

Environment Policy

Vision

The Green Party envisions a future in which every New Zealander is an environmental champion, and our place as an integral part of the natural world is the core value that guides an ecologically sustainable and fair society. Our environment is protected and restored, our air and water are clean and our land and soils are healthy.

Human interaction with the rest of the natural world is based on the principles of ecological sustainability and circularity, underpinned by mātauranga Māori and giving life to our international commitments on indigenous knowledge and rights

The Green Party core principles recognise the need for ecological wisdom to underpin everything we do. Environmental policy is found throughout our policies. We encourage the reader to also consult the following policies: [Agriculture and Rural Affairs](#), [Climate Change](#), [Conservation](#), [Economic](#), [Energy](#), [Housing and Sustainable Communities](#), [Research, Science and Technology](#), [Sea and Oceans](#), [Te Tiriti o Waitangi](#), and [Transport](#).

Key Principles

1. All human activity takes place within the limits of a finite planet.
2. Iwi and hapū rights under Article II of Te Tiriti o Waitangi to manage and develop their resources must be recognised and supported.
3. We all have a responsibility to conserve, protect and restore ecosystem health and integrity, with action on climate change mitigation and adaptation being particularly urgent.

4. The precautionary principle¹ shall apply to decisions affecting the environment and cumulative effects shall be addressed.
5. Development shall equitably meet the needs of present and future generations. Patterns of production and consumption must be sustainable.
6. There shall be broad and meaningful public involvement in environmental management and decision-making, recognising that citizens, community groups, non-government organisations (NGOs) and others have a vital role to play.
7. A combination of regulation and economic and other incentives are needed to advance responsible environmental practices.
8. Polluters should bear the costs of pollution.
9. Renewable resources must be used at no more than the rate at which they are being replenished. Non-renewable resources should be used with maximum material efficiency and ultimately be replaced by renewable alternatives.
10. Production and consumption must reflect a cyclical approach, as is seen in natural ecosystems, in order to reduce the rate at which we use energy and resources.
11. Education to recognise the interdependency of nature is critical to sustainable living.
12. Low income and vulnerable people should not bear disproportionate impacts of environmental damage and will be supported to exercise their rights. Access to environmental justice should be equitable.
13. Aotearoa New Zealand will be an international advocate for ways of life that respect the natural environment and other living creatures.

Specific Policy Points

1. Securing a Sustainable Future

The Green Party's goal is to protect and restore our living world and improve overall wellbeing and quality of life for all in harmony with our ecosystems.

¹ *Precautionary principle* – If an action or policy has a suspected risk of causing harm to the public or to the environment, in the absence of scientific consensus that the action or policy is harmful, the burden of proof that it is not harmful falls on those taking an action.

Policy Positions

- 1.1. Acknowledge the severity and acceleration of local and global environmental decline, including climate change and biodiversity loss, and align all relevant national legislation with the urgency of taking action to remedy it.
- 1.2. Develop and implement a New Zealand Strategy for Sustainability and Resilience that is compatible with international reporting frameworks, such as the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals.
- 1.3. Ensure that sustainability indicators such as the Genuine Progress Indicator ultimately take priority over growth in GDP as a national goal.
- 1.4. Invest in research and development that contributes to sustainability through innovation, knowledge creation, adoption of appropriate technologies, and changes in practice (see our [Research, Science and Technology Policy](#)).
- 1.5. Encourage and support community initiatives, and enable voluntary groups and NGOs to play a broader role in sustainability, including environmental protection and restoration.

2. Information for Sustainable Living

The Green Party believes that systemic change should embed sustainability into the products and services we can choose to consume. However, there will always be a need to enable and support informed choices by individuals and organisations that promote environmental sustainability.

Policy Positions

- 2.1. Increase awareness of the increasing effects of environmental decline, including climate change, on all groups of our society and the urgent need to mitigate and adapt to these changes.
- 2.2. Increase funding for local environment centres and/or programmes to support community environmental education and help people convert their knowledge on sustainable living into action, including community based social marketing and mentoring.
- 2.3. Work with like-minded governments, organisations and businesses to develop common standards of environmental impact for products and services, using a life cycle analysis. Standards might include, for example,

greenhouse gas emissions and other pollution, non-recyclable material components, and deforestation.

