



Green Budget 2025

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Introduction

Aotearoa should be a place where nature thrives, everyone has a warm home and decent kai, and everyone gets the care and support they need for a good life. We can have all of this and more by building an economy that works for all of us, not just a wealthy few.

Our Green Budget is a blueprint for change. It is grounded in values of fairness for all and care for te taiao. Our plan will increase quality of life and reduce the cost of living. Together, we can make the decisions Aotearoa needs to protect the planet and our future.

Global instability is making local resilience more crucial than ever. For decades, politicians have taken their hands off the wheel of the economy, handing it to corporations to make decisions for short term profit ahead of community wellbeing. Luxon's Government has chosen to make this equation even worse for regular people.

It doesn't have to be this way. Our economy belongs to us, and we can make it work for all of us.

That relies on transforming the tax system so those with more than enough pay their fair share to invest in the public services and infrastructure that supports us all.

Instead of feeding corporate greed, we can choose to feed our children nutritious kai.

Instead of tax cuts for the rich, we can fund a health system that cares for everyone.

Instead of accepting a future filled with climate-change-charged floods and fires, we can build thriving, climate resilient communities.

Our plan shows what is possible when we work together, for something bigger than any one of us. Welcome to our Green Budget.

Marama Davidson | Chlöe Swarbrick
Green Co-Leaders

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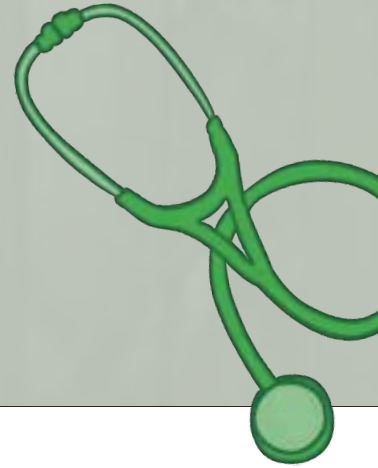
Guiding kaupapa for this budget

This budget imagines the future we could create together if we put people at the heart of political decision-making. The challenges of climate change and wealth inequality need shared solutions that give back control to communities – not big corporations.

Aotearoa has done things like this before. Following the Great Depression and the wars of the twentieth century, Aotearoa pioneered the concept of the social welfare state. People worked together to deliver public healthcare, public education and public housing, funded by higher taxes on those who had profited during a time of hardship for many.

This budget sets out a plan to level up on our collective ambition to create an economy for the people, by the people. This is affordable, robust, and necessary.

Together, we can build the future our mokopuna deserve.



Part 1: A better quality of life Chapter 1

Investing in hauora

Healthcare is a human right, not a luxury. Decades of underinvestment has left New Zealanders with a health system that is struggling to provide the standard of care everyone deserves, with big gaps in services – especially when it comes to primary healthcare. A Green Government will transform primary care, bringing this into the public healthcare system.

One in six adults currently avoid visiting the doctor due to cost. For Māori, this ratio is even worse, at two in six. This in turn can mean late diagnosis and reduced treatment options for issues that could have been spotted sooner if people received adequate primary healthcare. It also puts a strain on emergency departments, as these often act as the doctor of last resort for people who can't afford to go to a general practitioner (GP).

A Green Government will fix primary healthcare, by:

- Establishing a public Community Health Service, providing free GP and nursing services in the community
- Funding community check-up vans, to ensure that wherever you are, you can access the care that you need
- Expanding the Minor Ailments Programme to help pharmacies provide accessible care for issues that are simple to diagnose and treat
- Restoring free prescriptions
- Delivering free dental care for everyone

Alongside this, we will deliver dedicated support for Māori, by:

- Funding kaupapa Māori suicide prevention services
- Improving maternity services in areas of highest need, and ensuring they are culturally responsive. This will involve piloting kaupapa Māori maternity care services in Tai Tokerau, Counties Manukau, Bay of Plenty and Tai Rawhiti
- Re-establishing early bowel cancer screening for Māori and Pasifika people from 50 years of age, and working towards free bowel cancer screening for all from age 45, by 2029
- Re-establishing Te Aka Whai Ora / Māori Health Authority
- Providing funding for Māori-led primary care clinics, and ensuring equitable funding for enrolment of Māori, Pasifika, and other demographically higher needs groups in private GP clinics

Delivering primary care in the community

This initiative funds the establishment of a Community Care Service – providing free GPs and nurses in publicly operated clinics in high need areas, as part of the public healthcare system. There will also be support for kaupapa Māori, not-for-profit community providers of primary care.

This will also fund mobile primary care and diagnostics services to travel to areas which have low levels of GPs and clinics, such as in rural areas. These vans will park up at rural schools, marae, and other community centres to provide routine checkups and ensure health issues are spotted early, when they are most able to be treated.

Publicly delivering Dunedin Hospital

A Green Government will fully fund the Southern Hospital in Dunedin. This will be delivered publicly instead of through a public-private partnership that risks higher long term costs and allows private profit to be prioritised over community need. As well as the new inpatient building, the hospital build programme will also deliver the cancelled pathology unit and inter-disciplinary training site.

This initiative funds the public build of the inpatient building as currently designed, a standalone, publicly provided pathology unit, an inter-professional learning centre North of the outpatients' building, and covers the cost of decommissioning the old site. Contingency has also been added to the Government's figure, due to cost escalations. Funding is in addition to the current appropriation for Dunedin Hospital.

Dental for All

Everyone in our communities deserves dental care. A Green Government will make this a reality by bringing dentistry into the public health system and making dental care free for everyone.

Free dental care will be life-changing for tens of thousands of people right across Aotearoa. Removing cost as a barrier will mean everyone can look after their teeth and gums and access the care they need, when they need it.

A Green Government will create the New Zealand Dental Service to provide:

- Free annual check-ups and basic dental care, such as fillings and sealants
- Mobile dental vans, community dental clinics, and funding for portable clinics which can be set up in places such as marae and community centres
- Specialist care for people when they're in significant pain, require oral surgery or need complex treatment
- Funding for by Māori, for Māori community and whānau oral health services

Over the long term, spending on emergency dental care, dental grants, and cardiovascular disease caused by periodontal disease will decrease, as Aotearoa puts in place a preventative approach to tooth decay.

Workforce Boost

This initiative increases the funding cap to lift medical school placements for GPs in training by 200 places by 2027. It also provides a boost for Māori workforce development, to ensure our workforce reflects our population with culturally responsive care.

The Green Party is committed to equal pay and an accessible and fair process to securing these pay levels. We recognise this is a particularly pressing issue for many health workers in female dominated areas of the sector. A Green Government will fund pay equity settlements properly, and explicitly ensure that expanded provision of public services in parts of the health sector currently dominated by women goes hand in hand with fair pay for workers.

Costings

| Investing in hauora | 25/26 | 26/27 | 27/28 | 28/29 | Total OPEX | CAPEX |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|------------|-------|
| Free primary healthcare | 1,242 | 1,266 | 1,292 | 1,318 | 5,117 | |
| Free nurse visits | 828 | 844 | 861 | 879 | 3,412 | |
| Capitation funding boost for Māori and Pasifika | 109 | 111 | 113 | 115 | 448 | |
| Kaupapa Māori healthcare initiatives, including Te Aka Whai Ora | 107 | 109 | 200 | 300 | 715 | |
| Māori Health Workforce Development | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 40 | |
| Funding 200 additional placements for GPs | 5 | 13 | 22 | 35 | 76 | |
| Expansion to the Minor Ailments Service | 30 | 31 | 31 | 32 | 124 | |
| Restoration of free prescriptions | 33 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 135 | |

Investing in hauora

| Investing in hauora | 25/26 | 26/27 | 27/28 | 28/29 | Total OPEX | CAPEX |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|------------|-------|
| Public delivery of Dunedin Hospital | | | | | | 1,708 |
| Primary, secondary and kaupapa Māori dental services | 1,488 | 1,734 | 1,786 | 1,840 | 6,848 | |
| Boost to dental workforce | 10 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 42 | |
| Mobile dental vans | | | | | | 160 |
| Establishing GP centres in most needed areas | | | | | | 700 |
| Kaupapa Māori Led Maternity Carer Co-location Pilots | | | | | | 1 |
| Mobile diagnostics vans for pop-up GP and nurse visits | | | | | | 160 |



Chapter 2

Mō ngā mokopuna: support for families

Early childhood education for whānau, not profit

A Green Government will fix ECE, putting tamariki first and making it free for whānau.

