel security risks arising from the conflict in the Middle East. The Ministry is working on continuous improvement to address remaining gaps and meet the performance standard in 2026/27.				
4.14		Parliamentary questions	95.5%	95% or above	94.8%	✗
		The 2025/26 result was 94.8 per cent, with 620 of 654 written parliamentary questions responded to within the required timeframe. This was slightly below the target of 95 per cent or above and lower than the previous year's result of 95.5 per cent. Performance was affected by significant operational and resourcing pressures during the year, including the establishment of the Fuel Response Group in response to fuel security risks arising from the conflict in the Middle East. To improve performance, the Ministry has strengthened commissioning, monitoring and escalation processes, clarified expectations and timeframes with contributing teams, and improved follow-up of written parliamentary question responses. Together with reduced operational pressures, these improvements are expected to support improved performance in 2026/27.				
4.15	Policy Advice and Related Services to Ministers – Resources This category is intended to achieve the provision of high-quality policy advice and support to Ministers and ensure Crown entities are appropriately monitored.	The average quality of policy advice papers, using an appropriately robust assessment process, meets a standard of 'acceptable' as defined by quality advice standards	3.7	At least 3.3/5.0	3.6	✓
		The 2025/26 result was 3.6/5.0, exceeding the target of at least 3.3/5.0 by 0.3 points. The result was slightly lower than the previous year's result of 3.7/5.0. For 2025/26, results are based on papers sent to Ministers between 1 April 2025 and 30 March 2026. The result reflects the Ministry's continued focus on building policy capability and supporting the delivery of high-quality policy advice. All papers reviewed met the acceptable quality standard or higher. The Ministry will continue to build policy capability and support ongoing improvement in the quality of policy advice. For information on the key judgements and assumptions applied in reporting this measure, refer to the Policy advice and related services to Ministers section within the Disclosure of Judgements section of this report.				
4.16		The satisfaction of the Minister for Resources with the policy advice service, as per the common satisfaction survey	Nil	Average score of 4 out of 5 or better	Nil	⌚
		The result is not reported for 2025/26 because MBIE did not receive a completed survey.				
		Percentage of requests completed within either specified or statutory timeframes:				
		For information on the key judgements and assumptions applied in reporting these measures, refer to the Policy advice and related services to Ministers section within the Disclosure of Judgements section of this report.				
4.17		Ministerial correspondence	99%	95% or above	100%	✓

Vote Business, Science and Innovation			2024/25	2025/26		
ID	Appropriation	Performance measures	Actual	Target	Actual	Target met
4.18		Ministerial <i>Official Information Act</i> 1982 requests	100%	95% or above	94.6%	✗
		The 2025/26 result was 94.6 per cent, with 53 out of 56 ministerial <i>Official Information Act</i> requests completed within the required timeframe. This was slightly below the target of 95 per cent or above and lower than the previous year's result of 100 per cent. The delays were primarily due to constraints in resourcing and management arising from the establishment of the Fuel Response Group due to the conflict in the Middle East. The Ministry is working on continuous improvement to address remaining gaps and meet the performance standard in 2026/27.				
4.19		Parliamentary questions	100%	95% or above	95.1%	✓
4.20	Regional Development: Investment to bring new Gas to Market This appropriation is intended to achieve delivery of commercial co-investments in gas supply and storage projects, in accordance with Cabinet-approved investment parameters.	Establishment of operational arrangements to administer the gas investment fund This new measure was selected for monitoring the establishment of the operational arrangements required to administer the fund. For information on the key judgements and assumptions applied in reporting this measure, refer to the Development of new initiatives section within the Disclosure of Judgements section of this report.	New measure for 2025/26	Achieved	Achieved	✓
4.21	Investment in gas supply and storage – Administration This category is intended to achieve commercial co investment in gas supply and storage.	All expenditure and Investment decisions made in accordance with approved decision-making and governance arrangements This is a new measure for 2025/26. It was selected to monitor whether expenditure and investment decisions are made in line with the approved decision-making and governance arrangements for this appropriation. No investment decisions were made during 2025/26.	New measure for 2025/26	Achieved	Nil investment decisions made in 2025/26	⚡
4.22	Investment in gas supply and storage – Capital This category is intended to achieve commercial co investment in gas supply and storage	All expenditure and Investment decisions made in accordance with approved decision-making and governance arrangements This is a new measure for 2025/26. It was selected to monitor whether expenditure and investment decisions are made in line with the approved decision-making and governance arrangements for this appropriation. No investment decisions were made during 2025/26.	New measure for 2025/26	Achieved	Nil investment decisions made in 2025/26	⚡

How Much We Spent

Actual 2024/25 \$000	Our expenditure summary	Actual 2025/26 \$000	Supplementary Estimates 2025/26 \$000	Main Estimates 2025/26 \$000
46,824	Departmental expenses	52,838	64,018	52,563
411,344	Non-departmental expenses	477,145	616,001	533,827
	– Departmental capital expenditure	–	–	–
9,368	Non-departmental capital expenditure	4,205	54,405	2,000
467,536	Total expenditure for outcome	534,188	734,424	588,390

Our Services and Functions, Departmental

Actual 2024/25 \$000	Appropriation name	Location of year-end performance information	Actual 2025/26 \$000	Supplementary Estimates 2025/26 \$000	Main Estimates 2025/26 \$000
	Departmental output expenses				
2,378	Energy: Information Services		2,477	3,183	3,383
–	– Energy: Management of the Offshore Renewable Energy Regime		–	1,000	1,000
27,038	Resources: Management of the Crown Mineral Estate		26,982	29,603	29,603
1,132	Energy and Resources: Supporting Decommissioning of Oil Fields (2021–2025) – MYA		–	–	–
–	– Resources: Supporting Decommissioning of Oil Fields		725	1,000	1,000
30,548	Total departmental output expenses		30,184	34,786	34,986
	Multi-category expenses and capital expenditure				
7,651	Energy: Renewable Energy in Communities and Public and Māori housing MCA		–	–	–
	<i>Non-departmental output expenses</i>				
7,651	› Provision of Funding for Purchase of Renewable Energy Solutions		–	–	–
16,276	Policy Advice and Related Services to Ministers MCA		21,887	27,232	17,577
	<i>Departmental output expenses</i>				
13,976	› Policy Advice and Related Services to Ministers – Energy		19,392	25,067	15,412
2,300	› Policy Advice and Related Services to Ministers – Resources		2,495	2,165	2,165
–	Regional Development: Investment to bring new Gas to Market MCA		767	52,000	–
	<i>Departmental output expenses</i>				
–	› Investment in gas supply and storage – Administration		767	2,000	–
	<i>Non-departmental capital expenditure</i>				
–	› Investment in gas supply and storage – Capital		–	50,000	–
23,927	Total multi-category expenses and capital expenditure		22,654	79,232	17,577
54,475	Total expenditure		52,838	114,018	52,563

Our Services, Non-departmental

Actual 2024/25 \$000	Appropriation name	Location of year-end performance information	Actual 2025/26 \$000	Supplementary Estimates 2025/26 \$000	Main Estimates 2025/26 \$000
	Non-departmental output expenses				
10,010	Commerce and Consumer Affairs: Regulation of Electricity Lines Services 2024–2029 – MYA	2	8,124	8,500	9,173
3,468	Commerce and Consumer Affairs: Regulation of Gas Pipelines Services 2024–2029 – MYA	2	3,245	3,276	3,127
–	– Emergency Management and Recovery: Services for Geohazards Management	3	26,055	26,055	26,055
–	– Energy: Community Renewable Energy 2025–2028 – MYA	4	5,505	16,827	5,318
106,561	Energy: Electricity Industry Governance and Market Operations	5	117,836	119,697	119,697
55,287	Energy: Energy Efficiency and Conservation	4	57,061	57,061	53,149
–	– Energy and Resources: Implementation of the Grant Scheme for Warm, Dry Homes (2022–2027) – MYA	4	745	745	–

Actual 2024/25 \$000	Appropriation name	Location of year-end performance information	Actual 2025/26 \$000	Supplementary Estimates 2025/26 \$000	Main Estimates 2025/26 \$000
6,003	Energy and Resources: Implementation of the Grant Scheme for Warm, Dry, and Energy Efficient Homes 2023-2028 - MYA	4	4,094	7,751	8,496
33,165	Energy: Implementation of Policies and Programmes for Fuel Security and Fuel Emergency Management 2024-2029 - MYA	6	25,696	55,070	43,050
100	Energy and Resources: Managing the Security of New Zealand's Electricity Supply (2022-2027) - MYA	5	–	4,700	1,200
–	Energy and Resources: Meeting Crown Obligations (2021-2025) - MYA		–	–	–
–	Resources: Meeting Crown Obligations 2025-2028 (MYA Expense)		–	–	–
214,594	Total non-departmental output expenses		248,361	299,682	269,265
	Non-departmental other expenses				
2,811	Energy and Resources: Accelerating Energy Efficiency and Fuel Switching in Industry (2021-2025) - MYA		–	–	–
90,316	Energy and Resources: Accelerating Energy Efficiency and Fuel Switching in Industry (2022-2027) - MYA	4	76,548	114,102	108,012
923	Energy and Resources: Clean Heavy Vehicles Grants 2023-2028 - MYA	4	3,570	13,000	4,250
–	Energy: Crown Loans - Impairment of Debt	6	–	100	100
50	Energy: Electricity Litigation Fund	5	726	1,500	1,500
4,450	Energy: Establishing a Renewable Electricity System on Chatham Island	6	194	194	25
76,069	Energy and Resources: Grant Scheme for Warm, Dry, and Energy Efficient Homes 2023-2028 - MYA	4	82,196	83,200	83,000
80	Energy: International Energy Agency Contribution	1	440	249	249
6,150	Energy and Resources: National New-Energy Development Centre (2022-2026) - MYA	6	5,300	7,857	7,000
8,250	Energy and Resources: Public Electric Vehicle Charging Hubs and Infrastructure 2023-2028 - MYA	4	8,256	16,117	60,426
–	Energy: Supporting Additional Fuel Supply 2026-2027 - MYA	6	51,554	80,000	–
189,099	Total non-departmental other expenses		228,784	316,319	264,562
	Non-departmental capital expenditure				
2,000	Energy: Crown Energy Efficiency	4	–	–	2,000
7,368	Energy: Crown Energy Efficiency - Capital Injection	4	4,205	4,405	–
9,368	Total non-departmental capital expenditure		4,205	4,405	2,000
413,061	Total non-departmental annual and MYA expenses		481,350	620,406	535,827
467,536	Total expenditure for outcome		534,188	734,424	588,390

Location of year-end performance information

- 1 Exemption as granted under s15D(2)(b)(iii) of the *Public Finance Act 1989*.
- 2 Commerce Commission's Annual Report.
- 3 Minister for Emergency Management and Recovery in the Vote Business, Science and Innovation Non-Departmental Appropriations Report.
- 4 Energy Efficiency and Conservation Authority in its Annual Report.
- 5 Electricity Authority in its Annual Report.
- 6 Minister for Energy in the Vote Business, Science and Innovation Non-Departmental Appropriations Report.
- 7 Minister for Resources in the in the Vote Business, Science and Innovation Non-Departmental Appropriations Report.

Multi-Year Appropriation

Appropriation name	Actual 2025/26 \$000	Actual 2024/25 \$000
Commerce and Consumer Affairs: Regulation of Electricity Lines Services 2024-2029 – MYA		
Original appropriation	44,446	44,446
Cumulative adjustments	592	592
Total adjusted appropriation	45,038	45,038
Cumulative actual expenditure 1 July	10,010	–
Current year actual expenditure	8,124	10,010
Cumulative actual expenditure 30 June	18,134	10,010
Appropriation remaining 30 June	26,904	35,028
Commerce and Consumer Affairs: Regulation of Gas Pipelines Services 2024-2029 – MYA		
Original appropriation	15,741	15,741
Cumulative adjustments	(730)	(730)
Total adjusted appropriation	15,011	15,011
Cumulative actual expenditure 1 July	3,468	–
Current year actual expenditure	3,245	3,468
Cumulative actual expenditure 30 June	6,713	3,468
Appropriation remaining 30 June	8,298	11,543
Energy and Resources: Accelerating Energy Efficiency and Fuel Switching in Industry (2021–2025) – MYA		
Original appropriation	–	69,000
Cumulative adjustments	–	–
Total adjusted appropriation	–	69,000
Cumulative actual expenditure 1 July	–	48,041
Current year actual expenditure	–	2,811
Cumulative actual expenditure 30 June	–	50,852
Appropriation remaining 30 June	–	18,148
Energy and Resources: Accelerating Energy Efficiency and Fuel Switching in Industry (2022-2027) – MYA		
Original appropriation	808,426	808,426
Cumulative adjustments	(547,768)	(482,000)
Total adjusted appropriation	260,658	326,426
Cumulative actual expenditure 1 July	134,617	44,301
Current year actual expenditure	76,548	90,316
Cumulative actual expenditure 30 June	211,165	134,617
Appropriation remaining 30 June	49,493	191,809

Appropriation name	Actual 2025/26 \$000	Actual 2024/25 \$000
Energy and Resources: Advice on Viable Energy Storage Projects (2020–2025) – MYA		
Original appropriation	–	93,085
Cumulative adjustments	–	(64,887)
Total adjusted appropriation	–	28,198
Cumulative actual expenditure 1 July	–	28,198
Current year actual expenditure	–	–
Cumulative actual expenditure 30 June	–	28,198
Appropriation remaining 30 June	–	–
Energy and Resources: Clean Heavy Vehicles Grants 2023–2028 – MYA		
Original appropriation	27,750	27,750
Cumulative adjustments	(13,827)	–
Total adjusted appropriation	13,923	27,750
Cumulative actual expenditure 1 July	923	–
Current year actual expenditure	3,570	923
Cumulative actual expenditure 30 June	4,493	923
Appropriation remaining 30 June	9,430	26,827
Energy: Community Renewable Energy 2025–2028 – MYA		
Original appropriation	10,417	–
Cumulative adjustments	31,509	–
Total adjusted appropriation	41,926	–
Cumulative actual expenditure 1 July	–	–
Current year actual expenditure	5,505	–
Cumulative actual expenditure 30 June	5,505	–
Appropriation remaining 30 June	36,421	–
Energy and Resources: Grant Scheme for Warm, Dry, and Energy Efficient Homes 2023–2028 – MYA		
Original appropriation	349,980	349,980
Cumulative adjustments	(90,509)	(85,109)
Total adjusted appropriation	259,471	264,871
Cumulative actual expenditure 1 July	76,600	531
Current year actual expenditure	82,196	76,069
Cumulative actual expenditure 30 June	158,796	76,600
Appropriation remaining 30 June	100,675	188,271
Energy and Resources: Implementation of the Grant Scheme for Warm, Dry Homes (2022–2027) – MYA		
Original appropriation	5,118	5,118
Cumulative adjustments	2,385	2,385
Total adjusted appropriation	7,503	7,503
Cumulative actual expenditure 1 July	6,758	6,758
Current year actual expenditure	745	–
Cumulative actual expenditure 30 June	7,503	6,758
Appropriation remaining 30 June	–	745
Energy and Resources: Implementation of the Grant Scheme for Warm, Dry, and Energy Efficient Homes 2023–2028 – MYA		
Original appropriation	31,837	31,837
Cumulative adjustments	(11,500)	(3,000)
Total adjusted appropriation	20,337	28,837
Cumulative actual expenditure 1 July	6,003	–
Current year actual expenditure	4,094	6,003
Cumulative actual expenditure 30 June	10,097	6,003
Appropriation remaining 30 June	10,240	22,834

Appropriation name	Actual 2025/26 \$000	Actual 2024/25 \$000
Energy and Resources: Managing the Security of New Zealand's Electricity Supply (2022–2027) – MYA		
Original appropriation	6,000	6,000
Cumulative adjustments	–	–
Total adjusted appropriation	6,000	6,000
Cumulative actual expenditure 1 July	100	–
Current year actual expenditure	–	100
Cumulative actual expenditure 30 June	100	100
Appropriation remaining 30 June	5,900	5,900
Energy and Resources: Meeting Crown Obligations (2021–2025) – MYA		
Original appropriation	–	84,344
Cumulative adjustments	–	(79,807)
Total adjusted appropriation	–	4,537
Cumulative actual expenditure 1 July	–	321
Current year actual expenditure	–	–
Cumulative actual expenditure 30 June	–	321
Appropriation remaining 30 June	–	4,216
Energy and Resources: National New-Energy Development Centre (2022–2026) – MYA		
Original appropriation	11,000	11,000
Cumulative adjustments	21,000	21,000
Total adjusted appropriation	32,000	32,000
Cumulative actual expenditure 1 July	24,143	17,993
Current year actual expenditure	5,300	6,150
Cumulative actual expenditure 30 June	29,443	24,143
Appropriation remaining 30 June	2,557	7,857
Energy and Resources: Public Electric Vehicle Charging Hubs and Infrastructure 2023–2028 – MYA		
Original appropriation	110,000	110,000
Cumulative adjustments	(85,059)	(15,000)
Total adjusted appropriation	24,941	95,000
Cumulative actual expenditure 1 July	8,824	574
Current year actual expenditure	8,256	8,250
Cumulative actual expenditure 30 June	17,080	8,824
Appropriation remaining 30 June	7,861	86,176
Energy and Resources: Supporting Decommissioning of Oil Fields (2021–2025) – MYA		
Original appropriation	–	9,804
Cumulative adjustments	–	(4,006)
Total adjusted appropriation	–	5,798
Cumulative actual expenditure 1 July	–	4,615
Current year actual expenditure	–	1,132
Cumulative actual expenditure 30 June	–	5,747
Appropriation remaining 30 June	–	51

Appropriation name	Actual 2025/26 \$000	Actual 2024/25 \$000
Energy: Implementation of Policies and Programmes for Fuel Security and Fuel Emergency Management 2024-2029 - MYA		
Original appropriation	142,750	142,750
Cumulative adjustments	(3,760)	(700)
Total adjusted appropriation	138,990	142,050
Cumulative actual expenditure 1 July	33,165	–
Current year actual expenditure	25,696	33,165
Cumulative actual expenditure 30 June	58,861	33,165
Appropriation remaining 30 June	80,129	108,885
Energy: Supporting Additional Fuel Supply 2026-2027 (MYA Expense)		
Original appropriation	150,000	–
Cumulative adjustments	–	–
Total adjusted appropriation	150,000	–
Cumulative actual expenditure 1 July	–	–
Current year actual expenditure	51,554	–
Cumulative actual expenditure 30 June	51,554	–
Appropriation remaining 30 June	98,446	–
Resources: Meeting Crown Obligations 2025-2028 (MYA Expense)		
Original appropriation	4,216	–
Cumulative adjustments	–	–
Total adjusted appropriation	4,216	–
Cumulative actual expenditure 1 July	–	–
Current year actual expenditure	–	–
Cumulative actual expenditure 30 June	–	–
Appropriation remaining 30 June	4,216	–

Outcome Five: Dynamic business environment fostering innovation, technology and international connections

Outcome measures

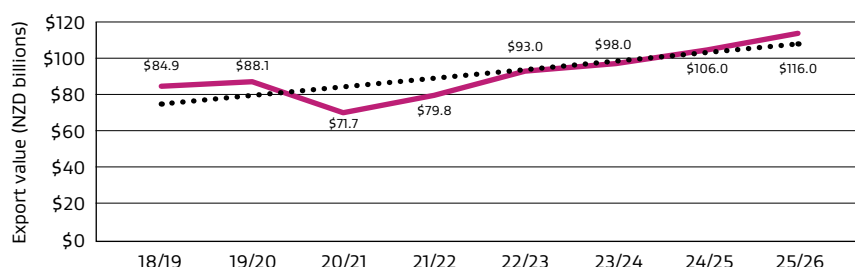
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Performance measure:
Increase the value of exports

Indicator:
Total value of exports

Source:
Stats NZ Trade Dashboard

Trend:
Desired:  Actual: 



The total value of New Zealand's exports for the year ending March 2026 was \$116 billion, 9.4 per cent higher than the year ending March 2025. The total value of exports has risen 45 per cent since 2018. Dairy, meat and travel exports account for around half of this growth, with dairy contributing just over one-quarter of the overall increase. The remaining growth has been spread across other goods and services exports, including horticulture and business services. Because the measure is in current New Zealand dollars, the increase reflects changes in export prices (including exchange rate effects) as well as export volumes.

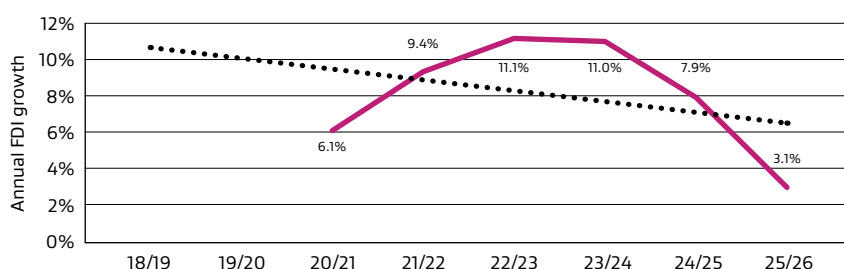
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Performance measure:
Increase in firms collaborating internationally for innovation

Indicator:
Foreign direct investment into high-tech sectors

Source:
Stats NZ Balance of payments and international investment position

Trend:
Desired:  Actual: 



Due to the discontinuation of the Business Operations Survey, which previously provided data on firms collaborating internationally for innovation, foreign direct investment into high-tech sectors is being used as a proxy for the 2025/26 Annual Report.

The total stock of foreign direct investment (FDI) in high-tech sectors (manufacturing, finance, information media and telecommunications, and professional, scientific, and technical services), grew by 3.1 per cent between year-end March 2024 and 2025, down from 7.9 per cent between YE March 2023 and 2024 (revised figure)*. This continues the downward trend in this series since 2023. The high levels of economic volatility and uncertainty since 2023 have put downward pressure on FDI inflows.

* This figure has been revised down from 12 per cent. Revisions of statistical data occur when more updated information is available or provisional data is finalised.

ID: 5.03

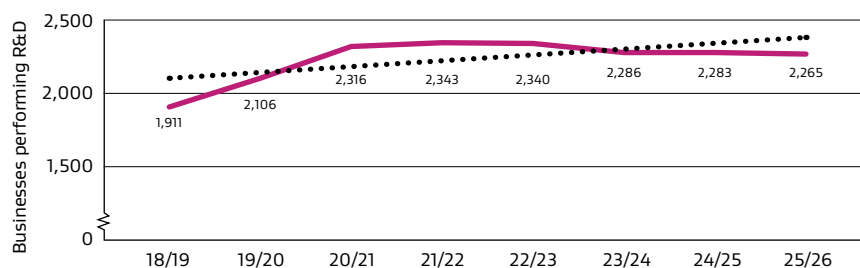
Performance measure:
Increase in firms reporting innovative activity

Indicator:
Number of entities performing research and development (R&D) in business sector

Source:
Stats NZ Research and Development Survey

Trend:

Desired:  Actual: 



Due to the discontinuation of the Business Operations Survey, which previously provided data on firm innovation rates, the number of entities conducting Research and Development (R&D) in the business sector (sourced from the R&D Survey) has been used as a proxy measure in the 2024/25 and 2025/26 Annual Reports. Historical R&D Survey data is shown for context and comparability, noting it was not the survey used for this measure at the time. In 2025, an estimated 2,265 businesses performed R&D, compared with 2,283 in 2024. This indicates the result remained broadly stable over the year. The estimates are related to a business-sector R&D survey population of 5,436 businesses in 2025 and 5,561 businesses in 2024.

Over the longer term, the number of businesses performing R&D increased from 1,911 in 2018 to 2,265 in 2025. Most of this growth occurred between 2018 and 2021, after which the number of R&D-performing businesses remained broadly stable, with the 2025 result remaining in line with recent years. This trend is consistent with continued business investment in innovation and R&D, supported by demand for new products and services and policy settings such as the Research and Development Tax Incentive (RDTI).

The number of businesses performing R&D is used as a proxy indicator of business innovation activity. However, it does not capture innovation activities that occur without formal R&D.

ID: 5.04

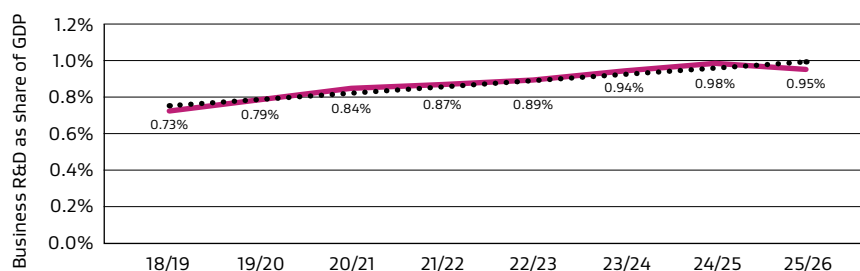
Performance measure:
Increased business research and development expenditure

Indicator:
Business expenditure on research and development as a percentage of gross domestic product (GDP)

Source:
Stats NZ Research and Development Survey

Trend:

Desired:  Actual: 



In 2025, Business expenditure on R&D increased slightly from \$4.07 billion in 2024 to \$4.09 billion. However, business expenditure on R&D as a proportion of GDP decreased from 0.98 per cent to 0.95 per cent over the same period.

Stats NZ revised the 2024 result from 0.97 per cent, as reported in the 2024 release, to 0.98 per cent in the 2025 release. This revised figure has been used for the year-on-year comparison.

Over the longer term, business expenditure on R&D as a proportion of GDP increased from 0.73 per cent in 2018 to 0.95 per cent in 2025. This is consistent with businesses placing greater emphasis on innovation, technology adoption and knowledge-intensive activities as drivers of productivity and competitiveness. Growth in R&D-intensive industries, together with policy settings such as the Research and Development Tax Incentive (RDTI), has supported increased business investment in R&D over time. While the ratio decreased slightly in 2025, the longer-term trend remains upward.

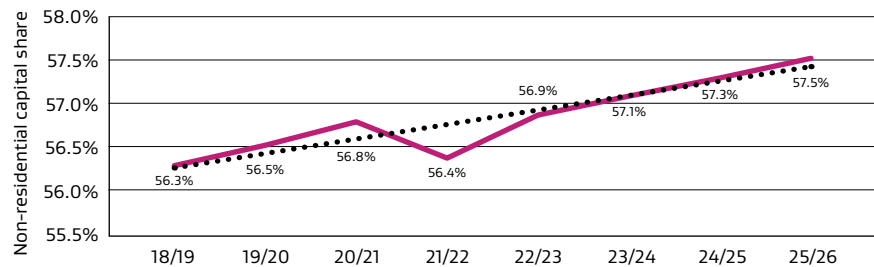
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Performance measure:
Increase productive capital investment

Indicator:
Proportion of net capital stock that is not residential

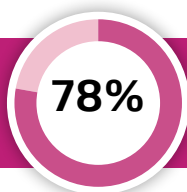
Source:
Stats NZ National Accounts

Trend:
Desired:  Actual: 



The proportion of net capital stock that is not residential buildings was 57.5 per cent in the year end March 2025, up from 57.3 per cent for year end March 2024 (revised figure)*. This indicator has been steadily increasing over the past eight years. Investment in new residential housing has been outpaced by investment in intangible assets, computer software, and R&D every year since 2020 even during the low interest rate period from 2020-2022. *This figure has been revised down from 57.5 per cent. Revisions of statistical data typically occur when more updated information is available or provisional data is finalised.

Results are reported using the unit relevant to each indicator, for example percentage, score, ratio or count.



Achieved 28 out of 36 output performance targets

Appropriation measures

Vote Business, Science and Innovation			2024/25	2025/26		
ID	Appropriation	Performance measures	Actual	Target	Actual	Target met
5.01	Economic Development: Implementation of Improvements in Public Sector Procurement and Services to Business This appropriation is intended to achieve better public services and encourage business growth.	Annual savings from All-of-Government contracts	\$183 million	\$175 million	\$193 million	✓
		The 2025/26 result was \$193 million, exceeding the target of \$175 million, and the 2024/25 result. Overall government spending increased compared with 2024/25 and with the target of \$175 million. Spending increased in categories of contractors, air travel, payroll services and IT hardware. This resulted in an increased use of the All-of-Government contracts by Agencies allowing them to access more favourable contract terms, thus generating higher savings. The wording of the measure was reviewed in January 2026, to ensure it clearly articulated the purpose of the measure. There is no change to the methodology for the result collection and reporting.				
5.02		Percentage of Agency satisfaction with All-of-Government contracts	67%	70%	78%	✓
		The wording of the measure was reviewed in January 2026, to ensure it clearly articulated the purpose of the measure. There is no change to the methodology for the result collection and reporting. SurveyMonkey was used to collect results. The 2025/26 result was 78 per cent, exceeding the target of 70 per cent by 8 percentage points, improving on the 24/25 result of 67 per cent. Satisfaction was measured through a SurveyMonkey survey using a five-point scale, where 1 represented very dissatisfied and 5 represented very satisfied. The survey was sent to 6,218 recipients. A total of 361 responses were received, giving a response rate of 5.8 per cent. The result has a margin of error of ±5 per cent.				
5.03		Rating of overall business satisfaction with Government procurement practices	3.0	3.15 out of 5	2.8	✗
		The wording of the measure was reviewed in January 2026 to ensure it clearly described the measure's purpose. There was no change to the methodology used to collect and report the result. The 2025/26 result was 2.8 out of 5, below the target of 3.15 out of 5. Although the average score declined, fewer respondents reported being dissatisfied than in previous years, while more selected neutral ratings. The result is based on responses to a voluntary survey conducted through SurveyMonkey and a web link. The survey used a self-selected sample of approximately 30,000 businesses. Invitations were sent to GETS subscribers. The survey was also promoted through GETS, the New Zealand Government Procurement website and newsletters, and MBIE's social media channels. There were 609 responses in 2025/26, compared with an average of approximately 700 responses over the past three years. Businesses chose whether to participate. As a result, the findings provide an indicative snapshot and may not represent the views of all businesses interacting with government procurement. In addition, the survey was conducted before the 5th Edition Government Procurement Rules took effect. These rules place greater emphasis on efficient processes that are proportionate to value, complexity and risk.				

Vote Business, Science and Innovation			2024/25	2025/26		
ID	Appropriation	Performance measures	Actual	Target	Actual	Target met
5.04	Public Service: Property Management within the State Sector This appropriation is intended to achieve improved property management practices across government	Number of capability uplift sessions including; Knowledge Hour sessions, Property Forums and publications released	5	6	0	✗
		The 2025/26 result has not met the target and was below last year's result of five, both variances greater than the 5 per cent threshold. The result was due to the Government Property Office focusing on establishing its new operating model and working with agencies on planning, commercial, and property management priorities. While it delivered regular updates and engagement activities, these were informational and did not count as formal capability-building activities under this measure.				
5.05		Percentage of lease approvals that demonstrated a consideration of surplus space	100%	100%	100%	✓
5.06		Ratio of agency sqm that is co-located or co-tenanted against total office accommodation portfolio size	48%	49%	47%	✗
		The 2025/26 result was 47 per cent, which was below the target of 49 per cent and slightly lower than the previous year's result of 48 per cent. MBIE replaced all three performance measures for this appropriation from 2026/27 because they no longer adequately reflect the performance of the appropriation. The new measures focus on value for money, alignment of property decisions with portfolio planning, and efficient use of office space. Together, they better reflect the Government Property Office's role in managing a cost-effective, fit-for-purpose property portfolio and supporting informed property decisions across government.				
5.07	Science, Innovation and Technology: Departmental administration of in-year payments loans 2022-2026 This appropriation is intended to achieve efficient and effective management of debt management and recovery of outstanding debt related to the ceased In-Year Payments Loans programme.	Percentage of outstanding loans (by loan value) is recovered	90.7%	90%	93.5%	✓
		The 2025/26 result was 93.5 per cent, exceeding the target of 90 per cent and improving on the 2024/25 result of 90.7 per cent. The result indicates that a high proportion of the value of loans under the ceased In-Year Payments Loans programme had been recovered by year end. The measure relates to the total amount of all matured loans that are unpaid against those matured loans that have been repaid in full at the reporting day.				
5.08	Science, Innovation and technology: National Research Information System This appropriation is intended to enhance the value of the government's expenditure on research, science and innovation by providing more accessible, accurate and timely information on New Zealand's research investments.	The NZRIS IT system is built and ready to upload data from the Royal Society Te Apārangi, the Health Research Council and MBIE by June 2026	New measure for 2025/26	Achieved	Achieved	✓
		This new measure was selected to enhance the value of the government's expenditure on research, science and innovation. The system is intended to improve the accessibility, accuracy and timeliness of information on New Zealand's research investments. For information on the key judgements and assumptions applied in reporting this measure, refer to the Development of new initiatives section within the Disclosure of Judgements section of this report.				
5.09	Science, Innovation and Technology: Prime Minister's Science, Innovation and Technology Advisory Council This appropriation is intended to achieve the operation of the Prime Minister's Science, Innovation and Technology Advisory Council to provide effective policy advice and support to Ministers on ways to leverage science, innovation and technology for economic growth.	Provide at least one strategic advice paper to the Prime Minister per year to leverage science, innovation and technology for economic growth	New measure for 2025/26	Achieved	Achieved	✓
		This new measure was selected to reflect the role of policy advice in supporting ministerial decision-making on science, innovation and technology for economic growth. The Council produced two pieces of strategic advice during 2025/26 as published on the Ministry's website.				

