

Response ID ANON-URZ4-5FGG-X

Submitted to Fast-track approval applications
Submitted on 2024-05-03 13:59:25

Submitter details

Is this application for section 2a or 2b?

2A

1 Submitter name

Individual or organisation name:
Meridian Energy Limited

2 Contact person

Contact person name:
Erin Whooley

3 What is your job title

Job title:
Environmental Manager

4 What is your contact email address?

Email:
s 9(2)(a)

5 What is your phone number?

Phone number:
s 9(2)(a)

6 What is your postal address?

Postal address:

Meridian Energy
PO Box 2128
Christchurch
8140

7 Is your address for service different from your postal address?

No

Organisation:

Contact person:

Phone number:

Email address:

Job title:

Please enter your service address:

Section 1: Project location

Site address or location

Add the address or describe the location:

Property addresses:
624 Karangahape Road
632 Karangahape Road

808 Karangahape Road

(Refer Appendix One)

File upload:

Appendix One_Project location.pdf was uploaded

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Do you have a current copy of the relevant Record(s) of Title?

Yes

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Appendix Two_Records of Title.pdf was uploaded

Who are the registered legal land owner(s)?

Please write your answer here:

Theland Tahi Farm Group Ltd

Detail the nature of the applicant's legal interest (if any) in the land on which the project will occur

Please write your answer here:

Meridian is not affected by the legal interest of the subject site(s).

The project site is owned by a single landowner who entered into a development agreement with Meridian in September 2023. This agreement grants comprehensive rights and registerable interests to carry out all aspects of the project, including access, construction, and continuous operation.

For completeness and while not an environmental effect, please note that the underlying landowner received consent from the Overseas Investment Office, Land Information NZ to Milk New Zealand Holding Limited (Hong Kong company 1498348) and Theland Tahi Farm Group Limited (formerly known as Waikato Farm Limited and then Pengxin New Zealand Farm Group Limited) (New Zealand company 3899677) Notice of Decision Case: 201110035, original decision 26 April 2012 and varied 30 November 2012; Variation of Consent Conditions 201110035 dated 25 March 2020.

Section 2: Project details

What is the project name?

Please write your answer here:

Western Bays Solar Development

What is the project summary?

Please write your answer here:

The Western Bays Solar Development is a renewable energy project, worth approx. \$800 million, with fantastic land suitability, well-sited in the central North Island.

The project is a solar development across two adjoining rural sites (approximately 620Ha). The site and two adjoining parcels are bisected by Karangahape Road to form a northern parcel and a southern parcel.

The development is anticipated to generate approximately 500MW and 940GWh, which is enough to power 135,000 average homes.

Meridian applies for all necessary resource consents to establish and operate and maintain a solar energy facility including all ancillary activities such as earthworks, fencing, maintenance/services buildings and substation.

A 220kV transmission line will traverse a land parcel to the west to connect the site(s) to the national grid and which will be subject to a separate consenting process.

What are the project details?

Please write your answer here:

The project location is an excellent use of the natural resources in the region and is located in proximity to a part of the national electricity grid with capacity to export the planned generation. Western Bays Solar Development is a large solar generation project, that will supply renewable energy to New Zealand homes and businesses.

The site development will consist of solar arrays, an internal substation, underground cable reticulation, overhead transmission lines, access roads, and

supporting site infrastructure including service building and site office.

Construction will involve earthworks for recontouring and trenching of cable trays, installation of the solar panel structures and site infrastructure including a site operation and maintenance building and associated on-site wastewater treatment system. Internal roads, fencing, and landscaping will be installed.

Once operational, work will be undertaken by a small team of staff who will maintain the equipment. The panels will either be fixed at a specific tilt, or track the angle of the sun through the day. In either tilting or tracking configuration, minimal noise will be created which is unlikely to be discernable outside of the site boundary.

Separate consent will be sought for the transmission infrastructure which may be 554 Karangahape Road & 403 State Highway 32 or 5473 State Highway 32. Alternatively transmission infrastructure connections may be added to the fast-track application in the event of written agreement being achieved with the neighboring landowners.

This project location is an excellent location for a large-scale solar farm as it is close to the backbone of the National Grid with significant transmission injection capacity and will have a limited visual impact due to its remote nature and topography screening from Lake Taupo and adjacent areas in most directions.