Early childhood education (ECE) is a crucial support for tamariki and their whānau in the early years. However, at the moment, families in Aotearoa face some of the highest childcare costs in the world. Many families pay around \$10,000 a year per child – making childcare the biggest cost after housing.

When the government spends \$2.7 billion on ECE each year, it doesn't make sense that costs for whānau remain so high. Because of the way the sector is structured, much of this funding ends up as profits for corporate childcare chains. These chains often employ teachers on worse conditions than non-profit providers – profiting off high fees for parents

and low wages for staff, while receiving millions in subsidies. It's time the sector was reformed to put the needs of kids and whānau first, and to provide a fair deal for teachers.

A Green Government will shift away from corporate provision. This will wind down subsidies for commercial centres and phase in full funding for community non-profit centres.

By 2028, under a Green Government, early childhood education will be well on the way to a child-centred, fully public system. Government funding will be set at a level that supports quality care and decent pay. Unlike the current system, this funding will only be available for centres opting into non-profit models.

These centres will:

- Provide 20 hours free care per week for children from six months until school age, with no strings attached
- Cap fees at \$10 per day for hours above the 20 per week entitlement in the short term, transitioning over time to free provision
- Put in place governance and ownership structures that ensure a not for profit, community operated model (for example, through kindergartens, parent collectives, or marae-based care)
- Publicly report annually to the Ministry of Education on finances
- Opt-in to having teacher salaries paid directly by the Ministry of Education, at a level set under a cross-sector collective agreement (similar to how schools operate).

At the same time, the Ministry of Education will plan for future demand and pilot ECEs co-located with existing schools.

Community-based centres will receive direct funding for overheads and property costs. As staff will be paid directly by the Ministry of Education, these centres will no longer need to manage their own payroll, saving time and costs on administration.

In 2029, the free hours entitlement will increase from 20 hours to 35 hours. Once all centres receiving public funding are run on a not-for-profit, transparent and community led model, this becomes possible.

Whānau will have the confidence that their tamariki are receiving quality care, without huge financial costs. Teachers will be paid fairly, and all the public funding going to centres will be helping in the care and education of children, not going to shareholders.

Decent incomes for whānau

A Green Government will **lift every family out of poverty** and give everyone peace of mind that they can always afford the weekly shop, pay the rent, or cover unexpected costs – even when times are tough.

A Green Government will:

- Introduce a Family Top-Up payment of \$220 per week for a family's first child, and \$135 per week for every other child, replacing the complex set of Working for Families payments
- Provide that the Family Top-Up will be paid in full for all whānau with an income under \$61,000 a year, and then reduce gradually at a rate of 18 cents in the dollar (instead of the current threshold of \$42,700 and abatement rate of 27 cents in the dollar for the Family Tax Credit under Working for Families)
- Double the Best Start payment to \$146 per week, and extend it to every child under three as a universal child benefit for the early years

Under our plan, over 330,000 families will have more money through a simplified and improved Working for Families.

The increased and expanded Best Start payment will mean the families of 97,000 children under two will be better off by \$73 per week per child, and the families of a further 59,000 children under 3 will be better off by \$146 per week per child.

Together with our free early childhood education policy above, this will ensure whānau have the financial security to make the choices about work and childcare that best suit their needs in the crucial first 1000 days of a child's life.

Abatement rates and effective marginal tax rates

The “abatement rate” is the rate at which social supports decrease. At the moment, Working for Families payments abate at 27 cents in the dollar – meaning for every dollar earned over the threshold of \$42,700 a year, payments reduce by 27 cents. In practice, this has a similar effect on take home pay to income taxes, so the combination of abatement rates and taxes is called the “effective marginal tax rate”. The current system has excessively high effective marginal tax rates for people on low to middle incomes, especially when different social supports are all abating at the same time (for example, Working for Families, the means-tested childcare subsidy, and the accommodation supplement). This creates a trap for people trying to navigate different supports to make ends meet, who may find that working additional hours doesn’t increase their income at all. A fairer approach to abatement of Working for Families will make a big difference to effective marginal tax rates. Free early childhood education will also remove the need for a means-tested childcare subsidy, which will further relieve the burden of high effective marginal tax rates. This will provide a better standard of living and a fair go for families.

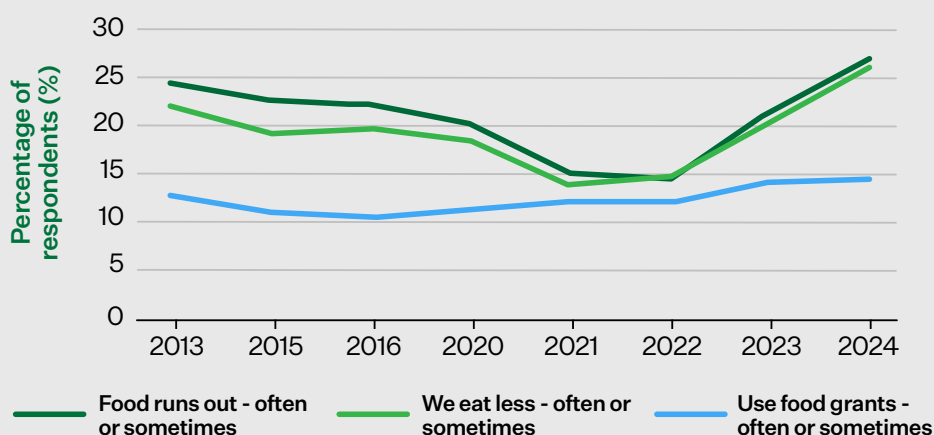
Lunches in schools

Imagine a future where every child receives a nutritious lunch at school, prepared locally and with love. School lunches are not just about food. They are about investing in the future of our tamariki.

The Luxon Government has slashed funding per child and handed over delivery to a handful of big companies more interested in profit than the needs of our kids, destroying around 2,000 local jobs. This has resulted in meals often being inedible, late, or even dangerous – failing food hygiene standards or causing burns.

School lunches should be there to meet the needs of tamariki. More and more families are struggling to put food on the table. Over a quarter of families with young children often or sometimes run out of food, and one in six need food grants to get by. The Government’s callous decision to gut the school lunch programme makes life even more difficult for children coming to school hungry.

Food security indicators, households with children aged under 15 - 2013–2024



A Green Government will:

- Increase the funding to an average of \$6.80 per meal
- Baseline the funding, so it's secure year on year
- Expand Ka Ora, Ka Ako to 400 more schools, providing a nutritious lunch to 150,000 more children every day
- Restore the nearly 2000 local jobs lost under the Luxon Government model, and require lunch providers to commit to paying a living wage for staff

A Green Government will restore the Ka Ora, Ka Ako programme. This will support provision of lunches made at the school or through local providers, instead of mass-produced by the Compass Group.

The previous school lunch programme was estimated to save an average family over \$68 a week, making a huge difference to the cost of living. This will now reach thousands more families.