Vote Business, Science and Innovation			2024/25	2025/26		
ID	Appropriation	Performance measures	Actual	Target	Actual	Target met
5.10	Space: Space Regulator Capability This appropriation is intended to achieve the capability to assess the full range of applications for space activities robustly and efficiently to ensure New Zealand has a world-class regulatory environment.	System design advice on launch licensing system commissioned by 30 June 2026 This new measure was selected to reflect progress with the launch licensing system project. It provides a clearer indication of whether the project is progressing against key delivery milestones. For information on the key judgements and assumptions applied in reporting this measure, refer to the Development of new initiatives section within the Disclosure of Judgements section of this report.	New measure for 2025/26	Achieved	Achieved	✓
5.11	Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment – Capital Expenditure PLA This appropriation is intended to achieve the implementation of the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment's capital expenditure plan.	Percentage of Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment's projects delivered on time, scope and budget The result was below both the target and the previous year's result. This was mainly due to challenges in maintaining time, scope and budget baselines, particularly for IT projects. Several projects submitted change requests during delivery, which affected performance against their original business case baselines. Key factors included planning optimism, vendor performance issues and delivery delays, which led to changes in scope, extended timeframes and increased budgets. In response, and as part of the BCU review, the Ministry has completed a stocktake of IT projects, validated their status and governance controls, and is strengthening programme governance. This includes setting more realistic baselines at project initiation, reducing change requests during delivery, and improving reporting against original project baselines. These actions are expected to improve project delivery performance.	66%	85%	60%	✗
5.12	Policy Advice and Related Services to Ministers –Science, Innovation and Technology This category is intended to achieve the provision of high-quality policy advice and support to Ministers and ensure Crown entities are appropriately monitored.	The average quality of policy advice papers, using an appropriately robust assessment process, meets a standard of 'acceptable' as defined by quality advice standards The 2025/26 result was 3.2/5.0, which was below the target of at least 3.3/5.0. This was also lower than the previous year's result of 3.4/5.0, representing a 5.9 per cent decrease. The lower result was mainly due to a reduction in the proportion of high-scoring papers compared with the previous year. Most papers reviewed still met the acceptable quality standard or higher. The Ministry will continue to build policy capability and strengthen quality assurance processes to support improvement in the quality of policy advice and progress towards the 2026/27 performance standard. The 2025/26 results are based on papers sent to Ministers between April 2025 and March 2026. For information on the key judgements and assumptions applied in reporting this measure, refer to the Policy advice and related services to Ministers section within the Disclosure of Judgements section of this report.	3.4	At least 3.3/5.0	3.2	✗
5.13		The satisfaction of the Minister of Science, Innovation and Technology with the policy advice service, as per the common satisfaction survey The 2025/26 result was 4.0, meeting the target of an average score of 4 out of 5 or better. This was slight improvement on the 2024/25 result of 3.9. The portfolio had a change in Minister on 2 April 2026. The Ministers responded to two of two satisfaction surveys.	3.9	Average score of 4 out of 5 or better	4.0	✓
5.14		Ministers receive advice on entities' accountability documents within statutory timeframes Percentage of requests completed within either specified or statutory timeframes: For information on the key judgements and assumptions applied in reporting these measures, refer to the Policy advice and related services to Ministers section within the Disclosure of Judgements section of this report.	100%	100%	100%	✓
5.15		Ministerial correspondence This year saw an improvement on 2024/25 due to a focus on improving timelines.	80.7%	95% or above	95.8%	✓
5.16		Ministerial Official Information Act 1982 requests	94.2%	95% or above	97.3%	✓
5.17		Parliamentary questions	94.9%	95% or above	95.7%	✓

Vote Business, Science and Innovation			2024/25	2025/26		
ID	Appropriation	Performance measures	Actual	Target	Actual	Target met
5.18	Policy Advice and Related Services to Ministers – Space This category is intended to achieve the provision of high-quality policy advice and support to Ministers.	The average quality of policy advice papers, using an appropriately robust assessment process, meets a standard of 'acceptable' as defined by quality advice standards.	3.5	At least 3.3/5.0	3.3	✓
5.19		The 2025/26 result met the initial performance standard. There was a reduction in high-scoring papers compared with the previous year; however, most papers reviewed were of acceptable or higher quality. The 2025/26 results are based on papers sent to Ministers between April 2025 and March 2026. For information on the key judgements and assumptions applied in reporting this measure, refer to the Policy advice and related services to Ministers section within the Disclosure of Judgements section of this report.				
		The satisfaction of the Minister for Space with the policy advice service, as per the common satisfaction survey.	3.9	Average score of 4 out of 5 or better	4.4	✓
		The portfolio had a change in Minister on 2 April 2026. The Ministers responded to two of two satisfaction surveys. Percentage of requests completed within either specified or statutory timeframes: For information on the key judgements and assumptions applied in reporting these measures, refer to the Policy advice and related services to Ministers section within the Disclosure of Judgements section of this report.				
5.20		Ministerial correspondence	85.7%	95% or above	83.3%	✗
5.21		The 2025/26 result was 83.3 per cent, with 15 out of 18 ministerial correspondences completed within the required timeframe. This was below the target of 95 per cent or above and slightly lower than the previous year's result of 85.7 per cent. The delays were primarily due to collation/processing of information and administrative errors. The Ministry is working on continuous improvement to address remaining gaps and meet the performance standard in 2026/27.				
		Ministerial Official Information Act 1982 requests	87.5%	95% or above	96.2%	✓
5.22		The 2025/26 result was 96.2 per cent, exceeding the target of 95 per cent or above. This was also higher than the previous year's result of 87.5 per cent. The improvement from 2024/25 was due to increased efficiency.				
		Parliamentary questions	100%	95% or above	90.5%	✗
		The 2025/26 result was 90.5 per cent, with 95 of 105 Parliamentary questions completed within the required timeframe. This was below the target of 95 per cent or above and lower than the previous year's result of 100 per cent. The delays were primarily due to collation/processing of information and administrative errors. The Ministry is working on continuous improvement to address remaining gaps and meet the performance standard in 2026/27.				
5.23	Science, Innovation and Technology: Contract Management MCA This appropriation is intended to achieve efficient and effective management of the science and innovation system.	Contracts are monitored through agreed reporting programmes	Achieved	Achieved	Achieved	✓
		The 2025/26 result was achieved, maintaining the 2024/25 result and meeting the target for the year. The purpose of this appropriation is to achieve efficient and effective management and monitoring of science research contracts in line with fund specific reporting requirements across the science investment system and various funds. For information on the key judgements and assumptions applied in reporting this measure, refer to the Research section within the Disclosure of Judgements section of this report. The number of active contracts monitored varies throughout the year and in 2025/26 approximately 644 contracts were monitored for this measure.				

Vote Business, Science and Innovation			2024/25	2025/26		
ID	Appropriation	Performance measures	Actual	Target	Actual	Target met
5.24	Enabling Business Innovation and R&D This category is intended to achieve the efficient and effective allocation and contracting of innovation support to businesses to increase the amount of innovation activity in New Zealand business and the value that contributes to the economy	Number of new Student grant applications received during the financial year This is a new measure for 2025/26. The performance indicator and standard were previously reported in the appropriation "Science, Innovation and Technology: Callaghan Innovation – Operations". This reflects the products MBIE took ownership of following the disestablishment of Callaghan Innovation. The 2025/26 result of 574 new Student grant applications received during the financial year is, below the target of 600 by 26 applications or 4.3 per cent. The year-end result did not meet the standard due to increases in the living wage meaning that fewer students could be funded out of the appropriation.	New measure for 2025/26	600	574	✗
5.25		Number of New to Research and Development grant applications received during the financial year This is a new measure for 2025/26. The performance indicator and standard were previously reported under the appropriation "Science, Innovation and Technology: Callaghan Innovation – Operations". This reflects the products MBIE took ownership of following the disestablishment of Callaghan Innovation. The year-end result was 237 applications, exceeding the target of 40 by 197 applications. This was due to improvements made to the grant settings and eligibility requirements over the past 24 months, which made the product better aligned with business needs and increased demand for the grant.	New measure for 2025/26	40	237	✓
5.26		Percentage of general approval applications that are processed and a recommendation made to Inland Revenue within 37 working days of receiving the application from Inland Revenue New measure for 2025/26		80%	84.2%	✓
5.27	Science and Innovation Contract Management This category is intended to achieve the efficient and effective allocation and contracting of research, science and technology grants to maximise their returns to New Zealand.	Contracts are monitored through agreed reporting programmes The 2025/26 result was achieved, maintaining the 2024/25 result and meeting the target for the year. The purpose of this appropriation is to achieve efficient and effective management and monitoring of science research contracts in line with fund specific reporting requirements across the science investment system and various funds. For information on the key judgements and assumptions applied in reporting this measure, refer to the Research section within the Disclosure of Judgements section of this report. The number of active contracts monitored varies throughout the year and for 2025/26 approximately 644 contracts were monitored for this measure.	Achieved	Achieved	Achieved	✓
5.28	Research Contract Management This category is intended to achieve the efficient and effective allocation and contracting of research, science and technology grants to maximise their returns to New Zealand.	Percentage of contracts that have been monitored and performance assessed within agreed timeframes The 2025/26 result was 100 per cent, meeting the target and remaining consistent with the 2024/25 result. Eight contracts were monitored and active during 2025/26. Of these, seven required annual reporting and one contract provided quarterly reporting. For information on the key judgements and assumptions applied in reporting this measure, refer to the Research section within the Disclosure of Judgements section of this report.	100%	100%	100%	✓
5.29	Science, Innovation and Technology: Strategic Science Investment Fund MCA This appropriation is intended to achieve the support of longer-term programmes of mission-led science that contribute to New Zealand's economy, environment and well-being; including the infrastructure that enables high-impact science.	Percentage of contracts that have been monitored and performance assessed within agreed timeframes The 2025/26 result was 100 per cent, meeting the target and remaining consistent with the 2024/25 result. In total, 56 contracts were monitored and performance assessed within agreed timeframes during 2025/26. For information on the key judgements and assumptions applied in reporting this measure, refer to the Research section within the Disclosure of Judgements section of this report.	100%	100%	100%	✓

Vote Business, Science and Innovation			2024/25	2025/26		
ID	Appropriation	Performance measures	Actual	Target	Actual	Target met
5.30	Strategic Science Investment Fund – Infrastructure This category is intended to achieve access for researchers to resources and information that require national-scale, nationally-coordinated, multi-user financial support.	Percentage of contracts that have been monitored and performance assessed within agreed timeframes The 2025/26 result was 100 per cent, meeting the target and remaining consistent with the 2024/25 result. In 2025/26, 21 contracts were monitored and active. For information on the key judgements and assumptions applied in reporting this measure, refer to the Research section within the Disclosure of Judgements section of this report.	100%	100%	100%	✓
5.31	Strategic Science Investment Fund – Programmes This category is intended to achieve the support of longer-term programmes of mission-led science which contribute to the future of New Zealand's economy, environment and wellbeing.	Percentage of contracts that have been monitored and performance assessed within agreed timeframes The 2025/26 result was 100 per cent, meeting the target and remaining consistent with the 2024/25 result. In 2025/26, 35 contracts were monitored and active. For information on the key judgements and assumptions applied in reporting this measure, refer to the Research section within the Disclosure of Judgements section of this report.	100%	100%	100%	✓
5.32	Science, Innovation and Technology: Talent and Science Promotion MCA This appropriation is intended to achieve high-quality engagement between scientists and the public, contributing to the development of talented, skilled individuals and their organisations.	Percentage of contracts that have been monitored and performance assessed within agreed timeframes The 2025/26 result was 100 per cent, meeting the target and remaining consistent with the 2024/25 result. In 2025/26, eight contracts were monitored. Each contract provided an annual report. For information on the key judgements and assumptions applied in reporting this measure, refer to the Research section within the Disclosure of Judgements section of this report.	100%	100%	100%	✓
5.33	Fellowships for Excellence This category is intended to achieve an improvement in career development opportunities for New Zealand's early to mid-career researchers.	Percentage of contracts that have been monitored and performance assessed within agreed timeframes The 2025/26 result was 100 per cent, meeting the target and remaining consistent with the 2024/25 result. Three contracts were monitored and active during 2025/26. Outputs delivered through funded investments comprise 34 fellowships awarded to emerging researchers, mid-career researchers and established researchers. For information on the key judgements and assumptions applied in reporting this measure, refer to the Research section within the Disclosure of Judgements section of this report.	100%	100%	100%	✓
5.34	Science in Society This category is intended to achieve the increased engagement by New Zealanders with science and technology.	Percentage of contracts that have been monitored and performance assessed within agreed timeframes The 2025/26 result was 100 per cent, meeting the target and remaining consistent with the 2024/25 result. Four contracts were monitored and active during 2025/26. Outputs delivered through funded investments comprise science education resources, science awards, science teaching leadership programmes and science media centre. For information on the key judgements and assumptions applied in reporting this measure, refer to the Research section within the Disclosure of Judgements section of this report.	100%	100%	100%	✓
5.35	Applied training for Research Talent This category is limited to the development of applied skills and knowledge in people undertaking doctoral training.	Percentage of contracts that have been monitored and performance assessed within agreed timeframes The 2025/26 result was 100 per cent, meeting the target and remaining consistent with the 2024/25 result. One contract was monitored and active during 2025/26. Outputs delivered through funded investments comprise an Applied Doctorate programme with 23 doctoral candidates focused on energy innovation. For information on the key judgements and assumptions applied in reporting this measure, refer to the Research section within the Disclosure of Judgements section of this report.	100%	100%	100%	✓

Vote Business, Science and Innovation			2024/25	2025/26		
ID	Appropriation	Performance measures	Actual	Target	Actual	Target met
5.36	He Ara Whakahihiko Capability Fund This category is intended to achieve the development of skilled people and organisations undertaking research that supports the four themes of Vision Mātauranga.	Percentage of contracts that have been monitored and performance assessed within agreed timeframes The 2025/26 result was 95 per cent, meeting the target. The 2025/26 year was the first investment round for this fund with 36 investments made in research project contracts, however none were monitored during the financial year because initial reports are not due until 2026/27. For the predecessor fund, the Vision Mātauranga Capability Fund, the last investments were made during 2024/25, and no investments were made during 2025/26. However, 35 research projects contracts from this fund were monitored (100 per cent) during 2025/26. Outputs delivered through funded investments comprise 36 capability-building initiative in commercialisation projects and co-developed research partnerships. For information on the key judgements and assumptions applied in reporting this measure, refer to the Research section within the Disclosure of Judgements section of this report.	95%	95%	95%	✓

How Much We Spent

Actual 2024/25 \$000	Our expenditure summary	Actual 2025/26 \$000	Supplementary Estimates 2025/26 \$000	Main Estimates 2025/26 \$000
114,673*	Departmental expenses	153,021	170,439	131,302
1,504,149	Non-departmental expenses	1,471,749	1,630,694	1,524,258
89,163	Departmental capital expenditure	48,414	52,038	58,284
16,353	Non-departmental capital expenditure	2,124	7,134	5,000
1,724,338*	Total expenditure for outcome	1,675,308	1,860,305	1,718,844

* Prior-year correction of appropriation classification: Comparative information for 2024/25 actual expenditure has been restated to reflect the reclassification of appropriations from Outcome 5 to Outcome 1. The restatement has no impact on MBIE's total departmental expenditure.

Our Services and Functions, Departmental

Actual 2024/25 \$000	Appropriation name	Location of year-end performance information	Actual 2025/26 \$000	Supplementary Estimates 2025/26 \$000	Main Estimates 2025/26 \$000
Departmental output expenses					
30,459	Economic Growth: Implementation of Improvements in Public Sector Procurement and Services to Business		57,772	60,727	30,089
31,404	Public Service: Property Management Services		35,183	37,319	42,319
7,559	Public Service: Property Management within the State Sector		5,544	6,517	6,517
312	Science, Innovation and Technology: Departmental administration of in-year payments loans 2022-2026		285	393	393
95	Science, Innovation and Technology: Innovative Partnerships		–	–	–
2,575	Science, Innovation and Technology: National Research Information System		1,654	1,727	1,727
5	Science, Innovation and Technology: Prime Minister's Science, Innovation and Technology Advisory Council		710	1,685	1,370
–	Space: Space Regulator Capability		110	450	–
72,409*	Total departmental output expenses		101,258	108,818	82,415
Departmental capital					
89,163	Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment – Capital Expenditure PLA		48,414	52,038	58,284
89,163	Total departmental capital		48,414	52,038	58,284
Multi-category expenses and capital expenditure					
4,479	Energy and Resources: Investment in Infrastructure Projects MCA	3	6,942	6,942	–
<i>Non-departmental other expenses</i>					
3,126	› Grants to Support Infrastructure Investments	3	6,818	6,818	–
<i>Non-departmental capital expenditure</i>					
1,353	› Loans and Equity Investments to Support Infrastructure Investments	3	124	124	–
22,277*	Policy Advice and Related Services to Ministers MCA		25,137	26,801	24,001
<i>Departmental output expenses</i>					
18,310	› Policy Advice and Related Services to Ministers – Science, Innovation and Technology		20,923	23,051	20,251
3,967	› Policy Advice and Related Services to Ministers – Space		4,214	3,750	3,750
94,974	Science, Innovation and Technology: Callaghan Innovation - Operations MCA	4	63,930	85,305	95,479
<i>Non-departmental output expenses</i>					
34,293	› Building Business Innovation	4	1,500	3,378	3,878
17,946	› Business Innovation Support Programme Management	4	10,946	10,946	17,946
33,605	› Research and Development Services and Facilities for Business and Industry	4	46,150	48,973	53,605
<i>Non-departmental other expenses</i>					
9,130	› Cessation and transfer of activities	4	5,334	21,998	20,050
<i>Non-departmental capital expenditure</i>					
–	› Capital investment in the Gracefield Innovation Quarter	4	–	10	–
30,119	Science, Innovation and Technology: Contract Management MCA		36,751	44,987	35,053
<i>Departmental output expenses</i>					
–	› Enabling Business Innovation and R&D		3,911	7,500	–
19,987	› Science and Innovation Contract Management		22,715	27,320	24,886

Actual 2024/25 \$000	Appropriation name	Location of year-end performance information	Actual 2025/26 \$000	Supplementary Estimates 2025/26 \$000	Main Estimates 2025/26 \$000
	<i>Non-departmental output expenses</i>				
10,132	› Research Contract Management		10,125	10,167	10,167
350,708	Science, Innovation and Technology: Strategic Science Investment Fund MCA		361,912	363,729	358,065
	<i>Non-departmental output expenses</i>				
60,420	› Strategic Science Investment Fund – Infrastructure		70,426	70,970	62,932
290,288	› Strategic Science Investment Fund – Programmes		291,486	292,759	295,133
36,973	Science, Innovation and Technology: Talent and Science Promotion MCA		43,763	46,472	47,772
	<i>Non-departmental output expenses</i>				
1,770	› Applied training for Research Talent		3,352	3,352	3,352
20,081	› Fellowships for Excellence		23,377	23,377	23,377
5,718	› Science in Society		8,031	9,682	10,982
5,390	› Vision Mātauranga Capability Fund		5,110	6,168	6,168
	<i>Non-departmental other expenses</i>				
1,121	› Expanding the Impact of Vision Mātauranga – Talent and Navigation	1	1,000	1,000	1,000
2,893	› Royal Society of New Zealand	1	2,893	2,893	2,893
750	Economic Development: Development of Early Stage Capital Markets MCA		–	–	–
	<i>Non-departmental output expenses</i>				
750	› Investment Fund Management		–	–	–
175,826	Support the Growth and Development of New Zealand Firms, Sectors and Regions MCA	5	160,220	160,220	159,515
	<i>Non-departmental output expenses</i>				
3,465	› Collaborative Activity and Special Events	5	2,365	2,365	1,660
172,361	› International Business Growth Services	5	157,855	157,855	157,855
–	Science, Innovation and Technology: New Zealand Institute for Advanced Technology Limited MCA	6	6,650	6,650	–
	<i>Non-departmental output expenses</i>				
–	› Advanced Technology Operations	6	4,650	4,650	–
	<i>Non-departmental capital expenditure</i>				
–	› Advanced Technology Capital Injection	6	2,000	2,000	–
716,106*	Total multi-category expenses and capital expenditure		705,305	741,106	719,885
877,678*	Total expenditure		854,977	901,962	860,584

Our Services, Non-Departmental

Actual 2024/25 \$000	Appropriation name	Location of year-end performance information	Actual 2025/26 \$000	Supplementary Estimates 2025/26 \$000	Main Estimates 2025/26 \$000
Non-departmental output expenses					
–	Economic Growth: Development of Early-Stage Capital Markets	7	750	750	750
8,000	Media and Communications: Funding to address Māori Interests in radio spectrum	8	18,750	18,750	8,000
244,853	Science, Innovation and Technology: Endeavour Fund	9	243,142	247,617	245,124
876	Science, Innovation and Technology: Gene technology regulatory functions	9	6,038	6,157	6,700
115,434	Science, Innovation and Technology: Health Research Fund	9	107,660	107,660	107,660
17,424	Research, Science and Innovation: Innovation Trailblazer Grant 2023-2028 - MYA	9	12,873	12,104	8,750
78,545	Science, Innovation and Technology: Marsden Fund	9	78,545	78,545	78,545
8,986	Science, Innovation and Technology: National Measurement Standards	4	8,986	8,986	8,986
10,642	Research, Science and Innovation: New to R&D Grant 2023-2028 - MYA	9	15,498	29,845	15,121
–	Science, Innovation and Technology: Non-departmental administration of in-year payments loans 2022-2026	2	–	2,200	2,200
14,032	Science, Innovation and Technology: Student Grant	9	13,307	15,000	15,000
655	Research, Science and Innovation: R&D Project Grant 2023-2028 - MYA	2	–	2,447	50
2,859	Science, Innovation and Technology: Founder and Startup Support (formerly known as Repayable Grants for Start-Ups)	4	2,715	2,717	2,717
21,880	Science, Innovation and Technology: Partnered Research Fund	9	21,207	21,478	21,178
–	Science, Innovation and Technology: Supporting Industry-Research Connection and Commercialisation	9	4,632	4,632	–
7,411	Research, Science and Innovation: Technology Incubator Programme 2023-2027 - MYA	4	6,980	14,070	22,827
893	Space: Space Sector Development	10	3,867	3,911	–
–	Trade and Investment: Invest New Zealand	11	21,150	21,150	21,150
532,490	Total non-departmental output expenses		566,100	598,019	564,758
Non-departmental other expenses					
1,300	Economic Growth: Attracting International Screen Productions	12	1,300	1,300	1,300
31,716	Economic Development: International Growth Fund (2022-2027) - MYA	5	19,500	38,001	34,001
1,792	Economic Growth: International Subscriptions and Memberships	2	1,997	2,128	1,760
228,839	Economic Development: New Zealand Screen Production Grant – International MYA (2021–2026) – MYA	13	191,174	231,161	210,000
34,946	Science, Innovation and Technology: Catalyst Fund	9	39,542	48,847	41,441
577	Science, Innovation and Technology: Innovative Partnerships Strategic Facilitation Fund		–	–	–
–	Research, Science and Innovation: In-year payments fair value write-down and impairment - MYA	2	–	30,227	–
–	Science, Innovation and Technology: Research and Development Tax Incentive In-Year Payments loans write-offs	9	718	3,660	–
299,170	Total non-departmental other expenses		254,231	355,324	288,502

Actual 2024/25 \$000	Appropriation name	Location of year-end performance information	Actual 2025/26 \$000	Supplementary Estimates 2025/26 \$000	Main Estimates 2025/26 \$000
Non-departmental capital expenditure					
15,000	Science, Innovation and Technology: Kenepuru Science Centre 2023-2026 - MYA		–	–	–
–	– Science, Innovation and Technology: New Zealand Institute for Earth Science Limited Acquisition of MetService 2026-2027 - MYA	9	–	5,000	–
–	– Science, Innovation and Technology: NIWA Acquisition of MetService 2025-2027 - MYA	9	–	–	5,000
15,000	Total non-departmental capital expenditure		–	5,000	5,000
846,660	Total non-departmental annual and MYA expenses		820,331	958,343	858,260
1,724,338*	Total expenditure for outcome		1,675,308	1,860,305	1,718,844

* Prior-year correction of appropriation classification: Comparative information for 2024/25 actual expenditure has been restated to reclassify the Policy Advice and Related Services to Ministers – Economic Growth appropriation and the International Visitor Conservation and Tourism Levy Collection appropriation from Outcome 5 to Outcome 1. The restatement improves consistency and comparability of reporting by outcome and has no impact on MBIE's total departmental expenditure, revenue, assets, liabilities, or net surplus/(deficit).

Location of year-end performance information

- 1 Exemption was granted under s15D(2)(b)(iii) of the *Public Finance Act 1989*.
- 2 Exemption was granted under s15D(2)(b)(ii) of the *Public Finance Act 1989*.
- 3 Energy Efficiency and Conservation Authority's Annual Report.
- 4 Callaghan Innovation's Annual Report.
- 5 New Zealand Trade and Enterprise's Annual Report.
- 6 New Zealand Institute for Advanced Technology in its Annual Report.
- 7 New Zealand Growth Capital Partners Limited in its Annual Report.
- 8 Minister for Media and Communications in the Vote Business, Science and Innovation Non-Departmental Appropriation Report.
- 9 Minister of Science, Innovation and Technology in the Vote Business, Science and Innovation Non-Departmental Appropriations Report.
- 10 Minister for Space in the Vote Business, Science and Innovation Non-Departmental Appropriation Report.
- 11 Invest New Zealand in its Annual Report.
- 12 New Zealand Film Commission in its Annual Report.
- 13 Minister for Economic Growth in the Vote Business, Science and Innovation Non-Departmental Appropriations Report.

Multi-Year Appropriation

Appropriation name	Actual 2025/26 \$000	Actual 2024/25 \$000
Communications: Pacific Cyber Security Initiatives (2020–2025) – MYA		
Original appropriation	–	604
Cumulative adjustments	–	1,256
Total adjusted appropriation	–	1,860
Cumulative actual expenditure 1 July	–	1,856
Current year actual expenditure	–	–
Cumulative actual expenditure 30 June	–	1,856
Appropriation remaining 30 June	–	4
Economic Development: International Growth Fund (2022–2027) – MYA		
Original appropriation	175,146	175,146
Cumulative adjustments	(11,923)	(11,764)
Total adjusted appropriation	163,223	163,382
Cumulative actual expenditure 1 July	89,029	57,313
Current year actual expenditure	19,500	31,716
Cumulative actual expenditure 30 June	108,529	89,029
Appropriation remaining 30 June	54,694	74,353
Economic Development: New Zealand Screen Production Grant – International MYA (2021–2026) – MYA		
Original appropriation	391,930	391,930
Cumulative adjustments	599,237	599,237
Total adjusted appropriation	991,167	991,167
Cumulative actual expenditure 1 July	760,006	531,167
Current year actual expenditure	191,174	228,839
Cumulative actual expenditure 30 June	951,180	760,006
Appropriation remaining 30 June	39,987	231,161
Research, Science and Innovation: Innovation Trailblazer Grant 2023–2028 – MYA		
Original appropriation	71,800	71,800
Cumulative adjustments	(26,677)	(7,677)
Total adjusted appropriation	45,123	64,123
Cumulative actual expenditure 1 July	26,687	9,263
Current year actual expenditure	12,873	17,424
Cumulative actual expenditure 30 June	39,560	26,687
Appropriation remaining 30 June	5,563	37,436
Research, Science and Innovation: In-year payments fair value write-down and impairment – MYA		
Original appropriation	187,236	187,236
Cumulative adjustments	(150,660)	(147,000)
Total adjusted appropriation	36,576	40,236
Cumulative actual expenditure 1 July	6,349	6,349
Current year actual expenditure	–	–
Cumulative actual expenditure 30 June	6,349	6,349
Appropriation remaining 30 June	30,227	33,887

Appropriation name	Actual 2025/26 \$000	Actual 2024/25 \$000
Research, Science and Innovation: In-year payments loans – MYA		
Original appropriation	–	583,500
Cumulative adjustments	–	(533,500)
Total adjusted appropriation	–	50,000
Cumulative actual expenditure 1 July	–	42,636
Current year actual expenditure	–	–
Cumulative actual expenditure 30 June	–	42,636
Appropriation remaining 30 June	–	7,364
Research, Science and Innovation: New to R&D Grant 2023–2028 – MYA		
Original appropriation	112,500	112,500
Cumulative adjustments	(25,837)	(7,753)
Total adjusted appropriation	86,663	104,747
Cumulative actual expenditure 1 July	14,332	3,690
Current year actual expenditure	15,498	10,642
Cumulative actual expenditure 30 June	29,830	14,332
Appropriation remaining 30 June	56,833	90,415
Research, Science and Innovation: R&D Project Grant 2023–2028 – MYA		
Original appropriation	5,000	5,000
Cumulative adjustments	2,500	2,500
Total adjusted appropriation	7,500	7,500
Cumulative actual expenditure 1 July	3,003	2,348
Current year actual expenditure	–	655
Cumulative actual expenditure 30 June	3,003	3,003
Appropriation remaining 30 June	4,497	4,497
Research, Science and Innovation: Technology Incubator Programme 2023–2027 – MYA		
Original appropriation	59,544	59,544
Cumulative adjustments	(27,846)	16,897
Total adjusted appropriation	31,698	76,441
Cumulative actual expenditure 1 July	17,628	10,217
Current year actual expenditure	6,980	7,411
Cumulative actual expenditure 30 June	24,608	17,628
Appropriation remaining 30 June	7,090	58,813
Science, Innovation and Technology: Kenepuru Science Centre 2023–2026 – MYA		
Original appropriation	25,000	25,000
Cumulative adjustments	–	–
Total adjusted appropriation	25,000	25,000
Cumulative actual expenditure 1 July	25,000	10,000
Current year actual expenditure	–	15,000
Cumulative actual expenditure 30 June	25,000	25,000
Appropriation remaining 30 June	–	–

Appropriation name	Actual 2025/26 \$000	Actual 2024/25 \$000
Science, Innovation and Technology: New Zealand Institute for Earth Science Limited Acquisition of MetService 2026-2027 - MYA		
Original appropriation	5,000	–
Cumulative adjustments	–	–
Total adjusted appropriation	5,000	–
Cumulative actual expenditure 1 July	–	–
Current year actual expenditure	–	–
Cumulative actual expenditure 30 June	–	–
Appropriation remaining 30 June	5,000	–

Multi-Category Appropriation

Policy Advice and Related Services to Ministers MCA – Vote Business, Science and Innovation

Actual 2024/25 \$000	Appropriation name	Actual 2025/26 \$000	Supplementary Estimates 2025/26 \$000	Main Estimates 2025/26 \$000
	Policy Advice and Related Services to Ministers MCA - Vote Business, Science and Innovation			
	<i>Departmental output expenses</i>			
615	› Investigative Services – Trade Remedies	844	554	554
13,395	› Policy Advice and Related Services to Ministers – Commerce and Consumer Affairs	15,542	14,663	14,663
4,407	› Policy Advice and Related Services to Ministers – Media and Communications	4,453	4,564	4,564
13,651	› Policy Advice and Related Services to Ministers – Economic Growth	11,617	10,944	13,249
13,976	› Policy Advice and Related Services to Ministers – Energy	19,392	25,067	15,412
18,310	› Policy Advice and Related Services to Ministers – Science, Innovation and Technology	20,923	23,051	20,251
2,300	› Policy Advice and Related Services to Ministers – Resources	2,495	2,165	2,165
1,921	› Policy Advice and Related Services to Ministers – Small Business and Manufacturing	1,777	2,476	2,676
3,967	› Policy Advice and Related Services to Ministers – Space	4,214	3,750	3,750
5,311	› Policy Advice and Related Services to Ministers – Tourism and Hospitality	7,950	7,836	5,811
77,853	Total Policy Advice and Related Services to Ministers MCA – Vote Business, Science and Innovation	89,207	95,070	83,095

Asset performance indicators for MBIE

Asset portfolio	Asset classes within MBIE's portfolio
Property	Onshore Leased Office Sites, Mangere Refugee Resettlement Centre, Temporary Accommodation Services
Technology	Digital Software, Technology Hardware
Operational assets	Specialist Equipment, Vehicles and Charging Infrastructure

Over the past year, MBIE has reset its approach to asset performance monitoring, progressing a more consistent and targeted approach across the Property, Technology, and Operational asset portfolios outlined above.

Reporting has been updated to focus on service-critical assets across all three asset portfolios, providing a clearer view of the assets that underpin delivery of MBIE's most critical functions. This represents a shift from previous reporting approaches and establishes a new baseline for asset performance monitoring.

Asset performance measures have been redeveloped to align with Treasury expectations and the National Infrastructure Commission's Asset Management Guidance published in December 2025, rather than being carried forward from previous reporting. This includes updated measures for Property assets and the introduction of measures for Technology and Operational assets.

As these measures have been established or revised as part of this reset, this year's reporting will provide the baseline for future performance assessments. Targets will be set in the next reporting cycle using this year's actual results, while measures with targets defined through internal policy requirements will continue to be reported against those targets. Over time, this will support more meaningful benchmarking and better-informed investment and asset management decisions.

Property portfolio asset performance measures

MBIE's service-critical property assets include sites and facilities that support essential service delivery, secure operations, and specialist accommodation functions. The measures below assess the cost, condition, availability, and risk profile of those assets, providing a baseline for monitoring whether they remain fit for purpose and support continuity of services.

These sites support essential business operations, deliver nationally significant services, accommodate large staff populations, and have limited alternative accommodation or service delivery options. The assessment considered service criticality, business continuity requirements, dependency on the asset, availability of alternative locations, operational and reputational risks, and the potential impact on MBIE's ability to deliver services to New Zealanders.

