

The Treasury

Budget 2026 Information Release

September 2026

This document has been proactively released and is available on:

- The Budget website from September 2026 to May 2027 only at: <https://budget.govt.nz/information-release/2026>, and on
- The Treasury website from later in 2026 at: <https://www.treasury.govt.nz/publications/budgets/budget-2026-information-release>

Information Withheld

Some parts of this information release would not be appropriate to release and, if requested, would be withheld under the Official Information Act 1982 (the Act).

Where this is the case, the relevant sections of the Act that would apply have been identified.

Where information has been withheld, no public interest has been identified that would outweigh the reasons for withholding it.

Key to sections of the Act under which information has been withheld:

- [1] 6(a) - to avoid prejudice to the security or defence of New Zealand or the international relations of the government
- [2] 6(b)(i) - to avoid prejudice the entrusting of information to the Government of New Zealand on a basis of confidence by the Government of any other country or any agency of such a Government
- [4] 6(c) - to avoid prejudice to the maintenance of the law, including the prevention, investigation, and detection of offences, and the right to a fair trial
- [7] 6(e)(ii) - to prevent serious damage to the economy of New Zealand by disclosing prematurely decisions to change or continue government economic or financial policies relating to the regulation of banking or credit
- [12] 7(a)(i) - to avoid prejudice to the security or defence of the self-governing State of the Cook Islands
- [13] 7(a)(ii) - to avoid prejudice to the security or defence of the self-governing State of Niue
- [14] 7(a)(iii) - to avoid prejudice to the security or defence of Tokelau
- [15] 7(a)(iv) - to avoid prejudice to the security or defence of the Ross Dependency
- [23] 9(2)(a) - to protect the privacy of natural persons, including deceased people
- [25] 9(2)(b)(ii) - to protect the commercial position of the person who supplied the information or who is the subject of the information
- [26] 9(2)(ba)(i) - to protect information which is subject to an obligation of confidence or which any person has been or could be compelled to provide under the authority of any enactment, where the making available of the information would be likely to prejudice the supply of similar information, or information from the same source, and it is in the public interest that such information should continue to be supplied
- [27] 9(2)(ba)(ii) - to protect information which is subject to an obligation of confidence or which any person has been or could be compelled to provide under the authority of any enactment, where the making available of the information would be likely otherwise to damage the public interest

- [31] 9(2)(f)(ii) - to maintain the current constitutional conventions protecting collective and individual ministerial responsibility
- [33] 9(2)(f)(iv) - to maintain the current constitutional conventions protecting the confidentiality of advice tendered by ministers and officials
- [34] 9(2)(g)(i) - to maintain the effective conduct of public affairs through the free and frank expression of opinions
- [35] 9(2)(g)(ii) - to maintain the effective conduct of public affairs through protecting ministers, members of government organisations, officers and employees from improper pressure or harassment;
- [36] 9(2)(h) - to maintain legal professional privilege
- [37] 9(2)(i) - to enable the Crown to carry out commercial activities without disadvantage or prejudice
- [38] 9(2)(j) - to enable the Crown to negotiate without disadvantage or prejudice
- [39] 9(2)(k) - to prevent the disclosure of official information for improper gain or improper advantage
- [40] 18(c)(i) - that the making available of the information requested would be contrary to the provisions of a specified enactment
- [41] 18(d) - information requested is or will soon be publicly available

Where information has been withheld, a numbered reference to the applicable section of the Act has been made, as listed above. For example, a [23] appearing where information has been withheld in a release document refers to section 9(2)(a).

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4 November 2025

Rt Hon Gerry Brownlee
Speaker of the House of Representatives
Parliament Buildings

Dear Mr Speaker

Budget 2026 is taking place in a tight fiscal environment and global uncertainty and therefore, it is crucial that we continue to maintain fiscal discipline to achieve a better future for New Zealand.

On 29 September, we collectively agreed at Cabinet that Budget 2026 will progress the Government's overarching goals in the following way [CAB-25-MIN-0340 refers]:

- Most agencies and Ministers will need to manage cost pressures and other commitments within existing baselines
- There will be limited funding for new initiatives and cost pressures, with a focus on meeting outstanding coalition commitments, and
- Sufficient savings will need to be identified to fund the above priorities within or below the net \$2.4 billion operating allowance.

Following Cabinet, Budget Ministers have met and agreed on which initiatives to invite into Budget 2026. We are not inviting you to submit any spending initiatives in Budget 2026 as the Parliament Bill 2024 before the House will address funding for the Parliamentary agencies.

Baseline reductions

Budget Ministers have agreed to a baseline reduction of 2 per cent at Budget 2026 for most agencies. Your agency is exempted from the baseline reduction exercise, and consequently no target has been set. However, we expect all agencies to be engaged in exploring and developing opportunities in support of achieving a more efficient public service.

Notwithstanding this exemption, options identified for savings and reprioritisation should be met from reductions in agencies' costs in the first instance and carefully consider any reductions to services from third-party providers that may impact frontline services.

Next steps

The contents of this letter are Budget-Sensitive, and a reminder of Budget information security guidelines are annexed to this letter.

Thank you for your continued commitment to getting the Government's books back in order and ensuring spending represents value for money.

Yours Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Nicola Willis', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Hon Nicola Willis
Minister of Finance

Cc Dr David Wilson, Clerk of the House of Representatives, Office of the Clerk

Annex A: Information security guidelines

Agencies providing advice to the Government in the interests of the New Zealand economy have the responsibility to ensure that information passing through their hands is actively managed in line with the sensitivity of the content, and complies with both the Protective Security Requirements (PSR) and the New Zealand Information Security Manual (NZISM). Improper exposure of Budget information impacts on the Government of the day, the political process, and departments.

It is the responsibility of agencies to ensure that they have designed sufficient processes to manage the handling of BUDGET-SENSITIVE information.

Correctly classifying Budget information

Most Budget information should be IN-CONFIDENCE or BUDGET-SENSITIVE. It is important to avoid overclassifying information as classifications can become devalued or ignored if everything is overclassified.

For instance, some information relating to Budget may be more appropriately classified as IN-CONFIDENCE rather than BUDGET-SENSITIVE, such as information on individual initiatives that do not make reference to the overall Budget package, strategy and priorities, and is not otherwise sensitive.

A high-level overview of the difference between the IN-CONFIDENCE and BUDGET- SENSITIVE classifications is provided in the table below.

IN-CONFIDENCE	BUDGET-SENSITIVE
IN-CONFIDENCE classification should be used when the compromise of information is likely to: • prejudice the maintenance of law and order; • impede the effective conduct of government; and • adversely affect the privacy of New Zealand citizens.	The SENSITIVE security classification should be used when the compromise of information is likely to damage New Zealand's interests or endanger the safety of its citizens. For instance, where compromise could: • endanger the safety of any person; • seriously damage the economy of New Zealand by prematurely disclosing decisions to change or continue government economic or financial policies; and • impede government negotiations (including commercial and industrial negotiations).

More information can be found in the following resources:

- Security classifications for policy and privacy information | [Protective Security Requirements](#)
- PSR Guidelines for the Protection of Official Information: [PSR Classification Quick Guides](#)