Costings

| Support for families | 25/26 | 26/27 | 27/28 | 28/29 | Total OPEX |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|------------|
| Free early childhood education | 581 | 1,163 | 1,762 | 1,873 | 5,379 |
| Working for Families - Family Top Up | 2,481 | 2,702 | 2,821 | 3,153 | 11,157 |
| Expansion of Best Start payment | 700 | 703 | 706 | 709 | 2,818 |
| Expanding lunches to EQI 450+ | 195 | 201 | 207 | 210 | 813 |
| Increase funding for school lunches, and continue beyond 2026 | 103 | 222 | 341 | 341 | 1,007 |



Chapter 3

Ending poverty together

Aotearoa has all the resources we need to support everyone to live a decent life. Successive governments have undermined our social safety net resulting in thousands of people falling into poverty. We can afford to do a lot better. Everyone deserves support through hard times, not blame and punishment.

A Green Government will:

- Introduce an Income Guarantee to ensure everyone out of paid work or studying has an income of at least \$395 a week, plus top-ups of \$140 a week for sole parents. Recipients will be able to earn up to \$200 per week before their payment begins to reduce
- Transform ACC into an Agency for Comprehensive Care, ensuring everyone out of paid work because of a health condition or disability has an income of at least 80% of the full-time minimum wage

Thousands of people who are out of work or studying would have their incomes lifted to at least \$395 per week – with the security that this is guaranteed until they're earning, rather than a punitive approach to try and shift people off benefits even when they have no other options. Guaranteed income (together with housing), will ensure people can make ends meet while in between jobs or studying.

Income Guarantee for students

From 2025/26, we will remove eligibility tests for student allowances. In the second phase (2026/27 onwards), we will replace student allowances with the Income Guarantee.

Support for people out of work

From 2025/26, we will increase Jobseeker Support and Sole Parent Support rate. In the second phase (2026/27 onwards), we will replace main benefits with the Income Guarantee, with an additional payment of \$140 per week for sole parents. This system will provide genuine income support in tough times – while being simpler to administer.

Agency for Comprehensive Care

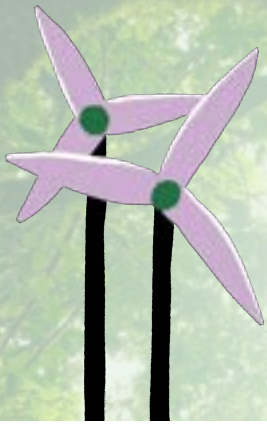
From 2025/26, we will increase Jobseeker Support (Health Condition and Disability) and the Supported Living Payment to 80% of the full-time minimum wage. This recognises that people with health needs require a higher level of support, especially when these needs are likely to continue long-term.

Over time, income support for everyone with work-limiting health conditions will be delivered by an expanded ACC – renamed the Agency for Comprehensive Care.

This will close the gap between the income support currently available for injury compared to that available for illness. In the first two years, these payments will be funded from returns on the ACC investment fund. This will allow time to develop a progressive levies system to provide long-term financial recovery for the expanded scheme.

Costings

| Ending poverty together | 25/26 | 26/27 | 27/28 | 28/29 | Total OPEX |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|------------|
| Income Guarantee for students | 2,628 | 3,306 | 3,398 | 4,035 | 13,367 |
| Income Guarantee for anyone out of work | 2,362 | 1,809 | 1,928 | 2,055 | 8,154 |
| Agency for Comprehensive Care | | 3,066 | 3,096 | 3,148 | 9,310 |
| Restoration of funding for front-line community services contracted by Oranga Tamariki | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 120 |
| Restoration of Wage Supplement for disabled workers | 13 | 15 | 14 | 14 | 57 |



Part 2: Tiakina te taiao Chapter 4

Climate action

Climate change is the greatest collective challenge humanity has ever faced, and the biggest disruption to the natural world in millennia. We must act now to build a resilient, happy and healthy Aotearoa.

Current rules allow corporations to pump more climate-burning fossil fuels into our economy, undermining our sustainable, low-emissions transition.

We can and must make polluters pay, and use the revenue for climate action. Failure to do so will leave us all paying a much higher human - and financial - cost, while a small group of polluters profit from climate devastation.

A Green Government will:

- Phase out free allocation of units to our highest polluters in the Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) and introduce a Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism to address imports of emissions-intensive products produced in countries that do not have carbon pricing
- Ensure overall unit supply in the ETS is consistent with phasing down gross emissions, and based on gross emissions targets. This will align the ETS unit supply with the Climate Change Commission's appropriately ambitious and achievable "High Technology, High System Change" scenario
- Reinstate and improve the Government Investment in Decarbonising Industry (GIDI) scheme
- Remove forestry from the ETS, replacing this with a biodiversity credit system for native afforestation, in line with recommendations from the Parliamentary Commissioner for the Environment
- Bring agricultural processors into the ETS

By closing the gaps in the ETS, we can make it a genuine cap-and-trade scheme that drives down our emissions.

Agriculture emissions pricing and revenue

A Green Government will require agricultural processors to enter the ETS from 2026. This will capture emissions liabilities from livestock at the point of processing for all meat and dairy products, as this is the simplest point in the chain from farm to consumer for ETS obligations to be applied. This type of pricing has been signalled for over two decades, and in legislation since 2019, but the Luxon Government has prevented it coming into effect.

Under our plan, agricultural processors will be in a separate category to other sectors in the ETS. Revenue assumptions from this have been costed conservatively, and assume a price of \$10.99 per tonne of carbon dioxide equivalent agricultural emissions (whether methane or nitrous oxide), by 2030.

All revenue from pricing agriculture emissions will be redirected to support farmers and rural communities, with a particular focus on aiding the transition to more sustainable land use.

Sustainable Food and Fibre Transition Fund

Aotearoa can produce the food we need by working with nature, not against it. Revenue from agriculture emissions pricing will be used to expand current funding for innovation in the food and fibre sectors, expanding the scope to include support for changing land uses to more climate resilient options. This will build on the existing “Sustainable Food and Fibre Futures” initiative. Support will be available for farmers to test different crops or farming methods, and pool knowledge and resources on how to reduce emissions and improve resilience to flooding and droughts.

The Sustainable Food and Fibre Transition Fund will be a one-stop shop for farmers seeking:

- Support for transitioning their land use, including dedicated mātauranga advisory services on alternatives to intensive models of farming
- Connection to regional and local transition supports
- Shared investment in processing facilities for plant-based food and fibre
- Grants and low-interest loans to support sustainable production of food and fibres

Meeting our international climate commitments

Climate change is the world’s group project, with high stakes: survival of humanity as we know it. Aotearoa has the know-how, resources and obligation to act quickly at home, and help drive international emissions down at the same time.

Successive Governments of all stripes have committed our country to the Paris Agreement alongside 195 other parties. This is the international mechanism to ensure that everybody does their part and holds each other accountable.

Unfortunately, decades of delay mean that even with the rapid decarbonisation the Greens have shown is possible in He Ara Anamata, we are signed up to reduce emissions beyond what’s possible on our own shores. The scale of this requirement depends on how much we do domestically, with Treasury and the Ministry for the Environment estimating in 2023 that the bill could cost anywhere from \$3 billion to \$24 billion by 2030.

Climate action

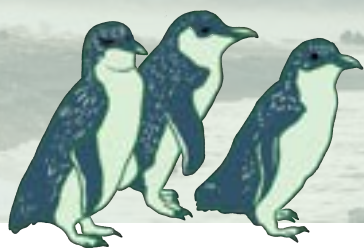
A Green Government will invest in lowering emissions five times faster than the current Government's plan while improving quality of life and reducing the cost of living. We are also committed to responsibly and transparently accounting for our international commitments and collaboration to avert climate disaster.

A Green Government recognises the particular obligations of Aotearoa to our Pacific neighbours, and would prioritise projects that have a clear benefit to both decarbonisation and community resilience in this region.

Offshore mitigation could include replacing diesel generators in small islands in the Pacific with solar panels, or regenerating forests and mangroves to absorb carbon.

