



STRATERRA

MINERALS FOR A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE



Progress relies on mined minerals

Election 2023

The role of mining in New Zealand

Straterra wants New Zealand to be able to seize the once in a generation opportunity that the world's move to green technology and a low carbon future offers. We have more mining potential and we want to be able to tap into that, as well as continue to supply the minerals we currently mine to the world – a world demanding more mining.

For that, we need enabling policy and law

For Election 2023, Straterra is asking all political candidates to consider the value of mining in their policies and promises, and to make it clear to our industry what their intentions are.

Mining means progress

By 2030, to meet global demand for electricity storage, the International Energy Agency predicts the world will need 50 new lithium mines, 60 new nickel mines, and 17 new cobalt mines. Without minerals, there will be no energy transition.

And that's just for energy. Building and infrastructure, roads, rail lines, manufacturing, technology, food production, transport (including electric vehicles), medicine, aviation, space travel, and everything else we need for progress relies on mined minerals.

Mining investment globally is expected to increase by US\$100 billion (NZ\$160 billion) annually to produce the minerals required for the world to achieve net-zero emissions by 2050.

Views on mining

We would like all political parties to consider and give us their views on:

Thinking smart

– backing modern mining and acknowledging it operates under some of the highest standards in the world which means: Advantage New Zealand.

Thinking ahead

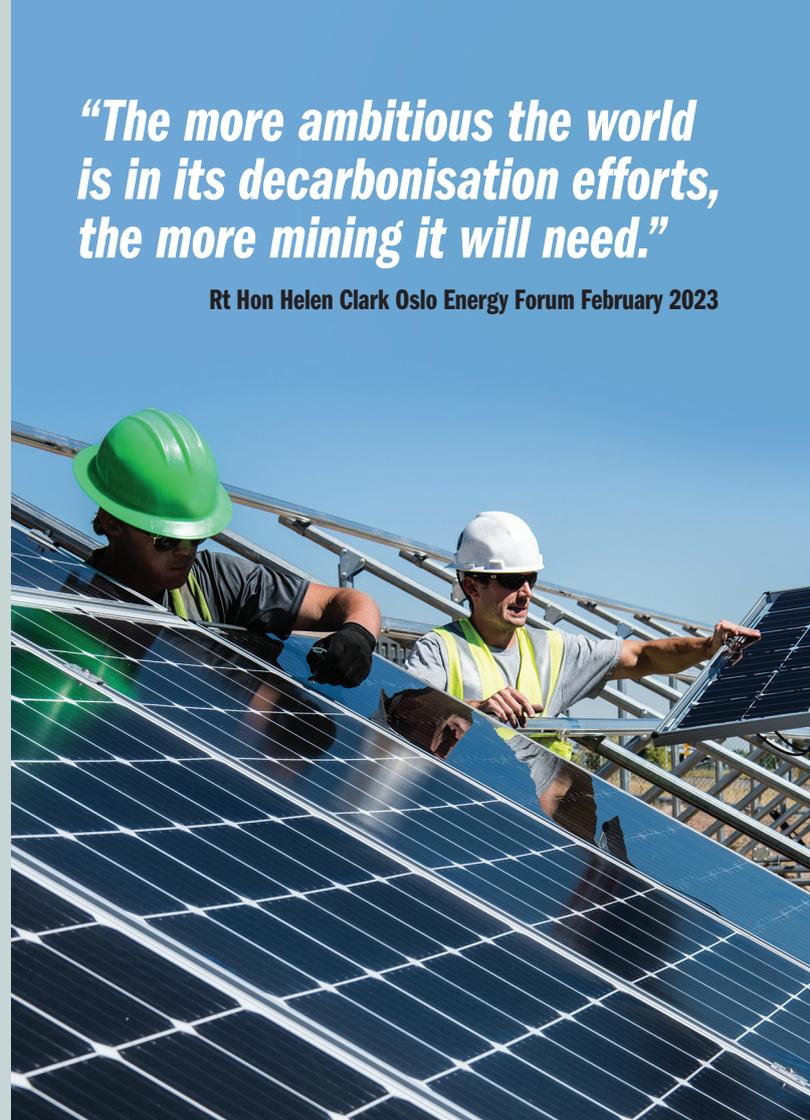
– joining other countries in securing supply of the minerals needed to reach the big goals agreed to in the Paris Agreement.

Thinking big

– not isolating environment goals from a more holistic approach to progress that considers social, cultural, and economic impacts and advantages. Seeing the potential and realising it.

“The more ambitious the world is in its decarbonisation efforts, the more mining it will need.”

Rt Hon Helen Clark Oslo Energy Forum February 2023



Modern mining

We have a provenance to be proud of – mining in New Zealand is governed by stringent environmental rules, as well as strict employment and health and safety laws.

New Zealand is well placed to be part of the global demand for more mined minerals – existing and new.

We want the Government to acknowledge this and focus on potential with enabling law and policy.