Describe the staging of the project, including the nature and timing of the staging

Please write your answer here:

Construction of the project is planned to proceed in two stages. The first stage will encompass the northern parcel, being approximately half of the solar array, supporting infrastructure and transmission infrastructure (pending additional consents). Stage 2 will include the construction of the remaining solar array on the southern parcel.

Stage 1:

- Civil works include installation of erosion and sediment controls, site access tracks, site office and other supporting infrastructure.
- Solar array installation and related supporting infrastructure.
- Installation of electrical infrastructure including internal substation, terminal substation, internal reticulation cables and 220 kV transmission line (pending additional consents).

Stage 2:

- Remaining solar array installation and any additional supporting infrastructure.

The intended timing of construction of the project is outlined in the following questions.

What are the details of the regime under which approval is being sought?

Please write your answer here:

Meridian anticipate seeking an application under Fast-track Approval Bill via listing in Schedule 2A and the following regimes:

- Resource Management Act 1991
- Resource consent(s)
- Wildlife Act 1953 (if required)
- Authority to do anything otherwise prohibited
- Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 (if required)
- Archaeological Authority

If you seeking approval under the Resource Management Act, who are the relevant local authorities?

Please write your answer here:

- Taupō District Council
- Waikato Regional Council

What applications have you already made for approvals on the same or a similar project?

Please write your answer here:

Meridian have not sought any approval for the Project.

Is approval required for the project by someone other than the applicant?

No

Please explain your answer here:

Meridian have not sought any approval for the Project.

If the approval(s) are granted, when do you anticipate construction activities will begin, and be completed?

Please write your answer here:

The timing of construction of the project is noted below and dependent on multiple factors including consenting timeline, detailed design, construction planning, supply chain for components, and financing.

The key anticipated milestones are:

- Detailed Design and Procurement complete: August 2026
- Financial Investment Decision (FID) by the Meridian Board, to commence construction: August 2026
- Project construction complete: June 2028.

Section 3: Consultation

Who are the persons affected by the project?

Please write your answer here:

Refer to Appendix Three

Detail all consultation undertaken with the persons referred to above. Include a statement explaining how engagement has informed the project.

Please write your answer here:

Refer to Appendix Three

Upload file here:

Appendix Three_Consultation.pdf was uploaded

Describe any processes already undertaken under the Public Works Act 1981 in relation to the land or any part of the land on which the project will occur:

Please write your answer here:

No Public Works Act 1981 process has been undertaken - Meridian Energy Ltd is not a requiring authority.

Section 4: Iwi authorities and Treaty settlements

What treaty settlements apply to the geographical location of the project?

Please write your answer here:

Treaty settlement: Ngāti Tūwharetoa signed a Deed of Settlement on 8th July 2017 with the Crown

Relevant principles and provisions: The Ngāti Tūwharetoa Claims Settlement Act 2018 requires consent authorities, the Environment Court and Heritage NZ to have regard to the statutory acknowledgement areas of Ngāti Tūwharetoa.

The site is not within a Ngāti Tūwharetoa statutory acknowledgement area.

Statutory Acknowledgement areas:

Wairakei-Tauhara geothermal field,

Rotokawa geothermal field, Tokaanu-Waihi-Hipaua geothermal field,

Horomatangi geothermal field,

Waikato River and its tributaries (within the Ngāti Tūwharetoa area of interest), Lake Otamangakau,

Lake Rotokawa,

Lake Te Whaiau,

Rangitaiki River and its tributaries (within the Ngāti Tūwharetoa area of interest),

Waiotaka River and its tributaries,

Titirapunga Mountain, Pureora Mountain

Treaty settlement: Raukawa and the Crown signed a Deed of Settlement on 2 June 2012 with the Crown

Relevant principles and provisions: The Raukawa Deed of Settlement is made up of a package that includes an agreed historical account and Crown acknowledgements, which form the basis for a Crown Apology to Raukawa, cultural redress; and financial and commercial redress.

The site is not Crown land; No private land is affected by the redress, so is not relevant to this project.

Statutory Acknowledgement areas:

Arahiwi Scenic Reserve,

Arapuni Scenic Reserve,

Kaahu Scenic Reserve,

Waihou River Marginal Strip,

Waikato River and its tributaries,

Waihou River and its tributaries,

Pūniu River and its tributaries,

Lake Arapuni,

Lake Atiamuri,

Lake Karapiro,

Lake Maraetai,
Lake Ohakuri, and
Lake Waipapa.

