



Proactive Release

This proactive release includes the report by the Secretary of the Cabinet following the review of Hon Stuart Nash's ministerial communications with donors and the communications and documentation considered as part of the review.

Information Withheld

Some parts of this information release would not be appropriate to release and, if requested, would be withheld under the Official Information Act 1982 (the Act). Where this is the case, the relevant section of the Act that would apply has been identified. Where information has been withheld, no public interest has been identified that would outweigh the reasons for withholding it.

- section 9(2)(a), to protect the privacy of individuals; and
- section 9(2)(b)(ii) - to protect the commercial position of the person who supplied the information or who is the subject of the information

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Communications with Andrew Kelly

Date	Relevant communication (text messages in full)	Source
14 November 2018	Hon Nash (SN) to SN Office copying in Andrew Kelly (AK)	Gmail
16 January 2019	SN to AK responding to AK email	Gmail
12 August 2019	AK to SN	Gmail
22 January 2020	AK to SN	Gmail
1 November 2020	SN to AK	Gmail
8 November 2020	AK to SN	Gmail
8 March 2021	AK to SN	Gmail
14 May 2021	AK to SN	Gmail
17 May 2021	AK to SN	Gmail
1 July 2021	SN to AK responding to AK email	Gmail
19 September 2021	AK to SN	Gmail
27 September 2021	AK to SN	Gmail
20 October 2021	AK to SN	Gmail
15 February 2022	Emails between AK and SN	Gmail
16 March 2022	AK to SN	Gmail
2 May 2022	AK to SN	Gmail
30 May 2022	AK to SN	Gmail
27 July 2022	AK to SN	Gmail
3 October 2022	<p>SN texts AK: “Also forest360 Ltd...”</p> <p>AK responds: “Yes Josh Bannan runs it now They won’t be going well at the moment...” “Yes – Dan Gaddum He used to work for me at Fletchers Took over when Bart passed away from memory Where are you meeting these 2?”</p>	Texts
31 October 2022	AK to SN	Gmail
28 November 2022	<p>AK sends SN a screenshot of an email, without any message explaining it. The screenshot (AK4) is of an email chain (from 8-10 October 2022) between AK and Cassandra Crowley. The subject line is “Kaingaroa”.</p> <p>In the email AK says: “Anything more to do on our project at this stage? Last time I spoke to SN he was in danger of spending 2m with KPMG so he could get an “independent” report...”</p> <p>Cassandra Crowley says: “God no – there have been delays on the crown side. We are meeting with them again on Friday Our proposal of Deloitte/you/Dean is ready to go to them”.</p>	Texts
21 December 2022	AK to SN	Gmail

From: [Stuart Nash](#)
To: [Stuart Nash](#)
Bcc: Andrew Kelly
Subject: Fwd: Hine Toa National Programme
Date: Wednesday, 14 November 2018 10:52:48 pm

Anna,
Please print out for my meeting with the commissioner tomorrow (Thursday).
Thanks
Stuart

Stuart Nash
s9(2)(a)

Begin forwarded message:

From: Andrew Kelly s9(2)(a)
Date: 14 November 2018 at 10:31:56 AM NZDT
To: Stu Nash Email s9(2)(a)
Subject: Fwd: Hine Toa National Programme

FYI

Begin forwarded message:

From: "KAIRUA, Holiday (Holly)" <Holiday.Kairua@police.govt.nz>
Date: 14 November 2018 at 10:30:46 AM NZDT
To: Andrew Kelly s9(2)(a)
Cc: Troy Bowker s9(2)(a)
Subject: RE: Hine Toa National Programme

Morning gents, I hope all is well in the your worlds of business? It is with great sadness to inform you both that I am leaving the Police s9(2)(a)

I guess the catalyst was how the Police dragged their heals on our Hine Toa National proposal as too with the National Blue Light, which was such a shame as this could have benefited so many young people. However, I s9(2)(a)

I am assisting Waitakere Blue Light with organising the next January's Tama Toa before I leave and I am sure someone will contact Caniwi before Christmas.

It has been more than a pleasure working alongside Caniwi Trust and more so with you Ned and appreciate your constant support Troy also.

Please do not hesitate to contact me if you are ever in Rarotonga. My contact details there will be s9(2)(a) and s9(2)(a) mobile s9(2)(a)

Regards, Holly



Mr Hol .M.B KAIRUA

Team Leader/Project Manager | Youth Development & Projects | New Zealand Police
☎ s9(2)(a) | Extn: s9(2) | 📠 s9(2)(a) or s9(2)(a)
✉ holiday.kairua@police.govt.nz | 7 Buscomb Avenue, Henderson | PO Box 21 162,
Auckland 0650 | www.police.govt.nz

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From: Andrew Kelly [mailto:s9(2)(a)]
Sent: Thursday, 19 July 2018 4:14 p.m.
To: KAIRUA, Holiday (Holly) <Holiday.Kairua@police.govt.nz>
Cc: Troy Bowker s9(2)(a) | Rod Bell s9(2)(a)
Subject: Re: Hine Toa National Programme

Hi Holly,

Thanks for the heads up

I'll follow up

N

Sent from my iPhone

On 18/07/2018, at 2:00 PM, KAIRUA, Holiday (Holly) <Holiday.Kairua@police.govt.nz> wrote:

Afternoon gents, hope all is well, especially for you Troy (go the Caines), Things have been on a go slow mode here as per usual. They have had my Business Case to be seconded to the National Blue Light Office for the new role for 10 weeks and it is sitting in an Inspectors in-tray. Any assistance from Stuart Nash will probably spark them into action as I am afraid they are hoping this will just go away.

Any help would be greatly appreciated so I Rod and I can start seeing other Blue Light Branches so we can start planning to run some programmes there.

Regards, Holly

<image001.jpg>

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WARNING

The information contained in this email message is intended for the addressee only and may contain privileged information. It may also be subject to the provisions of section 50 of the Policing Act 2008, which creates an offence to have unlawful possession of Police property. If you are not the intended recipient of this message or have received this message in error, you must not peruse, use,

distribute or copy this message or any of its contents.

Also note, the views expressed in this message may not necessarily reflect those of the New Zealand Police. If you have received this message in error, please email or telephone the sender immediately

From: [Stuart Nash](#)
To: [Andrew Kelly](#)
Subject: Re: Is tax a hill worth dying on?
Date: Wednesday, 16 January 2019 12:53:58 pm

Good article. Very valid points!!

Stuart Nash
s9(2)(a)

- > On 16/01/2019, at 7:25 AM, Andrew Kelly s9(2)(a) wrote:
- >
- > OPINION: No one wants Labour to propose a capital gains tax more than the opposition.
- > <http://www.stuff.co.nz/business/109941845/is-capital-gains-tax-a-hill-that-labour-is-willing-to-die-on?cid=app-iPad>
- >
- >
- > Sent from my iPad

From: [Andrew Kelly](#)
To: [Stu Nash Email](#)
Subject: WPMA Funding Letter July 2019.docx
Date: Monday, 12 August 2019 2:29:42 pm
Attachments: [WPMA Funding Letter July 2019.docx](#)
[ATT00001.txt](#)

12 August 2019

Dear Andrew

- Why are New Zealand's wood processors and manufacturers expected to pay the highest log prices in the world?
- Why are foreign competitors permitted use illegal subsidies to distort the New Zealand log market?
- Why is New Zealand - an ardent advocate for world trade rules and free market principles - not seeing the need to apply these rules and principles to the NZ domestic log market?

- Three fundamental questions that have huge implications for the future of New Zealand's wood processing and manufacturing industry.

You will have noticed that it is only WPMA that is asking these questions. Because we represent the collective will of the industry, we are also in a strong position to demand remedial action by government. The headway we have made so far in fighting for our cause comes down to close and effective association between our members.

So, where have we reached in our campaign for fairer competition for logs over the past year? We've taken our concerns right to the top and seen the Prime Minister, Trade and Forestry Ministers making the case for the New Zealand wood industry with their counterparts in China. Never has wood processing been afforded top priority status in any Free Trade Negotiations – WPMA has put it there.

Back at home, and at WPMA's request, the government is carrying out an official investigation into the domestic log market. The intent here being to measure the degree of injury we are facing and then scale the remedial response accordingly. In addition to this, wood processing and manufacturing has been identified by MBIE as an industry with great potential and has started to develop industrial policy to better support the sector. The Provincial Growth Fund is also supporting some regional wood manufacturing initiatives.

A few years ago, our Chair, Brian Stanley, set down the challenge that we needed to be on the government's radar screen. I'd say we've done that but it's only by continued collaboration that we will go on to direct government into doing what's best for industry.

At the technical level WPMA provides vital input into the regulatory systems that govern how we operate. WPMA's Technical Committees are great examples of us working together to guide government on the setting of standards and other legislation that directly impacts on the industry. We are currently helping to steer the revision of four major NZ standards and two standards shared with Australia. Anyone closely involved with these will have a good appreciation of the work required – our Technical Committees and representatives on the Standards' Committees do a great job.

WPMA has concerns about the way that wood product quality assurance systems work in New Zealand. We've worked with MBIE on this over the past years and are starting to see

statements emerging from the regulator to suggest that their thinking and action on conformance systems is moving in the direction WPMA has prescribed.

Our technical efforts have not been restricted to New Zealand and Australia. WPMA has ongoing input to the timber design standards being revised in China. Our objective here has been to ensure that New Zealand-processed timber can be used in the Chinese construction industry. We have already made sure that Radiata Pine was written into the formal standard. We are now ensuring that the guides to the standard also fully support the use of New Zealand radiata lumber.

WPMA has coordinated the industry where it has urgently needed to come together to deal with changes to the law being proposed by WorkSafe. Major changes to regulations dictating workplace exposure standards for wood dust and rules governing the use of hazardous substances are being brought in at a rapid pace and, in doing so, risk further undermining the viability of the industry. WPMA is coordinating the production of scientific rebuttals as well as drafting safe work instruments to make compliance pathways clearer. This is critical work and needs to be done at a pace. That can only be achieved by efficient cross-industry coordination – an efficiency created through WPMA.

Product certification continues to be a prerequisite for market access and WPMA has been working with members on Environmental Product Declarations. In the past year, draft EPDs have been approved by the third-party auditor. Members have come back and asked that the EPDs be re-formatted for commercial use and this redrafting is almost completed. WPMA continues to successfully run the PEFC Scheme in New Zealand in collaboration with our Australian counterparts at Responsible Wood. WPMA has also been the driving force demanding progress and clarity from the FSC National Risk Assessment for Controlled Wood in New Zealand.

WPMA hosted its national conference in Christchurch in April. The Conference was entitled 'Wood Manufacturing Matters' with the aim being to show what a country does when it is serious about growing its manufacturing sector. The theme supported our log campaign for fair domestic and international markets. The conference was well attended by manufacturing leaders (not just from wood processing), senior government officials and the Trade/Economic Development Minister. From our National Conference we are now, full swing, into holding Regional Meetings where we take our campaign and other major issues out to the members around the country.

In terms of product promotion, WPMA is in the early stages of organising the 2020 NZ Wood Timber Design Awards. We have just announced the judges and sponsors for the event and entries for Stage One to be invited in early August. The Gala Awards Dinner, the culmination of this major competition process, is set for 26th March 2020.

WPMA identified that lack of knowledge of wood by designers and engineers is limiting the growth in number of wooden buildings in New Zealand. To rectify this, we have set in place an education and promotion project to produce Wood Design Guides. Using a mixture of funding sources and calling on in-kind support right across the wood/construction sectors we now have fifteen guides successfully underway. The first of these guides was launched at the WPMA Conference in April. A new website has been developed and members can use their WPMA logins to access the Wood Design Guides. With very positive feedback already from designers WPMA has made an application to the Provincial Growth Fund to significantly expand the project.