Measured by	Indicator	2024/25 Actual	2025/26 Target	2025/26 Actual
Actual vs. forecast spend Measures financial performance and budget management by comparing actual expenditure against planned investment in critical property assets.	Cost – Onshore Leased Office Sites, Mangere Refugee Resettlement Centre	New measure	Target to be established in 2026/27 using 2025/26 baseline results	\$7.2 million vs. \$6.6 million
	Commentary 2025/26 As of 30 June 2026, operating expenditure on critical property assets totalled \$7.2 million, compared with a budget of \$6.6 million. The variance reflects unplanned maintenance and remediation works, together with the acceleration of several priority activities required to maintain building performance, compliance, and operational continuity. While expenditure exceeded budget, the additional investment reduced asset-related risks and supported the ongoing reliability and resilience of MBIE's critical property assets.			
Book value of assets Measures the current accounting value of critical property assets and provides an indication of the overall value of the portfolio being managed.	Cost – Onshore Leased Office Sites, Mangere Refugee Resettlement Centre	New measure	Target to be established in 2026/27 using 2025/26 baseline results	\$84.4 million
	Cost – Temporary Accommodation Services	New measure	Target to be established in 2026/27 using 2025/26 baseline results	\$47,427
	Commentary 2025/26 As of 30 June 2026, the critical property assets consisting of Onshore Leased Office Sites and the Mangere Refugee Resettlement Centre had a combined carrying value of \$84.4 million, reflecting the significant investment in facilities that support MBIE's core operations and service delivery. Temporary Accommodation Services assets had a total carrying value of \$47,427 as of 30 June 2026, this reflects a significant divestment of Temporary Accommodation Services assets during 2025/26.			
Ratio of depreciation to renewal spend Measures whether asset reinvestment is keeping pace with asset consumption.	Cost – Onshore Leased Office Sites, Mangere Refugee Resettlement Centre	New measure	Target to be established in 2026/27 using 2025/26 baseline results	0.33:1
	Commentary 2025/26 As of 30 June 2026, MBIE recorded a depreciation expense of \$3.4 million against renewal expenditure of \$10.3 million, resulting in a depreciation-to-renewal ratio of 0.33:1 for critical property assets. The renewal expenditure in 2025/26 was significantly higher than depreciation due to several major renewal projects undertaken during the year. These projects represented a planned investment to address asset condition and ensure the ongoing security and resilience of critical property assets.			
Book value vs. replacement value Measures the relationship between the current value of assets and their replacement cost.	Cost – Onshore Leased Office Sites, Mangere Refugee Resettlement Centre	New measure	Target to be established in 2026/27 using 2025/26 baseline results	\$84.4 million vs. \$126.2 million
	Commentary 2025/26 As of 30 June 2026, the critical property assets had a book value of \$84.4 million and an estimated replacement value of \$126.2 million. The estimated replacement value is based on original acquisition cost adjusted by 10 per cent, using the current reporting assumption.			
Percentage of critical property assets by condition grade Measures the physical condition of critical assets.	Condition – Onshore Leased Office Sites, Mangere Refugee Resettlement Centre	New measure	Target to be established in 2026/27 using 2025/26 baseline results	Good condition
	Commentary 2025/26 Asset condition assessments undertaken during the 2025/26 year found that all assessed critical assets were in good condition. This reflects the effectiveness of maintenance, renewal, and asset management activities undertaken across the critical property assets and provides confidence that critical assets can continue to support essential service delivery.			
Unplanned failures / outages Measures asset reliability by tracking unexpected failures or outages that affect the availability of critical property assets.	Availability – Onshore Leased Office Sites, Mangere Refugee Resettlement Centre	New measure	0	0
	Commentary 2025/26 No unplanned outages or failures were recorded across the critical property assets during 2025/26. This positive result demonstrates the effectiveness of planned maintenance programmes and supports operational continuity across MBIE's most important facilities.			
Portfolio value vs. sum insured Measures alignment between asset value and insurance coverage.	Cost – Onshore Leased Office Sites, Mangere Refugee Resettlement Centre	New measure	Target to be established in 2026/27 using 2025/26 baseline results	\$84.4million vs. \$112 million
	Commentary 2025/26 As of 30 June 2026, the critical property asset portfolio had a book value of \$84.4million, an estimated replacement value of \$126.2 million (based on original acquisition cost adjusted by 10 per cent to reflect increases in replacement costs), and insurance coverage of \$112 million. This provides substantial protection against damage or loss, while highlighting the importance of continuing to review insurance settings against replacement-cost assumptions as part of asset lifecycle and risk management.			

Measured by	Indicator	2024/25 Actual	2025/26 Target	2025/26 Actual
12 month average utilisation Measures how effectively critical property assets are being used and supports decisions about capacity, optimisation and future accommodation requirements.	Condition - Onshore Leased Office Sites	New measure	Target to be established in 2026/27 using 2025/26 baseline results	8.97m ² per MBIE staff member
	Commentary 2025/26 Average utilisation of 8.97m ² per staff member for the 2025/26 year indicates that critical workplace assets continue to be used efficiently while providing sufficient space to support operational and health and safety requirements. This level of utilisation aligns with MBIE's objective of optimising its accommodation footprint while maintaining effective workplace functionality.			
Deferred maintenance Measures the value of maintenance or renewal work that has been deferred and highlights potential.	Cost - Onshore Leased Office Sites	New measure	0	0
	Commentary 2025/26 No deferred maintenance was recorded across MBIE's onshore leased critical property assets during 2025/26. This reflects MBIE's proactive approach to asset management and ongoing investment in maintenance and renewal activities to support the reliability and performance of onshore leased critical assets.			

Operational portfolio performance measures

MBIE's service-critical operational assets include vehicles and specialist equipment that support delivery of critical functions. The measures below focus on maintenance cost, asset condition, and utilisation to help assess whether the critical vehicle assets remain available, reliable, and appropriately used.

Given data availability, the scope of the measures includes critical vehicles only and does not include critical specialist equipment. This will be included in scope when data is available.

Measured by	Indicator	2024/25 Actual	2025/26 Target	2025/26 Actual
Average maintenance cost as percentage of critical operational asset value Measures the relative cost of maintaining critical operational assets over their lifecycle.	Cost - Vehicles	New measure	Target to be established in 2026/27 using 2025/26 baseline results	6.8%
	Commentary 2025/26 For the critical vehicle assets, total 2025/26 operating costs were \$26,107 and total asset cost was \$385,476 producing a result of 6.8 per cent. The source calculation includes all recorded operating-cost categories - not maintenance alone.			
Average age of assets compared to expected useful life Measures asset age relative to expected useful life.	Condition - Vehicles	New measure	Average age at or below 6 years (MBIE Internal Policy)	Average age: 9.4 years Average expected useful life: 6 years
	Commentary 2025/26 The critical vehicle assets average age was 9.4 years, compared with the 6-year replacement benchmark. This is -3.4 years above the benchmark, so the condition target was not met. Funding has been approved to replace the critical vehicle assets in 2026/27, which is expected to address the age-related availability and reliability risk.			
Average utilisation rate based on actual usage vs available time Measures asset utilisation relative to available capacity.	Utilisation - Vehicles	New measure	Target to be established in 2026/27 using 2025/26 baseline results	Days used: 503 / available working days: 1,992 = 25.3% utilisation
	Commentary 2025/26 Across the critical vehicle assets, 503 days of use were recorded out of 1,992 available working days, giving average utilisation of 25.3 per cent. Vehicle-level utilisation ranged from 12.0 per cent to 37.8 per cent.			

Technology asset performance measures

MBIE's critical technology assets include digital systems and components that support critical functions and service continuity.

These assets underpin critical government services and regulatory functions that support secure borders, fair markets, public safety, and economic prosperity. They enable the efficient delivery of digital services, information management, regulatory oversight,

and stakeholder interactions, helping individuals, businesses, and government agencies access services, meet obligations, and participate effectively in New Zealand's economy and society.

The measures below assess lifecycle planning, vendor support, and utilisation. Together, they provide insight into the resilience and ongoing fitness-for-purpose of MBIE's critical digital assets.

Measured by	Indicator	2024/25 Actual	2025/26 Target	2025/26 Actual
Percentage of technology assets supporting catastrophic functions with a defined lifecycle plan Ensure all critical digital assets are proactively managed through their full lifecycle.	Condition – Digital Software	New measure	Target to be established in 2026/27 using 2025/26 baseline results	67%
Commentary 2025/26 As of June 2026, 67 per cent of critical digital assets supporting catastrophic functions had a defined lifecycle plan. The result shows that most assets are being proactively managed, however there is room for improvement. Work is underway to complete lifecycle plans for all critical digital assets. Current risk is assessed as low, and MBIE will continue to monitor and review these assets regularly.				
Average number of months of vendor support remaining across all critical digital assets Ensure all critical digital assets remain continuously available and operational.	Condition – Digital Software	New measure	Target to be established in 2026/27 using 2025/26 baseline results	16 months
Commentary 2025/26 As of June 2026, critical digital assets had an average of 16 months vendor support remaining. The overall result demonstrates that critical digital assets are generally well supported, MBIE will continue to actively manage assets that are approaching the end of vendor support.				
Percentage of critical digital assets actively in use (excluding approved non-use periods) Ensure critical digital assets are continuously utilised.	Utilisation – Digital Software	New measure	Target to be established in 2026/27 using 2025/26 baseline results	93%
Commentary 2025/26 As of June 2026, an average of 93 per cent of critical digital assets were actively in use. The small gap to 100 per cent reflects digital assets that have service interruptions and required investment to restore to full utilisation. Overall, utilisation remains high, with minimal inactive digital assets. MBIE will continue to monitor utilisation regularly.				

OUR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Statement of Management Responsibility

I am responsible, as Chief Executive of the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment (MBIE) for:

- › the preparation of MBIE's financial statements, and statements of expenses and capital expenditure, and for the judgements expressed in them;
- › having in place a system of internal control designed to provide reasonable assurance as to the integrity and reliability of financial reporting;
- › ensuring that end-of-year performance information on each appropriation administered by MBIE is provided in accordance with sections 19A to 19C of the *Public Finance Act 1989*, whether or not that information is included in this annual report, and;
- › the accuracy of any end-of-year performance information prepared by MBIE, whether or not that information is included in the annual report.

In my opinion:

- › the annual report fairly reflects the operations, progress, and the organisational health and capability of MBIE;
- › the financial statements fairly reflect the financial position of MBIE as at 30 June 2026 and its operations for the year ended on that date;
- › the forecast financial statements fairly reflect the forecast financial position of MBIE as at 30 June 2027 and its operations for the year ending on that date, and;
- › the financial statements in appendix 1 fairly reflect the financial position of the Residential Tenancies Trust Account as at 30 June 2026 and its operations for the year ended on that date.



Nic Blakeley

Secretary for Economic Growth and Chief Executive of
the Ministry of Business, Innovation & Employment

Te Tumu Whakarae mō Hikina Whakatutuki

30 September 2026

Independent Auditor's Report



To the readers of the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2026

The Auditor-General is the auditor of the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment (the Ministry). The Auditor-General has appointed me, Stephen Usher, using the staff and resources of The Audit Office, to carry out the audit of the information required to be audited on his behalf.

Opinion

We have audited:

- › The financial statements of the Ministry that comprise the statement of financial position, statement of commitments, and statement of contingent liabilities and assets as at 30 June 2026; the statement of comprehensive revenue and expense, statement of changes in equity, and statement of cash flows for the year ended on that date, and the notes to the financial statements that include accounting policies and other explanatory information on pages 147 to 185.
 - › The end-of-year performance information for appropriations of the Ministry for the year ended 30 June 2026 on pages 52 to 72, 77 to 86, 90 to 102, 108 to 113, 120 to 129 and 239 to 245.
 - › The statements of expenses and capital expenditure of the Ministry for the year ended 30 June 2026 on pages 73 to 76, 87 to 89, 102 to 107, 114 to 119, 130 to 136, and 210 to 211.
 - › The schedules of non-departmental activities managed by the Ministry on behalf of the Crown, that comprises the schedules of assets, liabilities, commitments, contingent liabilities and contingent assets, as at 30 June 2026; the schedules of expenditure and revenue for the year ended 30 June 2026, and the notes to the schedules that include accounting policies and other explanatory information on pages 186 to 209.
 - › The statement of trust monies for the year ended 30 June 2026 on pages 223 to 224.
- In our opinion:
- › The financial statements of the Ministry present fairly, in all material respects, its financial position as at 30 June 2026, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with the Public Benefit Entity Standards.
 - › The end-of-year performance information for appropriations for the year ended 30 June 2026 is appropriate and meaningful and prepared in accordance with the Ministry's measurement bases or evaluation methods and generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand, and presents fairly, in all material respects:
 - what has been achieved with the appropriation; and
 - the actual expenses or capital expenditure incurred in relation to the appropriation as compared with the expenses or capital expenditure that were appropriated or forecast to be incurred.
 - › The statements of expenses and capital expenditure have been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the requirements of section 45A of the Public Finance Act 1989.
 - › The schedules of non-departmental activities which are managed by the Ministry on behalf of the Crown have been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the Treasury Instructions.
 - › The statement of trust monies for the year ended 30 June 2026 have been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the Treasury Instructions.

Basis for our opinion

We carried out our audit in accordance with the Auditor-General's Auditing Standards, which incorporate the Professional and Ethical Standards, the International Standards on Auditing (New Zealand), and New Zealand Auditing Standard 1 (Revised): The Audit of Service Performance Information issued by the New Zealand Auditing and Assurance Standards Board. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Responsibilities of the auditor for the information to be audited section of our report.

We have fulfilled our responsibilities in accordance with the Auditor-General's Auditing Standards.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Responsibilities of the Chief Executive for the information to be audited

The Chief Executive is responsible on behalf of the Ministry for preparing financial statements and end-of-year performance information for appropriations that are fairly presented and comply with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand and legislative requirements.

This includes:

- › the selection of elements/aspects of service performance, performance measures and/or descriptions, and measurement bases or evaluation methods to enable the presentation of end of year performance information for an appropriation that is appropriate and meaningful; and
- › the preparation of end-of-year performance information for an appropriation in accordance with the Ministry's measurement bases or evaluation methods and generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand and legislative requirements.

The Chief Executive is responsible on behalf of the Ministry for preparing Statements of expenses and capital expenditure, schedules of non-departmental activities managed by the Ministry on behalf of the Crown, and a statement of trust monies in accordance with the Public Finance Act 1989 and Treasury Instructions.

The Chief Executive is responsible for such internal control as is determined is necessary to enable the preparation of the information to be audited that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the information to be audited, the Chief Executive is responsible on behalf of the Ministry for assessing the Ministry's ability to continue as a going concern. The Chief Executive is also responsible for disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting, unless there is an intention to merge or to terminate the activities of the Department, or there is no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Chief Executive's responsibilities arise from the Public Finance Act 1989.

Responsibilities of the auditor for the information to be audited

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the information we audited, as a whole, is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit carried out in accordance with the Auditor-General's Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements are differences or omissions of amounts or disclosures and can arise from fraud or error. Misstatements are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the decisions of readers, taken on the basis of the information we audited.

For the budget information reported in the information we audit, our procedures are limited to checking that the information agrees to the best estimate financial forecast information based on the Budget Economic Fiscal Update for the year ended 30 June 2026. For performance information for appropriations, we agree any changes from the performance measures and standards in the Estimates to the Supplementary Estimates. For the forecast financial information for the year ending 30 June 2027, our procedures are limited to checking to the best estimate financial

forecast information based on the Budget Economic Fiscal Update for the year ending 30 June 2027.

As part of an audit in accordance with the Auditor-General's Auditing Standards, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. Also:

- › We identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the information we audited, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- › We obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Department's internal control.
- › We evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Chief Executive.
- › In respect of the end-of-year performance information for appropriations, we:
 - obtain an understanding of the process applied by the Ministry to select its elements/aspects of service performance, performance measures and/or descriptions and the measurement bases or evaluation methods and evaluate whether these present an appropriate and meaningful assessment of the Department's service performance.
 - evaluate whether the end-of-year performance information for appropriations is prepared in accordance with the Ministry's measurement bases or evaluation methods, in accordance with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand.
- › We evaluate whether the statements of expenses and capital expenditure, schedules of non-departmental activities, and statement of trust monies have been prepared in accordance with legislative requirements.

- › We conclude on the appropriateness of the use of the going concern basis of accounting by the Chief Executive and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Ministry's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the information we audited or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Department to cease to continue as a going concern.
- › We evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the information we audited, including the disclosures, and whether the information we audited represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the Chief Executive regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Our responsibilities arise from the Public Audit Act 2001.

Other information

The Chief Executive is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises all of the information included in the annual report other than the information we audited and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the information we audited does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of audit opinion or assurance conclusion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the other information. In doing so, we consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the information we audited or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on our work, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Independence

We are independent of the Department in accordance with the Auditor-General's Auditing Standards, which incorporate the independence requirements of Professional and Ethical Standard 1: *International Code of Ethics for Assurance Practitioners (including International Independence Standards) (New Zealand)* as applicable for audits of public interest entities issued by the New Zealand Auditing and Assurance Standards Board.

Other than in our capacity as auditor, we have no relationship with, or interests, in the Ministry.



Stephen Usher

The Audit Office
On behalf of the Auditor-General
Wellington, New Zealand

30 September 2026

Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense

For the year ended 30 June 2026

Actual 2025 \$000		Notes	Actual 2026 \$000	Unaudited Budget 2026 \$000	Unaudited Forecast 2027 \$000
Revenue					
631,345	Crown		684,255	598,977	628,079
538,424	Other revenue	3	623,270	675,682	637,125
29,675	Department		42,671	38,829	59,580
37	Finance income		40	–	–
1,199,481	Total revenue		1,350,236	1,313,488	1,324,784
Expenditure					
708,514	Personnel costs	4	726,818	798,194	745,862
204,326	IT costs and technical support		226,626	244,995	278,740
201,472	Other operating expenses	5	245,228	168,095	261,422
68,782	Depreciation, amortisation, impairment and de-recognition	8, 9	101,724	61,538	67,427
25,014	Capital charge	7	24,056	24,000	22,000
1,612	Restructuring costs		1,367	16,209	2,709
1,209,720	Total expenditure		1,325,819	1,313,031	1,378,160
(10,239)	Net (deficit)/surplus		24,417	457	(53,376)
(10,239)	Total comprehensive revenue and expense		24,417	457	(53,376)

Explanations of major variances against Budget can be found in the relevant notes.

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Financial Position

As at 30 June 2026

Actual 2025 \$000		Notes	Actual 2026 \$000	Unaudited Budget 2026 \$000	Unaudited Forecast 2027 \$000
Assets					
Current assets					
22,765	Cash and cash equivalents	16	58,568	64,586	18,884
365,118	Debtors and other receivables	10	299,289	240,456	207,477
11,250	Prepayments		17,761	11,744	11,250
5	Foreign exchange contracts	16	–	–	–
399,138	Total current assets		375,618	316,786	237,611
Non-current assets					
512	Debtors and other receivables	10	557	–	–
220,422	Property and equipment	8	216,461	225,590	217,644
176,008	Intangible assets	9	126,659	161,468	112,808
396,942	Total non-current assets		343,677	387,058	330,452
796,080	Total assets		719,295	703,844	568,063
Liabilities					
Current liabilities					
89,131	Creditors and other payables	11	88,195	77,593	89,131
4,927	Unearned income	12	6,259	4,238	4,927
94,502	Return of operating surplus	13	82,431	109,888	–
3,905	Provisions	14	2,698	9,882	3,905
67,713	Employee entitlements	15	51,027	66,943	67,713
5	Foreign exchange contracts	16	–	–	–
260,183	Total current liabilities		230,610	268,544	165,676
Non-current liabilities					
4,344	Provisions	14	6,306	2,194	4,344
8,376	Employee entitlements	15	9,070	7,501	8,376
12,720	Total non-current liabilities		15,376	9,695	12,720
272,903	Total liabilities		245,986	278,239	178,396
523,177	Net assets		473,309	425,605	389,667
Equity					
446,746	Taxpayers' funds	17	456,370	520,065	431,237
42,847	Memorandum accounts balance	17	(16,645)	(128,044)	(75,154)
33,584	Property revaluation reserves	17	33,584	33,584	33,584
523,177	Total equity		473,309	425,605	389,667

Explanations of major variances against Budget can be found in the relevant notes.

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 30 June 2026

Actual 2025 \$000		Notes	Actual 2026 \$000	Unaudited Budget 2026 \$000	Unaudited Forecast 2027 \$000
742,418	Balance at 1 July		523,177	528,436	435,986
(10,239)	Net (deficit)/surplus		24,417	457	(53,376)
13,500	Capital injections	17	8,146	6,600	7,057
(128,000)	Capital withdrawal	17	–	–	–
(94,502)	Return of operating surplus to the Crown	13	(82,431)	(109,888)	–
523,177	Balance at 30 June		473,309	425,605	389,667

Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended 30 June 2026

Actual 2025 \$000			Actual 2026 \$000	Unaudited Budget 2026 \$000	Unaudited Forecast 2027 \$000
Cash flows from operating activities					
663,220	Receipts from the Crown		775,631	708,977	679,856
534,101	Receipts from other revenue		639,460	714,330	696,705
(383,091)	Payments to suppliers		(478,810)	(412,091)	(540,031)
(712,859)	Payments to employees		(743,729)	(813,665)	(747,646)
(25,014)	Payments for capital charge		(24,056)	(24,000)	(22,000)
(6,772)	Goods and services tax (net)		758	–	–
69,585	Net cash flows from operating activities		169,254	173,551	66,884
Cash flows from investing activities					
28	Receipts from sale of property and equipment		36	–	–
(52,810)	Purchase of property and equipment		(21,514)	(28,284)	(24,038)
(36,121)	Purchase of intangible assets		(26,900)	(30,000)	(28,000)
(88,903)	Net cash flows from investing activities		(48,378)	(58,284)	(52,038)
Cash flows from financing activities					
13,500	Capital injections		8,146	6,600	7,057
(128,000)	Capital withdrawal		–	–	–
(91,127)	Return of operating surplus		(94,502)	(117,599)	(29,094)
(13,125)	Return of prior year capital injection		–	–	–
(218,752)	Net cash flows from financing activities		(86,356)	(110,999)	(22,037)
(238,070)	Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		34,520	4,268	(7,191)
260,880	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		22,765	61,874	27,131
(45)	Effect of foreign exchange movements on cash balances		1,283	(1,556)	(1,056)
22,765	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		58,568	64,586	18,884

Explanations of major variances against Budget can be found in the relevant notes.

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Reconciliation of Net Surplus to Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities

For the year ended 30 June 2026

Actual 2025 \$000		Actual 2026 \$000
(10,239)	Net (deficit)/surplus	24,417
	Add/(less) non-cash items	
68,782	Depreciation, amortisation, impairment and de-recognition	101,724
68,782	Total non-cash items	101,724
	Add/(less) non-operating activities	
383	Net other (gains)/losses	(1,283)
517	Net loss on sale of property and equipment	(36)
13,125	Other non-operating activities	–
14,025	Total non-operating activities	(1,319)
	Add/(less) movements in working capital	
494	(Increase)/decrease in prepayments	(6,511)
(174)	(Increase)/decrease in debtors and receivables	65,784
(1,815)	Increase/(decrease) in creditors and payables	(936)
689	Increase/(decrease) in unearned income	1,332
(3,822)	Increase/(decrease) in provisions	755
1,645	Increase/(decrease) in employee entitlements	(15,992)
(2,983)	Total movements in working capital	44,432
69,585	Net cash flows from operating activities	169,254

Statement of Commitments

As at 30 June 2026

Actual 2025 \$000		Actual 2026 \$000
	Capital commitments	
1,256	Buildings	305
160	Software	–
74	Other	–
1,490	Total capital commitments	305
	Operating leases as lessee	
	The future aggregate minimum lease payments to be paid under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:	
58,983	Not later than one year	58,589
132,442	Later than one year and not later than five years	186,495
162,720	Later than five years	220,319
354,145	Total non-cancellable operating lease commitments	465,403
355,635	Total commitments	465,708

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Capital Commitments

Capital commitments are the aggregate amount of capital expenditure contracted for the acquisition of property and equipment and intangible assets that have not been paid for or not recognised as a liability at balance date.

Cancellable capital commitments that have penalty or exit costs explicit in the agreement on exercising that option to cancel are included in the Statement of Commitments at the lower of the remaining contractual commitment and the value of those penalty or exit costs (that is, the minimum future payments).

Non-Cancellable Operating Lease Commitments

MBIE leases property, plant, and equipment in the normal course of its business. The majority of these leases are for premises and photocopiers, which have non-cancellable leasing periods.

MBIE's non-cancellable operating leases have varying terms, escalation clauses, and renewal rights.

There are no restrictions placed on MBIE by any of its leasing arrangements. The amounts disclosed as future commitments are based on current lease payments.

Expenses yet to be incurred on non-cancellable contracts that have been entered into at balance date are disclosed as commitments.

The total of minimum future sub-lease payments for the duration of the main leases expected to be received under non-cancellable sub-leases at balance date is \$176.924 million (2025: \$160.203 million).

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Contingent Liabilities and Assets

As at 30 June 2026

Actual 2025 \$000	Actual 2026 \$000
Quantifiable contingent liabilities	
75 Legal proceedings and disputes	100
200 Other contingent liabilities	200
275 Total quantifiable contingent liabilities	300

Contingent Liabilities

Contingent liabilities are reported at the point at which the contingency is evident or when a present liability is unable to be measured with sufficient reliability to be recorded in the financial statements.

Contingent liabilities are not disclosed if the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or service potential is considered remote.

Quantifiable Contingent Liabilities

Legal proceedings and disputes

Legal proceedings and disputes represent amounts claimed by plaintiffs in relation to the performance of MBIE's statutory roles and associated estimated legal costs. In addition, this includes contingent liabilities relating to various employment matters.

Contingent liabilities relating to employment matters are assessed by taking into account the merits of each case, known risk factors and previous payments made in similar matters.

Other contingent liabilities

Other contingent liabilities represent obligations for the State Coal Reserve Land, prior to the transfer to Land Information New Zealand in 2011, for site mitigation that if not addressed by mine owners, will be sought from MBIE by Land Information New Zealand.

Unquantifiable Contingent Liabilities

Bill of Rights Act 1990 settlement

Settlement of a claim alleging breach of the *New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990* (BORA). This is considered unquantifiable as proceedings have not been filed.

Tui oil field

A tax rebate claim was challenged, and the case was heard in February 2026, defended jointly by the Inland Revenue and MBIE. The judges' decision has yet to be released, but it is possible that any decision could be appealed by either party, incurring further litigation costs which are unknown.

Contingent Assets

Contingent assets are reported at the point at which the contingency is evident or when a present asset is unable to be measured with sufficient reliability to be recorded in the financial statements. MBIE has no contingent assets as at 30 June 2026 (2025: nil).

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Note 1: Reporting Entity

The Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment (MBIE) is a New Zealand government department as defined by section 5 of the *Public Service Act 2020*. The relevant legislation governing the Ministry's operations includes the *Public Finance Act 1989* and the *Public Service Act 2020*. MBIE's ultimate parent is the New Zealand Crown.

MBIE's primary objective is to provide services to the New Zealand public. MBIE does not operate to make a financial return and is a public benefit entity (PBE) for financial reporting purposes. The financial statements cover all activities of MBIE as set out in the 2025/26 Main and Supplementary Estimates of Appropriations

for Votes Building and Construction; Business, Science and Innovation; and Labour Market.

In addition, MBIE has reported the Crown activities and trust monies that it administers in the non-departmental statements and schedules on pages 186 to 209.

MBIE has designated itself as a PBE for the purposes of complying with New Zealand generally accepted accounting practice (NZ GAAP).

The financial statements of MBIE are for the year ended 30 June 2026. They were authorised for issue by the Chief Executive of MBIE on 30 September 2026.

Note 2: Basis of Preparation and Statement of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, and the accounting policies have been applied consistently throughout the year.

Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the *Public Finance Act 1989*, which includes the requirement to comply with NZ GAAP and the Treasury Instructions.

The financial statements of MBIE have been prepared in accordance with Tier 1 Public Benefit Entity International Public Sector Accounting Standards (PBE IPSAS).

Measurement base

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis modified by the revaluation of land and buildings and prepared on an accrual basis unless otherwise specified.

Presentation currency and rounding

The financial statements are presented in New Zealand dollars, and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand dollars (\$000). The functional currency of MBIE is the New Zealand dollar.

New or amended standards adopted

There are no new amendments or standards required to be applied this year.

Changes in accounting policies

There have been no changes in MBIE's accounting policies since the date of the last audited financial statements.

Standards issued and not yet effective and not early adopted

Standards and amendments that have been issued but are not yet effective and that have not been early adopted and that are relevant to MBIE are:

2024 Omnibus Amendments to PBE Standards (amendments to PBE IPSAS 1)

This amendment clarifies the principles for classifying a liability as current or non-current. The amendment is effective for the year ending 30 June 2027.

PBE IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts

PBE IFRS 17 establishes principles for recognising, measuring, presenting, and disclosing insurance contracts, and will replace PBE IFRS 4. This standard is effective for the year ending 30 June 2027.

These amendments and the new standard are not expected to have a significant impact.

Note 2: Basis of Preparation and Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Significant accounting policies

The following significant accounting policies have been applied. Where an accounting policy is specific to one note, the policy is described in the note to which it relates and marked with a symbol **P**.

Administration and use arrangements

Administration and use arrangements enable a government department to incur expenses against an appropriation administered by another government department.

Under these arrangements, the user department records expenditure with corresponding revenue reimbursed by the administering department. The administering department then records the expenditure in the Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense, as well as reporting the expenditure against appropriation.

Commitments

Expenses yet to be incurred on non-cancellable contracts that have been entered into at balance date are disclosed as commitments.

Cancellable contracts that have penalty or exit costs are included in the Statement of Commitments at the lower of the remaining contractual commitment or the value of the penalty or exit costs.

Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

Contingent liabilities and contingent assets are reported at the point at which the contingency is evident or when a present liability or asset is unable to be measured with sufficient reliability to be recorded in the financial statements.

Contingent liabilities are not disclosed if the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or service potential is considered remote.

Foreign currency transactions

Foreign currency transactions, including those for which foreign exchange forward contracts are held, are translated to New Zealand dollars at the rate applicable on the day of settlement.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at balance date are translated to New Zealand dollars at the foreign exchange rate at balance date.

Foreign exchange gains or losses arising from the settlements of such transactions and from the translation of foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities are recognised in net surplus or deficit.

Goods and Services Tax

All items in the financial statements, except for receivables and payables, are stated exclusive of Goods and Services Tax (GST), including appropriation statements and commitments and contingencies. Where GST is not recoverable as input tax, then it is recognised as part of the related asset or expense.

The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, Inland Revenue is included as part of receivables or payables in the Statement of Financial Position.

The net GST paid to or received from the Inland Revenue, including the GST relating to investing and financing activities, is classified as an operating cash flow in the Statement of Cash Flows.

Commitments and contingencies are disclosed exclusive of GST.

Income tax

Government departments are exempt from income tax as public authorities, and no income tax has been provided for.

Cost accounting policies

MBIE has determined the cost of outputs using the cost allocation system outlined below. Input costs can be classified as direct and indirect.

Direct costs are those that are directly linked to the production of an output; for example, the cost of staff working in a business unit that can be directly linked to the outputs.

Indirect costs are incurred in the operation of MBIE as a whole and are not able to be linked directly to a specific output. They are charged to outputs based on cost drivers and related activity or usage information.

Note 2: Basis of Preparation and Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

The method of allocating costs is:

- › Directly charged – costs that are incurred for a specific purpose and can be directly attributed to specific business groups will be directly charged to that business group and allocated to the appropriate branches and appropriation outputs within that business group.
- › Allocated based on a cost driver – these are costs that are incurred as a result of consumption but cannot be directly charged to specific business groups. These costs are generally provided across MBIE. At a high level the model allocates property and centralised corporate delivery costs based on full-time equivalent (FTE), headcount, and appropriation.

Critical accounting estimates, assumptions and judgements in applying accounting policies

In preparing these financial statements, critical accounting estimates, assumptions and judgements have been made concerning the future and may differ from the subsequent actual results. Critical accounting estimates, assumptions and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Comparatives

When the presentation or classification of items in the financial statements are amended or accounting policies are changed, comparative figures are restated to ensure consistency with the current period, unless it is impractical to do so. The presentation of some information has changed from the previous period, with prior period balances re-classified to be comparable with current year figures.

Budget and forecast figures

Basis for the budget and forecast figures

The 2026 Budget are the Main Estimates figures for the year ended 30 June 2026 and were published in the 2024/25 Annual Report (Unaudited Forecast 2026). They are consistent with MBIE's best estimate financial forecast information submitted to the Treasury for the Budget Economic and Fiscal Update (BEFU) for the year ended 2025/26.

The 2027 forecast figures (Forecast) are for the year ending 30 June 2027, which are consistent with the best estimate financial forecast information submitted to the Treasury for the Budget Economic and Fiscal Update for the year ending 2026/27.

The budget and forecast figures are unaudited and have been prepared using the accounting policies adopted in preparing these financial statements.

Although MBIE regularly updates its forecasts, updated forecast financial statements for the year ending 30 June 2027 will not be published.

Significant assumptions used in preparing the unaudited forecast financial statements

- › The forecast financial statements have been prepared as required by the *Public Finance Act 1989* to communicate forecast financial information for accountability purposes and comply with *Public Benefit Entities Financial Reporting Standard (PBE FRS) 42 Prospective Financial Information*.
- › The forecast figures reflect MBIE's activities and are based on a number of assumptions on what may occur during the 2026/27 year. The forecast figures have been compiled on the basis of the current economic environment, existing government policies and Ministerial expectations at the time the Budget was finalised.

Note 2: Basis of Preparation and Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

The main assumptions were as follows:

- › MBIE's activities and output expectations will be focusing on the Government's priorities.
- › Personnel costs were based on current wages and salary costs, adjusted for anticipated remuneration changes.
- › Operating costs were based on historical experience and other factors that are believed to be reasonable in the circumstances and MBIE's best estimate of future costs that will be incurred.

Factors that could lead to material differences between the forecast financial statements and actual financial statements for the period ending 30 June 2027 include changes to the baseline budget through transfers of funding across financial years, technical adjustments or new initiatives.

Authorisation statement

The forecast financial statements were approved for issue by the Chief Executive on 16 April 2026. The Chief Executive is responsible for the forecast financial statements, including the appropriateness of assumptions underlying them and all other required disclosures.

The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual financial results achieved for the period covered are likely to vary from the information presented, and the variations may be material.

Note 3: Revenue



Revenue from Exchange Transactions

Fees

Revenue from fees is recognised as income in the period when the service was provided.

Immigration visa fees

Revenue from immigration visa fees is recognised on receipt in full at the time an applicant makes payment when lodging their visa application with Immigration New Zealand.

Shared service recoveries from other government departments and Crown entities

Shared service recoveries, largely relating to corporate costs reimbursed by other government departments and Crown entities, are recognised in the accounting period in which the service is provided. It is assessed on the completion of specific transactions, which is based on the proportion of actual services provided over the total services due.

Revenue from Non-Exchange Transactions

Revenue from the Crown

Revenue from the Crown is treated as a non-exchange transaction, and is measured based on MBIE's funding entitlement for the reporting period. The funding entitlement is established by Parliament when it passes the Appropriation Acts for the financial year. The amount of revenue recognised takes into account any amendments to appropriations approved in the *Appropriation (Supplementary Estimates) Act* for the year and certain other unconditional funding adjustments formally approved prior to balance date.

There are no conditions attached to the funding from the Crown. However, MBIE can incur expenses only within the scope, amount and time of its appropriations.

The fair value of Revenue Crown has been determined to be equivalent to the funding entitlement.

Levies

Revenue from the collection of levies is a non-exchange transaction as the payment of these levies does not entitle the payer to a direct benefit from the Crown. The revenue recognition point is when the obligation to pay a levy has been incurred and this is guided by multiple Acts that MBIE administers.

Although there are restrictions on how levy funding may be spent, there are no conditions attached to the levies that could readily give rise to obligations to return levies to levy payers.

Other revenue from Residential Tenancies Trust Account

MBIE administers a trust account for tenancy bonds under the *Residential Tenancies Act 1986*. Any interest earned by the Residential Tenancies Trust Account (RTTA) is passed onto MBIE to cover costs.