- 2.4. Strengthen and expand the range of environmental product rating requirements, such as those already used for water and energy use by home appliances, and create a higher minimum standard for products with a large environmental footprint.

3. Resource Management Act (RMA)

The RMA is our key environmental law and must prioritise environmental protection.

Policy Positions

- 3.1. Uphold the original principles of the RMA: environmental protection, recognition of Te Tiriti o Waitangi and public participation.
- 3.2. Ensure that our environmental legislative and regulatory framework is underpinned by an environmental ethic of kaitiakitanga and provides for the following:
 - a) Binding national direction for matters of national importance, including indigenous biodiversity, natural hazard management, climate protection and adaptation to climate change, onshore oil and gas prospecting and exploration, expansion of regenerative farming, and sustainable urban form, with councils able to set higher standards where appropriate. See our [Conservation](#), [Climate Change](#), [Agriculture and Rural Affairs](#) and [Housing and Sustainable Communities](#) policies for further details.
 - b) Binding direction that, when evaluating consent applications, the consenting authority shall consider every kind of environmental impact, including climate change and greenhouse gas emissions.
 - c) Legal recognition of the rangatiratanga of whānau, hapū and iwi and thus the management and development of their resources.
 - d) Access to robust environmental information, public participation in decision-making and access to justice in environmental matters.
 - e) Environmental standards that reverse trends in environmental degradation as a matter of urgency.
 - f) Spatial planning that enables the needs of communities and natural ecosystems, including housing, papakāinga housing, open space, active and public transport, circular economy infrastructure, indigenous biodiversity, clean water and meets environmental standards.

- g) Permanent protection of waterways of national and regional importance
 - h) Water conservation orders affect existing users and land in the catchment
- 3.3. Significantly improve the RMA compliance, monitoring and enforcement regime for resource consents, including ensuring sufficient funding and capacity at all levels.
- 3.4. Adequately resource the Department of Conservation to carry out its statutory responsibilities to advocate for the conservation of natural and historic resources under environmental and planning legislation.
- 3.5. Enabling and resourcing litigation to be undertaken to protect nature and the climate on behalf of current and future generations of all species, in a way that is grounded in Te Tiriti o Waitangi, including by increasing the Ministry for the Environment's environmental legal aid assistance fund, so that whānau, hapū and iwi and citizens' groups can take part in RMA (or successor legislation) cases with good legal, planning, technical and scientific advice..
- 3.6. Increase the support and national policy guidance to local government and central government agencies for implementation of environmental legislation in a way that responds promptly to environmental changes and evolving international best practice for:
- a) Restoring environmental degradation
 - b) Minimising new negative impacts on the environment
 - c) Adapting to environmental changes, such as climate change
- 3.7. Ensure that environmental management is integrated and consistent across legislative boundaries; for example across the legislative boundary between the coastal marine area and rest of the exclusive economic zone.

4. Te Tiriti o Waitangi

Article II affirms the rangatiratanga of whānau, hapū and iwi and thus the management and development of their resources.

Policy Positions

- 4.1. Resource, respect and uphold the role of mana whenua as kaitiaki of their rohe.

- 4.2. Acknowledge the rangatiratanga of whānau, hapū and iwi and the importance of mātauranga Māori for the protection of the environment.
- 4.3. Respect the indigenous knowledge and expertise of tangata whenua in environmental management practices such as harvesting kaimoana and instituting rahui.
- 4.4. Where it does not contradict the rangatiratanga of whānau, hapū and iwi and the authority of mana whenua, support the full recognition and institution of Te Ao Māori approaches and attitudes to ecological relationships, such as the legal personhood of natural tāonga.”

5. Environmental Reporting and Information

We need comprehensive, accurate, timely and accessible information to improve our understanding of environmental quality, and the effectiveness of our actions in moving towards sustainable living.

Policy Positions

- 5.1. Establish sustainable development indicators for use by Government, business, and NGOs in measuring progress towards sustainability, at national and regional levels.
- 5.2. Require all Government departments to complete sustainability reports, including greenhouse gas emissions.
- 5.3. Strengthen state of the environment reporting by central and local government to provide timely, accessible and accurate information on the state of natural ecosystems and trends in their condition to help identify priorities for policy change and action.
- 5.4. Increase the funding for the Office of the Parliamentary Commissioner for the Environment (PCE) to strengthen its role as an independent environmental watchdog.
- 5.5. Institute levies or taxes on inherently polluting substances, including those used in packaging, at the production and import stage of their life cycle, as opposed to the disposal stage, to incentivise the use of more sustainable materials in the Aotearoa New Zealand economy (see our Economic Policy).