Are there any Ngā Rohe Moana o Ngā Hapū o Ngāti Porou Act 2019 principles or provisions that are relevant to the project?

No

If yes, what are they?:

Are there any identified parcels of Māori land within the project area, marae, and identified wāhi tapu?

No

If yes, what are they?:

No. However, both of adjacent land parcels known as 554 Karangahape Road Tongariro Ward (Part Hauhungaroa 1D3B Block) and 5473 State Highway 32 (Whakarawa Block [SA26D/1378]) Waihaha are Māori freehold land. If an agreement is reached with the landowners of either land parcel then that land would become part of the project for the purposes of transmission and, depending on the nature of the agreement, possibly other activities. This adjoining land is not included in the application as discussion with the relevant landowners has commenced and will be ongoing for a period.

There are no marae or other identified sites within the project area. Poukura marae (4km south of the project area) and Whanganui Bay marae (5km north of the project area) are both in the broader vicinity.

Is the project proposed on any land returned under a Treaty settlement or any identified Māori land described in the ineligibility criteria?

No

Has the applicant has secured the relevant landowners' consent?

Yes

Is the project proposed in any customary marine title area, protected customary rights area, or aquaculture settlement area declared under s 12 of the Māori Commercial Aquaculture Claims Settlement Act 2004 or identified within an individual iwi settlement?

No

If yes, what are they?:

Has there been an assessment of any effects of the activity on the exercise of a protected customary right?

No

If yes, please explain:

Upload your assessment if necessary:

No file uploaded

Section 5: Adverse effects

What are the anticipated and known adverse effects of the project on the environment?

Please describe:

The key components of the project utilise mature and well understood technologies in the New Zealand context. The construction methodologies are well proven. The sites are highly suitable for the proposed activity. Meridian has an excellent track record of successful construction and operation of the types of facilities that are proposed by this project. Accordingly, there is high confidence that the effects will be robustly assessed and managed.

The Project site is on highly developed or modified rural land elevated 100m above the level of Lake Taupō [approximate highest site contour is 550m]. The site is accessed via a spur road (Karangahape Road) that is not a through route and is off State Highway 32. The existing values of the site and surrounding land are highly compatible with the nature of the Project and the potential effects. The existing land use of the project site is a modern dairy farm. Accordingly in an operational state the proposed solar electricity generation activity will generally have very limited potential for adverse effects compared to other rural land uses.

We also note that the Project site exclusively comprises of Class 3 soils, ensuring no loss of highly versatile soils. Furthermore, we anticipate that a shift in land use, coupled with a decrease in farming activities, will likely diminish the application of Nitrogen (N) and Phosphorus (P) on the farm. This reduction is expected to yield broader environmental benefits, including decreased runoff to the catchment and enhanced groundwater quality.

Refer Appendix 4.

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Section 6: National policy statements and national environmental standards

What is the general assessment of the project in relation to any relevant national policy statement (including the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement) and national environmental standard?

Please write your answer here:

Refer Appendix 5

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Section 7: Eligibility

Will access to the fast-track process enable the project to be processed in a more timely and cost-efficient way than under normal processes?

Yes

Please explain your answer here:

Yes. We believe the proposed project will be the largest solar farm in New Zealand (as measured by installed MW).

The underlying activity was not envisioned nor specifically provided for in the operative Taupō District (note that Plan Change 42 creates a more permissive environment for renewable energy in rural environments) or Waikato Regional Council plans; as the technology for utility scale solar panels did not exist and was not being used on a widespread basis at the time these Plans were prepared and made operative.

Consenting major infrastructure projects requires an assessment and balancing of the social, cultural and economic benefit of a project to be assessed in relation to temporary and permanent environmental effects.

Meridian is currently seeking consents for two other renewable generation developments – a solar farm in Ruakākā (Northland) and a wind farm at Mt Munro (Wairarapa). Applications were submitted in May 2023 (Mt Munro) and September 2023 (Ruakākā) and to date (April 2024), neither project has had a hearing and decisions have not been made on either project. More generally, consenting of renewable generation is taking longer and longer.

The Western Bays Solar Development, as proposed, is a nationally significant project as it is one of the biggest solar developments in Aotearoa which will substantially help to electrify the economy (particularly in the upper North Island, where the greatest demand and potential is) and make a notable contribution to the de-carbonisation of the economy.