Note 3: Revenue (continued)

Actual 2025 \$000		Actual 2026 \$000
	Other revenue associated with a memorandum account (Note 17)	
	Memorandum account revenue	
300,058	Immigration fees	331,913
526	Other revenue	138
300,584	Total immigration visa	332,051
37,152	Building levies	42,002
56	Other revenue	122
37,208	Total building controls	42,124
13,019	Companies annual return fees	13,269
9,035	Personal property securities register fees	9,398
7,230	Companies incorporation fees	7,890
3,960	Other revenue and fees	4,059
33,244	Total registration and provision of statutory information	34,616
13,937	Patent fees	13,990
11,890	Trademark fees	12,691
5,972	Intellectual Property Office New Zealand fees	5,784
31,799	Total registration and granting of intellectual property rights	32,465
12,857	Government procurement reform income	16,366
12,857	Total government procurement reform agenda	16,366
5,948	Licensed building practitioners levy and fees	6,407
5,948	Total occupational licensing – building practitioners	6,407
4,258	Radio apparatus licence fees	4,439
4,439	Right to transmit radio waves fees	2,398
8,697	Total management and enforcement of the Radiocommunications Act 1989	6,837
6,017	Development and sale of standards	5,360
6,017	Total Standards New Zealand	5,360
6,216	Electrical workers fees	6,176
6,216	Total occupational licensing – electrical workers	6,176
4,602	Mineral permit fees	5,250
636	Petroleum permit fees	699
5,238	Total management of the Crown mineral estate	5,949
2,055	Motor Vehicle Traders registration fees	2,012
2,055	Total Motor Vehicle Traders register	2,012
26,731	Immigration fees	28,575
26,731	Total Electronic Travel Authority	28,575
151	Unit titles application fees	151
151	Total Unit Titles Act 2010	151
39	National multi-use approvals	27
39	Total National multi-use approvals	27
–	Open banking consumer data right levy and fees	5,028
–	Total consumer data right banking	5,028
476,784	Total third-party revenue associated with a memorandum account	524,144

Note 3: Revenue (continued)

Actual 2025 \$000		Actual 2026 \$000
	Other revenue not associated with a memorandum account	
42,814	Revenue from Residential Tenancies Trust Account	50,262
663	Shared services recovery	623
13,451	Other fees	11,467
4,712	Other revenue	36,774
61,640	Total other revenue not associated with a memorandum account	99,126
538,424	Total other revenue	623,270
455,511	Total other revenue from exchange transactions	527,847
82,913	Total other revenue from non-exchange transactions	95,423
538,424	Total other revenue	623,270



Explanation of Major Variances Against Budget

Total Revenue of \$1.350 billion is \$36.748 million higher than Budget (Budget: \$1.313 billion) mainly due to additional funding from the Crown to support MBIE's various outputs including supporting the immigration and energy sectors.

This was partially offset by lower third-party revenue received compared to Budget due to Visa application fee volumes not meeting the forecast set when the fees and levy review was completed in 2024.

Note 4: Personnel Costs

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Employee Benefits

Employee entitlements to salaries and wages, bonuses, annual leave, long service leave, retirement gratuities and other similar benefits are recognised as an expense when they accrue to employees.

Obligations for contributions to the State Sector Retirement Savings Scheme, KiwiSaver and the Government Superannuation Fund are accounted for as defined contribution superannuation schemes and are expensed in the surplus or deficit as incurred.

Termination Benefits

Termination benefits are recognised as an expense only when there is a demonstrable commitment to either terminate employment prior to normal employment date or to provide such benefits as a result of a position becoming redundant. Termination benefits settled within 12 months are reported at the amount expected to be paid.

Actual 2025 \$000	Actual 2026 \$000
659,546 Salaries and wages	667,707
17,995 Contractors	27,107
19,584 Employer contributions to defined contribution schemes	20,406
5,711 Training and professional development	7,133
5,678 Other personnel	4,465
708,514 Total personnel costs	726,818

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Explanation of Major Variances Against Budget

Personnel costs are \$71.376 million lower than Budget (Budget: \$798.194 million) due to government-wide changes that affected the public service, and workforce expectations were set at a level that was consistent with the labour

market conditions during that period. There was also a decrease in contractor spend compared to forecast due to the changing environment and the Government's directive to reduce reliance on contractors.

Note 5: Other Operating Expenses

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Other Operating Expenses

Other operating expenses are recognised when goods and services are received.

Operating Leases

An operating lease is a lease that does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental

to ownership of an asset. Payments under an operating lease are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Lease incentives for accommodation are recognised evenly over the term of the lease as a reduction in rental expense.

Actual 2025 \$000		Actual 2026 \$000
63,781	Rental and operating lease costs	67,405
59,809	Professional services	66,034
17,540	Other operating costs	52,471
18,487	Property maintenance and operation costs	19,617
15,561	Travel – domestic and overseas	16,664
12,627	Consulting services	12,311
10,331	Supplies and services	10,397
1,687	Provision for impairment of debtors and other receivables	701
554	Loss on disposal of property and equipment	–
338	Loss on disposal of intangible assets	–
(319)	Net foreign exchange losses	(1,478)
	Auditor's remuneration	
1,026	Audit fees – MBIE's financial statements	1,058
4	Audit fees – Reimbursements	–
46	Audit fees – Residential Tenancies Trust Account's financial statements	48
201,472	Total other operating expenses	245,228

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Explanation of Major Variances Against Budget

Other operating expenses are \$77.133 million higher than Budget (Budget: \$168.095 million) due to increased activities in immigration, economic

growth and policy advice and related service areas that were not anticipated when the Budget was set.

Note 6: Contractors and Consultants

MBIE uses contractors and consultants to provide backfill for vacant positions or cover short-term demand, where specialist skills or independent external advice are needed (such as for specific programmes or projects), and in periods of peak demand.

A contractor is a person who is not considered an employee, providing backfill or extra capacity in a role that exists within MBIE or acts as an additional resource for a time-limited piece of work.

A consultant is a person or firm who is not considered a contractor or employee, engaged to perform a piece of work with a clearly defined scope and provide expertise, in a particular field, not readily available from within MBIE.

Some contractors and consulting costs for specific projects are capitalised when they relate to the creation and/or development of an asset.

Actual 2025 \$000		Notes	Actual 2026 \$000
Operating expense			
5,729	Contractors		8,671
12,266	Contractors working on ICT projects		18,436
17,995	Total operating expense – contractors	4	27,107
12,627	Consulting services	5	12,311
30,622	Total operating expense – contractors and consultants		39,418
Capital expense			
4,875	Contractors and consulting services capitalised to assets – Intangible assets		3,711
2,096	Contractors and consulting services capitalised to assets – Property and equipment		1,303
6,971	Total capital expense – contractors and consultants		5,014
37,593	Total contractors and consultants		44,432

Note 7: Capital Charge

MBIE pays a capital charge to the Crown on its taxpayers' funds at 31 December and 30 June each financial year. The capital charge rate for the year ended 30 June 2026 was 5 per cent (2025: 5 per cent). The capital charge is recognised as an expense in the financial year to which it relates.

Note 8: Property and Equipment

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Property and equipment consists of land, buildings, equipment, leasehold improvements, furniture and fittings, computer hardware and motor vehicles.

Measurement

Land is measured at fair value, and buildings are measured at fair value less accumulated depreciation. All other asset classes are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Additions

Items of property and equipment are recognised at cost if it is probable that future economic benefits or service potential will flow to MBIE. Where an item of property and equipment is acquired at no cost (or for a nominal amount), it is recognised at its fair value on the date of acquisition. Costs incurred subsequent to the initial recognition of an item of property and equipment are only recognised where it can be demonstrated that there has been an increase in the future economic benefits or service potential that will flow to MBIE, and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Costs relating to the servicing or maintenance of items of property and equipment are recognised in net surplus or deficit when incurred. Work in progress is recognised at cost less impairment losses and is not depreciated.

Capitalisation

A de minimis of \$5,000 applies for capitalisation below which individual items are expensed on purchase. Grouped assets are capitalised if their total acquisition cost is greater than \$5,000.

Depreciation

Depreciation is charged on a straight-line basis, at rates that will write off the cost (or valuation) of the assets to their estimated residual value over their useful lives. Land and work in progress are not depreciated. The useful lives of major categories of property and equipment have been estimated as follows.

Asset class	Useful life
Buildings	30-60 years
Computer hardware	3-6 years
Furniture and fittings	3-7 years
Leasehold improvements (shorter of lease period or estimated useful life)	2-25 years
Motor vehicles	4-6 years
Equipment	3-10 years

The residual value and useful life of an asset is reviewed, and adjusted if applicable, at each balance date.

Note 8: Property and Equipment (continued)

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Revaluation

Land and buildings are revalued at least once every three years, by an independent registered valuer, to ensure that their carrying amount does not differ materially from their fair value. In the intervening years, carrying values of revalued assets are assessed annually to ensure that they do not differ materially from fair value. If there is a material difference, then the off-cycle asset classes are revalued.

The net revaluation results are included in other comprehensive revenue and expense and a property revaluation reserve in equity for that class of asset. However, if this would result in the reserve being exhausted, then it is recognised in the surplus or deficit. Any subsequent increase on revaluation that reverses a previous decrease in the surplus or deficit will be recognised first in the surplus or deficit up to the amount previously recognised, and then recognised in other comprehensive revenue and expense.

The useful life of an asset is reassessed following revaluation.

Disposals

Gains and losses on disposal of an item of property and equipment represent the difference between disposal proceeds, if any, and the carrying value of the asset at the time of disposal and are recognised in net surplus or deficit.

If a previously revalued asset is disposed of, the relevant amount held in the asset revaluation reserve is transferred to taxpayers' funds.

Work in Progress (WIP)

WIP is capital expenditure for assets that are not in use or completed at balance date. During the year, items are transferred from WIP into asset classes as completed.

Impairment

Property and equipment are reviewed for impairment at least annually or whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable.

If an asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable service amount, the asset is regarded as impaired and the carrying amount is written down to its recoverable amount. For revalued assets, the impairment loss is recognised in other comprehensive revenue and expense and decreases the revaluation reserve for that class of asset. Where that results in a debit balance in the revaluation reserve, the balance is recognised in surplus or deficit.

For assets not carried at revalued amount, the total impairment loss is recognised in surplus or deficit.

The reversal of an impairment loss on a revalued asset is recognised in other comprehensive revenue and expense and increases the asset revaluation reserve for that class of asset. However, to the extent that an impairment loss for that class of asset was previously recognised in surplus or deficit, a reversal of an impairment loss is also recognised in surplus or deficit.

Note 8: Property and Equipment (continued)

	Land \$000	Building \$000	Equipment \$000	Leasehold improvements \$000	Furniture & Fittings \$000	Computer hardware \$000	Motor vehicles \$000	WIP \$000	Total \$000
Year ended 30 June 2025									
Cost	11,700	50,030	9,845	94,542	31,646	53,543	1,947	56,997	310,250
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	–	(36)	(7,295)	(43,987)	(23,918)	(40,249)	(1,287)	–	(116,772)
Opening net book value	11,700	49,994	2,550	50,555	7,728	13,294	660	56,997	193,478
Additions	1,612	–	698	33,292	4,495	2,586	52	10,075	52,810
Transfers from WIP	–	–	161	29,568	898	8,094	1,401	(40,122)	–
Revaluation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Disposals	–	–	(1,168)	(1,712)	(658)	(553)	(86)	–	(4,177)
De-recognition	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Depreciation	–	(969)	(804)	(9,860)	(3,585)	(9,960)	(133)	–	(25,311)
Depreciation released on disposals	–	–	1,135	1,240	608	553	86	–	3,622
Accumulated depreciation reversed on revaluation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Closing net book value	13,312	49,025	2,572	103,083	9,486	14,014	1,980	26,950	220,422
Cost	13,312	50,030	9,536	155,690	36,381	63,670	3,314	26,950	358,883
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	–	(1,005)	(6,964)	(52,607)	(26,895)	(49,656)	(1,334)	–	(138,461)
Closing net book value	13,312	49,025	2,572	103,083	9,486	14,014	1,980	26,950	220,422
Year ended 30 June 2026									
Additions	–	22	1,314	1,447	505	5,926	103	12,197	21,514
Transfers from WIP	–	8,825	616	811	118	8,556	–	(18,926)	–
Revaluation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Disposals	–	–	(1,357)	(397)	–	(1,274)	(60)	–	(3,088)
De-recognition	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(10)	(10)
Depreciation	–	(1,130)	(946)	(11,550)	(3,079)	(8,360)	(400)	–	(25,465)
Depreciation released on disposals	–	–	1,357	397	–	1,274	60	–	3,088
Accumulated depreciation reversed on revaluation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Closing net book value	13,312	56,742	3,556	93,791	7,030	20,136	1,683	20,211	216,461
Cost	13,312	58,877	10,109	157,551	37,004	76,878	3,357	20,211	377,299
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	–	(2,135)	(6,553)	(63,760)	(29,974)	(56,742)	(1,674)	–	(160,838)
Closing net book value	13,312	56,742	3,556	93,791	7,030	20,136	1,683	20,211	216,461

MBIE holds one land and building asset, the Māngere Refugee Resettlement Centre in Auckland. The most recent valuation of the Māngere Refugee Resettlement Centre was performed by registered valuers Kane Sweetman and Angus McIntyre of CVAS (NZ) Limited trading as Colliers, with an effective date of 30 June 2024.

The Māngere property is valued at depreciated replacement cost due to the nature of the building. The depreciated replacement cost value tends to be lower than that of the open market value. The economic

useful life of the property has been updated from the original project life of 30 years to the valuation estimate of 52–56 years.

Included in property and equipment assets are \$1.303 million of capitalised contractors and consultants' costs (2025: \$2.096 million).

There are no other restrictions over the title of MBIE's property and equipment, nor are they pledged as security for liabilities.

Note 9: Intangible Assets

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Measurement

Intangible assets are measured at cost, less accumulated amortisation and any impairment losses.

Additions

Purchased computer software is capitalised on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and bring the software into use. Costs of software updates or upgrades are capitalised only when they increase the usefulness or value of the software.

Internally generated intangible assets are recognised at the cost associated with bringing the asset into use, including the cost of all materials used in construction, employee costs and an appropriate proportion of overheads.

Staff training costs are recognised as an expense when incurred. Costs relating to the maintenance of intangible assets are recognised in net surplus or deficit when incurred. Website development and maintenance costs are generally recognised as an expense when incurred. Expenditure incurred on website redevelopment is capitalised as an intangible asset where the project is expected to generate future economic benefits or service potential and the recognition criteria for an intangible asset are met.

Where software is provided under a Software-as-a-service (SaaS) arrangement, costs of configuration and customisation are recognised as an intangible asset only if the activities create an intangible asset that MBIE controls and asset recognition criteria are met. Costs, including ongoing fees for use of software, that do not result in an intangible asset or a software finance lease are expensed as a service contract as incurred. However, where fees represent payment for future services to be received, MBIE recognises these as a prepayment and expenses these as subsequent services are received.

Amortisation

The carrying value of an intangible asset with a finite life is amortised on a straight-line basis over its useful life. The amortisation charge for each year is recognised in net surplus or deficit.

The useful lives of major classes of intangible assets have been estimated as follows.

Asset class	Useful life
Purchased computer software	3-8 years
Internally generated computer software	4-10 years

Impairment

Intangible assets that have a finite useful life are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. For capital work in progress, MBIE review four times a year to identify any impairment of the carrying value its assets. If an asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable service amount, the asset is regarded as impaired and the carrying amount is written down to its recoverable amount.

The reversal of an impairment loss on a revalued asset is recognised in other comprehensive revenue and expense and increases the asset revaluation reserve for that class of asset. However, to the extent that an impairment loss for that class of asset was previously recognised in surplus or deficit, a reversal of an impairment loss is also recognised in surplus or deficit.

Note 9: Intangible Assets (continued)

	Actual 2026				Actual 2025			
	Purchased \$000	Internally generated \$000	WIP \$000	Total \$000	Purchased \$000	Internally generated \$000	WIP \$000	Total \$000
Cost	181,281	359,274	30,531	571,086	165,482	319,299	53,543	538,324
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	(132,487)	(262,591)	–	(395,078)	(120,628)	(234,228)	–	(354,856)
Opening net book value	48,794	96,683	30,531	176,008	44,854	85,071	53,543	183,468
Additions	7,710	10,977	8,213	26,900	–	28,224	8,125	36,349
Transfers from WIP	3,184	6,130	(9,314)	–	17,429	12,775	(30,204)	–
Disposals	(19,584)	(13,699)	–	(33,283)	(1,630)	(1,024)	–	(2,654)
De-recognition	–	(29,964)	(4,519)	(34,483)	–	–	–	–
Impairment	–	–	–	–	–	–	(933)	(933)
Amortisation	(11,617)	(30,149)	–	(41,766)	(13,489)	(29,049)	–	(42,538)
Amortisation released on disposals	19,584	13,699	–	33,283	1,630	686	–	2,316
Closing net book value	48,071	53,677	24,911	126,659	48,794	96,683	30,531	176,008
Cost	172,591	332,718	24,911	530,220	181,281	359,274	30,531	571,086
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	(124,520)	(279,041)	–	(403,561)	(132,487)	(262,591)	–	(395,078)
Closing net book value	48,071	53,677	24,911	126,659	48,794	96,683	30,531	176,008

MBIE develops and maintains internally generated software, which is classified as an asset under construction and capitalised at the in-service date.

In accordance with *PBE IPSAS 31 Intangible Assets*, management have reviewed the useful lives of intangible assets and have also reviewed the carrying amount of intangible assets for impairment.

There are no restrictions over the title of MBIE's intangible assets, nor are any intangible assets pledged as security for liabilities.

Included in intangible assets are \$3.711 million of capitalised contractors and consultants' costs (2025: \$4.875 million).

Biometric Capability Update

The Biometric Capability Update (BCU) project and In Person Enrolment (IPE) project were designed to modernise and future proof our identity management capability.

The BCU project was capitalised in June 2025, with the BCU Valuestream project being established immediately following. The capitalisation of BCU in June 2025 should not have occurred as the asset was not operational at that time. Both BCU projects were ended in January 2026 without the creation of a workable asset. As a result, the BCU asset has been derecognised in the current year (carrying value \$31.235 million) and written off in full.

The IPE project (carrying value \$3.248 million) has also been written off in full as related contractual arrangements mean the project is no longer considered viable.

Note 10: Debtors and Other Receivables

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Debtors and Other Receivables

Debtors and other receivables are non-derivative financial assets, which are measured at amortised cost and initially recorded at the amount due.

Debtors and other receivables are subsequently revalued to the amount due less any allowance for credit losses. MBIE applies the simplified expected credit loss model of recognising lifetime expected credit losses for debtors and other receivables.

In measuring expected credit losses, debtors and other receivables have been assessed on a collective basis as they possess shared credit risk characteristics. They have been grouped based on the days past due.

Debtors and other receivables are written off when there are no reasonable expectations of recovery. Indicators that there are no reasonable expectations of recovery include the debtor being in liquidation or the receivable being more than one year overdue.

Actual 2025 \$000		Actual 2026 \$000
Current		
253,153	Debtor Crown	161,777
85,191	Residential Tenancies Trust Account revenue receivable	111,906
17,833	Trade debtors and other receivables	11,295
(2,577)	Less allowance for credit losses	(880)
11,518	Accrued receivables from exchange transactions	15,191
365,118	Total current debtors and receivables	299,289
Non-current		
512	Bonds provided for offshore property leases	557
512	Total non-current debtor and other receivables	557
365,630	Total debtors and other receivables	299,846
27,286	Total debtors and other receivables from exchange transactions	26,163
338,344	Total debtors and other receivables from non-exchange transactions	273,683
365,630	Total debtors and other receivables	299,846

The expected credit loss rates for receivables at 30 June 2026 and 30 June 2025 are based on the payment profile of revenue on credit over the prior two years at the measurement date and the corresponding historical credit losses experienced for that period.

The historical loss rates are adjusted for current and forward-looking macroeconomic factors that might affect the recoverability of receivables. Given the short period of credit risk exposure, the effect of macroeconomic factors is not considered significant.

There have been no changes during the reporting period in the estimation techniques or significant assumptions used in measuring the loss allowance.

Note 10: Debtors and Other Receivables (continued)

Movements in the allowance for credit losses are as follows:

Actual 2025 \$000	Actual 2026 \$000
1,350 Opening balance as at 1 July	2,577
1,704 Additional provisions made during the year	1,724
(17) Provision reversed during the year	(1,023)
(460) Provisions utilised during the year	(2,398)
2,577 Closing balance as at 30 June	880

The allowance for credit losses at 30 June 2026 and 30 June 2025 was determined as follows:

30 June 2026	Receivables days past due				Total
	Not due	More than 30 days	More than 60 days	More than 90 days	
Gross carrying amount (\$000)	297,943	471	306	2,006	300,726
Lifetime expected credit loss (\$000)	(67)	(39)	(30)	(744)	(880)
Net carrying amount (\$000)	297,876	432	276	1,262	299,846
Expected credit loss rate	0.02%	8%	10%	37%	

30 June 2025	Receivables days past due				Total
	Not due	More than 30 days	More than 60 days	More than 90 days	
Gross carrying amount (\$000)	364,499	619	788	2,301	368,207
Lifetime expected credit loss (\$000)	(223)	(138)	(706)	(1,510)	(2,577)
Net carrying amount (\$000)	364,276	481	82	791	365,630
Expected credit loss rate	0.06%	22%	90%	66%	

The carrying value of debtors and other receivables approximates their fair value.

The non-current portion of debtors and other receivables relates to bonds given to property owners to secure offshore rental accommodation and offices.

All debtors and other receivables greater than 30 days in age are considered to be past due date. At 30 June 2026, \$2.783 million of debtors and other receivables were past due date (2025: \$3.708 million).

The provision for impairment of debtors and other receivables consists of specific individual impairment provisions, based on a review of overdue receivables.

The collective provision for impairment of \$0.880 million (2025: \$2.577 million) has been calculated based on an analysis of past collection history, the current economic environment and debt write-offs.

MBIE does not hold the collateral for debts greater than 90 days.



Explanation of Major Variances Against Budget

Debtors and other receivables are \$59.390 million higher than Budget (Budget: \$240.456 million) mainly due to the higher funds held in the Residential Tenancies Trust Account, which has contributed to a higher overall interest receivable

than originally forecasted. Interest receivable comprises interest earned that remains unpaid at balance date. Interest receivable comprises interest earned that remains unpaid at balance date.

Note 11: Creditors and Other Payables

P Short-term creditors and other payables are recorded at face value.

Actual 2025 \$000		Actual 2026 \$000
Current		
43,940	Trade creditors	48,154
40,530	Accrued expenses	34,622
4,661	GST payable	5,419
89,131	Total current creditors and other payables	88,195
Non-current		
–	Total non-current creditors and other payables	–
89,131	Total creditors and other payables	88,195

Creditors and other payables are non-interest bearing. The carrying value of creditors and other payables approximates their fair value.

Note 12: Unearned Income

P Unearned income relates to cash received in advance of the period in which it will be recognised as revenue.

Actual 2025 \$000		Actual 2026 \$000
4,338	Radio operations fees	4,629
589	Other revenue	1,630
4,927	Total unearned income	6,259

Radio operations fees relate to annual licence fees invoiced at the beginning of the period to which they relate and are recognised as unearned income where fees are paid for periods after 30 June 2026.

Note 13: Return of Operating Surplus

P MBIE's obligation to return a portion of its operating surplus in accordance with the *Public Finance Act 1989* is recognised at face value as it is required to be paid by 31 October of each year, per Treasury Instructions.

Actual 2025 \$000	Notes	Actual 2026 \$000
(10,239) Net (deficit)/surplus		24,417
<i>Add back:</i>		
105,060 Net operating deficit/(surplus) in memorandum accounts	17	59,492
(319) Unrealised net foreign exchange (gains)/losses		(1,478)
94,502 Return of operating surplus to the Crown		82,431

Note 14: Provisions

P Provisions

MBIE recognises a provision when there is a present obligation, either legal or constructive, as the result of a past event and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation but the timing or the amount of obligation is uncertain.

Provisions are not recognised for net deficits from future operating activities.

Where the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditure expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects the current market assessment of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability.

Restructuring Provision

MBIE recognises provisions for restructuring when an approved, detailed, formal plan for a restructure has either been announced publicly to those affected or when implementation has already commenced.

Onerous Contracts Provision

MBIE recognises a provision for an onerous contract when the expected benefits or service potential to be derived from a contract are lower than the unavoidable costs associated with meeting the obligations of the contract. Such a provision is measured at the lower of the expected cost of terminating the contract and the net expected cost of continuing with the contract.

	Actual 2026			Actual 2025		
	Current \$000	Non- Current \$000	Total \$000	Current \$000	Non- Current \$000	Total \$000
Payroll remediation	–	–	–	759	–	759
Lease make-good	738	6,258	6,996	986	4,294	5,280
Restructuring	1,791	–	1,791	2,023	–	2,023
Other provisions	36	–	36	–	–	–
ACC partnership programme	133	48	181	137	50	187
Total provisions	2,698	6,306	9,004	3,905	4,344	8,249

Note 14: Provisions (continued)

	Payroll Remediation \$000	Lease Make-Good \$000	Restructuring \$000	Other Provisions \$000	ACC Partnership Programme \$000	Total \$000
Balance at 1 July 2024	760	3,021	7,203	924	168	12,076
Additional provisions made	–	3,169	4,280	–	19	7,468
Provision utilised during the year	(1)	(607)	(6,791)	(425)	–	(7,824)
Reversal of previous provision	–	(303)	(2,669)	(499)	–	(3,471)
Balance at 30 June 2025	759	5,280	2,023	–	187	8,249
Additional provisions made	–	2,200	1,659	36	–	3,895
Provision utilised during the year	–	(473)	(1,599)	–	–	(2,072)
Reversal of previous provision	(759)	(11)	(292)	–	(6)	(1,068)
Balance at 30 June 2026	–	6,996	1,791	36	181	9,004

Payroll remediation project

The payroll remediation project to correct historical *Holidays Act 2003* payroll issues has now been completed. The remaining provision was released as MBIE was obligated to hold the provision for six years from November 2019 until November 2025.

Lease make-good

MBIE is required, at the expiry of its leases, to make good any damage caused and remove any fixtures or fittings installed by it. In many cases MBIE has the option to renew these leases, which may change the timing of the expected cash outflows to make good the premises.

Restructuring

The restructuring provision arises from internal restructuring programmes. The restructuring provision relates to the expected redundancies resulting from change programmes within MBIE. Management expects this to happen in the next 12 months.

Other provisions

Other provisions include a provision for a pending dispute under review.

Note 15: Employee Entitlements

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Sick leave, annual leave, vested long service leave and retirement gratuities expected to be settled within 12 months of balance date are classified as a current liability. All other employee entitlements are classified as a non-current liability.

Current Employee Entitlements

Current employee entitlements are measured at nominal values based on accrued entitlements at current rates of pay. These include salaries and wages accrued up to balance date; annual leave earned but not yet taken at balance date; retirement and long service leave entitlements expected to be settled within 12 months; sick leave; and performance payments.

A liability for sick leave is recognised to the extent that absences in the coming year are expected to be greater than the sick leave entitlements earned in the coming year. The amount is calculated based on the unused sick leave entitlement that can be carried forward at balance date, to the extent that MBIE anticipates it will be used by staff to cover those future absences.

A liability for performance payments is recognised where MBIE has a contractual obligation or where there is a past practice that has created a constructive obligation.

Non-Current Employee Entitlements

Non-current employee entitlements, such as long service leave and retirement gratuities, are calculated on an actuarial basis. The calculations are based on:

- › likely future entitlements accruing to staff, based on years of service, years to entitlement, the likelihood that staff will reach the point of entitlement, and contractual entitlements information
- › the present value of the estimated future cash flows.

Termination Benefits

Termination benefits are recognised in the surplus or deficit only when there is a demonstrable commitment to either terminate employment prior to normal employment date or to provide such benefits as a result of a position becoming redundant. Termination benefits settled within 12 months are reported at the amount expected to be paid.

	Actual 2026			Actual 2025		
	Current \$000	Non- current \$000	Total \$000	Current \$000	Non- current \$000	Total \$000
Accrued salary	162	–	162	19,740	–	19,740
Annual leave	45,164	–	45,164	42,897	–	42,897
Long service leave	2,617	7,692	10,309	2,470	6,864	9,334
Retirement leave	1,186	1,378	2,564	901	1,512	2,413
Sick leave	1,898	–	1,898	1,705	–	1,705
Total employee entitlements	51,027	9,070	60,097	67,713	8,376	76,089

Note 15: Employee Entitlements (continued)

An independent actuarial valuation was undertaken by Chris Sissons of Melville Jessup Weaver as at 30 June 2026 to estimate the present value of retirement leave and long service leave. The key assumptions used in determining the present values were:

- › term-specific discount rates derived from yields on Treasury Bills and Government Bonds
- › a salary growth rate of 1.8 per cent on 1 July 2026.

Sensitivity analysis

If the discount rate were to increase or decrease by 1 per cent more than MBIE's estimates, with all other factors held constant, the carrying amount of the

retirement leave and long service leave liability would be \$0.479 million lower and \$0.525 million higher respectively (2025: \$0.443 million lower and \$0.487 million higher).

If the salary growth rate were to increase or decrease by 1 per cent more than MBIE's estimates, with all other factors held constant, the carrying amount of the retirement leave and long service leave liability would be \$0.604 million higher and \$0.561 million lower respectively (2025: \$0.561 million higher and \$0.519 million lower).

The current liability represents the amount due for potential settlement within the next 12 months.

Note 16: Financial Instruments and Risk Management

P

Classification of Financial Instruments

Financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost or at fair value either through surplus or deficit, or through comprehensive revenue and expense. This classification is made by reference to the purpose and nature of the financial instrument or group of financial instruments.

Non-Derivative Financial Assets and Liabilities

Non-derivative financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost if they are held for the purpose of collecting contractual cash flows and those cash flows are solely related to payments of principal and interest. Interest, impairment losses and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense.

Non-derivative financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are measured at amortised cost and include cash on hand, deposits held on call with banks, and other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less. Balances denominated in foreign currencies are translated to New Zealand dollars at the foreign exchange rate at balance date. MBIE is only permitted to spend its cash and cash equivalents within the scope and limits of its appropriations.

Allowances for expected losses

An expected credit loss model is used to recognise and calculate impairment losses for financial assets subsequently measured at amortised cost with the simplified approach to providing credit losses being applied to trade and other receivables.

MBIE has adopted the simplified approach to impairment provision for trade and other receivables. The provision is recognised at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses. The allowance for doubtful debts on individually significant trade and other receivables is determined on an individual basis, and those deemed to be not individually significant are assessed on a portfolio basis.

Note 16: Financial Instruments and Risk Management (continued)

P

Derivative Financial Assets and Liabilities

Derivative financial instruments are used to manage the exposure to foreign exchange risk arising from MBIE's operational activities. MBIE does not hold or issue derivative financial instruments for trading purposes. MBIE has not adopted hedge accounting.

Derivative financial instruments are recognised and subsequently measured at fair value. Movements in the fair value are recognised as gains or losses in the Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense. When the fair value of the derivative is positive, it is treated as an asset, and when the fair value is negative, it is treated as a liability. Fair values are obtained from quoted market prices in active markets. Derivative financial instruments are not used for hedging.

Fair value hierarchy

For those instruments recognised at fair value in the Statement of financial position, fair values are determined according to the following hierarchy:

1. Quoted market price (level 1) – financial instruments with quoted prices for identical instruments in active markets.
2. Valuation technique using observable inputs (level 2) – financial instruments with quoted prices for similar instruments in active markets or quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in inactive markets and financial instruments valued using models where all significant inputs are observable.
3. Valuation techniques with significant non-observable inputs (level 3) – financial instruments valued using models where one or more significant inputs is not observable.

MBIE's departmental financial assets and liabilities as at 30 June 2026 and 2025 were valued at fair value using observable inputs (level 2). There are no quoted market prices (level 1) for these instruments.

There were no transfers between the different levels of the fair value hierarchy.

Note 16: Financial Instruments and Risk Management (continued)

MBIE's activities expose it to a variety of financial instrument risks, including market risk, credit risk, and liquidity risk. MBIE has policies to manage the risks associated with financial instruments and seeks to minimise exposure from financial instruments. These policies do not allow any transactions that are speculative in nature to be entered into.

Market risk

Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates.

MBIE's largest direct foreign exchange exposure arises from the offshore branch and agency network that provides immigration services. Application fees are collected in more than 20 currencies through this network. The offshore branch network incurs local expenses, providing a natural hedge for the branch revenue. MBIE's convention is for branches to retain buffers in foreign currency accounts up to the value of an average month's expenditure.

Under MBIE's foreign exchange management policy, MBIE returns excess funds to New Zealand and converts them to New Zealand dollars.

Application fees are set by regulation in New Zealand dollars. Foreign currency equivalent fees are set by MBIE to reflect the New Zealand amount. Foreign currency transaction exposure is also mitigated to some extent by the ability of MBIE to initiate updates of foreign currency fees to bring them into line with prevailing market conditions.

Sensitivity analysis

Impact of a 5 per cent movement, both up and down, in the New Zealand dollar against other currencies held by MBIE in its foreign currency account with all other variables held constant at 30 June 2026 is not material for MBIE's net surplus (2025: not material).

Fair value interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of, or cash flows from, a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. MBIE has no significant exposure to interest-bearing financial instruments and therefore does not experience interest rate risk.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a third party will default on its obligations to MBIE, resulting in a loss. In the ordinary course of MBIE's business, it is exposed to credit risk in association with financial assets held. MBIE is not exposed to significant concentrations of credit risk. MBIE is potentially exposed to credit risk for undrawn credit card facilities equal to the undrawn balance. The credit card facilities limit as at 30 June 2026 was \$3.100 million (2025: \$3.200 million).

MBIE uses Westpac as its main bank, which has a Standard & Poor's credit rating of AA-, and MBIE enters into foreign exchange contracts with the Treasury, which has a Standard & Poor's credit rating of AA+.

MBIE's maximum credit exposure is the carrying value of its financial assets. MBIE does not hold collateral as security against its financial assets.

Although cash and cash equivalents as at 30 June 2026 are subject to the expected credit loss requirements of *PBE IPSAS 41 Financial Instruments*, no loss allowance has been recognised because the estimated loss allowance for credit losses is trivial.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that MBIE will encounter difficulty raising liquid funds to meet its commitments as they fall due. In meeting its liquidity requirements, MBIE closely monitors its forecast cash requirements.