6. Economic Initiatives

The Green Party believes that the Government has an important role to play in guiding the economy to work within ecological limits, using economic incentives alongside regulation. As well as incentivising sustainable behaviour by economic

actors, economic incentives ensure that public funds are available to remediate environmental damage. Our [Economic Policy](#) includes, for example, measures to shift tax from income and enterprise onto waste, pollution and natural resource use, and the use of a fiscal strategy and state procurement that enables the development of a sustainable, circular economy.

Policy Positions

- 6.1. Add a levy to hazardous substances in proportion to their toxicity and persistence.
- 6.2. Implement a 'resource use levy' on commercial use of water, including for irrigation and water bottling, to recognise the private benefits obtained from using a public resource and to promote efficient water use.
- 6.3. Develop pricing mechanisms with public consultation to avoid unintended or inequitable consequences.
- 6.4. Implement throughout central and local government, and all state owned agencies and crown entities, a policy of sustainable procurement, in which life cycle analysis is a cornerstone (see [Economic Policy](#)).

7. Government Environment Agencies

Environmental agencies with clear mandates and sufficient resources to be effective are essential for delivering sustainable outcomes.

Policy Positions

- 7.1. Review the effectiveness of central government environmental administration, including for fisheries, oceans, forestry and environmental management, and ensure agency structures best promote sustainability.

8. Air Quality

Policy Positions

- 8.1. Ensure the ambient standards for contaminants in the National Environmental Standards for Air Quality reflect the latest international research and guidelines, and include controls for fine particulate matter PM2.5.
- 8.2. Support education initiatives about the impacts of air pollutants (including fine particulate and motor vehicle emissions) and measures to reduce them.

- 8.3. Continue to support initiatives to help fund replacement of old inefficient domestic fuel burners and open fires with low emission alternatives.
- 8.4. Require transport policy, and cost benefit evaluations of new transport infrastructure, to take into account the effects of vehicle emissions on air quality and the climate. See our [Transport Policy](#) for further details and other relevant policies, including regarding fuel specifications, vehicle exhaust emission standards, retrofitting cleaner exhaust systems in heavy-duty vehicles, and economic incentives to support the transition to low-emission and zero-emission vehicles.

9. Water Quality and Use

Healthy natural water systems are vital to the vitality and well-being of human and other life. The Green Party understands that our rivers, lakes and aquifers must be clean and healthy. We need to protect the habitats of our aquatic life and so ensure all New Zealanders have access to safe drinking water, and can enjoy rivers and lakes that are fit for swimming, fishing and food gathering. We will protect the ecological and landscape values of our wild rivers and lakes and our unique freshwater biodiversity. Te Tiriti o Waitangi obligations must be honoured in decision-making, and spiritual, recreational, and food gathering values must be recognised.

A. Water Quality

Discharges from intensive farming, industry, earthworks, wastewater and stormwater can all pollute water. Recent intensification of farming has increased the risks of water pollution in farming areas, with the rise of dairying, more animals per hectare, more fertiliser and more irrigated land all contributing to pollution of freshwater ecosystems and groundwater. Most rivers in urban areas are also polluted from human activities, increasing risk to human and aquatic life and reducing cultural health.

Policy Positions

- 9.1. Ensure that councils implement their RMA (or successor legislation) responsibilities to regulate land use activities which have potential effects on water quality and aquatic ecosystems, and that they have the capacity and resources to do so.
- 9.2. Encourage land uses to better match soil types, topography and land capability.
- 9.3. Ensure that the National Policy Statement on Freshwater Management is sufficient to restore freshwater quality and develop national environmental

standards to limit and prevent pollution from nutrients, sediment and other contaminants, control land use to protect water quality, and set specific targets and time frames for improving water quality.

