

## Introduction

Name:

Privacy of natural persons

Email:

Privacy of natural persons

Business name or organisation (if applicable):

Privacy of natural persons

Position title (if applicable):

Geologist

Is this an individual submission or on behalf of a group or organisation?

Privacy of natural persons

Please indicate which group you most identify with or are involved in?

Minerals sector

Please specify the group that you most identify with

Please indicate which type of group your submission represents.

Please specify the group or organisation that your submission is on behalf of.

Vision

Do you agree or disagree with the overall vision for the minerals and petroleum sector in New Zealand?

Disagree

Why?

I think the policy is naively ideologically driven and doesn't confront the reality and the role of metals and society. The move towards minimum impact, protecting high value conservation land and lowering carbon emissions. But the path there is naive given that NZ's ambitions to transform the economy to a green economy would involve mining and resources including steel and quarrying on the scale of the industrial revolution. NZ also doesn't have the resources of these minerals nor the ability to mine green minerals despite statements contained within this document. It is good to be aspirational but this document is from MBIE and should be confronting the reality of the situation. Green minerals still require metallurgical coal for working them and vast amounts of steel and metal go into building the car around the electric battery. NZ is also one of the most isolated countries on earth and establishing resource potential may be important for the future in an increasingly conflict driven world

What is your vision for the minerals and petroleum sector in New Zealand?

Mining in NZ is essentially a niche industry but an important one given our isolation and desire for a carbon neutral economy. Quarrying for roading and building materials is a very important part of this and the current system is very heavily regulated to make sure access is respecting the environment. This includes on the conservation estate, much of which is underfunded and poorly maintained. Strong relationships and funding and research from the mineral and petroleum industry should support the maintenance of the conservation estate and NZ. Underground

mining is non invasive and represents an important future for mining and access from outside conservation land.

**How can New Zealand sustainably derive value from its petroleum and minerals resources?**

By understanding the important role that metals, aggregate and mining play in society and managing the public's expectation for the transition to a non-carbon future. Mining is full of scientists who care about the environment and offers an opportunity for partnership and shared vision with conservation goals.

**Objectives for the minerals and petroleum sector**

**Objective for a sector that: “Responsibly delivers value for New Zealand (a) Supporting a productive, sustainable and inclusive economy (b) Supporting New Zealand’s transition to a carbon neutral economy”.**

Agree

**Why?**

Transitioning to a carbon neutral economy will rely heavily on importing minerals such as Cu, Ni, Pt, Co from other countries with less stringent regulatory environment as NZ. This will also require massive inputs into rail networks and providing electricity generation to fund this with population more than doubling since the last infrastructure development in NZ. Mining has been marginalised and demonised by recent moves despite its importance; better managing this integration is an important function from MBIE. Social media has far too much influence on policy.

**Objective for a sector that: “Is productive and innovative”.**

Strongly agree

**Why?**

Aspirational and we are despite hurdles productive and innovative. Encouraging innovation is the future rather than banning outright.

**Objective for a sector that: “Is effectively regulated”.**

Agree

**Why?**

We are strongly regulated and I think that that is important. The problem is that often regulated by people with no understanding of the role or impact of mining and exploration—especially in a country where there is no educational path to being a mining engineer.

**Are there any other objectives for the minerals and petroleum sector that you would like us to consider in the strategy?**

**Guiding principles**

**Principle: The environment, ecosystems, and biodiversity are respected now and in the long term.**

Strongly agree

**Why?**

They are already strongly protected and covered by existing legislation. Favour partnership[s rather bans

**Principle: Māori cultural interests are understood and respected.**

Agree

**Why?**

Iwi consultation is an important part of the regulation and cultural engagement

**Principle: Support the transition to a carbon neutral economy by 2050.**

Agree

**Why?**

This is complex as I suspect the current green technology will be superceded by newer technology making it obsolete

**Principle: The impact on people, communities and regions are managed in a just and inclusive way.**

Agree

**Why?**

There is consultation at every level from government through to local government required by our industry. Access to private land has to be negotiated for rather than given in other countries like Australia

**Principle: Support a circular economy by meeting resource needs through resource efficiency, recycling and reuse.**

Disagree

**Why?**

Recycling is important but we ship all ours offshore so I find this statement as something written by a marketing firm rather than by someone with knowledge of the area

**Principle: Actions taken within the mineral and petroleum sector should align with the strategic direction of other related sectors and Government strategies.**

Agree

**Why?**

Buiding roads, rail, recycling etc-has a very strong, symbiotic with the extractive industry

**Do you agree or disagree with each of the following principles for the Crown?**

**Principle: The Crown honours its duty towards Māori as a Treaty partner, adheres to the Principles of the Treaty of Waitangi and its duty to meet settlement commitments.**

Agree

**Why?**

Very important

**Principle: The Crown receives a fair financial return for its minerals and petroleum.**

Agree

**Why?**

Directly or indirectly this occurs

**Principle: The Crown regulates in a way that is fair, transparent, reasonable and proportionate.**

Agree

**Why?**

**Principle: The Crown honours the rights of current permit holders to continue production or exploration activities under existing permits.**

Strongly agree

**Why?**

Very important as agreements were made under existing legislation. access still needs to be negotiated with stakeholders

**Principle: The Crown makes policy decisions based on the best evidence, and accounting for the foreseeable need for minerals and petroleum, both now and for future generations.**

Neither agree nor disagree

**Why?**

**Principle: The Crown proactively engages and consults with relevant stakeholders and decisions are communicated in a clear and transparent way.**