MBIE expects to settle all of its financial liabilities in a timely manner.

Note 16: Financial Instruments and Risk Management (continued)

The carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities in each financial instrument category are as follows.

Actual 2025 \$000		Notes	Actual 2026 \$000
Financial assets measured at amortised cost			
5,662	New Zealand held cash		38,113
17,103	Foreign currencies		20,455
22,765	Cash and cash equivalents		58,568
365,630	Debtors and other receivables	10	299,846
Financial assets measured at fair value through surplus or deficit			
5	Foreign exchange contracts		–
388,400	Total financial assets		358,414
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost			
89,131	Creditors and other payables	11	88,195
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through surplus or deficit			
5	Foreign exchange contracts		–
89,136	Total financial liabilities		88,195

The following table analyses MBIE's financial liabilities, excluding derivatives, that will be settled, based on the remaining period at balance date to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

	Carrying amount (\$000)	Total contractual cash flows (\$000)	Up to 1 year	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years
30 June 2026					
Creditors and other payables	88,195	88,195	88,195	–	–
Total	88,195	88,195	88,195	–	–

	Carrying amount (\$000)	Total contractual cash flows (\$000)	Up to 1 year	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years
30 June 2025					
Creditors and other payables	89,131	89,131	89,131	–	–
Total	89,131	89,131	89,131	–	–

Note 16: Financial Instruments and Risk Management (continued)

The following table analyses MBIE's forward foreign exchange contract derivatives into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at balance date to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

30 June 2026	Derivative financial instruments net carrying amount (\$000)	Total contractual cash flows (\$000)	Up to 1 year	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years
Gross settled forward foreign exchange contracts (net liability)	–	–	–	–	–
Total	–	–	–	–	–

30 June 2025	Derivative financial instruments net carrying amount (\$000)	Total contractual cash flows (\$000)	Up to 1 year	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years
Gross settled forward foreign exchange contracts (net liability)	5	5	5	–	–
Total	5	5	5	–	–

The notional principal amounts of outstanding foreign exchange forward contracts are as follows.

	Actual 2026 \$000		Actual 2025 \$000	
	Foreign Currency	NZD	Foreign Currency	NZD
Euro	–	–	917	1,756

Note 17: Equity



Equity

Equity is the Crown's investment in MBIE and is measured as the difference between total assets and total liabilities. Equity is disaggregated and classified as taxpayers' funds, memorandum accounts and revaluation reserves.

Property Revaluation Reserves

Revaluation reserves relate to the revaluation of land and buildings to their fair value.

Memorandum Accounts

Memorandum accounts reflect the cumulative surplus or deficit of those departmental services that are intended to be fully cost recovered from third parties through fees, levies or charges. The balance of each memorandum account is expected to trend towards zero over time.

Note 17: Equity (continued)

Taxpayers' Funds

Actual 2025 \$000		Notes	Actual 2026 \$000
560,927	Balance at 1 July		446,746
(10,239)	Net (deficit)/surplus		24,417
13,500	Capital injections		8,146
(128,000)	Capital withdrawal		–
105,060	Transfer of net memorandum account accumulated (surpluses)/deficits for the year		59,492
(94,502)	Return of operating surplus to the Crown	13	(82,431)
446,746	Balance at 30 June		456,370

Note: MBIE pays a capital charge to the Crown on its taxpayers' funds at 31 December and 30 June each financial year (refer to Note 7).

Property Revaluation Reserves

Actual 2025 \$000		Actual 2026 \$000
Revaluation reserves:		
33,584	Balance at 1 July	33,584
–	Revaluation reserve movement	–
33,584	Balance at 30 June	33,584
Property revaluation reserves consist of:		
12,447	Land revaluation reserve	12,447
21,137	Buildings revaluation reserve	21,137
33,584	Total property revaluation reserves	33,584

Note 17: Equity (continued)

Memorandum accounts	Balance at 1 July \$000	Other revenue \$000	Departmental revenue and financial income \$000	Expenses \$000	Surplus/ (deficit) for the year \$000	Other Adjustment / Capital contribution \$000	Balance at 30 June \$000
Year ended 30 June 2025							
Building controls	59,095	37,208	–	(48,815)	(11,607)	–	47,488
Consumer data rights banking	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Registration and granting of intellectual property rights	17,246	31,799	–	(35,446)	(3,647)	–	13,599
Government procurement reform agenda	31,535	12,857	105	(28,126)	(15,164)	–	16,371
Registration and provision of statutory information	(1,809)	33,244	44	(35,746)	(2,458)	–	(4,267)
Management and enforcement of the <i>Radiocommunications Act 1989</i>	3,373	8,697	–	(9,889)	(1,192)	–	2,181
Occupational licensing – building practitioners	2,236	5,948	–	(6,418)	(470)	–	1,766
Occupational licensing – electrical workers	(924)	6,216	–	(6,766)	(550)	–	(1,474)
Standards New Zealand	(3,703)	6,017	218	(7,593)	(1,358)	–	(5,061)
<i>Unit Titles Act 2010</i>	(805)	151	–	(230)	(79)	–	(884)
Motor Vehicle Traders Register	(946)	2,055	–	(2,248)	(193)	–	(1,139)
National multi-use approvals	(2,553)	39	–	(339)	(300)	–	(2,853)
Management of the Crown mineral estate	(3,009)	5,238	–	(4,307)	931	–	(2,078)
Electronic travel authority	6,405	26,731	–	(25,398)	1,333	–	7,738
Immigration visa	41,766	300,584	49	(370,939)	(70,306)	–	(28,540)
Closing balance	147,907	476,784	416	(582,260)	(105,060)	–	42,847
Year ended 30 June 2026							
Building controls	47,488	42,124	–	(50,094)	(7,970)	–	39,518
Consumer data rights banking	–	5,028	–	(3,919)	1,109	–	1,109
Registration and granting of intellectual property rights	13,599	32,465	–	(37,075)	(4,610)	–	8,989
Government procurement reform agenda	16,371	16,366	308	(24,013)	(7,339)	–	9,032
Registration and provision of statutory information	(4,267)	34,616	9	(35,774)	(1,149)	–	(5,416)
Management and enforcement of the <i>Radio Communications Act 1989</i>	2,181	6,837	–	(9,735)	(2,898)	–	(717)
Occupational licensing – building practitioners	1,766	6,407	–	(6,495)	(88)	–	1,678
Occupational licensing – electrical workers	(1,474)	6,176	–	(6,580)	(404)	–	(1,878)
Standards New Zealand	(5,061)	5,360	1,364	(7,964)	(1,240)	–	(6,301)
<i>Unit Titles Act 2010</i>	(884)	151	–	(597)	(446)	–	(1,330)
Motor Vehicle Traders Register	(1,139)	2,012	–	(2,004)	8	–	(1,131)
National multi-use approvals	(2,853)	27	–	(229)	(202)	–	(3,055)
Management of the Crown mineral estate	(2,078)	5,949	–	(6,004)	(55)	–	(2,133)
Electronic travel authority	7,738	28,575	–	(24,734)	3,841	–	11,579
Immigration visa	(28,540)	332,051	98	(370,198)	(38,049)	–	(66,589)
Closing balance	42,847	524,144	1,779	(585,415)	(59,492)	–	(16,645)

Note 17: Equity (continued)

Action Taken to Address Surpluses and Deficits

Building controls (surplus)

The building controls memorandum account balance has decreased to \$39.518 million at 30 June 2026. In 2025/26, the memorandum account decreased in the annual deficit due to increased revenue while expenses have been similar to recent years. The increase in revenue is linked to steady growth in construction activity. From July 2025 to May 2026, 37,110 new homes were consented, an increase of 18.4 per cent compared to the same period in 2024/25. The total value of building consents issued, including residential and non-residential, was \$26.8 billion, an increase of 8.7 per cent over the same period. The forecast indicates the memorandum account will continue to decrease at a similar rate, expecting a nil balance in quarter one of 2029. A building levy review was conducted in 2025/26 with no changes made to levy settings. The next review is anticipated to be in 2028/29.

Consumer data rights banking (surplus)

The Consumer Data Rights Banking memorandum account was established in December 2025 following the introduction of the *Customer and Product Data Act 2025*. Fees and levies were set to recover the costs of establishing and operating the open banking regime over a five-year period. The resulting revenue profile has generated an expected surplus in 2025/26. Forecast deficits in subsequent years are expected to offset this surplus as implementation costs are recovered and the memorandum account trends towards a nil balance.

Registration and granting of intellectual property rights (surplus)

A fee review for trade marks and patents was approved by Cabinet in March 2019 and implemented in February 2020. The trade mark fees were set below cost to reduce the memorandum account surplus. The memorandum account balance has reduced in the year by \$4.6 million and is forecast to further reduce to reach a deficit in 2028/29. A fees review is underway covering trade mark, patent and design services and adjustments are expected to be made to fees by 2027/28 with the intention to stabilise the memorandum account balance.

Government procurement reform agenda (surplus)

Revenue from administration fees on All of Government (AoG) procurement contracts is regularly reviewed to ensure it remains appropriate and supports procurement system leadership, including capability building, contract management, and policy development. Revenue has continued to decline due to reduced government agency spend, while the cost of delivering current system leadership expectations and the New Zealand Government Procurement Target Operating Model exceeds available funding.

Registration and provision of statutory information (deficit)

The fees were last adjusted on 1 July 2017 to reduce the surplus position in the memorandum account. The memorandum account reached a deficit balance in 2023/24. Public consultation on a new fee and levy structure was completed in June 2025, with implementation of the new fees and levies pending Cabinet decision.

Management and enforcement of the Radiocommunications Act 1989 (deficit)

The last fees were adjusted in October 2017. A new fees structure has been approved by Cabinet and will be implemented from 1 July 2026, which will trend the memorandum account back towards a surplus position.

Occupational licensing, building practitioners (surplus)

New fees were introduced in January 2019. As at 30 June 2026, the memorandum account remains in surplus but is forecast to move into deficit by 30 June 2028 due to ongoing cost pressures within the appropriation, mainly due to IT system costs that are higher than those assumed when the fees were last set. The memorandum account balance will be addressed through the next fee review, which is planned to be undertaken, subject to approval, in conjunction with the Electrical Workers Scheme.

Note 17: Equity (continued)

Occupational licensing, electrical workers (deficit)

New fees were put in place in January 2019. The current balance is in a deficit position and forecast to increase unless services are curtailed. The under recovery of revenue is due to the actual expenditure for the IT systems being more than what had been estimated when fees were set. A recent review identified the need for a levy power provision to recover costs that indirectly benefit users. This levy power has been included in the *Building and Construction Sector (Strengthening Occupational Licensing Regimes) Amendment Bill* which is expected to be passed after the election. This approach is similar to the Licensed Building Practitioners scheme levy. Subject to the legislation being enacted, a fees review is planned for 2026/27 to introduce a new scheme levy, adjust fees and address the deficit position, for implementation in 2027/28.

Standards New Zealand (deficit)

A review of the 10-year pricing model was completed in 2024/25 which resulted in an adjustment in prices which were implemented in July 2025. Standards New Zealand continues to operate in deficit, reflecting the challenging economic and sector conditions that impacted revenue generation. The memorandum account is closely monitored.

Unit Titles Act 2010 (deficit)

The last fee review was in 2023/24. This resulted in a decrease in fees, and an increase in volumes. Additional options are being explored to bring the memorandum account back to neutral.

Motor Vehicle Traders Register (deficit)

The new fees took effect on 1 August 2022. The level of fees includes recovering the deficit over a five-year period. Due to a decrease in registration and renewals the revenue received is under forecast and this trend is expected to continue which is slowing the rate of the deficit reaching nil. It is now expected that the recovery will take 10 years.

National multi-use approvals (deficit)

The National Multi-Use Approvals memorandum account was established in 2010 and is currently in a deficit position. While options to address the deficit

have previously been considered, no fee review is currently planned. The deficit is therefore expected to continue to increase until a future review is undertaken and any resulting changes are approved.

Management of Crown mineral estate (deficit)

The memorandum account deficit remains at similar levels of revenue and expenses to previous years. We intend to undertake a review of fees associated with the *Crown Minerals Act 1991* in order to develop options to address the deficit.

Electronic travel authority (surplus)

The New Zealand Electronic Travel Authority (NZeTA) memorandum account remained in a surplus position as at 30 June 2026, increasing the accumulated surplus balance from \$7.7 million to \$11.6 million.

The favourable result was driven by sustained application volumes. The surplus balance partially offset the deficit position in the visa memorandum account and provides funding to support ongoing operations and future investment requirements associated with the NZeTA service.

Immigration visa (deficit)

The visa memorandum account recorded a deficit balance of \$66.6 million as at 30 June 2026. A deficit of \$38.0 million during the year, as expenditure of \$370.2 million continued to exceed revenue of \$332.1 million. The deficit increased during 2025/26 as visa fee revenue remained below the assumptions used in the 2024 Fee and Levy Review, while expenditure continued to be incurred to support visa processing operations, technology platforms, and investment in modernising Immigration services through the Our Future Services programme. While expenditure was actively managed throughout the year, revenue and expenditure remained misaligned, resulting in a further deterioration of the memorandum account position.

There is an active programme of work to manage the deficit position. This focusses on reducing overall expenditure to support a future fees and levy review, and better managing expenditure in the current fiscal environment. A 2.5% reduction of expenditure in the current period is planned, with further reductions in following years.

Note 18: Capital Management

The objective of managing MBIE’s equity is to ensure that MBIE achieves its goals and objectives efficiently, while remaining a going concern. Where MBIE identifies that it does not have sufficient resources to achieve this objective, a capital injection is sought. Capital injections have and will be secured to ensure obligations are met as they fall due. MBIE will therefore continue to operate on a going concern basis.

As general government policy, with the exception of the balances retained in memorandum accounts and unrealised foreign exchange gains less losses, MBIE is

not permitted to retain any operating surplus. MBIE’s capital is its equity, which comprises taxpayers’ funds, memorandum accounts, and property revaluation reserves. Equity is represented by net assets. MBIE manages its revenues, expenses, assets, liabilities, and general financial dealings prudently.

MBIE’s equity is largely managed as a by-product of managing revenue, expenses, assets, liabilities, and compliance with the government budget processes, Treasury Instructions, and the *Public Finance Act 1989*.

Actual 2025 \$000	Statement of departmental capital injections	Actual 2026 \$000	Unaudited Budget 2026 \$000
Vote Business, Science and Innovation			
13,500	MBIE – capital injection	8,146	6,600
(128,000)	MBIE – capital withdrawal	–	–

Note 19: Related Party Transactions and Key Management Personnel

MBIE as a government department, as well as the non-departmental operations undertaken on behalf of the Crown, is wholly owned and controlled by the Crown.

Public sector entities transact extensively with each other on a daily basis and these transactions may occur at cost, less than cost or free of charge. Departments are related parties because they are subject to common control, and these transactions meet the definition of related party transactions. However, disclosure of information about transactions between these entities is not required where the transactions are:

- › consistent with normal operating relationships between the entities, and
- › undertaken on terms and conditions that are normal for such transactions in these circumstances.

The exclusion of these related party transactions from the disclosure requirements reflects that public sector entities operate together to achieve common objectives and acknowledges that different mechanisms may be adopted for the delivery of services by public sector entities in different jurisdictions.

The Treasury has advised that the responsible Ministers have certified that there have been no related party transactions for the year ended 30 June 2026 (2025: nil).

Note 19: Related Party Transactions and Key Management Personnel (continued)

Key Management Personnel

Actual 2025	Key management personnel compensation	Actual 2026
Leadership Team, including the Chief Executive		
4,154	Remuneration (\$000)	4,056
10	Full-time equivalent staff	10

The above key management personnel disclosure excludes the Ministers' remuneration. The remuneration of Ministers and other benefits are set by the Remuneration Authority under the *Members of Parliament (Remuneration of Services) Act 2013* and are paid under a Permanent Legislative Authority (PLA) and not paid by MBIE.

Related entities

Residential Tenancies Trust Account

The Residential Tenancies Trust Account (RTTA) is a statutory trust established under the *Residential Tenancies Act 1986*. It is administered by the Chief Executive of MBIE through its Tenancy Services division. The RTTA holds rental bond money paid by tenants, which is to be securely managed and returned in accordance with the Act.

Under the Act, the Crown is entitled to interest and other investment income generated from the RTTA which is to be treated as departmental revenue.

The table below shows balances outstanding at the reporting date with the related entity:

Actual 2025 \$000		Actual 2026 \$000
Debtors and Other Receivables		
85,191	Residential Tenancies Trust Account Revenue Receivable	111,906

The table below shows revenue and expenditure during the year with the related entity:

Actual 2025 \$000		Actual 2026 \$000
Revenue		
42,814	Revenue from Residential Tenancies Trust Account	50,262
Expenses		
11,703	Expenditure incurred on behalf of the Residential Tenancies Trust Account	18,395

Crown Regional Holdings Limited

MBIE has been appointed by Crown Regional Holdings Limited (CRHL) as the exclusive provider of management and administration services in respect of any investments transferred to CRHL. The investments are administered by Kānoa - Regional Economic

Development & Investment Unit, formerly Provincial Development Unit, which was established within MBIE.

MBIE transfers certain loans, equity investments and assets under construction to CRHL to act as an asset holding company.

Note 19: Related Party Transactions and Key Management Personnel (continued)

The table below shows revenue during the year with the related entity:

Actual 2025 \$000		Actual 2026 \$000
Revenue		
2,870	Service Agreement with Crown Regional Holdings Limited	2,870

The costs related to key management personnel is included within the service agreement with CRHL, which has no employees. The compensation for CRHL's key management personnel during the year was as follows:

Actual 2025	Key management personnel compensation	Actual 2026
614	Remuneration (\$000)	528
2.1	Full-time equivalent staff	1.9

Other related party disclosures

All other related party transactions have been entered into on an arm's-length basis.

Related party disclosures have not been made for transactions with related parties that are within a normal supplier or client- recipient relationship on terms and conditions no more or less favourable than those that it is reasonable to expect MBIE would have adopted in dealing with the party at arm's-length in the same circumstances.

Note 20: Events After the Balance Date

There have been no material events subsequent to balance date.

Non-Departmental Schedules

Schedule of Non-Departmental Revenue

For the year ended 30 June 2026

Actual 2025 \$000		Notes	Actual 2026 \$000	Unaudited Budget 2026 \$000
806,413	Levies	3	929,936	862,901
127,866	Crown mineral royalties		242,955	200,164
30,867	Other revenue		60,292	34,438
40,776	Sale of radio spectrum		40,745	40,500
15,522	Tax revenue		12,529	22,100
18,189	Criminal proceeds (recovery)		11,045	20,000
3,359	Provision for Weathertight Services		–	–
910	Interest unwind – loans		622	–
1,043,902	Total non-departmental revenue		1,298,124	1,180,103

Explanation of major variances against Budget and significant accounting policies can be found in Note 3.

Schedule of Non-Departmental Expenditure

For the year ended 30 June 2026

Actual 2025 \$000		Actual 2026 \$000	Unaudited Budget 2026 \$000
2,384,307	Funding provided to Accident Compensation Corporation	2,562,564	2,562,564
2,384,307	Total funding provided to Accident Compensation Corporation	2,562,564	2,562,564
228,839	Funding provided for New Zealand Screen Production Rebate - International	191,174	210,000
859,198	Grant and subsidy provided to other Crown Entities	757,077	740,906
530,426	Grant and subsidy provided to third parties	594,148	665,356
318	Grant and subsidy provided to State-Owned Enterprises	186	–
1,618,781	Total grant and subsidy provided	1,542,585	1,616,262
914,995	Other operating expense provided to other Crown Entities	925,543	972,383
83,607	Other operating expense provided to third parties	165,243	192,555
998,602	Total other operating expense provided	1,090,786	1,164,938
6,215	Other expense	974	10,323
723,647	GST input expense	763,407	790,108
5,731,552	Total non-departmental expenditure	5,960,316	6,144,195

Explanation of major variances against Budget can be found in the relevant notes.

For a full understanding of the Crown's financial position and the results of its operations for the year, refer to the consolidated Financial Statements of the Government for the year ended 30 June 2026.
The accompanying notes form part of these non-departmental schedules.

Schedule of Non-Departmental Assets

As at 30 June 2026

Actual 2025 \$000		Notes	Actual 2026 \$000	Unaudited Budget 2026 \$000
Current assets				
300,336	Cash and cash equivalents	9	296,320	574,373
422,987	Debtors and other receivables	4, 9	461,469	388,214
24,568	Loans	9	13,210	21,812
1,948	Prepayments		3,036	2,609
20	Foreign exchange contracts	9	286	–
749,859	Total current assets		774,321	987,008
Non-current assets				
46,959	Loans	9	24,545	30,564
14,000	Investment in joint venture	10	14,000	14,000
8,674	Property and equipment	5	2,258	6,079
69,633	Total non-current assets		40,803	50,643
819,492	Total non-departmental assets		815,124	1,037,651

Explanation of major variances against Budget can be found in the relevant notes. In addition, MBIE monitors Crown entities and the Crown's investment in those entities is consolidated in the Financial Statements of the Government on a line-by-line basis. The investment in those entities is not included in this schedule.

Schedule of Non-Departmental Liabilities

As at 30 June 2026

Actual 2025 \$000		Notes	Actual 2026 \$000	Unaudited Budget 2026 \$000
Current liabilities				
398,539	Provisions	8	383,157	305,000
121,333	Creditors and other payables	6, 9	95,756	134,936
40,537	Unearned income	7	40,503	–
834	Employee entitlements		690	540
482	Foreign exchange contracts	9	–	–
561,725	Total current liabilities		520,106	440,476
Non-current liabilities				
351,046	Unearned income	7	310,593	390,000
7,422	Provisions	8	2,987	19,067
358,468	Total non-current liabilities		313,580	409,067
920,193	Total non-departmental liabilities		833,686	849,543

Explanation of major variances against Budget can be found in the relevant notes.

The accompanying notes form part of these non-departmental schedules.

Schedule of Non-Departmental Commitments

As at 30 June 2026

Actual 2025 \$000	Actual 2026 \$000
Capital commitments	
9,102 Investments	–
9,102 Total capital commitments	–
9,102 Total commitments	–

Capital Commitments

Capital commitments are the aggregate amount of capital expenditure contracted for but not recognised as paid or provided for at balance date.

Cancellable capital commitments that have penalty or exit costs explicit in the agreement on exercising that option to cancel are included in the Statement of Commitments at the lower of the remaining contractual commitment and the value of those penalty or exit costs (that is, the minimum future payments).

Investments

MBIE on behalf of the Crown, and the Energy Efficiency and Conservation Authority entered tripartite agreements with Crown entities for projects funded from the State Sector Decarbonisation Fund. Capital funding for these projects was released on completion of milestones and as at 30 June 2026, all committed funding under these agreements has been paid out (2025: \$9.102 million).

Schedule of Non-Departmental Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

As at 30 June 2026

Actual 2025 \$000	Actual 2026 \$000
Quantifiable contingent assets	
3,365 Criminal proceeds (recovery)	5,499
3,365 Total quantifiable contingent assets	5,499
Quantifiable contingent liabilities	
24 Guarantees and indemnities	20
24 Total quantifiable contingent liabilities	20

Contingent Assets

Contingent assets are reported at the point at which the contingency is evident or when a present asset is unable to be measured with sufficient reliability to be recorded in the financial statements.

Criminal proceeds (recovery)

Under the *Criminal Proceeds (Recovery) Act 2009*, the Court has the power to order seizure of property that has been derived directly or indirectly from criminal activity. The Official Assignee on behalf of the Crown works with other departments and Crown agencies by providing expertise for efficient and effective asset seizure, management, and disposal.

The accompanying notes form part of these non-departmental schedules.

Quantifiable Contingent Assets

The estimated fair value of \$5.499 million has been identified as contingent assets for the 2025/26 year (2025: \$3.365 million). They are from all the assets linked with forfeiture orders issued by the Court, still within the expiry of the specified period of appeal at 30 June 2026.

Unquantifiable Contingent Assets

The *Criminal Proceeds (Recovery) Act 2009* directs the Official Assignee to take into custody and control assets that are ordered to be restrained by the Court. The restrained property value forms part of the unquantifiable contingent asset at 30 June 2026 as the property under restraint by the Court has a high probability of transferring to the Crown, but cannot be reliably quantified.

Contingent Liabilities

Contingent liabilities are reported at the point at which the contingency is evident or when a present liability is unable to be measured with sufficient reliability to be recorded in the financial statements.

Contingent liabilities are not disclosed if the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or service potential is considered remote.

Quantifiable Contingent Liabilities

There is one quantifiable contingent liability relating to a coal mining lease and satisfaction of obligations under that lease.

Unquantifiable Contingent Liabilities

There is one unquantifiable contingent liability as at 30 June 2026 (2025: three).

Tort claim by former members of Gloriavale

Former members of the Gloriavale community have commenced tort proceedings against the Crown, seeking damages and declaratory relief for alleged breaches. Given the potential for additional parties to be joined to the proceedings, the extent of the Crown's potential liability remains uncertain and cannot currently be quantified.

The accompanying notes form part of these non-departmental schedules.

Note 1: Reporting Entity

The non-departmental schedules present financial information on public funds managed by MBIE on behalf of the Crown.

The non-departmental balances are consolidated into the Financial Statements of the Government for the year ended 30 June 2026. For a full understanding of the Crown's financial position, results of operations and cash flows for the year, reference should be made to the Financial Statements of the Government.

Note 2: Basis of Preparation and Accounting Policies

Basis of preparation

The non-departmental schedules have been prepared in accordance with the accounting policies of the consolidated Financial Statements of the Government, Treasury Instructions, and Treasury Circulars.

Measurement and recognition rules applied in the preparation of these non-departmental schedules are consistent with New Zealand generally accepted accounting practice (NZ GAAP) Tier 1 Public Benefit Entity (PBE) Accounting Standards.

New or amended standards adopted

There are no new amendments or standards required to be applied this year.

Standards issued and not yet effective and not early adopted

Standards and amendments that have been issued but are not yet effective and that have not been early adopted and that are relevant to MBIE are:

2024 Omnibus Amendments to PBE Standards (amendments to PBE IPSAS 1)

This amendment clarifies the principles for classifying a liability as current or non-current. The amendment is effective for the year ending 30 June 2027.

PBE IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts

PBE IFRS 17 establishes principles for recognising, measuring, presenting, and disclosing insurance contracts, and will replace PBE IFRS 4. This standard is effective for the year ending 30 June 2027.

These amendments and the new standard are not expected to have a significant impact.

Significant accounting policies

The following significant accounting policies have been applied. Where an accounting policy is specific to one note, the policy is described in the note to which it relates.

Certain non-departmental accounting policies are substantially the same as those disclosed in the departmental financial statements. The following accounting policies can be found in Note 2 in the departmental financial statements:

- › Functional and presentation currency
- › Change in accounting policies
- › Foreign currency transactions
- › Contingent liabilities and contingent assets
- › Critical accounting estimates, assumptions and judgements in applying accounting policies

Additionally, where an accounting policy that is disclosed in a specific note is substantially the same as that disclosed in the departmental financial statements, reference is provided as to where that accounting policy can be found in the departmental financial statements.

Grant expenditure

Non-discretionary grants are awarded if the grant application meets the specified criteria. They are recognised as an expense when the application has been received. MBIE's non-discretionary grants have no substantive conditions (i.e. use for restricted purposes or repay).

For discretionary grants MBIE has no obligation to award a grant on receipt of an application. For discretionary grants without substantive conditions, the total committed funding is recognised as an expense when the grant is approved, and the approval has been communicated to an applicant.

Discretionary grants with substantive conditions are recognised as an expense at the earlier of the grant payment date or when the grant conditions have been satisfied.

Goods and Services Tax

All items in the non-departmental schedules are stated exclusive of Goods and Services Tax (GST), except for receivables and payables, which are stated on a GST inclusive basis. In accordance with Treasury Instructions, GST is returned on revenue received on behalf of the Crown, where applicable. However, an input tax deduction is not claimed on non-departmental expenditure. Instead, the amount of GST applicable to non-departmental expenditure is recognised as a separate expense and eliminated against GST revenue on consolidation of the Financial Statements of the Government.

Budget figures

The 2026 Budget are the Main Estimates figures for the year ended 30 June 2026 and are consistent with MBIE's best estimate financial forecast information submitted to the Treasury for the Budget Economic and Fiscal Update 2025 for this year.

Note 3: Revenue

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Revenue from Non-Exchange Transactions

Levies

Revenue from the collection of levies is a non-exchange transaction because the payment of these levies does not entitle the payer to a direct benefit from the Crown. The revenue recognition point is when the obligation to pay a levy has been incurred.

Fees

Revenue from fees is recognised as income in the period when the service was provided.

Criminal proceeds (recovery)

The Official Assignee on behalf of the Crown is responsible for administering the forfeiture of property under the *Criminal Proceeds (Recovery) Act 2009*. Under the Act, the Court has the power to order seizure of property that has been derived directly or indirectly from criminal activity. When the forfeited assets are sold or disposed of by the Official Assignee the resulting funds, after recovery of the expenses, are distributed to approved other parties. Any surplus funds are transferred to the Crown account via Criminal Proceeds (Recovery) Trust Account.

Criminal proceeds (recovery) revenue is recognised as revenue and accrued for the estimated fair value linked with forfeiture orders issued by the Court, following the expiry of the specified period of appeal.

Interest unwind – loans

At the point of recognition, concessionary loans are discounted to fair value, predominantly to reflect the time value of money. As concessionary loans become closer to being repaid, their present value increase. This increase in value is recognised as interest unwind.

The interest unwind has been calculated using the discount rate at the start of the year, which ranges from 2.8 per cent to 15 per cent.

Crown mineral royalties

Revenue from royalties charged on the mining of petroleum and minerals is a non-exchange transaction because the payment of royalties does not entitle the payer to a direct benefit from the Crown. The revenue recognition point is when the obligation to pay a royalty has been incurred.

Note 3: Revenue (continued)

Levies

Actual 2025 \$000		Actual 2026 \$000
Levies		
181,060	Immigration and migrant levies	271,205
145,976	International visitor levy	190,161
197,868	Health and safety at work levy	162,204
109,624	Electricity Authority levy	123,332
63,839	Financial Markets Authority levy	69,672
54,290	Energy safety levy	55,454
18,393	Telecommunications regulation levy	13,680
12,890	Telecommunications development levy	12,919
10,481	Levy on electricity line business	9,134
	– Levy on water regulated parties	6,500
4,179	External Reporting Board levy	4,286
2,298	Levy on natural gas services	4,179
3,595	Self-contained Motor Vehicles Levy	3,857
1,538	Major hazards facilities levy	2,862
382	Levy on regulated airports	491
806,413	Total levies revenue	929,936



Explanation of Major Variances Against Budget

Total non-departmental revenue is \$118.021 million higher than the Budget (Budget: \$1,180.103 million). This variance is driven by higher levies revenue, particularly from increased Immigration levies, following the Immigration New Zealand Fees and Levies Review. Revenue from Health and safety

at work levies was also above Budget, driven by higher-than-expected growth in leviable earnings. In addition, other revenue exceeded the Budget due to stronger than anticipated receipts from Financial Markets Authority infringement fees and Competition Law penalties and cost awards.

Note 4: Debtors and Other Receivables

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Debtors and Other Receivables

Debtors and other receivables are non-derivative financial assets measured at amortised cost and initially recorded at their face value. Debtors and other receivables are subsequently revalued to face value less any allowance for expected future credit losses when there is objective evidence that the asset is impaired.

Impairment relating to expected future credit losses occurs when there is evidence that the full amount due is not collectable. The amount of the impairment is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the amount expected to be collected.

Actual 2025 \$000		Actual 2026 \$000
Receivables from exchange transactions		
140,467	Other receivables	164,553
(5,619)	Less allowance for credit losses	(2,645)
134,848	Net receivables from exchange transactions	161,908
Receivables from non-exchange transactions		
287,583	Fine, levy and penalties receivables	299,038
19,755	Overclaimed income-related rent subsidy	19,422
(19,199)	Less allowance for credit losses	(18,899)
288,139	Net receivables from non-exchange transactions	299,561
422,987	Total debtors and other receivables	461,469

The carrying value of debtors and other receivables approximates their fair value.

As at 30 June 2026, debtors and other receivables of \$461.530 million were not past due (2025: \$422.632 million). Debtors and other receivables greater than 30 days in age are considered to be past due but not impaired. The provision for impairment of debtors and other receivables consists of specific individual impairment provisions based on a review of overdue receivables, and a collective impairment provision based on an analysis of past collection history and debt write-offs.

The collective provision for impairment of \$21.544 million (2025: \$24.818 million) and the decrease in provision for impairment of \$0.233 million (2025: increase of \$0.213 million) have been calculated based on expected credit losses. MBIE does not hold the collateral for debts greater than 90 days.

Movements in the provision for impairment of receivables are as follows:

Actual 2025 \$000		Actual 2026 \$000
25,474	Balance at 1 July	24,818
(213)	Increase/(decrease) in the provision during the year	(233)
(443)	Provision reversed during the year	(3,041)
24,818	Balance at 30 June	21,544

Note 4: Debtors and Other Receivables (continued)

The allowance for credit losses is determined as follows:

30 June 2026

	Receivables days past due				Total
	Not due	More than 30 days	More than 60 days	More than 90 days	
Gross carrying amount of other receivables (\$000)	461,530	458	44	1,559	463,591
Lifetime expected credit loss (\$000)	(978)	(162)	(12)	(1,493)	(2,645)
Net carrying amount of other receivables (\$000)	460,552	296	32	66	460,946
Expected credit loss rate	0.21%	35%	27%	96%	
Gross carrying amount of overclaimed income-related rent subsidy (\$000)	-	-	-	19,422	19,422
Lifetime expected credit loss (\$000)	-	-	-	(18,899)	(18,899)
Net carrying amount of overclaimed income-related rent subsidy (\$000)	-	-	-	523	523
Expected credit loss rate	0%	0%	0%	97%	

30 June 2025

	Receivables days past due				Total
	Not due	More than 30 days	More than 60 days	More than 90 days	
Gross carrying amount of other receivables (\$000)	422,632	955	166	4,297	428,050
Lifetime expected credit loss (\$000)	(1,705)	(12)	(78)	(3,824)	(5,619)
Net carrying amount of other receivables (\$000)	420,927	943	88	473	422,431
Expected credit loss rate	0.42%	1%	47%	89%	
Gross carrying amount of overclaimed income-related rent subsidy (\$000)	-	-	-	19,755	19,755
Lifetime expected credit loss (\$000)	-	-	-	(19,199)	(19,199)
Net carrying amount of overclaimed income-related rent subsidy (\$000)	-	-	-	556	556
Expected credit loss rate	0%	0%	0%	97%	



Explanation of Major Variances Against Budget

Non-departmental debtors and other receivables are \$73.255 million higher than the Budget (Budget: \$388.214 million) mainly due to higher than forecasted levies and Crown mineral royalties receivables accrued.