Development and construction will, as much as is practicable, utilise local expertise and contractors where available, thereby creating employment and training opportunities. During construction we anticipate approximately 60-100 FTE roles being created, and once the solar development is operational, it is likely the solar farm would have approximately 6-10 FTE roles.

It is anticipated that the Fast-track process will result in a quicker decision which will enable Meridian to more quickly deliver part of the required pipeline of renewable electricity projects throughout the country to electrify New Zealand. This will ensure Meridian is able to provide a continuous supply of construction work to key skilled staff and contractors that will help sustain the New Zealand construction industry.

In light of Meridian's recent experience of the consenting process for renewable energy projects, it is anticipated that progress through the fast-track process could accelerate consent approval by at least 18 months. This would accelerate the project development timeframe and reduce development expenditure, improving the overall project viability. More timely consent approval would enable the significant investment planned during construction to be brought forward and the national and regional benefits of the project during construction and operation to be realised sooner than would otherwise be achieved.

What is the impact referring this project will have on the efficient operation of the fast-track process?

Please write your answer here:

The proposed Western Bays Solar Development is consistent with the purpose (section 3) of the Fast-track and will comply with the process outlined (subpart 2). Meridian will ensure that the timeframes set for projects in the Fast Track Bill will be met and will follow the Schedule 2A process therefore supporting efficient operation of the process.

The project uses technologies that are mature and well understood, accordingly, the actual and potential effects are able to be accurately assessed and managed. The scheduling of the project will be an exemplar for operation of the fast-track process. The project is of such a large scale that fixed project costs which have significant fixed costs can be dispersed across a large-scale development thereby providing excellent project viability at least cost for New Zealand.

Has the project been identified as a priority project in a:

Central government plan or strategy

Please explain your answer here:

The wholesale electricity system operates under a competitive market model, so there is no centrally planned list of generation projects for the industry. However, it is noted that this project makes a large contribution to, and is highly consistent with, applicable policies for electricity and climate change. Furthermore, the project is directly consistent with New Zealand's national and international commitments in relation to climate change and supports the achievement of the targets in the Country's Emission Reduction Plan (ERP).

The proposed Western Bays Solar Development is not specifically referred to any plan or strategy – it is however consistent with Central and Local Government direction as outlined below.

Central government plan or strategy: NPS – REG

The proposed Western Bays Solar Development puts into effect the objective and associated policies of the NPS to develop, operate, maintain renewable electricity generation activities throughout New Zealand.

Local government plan or strategy: Waikato Regional Policy Statement & Taupo District Plan

The RPS 'EIT – Energy, infrastructure and transport' chapter provides enabling and supportive objectives which focus on matters including;

- recognises and provides for the national significance and local benefits of electricity transmission and renewable electricity generation activities;
- recognises the technical and operational constraints of the electricity transmission network and electricity generation activities; and
- recognises the contribution of existing and future electricity transmission and electricity generation activities to regional and national energy needs and security of supply.

The RPS and related Plan Changes contains direction regarding addressing and reducing contaminants entering water bodies; replacement of the dairy farm land use with the proposed solar development will support achievement of this regional direction.

Taupō District Plan - The District Plan policy framework recognises and provides for infrastructure and network utilities in the rural area and that any adverse effects are mitigated, remedied, or avoided as far as practicable. The rural zone caters for a diverse range of activities beyond traditional rural and pastoral based activities.

Significant positive effects will be accounted for given it is a renewable energy proposal generating electricity from the solar resource and involves the retirement of the dairy farm activity. There may be benefits derived from the restoration and revegetation of riparian habitats (if these do not already exist). The design of the solar development will endeavor to avoid vegetation removal within the Significant Natural Area.

Sector plan or strategy: New Zealand Energy Strategy

The strategy will support the transition to a low emissions economy, address strategic challenges in the energy sector, and signal pathways away from fossil fuels. As at November 2023, the "Government's 2050 vision for energy and industry is for Aotearoa New Zealand to have a highly renewable, sustainable, and efficient energy system that is accessible and affordable, secure and reliable, and supports New Zealanders' wellbeing. It has committed to reaching net zero for long-lived gases by 2050, set a target that 50% of total energy consumption will come from renewable sources by 2035, and has an aspirational target of 100% renewable electricity by 2030." The proposed Western Bays Solar Development is consistent with the indicated direction the Strategy will take.