The summary above shows that the WPMA continues to recognise issues that are business-critical, acts on these and delivers results. We are now at the centre of the government radar

screen and, with an election looming in 2020, it is crucial that we continue to fight our corner. I hope that you will continue to support WPMA over the 2019/2020 financial year.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to be 'JT', written in a cursive style.

Jon Tanner

From: [Andrew Kelly](#)
To: [Stu Nash Email](#)
Subject: Fwd: Forestry-Wood Processing Industry - Open Letter Calling on Government to Honour Election Promise
Date: Wednesday, 22 January 2020 9:37:01 pm
Attachments: [image001.png](#)
[ATT00001.htm](#)
[ATT00002.htm](#)
[Open Letter to Government - Wood Procurement promise.pdf](#)
[ATT00003.htm](#)
[Press release - Open Letter to Government - Wood Procurement promise.pdf](#)
[ATT00004.htm](#)

Sent from my iPad

Begin forwarded message:

From: Marty Verry s9(2)(a)
Date: 22 January 2020 at 7:43:29 PM NZDT
To: s9(2)(a)
Subject: Forestry-Wood Processing Industry - Open Letter Calling on Government to Honour Election Promise

Dear fellow industry member,

This evening we have sent the open letter to government from the industry calling on it to implement its promised wood procurement policy. The letter and accompanying press release are attached. The sending is timed to coincide with the Labour Party Caucus this week, as by all accounts it is Phil Twyford and David Parker holding up the implementation.

Already I have been contacted by Stuff, NZ Herald, NBR and Newstalk ZB to run the storey tomorrow (see below from NBR already).

It is hoped that by demonstrating a united front of so many (56) of the leading companies in the sector, the government will either fulfil its promise, or implement an alternative that drives similar demand outcomes. There is a possibility that this could involve regulating that all buildings must be embodied carbon neutral, and pressure now could push the Labour caucus to commit to either policy pathway.

Thank you for adding your name and company to the letter. It takes a lot of time and effort to lobby for this outcome, and I am proud that so many across forestry and wood processing have stood shoulder to shoulder on this important uniting issue.

Best regards,

Forestry-Wood Processing Industry - Open Letter Calling on Government to Honour Election Promise

Dear Ministers,

We the under-signed call on the coalition government to honour its election pledge and prioritise the implementation of its promised Wood Procurement policy for government buildings, consistent with its Zero Carbon goal.

All three coalition parties support this policy, with the Labour Party's 2017 Manifesto stating that if elected the government would require that:

“all government-funded project proposals for new buildings up to four storeys high shall require a build-in-wood option at the initial concept / request-for-proposals stage. ... Due to advances in engineering and wood processing technologies, we will increase the four storey requirement to 10 stories.”

We, and the more than twenty-five thousand employees across the forestry and wood processing sector, applaud the policy for these reasons:

1. The manufacture of cement and steel contributes 10-13 percent of global CO2 emissions.
2. There will always be a place for these materials, but joint research by Scion, University of Canterbury and Victoria University found that for each steel or concrete building, we can absorb its emissions with two wooden buildings of the same size. If we make that 2:1 ratio our national target, New Zealand can achieve 'Carbon Zero' in building structures by 2030.
3. Mass timber solutions are now used in buildings up to 20 storeys globally, with recognised advantages of construction speed, prefabrication, safety, waste, fire, earthquake and cost savings.
4. Housing New Zealand has achieved significant speed and cost gains from mass wood solutions, which should give confidence for the wider government roll out.
5. New Zealand now has the forests, wood processors, manufacturers, design professionals and construction firms to facilitate the policy. We're ready!
6. Greater demand for wood products can have a vital role in regional growth and job creation – especially in areas targeted by the Provincial Growth Fund, including Northland, Bay of Plenty and Gisborne.
7. The policy supports 1 Billion Trees, by sending a message to foresters that there is a market for healthy rotation crops, negating the risk of fire and disease prone forests planted only for carbon, and requiring less farmland.
8. Instead of incurring imported steel and cement costs, your procurement of wood solutions will support the economies of scale required to generate export markets for wooden structures and components.

9. New international carbon accounting rules allow New Zealand to claim credits for converting logs into long life wood products (Harvested Wood Products). Analysis has shown that government procurement leadership could result in over 4.2 million tonnes or m3 of additional Harvested Wood Products annually.
10. Embodied carbon from steel and concrete would make the government NZ's single largest emitter.
11. Addressing this now would make New Zealand a global leader in embracing clean green construction, further enhancing our country's brand and credibility in climate forums.

New Zealand can be carbon zero for building structures by 2030. Achieving these outcomes will take partnership between government and the sector. We look forward to supporting your policy's roll-out from 2020.

Yours Sincerely,

The below signatories representing the New Zealand forestry and wood processing sector:

Jon Ryder	CEO	Oji Fibre Solutions
Bill McCallum	Managing Director	Hancock Natural Resource Group Australasia
Paul Nicholls	Interim Chief Executive Officer	Ernslaw One
Robert Green	CEO	Timberlands Limited
Mark Rogers	Managing Director Australia/NZ	New Forest Asset Management Pty Limited
Lees Seymour	Executive General Manager NZ	Nelson Forests/Kaituna
Marty Verry	CEO	Red Stag Group
Murray Sturgeon	Managing Director	Nelson Pine Industries
Linda Sewell	CEO	One Forty One Forests
Alan Hartley	General Manager	Niagara Sawmilling Company
Glenn Whiting	CFO	Winstone Pulp International
John O'Sullivan	Managing Director	Tumu Timbers Ltd
Adam Gresham	Managing Director	Kiwi Lumber Group
John Duncan	General Manager	McAlpines Rotorua Ltd/McAlpines Timber Ltd
Tom Boon	CEO	Taranaki Pine
Keith Robertson	Business Manager - Timber Sector	Windsor Engineering
Bryan McCorkindale	Managing Director	SRS New Zealand Ltd
Jeff Tanner	General Manager	PukePine Sawmills Ltd
Kevin Lewis	Managing Director	KLC Limited
Derek Dumbar	General Manager	TD Haulage
Rob Dumelow	General Manager	IPL
Tony Sargison	Managing Director	Rotorua Forest Haulage Ltd
Ian Piebenga	Manager	PermaPine
Darryn Adams	General Manager	South Pine
Jonathan Barrier	Site Manager	Eurocell Wood Products Ltd
Matthew Nant	General Manager	Pinepac
Andrew La Grouw	Managing Director	Lockwood Group
Bruce Larsen	General Manager	Northpine Ltd
Mark Hansen	Managing Director/Shareholder	Rosvall Sawmill Ltd
Adrian Hoogeveen	General Manager	Thode Knife and Saw Ltd

Alistair Dore	Director	Clelands Timber Products Ltd
Stuart Waite	Managing Director	Value Timber Supplies Ltd
Peter Oliver	Director	Pacific Sawmill Engineering Ltd
Brett Hamilton	General Manager	Techlam NZ
David Sandford	Operations Manager	PurePine Mouldings Ltd
Daniel Ludlam	Director	Papakura Timber Processors
Robert Drimmett	Managing Director	Topuni Timber Ltd
Daniel Gudsell	Director	Abodo Wood Ltd
Dale Dobson	Office Administrator	TimberLab Solutions Ltd
James Richardson	Managing Director	Eastown Timber Processors Ltd
John Reelick	Director	TTT Products Limited
Tony Mitchell	Company Director	Mitchell Bros Sawmillers Ltd
Mark Andrew	Director	Tunncliffe
Andrew Kelly	General Manager	LumberLink
Helen Pedersen	Director	Ruahine Timber 2017 Limited
Dave Gover	CEO	Engineered Wood Products Assn of Australasia
Paul Carpenter	Managing Director	Grade Right (NZ) Ltd
Tim McDonald	Sales Manager	Woodpsan PLT Panels
David Rhodes	CEO	Forest Owners Association
Alfred Duval	Executive	Future Forests
Grant Robertson	Director	Beryl Forest Ltd & Jagpak Ltd Forest Owners
Gareth Buchanan	Director and CEO	Ngahere Resources Ltd
David Evison	Associate Prof. Forest Economics	Uni of Canterbury - NZ School of Forestry

Press Release – 23 January 2020

Forestry-Wood Processing Industry Sends Open Letter Calling on Government to Honour Election Promise

Chief executives from over fifty companies representing over ten thousand employees have signed an open letter calling on the government to honour its commitment to implement its promised Wood Procurement policy for government buildings.

The letter from the forestry and wood processing sector leaders calls on the government to use its procurement weight to lead New Zealand into a clean green construction future, pointing out that New Zealand can be carbon zero in building structures by 2030. Concrete and steel emit between 10 and 13 percent of global climate change emissions.

The Wood Procurement policy is openly supported by all three coalition parties, with Zealand First confirming it is within the coalition agreement addendum.

The Labour Party's 2017 election manifesto stating that if elected the government would require that "all government-funded project proposals for new buildings up to four storeys high shall require a build-in-wood option at the initial concept / request-for-proposals stage. ... Due to advances in engineering and wood processing technologies, we will increase the four storey requirement to 10 stories."

Spokesperson for the industry, Red Stag group's CEO Marty Verry said the industry is now standing together to hold the government to account for fulfilling its election commitment.

According to the NZ Green Building Council's Zero Carbon Roadmap, emissions for the construction sector have leapt 66 percent in a decade. Meanwhile a recent report by Thinkstep found that the construction and operation of buildings is responsible for around 20 percent of our domestic emissions, with about half of that from the construction stage of building.

Emissions from the construction stage and particularly the choice of materials used are known as 'embodied carbon'. Red Stag's Verry says this ten percent of New Zealand's climate change emissions can be easily addressed by converting building structures from polluting steel and concrete to mass wood made from products such as glue laminated beams and cross laminated timber (CLT).

"This 10 percent is the low hanging fruit in terms of New Zealand addressing climate change", says Verry. "We can eliminate it to zero within a decade. No need to wait for 2050.

"The products are available, engineers and architects are using them, dozens of such mid-rise buildings have been constructed already, and the sector is ready, having invested against the promise of the policy's implementation."

Implementation of the policy is also urgently needed to support the sector in the short and long term, says Verry. "We're seeing a spate of mill closures with more to come. Hundreds of jobs are being lost in the regions, many of which are a result of the delay in implementing this policy.

"Meanwhile foresters want a stronger domestic market, given fears that long-term China will increasingly be self-sufficient or over-supplied by the plethora of billion tree programmes and cheap climate change affected forests worldwide."

"As the largest constructors in any country, and also the largest such polluters, governments have a unique and important leadership role in influencing green building adoption. The government's

implementation of its wood procurement policy is expected to have a ripple affect across the private sector that could lead to the elimination of embodied carbon emissions by 2030.

“In our sector, it is a core value to do what you commit to do”, adds Verry. “The coalition has made this promise, the planet needs it, the sector has invested on the back of it, and we expect the government to now do what it promised.”

“We’ll coordinate to act as a voter block at the next election if need be.”

The prioritisation hold-up reportedly sits with the Labour Party ministers responsible, being Ministers Parker and Twyford.

Ends.

Industry Contact:

Marty Verry – Group CEO, Red Stag

s9(2)(a)

s9(2)(a)

From: [Stuart Nash](#)
To: Andrew Kelly
Subject: Starter for one
Date: Sunday, 1 November 2020 6:08:46 pm
Attachments: [Forestry Portfolio.docx](#)

The first draft of the one page forestry doc.
I will look to tighten it a bit - but rushing :-)
Has to go tonight (because i offered).
Thoughts
Stu

--
Stuart Nash

Forestry

Introduction

There will be a bit of tidying up to do in this portfolio following on from the last minister, who articulated an end-game objective (one billion trees) but not much of a clear and coherent strategy around how to get there.