Note 5: Property and Equipment

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Property and equipment consist of buildings, temporary accommodation, textphone equipment and infrastructure assets.

Measurement

Buildings are measured at fair value less accumulated depreciation. All other asset classes are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Additions

Items of property and equipment are recognised at cost if it is probable that future economic benefits or service potential will flow to MBIE, and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Where an item of property and equipment is acquired at no cost (or for a nominal amount), it is recognised at its fair value on the date of acquisition.

Costs incurred subsequent to the initial recognition of an item of property and equipment are only recognised where it can be demonstrated that there has been an increase in the inflow of future economic benefits or service potential. Costs relating to the servicing or maintenance of items of property and equipment are recognised in the Schedule of Non-Departmental Expenditure when incurred. Work in progress is recognised at cost less impairment losses and is not depreciated.

Depreciation

Depreciation is charged on a straight-line basis, at rates that will write off the cost (or valuation) of the assets to their estimated residual value over their useful lives. The useful lives of major categories of property and equipment have been estimated as follows.

Asset class

Buildings	4-10 years
Temporary accommodation	2-4 years
Auckland Queen's Wharf	4-10 years
Textphone equipment	4 years

Useful life

The residual value and useful life of an asset is reviewed, and adjusted if applicable, at each balance date.

Revaluation

Buildings are revalued by an independent registered valuer at least once every three years to ensure that their carrying amount does not differ materially from their fair value. A revaluation change is recognised against the revaluation reserve. Where that results in a debit balance in the revaluation reserve, the balance is recognised in surplus or deficit.

Impairment

Property and equipment are reviewed for impairment at least annually or whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. If an asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable service amount, the asset is regarded as impaired and the carrying amount is written down to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in the Schedule of Non-Departmental Expenditure.

Disposals

Gains and losses on disposal of an item of property and equipment represent the difference between disposal proceeds, if any, and the carrying value of the asset at the time of disposal and are recognised in the Schedule of Non-Departmental Revenue or the Schedule of Non-Departmental Expenditure.

If a previously revalued asset is disposed of, the relevant amount held in the asset revaluation reserve is transferred to taxpayers' funds.

Note 5: Property and Equipment (continued)

	Temporary accommodation \$000	Auckland Queen's Wharf \$000	Textphone equipment \$000	Buildings \$000	WIP \$000	Total \$000
Year ended 30 June 2025						
Cost	10,946	20,000	114	4,120	2,731	37,911
Accumulated depreciation	(4,742)	(20,000)	(114)	–	–	(24,856)
Opening net book value	6,204	–	–	4,120	2,731	13,055
Additions	–	–	–	–	80	80
Transfers from WIP	–	–	–	–	–	–
Revaluation	–	–	–	–	–	–
Disposals	(1,242)	–	–	–	–	(1,242)
Other transfers	–	–	–	–	(262)	(262)
Depreciation	(2,608)	–	–	(969)	–	(3,577)
Depreciation released on disposals	620	–	–	–	–	620
Accumulated depreciation reversed on revaluation	–	–	–	–	–	–
Closing net book value	2,974	–	–	3,151	2,549	8,674
Year ended 30 June 2026						
Cost	9,704	20,000	114	4,120	2,549	36,487
Accumulated depreciation	(6,730)	(20,000)	(114)	(969)	–	(27,813)
Opening net book value	2,974	–	–	3,151	2,549	8,674
Additions	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transfers from WIP	2,469	–	–	–	(2,469)	–
Revaluation	–	–	–	–	–	–
Disposals	(9,357)	–	–	–	(80)	(9,437)
Other transfers	–	–	–	–	–	–
Depreciation	(2,259)	–	–	(969)	–	(3,228)
Depreciation released on disposals	6,249	–	–	–	–	6,249
Accumulated depreciation reversed on revaluation	–	–	–	–	–	–
Closing net book value	76	–	–	2,182	–	2,258
Cost	2,816	20,000	114	4,120	–	27,050
Accumulated depreciation	(2,740)	(20,000)	(114)	(1,938)	–	(24,792)
Closing net book value	76	–	–	2,182	–	2,258

The most recent valuation of the non-residential building was performed by an independent registered valuer, Tom Gill of Beca Projects NZ Limited, with an effective date of 30 June 2024.

The valuation was completed in accordance with *PBE IPSAS 17 Property, Plant and Equipment*. The depreciated replacement cost approach was used because it is deemed to be appropriate for specialised assets seldom traded on an open market.

Note 6: Creditors and Other Payables

P Short-term creditors and other payables are recorded at face value.

Actual 2025 \$000	Actual 2026 \$000
94,165	66,318
19,305	16,265
6,526	5,130
1,337	8,043
121,333	95,756

Creditors and other payables are non-interest bearing.

i Explanation of Major Variances Against Budget

Creditors and other payables are \$39.180 million lower than the Budget (Budget: \$134.936 million) mainly due to lower than forecasted payables accrued relating to Science, Innovation and Technology sector and Energy and Resources sectors.

Note 7: Unearned Income

P Unearned income relates to cash received in advance of the period in which it will be recognised as revenue.

Actual 2025 \$000	Actual 2026 \$000
40,537	40,503
351,046	310,593
391,583	351,096

Under the *Radiocommunications Act 1989*, sales of management rights over portions of the radio spectrum occur from time to time. The rights extend for varying periods and are paid for upfront and carry implementation requirements.

Once these requirements have been fulfilled, the holder retains the rights through to the end of the specific term, after which they revert to the Crown and may be re-offered for sale.

Note 7: Unearned Income (continued)



Explanation of Major Variances Against Budget

Unearned income is \$38.904 million lower than the Budget (Budget: \$390 million) due to differences between budgeted and actual deferred revenue movements. The budget was based on forecast assumptions regarding the timing and quantum of deferred revenue recognition, which differed from the actual movements recorded during the period.

Note 8: Provisions



MBIE recognises a provision when there is a present obligation, either legal or constructive, as the result of a past event and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation but the timing or the amount of obligation is uncertain.

Where the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditure expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects the current market assessment of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability.

Note 8: Provisions (continued)

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Critical Accounting Estimates, Assumptions and Judgements

The estimates, assumptions and judgements that may have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of provisions within the next financial year are disclosed below.

Provision for Weathertight Services Financial Assistance Package

The provision relating to Weathertight Services is calculated based on three critical assumptions:

- › an estimate of the remaining cost to remediate leaky homes for claims repaired through the financial assistance package scheme
- › the present value of future cash flows that is estimated using a discount rate
- › the discontinuance transition rate of applicants who cease progressing their claim.

New Zealand Screen Production Rebate - International

Actual expenditure is sensitive both to the number and size of qualifying productions. The approximate amount of the rebates and timing of payments are estimated in advance.

Oil field decommissioning

The Tui oil field decommissioning provision has been based on contracted prices and an assessment of the oil field's technical status and adjusted by personnel in the decommissioning team with experience in the oil and gas industry. The model used to estimate cost uses the best estimates, exchange rates at 30 June 2024, and applies a risk margin for individual items based on previous experience and the team's knowledge of the oil and gas industry. There are multiple uncertainties and sensitivities that will affect the actual cost of decommissioning.

These uncertainties include:

- › fluctuations in the cost of key elements of the decommissioning

- › weather delays
- › unforeseen technical complexities leading to increased cost and delay
- › inflation and foreign exchange movements.

Key assumptions

- › Assumptions regarding the type of equipment used have been made for costing. The actual type of equipment used will be dictated by market availability and will influence costs.
- › A risk margin has been applied to line items individually, based on the level of uncertainty expected.

Timing of expenditure

The decommissioning activities were carried out over a five-year period from 2021 to 2025.

Fair value write-down on concessionary loans

The most critical assumption for determining the fair value is the default rate of the loans.

Fuel Supply Resilience Agreement Provision (Z Energy Fuel Reserves Agreement)

The provision relates to MBIE's contractual obligations under the Fuel Reserves Agreement with Z Energy to support New Zealand fuel supply resilience. Management assessed that a present obligation arose when the agreement was executed in May 2026.

The provision measurement is based on the best estimate of unavoidable future costs arising from the agreement, including the Contract for Difference arrangement and associated contractual obligations. The estimate incorporates market-based pricing assumptions, expected settlement obligations, foreign exchange assumptions, and information available at balance date. Due to the bespoke nature of the arrangement and exposure to fuel market pricing movements, actual costs may differ from amounts provided.

Note 8: Provisions (continued)

Actual 2025 \$000		Actual 2026 \$000
Current		
380,834	New Zealand Screen Production Rebate - International	325,381
–	Fuel Supply Resilience Agreement Provision (Z Energy Fuel Reserves Agreement)	50,804
17,581	Weathertight Services Financial Assistance Package	6,972
124	Fair value write-down on concessionary loans	–
398,539	Total current provisions	383,157
Non-current		
7,422	Weathertight Services Financial Assistance Package	2,987
7,422	Total non-current provisions	2,987
405,961	Total provisions	386,144

Weathertight Services Financial Assistance Package Provision

The Weathertight Services Financial Assistance Package (FAP) provision represents the Government's obligation to contribute 25 per cent of agreed repair costs to eligible owners of leaky homes under the Weathertight Services FAP. As at 30 June 2026, this is valued at \$10 million discounted (\$10 million undiscounted).

Description of Weathertight Services FAP

The package offers qualifying homeowners a share of the agreed actual repair cost of repairing leaky homes. The Government and the territorial authority (if the territorial authority is participating in the FAP) each pay 25 per cent of the agreed repair cost and the homeowner pays the remaining 50 (or 75) per cent.

Under the FAP, the homeowner agrees not to sue contributing territorial authorities and the Government, although homeowners can still pursue other liable parties such as builders, developers or manufacturers of defective products. The scheme became available to homeowners on 23 July 2011, and closed to new applications on 25 July 2016.

Homeowners who were already working towards repairing through the FAP at this date can continue to do so.

The last date for homeowners to apply to bring a claim under the *Weathertight Homes Resolution Services Act 2006* was 31 December 2021. Since that time, Weathertight Services has been focused on assisting remaining open claims towards closure and/or resolution, and as at 30 June 2026, has 6 open claims (from an overall total of 7,385 over the life of the Service). These claims cover 129 dwellings.

Key assumptions

There are three critical assumptions: the remediation cost estimate, the discount rate, and the discontinuance transition rate (the rate at which applicants cease to progress their application).

Uncertainties

There is still inherent uncertainty surrounding the estimate of the Government's likely remaining contribution. There are several reasons for this:

- › The ultimate costs of leaky buildings repairs are themselves inherently uncertain.
- › The financial projection model is a simplification of the complex reality of the actual claims processes, and to the extent that hidden or un-modelled relationships are present, the model will be unreliable.
- › Past experience may not be a good guide as to what will happen in the future.
- › The data on which the analysis is based, and from which the assumptions are derived, is limited.

Note 8: Provisions (continued)

- › As the number of open claims continues to drop, the impact of an increase or decrease to costs for any one multi-unit claim will have a proportionally greater effect on the overall value of the provision.

Sensitivity analysis

If the remediation cost estimate were to increase/decrease by 10 per cent compared to MBIE's estimates, with all other factors held constant, the estimate is unlikely to change. This is because an assumed increase or decrease is only applied where no remediation cost estimate exists, and at this stage of the FAP, most claims already have a remediation cost estimate.

If the discount rate were to increase/decrease by 2 per cent compared to MBIE's estimates, with all other factors held constant, the resulting estimates would be \$10.200 million and \$9.700 million respectively.

If the discontinuance transition rate were to double/halve compared to MBIE's estimates, with all other factors held constant, the resulting estimates are unchanged. This is due to increasing certainty as claim numbers decline.

New Zealand Screen Production Rebate - International

The New Zealand Screen Production Rebate - International is a scheme that incentivises the attraction of screen productions to New Zealand. Examples of productions receiving payment include the Avatar sequels, Minecraft and the East of Eden series.

Under the scheme, productions may receive a payment of up to 20 per cent (with an additional 5 per cent provided in certain circumstances) on their New Zealand-based expenditure for international production depending on the types of activity they undertake. The rebates are non-discretionary. Applicants cannot be refused if they meet the criteria, and the scheme is uncapped.

The productions that apply under the scheme are required to register with the New Zealand Film Commission, as administrator of the scheme, in advance of starting production activity in New Zealand.

The approximate amount and timing of payments are estimated in advance.

Actual expenditure is sensitive both to the number and size of qualifying productions. The provision is MBIE's best assessment of projects that will qualify for a payment based on information provided by registering productions. It is only once applications have been received and production expenditure verified that the exact expenditure can be confirmed.

Oil Field Decommissioning

The Tui oil field decommissioning provision was created to cover the estimated costs of decommissioning the Tui oil field by the Crown following the liquidation of its operator. The operator had insufficient assets to cover the decommissioning costs associated with its responsibilities as the oil field permit holder.

The Crown has an obligation to appropriately decommission the oil field to avoid harm to the marine environment.

The provision has been based on contract pricing and adjusted by technical experts, and represents the best estimate of the decommissioning cost.

By 30 June 2025, the Tui Oil Field decommissioning project was executed in full compliance with regulatory requirements, including the marine consents issued by the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) and the approved well abandonment programmes. The decommissioning activities were carried out over a five-year period from 2021 to 2025, with the overall programme – encompassing planning through to close-out – spanning approximately five years. This was accomplished for a total cost of \$288 million, which was significantly below the budget of \$443 million.

Note 8: Provisions (continued)

Fair Value Write-Down on Concessionary Loans

Concessionary loans are designated at fair value through surplus or deficit under *PBE IPSAS 41 Financial Instruments*. The difference between the amount of the concessionary loan and the fair value on initial recognition is recognised as an expense. The fair value write-down is recognised on the date the loan commitment is irrevocable. The provision at 30 June 2026 is nil. (Refer to Note 9).

Fuel Supply Resilience Agreement Provision (Z Energy Fuel Reserves Agreement)

During 2025/26 MBIE entered into a Fuel Reserves Agreement with Z Energy to secure strategic diesel reserves as part of the Government's fuel supply resilience programme. The agreement provides for approximately 550,000 barrels of diesel to be imported and held in reserve storage at Marsden Point until early 2027.

The provision represents MBIE's estimated obligation under the agreement, including future settlement costs associated with the Contract for Difference and related contractual commitments. The obligation arose on execution of the agreement and is expected to be substantially utilised by 31 January 2027.

	Weathertight Services FAP \$000	New Zealand Screen Production Rebate - International \$000	Oil field decommissioning \$000	Fair value write-down on concessionary loans \$000	Fuel Supply Resilience Agreement Provision (Z Energy Fuel Reserves Agreement)	Total \$000
Balance at 1 July 2024	41,589	280,445	50,178	2,091	–	374,303
Additional provisions made	–	257,802	–	–	–	257,802
Provision utilised during the year	(14,050)	(128,450)	(2,158)	(1,353)	–	(146,011)
Reversal of provision	(2,536)	(28,963)	(47,175)	(614)	–	(79,288)
Effect of foreign exchange rate fluctuation	–	–	(845)	–	–	(845)
Balance at 30 June 2025	25,003	380,834	–	124	–	405,961
Additional provisions made	–	199,568	–	–	50,804	250,372
Provision utilised during the year	(15,722)	(246,627)	–	(124)	–	(262,473)
Reversal of provision	678	(8,394)	–	–	–	(7,716)
Effect of foreign exchange rate fluctuation	–	–	–	–	–	–
Balance at 30 June 2026	9,959	325,381	–	–	50,804	386,144



Explanation of Major Variances Against Budget

Provisions are \$62.077 million higher than the Budget (Budget: \$324.067 million) mainly due to the additional provision for fuel supply as the

information was not available at the time of Budget preparation.

Note 9: Financial Instruments

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Classification of Financial Instruments

Financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost or at fair value either through surplus or deficit, or through comprehensive revenue and expense. This classification is made by reference to the purpose and nature of the financial instrument or group of financial instruments.

Non-Derivative Financial Assets and Liabilities

Non-derivative financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost if they are held for the purpose of collecting contractual cash flows and those cash flows are solely related to payments of principal and interest. Interest, impairment losses and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in the Schedule of Non-Departmental Revenue or Schedule of Non-Departmental Expenditure.

Non-derivative financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are measured at amortised cost and include cash on hand, deposits held on call with banks, and other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less. Balances denominated in foreign currencies are translated to New Zealand dollars at the foreign exchange rate at balance date. MBIE is only permitted to spend its cash and cash equivalents within the scope and limits of its appropriations.

Allowances for expected losses

An expected credit loss model is used to recognise and calculate impairment losses for financial assets subsequently measured at amortised cost with the simplified approach to providing credit losses being applied to trade and other receivables.

MBIE has adopted the simplified approach to impairment provision for trade and other receivables. The provision is recognised at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses. The allowance for doubtful debts on individually significant trade and other receivables is determined on an individual basis, and those deemed to be not individually significant are assessed on a portfolio basis.

Concessionary loans

Concessionary loans are loans granted at below market terms. MBIE firstly assesses whether the substance of the transaction is a loan, a grant, an equity contribution, or a combination thereof. If MBIE has determined that the transaction is a loan, it assesses whether the transaction price represents the fair value of the loan on initial recognition. Fair value is determined by discounting all future cash receipts using a market-related rate of interest for a similar loan and concession write-down on initial recognition is recognised in the Schedule of Non-Departmental Expenditure.

Concessionary loans are designated at fair value through surplus or deficit under *PBE IPSAS 41 Financial Instruments*. The difference between the amount of the loan and the fair value on initial recognition is recognised as an expense. The initial fair value is lower than the amount of the initial loan for a number of reasons including that:

- › repayments may not be required for a number of years
- › the time value of money will erode the value of future payments because there is no interest charged in the first year
- › the interest rate charged is lower than the market interest rates for loans to small-to-medium businesses
- › borrowers may default on their obligations.

At the end of the year, predictive models are used to compare the carrying value to the fair value of the loan portfolio, and the difference will be recognised in the Schedule of Non-Departmental Revenue or Schedule of Non-Departmental Expenditure.

Note 9: Financial Instruments (continued)

The value of financial assets and financial liabilities in each of the financial instrument categories are as follows:

Actual 2025 \$000		Actual 2026 \$000
Financial assets measured at amortised cost		
300,336	Cash and cash equivalents	296,320
422,987	Debtors and other receivables	461,469
Financial assets measured at fair value through surplus or deficit		
71,527	Concessionary loans	37,755
20	Foreign exchange contracts	286
794,870	Total financial assets	795,830
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost		
121,333	Creditors and other payables	95,756
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through surplus or deficit		
482	Foreign exchange contracts	–
121,815	Total financial liabilities	95,756

The following table analyses the basis of the valuation of classes of financial instruments measured at fair value in non-departmental schedules.

Actual 2025 \$000		Actual 2026 \$000
Valuation technique: Level 2 – observable inputs		
Financial assets/ (liabilities)		
(462)	Forward foreign exchange contracts (net)	286

The following table analyses MBIE's financial liabilities, excluding derivatives, that will be settled, based on the remaining period at balance date to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

	Carrying amount (\$000)	Total contractual cash flows (\$000)	Up to 1 year	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years
30 June 2026					
Creditors and other payables	95,756	95,756	95,756	–	–
Total	95,756	95,756	95,756	–	–

	Carrying amount (\$000)	Total contractual cash flows (\$000)	Up to 1 year	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years
30 June 2025					
Creditors and other payables	121,333	121,333	121,333	–	–
Total	121,333	121,333	121,333	–	–

Note 9: Financial Instruments (continued)

The following table analyses MBIE's forward foreign exchange contract derivatives into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at balance date to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

30 June 2026	Derivative financial instruments net carrying amount (\$000)	Total contractual cash flows (\$000)	Up to 1 year	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years
Gross settled forward foreign exchange contracts (net liability)	–	–	–	–	–
Total	–	–	–	–	–

30 June 2025	Derivative financial instruments net carrying amount (\$000)	Total contractual cash flows (\$000)	Up to 1 year	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years
Gross settled forward foreign exchange contracts (net liability)	482	482	482	–	–
Total	482	482	482	–	–

Concessionary Loans

Crown Energy Efficiency loans

The Crown Energy Efficiency loan scheme began in 1989 to provide interest-free loans to public sector organisations for energy efficiency and renewable energy projects.

The loan must be repaid in five years or less.

Loans are interest free for a maximum term of five years. Repayments are not required before five years, but the loan can be voluntarily repaid before then.

Inbound Tourist Operator loans

In response to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Government agreed to provide loans to inbound tourist operators (ITOs), so that they were prepared to help rebuild visitation when international travel resumed. The availability for requesting ITO loan drawdowns ended on 30 June 2022 and the final loan drawdown balance was \$5.750 million. These loans have been closely monitored by Kānoa for the commercial viability and debt serviceability of ITOs.

Loans were subordinated (if applicable) and unsecured. Loans were interest free for the first two years and then the interest rate was 3 per cent per annum for a maximum term of five years. The initial concession recognised on these loans was up to 93.6 per cent on the nominal value of the loans, which was then revised to 25 per cent.

As at 30 June 2026, these loans have been fully repaid.

Research and Development loan scheme

The Research and Development (R&D) loan scheme was set up to assist businesses performing R&D that were impacted by COVID-19. Loans of up to \$400,000 would be given to maintain R&D programmes and secure the highly skilled jobs associated with these programmes. The scheme was announced in May 2020, with the first loans issued in September 2020, and subsequently closed to applications on 31 March 2021 after the funds available had been fully allocated.

Loans were interest free if they are paid back within a year. Otherwise, the interest rate will be 3 per cent per annum for a maximum term of 10 years. Repayments are not required for the first three years. Monthly repayment instalments of principal and interest will be calculated to spread the amount of required repayments over the repayment period.

Note 9: Financial Instruments (continued)

Research and Development Tax Incentive in-year payments scheme

The temporary Research and Development Tax Incentive (RDTI) in-year payments scheme was launched in March 2023 to provide timely financial support to R&D-performing businesses, particularly those for whom cashflow is critical. The Minister of Science, Innovation and Technology decided to end the loan scheme in January 2024, and the scheme was fully closed in May 2024. In total, 203 loans (total of \$42.600 million) were issued to 127 unique businesses.

The scheme was open to all RDTI customers. In-year payment loans are interest free and repayable once a customer's RDTI supplementary return filing is completed with Inland Revenue. Depending on filing dates, this ranges between a few months and two years after the loan is paid out. If the loan is not repaid within one month of the due date, interest will be charged at Inland Revenue's "Use of Money" rate. MBIE is responsible for management of the issued loans.

WorkSafe New Zealand loans

An interest-free loan of \$28.570 million was approved as part of Budget 2019 to allow WorkSafe New Zealand to increase its capacity to improve the health and safety outcomes of workers in New Zealand. The loan agreement was finalised in May 2021, with drawdown from the loan facility to be made from 2021 to the 2025 financial year. The first annual repayment was due on 30 June 2024, and the final repayment due on 30 June 2029.

In 2025/26 WorkSafe New Zealand elected to repay the outstanding balance of the loan in full.

Hiringa Refuelling New Zealand Limited loans

Hiringa Refuelling New Zealand Limited was provided a loan up to a maximum of 15 years via the Covid Recovery Respond Fund to build green hydrogen production and refuelling network across New Zealand focused on the heavy transport sector. The first four stations will provide coverage for the key heavy freight routes in the North Island. Interest rates are lower than the market rate, and no repayments are required before 15 years, but the loan can be voluntarily repaid before then.

Statutory Management Du Val Group Advances

Advance funding of up to \$3.410 million was agreed to cover professional fees of the Statutory Managers of Du Val. The advance funding is akin to an interest-free loan. It is to be repaid from the assets of Du Val as and when they are realised, to the extent possible. There is no prescribed timeframe for repayment.

Note 9: Financial Instruments (continued)

The table below shows the fair value movement during the year, by loan type.

	Crown Energy Efficiency loans \$000	Inbound Tourist Operator loans \$000	Research and Development loan scheme \$000	WorkSafe New Zealand loans \$000	Hiringa Refuelling New Zealand Limited loan \$000	Research and Development Tax Incentive in-year payments scheme \$000	Statutory Management Du Val Group Advances \$000	Total \$000
Year ended 30 June 2026								
Opening fair value	5,046	1,024	43,827	12,727	–	6,821	2,082	71,527
New lending	–	–	–	–	124	–	468	592
Fair value write-down	–	–	–	–	(124)	–	(1,452)	(1,576)
Repayments	(2,327)	(1,365)	(12,761)	(18,570)	(6,000)	(6,063)	(651)	(47,737)
Interest unwind	253	–	103	–	–	266	–	622
Fair value adjustment	754	341	1,343	5,843	6,000	46	–	14,327
Closing fair value	3,726	–	32,512	–	–	1,070	447	37,755
<i>Consists of:</i>								
Current	1,710	–	9,983	–	–	1,070	447	13,210
Non-current	2,016	–	22,529	–	–	–	–	24,545
Fair value loans at 30 June 2026	3,726	–	32,512	–	–	1,070	447	37,755

MBIE's activities expose it to a variety of financial instrument risks, including market risk, currency risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. MBIE has a series of policies to manage the risks associated with financial instruments and seeks to minimise exposure from financial instruments. These policies do not allow any transactions that are speculative in nature to be entered into.

Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. Currency risk arises from contracts for the supply of future goods and services that are denominated in a foreign currency. MBIE, on behalf of the Crown, purchases capital expenditure and goods and services internationally and is exposed to currency risk arising from various currency exposures, primarily with respect to the US dollar, the Australian dollar and the euro.

Sensitivity analysis

The impact of a 5 per cent movement, both up and down, in the New Zealand dollar against various other currencies held by MBIE in its foreign currency account with all other variables held constant at 30 June 2026 is not material.

Contractual maturity analysis of financial liabilities

Non-departmental financial liabilities consist solely of creditors and other payables. At balance date, the remaining periods to the contractual maturity dates were less than three months for all creditors and other payables. The amounts, disclosed above, are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

Note 9: Financial Instruments (continued)

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a third party will default on its obligation to MBIE, causing MBIE to incur a loss.

In the normal course of its business, credit risk arises from debtors and other receivables, deposits with banks, and foreign exchange contracts.

MBIE generally deposits funds with Westpac (Standard & Poor’s credit rating of AA-), a registered bank, and enters into foreign exchange forward contracts with the Treasury (Standard & Poor’s credit rating of AA+). These entities have high credit ratings. For its other financial instruments, MBIE does not have significant concentrations of credit risk.

MBIE’s maximum credit exposure for each class of financial instrument is represented by the total carrying amount of cash and cash equivalents, debtors and other receivables, and foreign exchange contracts.

Although cash and cash equivalents as at 30 June 2026 are subject to the expected credit loss requirements of *PBE IPSAS 41 Financial Instruments*, no loss allowance

has been recognised because the estimated loss allowance for credit losses is trivial.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of, or cash flows from, a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. MBIE, on behalf of the Crown, has no significant exposure to interest-bearing financial instruments and therefore does not experience interest rate risk.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that MBIE, on behalf of the Crown, will encounter difficulty raising liquid funds to meet its commitments as they fall due. In meeting its liquidity requirements, MBIE, on behalf of the Crown, closely monitors its forecast cash requirements and maintains a target level of available cash to meet liquidity requirements.

MBIE, on behalf of the Crown, expects to settle all of its financial liabilities in a timely manner.

Notional principal amount of outstanding foreign exchange contracts are as follows:

	Actual 2026 \$000		Actual 2025 \$000	
	Foreign Currency	NZD	Foreign Currency	NZD
US dollar	6,944	11,876	6,846	11,162

Note 10: Investment in Joint Venture

Kaitorete Limited (Te Taumutu Rūnanga and Wairewa Rūnanga) and the Crown entered into a joint venture to create Tāwhaki. The Tāwhaki Joint Venture has two goals: rejuvenate the unique environment and to advance Aotearoa’s aerospace industry.

The purchase of a 1,000 ha property on the Kaitorete Spit was intended to facilitate the joint venture to:

- › protect and rejuvenate the Kaitorete environment, an area of significant cultural importance to mana whenua of Kaitorete and home to numerous threatened and locally endemic plant, invertebrate, bird, and reptile species with internationally recognised ecological value

- › develop aerospace activities and R&D facilities that have the potential to generate significant and sustainable economic opportunities through job creation, capital investment and adjacent sectors serving the aerospace economy.

Note 11: Events After the Balance Date

There have been no material events subsequent to balance date.

Statement of Expenses and Capital Expenditure Incurred Without, or In Excess of, Appropriation or Other Authority

The table below contains expenses incurred without, or in excess of, appropriation or other authority.

	Actual \$000	Appropriation or other authority at the time of breach \$000	Amount without appropriation or other authority \$000
VOTE BUSINESS, SCIENCE AND INNOVATION			
Non-departmental other expenses			
2025/26			
Cyclone – Regional Support for the Impacts of Cyclone Gabrielle and January 2023 Weather Events	1,088	–	1,088
Energy: International Energy Agency Contribution	440	249	191
Non-departmental output expenses			
2024/25			
Energy and Resources: Implementation of the Grant Scheme for Warm, Dry, and Energy Efficient Homes 2023-2028	6,003	3,895	2,108
2025/26			
Energy and Resources: Implementation of the Grant Scheme for Warm, Dry, and Energy Efficient Homes 2023-2028	4,094	–	5,627
Multi-category expenses and capital expenditure			
2025/26			
Regional Development: Regional Strategic Partnership Fund MCA			
Non-departmental other expenses			
> Grants to Support Regional and Sector Initiatives	278	–	278

Cyclone – Regional Support for the Impacts of Cyclone Gabrielle and January 2023 Weather Events

Expenditure amounting to \$1.088 million was incurred without authority for the three-month period ended 30 September 2025. Unappropriated expenditure was incurred because early confirmation was not sought to transfer an approved in-principle expense transfer request of up to \$3 million from 2024/25 to 2025/26. An expense transfer of \$2.751 million was subsequently approved as part of the October Baseline Update.

Energy: International Energy Agency Contribution

MBIE incurred expenditure of \$0.440 million against this appropriation, compared with authorised funding of \$0.249 million. This resulted in unappropriated expenditure of \$0.191 million.

The unappropriated expenditure arose from the late processing of an invoice relating to the 2024/25 financial year. The invoice was not directed to the appropriate area within MBIE until September 2025 and was subsequently recorded as 2025/26 expenditure. The misclassification was identified in May 2026 upon receipt of the equivalent 2025/26 invoice. As a result, expenditure for two financial years was recognised in 2025/26, causing expenditure to exceed the authorised amount for the current year.

Regional Development: Regional Strategic Partnership Fund MCA

At the 2025 March Baseline Update, joint Ministers approved an in-principle expense transfer of up to \$17 million from 2024/25 to 2025/26, for the Regional Development: Regional Strategic Partnership Fund MCA subject to confirmation by joint Ministers. Following the completion of the 2024/25 audit, the final figure available to transfer was \$16.210 million. Prior to confirmation of this in-principle expense transfer expenditure of \$0.278 million was incurred without authority and is therefore unappropriated expenditure. The expense transfer was subsequently approved as part of the October Baseline Update.

Energy and Resources: Implementation of the Grant Scheme for Warm, Dry and Energy Efficient Homes 2023-2028

An administrative issue affecting this multi-year appropriation resulted in expenditure exceeding the authorised appropriation.

Unappropriated expenditure resulted from discrepancies between the publicised and legislated appropriation authority following adjustments made through the 2023/24 and 2024/25 Supplementary Estimates processes.

As a result, expenditure exceeded the authorised appropriation by \$2.108 million in 2024/25 and by \$5.627 million in 2025/26.

The legislated authority was subsequently increased through the *Appropriation (2025/26 Supplementary Estimates) Act 2026*.

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Appendix 1:

Residential Tenancies Trust Account

Independent Auditor's Report

To the readers of Residential Tenancies Trust Account's financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2026

The Auditor-General is the auditor of Residential Tenancies Trust Account (the Trust). The Auditor-General has appointed me, Stephen Usher, using the staff and resources of The Audit Office, to carry out the audit of the financial statements of the Trust on his behalf.

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of the Trust that comprise the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2026; the statement of comprehensive revenue and expense, reconciliation of movements in bondholders' funds and statement of cash flows for the year ended on that date, and the notes to the financial statements that include accounting policies and other explanatory information on pages 216 to 222.

In our opinion, the financial statements of the Trust present fairly, in all material respects, its financial position as at 30 June 2026, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand in accordance with Public Benefit Entity Standards.

Basis for our opinion

We carried out our audit in accordance with the Auditor-General's Auditing Standards, which incorporate the Professional and Ethical Standards and the International Standards on Auditing (New Zealand) issued by the New Zealand Auditing and Assurance Standards Board. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Responsibilities of the auditor for the audit of the financial statements section of our report.

We have fulfilled our responsibilities in accordance with the Auditor-General's Auditing Standards.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of the Chief Executive of the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment for the financial statements

The Chief Executive of the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment is responsible on behalf of the Trust for preparing financial statements that are fairly presented and that comply with Public Benefit Entity Standards.

The Chief Executive of the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment is responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Chief Executive of the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment is responsible on behalf of the Trust for assessing the Trust's ability to continue as a going concern. The Chief Executive of the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment is also responsible for disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting.

The Chief Executive of the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment's responsibilities arise from the Residential Tenancies Act 1986.

Responsibilities of the auditor for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements, as a whole, are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit carried out in accordance with the Auditor-General's Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements are differences or omissions of amounts or disclosures, and can arise from fraud or error. Misstatements are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the decisions of readers taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with the Auditor-General's Auditing Standards, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. Also:

- › We identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- › We obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Trust's internal control.
- › We evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Chief Executive of the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment.
- › We conclude on the appropriateness of the use of the going concern basis of accounting by the Chief Executive of the Ministry of Business, Innovation

and Employment and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Trust's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report.

- › We evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the Chief Executive of the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Our responsibilities arise from the Public Audit Act 2001.