- 9.4. Require that all water bodies meet standards for viable ecosystem health and safe swimming.
- 9.5. Amend the RMA to:
 - a) Make the protection of water quality in aquifers a matter of national importance
 - b) Limit the time that 'exceptional circumstances' discharges into waterways may last.
- 9.6. Ensure no further losses or degradation of wetland habitat and incentivise restoration of lost wetlands.
- 9.7. Enhance the status of water conservation orders so that they provide permanent protection.
- 9.8. Improve the process by which water conservation orders are applied for and considered, including the setting of time limits on different phases of the process, and introduce measures to recognise and raise the conservation value of all rivers.
- 9.9. Ensure regional plans control nitrogen and phosphorus pollution, and do not provide for grandparenting of current leaching levels.
- 9.10. Require resource consent for activities that convert land to more intensive and polluting uses or degrade soil health.
- 9.11. Transition away from intensive farming, including high stocking rates in sensitive catchments where nutrient pollution exceeds environmental standards and support the development of more sustainable land use, in partnership with local communities.
- 9.12. Ensure that polluters pay by implementing a nutrient levy on nutrient pollution. Use the revenue to help support sustainable land and water management e.g. freshwater habitat restoration.
- 9.13. Develop more sustainable techniques for managing farm waste, including effluent, such as the use of biodigesters.
- 9.14. Create higher standards for sustainable treatment of wastewater, with a particular focus on ecological filtration techniques.

- 9.15. Require local authorities to keep stormwater and wastewater separate, and develop initiatives for safe disposal of liquid waste (e.g. paint) that might otherwise pollute waterways via storm water drains.
- 9.16. Reduce the impact of roading and transport on water quality through measures such as silt traps along major roads and roadside plantings to absorb contaminants.
- 9.17. Minimize pollution of urban streams and harbours through an Urban Waterway Restoration Strategy, so people can enjoy their local streams and beaches.

B. Use of Water

Freshwater is crucial to human health and our environmental, economic, social and cultural wellbeing. Continued public management and regulation of water is important in protecting wellbeing.

Policy Positions

- 9.18. Ensure that water remains under public control and is managed through appropriate local, regional and national government mechanisms.
- 9.19. Continue mandatory metering on all water takes for commercial use.
- 9.20. Implement a moratorium on new water bottling takes, including where existing water takes are changed to bottling, to review their sustainability and ensure there are benefits to the New Zealand public.
- 9.21. Support the establishment of 'catchment water user groups', allowing for the management of allocated water within defined catchments.
- 9.22. Ensure regional councils implement integrated catchment management plans, including joint management initiatives for water bodies important to iwi.
- 9.23. Ensure regional councils set environmental flows and levels for rivers, lakes and aquifers which sustain natural character, habitat, ecological and recreational values and the healthy functioning of water bodies, and preserve their mauri.
- 9.24. Amend the RMA to:
 - a) Better enable councils to review water allocation and vary water take consents for over-allocated rivers or aquifers.

- b) Require regional councils to protect water quality and control land use in the catchments of rivers and lakes which are protected by a water conservation order.
- 9.25. Support initiatives for small scale out-of-river and on-farm water storage, after ensuring robust provision for environmental flows. This can include the creation of wetland ecosystems.
- 9.26. Encourage drought proofing of land use in low rainfall areas including through research into drought tolerant crops and alternative land uses.
- 9.27. Oppose public subsidies for large scale irrigation and storage schemes.

C. Conserving Water

To ensure water is available for its most important human uses, the Green Party will:

- 9.28. Support councils to use water meters for monitoring and recording water conservation and demand, and allow councils to adopt a progressive charging system for water when deemed necessary.
- 9.29. Implement a charge for agricultural and industrial water use, and use the revenue to promote sustainable water use.
- 9.30. Promote rainwater collection, grey water recycling and other conservation measures in towns and cities, including amending the building code and setting standards for water conservation in publicly owned buildings.
- 9.31. Work with councils to develop community education programmes to encourage water conservation by all water users.

D. Water is a Public Good

The provision of safe, affordable water for drinking and sanitation is a basic human right.

9.32. Policy Positions

- 9.33. Safeguard drinking water sources and quality, and require councils to protect and prioritise allocation for community drinking water supplies, and ensure everyone has access to high quality drinking water.
- 9.34. Retain the management of household and urban water supplies, assets and operations under the control of public agencies and elected bodies, and ensure water is provided as a non-profit service.
- 9.35. Promote respect for water's ecological and cultural values.

- 9.36. Recognise and support the important role of tangata whenua, NGOs, local community groups and citizens in water management.