As Labour's Forestry Spokesperson for a number of years, and having worked in the industry in the past, I know a lot of the key stakeholders and the industry drivers, and I also have a long term vision for this sector of the economy, so can pretty much start straight away on slightly reorienting the government's role in improving sector outcomes and meeting government objectives.

My Economic Development role will help considerably in this task.

First 6 weeks

1. Meet with key stakeholders across all sector groups in order to hear and share ideas around the State's role in developing and growing all aspects of the forest industry (production, conservation / environmental, carbon sequestration etc); including growing the number of high quality sustainable jobs across the sector.
2. Understand where the money from the one billion trees programme lies, how it has been allocated and if it has been spent / allocated in a way that optimises the government's forestry ambitions and objectives. This portfolio received a lot of money across several budgets; but time limited. I do not have the figures re how much was appropriated v how much was spent, but the first thing I would do is understand these amounts, figure out what is committed and then determine how much can be repurposed in a way that can add more value.
3. Rename Te Uru Rakau 'The New Zealand Forest Service' (but keeping TUR as the Maori name), because I want to be very clear what we are establishing and how we want to move forward. This will still be a business unit of MPI
4. Move the NZ Forest Service head office to Rotorua. This is the geographic heart of the forest industry in New Zealand and, therefore, is the appropriate location for the Head Office of the NZFS.
5. Better understand the State's current role in forestry and how we can optimise our opportunities. For example, the NZ Super Fund owns around 42.5% of Kaingaroa Forest, and yet there is an independent forest management group managing this asset. I believe Kaingaroa should be managed by the state for the long term benefit of the country. I would be interested to know if there are any other SOE's that own forests as part of their investment portfolio; eg, ACC, etc.
6. Subtly understand if the one billion trees policy is, in fact, the best way to ensure maximum planting and to meet core objectives. Labour released its forestry policy that codified the 'right tree right place' strategy by ensuring that forestry planting on classes 1 to 5 land required a resource consent. We need to significantly build on this in order to achieve meaningful and sustainable change.

By the end of January I will present you with a clear vision, much broader and deeper strategy, and a set of measurable objectives based on where I believe we should take this portfolio in order to achieve the overall Govt objective.

From: [Andrew Kelly](#)
To: [Stu Nash Email](#)
Subject: DRAFT FOR DISCUSSION Air New Zealand Position.docx
Date: Sunday, 8 November 2020 9:33:31 pm
Attachments: [DRAFT FOR DISCUSSION Air New Zealand Position.docx](#)
[Untitled attachment_00144.txt](#)

Evening,

Do you remember s9(2)(a) from s9(2)(a) ? He was the numbers guy for s9(2)(a) .

He left Fletcher's and became the s9(2)(a) - he's now left again a few years ago - I got this paper he wrote on air nz though

Have a read and see if you think it's worth "taking over" as yours ... he would be happy to chat further on it

N

DRAFT FOR DISCUSSION

15 April, 2020

Pathway to Accelerated Recovery

New Zealand's largest industry is tourism, both international and domestic, both regional and main centres, and it is also the hardest hit with a very tough path to recovery.

Some drastic rethinks need to be made to assist in this recovery.

Both international and domestic tourism are very significant components of the New Zealand economy, both need stimulation

Of all the Pacific islands, and New Zealand is a Pacific island nation, New Zealand is the least dependant on tourism but it is not by a large margin.

The Pacific islands rely heavily on air services to deliver the tourists.

Currently the old chestnut is circulating that the island airlines should be allowed to fail because they are barely profitable and should be replaced by a more commercial Pacific wide service. This is the argument that was used to replace Polynesian Air with Pacific Blue (Virgin) and the previous rationale for Air Pacific, now Fiji Air.

Each time the approach has failed because it ignores the real rationale for islands to have their own, government supported airline.

Attached is a brief paper drafted last week on approaching the island airlines as a self-sustaining not-for-profit operation where the beneficiary is the local economy.

Optimising Stimulation for New Zealand (Main Centre and Regional).

The aim of this proposal is to make Air New Zealand a very strong vector for the stimulation of international tourism once recovery allows international tourism to occur with COVID-19 free Pacific islands as the first partners and hopefully Australia soon after. But in the meantime reinvigorate domestic tourism with New Zealand domestic passengers replacing foreign tourists and boosting the regions, particularly the tourism dependent regions.

Changes for Air New Zealand

Is it time to change Air New Zealand's operations mantra from maximising profit driven in its own right to maximising the benefit to the New Zealand economy while operating in a financially sustainable manner. This does imply that in times of crisis Air NZ may need a government support package which is happening now anyway.

Under this approach, international, Air NZ would move its pricing and revenue management to maximise passenger flow to NZ leaving more tourist dollars to be spent in NZ, generate some increase in traffic to the extent that increased land costs do not fully offset reduced air fares (tourism in aggregate is nearly perfectly elastic and a bit more so if tourists can be diverted from other markets (cf the effect of the LCC airline model).

Domestic and Regional Stimulation Now

Domestically the approach would be to maximise and grow passenger flows with a true LCC model to get more international and domestic tourists flowing between the regions and each of the main centres.

International Stimulation as Markets Allow

Internationally New Zealand is well served by multiple airlines largely because it is a strong revenue market and airfares do tend to be relatively high. An Air NZ that was willing to move to a lower fare model would see some decline in the competitive airfare market with some increase in demand.

Decisions to be Made

A decision would need to be made whether Air NZ should move to a strategy model optimised for the benefit of the New Zealand economy from maximising international tourist flows and stimulating New Zealand domestic flows, particularly to the regions.(which does not mean lower service or cost structures pursue, only a different approach to how margin is grown.)

Growth in demand from lower fares on Air NZ rather than the model that Air NZ currently follows of profit optimisation, which allows all airlines servicing New Zealand to charge higher fares (with the possible exception of the Chinese airlines the likes of China Southern) may force other airlines servicing New Zealand to lower fares both stimulating demand but also leaving more of the tourist spend to be spent in the NZ land portion.

The change of approach could require that the NZ Government formally exercise its majority ownership control. In fairness it would also mean that the Government be willing to make an offer for shares it does not own, currently around 48% of the current market cap of NZD1billion. The Government has just made an Emergency Loan of NZD900million to Air New Zealand.

The conflicts of the current situation is illustrated by the commitment to make weekly connectivity flights to the islands Air NZ requires that it should only fly those flights if they are fully commercial with a fully costed margin, and continuing to require additional subsidies to replace the revenue that they would otherwise have earned, which as per their operating mandate from the shareholders including the NZ Government is absolutely appropriate for Air New Zealand.

It is believed that an Air NZ with its prime focus on the NZ economy could become a strong lever to invigorate the NZ tourism sector and hence the NZ economy that strongly relies on tourism.

Applying the same approach to NZ domestic fares would also provide a leg up to the regional economies where Air NZ does take full advantage of its monopoly position.

If Air NZ was recognised as a not-for-profit with the NZ economy as the beneficiary and as an infrastructure asset rather than as at the present the multiplier effect to NZ private businesses could be significant.

Pacific Airline Background Briefing Paper

The Pacific island government owned airlines are in an unusual position.

They are perennially in a cash constrained position.

From previous work on Air Vanuatu, which is always in cash constrained situation, we found that contrary to popular mythology they were actually a low cost airline with low average wages and below the middle of the pack for employees to ASKs (Available Seat Kilometres) and RSKs (Revenue Seat Kilometres) and a better than average aircraft utilisation percentage. They were at least as good as the other airlines operating on their routes, being Air NZ, Qantas and JetStar.

The cash flow problem was largely due to lower revenue per RSK.

This was largely due, among a number of other issues, to them being run more as a not-for-profit with the local economy being the beneficiary.

The objective was primarily to optimise the overall revenue from tourism including both the land and air portion.

The land portion of the island tourism offering is often quite high because of the need to import many of the tourist essentials from the likes of NZ and Australia paying more, including freight, that like operators would pay in NZ or Australia. The higher per day accommodation charges also encourage the construction of more better-quality accommodation and activities since the returns can be better than the like in NZ or Australia.

With most tourists overall price is a strong driver of destination choice with travellers often setting a ceiling budget for their holiday. Once this budget is set it is usually stuck to.

The tourist must fit their overall experience, including airfares into this budget.

Consequently to encourage more tourists the airlines, the likes of Air Vanuatu, will offer and sell more low priced fares than the likes of Air NZ, Jetstar or Qantas, although the actual percentages in each fare bucket is a closely guarded secret.

By applying this fare structure the Island airline is achieving a number of outcomes for the local economy;

- 1) Apparent bargain holiday packages that encourage tourists to the

airlines island so more can be spent on other pre-booked accommodation and activities and more can be spent of optional activities, eg meals, drink, island crafts etc

2) Provide convenient and affordable travel for ex-pats to NZ and Australia encouraging NZ' ders and Australians and other wealthier foreigners to settle in the islands and invest in local businesses, often tourist activities

3) Increased flight frequency so air freight capacity is available for local produce enterprises to get their product to market as chilled product rather than frozen, especially seafood products.

4) Provide good jobs for locals that gives locals role models to aspire to, especially cabin crew where the sister or brother gets up in the village and puts on an impressive high quality uniform and is seen leaving the village each day to go to a really good job.

This approach does mean the other air operators can restrain their low fare buckets and seek a larger portion of higher paying passengers.

That the airline is seen as a service for the islands and the owning government can and does result in some abuse of the air service which is difficult to suppress.

Subsequent work at Druk Airlines, the government owned carrier for Bhutan, confirmed the model.

From: [Andrew Kelly](#)
To: [Stu Nash Email](#)
Subject: Fwd: Fricking ridiculous incoming legislation requiring registration of all forest growers to ensure NZ does not export illegally harvested wood
Date: Monday, 8 March 2021 5:08:33 pm
Attachments: [image005.png](#)
[Untitled attachment 00153.html](#)
[image006.png](#)
[Untitled attachment 00156.html](#)
[image004.jpg](#)
[Untitled attachment 00159.html](#)
[Presentation Session One 4 March 2021.pdf](#)
[Untitled attachment 00162.html](#)

Hi,

Next one for you - again just as a heads up so you don't get hi jacked at some meeting on it ...

The assurance of legality of nz forestry

Seems this was started by Minister Jones and MPI have continued on with it

Seems FoA and others have a bee in its bonnet on it as you can see below

So you know - I am 100% in favour of a NZ govt initiative to validate the sustainability and legality of our forest industry offshore and in markets that are increasingly requiring some form of certification on these aspects now

The trick is how do we do this without it being an imposition and costly to forest owners - you and I probably agree that if it's Radiata / DFir etc then its difficult to view the NZLP industry as anything other than "legal" given the existing legislation that already prohibits native timber / logs to be exported

I can see that the legislation has merit on the import side of the act

N

Sent from my iPad

Begin forwarded message:

From: s9(2)(a)
Date: 8 March 2021 at 2:19:54 PM NZDT
To: Andrew Kelly
Cc: s9(2)(a)
Subject: FW: Fricking ridiculous incoming legislation requiring registration of all forest growers to ensure NZ does not export illegally harvested wood

Regards

s9(2)(a)

Chief Executive Officer

Tenco Ltd.

Mobile: s9(2)(a)

www.tenco.co.nz

From: s9(2)(a)

Sent: Monday, 8 March 2021 2:13 PM

To: s9(2)(a)

Cc: s9(2)(a)

Subject: FW: Fricking ridiculous incoming legislation requiring registration of all forest growers to ensure NZ does not export illegally harvested wood

FYI

From: s9(2)(a)

Sent: Monday, 8 March 2021 2:00 p.m.