Costings

| Climate action | 25/26 | 26/27 | 27/28 | 28/29 | Total OPEX |
|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|------------|
| Inclusion of agriculture in Emissions Trading Scheme | -43 | -131 | -219 | -309 | -702 |
| Emissions Trading Scheme reform | -2,210 | -2,182 | -2,350 | -2,671 | -9,413 |
| Increased Nationally Determined Contribution | 980 | 368 | 368 | 735 | 2,450 |
| Reversal of cuts to Just Transitions Programme | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 9 |
| Reversal of cuts to Science, Innovation and Technology portfolio | 35 | 28 | 86 | 86 | 236 |
| Restoration of Equitable Transitions Package - Regional Hydrogen Industry Transition | 10 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 42 |
| Reversal of cuts to climate change programmes | 4 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 45 |
| Sustainable Food and Fibre Transition Fund | 43 | 131 | 219 | 309 | 702 |
| Incorporation of Sustainable Food and Fibre Futures Fund into Sustainable Food and Fibre Transition Fund | -81 | -81 | -81 | -81 | -323 |



Chapter 5

Healthy oceans

The ocean gives us life, supports our ecosystems, our environment and our communities. Healthy oceans are crucial for climate resilience. But exploitation and environmental damage is threatening these precious ecosystems.

In 2023, the Green Party committed to passing a Healthy Oceans Act, a legally binding framework to protect at least 30 percent of our Aotearoa's ocean by 2030. Our Green Budget builds on this commitment.

A Green Government will expand marine protections such as ending bottom trawling, and help restore the mauri of the moana, increasing the ability of the oceans to absorb carbon. Alongside legislative change, we will achieve this through:

- Funding the development of a blue carbon strategy
- Improving marine research and setting ecological targets for the health of our oceans by establishing an independent Oceans Commission
- Creating a Moana Fund to for iwi and hapū to develop and implement mātauranga and tikanga-based projects for ocean conservation
- Investing in our capacity for marine biosecurity to keep our waters free from invasive species
- Restoring shellfish beds and ecosystems in the Hauraki Gulf

Costings

| Healthy oceans | 25/26 | 26/27 | 27/28 | 28/29 | Total OPEX |
|----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------------|
| Blue Carbon Strategy | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Moana research fund | 20 | 40 | 40 | 41 | 141 |
| Ocean Commission | 13 | 13 | 14 | 14 | 53 |
| Marine biosecurity funding | 31 | 31 | 31 | 32 | 123 |
| Marine research funding | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 36 |
| Hauraki Gulf support fund | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 14 |



Chapter 6

Restoring nature

The ngahere, awa, and moana of Aotearoa are central to our national identity and way of life. The whenua provides sustenance, with food, clean water, and recreational spaces. Nature deserves to thrive.

The Luxon Government is putting these taonga at risk, selling off Aotearoa, with a fast track to environmental devastation. A Green Government would ensure that native wildlife is protected and restored, not ripped up for mining and roads.

By protecting and restoring nature, we will ensure future generations can enjoy native birdsong in thriving forests. This will also provide our communities with a layer of natural protection from the climate crisis. Our oceans, wetlands and forests act as carbon sinks that absorb emissions, turning down the temperature on the climate crisis.

A Green Government will:

- Deliver urban nature support to councils, iwi and hapū and community groups to restore nature in our local communities
- Establish a Biodiversity Regeneration Fund to provide support for restoration projects, including dedicated funding for whenua Māori
- Reinstate Jobs for Nature to create nature-based jobs supporting the protection and restoration of te taiao
- Reinstate programmes for freshwater improvement to support landowners to help restore our waterways
- Reinstate the community environment fund, environmental legal assistance fund and regional planning support – recognising the important work of community conservation
- Re-establish native afforestation programmes

Restoring nature

Funding for a renewed Jobs for Nature programme will be provided on an ongoing basis. This will support partnerships with local government, community organisations, iwi and hapū to support conservation work – including short-term projects that provide jobs in areas facing high unemployment, and longer-term projects that provide training pathways.

Costings

| Restoring nature | 25/26 | 26/27 | 27/28 | 28/29 | Total OPEX |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|------------|
| Jobs for Nature | 357 | 387 | 387 | 387 | 1,519 |
| Biodiversity Regeneration Fund | 100 | 200 | 275 | 350 | 925 |
| Urban nature funding | 150 | 300 | 300 | 0 | 750 |
| Reversal of cuts to Freshwater Programmes | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 11 |
| Reversal of cuts to Environment Partnerships and Engagement | 11 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 35 |
| Reversal of cuts to Waste Minimisation Programmes | 17 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 53 |
| Reversal of cuts to Establishing Native Forests Programme | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 49 |



Chapter 7

Hoki whenua mai

Tangata whenua have always been the kaitiaki of Aotearoa. Hoki Whenua Mai is a step toward restorative justice – returning whenua and recognising the enduring tino rangatiratanga that tangata whenua have.

Te Tiriti o Waitangi explicitly guaranteed tino rangatiratanga over whenua. Despite this clear provision in the founding agreement of Aotearoa, Te Tiriti o Waitangi has been breached and abused, leading to over a century of dispossession for Māori from their whenua, whakapapa, identity, and culture.

A Green Government will take real steps towards redress beyond the current settlement framework, to ensure that the future is built on upholding the promises this nation was founded on. Only by comprehensively addressing the harms of the past can we move forward together.

We will:

- Create a Commission of Inquiry marking 50 years of the Waitangi Tribunal, to report on the extent of land dispossession and evaluate the adequacy of redress through current frameworks. This would have the mandate to provide recommendations on future actions for the return of unlawfully taken land to iwi, hapū, and whānau
- Abolish the 2008 deadline to lodge new claims for historical breaches of Te Tiriti o Waitangi, allowing hapū and whānau to progress additional historic claims through the Waitangi Tribunal
- Amend the Treaty of Waitangi Act to provide a specific category of climate financial redress. This would be available to post settlement entities; and to iwi, hapū and Māori landowners or groups who have not settled claims

- Reinstate Te Ringa Hāpai Whenua Fund. Funding will be baselined and increased to \$12 million a year. This will support Māori freehold landowners to carry out economic, cultural, social, and environmental projects on their whenua
- Reinstate the funding for the Hapori Māori Data Capability Programme (Te Whakapiki i te Manahautanga Hapori mā te Matatau me te Whai Wāhitanga ki te Raraunga) and increase this to \$7 million a year. This will support gathering and sharing data and evidence regarding climate change, adaption, and resilience for hapori Māori

Costings

| Hoki whenua mai | 25/26 | 26/27 | 27/28 | 28/29 | Total OPEX |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|------------|
| Commission of Inquiry | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 40 |
| Climate redress contingency fund | 0 | 55 | 68 | 77 | 200 |
| Waitangi Tribunal resourcing for climate redress fund | 5 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 25 |
| Waitangi Tribunal resourcing for additional claims | 20 | 21 | 22 | 22 | 85 |
| Claimant funding support | 15 | 16 | 17 | 17 | 65 |
| Increase to Te Ringa Hāpai Whenua Fund | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 48 |
| Increase to Te Whakapiki i te Manahautanga Hapori mā te Matatau me te Whai Wāhitanga ki te Raraunga | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 28 |



Part 3: Building our shared future Chapter 8

Green industrial strategy

A Green Government will build low-emissions infrastructure, and ensure everyone has what they need for a decent standard of living. We will support regions most exposed to job losses, putting Green jobs at the heart of the transition to zero emissions.

We're talking jobs, infrastructure and climate action.

Together, these initiatives will ensure New Zealand's economy is equipped to deliver publicly planned, built, owned and operated infrastructure that benefits our communities and supports our climate goals.

These initiatives will also form the foundations of our 'Green Jobs Guarantee' – ensuring that everyone who wants to be working in, or training, for a socially or environmentally beneficial job is able to do so.