Education and research are critical and should be devoid of political and ideological input. We need Government-backed research and education pathways for New Zealand's best and brightest to develop the skills and knowledge to achieve a low emissions future.

Anti-mining rhetoric that is not based on facts and evidence is turning people away from New Zealand. This won't stop mining. It will shift it to places that won't do it as responsibly as we can. Other countries will prosper and we will be more dependent on what we can import.



OUR QUESTIONS FOR YOU ARE

Will your party back mining in New Zealand based on responsible mine management?

Will your party encourage investment in mining in New Zealand?

Will your party ensure educational paths to allow New Zealanders to work in mining in New Zealand?

Will your party support research into the role of minerals in New Zealand's future?

“Mining underpins approximately half of the global economy and therefore, it has the greatest potential of any industry to positively influence social, environmental and economic development.”

**Deloitte Tracking the trends 2023
The indispensable role of mining and metals**

Critical minerals

We need a critical minerals strategy that benefits New Zealand and realises the full potential of the minerals here.

Critical minerals can be defined as minerals that are essential to the economy, and their supply is generally limited. China is the largest producer of many of the world's critical minerals.

Some countries have developed critical minerals strategies and are working together to ensure security of supply. Countries that have critical minerals strategies include the United States, United Kingdom, Japan, Germany, Canada, and Australia.

The European Commission has introduced the Critical Raw Materials Act to ensure the EU's access to a secure and sustainable supply of critical raw materials.

New Zealand is lagging behind but not through lack of potential.

OUR QUESTIONS FOR YOU ARE

Will your party progress a critical minerals strategy?

Will your party allow critical minerals to be developed for the benefit of New Zealand?

“The Canadian Critical Minerals Strategy will increase the supply of responsibly sourced critical minerals and support the development of domestic and global value chains for the green and digital economy.”

Canadian Critical Minerals Strategy Vision

What are minerals that we mine used for?

COAL



Wind turbines



Cement



Electricity



Carbon fibre



Food production



Steel

GOLD



Hi-tech health



Electronics



Aerospace



Investment



Jewellery



Awards

SILVER



Medicine



Solar panels



3D printing



Water purification



Mirrors



Jewellery

Environmental management

There is a way we can protect the environment and mine for the minerals we need to retain and progress modern living for the good of everyone.

Mining companies care for the places they mine. In New Zealand they are doing world-leading rehabilitation and restoration work and providing substantial funds for Department of Conservation work.

Concerns for the environment must be balanced and not trump social equity and economic prosperity. The average New Zealander can't be expected to pay huge costs for food, energy, and transport during the energy transition. Yet that is a likelihood.

New Zealand should continue an effects-based, case-by-case approach to proposals for development that are able to address the balance between social, cultural, environmental, and economic priorities.

Environmental management needs to be contained within appropriate law and not tacked on to laws and policies in a haphazard and detrimental way, with new words and phrases that haven't been defined and are not consistent. It must also be deliverable, and consideration should be given to how such law is implemented at a local government level.

We need less constraints appropriately targeted, not more.

OUR QUESTIONS FOR YOU ARE

Will your party's approach to resource management be effects-based?

Does your party recognise that extracting minerals is essential to development across many parts of the economy?

Mining's footprint on conservation land is small and temporary – about 0.04 percent of the conservation estate has been mined.



Climate change

Successive Governments have conflated mining with climate change, seeing it as a problem when in fact it is part of the solution.

Denying the value of mining and the contribution it will make to both adapting to, and mitigating climate change is akin to denying climate change itself.

Coal (used to make steel) and aggregates – sand, gravel and rock – are critical components for resilient infrastructure.

To get to 98 percent renewable electricity generation by 2030, New Zealand is going to have to spend \$42 billion. Building wind farms, geothermal generation, and solar panels requires mined minerals. There must be a contingency plan for that final two percent, for when the rain doesn't fall, the wind doesn't blow, and the sun doesn't shine.

Food security also relies on mined minerals.

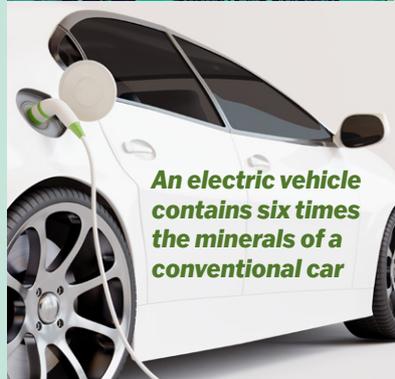
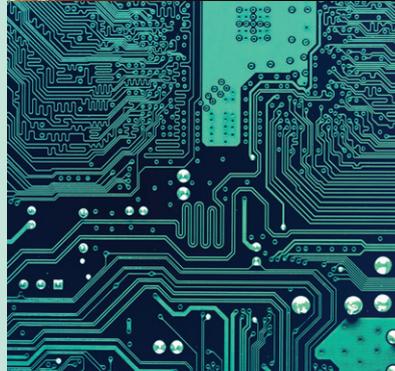
Using science, data, facts and figures gives the clearest path to addressing climate change.