To: s9(2)(a)

s9(2)(a)

s9(2)(a)

Subject: Fricking ridiculous incoming legislation requiring registration of all forest growers to ensure NZ does not export illegally harvested wood

Hi s9(2)

National Wood Legality Assurance System and Imposition on Growers

This ridiculous incoming legislation requiring registration of forest growers along with a Harvest Assurance System to ensure NZ does not export (non-existent) illegally harvested wood is yet another needless imposition on growers

Shiny Ass Wellington public servants with nothing better to do and wouldn't know what a NZ wood export value chain or forest looked like – and clearly don't understand or represent the interests of their sector. After concluding the Forest Advisors legislation later this year the MPI public servants supported by some in the NZIF can be proud that the forestry sector has become the most regulated in the world transitioned from one of the most innovative in the world to an over-regulated, prescription based, Registered Members and Advisors, paint by numbers, form filling industry

Where is NZ FFA on this ridiculous imposition on forest growers that just like the Forest Advisors legislation is a done deal before the (non)public servants pursue their coloured sticky notes on whiteboards industry consultation process? Such nonsense legislation for NZ should have been dismissed at the initial discussion stage and if necessary covered off on a national basis

NZ FFA had high hopes and connection with the new Minister. Is this his initiative? Or that of senior analysts?

Please NZFFA National Exec could we please have some feedback on this issue

Regards

s9(2)(a)

PS. I note the writer of this legislation and need to implement a National Wood Legality Assurance System states its necessary for reasons including prevention of overseas deforestation that adds to emissions and global warming. To put this into perspective for NZ I wonder if such public servants are aware that policies under their watch has brought about over 200,000 hectares of radiata pine deforestation since 1990 and that policies under their watch enabled such emissions to be offset with hot air shonky units from Ukraine. Furthermore are these public servants aware of policies that currently come out of their departments that are resulting in emissions resulting from the non-replanting of a significant portion of NZs 0.7 million hectare post89 plantation estate. Why don't we see these public servants addressing such matters that are considerably more important than imposing another pointless regulatory system on NZ growers

From: s9(2)(a)

Sent: Monday, 8 March 2021 11:07 AM

To: s9(2)(a)

Cc: s9(2)(a)

s9(2)(a)

Subject: FW: UPDATE Legal Harvest Assurance System MPI Online Sessions

As this is blind copied by MPI I am unsure who receives these invitations.

It is important the industry puts its views to MPI – This legislation will come in this yr.

If you have not received an invitation contact the Forestry Team at MPI.
forestryteam@mpi.govt.nz

Regards

s9(2)(a)

Technical Manager

FOA

s9(2)(a)

Ministry for Primary Industries
Manatū Ahu Matua



Legal Harvest Assurance System Introduction and purpose session Online Session (No. 1)

10am, Thursday 4 March

Introduction

- Welcome!
- We are here to talk about a national legal harvest assurance system.
- Part 1: Introduction
 - Refresh on the challenge
 - Purpose of this series of workshops
 - Indicative timeline
 - A series of workshops
 - Agenda for today
 - Ground rules



Refresh on challenge

- A number of our trading partners are introducing legal harvest requirements.
- Larger NZ exporters rely on private certification schemes (PEFC & FSC) to meet current market access requirements.
- Small forest owners are typically not certified due to the costs. Access to some markets has, therefore, relied on Exporter Information Statements or Commodity Levy Statements provided by MPI. These were only intended to be an interim measure.
- New Zealand is also looking to step up its role in preventing the trade in illegally harvested wood. Our wood imports are rising, increasing the risk of becoming a conduit of illegal wood.
- Illegally harvested wood imports also present a secondary risk of undercutting the market for domestically produced wood and wood products.



Introduction – Purpose of the sessions

- In July 2020, Cabinet directed us to commence drafting a national Legal Harvest Assurance System.
- This followed work we had undertaken with industry on the need for a wood legality system and what it would look like.
- Since then we have started to work through the system design.

The purpose of these next expert sessions is to seek input and feedback on the deeper policy system design to inform the drafting of the Forests (Legal Harvest Assurance) Amendment Bill 2021.



Introduction – indicative timeline

- **March 2021:** MPI working with stakeholders and Parliamentary Council Office to draft a Bill
- **Mid-2021:** Bill ready to for the Minister
- **Early / mid-2022:** work through regulations
- **Mid / Late-2022:** Commencement



Introduction – a series of workshops

Online Session One: <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Purpose and scope of the Bill2. The policy system design (roles, responsibilities, and regulated parties)	10:00 – 11:30 Thursday 4 th March
Online Session Two: <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Role of third-party certifiers and assessors2. Recognition process3. Assessment oversight, and monitoring	10:30 – 12:00 Tuesday 9 th March
Online Session Three: <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Cost Recovery2. Interface with other relevant legislation3. Enforcement and Penalties	13:00 – 14:30 Thursday 11 th March
Online Session Four: <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Market assurance and how the Bill will support access to trade	10:30 – 12:00 Tuesday 16 th March
Online Session Five: <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Progress update and outcomes from previous sessions2. Topics that may have not been fully addressed	10:00 – 11:30 Thursday 18 th March



Points to note

- We want to work with you on proposals to check:
 - If they will work – do they achieve what we want?
 - How they will impact your business/industry?
 - Is there a better way?
- The proposals are not Government policy
- Some ground rules:
 - please use chat to raise questions
 - Our presenters will stop at key points to work through these
 - Anything not covered can be parked for session 5



Agenda for today

- Part 2: proposed purpose, regulated parties and products
 - Refresh – what is the system being designed to do?
 - What does 'Legal Harvest' mean?
 - Who could be covered by the system
 - Key players in the system
 - Products covered



Do you have any questions?

Remember to put your hand up in the chat and we will call on you



An aerial photograph of a vast, dense forest of tall, green coniferous trees. The trees are packed closely together, creating a textured, green canopy. The lighting is bright, highlighting the vibrant green of the foliage. The text is overlaid in the center of the image.

Part 2: Proposed purpose, regulated parties and products

Refresh: what is the system being designed to do?

The objectives of the system are:

- a) Strengthens market access certainty for New Zealand forestry exports to jurisdictions with harvested wood legality requirements; and
- b) Demonstrates New Zealand's commitment to reducing international trade in illegally harvested wood.

The principles we are using to design the system are:

- a) The system needs to be robust to protect New Zealand's reputation
- b) The system needs to be flexible to adjust to changing risk
- c) The system needs to avoid being overly burdensome
- d) The system needs to be effective and support market access
- e) The system needs to align with assurance principles as much as possible; and
- f) The system needs to be cost-effective for small growers.

Not government policy



We are working to the following assurance principles

- Validated
- International Rules Based
- Government issued – government needs to provide official assurances
- Responsive
- Actively Managed
- Ethical
- Verifiable
- Secure
- Equitable
- Independently verified
- Cost recovered
- Efficient and effective

Not government policy



Proposal: what do we mean by legally harvested

Definition of legally harvested:

The wood has been harvested in accordance with the relevant laws operating in New Zealand (or the country of origin).

What should be the start and end of harvest?

Proposal to test: Pre-harvest planning and site preparation, earthworks, felling trees, extracting trees, thinning tree stems and extraction for sale or use (production thinning) processing trees into logs onsite, loading logs onto trucks for delivery, and immediate site clean-up and reparation.



Planting



Growing



Start of harvest,
including thinning
trees and planning



Site preparation
before harvest



Actual chopping
down of tree



Farm gate



Site clean up



Transporting



Processing

When the Bill applies

What are your views on the proposal?

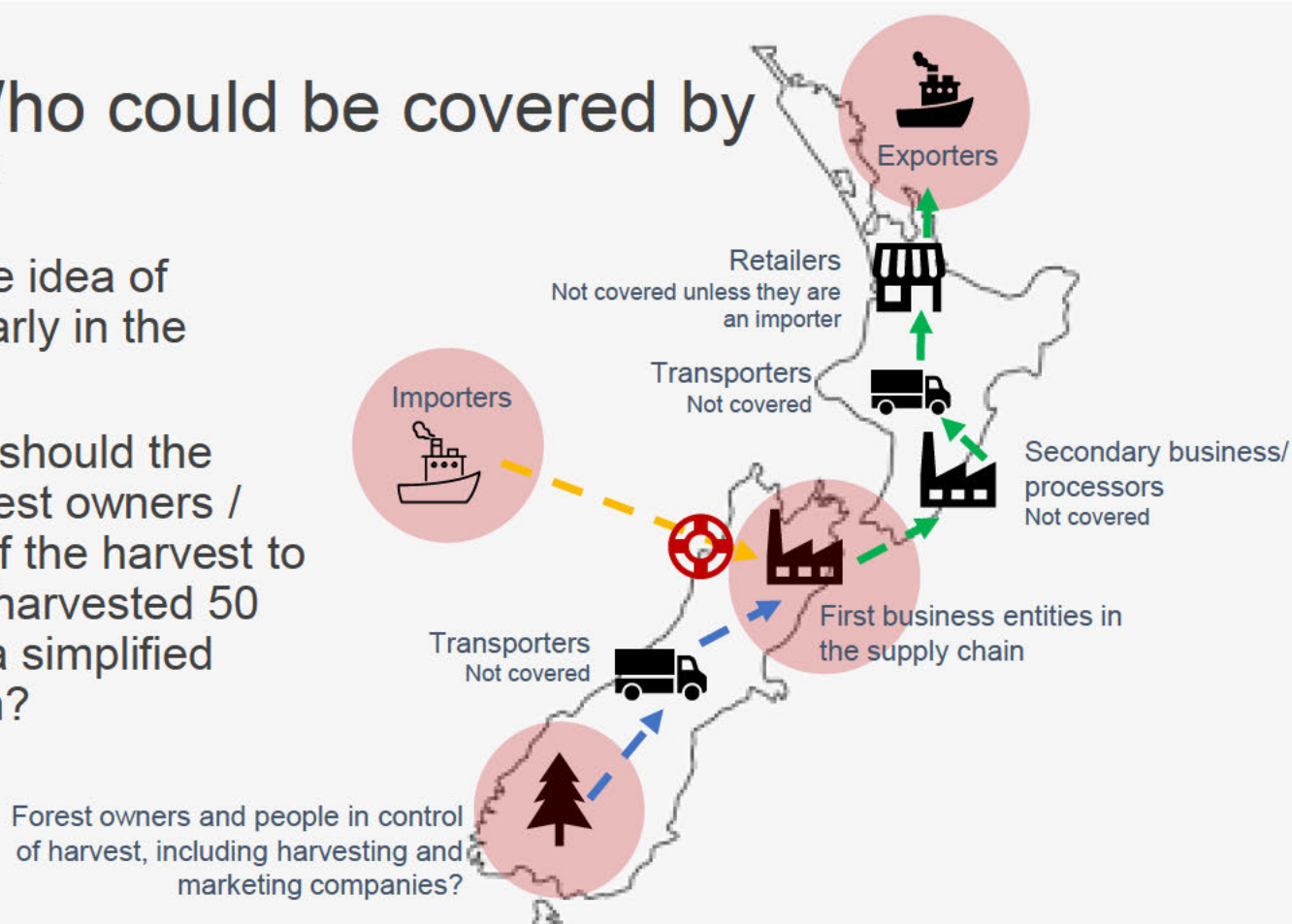
1. What are your views on the scope of harvest we have proposed?
2. Could this create any potential burdens/complications for you or your business?
3. Do you have an alternative approach you suggest we take?

Remember to put your hand up in the chat and we will call on you



Proposal: Who could be covered by the system?

- We want to test the idea of covering people early in the supply chain
- **Proposal to test:** should the system require forest owners / people in control of the harvest to register or (if only harvested 50 m³ per year) use a simplified declaration system?