A Green Government will:

- Scale up Rau Paenga to create the 'Ministry of Green Works' – providing large-scale green infrastructure that supports thousands of stable, well-paid jobs, stopping the flow of public money to private consultants and corporate profiteers
- Establish a Future Workforce Agency to link together work that is currently siloed and under-resourced, analysing future workforce planning and demand and ensuring Aotearoa has the skills required, including for major public infrastructure projects
- Expand Jobs for Nature, and provide funding for both short-term work and longer term projects

This will enable government-backed rollout of green infrastructure projects, providing good, green local jobs and adding value to regional communities.

| Green industrial strategy | 25/26 | 26/27 | 27/28 | 28/29 | Total OPEX | CAPEX |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|------------|-------|
| Future Workforce Agency | 25 | 45 | 65 | 75 | 210 | |
| Ministry of Green Works | 619 | 1,053 | 1,934 | 1,972 | 5,578 | |
| Incorporation of Regional Infrastructure Fund into Ministry of Green Works | -100 | -100 | | | | -900 |
| Renewed Government Investment in Decarbonising Industry scheme | | | | | | 800 |



Chapter 9

Transport

Imagine getting easily, cheaply and quickly between and through our towns and cities.

For decades Governments have failed to invest adequately in public transport, rail and other low emissions modes of transport, resulting in rising congestion, costs and climate-changing emissions.

A Green Government will combine cost of living action with climate action by

investing in transport solutions that make the most sense for our communities and the climate.

This plan drives us towards a transport network that works for everyone, giving people real choice for how to get around - whether that's walking, biking, taking the bus or train, or driving.

A Green Government will:

- Build light rail in Auckland, Wellington and Christchurch. Councils operating rail services will receive the fare revenue from these services
- Fund councils to deliver public transport services in smaller cities and towns, including providing regional links
- Top up council funding for street upgrades such as separated bike lanes and pedestrian crossings. This will prioritise measures that lets kids move around their neighbourhoods safely and independently, such as pedestrian crossings near playgrounds
- Reinstate free fares for children aged 12 and under, and half price fares for young people aged from 13 to 24
- Re-introduce the Clean Car Discount, one of Aotearoa's most successful climate initiatives, to ensure that people buying new cars have a clear price incentive to choose a zero-emissions vehicle
- Revitalise regional rail – for both passengers and freight
- Invest in coastal shipping to support the rail freight network and reduce the amount of goods transported by high-emission trucks

Fare discounts for young people

A Green Government will reinstate free fares for kids under 12, and half price kids for young people aged 13 – 24. The Luxon Government hiked transport prices for children and young people, ignoring the impact on cost of living. We're bringing back fare discounts as a win-win for climate friendly transport and cost of living relief for whānau and young people.

Reintroducing the Clean Car Discount

A Green Government will bring back the successful Clean Car Discount. We'll also increase the ambition of this policy – providing rebates for zero emissions vehicles only, paid for by fees on the most polluting vehicles.

Increasing investment in coastal shipping

Increased coastal shipping will support the rail freight network and reduce the volume of goods transported by high-emission trucks. It will be funded by re-allocating expenditure from new urban state highways.

Expansion of regional rail

Right now, Aotearoa's neglected rail system manages to deliver benefits worth \$3.3 billion each year. There is a significant opportunity to expand these benefits with a clear pipeline of investment in our rail system. This would reduce pollution and provide people with better choices for how to get around.

A Green Government will:

- Complete the "Golden Triangle" passenger rail service between Auckland, Hamilton and Tauranga
- Reinststate an overnight passenger service between Auckland and Wellington
- Deliver a passenger rail service between Christchurch and Dunedin

We will also start planning for future expansion, with a long-term plan for rail to carry the majority of freight, and provide viable passenger services between large cities and towns.

Costings

| Transport | 25/26 | 26/27 | 27/28 | 28/29 | Total OPEX | CAPEX |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|------------|-------|
| Reinstating free fares for people up to 12 years old, and half price fares up to 24 years old | 37 | 37 | 37 | 37 | 147 | |
| Reintroducing the Clean Car Discount | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 40 | |
| Expansion of public transport services and electric buses | 51 | 204 | 225 | 227 | 707 | 480 |

Transport

| Transport | 25/26 | 26/27 | 27/28 | 28/29 | Total OPEX | CAPEX |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|------------|--------|
| Building light rail in Auckland, Wellington, and Christchurch | | | | | | 11,770 |
| Walking and cycling infrastructure in our cities and towns | | | | | | 1,000 |
| Increasing investment in coastal shipping | | | | | | 500 |
| Re-allocation from urban state highway projects | | | | | | -1,500 |
| Regional rail: Wellington – Auckland overnight service | 26 | 26 | 27 | 27 | 106 | 73 |
| Regional rail: Auckland to Tauranga | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 10 | 2,045 |
| Regional rail: Christchurch to Dunedin | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 17 | 410 |
| Regional rail: Stage two works for Auckland - Hamilton | | | | | | 1,443 |
| Regional rail: Delivering a faster passenger rail trip between Auckland - Wellington | | | | | | 1,562 |



Chapter 10

Homes for all

Housing is a human right. Everyone deserves an affordable, healthy place to call home - a place to rest, to share with loved ones, and build a life.

Successive governments have failed to solve the core problems at the heart of our housing system. Aotearoa once led the world in public housing, but decades of state housing sell-off, privatisation and underinvestment means that a lucky few now make untaxed capital gains gambling on housing while other New Zealanders sleep on the street. These are political decisions, and a Green Government will make the decision to ensure everyone is adequately housed.

A Green Government will fix housing by:

- Building 35,000 new public homes over 5 years to clear the public housing waitlist
- Expanding Income-Related Rent subsidies to approximately 12,000 households in local government provided housing, supporting tenants and recognising the role of councils in providing housing
- Providing financial underwrites to support community housing providers to build new affordable rentals with confidence, delivering up to 2,000 additional homes a year

Building 35,000 new public homes

A Green Government will use off-site manufacturing of sustainable timber homes to ensure Kāinga Ora can deliver new housing at scale, efficiently and effectively. Long-term contracts will give the struggling construction sector confidence and security. This initiative is costed to deliver 35,000 homes for Kāinga Ora over 5 years.

This includes the redevelopment of 5,000 sites with older homes, creating a net increase in housing stock of 30,000 homes. This will be enough to clear the waiting list, ensuring thousands of whānau have a place to put down roots in their communities.

Expansion of Whai Kāinga Whai Oranga for Māori housing solutions

A Green Government will fund the expansion of the Whai Kāinga, Whai Oranga programme to support Māori-led housing solutions. A Green Government will also make income related rent subsidies available to Māori housing providers, where the tenants otherwise meet criteria for this form of support.

Expanding supported housing services

A Green Government will provide dedicated and flexible funding to community housing providers who deliver housing for people with complex needs, enabling additional social supports for their tenants.

Restoring access to emergency accommodation

Funding will be restored to ensure that anyone who needs emergency accommodation can access it, and to reverse the Luxon Government's decision to narrow eligibility criteria.

Emergency accommodation is not a long-term solution to homelessness, but the Luxon Government's irresponsible decision to wind down emergency accommodation has denied shelter to people in urgent need, driving more homelessness.

Our expansion of social housing and supported housing services will reduce the need for and support to transition out of emergency accommodation, leaving no one out in the cold.

Rental Warrant of Fitness and Landlord Register

This funding implements a national register of all landlords and property managers to improve rental standards. This will keep a record of how many properties are rented, who owns them, how much rent is charged over time, and compliance with the Rental Warrant of Fitness, plugging a huge gap in monitoring and enforcement of the Healthy Home Standards. As more people live in healthier homes, this will also improve our community's health.

