



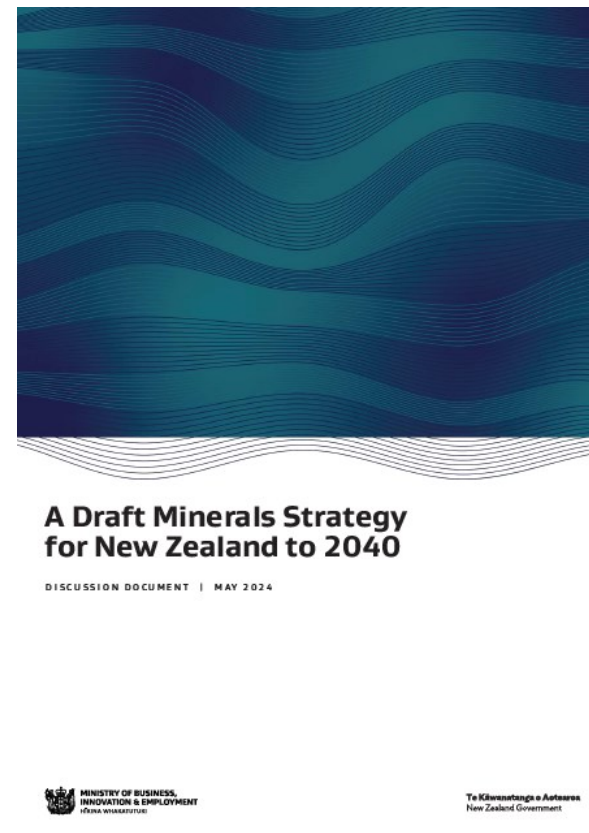
Proposed Minerals Strategy up to 2040

Workshop



Agenda

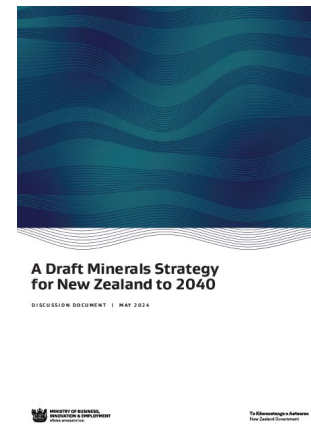
- Background
- MBIE Strategy -
 - Key pillars
 - Submissions
 - Actions already underway
 - MBIE Strategy actions
- Main considerations for DCC -
 - 3 Waters
 - Economic context
 - Te Taki Haruru
 - Zero Carbon
- Questions / Comments





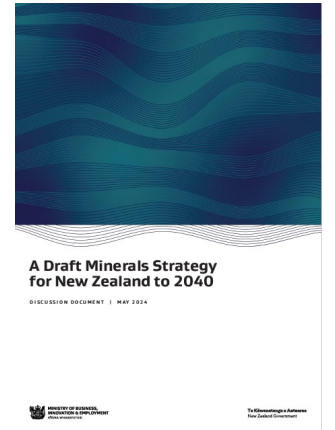
Background

- Submissions close on **31 July 2024**
- The strategy is led by the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment (MBIE).
- The strategy does not apply to petroleum products. It does apply to coal.
- Other government agencies also involved are
 - Ministry for the Environment
 - Department of Conservation
 - WorkSafe
 - New Zealand Trade and Enterprise
 - Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade
- There are also important roles in the system for Treaty partners, local government, industry, businesses, regions and communities.



MBIE Strategy - Key pillars

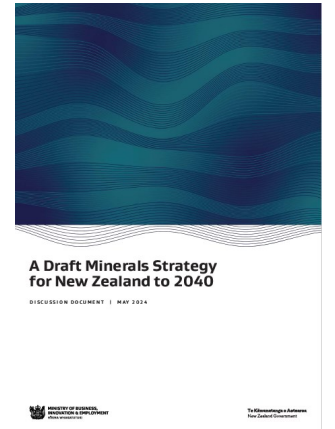
- The strategy is built on three key pillars
 - Enhancing prosperity for New Zealanders
 - Demonstrating the sector's value
 - Delivering minerals for a clean energy transition



Submissions

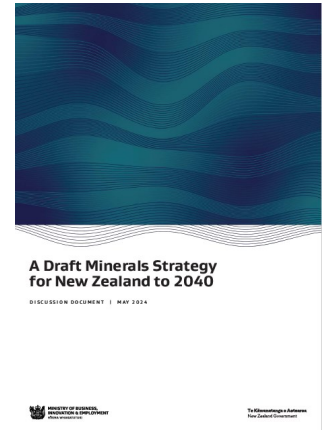
MBIE are welcoming all submissions but are particularly interested in the questions below:

- 1 Are the strategic pillars of the Strategy (Enhancing prosperity for New Zealanders, Demonstrating the sector's value, and Delivering minerals for a clean energy transition) suitable or is there more we need to consider?
- 2 Are the key actions the right ones to deliver on our strategic pillars, and are they ambitious enough? What else might we need to consider?
- 3 Are there opportunities for our minerals sector we haven't considered?
- 4 Are there challenges for our minerals sector we haven't considered?
- 5 Are there any other things we have missed that we should include, or things we should not include?



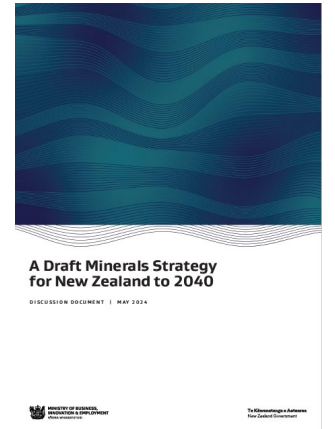
Actions in Strategy already underway

- 1 Implementing the **Fast-track Approvals Bill**.
- 2 Producing a **critical minerals list** for New Zealand.
- 3 Improving the efficiency of the **permitting process under the Crown Minerals Act 1991** and clearing the minerals applications queue.
- 4 Making amendments to the **Resource Management Act 1991 and its national direction** to improve consenting processes and ensure it provides an enabling and enduring framework for responsible minerals development.
- 5 Completing a detailed **stocktake of New Zealand's known mineral potential**.
- 6 **Promoting investment opportunities** to increase the scale and pace of development.