Disagree

**Why?**

Engagement is dictorial and there is little engagement with stakeholders. We have had no relevant MBIE staff, Green or Labor MP's visit site to engage and see how we operate

**Do you agree or disagree with each of the following principles for Industry?**

**Principle: Pursue continuous improvements in health and safety.**

Strongly agree

**Why?**

**Principle: Strive to implement industry best practice in operations.**

Strongly agree

**Why?**

Important to promote best practice as NZ is somewhat isolated from much of the mining community

**Principle: Seek innovative ways to improve the resource efficiency of extraction operations; and minimise the negative impacts of these operations.**

**Why?**

The future is underground although this isnt economic or relevant for green minerals or quarrying-a contradiction in the policy

**Principle: Engage with stakeholders and implement management systems to understand and manage impacts, and realise opportunities for redress where needed.**

Agree

**Why?**

**Are there any other principles you would like us to consider in the strategy?**

How promoting green minerals on the conservation estate and mining best practices and an industry that meets NZ needs works with blanket bans on mining oil and/or gas and access especially under conservation land

**Action areas intro**

**Action Area: Modernising the Crown Minerals Act**

Disagree

**Why?**

The existing act already provides a good outline to mining and exploring in NZ. There is lots of other acts (RMA) that provide additional legislation and access has to be negotiated with land/stakeholders before access can occur

**What future actions would you like us to consider under this Action Area?**

Understanding what the crown wants out of this reform and perhaps looking at Countries like Finland, Sweden or Australia that do it well

**Action Area: Securing affordable resources to meet our minerals and energy needs**

Agree

**Why?**

This is contradicted by this document and recent legislative changes. We are making any and all resources having to be imported at a premium cost given our geographical isolation

**What future actions would you like us to consider under this Action Area?**

We have cold, damp poorly built houses-yet we havent built any new infrastructure or energy resources to meet this. Every attempt be it aminee, windfarm or dam is halted by low level activism

**Action Area: Improving Treaty partnership**

Agree

**Why?**

**What future actions would you like us to consider under this Action Area?**

**Action Area: Improving stakeholder and community engagement**

Agree

**Why?**

Current stakeholde engagement is poor and very reactionary. The silent majority is not considered or engaged with

**What future actions would you like us to consider under this Action Area?**

Leave Wellington cafes and bars and come and meet people in the workplace

**Action Area: Improving industry compliance**

Disagree

**Why?**

The industry show very strong compliance and can be proud of their achievements.

**What future actions would you like us to consider under this Action Area?**

**Action Area: Research and investment in better mining and resource use**

Strongly agree

**Why?**

NZ doesn't even offer a mining engineering degree through its university system. GNS is a world class organisation that deserves better funding but far more funding needs to be invested in research at the University level and/or scientific institutes

**What future actions would you like us to consider under this Action Area?**

Science is not the demon that social media makes out-encourage kids and make it more accessible

**Are there any other action areas you would like us to consider as part of advancing this Strategy?**

Where will future supply come from if we no longer explore or produce these minerals and metals? Renewable energy in the form of cars and power in NZ is currently a luxury that only the rich can afford. Any attempts for further green power generation such as windfarms have been destroyed by Nimbyism

**Other**

**Are there any other comments you would like to make about the "Minerals and Petroleum Strategy for Aotearoa New Zealand: 2019-2029"?**

It is possible to develop mineral resources under conservation land with minimal surface footprints and with offset agreements that will see the conservation estate above better maintained

Be realistic about the short term transition away from oil, gas and coal for power, automobile and heat generation. Having lived in Beijing and Europe for several years, NZ is literally decades behind much of the world and there is little evidence for meaningful change. Even the greenies drive around in Hiluxes and aspire to live on large lifestyle blocks or sections. With very poor public transport options and a very slow move to apartment living and sharing public spaces there is little financial viability for most people to transition within our lifestyle. There would need to be a huge paradigm shift to change and a infrastructure bill that we probably can't afford. Despite possible lacustrine deposits of Rhyolite in Taupo, the resources of Lithium are probably sub-economic especially given the price fluctuations in such a commodity-would also be open pit mining. Ni-Co mines are incredibly toxic and not feasible to mine in the West Coast or Nelson Region. The only real economic minerals NZ realistically has to develop is coal and gold and it is best to look at the way to manage this with minimal impact.

Mining is a niche industry in NZ with very little surface impact or size when compared to forestry or farming yet generates far more jobs and wealth per hectare than other industries, including a lot of key scientific jobs and roles. The size of impact on the conservation is the size of a postage stamp and there exists strong

relationship between the industry and DoC that can be built on and developed for mutual benefit-rather than developing policy based on social media campaigns.

**If you wish to, attach a document to this submission.**

**Use and release of information**

**We intend to upload submissions to our website at [www.mbie.govt.nz](http://www.mbie.govt.nz). Can we include your submission on the website?**

Yes

**Can we include your name?**

No

**Can we include your email address?**

No

**Can we include your business name or organisation?**

No

**Can we include your position title?**

Yes

**Can we include the group you most identify with (if submitting as an individual)?**

Yes

**Can we include the group your submission represents (if submitting on behalf of a group or organisation)?**

**If there are any other parts to your submission that you do not want public on the website please note them below:**

**OIA publishing warning**

**If there is information in your submission that you wish to remain confidential, please note them below:**

PROACTIVELY RELEASED