Not government policy

Proposal: Obligations on regulated parties

	Forest owner/person controlling harvest	Primary processor	Exporter	Importer
Registration	Yes or (if very small operator) using simplified declaration approach	Yes	Yes	Yes
Develop due diligence plans	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Undertake due diligence, including ensuring timber is sourced from a registered supplier	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Make annual declarations of compliance	Yes – an annual declaration that they are complying with relevant NZ laws at harvest	Yes – that they are meeting due diligence requirements	Yes – that they are meeting due diligence requirements	Yes – that they are meeting due diligence requirements
Keep records	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Provide legal harvest information to next person in the supply chain	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Not government policy



What are your views on the proposals?

1. What are your views on registering forest owners?
2. Could this create any potential burdens/complications for you or your business?
3. Do you have an alternative approach you suggest we take?
4. What are your views on the type of information to be passed along the supply chain? Would a declaration work?
5. What documents already move through the supply chain?

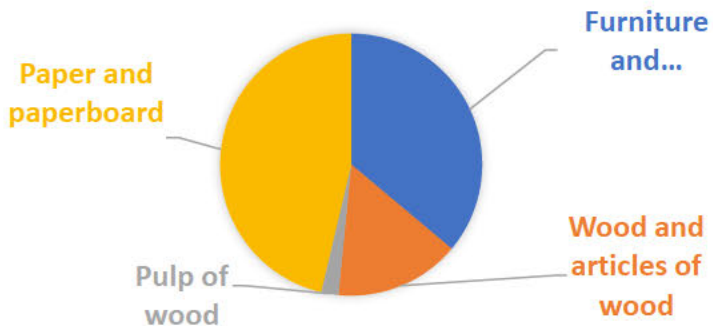
Remember to put your hand up in the chat and we will call on you



IMPORTS

2019: \$2.5 Billion

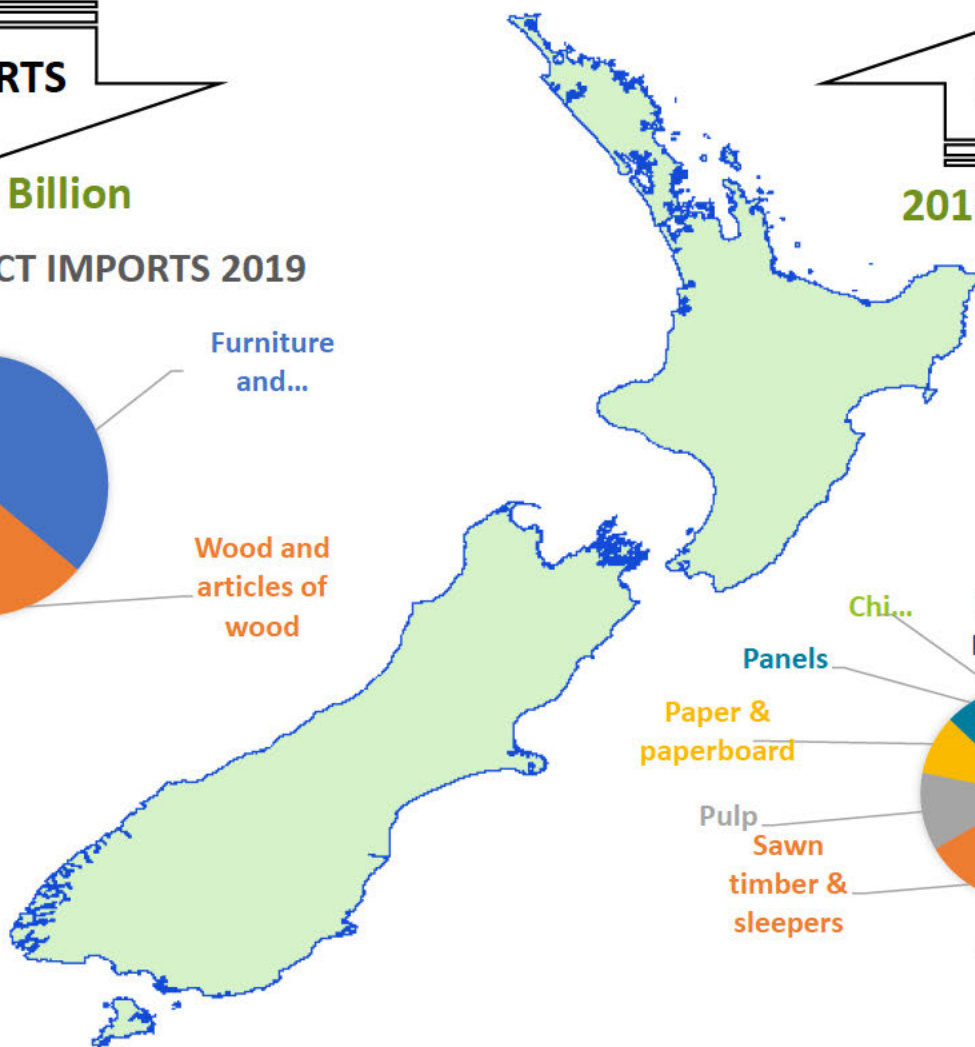
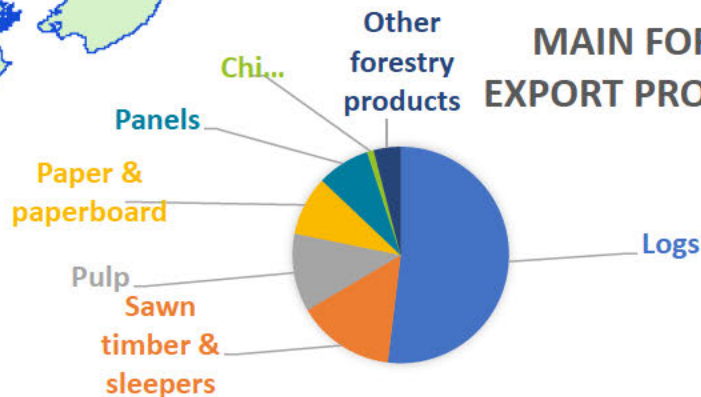
WOOD PRODUCT IMPORTS 2019



EXPORTS

2019: \$6.8 Billion

MAIN FOREST EXPORT PRODUCTS



Current design (subject to decisions)

- Proposed scope of wood products included in system:
- We are looking at these product categories for imported products:
 - Chapter 44 – wood and articles of wood
 - Chapter 47 – pulp of wood
 - Chapter 48 – paper and paperboard
 - Chapter 94 – furniture
- These give good coverage of NZ's imported wood products.

Not government policy



Chapter	Product Description
44: Wood and articles of wood	4401 (Fuel wood in logs), 440290 (Mangrove Charcoal), 4403 (Wood in the rough), 4404 (Hoop wood, split poles, piles), 4406 (Railway or tramway sleepers), 4407 (Wood sawn or chipped lengthwise), 4408 (Sheets for veneering), 440910 (Wood, Tongued, Grooved, Moulded Etc, Coniferous), 440922 (Wood, Tongued, Grooved, Moulded Etc, of Tropical), 440929 (Non coniferous Wood Excluding Bamboo), 4410 (Particle board), 4411 (Fibreboard of wood), 4412 (Plywood), 4413 (Densified wood), 4414 (Wooden frames), 4415 (Packing Cases, Crates, Drums), 4416 (Casks, barrels, vats, tubs), 4417 (Tools, Tool Bodies, Tool Handles, Broom or Brush Bodies), 4418 (Builders' joinery), 4419 (Tableware and Kitchenware, Of Wood), 4420 (Wood Marquetry and Inlaid Wood; Cases), 4421 (Miscellaneous wood items).
47: Pulp of wood or of other fibrous cellulosic material	4701 (Mechanical wood pulp), 4702 (Chemical wood pulp, dissolving grades), 4703 (Chemical wood pulp, soda or sulphate), 4704 (Chemical wood pulp, sulphite), 4705 (Mechanical or chemical wood pulp)
48: Paper and paperboard	4801 (Newsprint), 4802 (Uncoated paper and paperboard), 4803 (Toilet or facial tissue), 4804 (Uncoated kraft paper and paperboard), 4805 (Other uncoated paper and paperboard), 4806.20.00 (Vegetable/parchment/tracing papers), 4806.30.00 (Vegetable/parchment/tracing papers), 4806.40.00 (Vegetable/parchment/tracing papers), 4807 (Composite paper and paperboard), 4808 (Corrugated paper and paperboard), 4809 (Carbon paper, self-copy paper), 4810 (Coated paper and paperboard), 4811 (Paper products coated/surfaced), 4813 (Cigarette paper), 4816 (Carbon paper, self-copy paper), 4817 (Envelopes, letter cards), 4818 (Toilet paper and similar paper), 4819 (Cartons, boxes), 4820 (Paper booklets), 4821 (Paper labels), 4823 (Other paper)
94: Furniture	940161 (Seats W Wooden Frames, Upholstered), 940169 (Seats W Wooden Frames, Not Upholstered), 940330 (Wooden Office Furniture, Except Seats), 940340 (Wooden Kitchen Furniture, Except Seats), 940350 (Wooden Bedroom Furniture, Except Seats), 940360 (Wooden Furniture), 940390 (Parts of Furniture), 9406.10.00 (Prefabricated buildings of wood)

Not government policy



Current design (subject to decisions)

- Similar scope for domestic wood products.
- Some exceptions, including threshold values, recycled products.
- Primary legislation will provide an enabling framework.
- Regulations will address more detailed operational requirements.

Not government policy



What are your views on the proposals?

1. What are your views on the list of imported products proposed for inclusion?
2. What are your views on how we reflect this through the domestic side of the system?
3. Could this create any potential burdens/complications for you or your business?
4. Do you have an alternative approach you suggest we take?

Remember to put your hand up in the chat and we will call on you



Proposal: A threshold value for wood product importers:

- An amount of \$5,000 is proposed as an exemption threshold for wood product importers
- Various other thresholds were investigated, including shipment and value thresholds
- We are considering how thresholds would work for exporters.

Not government policy



What are your views on the proposals?

1. What are your views on the proposed threshold for imports?
2. What are your views on thresholds or exemptions for the domestic system?
3. Could this create any potential burdens/complications for you or your business?
4. Do you have an alternative approach you suggest we take?

Remember to put your hand up in the chat and we will call on you



What are your views on including or excluding the below products?

H.S. Code (Harmonised System)	Product Description
4405	Wood wool
4706	Pulp from recovered waste and scrap paper
4812	Filter blocks, slabs and plates, of paper pulp
4814	Wallpaper
4822	Bobbins and spools of paper
6602	Walking-sticks, seat-sticks, whips, riding-crops
8201	Hand tools
9201	Pianos, harpsichords & other keyboard string instruments
9202	Other string musical instruments
9302	Revolvers & pistols
93051020	Parts for revolvers & pistol
950420	Articles for billiards
9703	Sculptures and statuary

These products are also excluded:
Bark
Cork
Osier
Vegetable parchment
Rice
Bamboo
Rattan
Wood products made from post-consumer recycled material

Not government policy



What are your views on including or excluding the below products?

H.S. Code	Product Description	Decision:
4401	Fuel wood in logs etc; wood in chips, etc	To be covered under the proposed regulations due to the high value of exports
4402	Wood charcoal	Excluded, but product needs careful monitoring as it has links to high risk markets
440290	Mangrove charcoal	Included, has links to high risk areas
4415	Packing cases, boxes, crates, drums and similar packings, of wood	To be covered under the proposed regulations due to increasing value of exports (needs to be reciprocal).