Other information

The Chief Executive of the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises all of the information included in the annual report, but does not include the financial statements, and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of audit opinion or assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information. In doing so, we consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on our work, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Independence

We are independent of the Trust in accordance with the Auditor-General's Auditing Standards, which incorporate the independence requirements of Professional and Ethical Standard 1: *International Code of Ethics for Assurance Practitioners (including International Independence Standards) (New Zealand)* issued by the New Zealand Auditing and Assurance Standards Board.

Other than in our capacity as auditor, we have no relationship with, or interests, in the Trust.



Stephen Usher

The Audit Office
On behalf of the Auditor-General
Wellington, New Zealand

30 September 2026

Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense

For the year ended 30 June 2026

Actual 2025 \$000		Actual 2026 \$000
Revenue		
42,814	Interest earned from bank deposits	50,262
Expenditure		
42,814	Interest to MBIE	50,262
	– Net surplus	–
	– Other comprehensive revenue and expenses	–
	– Total comprehensive revenue and expenses	–

Statement of Financial Position

As at 30 June 2026

Actual 2025 \$000		Notes	Actual 2026 \$000
Assets			
9,346	Cash and cash equivalents	4	9,148
935,000	Investments	3, 4	1,009,000
84,691	Interest receivable	3, 4	109,641
337	Other assets		540
1,029,374	Total assets		1,128,329
Liabilities			
85,191	Interest payable to MBIE	4	111,906
45	Other liabilities		34
85,236	Total liabilities		111,940
944,138	Net assets		1,016,389
Bondholders' funds			
883,210	Opening balance		944,138
60,928	Net increase		72,251
944,138	Total bondholders' funds		1,016,389

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Reconciliation of Movements in Bondholders' Funds

For the year ended 30 June 2026

Actual 2025 \$000		Actual 2026 \$000
883,210	Bondholders' funds at 1 July	944,138
387,124	Bonds lodged	421,723
(321,441)	Bonds refunded	(346,236)
(4,755)	Unclaimed bonds paid to the Treasury	(3,236)
944,138	Bondholders' funds at 30 June	1,016,389

Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended 30 June 2026

Actual 2025 \$000		Notes	Actual 2026 \$000
	Cash flows from operating activities		
15,091	Interest received		25,312
(15,127)	Interest payments to MBIE		(23,547)
(36)	Net cash flows from operating activities		1,765
	Cash flows from investing activities		
205,000	Proceeds from maturity of investments		209,500
(264,500)	Purchase of investments		(283,500)
(59,500)	Net cash flows from investing activities		(74,000)
	Cash flows from financing activities		
387,124	Lodgement bonds		421,723
(326,196)	Refund of bonds		(349,472)
(253)	Provision for incorrect forfeiture		(214)
60,675	Net cash flows from financing activities		72,037
1,139	Net (decrease)/increase in cash held		(198)
8,207	Cash at the beginning of the year		9,346
9,346	Cash at the end of the year	4	9,148

Reconciliation of Operating Surplus to Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities

Actual 2025 \$000		Actual 2026 \$000
–	Net surplus	–
	Add/(less) movements in working capital	
(27,723)	Decrease/(increase) in interest receivable	(24,950)
27,687	Increase/(decrease) in interest payable	26,715
(36)	Net cash flows from operating activities	1,765

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Note 1: Reporting Entity

The Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment (MBIE) was established and commenced operations on 1 July 2012, and manages the Residential Tenancies Trust Account (RTTA) pursuant to the *Public Finance Act 1989* and the *Residential Tenancies Act 1986*.

The financial statements of the RTTA are for the year ended 30 June 2026 and were authorised for issue by the Chief Executive of MBIE on 30 September 2026.

Note 2: Basis of Preparation and Statement of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, and the accounting policies have been applied consistently throughout the year.

Statement of compliance

The financial statements of the RTTA have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the *Residential Tenancies Act 1986* and the *Public Finance Act 1989*, which include the requirement to comply with New Zealand generally accepted accounting practice (NZ GAAP).

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with, and comply with, Tier 1 Public Benefit Entity International Public Sector Accounting Standards (PBE IPSAS) on the basis that expenditure exceeds \$33 million.

Measurement base

The financial statements have been prepared on historical cost basis.

Presentation currency and rounding

The financial statements are presented in New Zealand dollars, and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand dollars (\$000). The functional currency of the RTTA is New Zealand dollars.

Comparatives

When the presentation or classification of items in the financial statements are amended or accounting policies are changed, comparative figures are restated to ensure consistency with the current period, unless it is impractical to do so. The presentation of some information has changed from the previous period, with prior period balances re-classified to be comparable with current year figures.

New or amended standards adopted

There are no new amendments or standards required to be applied this year.

Changes in accounting policies

There have been no changes in accounting policies. All policies have been applied on a basis consistent with the previous year.

Standards issued and not yet effective, and not early adopted

Standards and amendments issued but not yet effective, that have not been early adopted and relevant to the RTTA are:

2024 Omnibus Amendments to PBE Standards (amendments to PBE IPSAS 1)

This amendment clarifies the principles for classifying a liability as current or non-current. The amendment is effective for the year ending 30 June 2027.

These amendments are not expected to have a significant impact on the RTTA's financial statements.

Significant accounting policies

The following significant accounting policies have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements. Where an accounting policy is specific to a note, the policy is described in the note to which it relates.

Revenue - exchange transactions

The RTTA derives revenue from interest on investments. Interest revenue is recognised by accruing on a time proportion basis the interest due for the investment.

Taxation

The RTTA is exempt from income tax in terms of the *Income Tax Act 2007*.

Note 3: Investments and Interest Receivable

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Investments

Investments in bank term deposits are not generally traded and are held to maturity. They are measured at the amount invested.

Interest Receivable

Interest receivable represents interest earned on investments that has not yet been received at balance date. It is measured at amount accrued.

A loss allowance for expected credit losses is recognised if the estimated loss allowance is not trivial.

Investments are undertaken in line with MBIE's investment policy. Investments and related accrued interests were held with the following counterparties as at 30 June 2026.

Actual 2025 \$000		Actual 2026 \$000
935,000	Investments	1,009,000
84,691	Interest receivable	109,641
1,019,691	Total Investments and Interest Receivable	1,118,641

Investments Actual 2025 \$000	Interest Receivable Actual 2025 \$000		Investments Actual 2026 \$000	Interest Receivable Actual 2026 \$000
Current				
176,500	22,574	ANZ	150,000	24,021
20,000	315	ASB	20,000	1,309
335,000	25,089	BNZ	385,500	39,948
236,000	23,806	Kiwibank	288,500	31,103
167,500	12,907	Westpac	165,000	13,260
935,000	84,691	Total Investments and Interest Receivable	1,009,000	109,641

Note 4: Financial Instruments



Financial Instruments

The RTTA is party to financial instruments as part of its normal operations. These financial instruments include interest payable and receivable, cash and cash equivalents and investments. Revenue and expenditure in relation to all financial instruments is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense.

Classification of Financial Instruments

Financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost. This classification is made by reference to the purpose and nature of the financial instrument or group of financial instruments, as they are held for the purpose of collecting contractual cash flows and those cash flows are solely related to payments of principal and interest.

Cash

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits held on call with banks, and other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

Interest Payable to MBIE

MBIE administers RTTA under the *Residential Tenancy Act 1986*, any interest earned by the RTTA is passed onto MBIE to cover costs.

Interest payables are recorded at the amount earned and unpaid at balance date.

Actual 2025 \$000		Actual 2026 \$000
Financial assets measured at amortised cost		
9,346	Cash held	9,148
84,691	Interest receivable	109,641
935,000	Investments	1,009,000
1,029,037	Total financial assets measured at amortised cost	1,127,789
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost		
85,191	Interest payable to MBIE	111,906
85,191	Total financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	111,906

Financial instrument risk

RTTA activities expose it to a variety of financial instrument risks, including credit risk, market risk and liquidity risk. The Trust has policies to manage the risks associated with financial instruments and seeks to minimise exposure from financial instruments. These policies do not allow any transactions that are speculative in nature to be entered into.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a third party will default on its obligations. RTTA's financial instruments that are potentially subject to credit risk principally consist of cash and cash equivalents, interest receivable and investments. There are no significant concentration of credit risk.

The Trust invests the bond fund in line with the requirements of section 68 of the *Public Finance Act 1989* and Parts I and II of the *Trust Trustee Act 1956* by dealing with banks of high credit standing (Standard & Poor's short-term rating of A-1 and long-term rating of A- or A or Moody's or Fitch's equivalents), and only invests with any New Zealand bank or any bank outside New Zealand which has been approved by the Minister for the purpose.

Individual investment counterparties must carry a long-term credit rating and must be within individual issuer limits.

The RTTA's maximum exposures to credit risk is best represented by the carrying amount of its financial assets in the statement of financial position.

Although cash and cash equivalents, interest receivable and investments as at 30 June 2026 are subject to the expected credit loss requirements of *PBE IPSAS 41 Financial Instruments*, no loss allowance has been recognised because the estimated loss allowance for credit losses is trivial.

Market risk

Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the value of debtors and creditors due in foreign currency will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates.

The RTTA has no currency risk, given that any financial instruments it deals with are denominated in New Zealand dollars.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that RTTA will encounter difficulty raising funds to meet commitments as they fall due. In meeting its liquidity requirements, the RTTA closely monitors its forecast and actual cash requirements. The RTTA expects to settle all of its financial liabilities in a timely manner.

The RTTA maintains a diversified maturity profile for its bond fund investments to ensure sufficient access to cash when needed. The policy prioritises accessibility of funds over full optimisation of interest rates, accepting a degree of interest rate risk to support liquidity. The maturity profile is structured to ensure that a minimum of 30% and up to 80% of investments mature within two years, with additional allocations across the 2–5 year and 5–10 year terms. This approach enables the RTTA to manage cashflow requirements effectively while maintaining flexibility to respond to unforeseen funding needs.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the return on the funds invested will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. The RTTA's cash management policy accepts some degree of forgoing interest rate optimisation in order to have accessible funds for liquidity.

Note 5: Capital Management

The RTTA’s capital is its bondholders’ funds.

Note 6: Audit Fees

Audit fees are paid by MBIE (refer to Note 5 in MBIE’s departmental financial statements).

Note 7: Commitments and Contingent Liabilities

There were no commitments or contingent liabilities as at 30 June 2026 (2025: nil).

Note 8: Related Party Transactions

Related entities

Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment

The RTTA is a statutory trust established under the *Residential Tenancies Act 1986*. It is administered by the Chief Executive of MBIE through its Tenancy Services division. The RTTA holds rental bond money paid by tenants, which is to be securely managed and returned in accordance with the Act.

Under the Act, the Crown is entitled to interest and other investment income generated from the RTTA which is to be treated as MBIE’s departmental revenue.

The table below shows balances outstanding at the reporting date with the related entity:

Actual 2025 \$000	Actual 2026 \$000
Liabilities	
85,191 Interest payable to MBIE	111,906

The table below shows expenditure during the year with the related entity:

Actual 2025 \$000	Actual 2026 \$000
Expenses	
42,814 Interest to MBIE	50,262

Please note that MBIE incurs \$18.395 million of expenses (2025: \$11.703 million) to administer and operate the RTTA which are not on-charged to the Trust.

Note 9: Events After the Balance Date

No events have occurred between the balance date and date of signing these financial statements that materially affect the financial statements.

Appendix 2: Statement of Trust Monies

Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment (MBIE) operates trust accounts as an agent under section 66 of the *Public Finance Act 1989*. They are not consolidated in MBIE's own financial statements. In addition to funds held in trust accounts operated by MBIE, the Official Assignee holds a significant number and value of assets in relation to the administration of bankruptcies, liquidations and assets restrained or forfeited under criminal proceeds legislation.

Movements in these accounts during the year ended 30 June 2026 were as follows.

	Opening Balance 1 July 2025 \$000	Capital Increase \$000	Distributions Made \$000	Receipts \$000	Expenditure \$000	Closing Balance 30 June 2026 \$000
Coal and Minerals Deposits Trust Account	489	1,187	–	1	–	1,677
Employment Relations Service Trust Account	1,000	535	(498)	32	–	1,069
New Zealand Immigration Trust Account	128	–	–	3	–	131
Official Assignee's Office Trust Account	30,260	27,740	(13,826)	703	(10,836)	34,041
Patent Cooperation Treaty Fees Trust Account	95	680	(686)	8	–	97
Petroleum Deposits Trust Account	74	2	–	–	–	76
Criminal Proceeds (Recovery) Trust Account	133,043	29,788	(21,677)	3,010	(24,485)	119,679
Residential Tenancies Trust Account	944,138	421,723	(349,472)	50,262	(50,262)	1,016,389
Residential Tenancies Trust Penalties Account	175	487	(211)	9	–	460
Weathertight Financial Assistance Package Trust Account	–	355	(355)	–	–	–
East Coast Plugging and Abandonment Trust	1,052	–	–	27	–	1,079
Construction Contracts Trust Account	883	174	(647)	17	–	427

Coal and Minerals Deposits Trust Account

This trust account was established in its present form following the introduction of the *Crown Minerals Act 1991*. Pursuant to the *Mining Act 1971*, the *Coal Mines Act 1979* or the *Crown Minerals Act 1991*, all existing mining licences are required to have a bond lodged with MBIE, either as a performance bond or a cash deposit. These bonds are returned with interest (for cash deposits) once the licence has either been surrendered, revoked or reached expiry, provided that all licence conditions have been complied with. Please note: when a licence is transferred a new bond will be put in place by the transferee and the original bond will be returned to the transferor once the transfer has been approved.

Employment Relations Service Trust Account

This trust account was established in September 1988 for monies received by labour inspectors on behalf of workers.

New Zealand Immigration Trust Account

This trust account was established in 1999 for bonds paid by visitors with a higher risk profile.

Official Assignee's Office Trust Account

This trust account was established to hold monies for individuals or companies subject to bankruptcy

or liquidation proceedings. All financial matters of declared bankrupts and companies in liquidation are handled by the Official Assignee's Office. All distributions and settlements are processed through this account. This trust combines the No Asset Procedure Account, Summary Instalment Order Account and Official Assignee Account.

Patent Cooperation Treaty Fees Trust Account

This trust account was established in December 1992 to collect and distribute fees under the Patent Cooperation Treaty Rules. The fees are collected from International Patent Authorities and remitted to the World Intellectual Property Organization, which administers the Treaty.

Petroleum Deposits Trust Account

This trust account was established in the 1970s for deposits pursuant to sections 8, 16 and 47(h) of the *Petroleum Act 1937*. All existing mining licences are required to have a bond lodged with MBIE either as a performance bond or a cash deposit. These bonds are returned with interest (for cash deposits) once the licence has either been surrendered, revoked or reached expiry, provided that all licence conditions have been complied with. Please note: When a licence is transferred a new bond will be put in place by the transferee and the original bond will be returned to the transferor once the transfer has been approved.

Criminal Proceeds (Recovery) Trust Account

This trust account has been established to manage the financial arrangements of restraining and forfeiture orders made by the courts under the *Criminal Proceeds (Recovery) Act 2009*. Under the Act, courts have the power to order seizure of assets of individuals and companies that have been derived directly or indirectly from criminal offending, and place the assets into the custody and control of the Official Assignee. These assets can then be ordered to be sold or disposed of by the Official Assignee and the resulting monies transferred to other approved parties and the Crown.

Residential Tenancies Trust Account

This trust account was established to hold bonds lodged under the *Residential Tenancies Act 1986*. A full

set of audited financial statements for the Residential Tenancies Trust Account, prepared on an accrual accounting basis in conformity with generally accepted accounting practice, is provided in Appendix 1.

Residential Tenancies Trust Penalties Account

In 2020/21 a new trust account, the Residential Tenancies Tribunal Penalties Trust Account, was established. The purpose of this trust account is to collect tribunal costs and penalties from landlords and direct the payment to tenants under the *Residential Tenancies Act 1986*.

Weathertight Financial Assistance Package Trust Account

This trust account is used to temporarily hold the building consent authorities' 25 per cent share of repair costs claimed by eligible owners of leaky homes under the Government's Weathertight Services Financial Assistance Package, once approved, but prior to payment to the eligible homeowners.

East Coast Plugging and Abandonment Trust

The East Coast Plugging and Abandonment Trust was established to hold a third-party contribution to plugging and abandonment costs, for exploration wells drilled under two petroleum exploration permits. The funds may be used to meet any legal, accounting or other costs associated with holding, distribution, or be transferred to a third party to help fulfil the purpose.

Construction Contracts Trust Account

A new trust account has been established to hold retention money held on construction contracts as required under the *Construction Contracts (Retention Money) Amendment Act 2023*. MBIE currently enters into construction contracts as part of some programmes of work and for fitouts relating to its property footprint. In most cases, these contracts include provisions for retention of a portion of the total payments in the contract. This retained money is held in the Construction Contracts Retention Trust Account until payable to the construction vendor.

Appendix 3: Employee Information

The table below presents information on the gender, age and remuneration banding (in \$10,000 bands) of all permanent and fixed-term staff employed under New Zealand terms and conditions at 30 June 2026.

The allocation of a remuneration band is based on an employee's base salary only (and is not full-time equivalent (FTE) adjusted); it does not include allowances or employer superannuation contributions. Casuals, contractors and employees on leave without pay as at 30 June 2026 are not included in the table.

Salary bands above \$300,000 have been combined to protect the privacy of those employees.

Age Bracket	Under 30				30-39				40-49				Over 50				Unknown				Total
Gender	D	F	M	U	D	F	M	U	D	F	M	U	D	F	M	U	D	F	M	U	
Salary band																					
\$50,000–\$59,999	–	4	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	8
\$60,000–\$69,999	1	161	55	9	–	196	70	7	1	140	48	8	–	134	41	3	–	2	–	–	876
\$70,000–\$79,999	1	139	57	5	4	239	95	2	1	172	59	2	–	193	77	–	–	10	2	–	1,058
\$80,000–\$89,999	–	81	41	5	–	151	76	5	–	87	57	4	–	105	62	4	–	5	2	–	685
\$90,000–\$99,999	–	23	12	2	–	107	79	6	–	69	49	3	–	67	24	1	–	4	–	–	446
\$100,000–\$109,999	–	26	10	–	1	75	55	5	–	71	39	–	–	96	53	1	–	3	3	–	438
\$110,000–\$119,999	–	23	16	1	2	104	72	5	–	52	41	–	–	38	50	1	–	1	1	–	407
\$120,000–\$129,999	1	11	6	1	–	95	55	8	–	72	71	2	–	76	74	2	–	6	1	–	481
\$130,000–\$139,999	–	2	2	–	–	45	34	5	–	59	35	3	–	56	56	1	–	2	2	–	302
\$140,000–\$149,999	–	–	–	1	–	43	44	3	1	56	48	2	–	62	62	1	–	2	1	1	327
\$150,000–\$159,999	–	2	–	–	–	18	15	2	–	48	26	4	–	38	37	–	–	2	2	–	194
\$160,000–\$169,999	–	–	–	–	–	14	15	–	–	50	31	3	–	58	69	1	–	4	4	1	250
\$170,000–\$179,999	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	1	–	17	11	1	–	13	14	–	–	–	–	–	62
\$180,000–\$189,999	–	–	–	–	–	1	6	–	–	15	14	1	–	18	27	–	–	–	–	–	82
\$190,000–\$199,999	–	–	–	–	–	4	6	–	–	15	13	–	–	13	23	–	–	–	–	–	74
\$200,000–\$209,999	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	1	1	9	4	–	–	10	14	–	–	–	–	–	42
\$210,000–\$219,999	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	7	5	–	–	7	11	–	–	–	–	–	31
\$220,000–\$229,999	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	5	4	–	–	6	17	–	–	1	–	–	34
\$230,000–\$239,999	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	10
\$240,000–\$249,999	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	10
\$250,000–\$259,999	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	4	1	–	–	–	–	–	8
\$260,000–\$269,999	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	3	2	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	10
\$270,000–\$279,999	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	4	–	–	–	–	–	7
\$280,000–\$289,999	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	2	–	–	3	4	–	–	–	1	–	13
\$290,000–\$299,999	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	6	–	–	–	–	–	8
\$300,000–\$399,999	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	3	1	–	–	–	1	–	7
Over \$400,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2
Total	3	472	199	24	7	1,099	628	50	4	957	567	33	–	1,013	737	15	–	42	20	2	5,872¹

D = Gender Diverse; F = Female; M = Male; U = Undisclosed

¹ This total excludes 128 locally engaged staff working overseas

Appendix 4: Immigration and Migrant Levies

Under the *Immigration Act 2009*, a report must be provided in respect of the financial year outlining the total amount collected through the Immigration Levy and the Migration Levy, and how it has been applied. The following tables detail the allocation of the levies and summarise the amounts collected.

Allocation of Immigration Levy

Vote	Programme	Actual 2024 \$000	Actual 2025 \$000	Actual 2026 \$000	Forecast 2027 \$000
Labour Market	Settlement services	1,978	15,430	14,886	14,864
Labour Market	Border security	11,201	19,002	21,161	21,161
Labour Market	Immigration compliance	19,799	19,424	20,311	20,311
Labour Market	Immigration information, education & attraction (formerly Marketing and attraction)	7,670	8,725	9,403	9,878
Labour Market	Welcoming Communities	1,180	1,550	500	500
Labour Market	Immigration data and intelligence capability	7,635	7,635	7,635	7,635
Labour Market	Provision of the infrastructure and systems to support immigration processing	84,576	78,670	95,707	97,893
Labour Market	Immigration risk management and verification	8,380	8,380	8,380	8,380
Labour Market	Investor Migration Programme	1,670	1,670	3,147	3,147
Labour Market	Immigration Policy Advice, Research Programme & related services to Ministers (formerly Immigration Policy Advice and related services to Ministers and Immigration Research Programme, including evaluation)	2,200	7,088	6,655	6,601
Labour Market	Regulation of Immigration Advisors	1,400	1,872	1,872	1,872
Labour Market	Repayable Immigration Funding Package	–	–	50,000	19,000
Education	ESOL in Schools (English for Speakers of Other Languages Programmes)	–	50,302	50,302	50,302
Total Immigration Levy allocation		147,689	219,748	289,959	261,544

Summary of Immigration Levy

	Actual 2024 \$000	Actual 2025 \$000	Actual 2026 \$000	Forecast 2027 \$000
Balance at 1 July	(44,674)	(96,843)	(137,001)	(157,541)
Revenue	95,520	179,590	269,419	280,406
Allocations	(147,689)	(219,748)	(289,959)	(261,544)
Balance at 30 June	(96,843)	(137,001)	(157,541)	(138,679)

The Immigration Levy replaced the Migrant Levy in December 2015.

The Immigration Levy funds migrant settlement and migration research. It also contributes to Immigration New Zealand functions, including border, compliance, marketing and attraction and provision of the infrastructure and systems to support immigration processing.

It is charged to principal applicants on temporary (including visitor, student and work) and residence (including skilled migrant, family and some international/humanitarian) visa applications. Levy rates are differentiated based on the immigration functions each broad visa category generates the need for or benefits from.

Summary of Migrant Levy

	Actual 2024 \$000	Actual 2025 \$000	Actual 2026 \$000	Forecast 2027 \$000
Balance at 1 July	1,109	1,109	1,109	1,109
Revenue	–	–	–	–
Allocations	–	–	–	–
Balance at 30 June	1,109	1,109	1,109	1,109

Residual amounts of Migrant Levy revenue were received in 2019/20 (while visa applications made under the Migrant Levy continued to be processed), and funds are held in a tagged account.

These funds are used to fund innovative one-off and small-scale settlement initiatives and enable an evidence base to be built to inform potential longer-term funding allocations.

Appendix 5: Building Advisory Panel

The Building Advisory Panel (BAP) is a statutory body that provides independent, strategic advice to the General Manager of Building System and Performance at the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment (MBIE). The BAP focuses on addressing the most pressing issues facing New Zealand's building regulatory system, offering sector leadership and expert guidance on how MBIE can support a high-performing, innovative sector. Through its work, the panel helps shape regulatory direction, improve system performance, and foster collaboration across industry and government.

The BAP panel members are:

- › Patrick Dougherty (Chair)
- › Adrienne Miller, term concluded late 2025
- › Dr Troy Coyle, term concluded late 2025
- › Chantelle Bailey
- › Sally Grey, term concluded late 2025
- › Jared Bernard
- › Malcolm Fleming
- › Scott Fisher
- › Roger Cook
- › Steve Pearce

Not all BAP members received payments in 2025/26 financial year.

Meetings and advice

Over the last year, the BAP continued to provide strategic advice across the built environment and construction sector. The panel contributed to providing input on the Building and Construction (Small Stand-alone Dwellings) Amendment Bill engaged in discussions on mandating building products and the building research levy. Members also contributed to the development of work across reforms to the Building Consent Authority (BCA) structure and improvements to insurance and liability frameworks.

MBIE has used a mix of online and in-person meetings, enabling broader participation while maintaining opportunities for face-to-face engagement and discussion.

Remuneration

The BAP is a statutory board for the purposes of the *Fees and Travelling Allowances Act 1951*. This means that BAP members can be paid meeting fees and reimbursed for reasonable travel and other expenses in accordance with the Act and the Cabinet Fees Framework.

The following fees payable to the BAP members were determined in line with the Cabinet Fees Framework:

- › Chairperson: \$1,020 per day, or an hourly pro-rata rate as required.
- › Panel members: \$720 per day or an hourly pro-rata rate as required.

In the 2025/26 financial year, the following payments were made to BAP members:

	Actual Meeting Fees (incl. GST)	Actual Other Expenses (incl. GST)
Building Advisory Panel member		
Dr Troy Coyle	405	–
Chantelle Bailey	6,840	–
Jared Bernard	6,489	–
Scott Fisher	6,131	515
Roger Cook	3,892	69
Steve Pearce	3,884	–
Total Building Advisory Panel fees and other expenses for 2025/26	27,641	584

Appendix 6: International Visitor Conservation and Tourism Levy

The International Visitor Conservation and Tourism Levy (IVL) collected under part 3 of the *Immigration (Visa, Entry Permission, and Related Matters) Amendment Regulations 2019* allocates funding to MBIE and the Department of Conservation annually to deliver designated approved programmes and projects, as well as funding for bank fees and administration. Total funding in a given year will be impacted by any one-off decisions that transfer funding to or from this fund based on wider Ministerial decisions.

In 2024, the Government decided to increase the levy from \$35 to \$100, effective from 1 October 2024 per eligible person who applies for a temporary entry class visa, other than at an immigration control area or a port; or requests a traveller Electronic Travel Authority as a condition of a temporary entry class visa waiver.

As part of Budget 2025 decisions IVL funding was set at \$35 million per annum for the Tourism portfolio (within the Tourism and Hospitality: Tourism Strategic Infrastructure and System Capability appropriation) and \$55 million per annum for the Conservation portfolio. At the completion of each financial year any surplus levy collected is allocated to offset the Crown contribution to Tourism New Zealand (Marketing of New Zealand as a Visitor Destination Appropriation) and Department of Conservation (Services for Conservation Multi-Category Appropriation (MCA)) baselines. In 2025/26 \$190.161 million (2024/25: \$145.976 million) of IVL revenue was collected.

By December 2026 an annual performance report detailing IVL project delivery will be produced.

Appendix 7: Other Disclosures

Immigration Act 2009

Under the *Immigration Act 2009*, some immigration officers have powers to enter and search employers' premises for any specified person or specified employee who are not entitled to work in New Zealand or are in breach of their visa (section 277A(3)(a) or (b)). Section 277C of the *Immigration Act 2009* requires every annual report to report any instances where these powers were used. During this reporting period, there were no instances where interactions with employers at their premises required the exercise of these powers (as interactions proceeded with consent).

Victims' Rights Act 2002

The main service that MBIE provides to registered victims of crime is the opportunity to provide comment on the possible deportation of the offender(s). MBIE has not received any complaints from victims during the reporting year.

Children's Act 2014

MBIE maintains child protection controls and assurance processes to support compliance with the *Children's Act 2014*. This includes a Child Protection Policy that applies to all staff, regardless of whether their work is classified as a children's service, and requirements for third parties contracted or funded to deliver children's services to have appropriate child protection measures in place.

Departures from Operating Guidelines for Levels of Lake Manapōuri and Lake Te Anau

MBIE must include in its annual report, under section 4A(3) of the *Manapouri – Te Anau Development Act 1963*, any departures from the operating guidelines for the levels of Lake Manapōuri and Lake Te Anau. Meridian Energy is required to advise MBIE, acting for Minister for Energy, of any departures.

Despite Meridian's best endeavours to comply with the operating guidelines, extraordinary conditions in Spring 2025 resulted in naturally occurring inflows of such a scale that departures were beyond Meridian's control. Meridian disclosed the following departures from the operating guidelines during the reporting period:

- › On 14 October 2025 the level of Lake Te Anau exceeded the maximum duration above 203.6m.
- › On 25 October 2025 the level of Lake Manapōuri exceeded the maximum duration above 180.5m.
- › On 27 October 2025 the level of Lake Manapōuri exceeded the maximum duration above 180.4m.
- › On 28 October 2025 the level of Lake Te Anau exceeded the maximum duration above 203.3m.
- › On 31 October 2025 the level of Lake Te Anau exceeded the maximum duration above 204.3m.
- › On 31 October 2025 the level of Lake Manapōuri exceeded the maximum duration above 180.1m.
- › On 8 November 2025 the level of Lake Manapōuri exceeded the maximum duration above 179.2m.
- › On 22 November 2025 the level of Lake Te Anau exceeded the maximum duration above 203.0m.

Enhancing Identity Verification and Border Processes Legislation Act 2017

MBIE (Immigration) has an arrangement with New Zealand Police to access information pursuant to Part 7 of the *Privacy Act 2020*. MBIE accesses identity information held by New Zealand Police to verify the identity of a person where there is good cause to suspect the person may have committed an offence against the *Immigration Act 2009*; has obtained a visa in a false identity; is liable for deportation or turnaround; or is unlawfully in New Zealand. During this reporting period, there were no requests to New Zealand Police.

Appendix 8: Organisational Capability

Leadership

Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment (MBIE) wide leadership development course completions (1 July 2025 to 30 June 2026)

Name	Number attended	Number of programmes run
Masterclass: Demystifying Budgets	46	3
Masterclass: Impactful Conversations	50	3
Masterclass: Feedback / Feedforward	72	5
One Haumako Wāhine Māori programme (Mana Whakatōpū) 2025/2026	32	2 (1 completed and 1 in progress)
Kick Start, emerging leadership programme	90	8
New People Leader programme	36	4
Strategic Leader programme	68	3
Thrive, career development session: People leaders	83	5
Individuals	190	8
Mata Arahi, people leader induction session	65	8
Start of Year Conversations workshops	434	16

Organisational Culture

MBIE's October 2025 MyVoice survey provides insight into our organisational culture and people's experience of working at MBIE. The below provides a snapshot of key survey results:

Question	Positive	Neutral	Unfavourable	Change from 2024
Overall employee engagement	70%	21%	9%	-3%
I am proud to work for MBIE	70%	24%	6%	-3%
There is open and honest kōrero (communication) at MBIE	50%	29%	21%	-3%
At MBIE I feel safe psychologically	74%	15%	11%	-1%

Strengthening Māori–Crown relations capability

Whāinga Amorangi – Transforming Leadership Learning

Progress is measured through completed learning modules and capability shifts across the Whāinga Amorangi – Transforming Leadership capability areas. Reporting focuses on Tiers 1–3 leaders, and all of MBIE. The data indicates completion of base learning which enables staff and leaders to build capability in te reo Māori, tikanga/ customs and kawa/protocols and the Treaty of Waitangi/Te Tiriti o Waitangi and Aotearoa New Zealand history.

Group	Te reo Māori	Tikanga/customs and kawa/protocols	Te Tiriti o Waitangi/ the Treaty of Waitangi and Aotearoa New Zealand history
Tier 1–3 leaders	27%	16%	19%
All of MBIE	42%	17%	19%

Whāinga Amorangi – MBIE MyVoice Survey Results

The following tables provide a more detailed view of MBIE’s October 2025 MyVoice survey results for Whāinga Amorangi – Transforming Leadership. They show self-assessed capability across the three reported competency areas, comparing current results with 2023/24 results for Tier 1–3 leaders and for all of MBIE.

Tier 1–3 leaders

Competency	Capability target	Current capability (2024/25) ²	Previous capability (2023/24)
Te reo Māori	Comfortable	71% comfortable, 16% confident, 3% capable	66% comfortable, 24% confident, 4% capable
Tikanga/customs and kawa/protocols	Confident	56% comfortable, 23% confident, 8% capable	55% comfortable, 20% confident, 8% capable
Te Tiriti o Waitangi / Treaty of Waitangi and Aotearoa New Zealand history	Confident	55% comfortable, 31% confident, 8% capable	58% comfortable, 26% confident, 12% capable

All of MBIE

Competency	Capability target	Current capability (2024/25) ³	Previous capability (2023/24)
Te reo Māori	Comfortable	68% comfortable, 9% confident, 2% capable	64% comfortable, 10% confident, 2% capable
Tikanga/customs and kawa/protocols	Confident	55% comfortable, 15% confident, 3% capable	55% comfortable, 13% confident, 3% capable
Te Tiriti o Waitangi / Treaty of Waitangi and Aotearoa New Zealand history	Confident	58% comfortable, 27% confident, 4% capable	56% comfortable, 27% confident, 5% capable

Inclusion and belonging

MBIE’s inclusion and belonging activities are informed by employee feedback, workforce data, external benchmarks and organisational priorities to ensure a responsive and evidence-based approach. During 2025/26, MBIE further aligned its diversity, equity and inclusion work with Kia Tū Ranga, the Ministry’s pay gap action plan, recognising the strong connection between inclusion, representation and equitable workforce outcomes.

The *MBIE Workforce Diversity Action Plan 2026–2027* aligns with Te Kawa Mataaho Public Service Commission’s workforce diversity framework and supports MBIE’s commitment to an inclusive workplace culture and more equitable workforce outcomes.

The three priorities in the workforce diversity framework and progress against them are outlined below.

1. Valuing diversity of thought and experience

Fostering a workplace where all employees feel respected, valued and able to achieve their potential.

Progress in 2025/26:

- › Refreshed the Kia Kotahi Mai, Together We Belong Strategy 2025–2028 to strengthen MBIE’s approach to inclusion and belonging.
- › Continued implementation of People Experience Report recommendations and organisational inclusion initiatives.
- › Enhanced cultural capability, inclusive leadership and Māori Crown capability across the organisation.
- › Strengthened partnerships with employee-led networks, unions and stakeholders to support a more inclusive workplace.
- › Maintained positive employee sentiment, with 68% of respondents reporting a sense of belonging at MBIE.