OUR QUESTION FOR YOU IS

Will your party's climate change actions recognise the role of minerals and mining in adapting to and mitigating effects of climate change?



More than 40 mined metals and rare earths are used to produce a single smartphone



An electric vehicle contains six times the minerals of a conventional car



Economics of mining

ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTION

\$2.61 billion GDP



WORKFORCE

7,000 people



GOVERNMENT REVENUE

\$200 million

From petroleum and minerals



HIGH WAGES



NZ Average \$66,000

Mining **\$101,100**

EXPORTS

\$1 billion

No 1 export to Australia is gold



PRODUCTIVITY

Highly productive

\$520,800

value of amount produced per full time equivalent

Only **\$148,600** across the whole economy



REGIONAL IMPACT

Mining is significant to regional job creation & economic impact

Buller 18.6% GDP

Hauraki 18.9% GDP

Waitaki 28.7% GDP



WHAT IS MINED IN NZ

Gold 5.8 tonnes



Thermal coal 1.6 million tonnes

Coking coal 1.3 million tonnes

Ironsands 3.5 million tonnes

Rock & sand 24.5 million tonnes

Limestone 1 million tonnes plus

Silver 3 million tonnes

Other (non-metals) 4 million tonnes

CONSERVATION IMPACT

Mining takes place on only

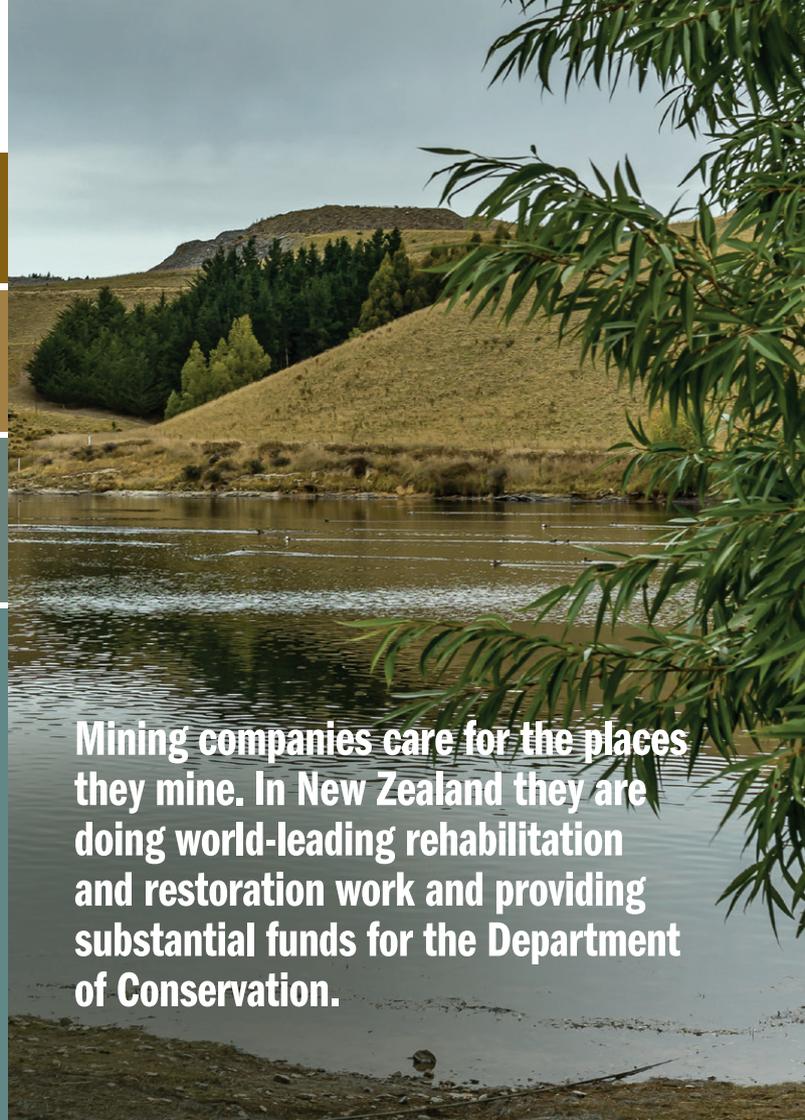
0.04%

of the conservation estate



These figures are based on per annum

Mining companies care for the places they mine. In New Zealand they are doing world-leading rehabilitation and restoration work and providing substantial funds for the Department of Conservation.



Straterra is the industry association representing the New Zealand minerals and mining sector.

Members include minerals producers, explorers, researchers, engineering and geotechnical firms, equipment suppliers, and providers of ancillary services such as legal, financial, and environmental expertise.

You can find out more about mining in New Zealand, including the environmental work mining companies do, at www.straterra.co.nz



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