10. Waste

The Green Party has a goal of achieving a waste free Aotearoa New Zealand by 2050, to achieve human the well-being and protect the integrity and sustainability of the biosphere.

Policy Positions

- 10.1. Review and strengthen the Waste Minimisation Act, focusing on reducing the production of waste.
- 10.2. Develop a new Waste Strategy with targets, key performance measures and other mechanisms to transition to a zero waste to landfill Aotearoa New Zealand.
- 10.3. Co-ordinate and work with government departments, local government, business, and the education and community sectors to promote innovation in resource efficiency and recovery.
- 10.4. Work with local authorities to ensure all waste management plans are well developed, and implemented and audited in a timely manner.
- 10.5. Collate and make available to the public accurate information on volume, composition, management and disposal of waste.
- 10.6. Promote innovation in waste management, including supporting replication of small scale local solutions.

A. Industry

The Green Party supports the design, production and purchase of durable, easily repaired, reusable and recyclable goods.

Policy Positions

- 10.7. Set regulations and standards, and provide financial incentives, to support moving manufacturing processes towards waste minimisation and resource recovery (see our [Sustainable Business](#) policy).
- 10.8. Support the transition to a circular economy for all products, so that each component is either reusable, recyclable or biodegradable.
- 10.9. Implement mandatory product stewardship schemes for challenging products such as e-waste whereby manufacturers and/or importers take

responsibility for the entire life-cycle of the products and packaging they create.

- 10.10. Prohibit, following public consultation on necessary exceptions, most single-use plastic products and packaging.
- 10.11. Introduce a packaging levy on non-biodegradable and non-recyclable packaging.
- 10.12. Establish a container return scheme for beverage containers and develop and expand refillable glass container use for milk and other beverages.
- 10.13. Require businesses to report publicly on their waste practices.

B. Research and Development

We need research and development that supports the shift to sustainable systems of production and patterns of consumption.

Policy Positions

- 10.14. Support businesses that take advantage of the skills of New Zealanders to create new goods and services that add maximum value while conserving resources and reducing wastes.
- 10.15. Encourage investment in new technology that is less-polluting and more energy efficient.
- 10.16. Set quality, efficiency, and recycling standards for products (imported and domestic), and restrict or prohibit products which do not meet these standards.

C. Employment

Local communities and the business sector should be empowered to create meaningful work in the transition to a zero waste to landfill Aotearoa New Zealand.

Policy Positions

- 10.17. Support the adoption by businesses and local authorities of waste reduction principles and/or programmes.
- 10.18. Increase and expand the landfill levy as an economic incentive to reduce waste to landfill, fund resource recovery centres and increase the Waste Minimisation Fund to assist progressive business, councils and community organisations to recover resources and minimise waste.

- 10.19. Encourage research into alternative technologies in cleaner production, reuse and recycling, and social research on consumption patterns and attitudes towards waste.

D. Te Tiriti o Waitangi Responsibilities

The Green Party recognises that supporting the exercise of kaitiakitanga is part of honouring Te Tiriti. We will therefore advocate the redress of historical and ongoing breaches of Te Tiriti arising from the pollution of customary foods, whenua, awa, moana, and wāhi tapu from waste.

Policy Positions

- 10.20. Ensure mana whenua are recognised and supported in their role as kaitiaki of their taāonga and rohe (see [Te Tiriti o Waitangi Policy](#) and [Kaupapa Maori Policy](#)).
- 10.21. Ensure culturally appropriate disposal of sewage.
- 10.22. Support Māori efforts to protect sites such as customary food gathering areas and wāhi tapu from the negative impacts of waste.

E. Hazardous Waste

Policy Positions

- 10.23. Stop the importation of hazardous substances, and applications for 'new substances' under the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act (HSNO), which cannot be disposed of safely in New Zealand.
- 10.24. Work with and create incentives for industry to eliminate hazardous waste from production processes in New Zealand.
- 10.25. Ensure that requirements for local authorities to develop a Trade Waste Bylaw are fulfilled and effectively enforced.
- 10.26. Prohibit commercial incineration of unsorted domestic or industrial waste, set a timetable for the complete phasing out of waste incineration, and require all existing incinerators to meet strict emission controls.
- 10.27. Set national regulations prohibiting hazardous waste to landfill.