² The October 2025 MBIE MyVoice survey provides the latest view of Whāinga Amorangi – Transforming Leadership capability.

³ The October 2025 MBIE MyVoice survey provides the latest view of Whāinga Amorangi – Transforming Leadership capability.

2. Attracting and retaining a broad and capable talent pool

Supporting equitable recruitment, retention and remuneration outcomes.

Progress in 2025/26:

- › Strengthened leadership capability through development programmes, coaching and enhanced leadership support.
- › Expanded development opportunities and talent pathways for under-represented groups, including Māori leadership initiatives.
- › Continued investment in employee-led network capability and leadership.
- › Reviewed key people policies and recognition programmes to support an inclusive and high-performing workplace.

3. Applying the merit principle comprehensively

Strengthening fair, transparent and evidence-based people practices.

Progress in 2025/26:

- › Enhanced remuneration tools, monitoring and reporting to support equitable and consistent decision-making.
- › Improved visibility of pay gap trends through strengthened workforce analytics and reporting.
- › Reviewed recruitment practices and strengthened capability to support fair and inclusive hiring processes.
- › Increased organisational capability to apply consistent and evidence-based job evaluation practices.

Employee-led Networks

MBIE's employee-led networks play an important role in fostering connection, inclusion and belonging, while providing opportunities for learning, advocacy and cultural awareness.

During 2025/26, MBIE strengthened support for employee-led networks by delivering targeted leadership development for network leaders, enhancing senior leader sponsorship, improving links with organisational inclusion and diversity initiatives, and providing centralised governance, administrative and financial support. Networks also led events and initiatives that celebrated diversity, increased awareness, and promoted inclusive workplace practices.

MBIE maintained its employee-led networks: *Te Rau Puāwai (Wāhine Māori Network)*; *Te Whakatairanga Māori Network*; *Pacific Staff Village Network*; *Women of Colour Network*; *Asia-International Network*; *Asia-International Pride Network*; *African Community Employee Network*; *Arahanga Wāhine (Women's Network)*; *Ngāi Kahukura (Rainbow Network)*; *Te Aumangea (Mental Health Network)*; and *Te Tae Whakapakari (ENABLED)*.

Kia Toipoto | Closing Gender, Māori, Pacific and Ethnic Pay Gaps

MBIE continues to implement its Kia Tū Ranga: Pay Gap Action Plan, building on earlier gender pay gap initiatives and strengthening focus on leadership and workforce representation through both gender and ethnicity lenses.

As at June 2026, MBIE's gender pay gap was 12.6%, continuing a downward trend from 20.2% in 2016 and 14.2% in 2024. Pay differences for employees in the same or similar roles remain low, with gaps ranging from -1.4% to 1.3% across most pay bands.

Ethnic pay gap trends have remained broadly stable. The pay gap for Māori kaimahi was 3.2%, while gaps for Pacific peoples (20.1%), Asian employees (17.9%), and Middle Eastern, Latin American and African employees (10.6%) reflect ongoing workforce representation challenges.

MBIE remains committed to reducing pay inequities through fair remuneration practices, transparent monitoring and reporting, and ongoing engagement with employee-led networks and unions.

Wellbeing, health and safety

The table below summarises reported wellbeing, health and safety events across the past three reporting periods.

Type	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
Wellbeing events	373	234	221
Early-reported pain, discomfort and harm	525	722	699
Near misses	266	296	387
Violence and aggression	705	621	677
Other events	215	221	224
Events resulting in injury or illness	288	277	214
Critical risk events	184	165	148
Work-related ACC claims	39	50	26
Non-work-related ACC claims	49	48	86
Incidents requiring notification to WorkSafe New Zealand under the <i>Health and Safety at Work Act 2015</i>	0	0	0

Overall, reporting remained broadly stable. Wellbeing events, injury or illness events, critical risk events and work-related ACC claims reduced, while near misses, violence and aggression events, and non-work-related ACC claims increased and will continue to be monitored.

Emergency management and business continuity

In 2025/26, MBIE continued to strengthen crisis, incident and business continuity capability across the organisation by:

- › responding to 20 incidents between July 2025 and June 2026, with the Emergency Management and Business Continuity team spending 63% of the financial year in response mode
- › issuing 27 MBIE Alerts to kaimahi across the motu
- › participating in 44 workshops, exercises, committees and cross-agency forums across the National Resilience System and wider government to build public sector resilience
- › delivering incident management training to MBIE kaimahi, as outlined below:

Level	Course	Kaimahi trained (2025/26)
Foundation	Introduction to Incident Management at MBIE	140
	Introduction to CIMS at MBIE	43
	Knowledge of CIMS	10
Intermediate	Using CIMS at MBIE	123
	Applied CIMS 4	54

Appendix 9:

Carbon Neutral Government Programme

Emissions reduction and sustainability initiatives

Our total (gross) emissions for 2025/26 were 4,709 tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (t CO₂-e). Total emissions for 2025/26 are 12 per cent less than last year with emissions reduction across our buildings, working from home and fleet.

A reduction in electricity and gas use across our properties through both energy efficiency initiatives and site consolidation, plus changes to the electricity emissions factor because of an increase in renewable energy generation over the reporting period has significantly reduced (22 per cent) our operational CO₂e emissions compared to last financial year. Our energy transition and resilience programme will see further reductions at our Stout Street, Wellington office and Te Āhuru Mōwai o Aotearoa Mangere Refugee and Resettlement Centre.

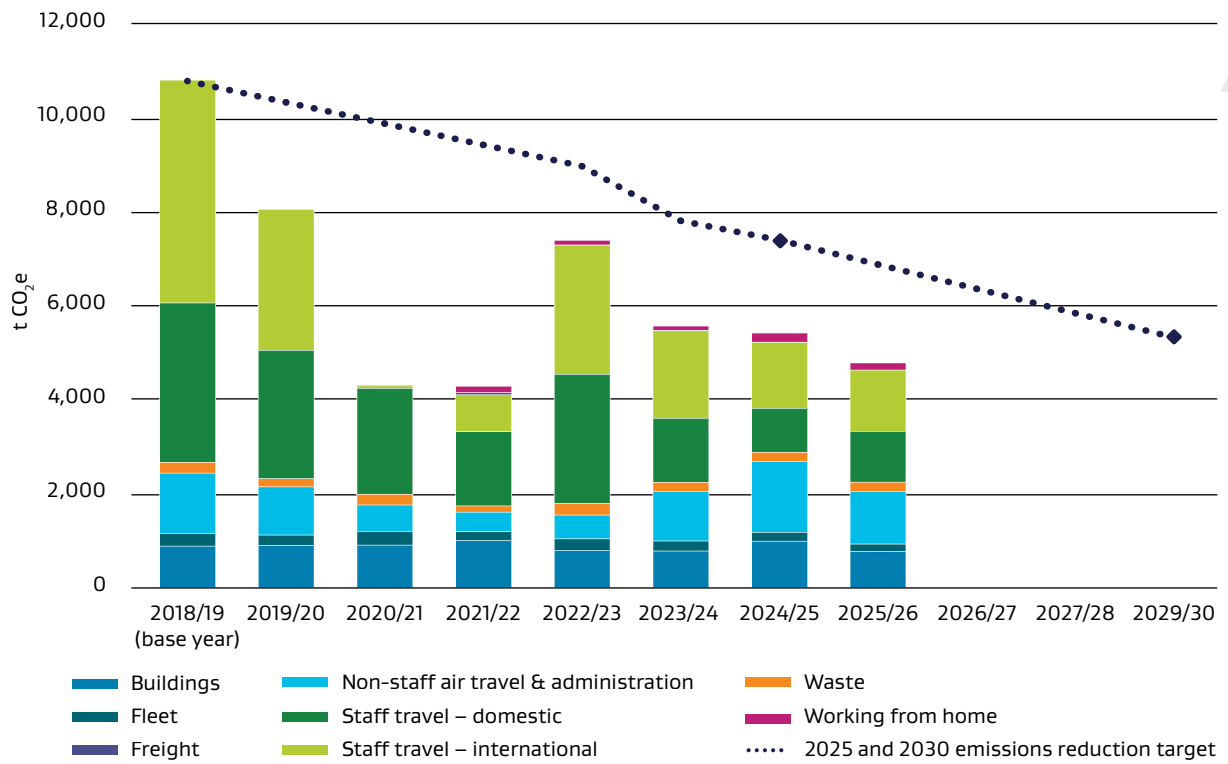
Fleet emissions have decreased by 44 per cent from 2018/19, with the implementation of our fleet optimisation and efficiency programme and the ongoing transition of light vehicles to electric or plug-in hybrid vehicles. The fleet transition has seen a 17 per cent reduction in fuel use (litres) since last financial year, and year on year doubling of EV charging (kWh) since 2024.

This reporting year has seen an increase in staff domestic and international air travel compared to last financial year; however overall emissions have remained steady due to the revised 2026 emission factors for all international air travel.

The national grid electricity emissions factor for 2026 decreased by 38 per cent because of an increase in renewable energy generation over the year. This is reflected in our building emissions and a reduction in emissions associated with our people working from home. International air travel emission factors, as sourced from the UK Greenhouse Gas Reporting: Conversion Factors, published by the UK Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ), were updated in 2026 and reduced by 26 per cent for long haul and 20 per cent for short haul international air travel.

Our emissions reduction plan details specific initiatives to support the outcomes of our sustainability framework. We continue to partner across the business to identify and realise opportunities to improve our operational efficiency. Kete Taiao, our internal staff sustainability network, continues to build membership across MBIE.

Emissions reduction against base year



Total emissions by emissions source

	2018/19	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
DEPARTMENTAL (MBIE)						
Scope 1	408.69	389.38	444.83	443.00	457.23	395.83
Natural gas (reticulated)	138.57	200.45	198.56	231.69	257.74	244.38
Stationary combustion - diesel					15.01	
Transport fuel (fleet)	270.11	188.93	246.26	211.32	184.48	151.45
Scope 2	656.86	691.05	484.34	471.69	617.33	447.76
Purchased electricity	656.86	691.05	484.34	465.84	616.82	446.76
Purchased electricity for Evs				0.06	0.51	1.00
Scope 3	9606.49	3147.84	6370.77	4586.17	4274.46	3865.07
<i>Category 3: Indirect emissions from transportation and Category 4: Indirect emissions from products used by the organisation</i>						
Staff travel & accomodation - domestic	3360.67	1563.68	2713.94	1339.37	924.89	1066.19
Staff travel & accomodation - international	4690.18	776.04	2720.07	1850.78	1396.91	1285.32
Non-staff travel & administration - domestic	186.67	127.10	245.04	267.01	243.48	158.99
Non-staff travel & administration - international	1080.41	283.60	255.49	778.31	1252.19	945.86
Working from home		133.59	99.92	93.29	194.30	148.29
Freight		46.63	2.47	6.38	2.49	5.31
Transmission & distribution losses	66.00	68.05	63.48	42.68	55.04	41.05
Waste to landfill	222.56	131.66	247.29	189.82	184.16	194.39
Wastewater services		16.42	21.43	17.27	19.18	18.28
Water supply		1.12	1.64	1.27	1.81	1.39
Grand Total	10672.03	4228.27	7299.94	5495.08	5349.03	4708.66
Change in gross emissions (all sources) since base year		-60%	-32%	-44%	-45%	-52%
Change in gross emissions (all sources) from previous financial year		0%	73%	-16%	-3%	-12%
CROWN (NON-DEPARTMENTAL)						
Temporary Accomodation Service			1280.46	6.21	4.75	16.65

Emissions intensity by financial year

	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
Full-time equivalent (FTE) positions	5,022	5,555	5,795	6,015	6,282	6,196.5	5,804	5,770
Expenditure (\$m)	814	931	1,095	1,261	1,198	1,283	1,210	1,326
Total gross emissions per FTE (t CO ₂ e)	2.1	1.4	0.7	0.7	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.8
Total gross emissions per million dollars of expenditure (t CO ₂ e)	13.1	8.5	3.9	3.4	6.1	4.3	4.4	3.6

Notes:

The greenhouse gas emissions measurement (emissions data and calculations) has been independently verified against ISO 14064-1:2018 by McHugh & Shaw Limited.

These emissions results align with the Ministry for the Environment's 2026 Measuring Emissions Guidance (v2026.2), which continues to use the 100-year global warming potentials in the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Fifth Assessment Report (AR5). Quantifying greenhouse emissions is subject to uncertainty as the scientific knowledge and methodologies to determine the emissions factors and the processes to calculate or estimate quantities of greenhouse gases sources are still evolving.

The 2025/26 emissions inventory includes all emissions sources required by the Carbon Neutral Government Programme.

The 2023/24 reporting period introduced a new methodology for the calculation of domestic air travel emissions because of the availability of improved reporting data (aircraft type) from August 2023. In accordance with our recalculation policy a split target has been introduced to ensure reporting against target captures this methodology change and does not incorrectly attribute an emissions reduction. This has been reflected in the reported percentage change in gross emissions since base year.

Totals may not add due to rounding.

Appendix 10: Changes to appropriation components, performance measures and targets

The Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment (MBIE) updates appropriation components, performance measures and targets to ensure they remain relevant, accurate and aligned with the activities funded through each appropriation. These updates reflect changes to government priorities, funding decisions, the scope or intent of appropriations, and improvements to how performance is measured and reported.

The following tables summarise the main types of changes made for 2025/26, including:

- Changes in activity due to government priorities
- Appropriation components or measures removed where there is no funding in 2025/26
- Other updates, including changes to scope (between financial years) or intention statements, replacement measures, wording refinements and target adjustments.

Wording changes are generally made to clarify what is being measured or to better reflect the intent of an appropriation. Target adjustments are made where updated expectations, past performance, funding changes or delivery settings mean a previous target is no longer the most appropriate benchmark.

Change in activity due to government priorities					
ID	Outcome	Appropriation	Category/ Standalone appropriation	Performance measures	Comments
1.08	1	Social Development and Employment: Tupu Tai Internship Programme	-	Number of interns that agencies have committed to hosting for the Tupu Tai	Removed measure – the measure was replaced with an outcomes-focused measure of the number of interns who complete a summer internship.
1.09	1	Social Development and Employment: Tupu Tai Internship Programme	-	Recommendations for a revised programme delivered and accepted	Removed measure – the recommendations were accepted in 2024/25, so there was no further need for the measure.
N/A	1	Social Development and Employment: Tupu Tai Internship Programme	-	Annual percentage increase in Pacific peoples representation in the public sector's policy workforce (25-34 age group)	Removed measure – the measure was replaced with an outcomes-focused measure of the number of interns who complete a summer internship.
N/A	1	Social Development and Employment: Tupu Tai Internship Programme	-	Percentage of Tupu Tai alumni who indicate they would participate in an early in career programme to improve retention and progression	Removed measure – the measure was replaced with an outcomes-focused measure of the number of interns who complete a summer internship.
4.08	4	Energy and Resources: Renewable Energy in Communities and Public and Māori housing MCA	MCA overarching measure	Number of Projects contracted by 30 June 2024	Removed measure – responsibility and funding for the programme transferred from the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment (MBIE) to the Energy Efficiency and Conservation Authority (EECA) during 2024/25 through the establishment of the non-departmental appropriation <i>Energy: Community Renewable Energy</i> . As a result, the measure is no longer reported as part of MBIE's departmental performance information.

Change in activity due to government priorities

ID	Outcome	Appropriation	Category/ Standalone appropriation	Performance measures	Comments
4.09	4	Energy and Resources: Renewable Energy in Communities and Public and Māori housing MCA	Operational Support	Percentage of progress achieved in designing the fund structure by June 2024	Removed measure – responsibility and funding for the programme transferred from MBIE to EECA during 2024/25 through the establishment of the non-departmental appropriation <i>Energy: Community Renewable Energy</i> . As a result, the measure is no longer reported as part of MBIE's departmental performance information.
4.10	4	Energy and Resources: Renewable Energy in Communities and Public and Māori housing MCA	Provision of Funding for Purchase of Renewable Energy Solutions	Number of projects contracted by 30 June 2024	Removed measure – responsibility and funding for the programme transferred from MBIE to EECA during 2024/25 through the establishment of the non-departmental appropriation <i>Energy: Community Renewable Energy</i> . As a result, the measure is no longer reported as part of MBIE's departmental performance information.
4.11	4	Energy and Resources: Renewable Energy in Communities and Public and Māori housing MCA	Equity Investments	Number of Public Houses and/or communities recruited for the evaluation	Removed measure – responsibility and funding for the programme transferred from MBIE to EECA during 2024/25 through the establishment of the non-departmental appropriation <i>Energy: Community Renewable Energy</i> . As a result, the measure is no longer reported as part of MBIE's departmental performance information.
4.24	4	Energy and Resources: Renewable Energy in Communities and Public and Māori housing MCA	Equity Investments	Percentage of houses surveyed where the electricity bill reduced as a result of renewable energy technology installed	Removed measure – responsibility and funding for the programme transferred from MBIE to EECA during 2024/25 through the establishment of the non-departmental appropriation <i>Energy: Community Renewable Energy</i> . As a result, the measure is no longer reported as part of MBIE's departmental performance information.

Appropriation components or measures removed where there is no funding in 2025/26

ID	Outcome	Appropriation	Category/ Standalone appropriation	Performance measures	Comments
1.06	1	Temporary Accommodation Services	Transfer of Temporary Accommodation Service Assets	Percentage of asset transfers which have an ongoing social benefit to the community	Removed measure – no funding
1.26	1	Regional Development: Infrastructure Reference Group Fund MCA	MCA overarching measure	Percentage of contracts monitored against their milestones and reporting requirements	Removed measure – no funding
1.27	1	Regional Development: Provincial Growth Fund MCA	Grants to support Infrastructure Projects	Percentage of contracts monitored against their milestones and reporting requirements	Removed measure – no funding
1.35	1	Regional Development: Provincial Growth Fund MCA	Investment through Crown-owned companies	The satisfaction of the Crown Regional Holdings Limited Directors with agreed service levels and timeframes, on a scale of 1 to 5	Removed measure – no funding
1.42	1	Regional Development: Regional Strategic Partnership Fund MCA	MCA overarching measure	Percentage of contracts monitored against their milestones and reporting requirements	Removed measure – no funding
1.43	1	Regional Development: Regional Strategic Partnership Fund MCA	Grants to support regional and sector initiatives	Percentage of contracts monitored against their milestones and reporting requirements	Removed measure – no funding
1.54	1	Tourism Facilities MCA	MCA overarching measure	Tourism facilities and infrastructure is improved or maintained	Removed measure – no funding
1.55	1	Tourism Facilities MCA	Ngā Haerenga, The New Zealand Cycle Trail Fund	Funding agreements are monitored and assessed in line with contractual requirements	Removed measure – no funding
1.56	1	Tourism Facilities MCA	Tourism Facilities Development Grants	Tourism facilities and infrastructure is improved or maintained	Removed measure – no funding
1.80 (24/25)	1	Tourism Facilities MCA	Ngā Haerenga, The New Zealand Cycle Trail Fund	Funding is distributed to Great Rides for cycle trail maintenance, improvements, repairs or extensions, in line with any investment plan. Funding is provided to New Zealand Cycle Trail Incorporated for quality assurance, marketing and promotion of the Great Rides	Removed measure – no funding
3.27	3	Media and Communications: Management of Emergency Telecommunications Capabilities	-	Percentage of genuine calls for which Emergency Caller Location Information (ECLI) provides high precision location	Removed measure – no funding
3.28	3	Police: Administration of the Retail Crime Subsidy Scheme	-	Minimum percentage of retailer applications which are checked to confirm retailer eligibility self-declarations meet eligibility criteria	Removed measure – no funding

Appropriation components or measures removed where there is no funding in 2025/26

ID	Outcome	Appropriation	Category/ Standalone appropriation	Performance measures	Comments
3.29	3	Police: Administration of the Retail Crime Subsidy Scheme	-	Supplier invoices for completed Fog Cannon installations with no queries or errors are paid within 10 business days	Removed measure – no funding
3.62	3	Small Business Enabling Services MCA	Digital Enablement of Small Business	Successful closure of Digital Boost programme, including transfer of all Intellectual Property to MBIE and making training assets available through MBIE communication channels	Removed measure – no funding
5.08	5	Science, Innovation and Technology: Innovative Partnerships	-	Percentage of annual pipeline opportunities assessed within six months	Removed measure – no funding
5.11	5	Space: Space regulator		Launch licensing capability system testing commissioned by 30 June 2025	Removed measure – no funding
5.99	5	Science, Innovation and Technology: Prime Minister's Science, Innovation and Technology Advisory Council	-	Satisfaction of the Minister of Science, Innovation and Technology with the advice service provided by the Prime Ministers Science, Innovation and Technology Advisory Council, on a scale of 1 to 5	Removed measure – no funding

Other updates, including changes to scope (between financial years) or intention statements, replacement measures, wording refinements and target adjustments

ID	Outcome	Appropriation	Category/ Standalone appropriation	Performance measures	Comments
1.11	1	Regional Development: Operational Support	-	Percentage of contract milestone assessments that meet performance targets in the financial year	Measure removed to establish an auditable portfolio-level contract monitoring baseline. It will be reviewed as fund management standards are finalised.
1.30	1	Regional Development: Provincial Growth Fund MCA	MCA overarching measure	Number of reports provided to Ministers per year on the progression of the Fund	Measure removed because the reporting product is no longer used.
1.31	1	Regional Development: Provincial Growth Fund MCA	MCA overarching measure	Percentage of contracts monitored against their milestones and reporting requirements	Measure removed to establish an auditable portfolio-level contract monitoring baseline. It will be reviewed as fund management standards are finalised.
1.33	1	Regional Development: Provincial Growth Fund MCA	Grants to support regional and sector initiatives	Number of reports provided to Ministers per year on the progression of the Fund	Measure removed because the reporting product is no longer used.
1.34	1	Regional Development: Provincial Growth Fund MCA	Grants to support regional and sector initiatives	Percentage of contracts monitored against their milestones and reporting requirements	Measure removed to establish an auditable portfolio-level contract monitoring baseline. It will be reviewed as fund management standards are finalised.

Other updates, including changes to scope (between financial years) or intention statements, replacement measures, wording refinements and target adjustments

ID	Outcome	Appropriation	Category/ Standalone appropriation	Performance measures	Comments
1.38	1	Regional Development: Regional Infrastructure Fund	Regional Infrastructure Fund - Operating	Percentage of RIF fund milestone assessments that meet performance targets in the financial year	Measure removed to establish an auditable portfolio-level contract monitoring baseline. It will be reviewed as fund management standards are finalised.
1.52	1	Science, Innovation and Technology: Digital Technologies Sector Initiatives MCA	Game Development Sector Rebate Scheme	Value of video game development activity supported by the 20% rebate	Measure revised to better reflect the Game Development Rebate scheme's intended outcomes.
2.06	2	Workplace Relations and Safety - Employment Relations Services	-	Percentage of investigations into suspected breaches of regulatory standards of employment legislation completed within six months	Measure removed to broaden reporting from Labour Inspectorate investigation timeliness to timeliness across all ERS services.
2.07	2	Workplace Relations and Safety - Employment Relations Services	-	Percentage of investigations into suspected breaches of regulatory standards of employment legislation completed within twelve months	Measure removed to broaden reporting from Labour Inspectorate investigation timeliness to timeliness across all Employment Relations Services.
2.08	2	Workplace Relations and Safety - Employment Relations Services	-	Percentage of investigations that involve a regulatory partner	Measure removed as it focused on the Labour Inspectorate rather than the full range of Employment Relations Services.
2.09	2	Workplace Relations and Safety - Employment Relations Services	-	The number of interventions, both proactive and reactive, aimed at ensuring minimum compliance with employment standards	Measure removed to broaden reporting from employment standards interventions to all Employment Relations Services interventions.
2.10	2	Workplace Relations and Safety - Employment Relations Services	-	The percentage of customers satisfied with overall quality and timeliness of dispute resolution services	Measure changed to cover customer satisfaction across the full range of services under the appropriation.
2.99	2	Policy Advice and Related Services to Ministers MCA	Policy Advice and Related Services to Ministers - Income Insurance	Policy advice is provided to inform Budget decisions and enable Cabinet consideration by 30 June 2022 on whether to implement an income insurance scheme in New Zealand and its design	Measure removed as work on the New Zealand Income Insurance Scheme stopped.
3.02	3	Residential Tenancy and Unit Title Services	-	Number of interventions undertaken dealing with potential breaches of the <i>Residential Tenancies Act 1986</i>	Measure removed to better align with the work programme.
3.14	3	Commerce and Consumer Affairs: Consumer Advocacy Council for Small Electricity Consumers	-	Successful closure of Consumer Advocacy Council - including closure of contracts, CAC website and migration of information onto MBIE website	Measure removed following the closure of the Consumer Advocacy Council.

Other updates, including changes to scope (between financial years) or intention statements, replacement measures, wording refinements and target adjustments

ID	Outcome	Appropriation	Category/ Standalone appropriation	Performance measures	Comments
	3	Commerce and Consumer Affairs: Insurance Claims Resolution		-	Change of scope - The current scope as it is, is not providing an effective constraint against non-authorised activity, because it is not clear that the dispute resolution services are available for certain claimants only.
3.19	3	Commerce and Consumer Affairs: Registration and Granting of Intellectual Property	-	Percentage of decisions by the Intellectual Property Office and the Plant Variety Rights Office to accept, grant or register intellectual property rights that are upheld	This performance indicator and its standard were removed and replaced for 2025/26 and outyears with a better measure of our internal quality and timeliness standards for processes relating to all Intellectual Property types.
3.20	3	Commerce and Consumer Affairs: Registration and Provision of Statutory Information	-	Percentage of online company name approvals and consents processed within 35 minutes of receipt during normal business hours	This performance indicator was removed for 2025/26 and outyears. One meaningful measure left for the appropriation.
3.22	3	Commerce and Consumer Affairs: Standards Development and Approval	-	Percentage of all new, or modifications to existing NZ Standards have been reviewed to help ensure they don't create unnecessary obstacles to international trade and investment	This performance indicator was removed for 2025/26 and outyears. The component for this measure is also covered in the criteria mentioned for the remaining measure.
3.56	3	Small Business Enabling Services MCA	MCA overarching measure	Overall customer experience with our tools and services is positive	Measure replaced from 2025/26 and outyears with a clearer measure: "Minimum percentage that customers rate their experience with key products as positive".
3.57	3	Small Business Enabling Services MCA	Operational Support of the Regional Business Partner Network	Contractual obligations related to Regional Business Partner Network are met, governance structures are upheld and regular reporting milestones are met	Measure replaced from 2025/26 with a clearer and more auditable contract-monitoring measure for the Regional Business Partner Network.
3.61	3	Small Business Enabling Services MCA	Services Supporting Small Business	Annual number of users to business.govt.nz website and tools will be no less than 2,000,000	Measure replaced with a clearer and more relevant measure to better reflect how small businesses engage with the service.
3.64	3	Small Business Enabling Services MCA	Services to Support the Growth and Development of New Zealand Businesses	Minimum number of businesses accessing support to improve individual firms and wider business performance	Target increased from 5,000 to 5,350 from 2025/26 to reflect additional funding and expanded service delivery.
3.99	3	Small Business Enabling Services MCA	Services Supporting Small Business	Minimum number of invoices received through the New Zealand network	Target increased from 500,000 to 1,000,000 from 2025/26 as cumulative invoice volumes were tracking higher than expected. The measure wording was also updated to be more understandable.

Other updates, including changes to scope (between financial years) or intention statements, replacement measures, wording refinements and target adjustments

ID	Outcome	Appropriation	Category/ Standalone appropriation	Performance measures	Comments
4.01	4	Energy: Information Services	-	New Zealand's obligations for reporting energy information to international organisations, including the International Energy Agency, Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation and United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change are met to an agreed standard	Intention statement revised from 2025/26 to reflect the correct portfolio name.
4.02	4	Energy: Information Services	-	Statistical releases are free from significant errors	Intention statement revised from 2025/26 to reflect the correct portfolio name.
4.03	4	Energy: Information Services	-	Statistical releases are published on the advertised date	Intention statement revised from 2025/26 to reflect the correct portfolio name.
N/A	4	Energy and Resources: Supporting Decommissioning of Oil Fields	MYA	The work on plugging and abandoning Tui wells is completed by 30 June 2025	This MYA has expired. New annual appropriation (Resources: Supporting Decommissioning of Oil Fields) was created to replace it.
4.08	4	Resources: Supporting Decommissioning of Oil Fields	-	The final environmental monitoring and reporting work is completed as planned	Measure revised to include timeliness and make it more meaningful. It now reads as "The final environmental monitoring and reporting work is completed as planned by 30 June 2027.
5.01	5	Economic Growth: Implementation of Improvements in Public Sector Procurement and Services to Business	-	Percentage of participating agencies satisfied or very satisfied	Measures and targets revised to better reflect the appropriation's purpose.
5.02	5	Economic Growth: Implementation of Improvements in Public Sector Procurement and Services to Business	-	Savings target across public sector agencies identified through the All of Government contract for the financial year	Measures and targets revised from 2025/26 to better reflect the appropriation's purpose.
5.03	5	Economic Growth: Implementation of Improvements in Public Sector Procurement and Services to Business	-	Annual improvement in satisfaction rating for the quality of government procurement practice from the government procurement business survey	Measures and targets revised from 2025/26 to better reflect the appropriation's purpose.
5.09	5	Science, Innovation and Technology: National Research Information System	-	The research information system (NZRIS) proof of concept is validated, demonstrating that it meets all functional requirements and gains approval to proceed	Measure selected for 2025/26 only to reflect the next stage of the NZRIS programme.
5.10	5	Science, Innovation and Technology: Prime Minister's Science, Innovation and Technology Advisory Council	-	The Prime Minister's Science, Innovation and Technology Council is established by 30 June 2025	Measure selected for 2024/25 only to track establishment of the Science, Innovation and Technology Council.

Acronyms

ACC	Accident Compensation Corporation	GST	Goods and Services Tax
AEWV	Accredited Employer Work Visa	GWh	Gigawatt hour
AI	Artificial intelligence	ICT	Information and communications technology
ANZSCO	Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations	INZ	Immigration New Zealand
AoG	All of Government	IPONZ	Intellectual Property Office of New Zealand
ARM	Annual Review Meeting	ITO	Inbound tourist operator
BAP	Building Advisory Panel	IVL	International Visitor Conservation and Tourism Levy
BEFU	Budget Economic and Fiscal Update	KSA	Kiwi Space Activator
BORA	<i>Bill of Rights Act</i>	KWh	Kilowatt per hour
BCA	Building Consent Authority	LNG	Liquefied natural gas
BCU	Biometric Capability Update	MBIE	Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment
CIMA	<i>Corporations (Investigation and Management) Act 1989</i>	MCA	Multi-category appropriation
CO ₂ e	Carbon Dioxide Equivalent	MELAA	Middle Eastern, Latin American and African
CODE	Centre of Digital Excellence	MJ	Megajoule
CRHL	Crown Regional Holdings Limited	MYA	Multi-year appropriation
DESNZ	Department for Energy Security and Net Zero	NIFFCo	National Infrastructure Funding and Financing Limited
DPMC	Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet	NPS	Net Promoter Score
ECLI	Emergency Caller Location Information	NZBN	New Zealand Business Number
EECA	Energy Efficiency and Conservation Authority	NZCRS	New Zealand Claims Resolution Service
EPA	Environmental Protection Authority	NZD	New Zealand dollar
FAP	Financial Assistance Package	NZeTA	New Zealand Electronic Travel Authority
FDI	Foreign direct investment	NZ GAAP	New Zealand Generally Accepted Accounting Practice
FTE	Full-time equivalent	NZ RIS	New Zealand research information system
GBSI	Ground-based space infrastructure	OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
GDP	Gross domestic product	PBE	Public Benefit Entity
GHG	Greenhouse gas		

PBE FRS	Public Benefit Entity Financial Reporting Standard	RTTA	Residential Tenancies Trust Account
PBE IPSAS	Public Benefit Entity International Public Sector Accounting Standard	SaaS	Software-as-a-service
PLA	Permanent legislative authority	SLA	Service level agreement
PRO	Public research organisation	SME	Small and medium-sized enterprise
RBPN	Regional Business Partner Network	TAS	Temporary Accommodation Service
R&D	Research and development	TSO	Telecommunications Service Obligation
RDTI	Research and Development Tax Incentive	t CO ₂ -e	Tonnes of Carbon Dioxide Equivalent
RIF	Regional Infrastructure Fund	UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
RSE	Recognised Seasonal Employer	WIP	Work in progress
		WTO	World Trade Organisation

Glossary of terms

Outcome

The outcome describes what we are trying to achieve and what this looks like.

Gross domestic product (GDP)

The total value of goods produced and services provided in a country during one year.

Departmental expenses

Expenses incurred by MBIE in delivering services and functions on behalf of the Government.

Non-departmental expenses

Expenses incurred by entities other than MBIE in delivering services and functions on behalf of the Government.

Types of expenses

Output

A term for goods, services or functions purchased by the Government. Outputs include policy advice, administration of contracts and the provision of specific services.

Other expense

A term for operating expenses that are not outputs, such as interest expenses and grants.

Appropriation

An appropriation is a sum of money allocated for a particular use. It includes a description of what is being purchased, why it is being purchased and how performance will be assessed. It authorises Ministers to consume public resources and ensures Parliament knows how money will be spent and that government is held accountable for the spending.

Types of appropriations

Annual appropriation

This is the most common type of appropriation and is limited to one financial year, consistent with the annual Budget cycle.

MCA – multi-category appropriation

Multi-category appropriations consist of two or more categories of spending within a single appropriation that contribute to the same overarching purpose.

MYA – multi-year appropriation

Multi-year appropriations allow expenses or capital expenditure to be incurred during a specified period of no more than five financial years. MYAs are generally used where uncertainties or dependencies are likely to affect when costs are incurred (eg, milestone payments for a multi-year project).

PLA – permanent legislative authority

Permanent appropriations are authorised by legislation other than an appropriation Act and continue in effect for an indefinite period. Generally, the authorising legislation will impose limits on the scope of the appropriation and not its amount.

Main estimates

The main estimates are the Government's approved set of appropriations for a year. They are approved and published before the start of the financial year to which they relate.

Supplementary estimates

The supplementary estimates are the Government's approved changes to appropriations within a financial year and supersede the information in the main estimates for that year.



New Zealand Government
Te Kāwanatanga o Aotearoa

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