

Some Facts about Mining in New Zealand...

Mining's Contribution

Mining provides high-quality and well-paid jobs

- 4,400 people employed in the sector
- Average annual wage is \$100,500 vs \$59,100 for the whole economy

Mining contributes to regional economies and to exports

- Mining's productivity is \$606,001 per FTE compared with \$129,832 across the whole economy
- \$2,619 million of Gross Domestic Product
- \$1 billion of mineral exports
- Gold is our number 1 export to Australia

Mining produces minerals for products which are essential to society

Mining operates world class workplace health and safety

Mining runs world class environmental, conservation and rehabilitation management.



Regulatory Scrutiny

As part of this contribution mining companies face multiple regulatory hurdles for every project.

Approval for a new mine includes:

- a **permit** from MBIE – if the mineral is government owned
- a **land access arrangement** with the landowner (often the Department of Conservation)
- **resource consents under the RMA** from relevant district and regional councils, and likely;
- a **wildlife permit**, and possibly;
- a **concession** from DOC, and possibly;
- **heritage authorities** from Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga.



This regime, while complex and onerous, collectively ensures each mining proposal is thoroughly vetted and challenged and is required to meet the high standards for environmental management and nature conservation demanded by society.

Small and Valuable Footprint

Economic mineral deposits are hard to find – globally and in New Zealand. Only 0.04% of New Zealand's entire land area is currently mined. Revenue per unit area is typically much higher than any alternative land use.



Mining is not the problem when it comes to biodiversity loss

While 0.04% of New Zealand's area is mined, stoats, rats, and possums inhabit 94% of the country. The major threat to indigenous species and ecosystems does not come from mining but comes from exotic pests and weeds. Mining creates wealth and that wealth is, and should be part of the solution.



Rehabilitation

Mining is a temporary use of land.

Closure and rehabilitation requirements are set out and agreed in resource consents. These requirements are secured by bonds. When projects are completed the land is returned to a restored, and often enhanced state.



The Future of Mining in New Zealand



Wind turbines Hybrid cars Solar panels

The future of mining in New Zealand is strong. Commodity prices are increasing (gold has recently hit an all-time high) and as price and technology changes, new opportunities develop.

As we move to reduce emissions, demand for minerals will increase; for electric vehicles, wind turbines, solar panels, batteries, and the list will evolve. New Zealand has the potential to supply many of these.



Gold mining in Waihi and Macraes is in a strong growth phase – OceanaGold has committed \$1.5b in development. Concurrently gold development and exploration in New Zealand is very active with many companies applying for new exploration permits and a

new underground gold development on the West Coast recently funded.



Demand for aggregate is growing to meet the needs for infrastructure development – and this demand will now increase, in New Zealand and globally as governments invest in the post Covid-19 recovery.



While global demand for thermal coal is declining as lower emission fuels are increasingly used for electricity generation and industrial processes, international demand for coking coal will remain strong for decades.

New Zealand coking coal is highly valued by steel manufacturers and our continued role as a niche supplier is assured.



New Zealand's Exclusive Economic Zone presents major opportunities for New Zealand. There are large deposits of minerals including titanium rich ironsands, vanadium, rock phosphate and potentially, REEs. All of these have significant economic potential.