Costings

| Homes for all | 25/26 | 26/27 | 27/28 | 28/29 | Total OPEX | CAPEX |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|------------|--------|
| Building 35,000 new public homes | | | | | | 19,212 |
| Offsite manufacturing for public housing construction | | | | | | 122 |
| Restoring delivery capability in Kāinga Ora | 387 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 1,331 | 235 |
| Extending IRRS to support more tenants | 365 | 375 | 385 | 395 | 1,520 | |
| Financial underwrites for Community Housing Providers | | | | | | 320 |
| Expansion of Whai Kainga Whai Oranga | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 200 | |
| Restoring access to emergency accommodation | 54 | 126 | 145 | 145 | 469 | |
| Expanding supported Housing Services | 100 | 103 | 106 | 109 | 418 | |
| Expanding supported Housing Services | 5 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 21 | |



Chapter 11

Clean energy

Aotearoa's abundant sources of renewable energy provide enormous opportunity to reduce emissions and decarbonise our economy. The untapped potential in wind and solar will allow us to increase our renewable output and fully electrify the nation, easing the burden on our climate and costs on households while improving our resilience.

A Green Government will invest in renewable energy at the scale needed, supporting the energy transition at every level. We will provide grants and loans for households to shift to clean energy, reinstate community energy programmes, and start building significant new generation capacity.

The Clean Power Payment

Our plan will help bring warm homes, good jobs and cheaper energy bills to every part of Aotearoa, helping people to make ends meet and cut climate pollution. This will include:

- Grants of up to \$6,000 to cover the cost of installing solar power and making energy efficient upgrades in residential homes
- Interest-free loans of up to \$30,000 to cover the cost of additional zero carbon home upgrades
- Tax deductible zero carbon upgrades for rental homes, so both tenants and landlords can benefit from energy efficient homes powered by clean, renewable energy

Community energy security

Renewed and expanded support for community, iwi and hāpu energy projects will help ensure we have a resilient energy system, and play a key role in reducing energy hardship. We will achieve this by:

- Scaling up solar on Kainga Ora homes to 30,000 more households in the next three years
- Expanding Warmer Kiwi Homes to cover more zero carbon upgrades such as replacing gas heaters with heatpumps
- Reinstating funding levels for the Energy Efficiency and Conservation Authority, reversing cuts from the Luxon Government in 2024

- Reinstating community energy programmes to support resilience on marae and in public housing; by communities, for communities
- Funding solar on public buildings for more distributed and resilient renewable energy
- Securing remaining gas supplies for strategic uses, such as firming electricity supply and protecting strategically important industries, to support the smooth transition to renewables
- Investing in biomass production, supporting Aotearoa to eliminate coal from our energy system

Direct government support for renewable energy

Alongside the support for households and communities, we will invest directly in new renewable generation and storage to speed up the decarbonisation of our economy. This will provide funding for larger scale projects, which will either be wholly government owned or operated as joint ventures in partnership, potentially with iwi and hapū.

By bolstering our renewable energy capacity, we can rapidly phase out fossil fuels while electrifying industries, enhancing efficiency and lowering energy bills across the board.

Costings

| Clean energy | 25/26 | 26/27 | 27/28 | 28/29 | Total OPEX | CAPEX |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|------------|-------|
| Public investment in renewable energy infrastructure | | | | | | 4,800 |
| Investment in solid biofuel production | | | | | | 75 |
| Securing gas supply for strategic uses | | | | | | 800 |
| Financing solar on public buildings | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 32 | |
| Reversing cuts to community energy programmes | 12 | 13 | 4 | 4 | 33 | |
| Clean Power Payment - Grants | 240 | 247 | 255 | 262 | 1,004 | |
| Clean Power Payment - Tax deductibility | 0 | 187 | 193 | 202 | 582 | |
| Clean Power Payment - Interest free loans | 0 | 35 | 58 | 75 | 168 | 4,293 |
| Expansion of Warmer Kiwi Homes | 168 | 173 | 179 | 184 | 704 | |
| Funding for Community Energy Advisers | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 20 | |
| Reversal of cuts to Energy Efficiency and Conservation Authority | 51 | 65 | 15 | 15 | 146 | |
| Kāinga Ora solar panel upgrades | | | | | | 620 |



Chapter 12

Fair taxes to fund our future

A fair tax system is the key to delivering the services Aotearoa deserves.

The current tax system is not fit for purpose. By choosing not to tax wealth or capital gains, successive governments have let wealth gaps get wider and wider – and artificially constrained the amount of government revenue available for crucial investments. From health and education, to building new energy and transport infrastructure as part of the climate transition, the last four decades has seen government after government make excuses for an irresponsible lack of investment. Everyone pays the price of undersupported public services.

Meanwhile, the rich have gotten much richer. Just 311 families hold more wealth than two and a half million New Zealanders. This is unsustainable and unfair.

The Green Party believes we can do much better. We would tax wealth fairly, enabling investment in things that matter to everyone – like free GPs, free dental care and early childhood education.

A Green Government will:

- Tax individual net wealth over \$2 million at a rate of 2.5%; with a 1.5% tax on assets in private trusts to prevent avoidance together with a 33% Wealth Transfer Tax on financial gifts exceeding \$1,000,000
- Introduce a tax-free threshold up to \$10,000, boosting the incomes of everyone earning under \$115,000
- Introduce new rates of income tax of 39% on income over \$120,000 and 45% on income over \$180,000
- Raise the companies tax rate to 33%, ensuring large corporations are taxed fairly
- Cancel National's tax cuts for landlords by reversing interest deductibility and restoring the Bright-Line Test to 10 years
- Introduce a private jet tax of \$5,000 per passenger arriving and departing from Aotearoa via private jet
- Double the royalty rate for mining to ensure a fair return from corporates who exploit te taiao for private profit

Under our progressive tax system everyone earning under \$115,000 will pay less income tax. Those with more than enough will contribute a bit extra towards the public services and social supports that benefit everyone.

The wealth tax unlocks a world of new possibilities for Aotearoa. This will enable government investment to end poverty, make sure everyone has a warm home to live in, address the climate crisis, ensure everyone can see the doctor or dentist when they need, and much more.

Wealth tax and anti-avoidance measures

The wealth tax is a 2.5% tax on net assets, such as property and shares, over an individual threshold of \$2 million (or \$4 million for assets jointly owned by couples). For example, if someone owns \$2.5 million in assets, but owes \$1 million on their mortgage, their net wealth is \$1.5 million and falls short of the threshold. If they own \$2.5 million in assets mortgage free, then the \$500,000 over the threshold will be taxed at 2.5%.

To prevent evasion, a 1.5% tax will apply to net assets held in private trusts, and a 33% wealth transfer tax will apply to significant gifts and inheritances received, over an accumulated lifetime threshold of \$1,000,000, similar to Ireland's Capital Acquisitions Tax.

Tax-free threshold and income tax changes

The tax-free threshold will ensure that no one pays tax on their first \$10,000 of income and will boost the incomes of everyone earning under \$115,000.

Fair taxes on corporate profit

The corporate tax rate will be increased to 33%, ensuring that large corporations are taxed fairly. Over the last 15 years, corporate profits have soared, while the corporate tax rate is the lowest it has ever been in our history. Most small and medium business owners, who rely on drawing a salary from their business rather than shareholder dividends, will benefit from lower income tax rates on their salaries.

Private jet tax

International private jet arrivals have almost doubled in Aotearoa over the past 10 years. Private jet travel is approximately ten times more emissions intensive than a regular flight per person. This policy applies a fee of \$5,000 per passenger, for arrivals and departures.