Central government infrastructure priority list: Rautaki Hanganga o Aotearoa New Zealand Infrastructure Commission 2022–2052 Strategy & Coalition government 100-day plan

One of the matters the Strategy focuses on is enabling a new-zero carbon emissions Aotearoa. It acknowledges clean electricity is key to that goal, and that over the next 30 years we'll need to build significantly more low-emissions electricity generation. The proposed Western Bays Solar Development is consistent with the Strategy.

Coalition government 100-day plan – the Government stated a commitment to "Begin efforts to double renewable energy production, including a NPS on Renewable Electricity Generation." The proposed Western Bays Solar Development, which will provide 500MW to the nation's renewable energy production, is consistent with the Plan.

Emissions Reductions Plan

The Emissions Reduction Plan includes targets and actions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The Western Bays Solar Development will directly give effect to many of these including "accelerate development of new renewable electricity generation across the economy."

Will the project deliver regionally or nationally significant infrastructure?

National significant infrastructure

Please explain your answer here:

National significant infrastructure

The project is a large proposal that makes a significant positive contribution to secure, least cost, renewable electricity generation. It strongly aligns with achievement of nationally significant infrastructure development. It will make a notable contribution of renewable energy generation to assist Aotearoa New Zealand to meet government stated renewable electricity generation targets.

Regional significant infrastructure

The project will deliver infrastructure which is regionally significant due to the local economic benefits a development of this type and scale will provide during construction and operations.

The project will increase diversity and resilience of the national and regional electricity system.

The proposed solar development will provide enough energy for approximately 135,000 average homes.

Will the project:

contribute to a well-functioning urban environment

Please explain your answer here:

Energy is essential to modern households and its role is often irreplaceable to activities and society. In this regard a secure, least cost and renewable electricity supply is vital to a functioning urban environment, housing and essential human needs.

Will the project deliver significant economic benefits?

Yes

Please explain your answer here:

The project will result in a number of local, regional and national economic benefits. At a national level the project will contribute significantly to New Zealand's need for more electricity to meet forecast demand. The project will power the equivalent of around 135,000 average homes. The project will generate clean, reliable and cost-effective electricity to support New Zealand and its economy.

The Western Bays Solar Development is a 500MW renewable energy project, worth approx. \$800 million, with fantastic land suitability, and is well-sited in the central North Island.

During the construction period, the project will provide significant employment opportunities. Construction experience for this type of project is normally a 7 day a week activity and includes shift work. Accordingly, the project will provide an intense period of economic and employment activity. Labour, materials, plant and machinery will be sourced locally as far as possible. Secondary economic benefits are expected during the construction phase due to the accommodation, food, and fuel requirements of the construction team.

The local community will benefit socially and economically during operations as the project will provide jobs to support ongoing operations and maintenance for the estimated 30-year lifetime of the project.

For generation development sites, Meridian operates a community fund (Meridian Power Up Community Fund). Each year, Meridian put their financial support where it is needed with the help of local Power Up panels, made up of community members, who together choose which initiatives should receive funding. In the past 16 years, Meridian has undertaken a wide range of local projects, investing more than \$10 million in over 1,250 projects. If this proposal proceeds to construction, a fund would be established for the local community with appropriate annual committed funding.

The Power Up Fund is an example of Meridian's commitment to contribute to the viability and vitality of the communities in which it operates, and in which its staff live. It is anticipated that over the course of the development of this project, Meridian would be able to similarly engage with the community to ascertain where best to assist the community to achieve its aspirations.

Will the project support primary industries, including aquaculture?

No

Please explain your answer here:

The Western Bay Solar Development will enable additional diverse use of existing primary production land. The use of the land will have a lower nutrient footprint than the existing land use, which is important with strict nutrient limits applying to the catchment.

Will the project support development of natural resources, including minerals and petroleum?

No

Please explain your answer here:

Will the project support climate change mitigation, including the reduction or removal of greenhouse gas emissions?

Yes

Please explain your answer here:

The project will make a significant contribution of approximately 940GWh to increasing renewable energy.

New Zealand faces an unprecedented need to develop new generation to meet its climate change mitigation objectives, while maintaining security of supply at least cost possible. Projected levels to 2050 to meet Aotearoa New Zealand's climate change mitigation goals will require around 1,250GWh of new renewable generation on average every year until 2050.