MBIE Strategy actions

- 1 Improve data on New Zealand's mineral resources
- 2 Ensure secure, affordable and responsible access to the minerals we need
- 3 Develop a more enduring, efficient and responsible regulatory framework
- 4 Foster sector innovation, value add and commercialisation, and workforce development
- 5 Accelerate a circular economy of critical minerals in New Zealand
- 6 Increase public knowledge and confidence in the sector
- 7 Attract investment and build international partnerships





Main considerations for DCC

- 3 Waters
- Economic context
- Te Taki Haruru
- Zero Carbon





3 Waters – general comments

- The potential **impacts** of mineral extraction activities on sources of drinking water need to be **carefully managed** to ensure the drinking water supplier's ability to supply safe drinking water is **not compromised**.
- At present, experience suggests permits for mineral extraction **can be issued** without regard to the risks the proposed activity may pose to an existing source of drinking water.
- Drinking water source protection relates to the following challenges for NZ's minerals sector identified on page 6 of the consultation document:
 - Mineral activities need to happen in a responsible and environmentally sustainable manner
 - Avoiding unintended consequences
- Drinking water catchments may be mapped by one or both of:
 - Registered drinking water suppliers (for example, in their Source Water Risk Management Plans)
 - Regional Councils (**NB.** changes to the current National Environmental Standards for Sources of Human Drinking Water are being contemplated that would require regional councils to map source water risk management areas for registered drinking water supplies above a specified size threshold)





3 Waters – potential DCC submission points

- Safeguards need to be built into the permitting system to ensure mineral extraction is not permitted in existing drinking water catchments without appropriate controls in place to protect water quality.
 - For example, the regulatory framework should provide for Taumata Arowai (the drinking water regulator), regional councils (the environmental regulator) and the drinking water supplier to be involved in assessing mineral extraction permit applications and associated controls before any permissions are granted for mineral extraction in a drinking water catchment.
- Specific actions to protect sources of drinking water from any adverse impacts of mineral extraction activities should be **added to the list of actions** under the following on page 8 of the draft strategy:
 - **Strategy action 2:** Ensure secure, affordable and responsible access to the minerals we need
 - **Strategy action 3:** Develop a more enduring, efficient and responsible regulatory framework





Economic context for DCC

Industries (Infometrics)	Dollar Value	Percentage of Economy
Healthcare and social assistance	\$844.7m	10.9%
Education and Training	\$648.8m	8.4%
Professional Scientific and Technical Services	\$625.0m	8.1%
Mining	\$23.9m	0.3%





Te Tahi Haruru

Te Tahi Haruru values specific to the proposed draft Minerals Strategy:

Autūroa: Mana whenua are leaders, influencers and partners

- Strategy allows for post settlement hapū and Iwi to have discussions about protocols, if mining has been consented.

Autaketake: Balance is restored and the future of our people and resources is protected.

- Discusses implementing “improved reporting on environmental, cultural and social net benefits to their communities” however it is unclear what specifically these net benefits are.

Auora: The mauri of Ōtepoti is restored and enhanced

- Strategy states that work will be done to ensure mining will be environmentally responsible, however there are no specific examples stating how this will be achieved.

Autakata: the traditional authority of mana whenua in Ōtepoti is recognized through partnerships based on reciprocity and respect.

- There is an absence of commentary on Treaty of Waitangi and policy that enable Māori to ensure their voice is captured within their areas of traditional authority.





Zero Carbon - background (coal)

- The DCC's *Zero Carbon Plan* aims for all coal use within the city to be phased out by 2030. Dunedin has already reduced use and emissions from coal in recent years.
- In its *Resource Management (Freshwater and Other Matters) Amendment Bill* submission, DCC did not support a consenting pathway for coal mining and recommended the associated parts of the bill relating to coal mining be deleted.
- Increasing coal mining and exports is contrary to climate emissions reduction targets. Coal mining releases methane emissions. Burning coal generates emissions.
- There are different qualities of coal, with different uses. The strategy does not set targets to differentiate between types of coal.





Zero Carbon - recommended submission points

- 1) **To reduce the environmental impacts of mining, and promote NZ's reputation for more responsible mining, the national strategy should:**
 - Prioritise mining for the minerals necessary for a clean energy transition only. While minerals to enable decarbonisation is mentioned in the introduction, there are no specific targets or actions for these.
 - Include an action to undertake lifecycle environmental assessments of any mining activity (including emissions, biodiversity, other impacts). First seek to avoid any negative impacts, then fully mitigate unavoidable impacts.
 - Add to the "success" criteria NZ self-sufficiency of minerals (rather than just focusing on exports).





Zero Carbon - recommended submission points

2) Phase out coal mining. Do not increase coal exports; as this is contrary to climate targets.

- Ensure just transition of employees and communities to enable them to transition to other employment and economic activities.
- *If* coal is to continue to be mined, set specific targets within coal to increase proportion of high-quality coal vs low quality coal.

3) Circular economy of minerals should be prioritised with more specific actions.

- In particular, include data collection and analysis of current waste stream minerals to identify opportunities, and ongoing data monitoring to track progress.





Questions / Comments

Do you wish to submit?

If yes, what points do you wish to make to the submission?