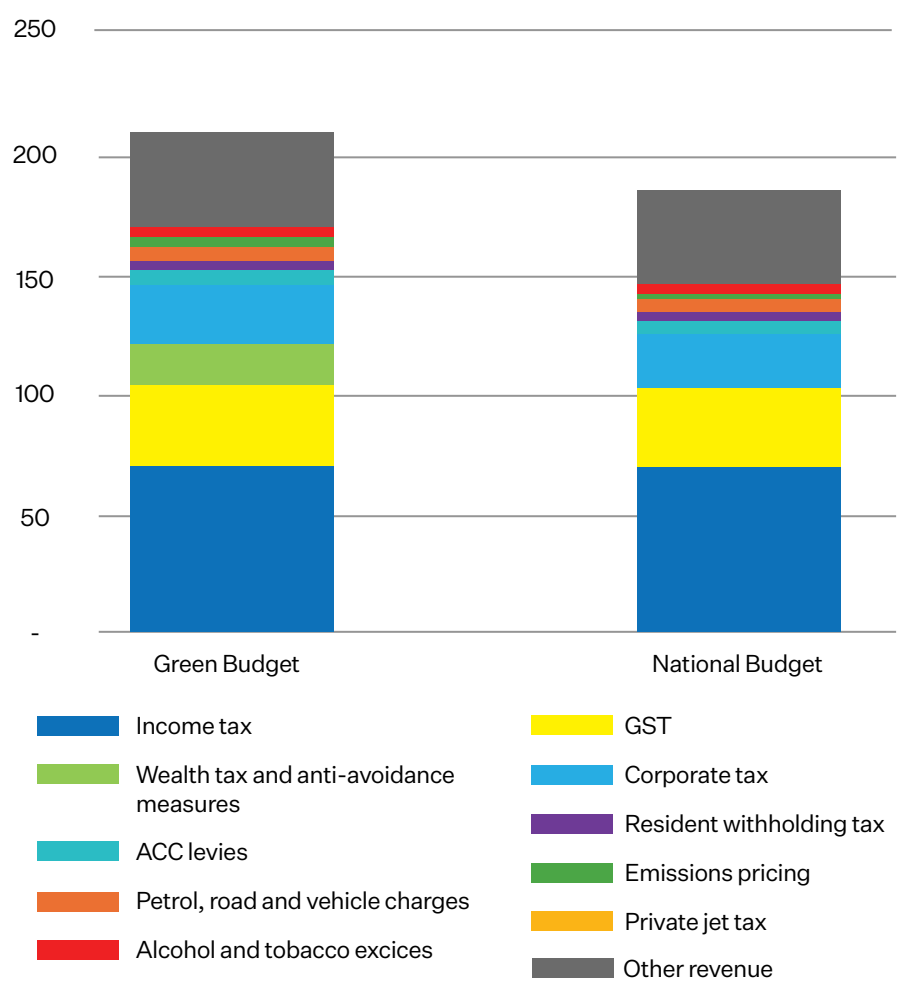
Doubling mining royalties

A Green Government would double mining royalties, from 2% of revenue to 4%. Mining is an extractive industry, and the one-off take has an impact on the earth and future generations.

Revenue costings

| Tax changes (\$m) | 25/26 | 26/27 | 27/28 | 28/29 | Total four years |
|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------------|
| Wealth tax and anti-avoidance measures | -17,392 | -17,865 | -18,355 | -18,864 | -72,477 |
| Tax-free threshold and income tax changes | 738 | 738 | 738 | 738 | 2,952 |
| Closing interest deductibility loophole and restoring 10 year 'bright-line' test | -830 | -900 | -960 | -1,010 | -3,700 |
| Fair taxes on corporate profit | -2,200 | -2,273 | -2,339 | -2,399 | -9,210 |
| Private jet tax | -25 | -25 | -25 | -25 | -101 |
| Doubling minerals royalties | -11 | -11 | -11 | -11 | -43 |
| Changes to ACC levies | | | -3,096 | -3,148 | -6,244 |
| | -19,720 | -20,360 | -24,048 | -24,720 | -88,824 |

Forecast average annual revenue (\$bn) across 2025/26 to 2027/28



Fiscal summary (\$m)

| Fiscal Year (ended 30 June) | 2025/26 | 2026/27 | 2027/28 | 2028/29 | Operating total | Capital total |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------------|---------------|
| Investing in hauora | | | | | | |
| Free primary healthcare | 1,242 | 1,266 | 1,292 | 1,318 | 5,117 | |
| Free nurse visits | 828 | 844 | 861 | 879 | 3,412 | |
| Capitation funding boost for Māori and Pasifika | 109 | 111 | 113 | 115 | 448 | |
| Kaupapa Māori healthcare initiatives, including Te Aka Whai Ora | 107 | 109 | 200 | 300 | 715 | |
| Māori Health Workforce Development | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 40 | |
| Funding 200 additional placements for GPs | 5 | 13 | 22 | 35 | 76 | |
| Expansion to the Minor Ailments Service | 30 | 31 | 31 | 32 | 124 | |
| Restoration of free prescriptions | 33 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 135 | |
| Public delivery of Dunedin Hospital | | | | | | 1,708 |
| Primary, secondary, and kaupapa Māori dental services | 1,488 | 1,734 | 1,786 | 1,840 | 6,848 | |
| Boost to dental workforce | 10 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 42 | |
| Mobile dental vans | | | | | | 160 |
| Establishing GP centres in most needed areas | | | | | | 700 |
| Kaupapa Māori Lead Maternity Carer Co-location Pilots | | | | | | 1 |
| Mobile diagnostics vans for pop-up GP and nurse visits | | | | | | 160 |

| Fiscal Year (ended 30 June) | 2025/26 | 2026/27 | 2027/28 | 2028/29 | Operating total | Capital total |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------------|---------------|
| Support for families | | | | | | |
| Free, public early childhood education | 581 | 1,163 | 1,762 | 1,873 | 5,379 | |
| Working for Families - Family Top Up | 2,481 | 2,702 | 2,821 | 3,153 | 11,157 | |
| Expansion of Best Start payment | 700 | 703 | 706 | 709 | 2,818 | |
| Expanding lunches to EQI 450+ | 195 | 201 | 207 | 210 | 813 | |
| Increasing funding for school lunches, and continue beyond 2026 | 103 | 222 | 341 | 341 | 1,007 | |
| Ending poverty together | | | | | | |
| Income Guarantee for students | 2,628 | 3,306 | 3,398 | 4,035 | 13,367 | |
| Income Guarantee for anyone out of work | 2,362 | 1,809 | 1,928 | 2,055 | 8,154 | |
| Agency for Comprehensive Care | | 3,066 | 3,096 | 3,148 | 9,310 | |
| Restoration of funding for front-line community services contracted by Oranga Tamariki | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 120 | |
| Restoration of Wage Supplement for disabled workers | 13 | 15 | 14 | 14 | 57 | |
| Climate action | | | | | | |
| Inclusion of agriculture in Emissions Trading Scheme | -43 | -131 | -219 | -309 | -702 | |
| Emissions Trading Scheme reform | -2,210 | -2,182 | -2,350 | -2,671 | -9,413 | |
| Increased Nationally Determined Contributions | 980 | 368 | 368 | 735 | 2,450 | |
| Reversal of cuts to Just Transitions Programme | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 9 | |

| Fiscal Year (ended 30 June) | 2025/26 | 2026/27 | 2027/28 | 2028/29 | Operating total | Capital total |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------------|---------------|
| Reversal of cuts to Science, Innovation and Technology Portfolio | 35 | 28 | 86 | 86 | 236 | |
| Restoration of Equitable Transitions Package – Regional Hydrogen Industry Transition | 10 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 42 | |
| Reversal of cuts to Climate Change Programmes | 4 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 45 | |
| Sustainable Food and Fibre Transition Fund | 43 | 131 | 219 | 309 | 702 | |
| Incorporation of Sustainable Food and Fibre Futures Fund into Sustainable Food and Fibre Transition Fund | -81 | -81 | -81 | -81 | -323 | |
| Healthy oceans | | | | | | |
| Blue Carbon Strategy | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 4 | |
| Moana research fund | 20 | 40 | 40 | 41 | 141 | |
| Ocean Commission | 13 | 13 | 14 | 14 | 53 | |
| Marine biosecurity funding | 31 | 31 | 31 | 32 | 123 | |
| Marine research funding | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 36 | |
| Hauraki Gulf support fund | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 14 | |
| Restoring nature | | | | | | |
| Jobs for Nature | 357 | 387 | 387 | 387 | 1,519 | |
| Biodiversity Regeneration Fund | 100 | 200 | 275 | 350 | 925 | |
| Urban nature funding | 150 | 300 | 300 | | 750 | |
| Reversal of cuts to Freshwater Programmes | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 11 | |