Not government policy



Contact for enquiries

Forestry Policy Team:

- forestryteam@mpi.govt.nz



From: [Andrew Kelly](#)
To: [Stu Nash Email](#)
Subject: Letter to Hon Stuart Nash.docx
Date: Friday, 14 May 2021 12:36:15 pm
Attachments: [Letter to Hon Stuart Nash.docx](#)
[Untitled attachment_00168.txt](#)

Hi,

Letter attached FYI

I'll send to parliament address as well

N



Hon Stuart Nash,

Minister of Economic and Regional Development, Minister of Forestry, Minister for Small Business and Minister of Tourism,

FreePost Parliament
Private Bag 18888
Parliament Buildings
Wellington 6160

14th May 2021

Dear Minister,

The Boards of Wood Engineering Technology Limited and WET Gisborne Limited cordially invites the Honourable Stuart Nash to officially open the first Optimised Engineered Lumber (OEL™) production line on the 17th of June 2021 at Gisborne and formally initiate the construction of the second production line alongside.

The production line's opening represents the successful deployment of the global leading OEL™ technology in Tairāwhiti, New Zealand.

Our Boards of Directors intend to mark this occasion by acknowledging the valuable and significant support of the New Zealand Government in this success and request that you do us the honour of opening the line and initiating the construction of the additional production capacity.

Yours sincerely,

A. T. Johnston

Tony Johnston,
Director, WGL and Wood Engineering Technology Ltd.

Phone; s9(2)(a)

Email; s9(2)(a)

From: [Andrew Kelly](#)
To: [Stu Nash Email](#)
Subject: Fwd: Your application for the NZTE Board - Additional supporting information required [UNCLASSIFIED]
Date: Monday, 17 May 2021 3:03:35 pm
Attachments: [DISCLOSURE FORM for Appointment to Crown Entity \(Nov 2020\).doc](#)
[Untitled attachment_00173.html](#)

FYI

Sent from my iPhone

Begin forwarded message:

From: Rachael Manson s9(2)(a)
Date: 17 May 2021 at 1:51:55 PM NZST
To: Andrew Kelly
Subject: **Your application for the NZTE Board - Additional supporting information required [UNCLASSIFIED]**

Good afternoon Andrew,

I hope that you're well.

We are currently working through the shortlisting process for the member roles on the New Zealand Trade and Enterprise Board.

To assist us with our shortlisting, it would be much appreciated if you could please complete the attached form and return it to me in the next few days. It would also be helpful if you could provide us with a copy of your driver's licence or passport (this does not need to be certified).

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Kind regards,
Rachael Manson

Rachael Manson

SENIOR ADVISOR, BOARD APPOINTMENTS AND GOVERNANCE

Entity Performance & Investment, Labour, Science & Enterprise Group
Ministry of Business, Innovation & Employment

www.govt.nz - your guide to finding and using New Zealand government services

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APPOINTMENT TO CROWN ENTITY DISCLOSURE FORM

INTRODUCTION

Section 31 of the Crown Entities Act 2004 (the Act) requires that before a person is appointed as a member of a statutory entity, the person must:

- consent in writing to being a member (PART 1)
- certify that he/she is not disqualified from being a member under section 30(2) of the Act (PART 2)
- disclose to the responsible Minister the nature and extent (including monetary value, if quantifiable) of all interests that the person has at that time, or is likely to have, in matters relating to the statutory entity (PART 3).

The attached “*Appointment to Crown Entity Disclosure Form*” has been prepared to enable you to meet these requirements – giving consent, certifying you are not disqualified, and disclosing your interests. In the form, you are also asked additional questions that relate to your suitability for the role (PART 4).

You must complete the form accurately and fully, and in accordance with these instructions, to meet the statutory requirements for your appointment.

The Ministry will keep the information you disclose in the *Appointment to Crown Entity Disclosure Form* secure. At the conclusion of the appointment process the Ministry will retain only the disclosure form completed by the successful appointee, and will destroy securely all the disclosure forms submitted by unsuccessful candidates.

You have a continuing right to access and seek correction of personal information held about you by the Ministry under the Privacy Act 1993.

Please complete and sign the *Appointment to Crown Entity Disclosure Form* and return it to [**boardappointments@mbie.govt.nz**](mailto:boardappointments@mbie.govt.nz).

If you are completing this form electronically

This document uses a series of *form fields* (shaded in grey) that will enable you to fill out this form electronically. For sections that ask you to choose one, simply click the appropriate square. For the grey boxes, click inside the box to begin typing your answer. There is no limit to how much text you can write within the grey fields.

If you are completing this form manually

You may print this form, complete the required fields, sign it, and then send it back to the Ministry.

PART 1: CONSENT TO APPLICATION

I, _____
(full legal name)
consent to being appointed to _____
(name of statutory entity)
as a _____
(position)

If you have previously been known by another name, please disclose this below, together with the date of the change and the reason for the change.

PART 2: CERTIFICATION THAT YOU ARE NOT DISQUALIFIED

Under section 30 of the Crown Entities Act 2004 you are disqualified from being a member of a statutory entity if you are:

- (a) an undischarged bankrupt
- (b) prohibited from being a director or promoter of, or being concerned or taking part in the management of, an incorporated or unincorporated body under the Companies Act 1993, or the Securities Act 1978, or the Securities Markets Act 1988, or the Takeovers Act 1993
- (c) subject to a property order under the Protection of Personal and Property Rights Act 1988
- (d) a person in respect of whom a personal order has been made under that Act that reflects adversely on the person's:
 - (i) competence to manage his or her own affairs in relation to his or her property
 - (ii) capacity to make or to communicate decisions relating to any particular aspect or aspects of his or her personal care and welfare
- (e) a person who has been convicted of an offence punishable by imprisonment for a term of two years or more, or who has been sentenced to imprisonment for any other offence, unless that person has obtained a pardon, served the sentence, or otherwise suffered the penalty imposed on the person
- (f) a member of Parliament (unless the person is elected (rather than appointed) to office as a member under any Act)
- (g) a person who is disqualified under another Act.

In Part 2 of the form, you must tick the appropriate box (either certifying you are not disqualified, or identifying that you might be disqualified).

If you indicate that you might be disqualified, further inquiries will need to be made to determine whether this is the case. You cannot be appointed unless you can give a certification that you are not disqualified.

APPOINTMENT IN-CONFIDENCE

I, _____
(full legal name)

certify that **I am not disqualified** from being appointed as a member of a statutory entity under section 30(2) of the Crown Entities Act 2004;

OR

I, _____
(full legal name)

consider that **I might be disqualified** from being appointed as a member of a statutory entity under section 30(2) of the Crown Entities Act 2004.

The reasons I think I might be disqualified are:

PART 3: DISCLOSURE OF INTERESTS

You are required to disclose all your interests in matters relating to the statutory entity.

Section 62 of the Crown Entities Act 2004 sets out when a person is interested in a matter relating to a Crown entity.

A matter means –

- (a) a statutory entity’s performance of its functions or exercise of its powers; or
- (b) an arrangement, agreement, or contract made or entered into, or proposed to be entered into, by the entity.

A person is interested in a matter if he or she –

- (a) may derive a financial benefit from the matter; or
- (b) is the spouse, civil union partner, de facto partner, child, or parent of a person who may derive a financial benefit from the matter; or
- (c) may have a financial interest in a person to whom the matter relates; or
- (d) is a partner, director, officer, board member, or trustee of a person who may have a financial interest in a person to whom the matter relates; or
- (e) may be interested in the matter because the entity’s Act so provides; or
- (f) is otherwise directly or indirectly interested in the matter.

However, a person is not interested in a matter –

- (a) only because he or she is a member or an officer of a wholly-owned subsidiary of the entity or of a subsidiary that is owned by the entity together with another parent Crown entity or entities; or

APPOINTMENT IN-CONFIDENCE

- (b) because he or she receives an indemnity, insurance cover, remuneration, or other benefits authorised under this Act or another Act; or
- (c) if his or her interest is so remote or insignificant that it cannot reasonably be regarded as likely to influence him or her in carrying out his or her responsibilities under this Act or another Act; or
- (d) if an entity's Act provides that he or she is not interested, despite this section.

It is important that you disclose all relevant interests. If you have an interest in a matter relating to the statutory entity, it will not necessarily preclude you from being appointed.

But any such interest would need to be carefully assessed to ensure the integrity of the statutory entity and public confidence in it is maintained.

Your disclosure should include full details of the interest and how the interest is/may be connected to a matter relating to the entity.

If you disclose an interest, you will need to consent to the Ministry discussing that interest on a confidential basis with the statutory entity, to determine whether it is able to be managed satisfactorily.

If you are uncertain whether a particular interest is, or is likely to be, connected to a matter relating to the statutory entity, you should err on the side of openness.

I,

(full legal name)

am **not interested** in, nor am I likely to be interested in, any matter, as that expression is defined in section 62 of the Crown Entities Act 2004, relating to the

(name of statutory entity)

[If you have ticked this box, please go to Section 4 – Additional Questions]

OR

I,

(full legal name)

am interested in, or I am likely to be interested in, a matter, as that expression is defined in section 62 of the Crown Entities Act 2004, relating to the

(name of statutory entity)

and I give full details of my interests on the following page.

APPOINTMENT IN-CONFIDENCE

Details of Interests

You must disclose the nature and extent (including monetary value, if quantifiable) of all interests that you have, or are likely to have, in matters relating to the statutory entity.

The details are split into two sections – one for interests that are able to be quantified, and one for those that are not quantifiable. If you know the value of the interest at a specific date (such as the end of the previous financial year) but do not know its current value, that information should be set out in full under "Interests that are quantifiable" below.

Interests that are quantifiable	Monetary value (NZD)	How does the interest relate to the statutory entity?

Interests that are <u>not</u> quantifiable	Reason why not quantifiable	How does the interest relate to the statutory entity?

- I consent to the Ministry discussing any of the interests that I have disclosed above, in confidence, with the

(name of statutory entity)

for the purposes of this appointment process.

APPOINTMENT IN-CONFIDENCE

The following questions address issues which may affect your suitability for the role. You must answer these questions fully and accurately, and if in doubt about how to answer, you should err on the side of openness.

- 1. Do you have, or have you ever had, a medical condition caused by injury, illness, disability or any gradual process that may be aggravated by, or affect your ability to carry out, the tasks expected of a member of a statutory entity?

YES NO

If yes, please give details

- 2. Do you have any criminal convictions in New Zealand or any other country?

[You are not required to disclose certain convictions if you meet the requirements of the Criminal Records (Clean Slate) Act 2004. If you are unsure, refer to the website www.justice.govt.nz/privacy/clean-slate.html]

YES NO

If yes, please give details (including any penalty imposed) and include any additional information you consider to be relevant.

- 3. Are you involved, or likely to be involved, or have you in the past been involved, in any legal action (including any criminal proceeding) that might be connected to, or have some bearing on this role?

YES NO

If yes, please specify the nature of the legal action and possible implications for this role.

APPOINTMENT IN-CONFIDENCE

4. Do you have any interests, in addition to those given in the *Details of Interests* (above), which may have some relevance to the Responsible Minister's current portfolio?

YES NO

If yes, please give details.

5. Do you know of any reason why you would not be an acceptable candidate for the board of a statutory entity (that is, not acceptable to either the Minister or any Member of Parliament)?

YES NO

If yes, please give details.

DECLARATION

I, _____

(full legal name)

confirm that the information I have given in this disclosure form is complete, true and correct.

Signature: _____

Date: _____

From: [Stuart Nash](#)
To: [Andrew Kelly](#)
Subject: Re: Advisory Group Announcement - Forestry and Wood Processing Industry Transformation Plan
Date: Thursday, 1 July 2021 10:40:17 pm
Attachments: [image001.png](#)

Yes

On Thu, 1 Jul 2021 at 7:29 PM Andrew Kelly [s9\(2\)\(a\)](#) wrote:

Hi,

This group is different to the ministerial advisory group ?