For additional context, an average of 380GWh of new renewable generation was commissioned annually in the 30 years to 2020, much of that was from geothermal and thermal sources. As such, Aotearoa New Zealand will need to be constructing around 300% more generation every year until 2050 than it has been over the past 30 years.

The need to get new renewable projects up and running will only become more urgent. Adding approximately 940GWh annual energy generation through the development and operation of the Western Bays Solar Development will add a significant amount of new renewable electricity to help meet growing demand. An increasingly renewable electricity and energy system in New Zealand that is secure and delivered at least cost is a competitive

advantage for New Zealand export-oriented businesses.

Will the project support adaptation, resilience, and recovery from natural hazards?

Yes

Please explain your answer here:

Yes. The site is not located in an area prone to climate change disruptive events and natural hazards and so should be able to continue to produce power when the site has sufficient wind and/or during daylight. In the event of natural hazards occurring, Meridian anticipates the Western Bays Solar Development, to be part of the solution, continuing to generate and deliver power to the National Grid during a disaster and recovery period. New generation from diverse means and in diverse locations helps to provide resilience to regions and communities when recovery from disaster occurs – this was demonstrated following cyclone Gabrielle.

Will the project address significant environmental issues?

Yes

Please explain your answer here:

Yes. The project is a significant contribution to climate change mitigation and electrifying New Zealand to become an advanced lower carbon economy.

New Zealand is confronted with an unprecedented need to develop new generation to electrify the country; an estimated 1,250GWh of new renewable energy is needed to be generated each year until 2050. This is tantamount to building a new West Wind farm project every five months until 2050. To put this into perspective, over the past 30 years leading up to 2020, an average of 380GWh of new renewable energy was commissioned annually. This means that New Zealand will need to ramp up its construction efforts by approximately 300% each year until 2050 to meet these ambitious targets. The scale and size of the Western Bays Solar Development will assist and help New Zealand meet these targets.

Additionally, on a regional scale the subject site for the solar development is currently used as a dairy farm. The proposal will result in a land use change with lower stocking rates of sheep to maintain low grass height, which will have a positive impact on nutrient levels (specifically nitrogen) in the catchment.

Is the project consistent with local or regional planning documents, including spatial strategies?

Yes

Please explain your answer here:

Yes – the Western Bays Solar Development will achieve the objectives of a number of NPS and NES (refer answer to Section 6 NPS & NES). The Development is consistent with the applicable Central (statutory and non-statutory), Regional and Local Government plans and strategies (refer answer to question above 'will access to the fast-track process enable the project to be processed in a more timely and cost-efficient way than under normal processes?').

While the wholesale electricity system is not centrally planned, the project is consistent with existing rural zoning and matches the proximity and availability of capacity in the national grid.

Anything else?

Please write your answer here:

N/A

Does the project include an activity which would make it ineligible?

No

If yes, please explain:

Section 8: Climate change and natural hazards

Will the project be affected by climate change and natural hazards?

No

If yes, please explain:

The site(s) are not anticipated to be affected by climate change nor natural hazards. The subject site is not known to be subject to lake inundation, river flooding etc.

The site is not anticipated to be affected by climate change nor natural hazards as the proposed solar panels are to be set well outside of lake inundation, river flooding areas. An assessment of natural hazard and flood risk will be completed as necessary to evaluate and mitigate these risks.

Section 9: Track record

Please add a summary of all compliance and/or enforcement actions taken against the applicant by any entity with enforcement powers under the Acts referred to in the Bill, and the outcome of those actions.

Please write your answer here:

Meridian has operational assets comprising seven hydro stations, six wind farms, and a BESS (under construction) across New Zealand with a market capitalization reported in the 2023 Integrated Annual Report of \$14.5 billion. Since the company's inception in 1999, Meridian has never been prosecuted. Meridian has an excellent track record for investing in and responsibly building and operating electricity generation infrastructure.

Meridian is a constituent of the 2023 S&P Global Dow Jones Asia Pacific Sustainability Index (announced December 2023).

Load your file here:

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Declaration

Do you acknowledge your submission will be published on environment.govt.nz if required

Yes

By typing your name in the field below you are electronically signing this application form and certifying the information given in this application is true and correct.

Please write your name here:

Erin Whooley

Important notes