F. Landfills

Policy Positions

10.28. Ensure that local authority waste management plans set out a clear vision for the phasing out of landfills including:

- a) Promoting and implementing the source separation of waste into streams as an essential part of the transition from landfill dependency to resource reduction and renewal.
- b) Establishing sorting/recycling/resource recovery centres.
- c) Setting landfill acceptance criteria for hazardous waste (until national standards are set).

10.29. Require user charges to reflect the full social, environmental, economic and capital costs of maintaining landfills.

10.30. Investigate ways that operators of landfills and incinerators can be held responsible for the long term environmental effects of their facilities.

G. Public Education

10.31. Require that local authority waste management plans have a clear reporting requirement for in-house waste volume and management, as well as the composition, management and disposal of waste within their jurisdiction.

10.32. Ensure strict labelling standards for all products and establish a national green labelling scheme for products that are biodegradable, reusable or recyclable.

10.33. Require local authorities to make available to the public a set of strategies for household waste reduction.

10.34. Ensure local authorities encourage and facilitate local use of alternative technologies that contribute to the reduction of waste.

10.35. Recognise and support the crucial role that NGOs and community groups play in waste minimisation and public education.

11. Toxic Substances

We want all New Zealanders to be healthy and safe from hazardous levels of toxic chemicals.

Policy Positions

- 11.1. Protect Te Tiriti o Waitangi Article 2 rights of tangata whenua by ensuring wild foods in terrestrial, fresh water and marine environments are not contaminated by hazardous levels of toxic chemicals.
- 11.2. Ensure that all assessments of toxic substances are based on best practise, scientific evidence and indigenous knowledge, where available.
- 11.3. Implement the precautionary principle by prohibiting or restricting the use of a chemical when there is emerging scientific evidence that it is causing adverse human health or environmental effects, and carry out reassessment of chemicals on the same basis.
- 11.4. Ensure that toxic substances are registered in New Zealand for specific uses, and only approved when less harmful alternatives are unavailable for that use.
- 11.5. Prohibit the use of toxicants and endocrine disruptors which are persistent, accumulative, highly toxic and/or carcinogenic.
- 11.6. Require the tracking of toxic chemicals from their manufacture or importation through to their destruction or final disposal, and require annual reporting of quantities used until they can be replaced with safer alternatives.
- 11.7. Set exposure limits for toxic substances that protect the whole human population, including at the most vulnerable stages of life, such as in utero and infancy, and ecosystems at risk of exposure.
- 11.8. Ensure that those who manufacture or import toxic chemicals or substances are financially liable for adverse effects that could have been reasonably foreseen as a result of the use of their products.
- 11.9. Implement a variable levy on toxic chemicals in proportion to their toxicity and persistence in order to provide an incentive to reduce the use of these chemicals, as well as to provide funds for remediating the effects of toxic chemicals on human health and the environment.
- 11.10. Ensure that communities potentially exposed to toxic substances by a policy of central or local government, state-owned agency or Crown entity, are fully involved in the development and implementation of that policy, and in the investigation and reporting of any health, community or ecological impacts.

- 11.11. Require a publicly available inventory of the industrial use and release of toxic chemicals in New Zealand, and strengthen labelling requirements of consumer products, in order to fulfil the public's right to know what chemicals they are exposed to and the hazardous nature of those chemicals.
- 11.12. Recognise that involuntary exposure to toxic chemicals that affect health, well-being and economic sustainability is an infringement of human rights, and work to improve access to compensation for people involuntarily affected by toxic substances.
- 11.13. Establish clear liability rules for contaminated sites, and implement national environmental standards for the clean-up of contaminated sites and their surrounding environment.
- 11.14. Set up a publicly available national register of contaminated sites and require local authorities to include these in their relevant RMA plans.
- 11.15. Work with unions and industry to reduce the use of harmful chemicals in workplaces.

13. Mining

Mining is inherently harmful to ecosystems. The regulatory framework should ensure this harm is avoided, remedied and mitigated as far as possible. The Green Party is committed to ensuring that mining can only proceed within ecosystem baselines and that it is limited to high value, socially essential minerals for which renewable alternatives are not available, and for which maximum recovery and recycling of available materials has been achieved and yet proven insufficient for the needs of Aotearoa New Zealand. (See our [Mining](#) Policy for more information.)