N

From: Forestry & Wood Processing Industry Transformation Plan
<ForestryWoodProcessingITP@mpi.govt.nz>
Date: Wednesday, 30 June 2021 at 11:12 AM
To:
Subject: Advisory Group Announcement - Forestry and Wood Processing Industry Transformation Plan

Tēnā koutou

In my last email in late April I outlined the draft scope for the Forestry and Wood Processing Industry Transformation Plan (ITP) and called for nominations to the ITP Advisory Group, which will help support the development of the plan over the coming months.

I am now pleased to announce the membership of the Advisory Group. In selecting the membership of the group, it was important for Te Urū Rākau—New Zealand Forest Service to bring together a diverse group of industry thought-leaders to challenge and advise us as we develop the ITP.

Firstly, I'd like to thank all the applicants. We received over 45 applications and were delighted by the high calibre of applicants. The selection panel included senior members of government, unions, and the Māori Primary Sector Leaders Forum. Advisory Group members were chosen based on an assessment of relevant professional background, expertise, and attributes. The selected group includes broad representation across the industry, workforce, science, and Māori.

The below list outlines the members of the Advisory Group.

Robert Green	Managing Director, Australasia Timberland Operations Hancock Natural Resources Group
Kent Chalmers	Market and Logistics Manager, City Forests Treasurer of New Zealand Institute of Forestry
Megan Struthers	Associate Director, Business Development New Forests Asset Management Pty Limited
Dean Satchell	Land Management Advisor, Northland Regional Council Past president, NZ Farm Forestry Association, Farm Forestry Timbers Society Inc.
Marty Verry	Group CEO

	Red Stag Timber, Red Stag Forests, Red Stag Wood Solutions
Clayton Harris	Chief Executive Carter Holt Harvey Woodproducts
David Turner	Executive Director Sequal Lumber
Daniel Gudsell	Founder Abodo Wood
Jon Ryder	Chief Executive Officer Oji Fibre Solutions
Louisa Jones	Assistant General Secretary, FIRST Union Member of Forest Industry Safety Council
Bruce Habgood	National Executive Industry Council Convenor Etū
Te Kapunga Dewes	Te To (CEO) of Whenua Oho Member of Maori Primary Sector Leaders Forum
Vanessa Eparaima	Raukawa Settlement/Charitable Chair Raukawa Charitable Trust Te Poari Manaaki o Raukawa
Florian Graichen	General Manager - Forests to Biobased Products Scion
Tony Haworth	Investment Manager New Zealand Trade and Enterprise

The inaugural meeting of the Advisory Group will take place in late July 2021.

We expect to hold Advisory Group meetings on a monthly basis thereafter to test and challenge our thinking as we develop a roadmap for industry and government to unlock the full potential of the forestry and wood processing sector.

The Advisory Group is an important forum for the development of the ITP as a whole, however we also are interested in continuing to engage on specific topics with other people and groups of stakeholders over the coming months.

We will continue to provide updates as the development of the ITP progresses over the coming months. This will be followed by a consultation period once a draft of the ITP is completed. Please feel free to contact me at any point throughout this process to share your views or provide input.

Kia ora rawa atu

Jason Wilson

Jason Wilson | Director, Sector Investment
Te Uru Rākau | New Zealand Forest Service

Ministry for Primary Industries - Manatū Ahu Matua

Level 1, [No. 1 The Terrace](#) | PO Box 2526 | Wellington 6140 | New Zealand
Telephone [s9\(2\)\(a\)](#) | Mobile [s9\(2\)\(a\)](#) | Web: www.mpi.govt.nz

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The Ministry for Primary Industries accepts no responsibility for changes made to this email or to any attachments after transmission from the office.

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Stuart Nash

From: [Andrew Kelly](#)
To: [Stu Nash Email](#)
Subject: Hospitality New Zealand - COVID-19 Transitional Industry Support Plan DRAFT not for distribution.pdf
Date: Sunday, 19 September 2021 12:27:04 pm
Attachments: [Hospitality New Zealand - COVID-19 Transitional Industry Support Plan DRAFT not for distribution.pdf](#)
[Untitled attachment_00189.txt](#)

From: [Andrew Kelly](#)
To: [Stu Nash Email](#)
Subject: Fwd: Prioritisation of COVID support for hospitality (refer to letter 22 September 2021)
Date: Monday, 27 September 2021 4:39:07 pm
Attachments: [Hospitality New Zealand - COVID-19 Transitional Industry Support Plan PRIORITY LIST - to be read with letter sent 22 Sept 2021.pdf](#)
[Untitled attachment 00194.html](#)

Greetings,

FYI

N

Sent from my iPhone

Begin forwarded message:

From: Julie White s9(2)(a)
Date: 27 September 2021 at 4:23:48 PM NZDT
To: Andrew Kelly
Subject: Fwd: Prioritisation of COVID support for hospitality (refer to letter 22 September 2021)

Hi Andrew

Trust you had a good weekend and returned home safely?

Keeping you in the loop, below is the letter sent to GR to share our priority of support - per the suggestion from SN (you will note the change in tone). Apparently, SN met with a handful of AKL operators last week - great that he is out chatting first hand to the operators, this is appreciated - pass on our thanks.

Chat soon, have a great week
Jules

As agreed, if you can let me know if you get a day/time to catch up with SN here in WLG that would be great. I will arrange the accom for you and lunch/dinner or other.

Julie White
Chief Executive

P: 0800 500 503 | M: s9(2)(a) | E: s9(2)(a)



----- Forwarded message -----

From: **Julie White** s9(2)(a)

Date: Mon, 27 Sept 2021 at 16:16

Subject: Prioritisation of COVID support for hospitality (refer to letter 22 September 2021)

To: G Robertson (MIN) <G.Robertson@ministers.govt.nz>

Cc: <s.nash@ministers.govt.nz>, <d.clark@ministers.govt.nz>

Tena koe Minister

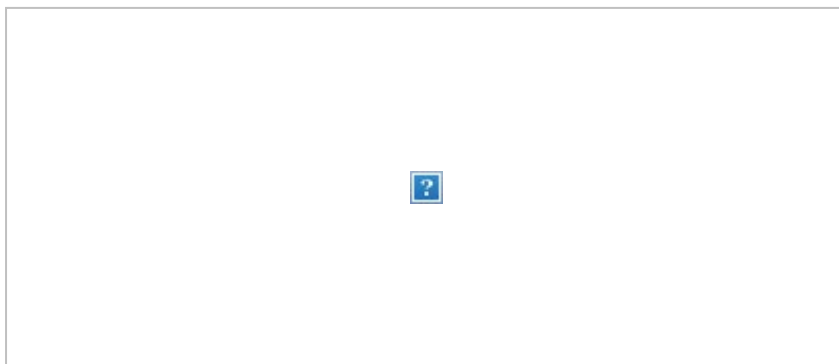
Please find attached a supplementary letter to our previous letter sent on 22 September. The purpose of this letter is to clarify the prioritisation of COVID support for hospitality previously shared with you. Thank you for the opportunity to put this forward, and hopefully this clarification is useful.

Centrix Outlook Report: <https://www.centrix.co.nz/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/Centrix-Credit-Indicator-Outlook-Report-August-2021.pdf>

Ngā mihi

Julie White
Chief Executive

P: 0800 500 503 | M: s9(2)(a) | E: s9(2)(a)





27 September 2021

Hon Grant Robertson

Minister of Finance

Email: G.Robertson@ministers.govt.nz

Regarding: Prioritisation of Covid support for hospitality

Tena koe Minister,

We have confidence that you and your officials are amply aware of how much stress is on owners and staff hospitality businesses. We understand that the situation is now clear and yours to act on when and if you see necessary.

We write again not to continue that point, but to follow up our letter of 22nd September with information on the situation, and a suggestion for prioritisation of the solutions.

The attached Centrix report shows that members were accurate when they said that they went into this lockdown without recovering from the first. Credit defaults have climbed steadily since May 2020, and in July were the highest since August 2019. Centrix says the defaults were highest in sectors you have previously mentioned to us; property, hospitality, construction and finance.

Members tells us that they are surviving by extending loans and putting in their own money, and by putting off creditors. Both those tactics only give them one to three months breathing room.

A key factor is wages. The wage subsidy gave all our members the ability to hold on to staff and pay them 80-100% of their wages. It was the single best thing your government could do for the sector, which is reflected in the fact that at least 93% of jobs in the sector were supported by it.

When Auckland drops to Level 2, all wage subsidies will end. Members are now planning to put staff on hour-only work and pay at that point. They will have to do it because they still lose money at level 2.

Our approach over recent weeks has been driven by a need to make this situation explicitly clear. If we did not, officials who are dealing with so many covid-related issues will not have noticed. They would have struggled to respond quickly.

We all now have a range of other options should a hospitality business crash start happening.

Our preference is to choose some now, so even a single member would not be forced into the personal and professional calamity that is bankruptcy. We understand that your response, in the national interest, needs to be more nuanced than that.



Our previous letter gave you a list of options. In the context of the above, we consider the priority of that solutions to be:

1. Wage subsidy – available at level 2 for any business 40% down on revenue
2. Resurgence payment – available to businesses in 1-3 week schedule depending on revenue fall
3. Mental health – establish a wellbeing service for hospitality operators and staff

You have told us you will closely watch what is happening to businesses in our sector. We thank you for that, and undertake to contact you again if and when the situation turns substantially better or worse.

Otherwise, we thank you for your time and consideration over the past few weeks.

Regards

Julie White
Chief Executive – Hospitality New Zealand

CC Hon Stuart Nash Davis, Minister of Tourism
stuart.nash@parliament.govt.nz

Hon David Clark, Minister of Commerce and Consumer Affairs
D.clark@parliament.govt.nz

From: [Andrew Kelly](#)
To: [Stu Nash Email](#)
Subject: Fwd: SN Update
Date: Wednesday, 20 October 2021 7:44:29 pm
Attachments: [Australian Government Support Requisitions.docx](#)
[Untitled attachment 00199.html](#)
[Hospitality NZ Submission to DPMC on Covid Vaccination Certificates.pdf](#)
[Untitled attachment 00202.html](#)

Greetings,

From Julie FYI

N

Sent from my iPhone

Begin forwarded message:

From: Julie White s9(2)(a)
Date: 20 October 2021 at 3:59:06 PM NZDT
To: Andrew Kelly s9(2)(a)
Subject: SN Update

Hi there Ned,

Hope you are keeping well? Finally getting you these details for SN and keeping him in loop

- Attached is our feedback to DPMC on our concerns on CVC.
- Also attached, have insights into the Australian support which I shared with the Treasury team.

An initiative that both Auckland and Hospo need is NSW's recently released, alfresco dining). <https://www.nsw.gov.au/projects/outdoor-dining>

- Koha Card (digital gift voucher) website is up and running, launching next week - have Tourism NZ behind our concept. Whilst this started out being an HNZ initiative, we have extended it to all Hospitality, Accommodation, and Tourism.