| Fiscal Year (ended 30 June) | 2025/26 | 2026/27 | 2027/28 | 2028/29 | Operating total | Capital total |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------------|---------------|
| Reversal of cuts to Environment Partnerships and Engagement | 11 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 35 | |
| Reversal of cuts to Waste Minimisation Programmes | 17 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 53 | |
| Reversal of cuts to Establishing Native Forests Programme | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 49 | |
| Hoki whenua mai | | | | | | |
| Commission of Inquiry | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 40 | |
| Climate redress contingency fund | 0 | 55 | 68 | 77 | 200 | |
| Waitangi Tribunal resourcing for climate redress fund | 5 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 25 | |
| Waitangi Tribunal resourcing for additional claims | 20 | 21 | 22 | 22 | 85 | |
| Claimant funding support | 15 | 16 | 17 | 17 | 65 | |
| Increase to Te Ringa Hāpai Whenua Fund | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 48 | |
| Increase to Te Whakapiki i te Manahautanga Hapori mā te Matatau me te Whai Wāhitanga ki te Raraunga | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 28 | |
| Green industrial strategy | | | | | | |
| Future Workforce Agency | 25 | 45 | 65 | 75 | 210 | |
| Ministry of Green Works | 619 | 1,053 | 1,934 | 1,972 | 5,578 | |
| Incorporation of Regional Infrastructure Fund into Ministry of Green Works | -100 | -100 | | | | -900 |
| Renewed Government Investment in Decarbonising Industry scheme | | | | | | 800 |

| Fiscal Year (ended 30 June) | 2025/26 | 2026/27 | 2027/28 | 2028/29 | Operating total | Capital total |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------------|---------------|
| Transport | | | | | | |
| Reinstating free fares for people up to 12 years old, and half price fares up to 24 years old | 37 | 37 | 37 | 37 | 147 | |
| Reintroducing the Clean Car Discount | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 40 | |
| Expansion of public transport services and electric buses | 51 | 204 | 225 | 227 | 707 | 480 |
| Building light rail in Auckland, Wellington and Christchurch | | | | | | 11,770 |
| Walking and cycling infrastructure in our cities and towns | | | | | | 1,000 |
| Increasing investment in coastal shipping | | | | | | 500 |
| Re-allocation from urban state highway projects | | | | | | -1,500 |
| Regional rail: Wellington to Auckland overnight service | 26 | 26 | 27 | 27 | 106 | 73 |
| Regional rail: Auckland to Tauranga | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 10 | 2,045 |
| Regional rail: Christchurch to Dunedin | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 17 | 410 |
| Regional rail: Stage two works for Auckland to Hamilton | | | | | | 1,443 |
| Regional rail: Delivering a faster passenger rail trip between Auckland - Wellington | | | | | | 1,562 |
| Homes for all | | | | | | |
| Building 35,000 new public homes | | | | | | 19,212 |
| Offsite manufacturing for public housing construction | | | | | | 122 |
| Restoring delivery capability in Kāinga Ora | 387 | 315 | 315 | 315 | 1,331 | 235 |
| Extending IRRS to support more tenants | 365 | 375 | 385 | 395 | 1,520 | |

| Fiscal Year (ended 30 June) | 2025/26 | 2026/27 | 2027/28 | 2028/29 | Operating total | Capital total |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------------|---------------|
| Financial underwrites for Community Housing Providers | | | | | | 320 |
| Expansion of Whai Kainga Whai Oranga | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 200 | |
| Restoring access to emergency accommodation | 54 | 126 | 145 | 145 | 469 | |
| Expanding supported Housing Services | 100 | 103 | 106 | 109 | 418 | |
| Rental Warrant of Fitness certification | 5 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 21 | |
| Clean energy | | | | | | |
| Public investment in renewable energy infrastructure | | | | | | 4,800 |
| Investment in solid biofuel production | | | | | | 75 |
| Securing gas supply for strategic uses | | | | | | 800 |
| Financing solar on public buildings | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 32 | |
| Reversing cuts to community energy programmes | 12 | 13 | 4 | 4 | 33 | |
| Clean Power Payment - Grants | 240 | 247 | 255 | 262 | 1,004 | |
| Clean Power Payment - Tax deductibility | 0 | 187 | 193 | 202 | 582 | |
| Clean Power Payment - Interest free loans | 0 | 35 | 58 | 75 | 168 | 4,293 |
| Expansion of Warmer Kiwi Homes | 168 | 173 | 179 | 184 | 704 | |
| Funding for Community Energy Advisers | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 20 | |
| Reversal of cuts to Energy Efficiency and Conservation Authority | 51 | 65 | 15 | 15 | 146 | |
| Kāinga Ora solar panel upgrades | | | | | | 620 |

| Fiscal Year (ended 30 June) | 2025/26 | 2026/27 | 2027/28 | 2028/29 | Operating total | Capital total |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------------|---------------|
| Justice | | | | | | |
| Averting increase in prisoner numbers | -205 | -193 | -186 | -186 | -770 | -10 |
| Disestablish bootcamps for young people | -10 | -8 | -9 | -9 | -36 | |
| Public services for the public good | | | | | | |
| Abolition of Ministry for Regulation | -10 | -12 | -14 | -14 | -51 | -2 |
| Abolition of Charter Schools Agency | -57 | -35 | -35 | -35 | -163 | |
| Reversal of cuts to Inland Revenue Department systems maintenance and change capacity | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 60 | |
| Re-establishment of Workforce Development Councils | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 260 | |
| Restoring capability in the public service | 594 | 669 | 621 | 621 | 2,504 | |
| Increase to future operating allowances | 0 | 600 | 1,200 | 1,800 | 3,600 | |
| Consequential changes to financing costs, excl. NDCs | 127 | 351 | 800 | 1,497 | 2,775 | |
| Tax changes | | | | | | |
| Wealth tax and anti-avoidance measures | -17,392 | -17,865 | -18,355 | -18,864 | -72,477 | |
| Tax-free threshold and income tax changes | 738 | 738 | 738 | 738 | 2,952 | |
| Closing interest deductibility loophole and restoring 10 year 'bright-line' test | -830 | -900 | -960 | -1,010 | -3,700 | |
| Fair taxes on corporate profit | -2,200 | -2,273 | -2,339 | -2,399 | -9,210 | |
| Private jet tax | -25 | -25 | -25 | -25 | -101 | |
| Doubling minerals royalties | -11 | -11 | -11 | -11 | -43 | |
| Changes to ACC levies | | | -3,096 | -3,148 | -6,244 | |

| Under National (from HYEFU2024) | | | | | | |
|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|--|--|
| OBEGAL (\$b) | -14.10 | -8.19 | -4.35 | -2.4 | | |
| Net core Crown debt excl NZS Fund and advances (\$b) | 202.92 | 219.99 | 228.59 | 234.12 | | |
| as a percentage of GDP | 45.10 | 46.50 | 46.10 | 45.20 | | |
| Under the Greens, excl. NDCs | | | | | | |
| OBEGAL (\$b) | -8.50 | -5.51 | -4.33 | -4.05 | | |
| Change in OBEGAL (\$b) | 5.60 | 2.68 | 0.02 | -1.65 | | |
| Net core Crown debt excl NZS Fund and advances (\$b) | 209.92 | 231.65 | 257.16 | 278.58 | | |
| Change in net core Crown debt excl NZS Fund and advances (\$b) | 7.00 | 11.66 | 28.57 | 44.46 | | |
| as a percentage of GDP | 46.60 | 49.00 | 51.90 | 53.80 | | |

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