We are also doing a marketing campaign to encourage people to buy an experience for Xmas

<https://kohacard.co.nz/>

- Do pass on my thanks to him, I see him in many forums, and the Auckland Hui held last week was during his holidays. People are on the edge. Of interest to him, our survey done today re Mandating Vac in Hospo venues - 60% agree (approx 600 respondents)

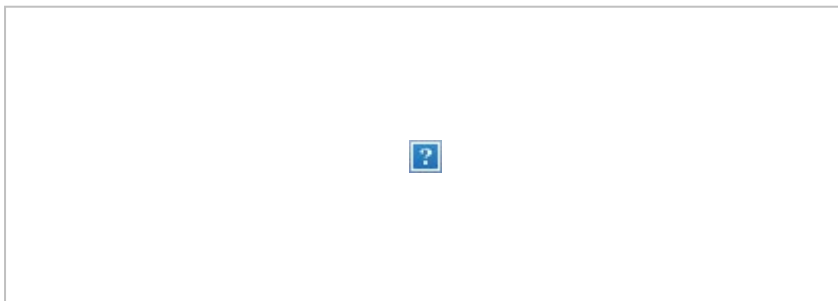
Chat soon

Jules

Julie White

Chief Executive

P: 0800 500 503 | M: s9(2)(a) | E: s9(2)(a)



Level 2, Orbit Systems House, [94 Dixon St](#)
PO Box 503, Wellington 6140

State	Support Requested / Required
ACT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The thing missing at this stage is waiving payroll tax for accommodation hotels. ● Employing businesses receive \$20,000 grant for the 5-week lockdown – this should apply across each hotel site. Eg. Iconic Hotels will receive 7 x \$20,000 = \$140,000. ● COVID Disaster payments from the Commonwealth for employees, same as Greater Sydney. ● Owner-operators of accommodation properties receive 80% off commercial rates (land tax) for the period of 1 August to 30 September, capped at \$5000 ● Alternatively, landlords receive \$5000 off commercial rates when they reduce rent by \$10,000 for 1 August to 30 September ● Commercial leases declaration reinstated, backdated to be effective from 12 August ● Fixed water and sewerage charges waived for first six months of FY21-22 (up to \$75,000 per hotel, on average \$30,000 per hotel) ● \$15,000 payment for small accommodation providers and tourism businesses (only if this is more beneficial than waiving water and sewerage charges) ● Up to \$10,000 off Government fees and charges (payroll tax, liquor licences, rates etc.) but only on application
WA	<p>WA Tourism and Travel Agent Support Fund</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● One off cash payment of between \$2,000 and \$10,000 will be available to accommodation providers, travel agents, tourism attractions and experiences, tours, and transport services (travel and transfer) which have been impacted by the ongoing lockdowns across Australia. <p>Small Business Lockdown Assistance Grant (Rounds 1 and 2)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Specifically for businesses in affected by the 4- and 3-day lockdowns in WA ● Grants of up to \$3000 available (applications are now closed)
NSW	<p>Financial Assistance for Hotel Owners</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● NSW Hotel Support Payments (JobSaver) – from \$10,000 up to \$500,000 per week tax free - Asking for support for International Hotels that are ineligible ● NSW Hotel Fees and Charges Rebate – up to \$1,500 ● Tax Free Small Business Grants Program – up to \$15,000 - Asking for support for International Hotels that are ineligible

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Hotel Payroll Tax Waivers ● Dine and Discover Vouchers extended to 2022 ● Hotel Accommodation Support Package - \$2,500 or \$5,000 ● Local Government support – community and business initiative support grants <p>Employee Assistance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Federal Government Covid Disaster Payment \$450 & \$750 per week (lockdown areas) ● State Government Covid Disaster Payment \$450 & 750 per week (other state areas not in lockdown) <p>Rules and Regulatory Relief for Business</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Landlord and Tenant Support - Asking for support for International Hotels that are ineligible <p>Still asking for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Support for our International Hotels that are ineligible for most programs by removing the Aggregated Annual Revenue that includes Foreign Entity revenues (or remove the cap on JobSaver) ● Substantial financial support (wage subsidy) to be able to trade out of lockdown 3-6 months (EY data report under development to support the advocacy) ● Public Health Order that allows accommodation hotels the discretion “to have the right to mandate vaccination for their employees to be able to work” ● A range of Legal Indemnities and Protections in the workplace in the current environment ● Land tax relief for hotel owners
QLD	<p>Tourism and hospitality sector COVID-19 lockdown support package</p> <p>Payroll tax deferral</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Eligible tourism and hospitality businesses that lodge payroll tax returns monthly can apply to defer paying their payroll tax liability due in August 2021 for 6 months. If they have already paid the liability due in August, they can apply to defer their next month's payroll tax liability.

	<p>12-month state land rent deferral for tourism operators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rent deferral is available for eligible tourism operators on state land for the period 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022. <p>Fee waiver and refunds for commercial tourism daily passenger fees</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tourism businesses that operate in a national park, conservation park, recreation area or state forest, including whale watching operations, may have fees waived or refunded between 1 July 2021 and 30 June 2022. <p>Liquor licensing fees waived for 2021–22</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tourism and hospitality businesses can have their licensing fees for 2021–22 waived or refunded if they were licensed under the Liquor Act or Wine Industry Acts as at 30 June 2021. <p>2021 COVID-19 Business Support Grants expanded to include large tourism and hospitality businesses statewide</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large tourism and hospitality businesses statewide are now included in the 2021 COVID-19 Business Support Grants of up to \$30,000.
SA	<p>SA Business Support Package</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Business Support Package was introduced to assist small and medium businesses across the state, including restaurants, cafes, hotels, and tour and experience operators, affected by the lockdown restrictions <u>in July</u>. Grants aimed to help businesses cover operating costs such as rent, power bills, supplier costs and other fees, while the 7-day lockdown was in place (up to \$3000)
TAS	<p>Business Hardship – Border Closure Critical Support Grant</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jointly funded by the Tasmanian and Australian Governments, the Business Hardship – Border Closure Critical Support Grant program targets businesses operating in the tourism, hospitality, arts and events, seafood and transport (hire car, coach tours) sectors, and other business that are impacted by the lockdowns and border restrictions that are in place in other state (\$2000-\$10000)

VIC

Licensed Venue Hospitality Fund

- Licensed hotels receive weekly grants based on their liquor licence capacity:
- \$5,000 for 0-99 patrons, \$10,000 for 100-499 patrons, and \$20,000 for 500+ patrons.

Business Costs Assistance Program (properties without a liquor licence)

- Receive automatic payments of \$2,800 a week (annual payroll below \$650,000),
- \$5,600 a week (payroll of 650,000 to \$3 million) or,
- \$8,400 (payroll of \$3 million to \$10 million).

Employee Assistance:

- Federal Government Covid Disaster Payment \$450 & \$750 per week (lockdown areas), and
- State Government Covid Disaster Payment \$450 & 750 per week (other state areas not in lockdown).

Commercial Tenancy Relief Scheme:

- Tenants can seek rent relief from their landlord for the period 28 July 2021 to 15 January 2022;
- Landlords can receive a 25% discount on their land tax for 2022 if they provide their tenant rent relief, and
- Owner occupied hotels can receive a 25% discount on their land tax for 2022.

Advocacy of continued interest to TAA (Vic) members:

- Wage subsidy to enable post-lockdown recovery, for at least the next six months.
- Waivers, not deferrals, of government taxes and charges, including payroll tax concessions and local government charges (for example, footpath trading fees and related compliance costs)
- Reactivation plan, to drive foot traffic and overnight visitation back to the CBD and Melbourne suburbs (particularly). Accommodation vouchers previously heavily skewed to regional VIC – 160k vouchers for regional VIC/40k Melbourne.

NT

Tourism Vouchers

- A third round of Tourism NT \$200 vouchers were announced, due to commence in October. This provides incentives for Territorians to book NT holidays/staycations and was very successful for accommodation hotel members located all throughout the NT (2 rounds in 2020). Accommodation hotels as a sector were the biggest user of the vouchers. Hospitality NT advocated strongly for this to continue and for it to be brought forward to quarter four this year given the interrupted dry season in 2021.
- \$9 million Visitation Reliant Support Program – co funded by NT and Federal Government
- The Federal Government and the Territory Government announced a new \$12.5 million package for Territory businesses impacted by COVID-19 restrictions, with a 30% drop in bookings.
- Under the co-funded scheme, employing businesses will receive a \$3,000 payment, while sole traders will receive a \$1,000 payment.
- Eligible businesses must have an annual turnover of less than \$10 million and will need to demonstrate a 30 per cent decrease in turnover because of the lockdown – particularly relating to visitation.

Tourism Survival Fund

- \$1.3 million available for conference organisers, exhibition build companies and tourism attractions, providing highly targeted support to those operators most impacted by the lack of international visitors and who have not benefitted from tourism vouchers. Under the co-funded scheme, businesses will be able to access payments between \$5,000 and \$30,000 depending on their annual turnover which must be less than \$10 million. Eligible businesses must be able to demonstrate a 30 per cent decrease in turnover, compared to the same period in 2019, as a result of the lockdown.

Hospitality NT Upskill Fund

- We have established a fund to support existing employees expand their skills and qualifications, with up to \$3,000 per year available to existing workers for trade specific events, training, masterclasses etc.

Work, Play, Stay

- Hospitality NT worked with the NT Government on a worker attraction program, where any hospitality worker that moves here from interstate is eligible for \$1,500 if they stay for 8 weeks. The \$1,500 can be given as a bonus payment or as assistance for relocation costs.

Seasonal Worker Project

- The first flight of Pacific Seasonal Workers for hospitality industry (in addition to aged care and farming), landed in the NT this week, where they will do 14 days quarantine before joining several hospitality employers. Under the Seasonal Worker scheme, these employees can stay up to 3 years. Most are qualified food and beverage staff as well as housekeeping. While still in the very early stages, feedback from employers is very positive of the skills, attitude and ability of these staff. Hospitality NT has worked with both our Members and NT Department staff to ensure this project happened. We will be following it closely and continue to promote to our Members as an option to address the acute staff shortages we have in the NT's hospitality industry.



7 October 2021

Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet
Parliament Buildings
Wellington

Attn: Gayathiri Ganeshan
And Megan Stratford

Via email Gayathiri.ganeshan@mbie.govt.nz; Megan.Stratford@dpmc.govt.nz

RE: COVID-19 VACCINATION CERTIFICATES

Tenā korua,

1. Hospitality New Zealand (Hospitality NZ) is a member-led, not-for-profit organisation representing over 3,000 businesses, ranging across cafés, restaurants, bars, taverns, nightclubs, off-licences, and clubs. We have a 119-year history of advocating on behalf of the hospitality and tourism sector. We recently launched Accommodation Association New Zealand as a division of Hospitality NZ, representing close to 1000 commercial accommodation businesses, ranging from hotels, motels, holiday parks, backpackers, luxury lodges and apartments.
2. Prior to COVID, the hospitality sector, which includes accommodation and food service operations, consists of around 22,800 enterprises in just under 24,400 geographic locations around the country. Collectively these enterprises employ just under 173,000 people.
3. Thank you for the opportunity to submit on the COVID-19 Vaccination Certificates.
4. It appears that the Government is committed to introducing a COVID-19 Vaccination Certificate ("CVC", aka a "vaccination passport") regime. It is not the purpose of this submission to argue that this would be a bad thing (or a good thing) for the hospitality industry. The purpose of this submission is to make the point that – it is clear, if a CVC regime is introduced, it needs to be done properly. Introducing a CVC regime properly involves carefully working through the legal consequences.
5. As discussed in this memo, failing to carefully work through legal consequences would result in businesses, workers, the public and the Police being left with very significant uncertainty and cost, including the cost of working out the role of a CVC within the wider legal context.

6. The structure of this submission is:
 - The first issue discussed is the health and safety context of a CVC scheme (given that this issue was the focus of the recent DPMC Draft for Consultation document).
 - We then raise other relevant legal consideration, including *the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990*, and *the Human Rights Act 1993*.
 - We then consider possible solutions to the problems faced.

Health and Safety

7. An argument to support the use of CVCs is that - by requiring customers/guests etc to show an CVC as a condition of entry, PCBUs are taking a step that is reasonably open to them, to protect the health a safety of workers (i.e. health and safety legislation requires businesses to minimise workplace risks so far as is reasonably practicable). However, there are some significant legal problems with this approach, including:
 - A health and safety assessment for a given business should relate to that business. If health and safety is the reason for a business requiring patron to show a CVC, then that needs to be justified by reference to a health and safety assessment undertaken by that business. It is questionable whether all businesses would be able to justify that (for example, businesses catering to locals and operating in remote parts of the country where there is no community transmission). Health and safety legislation is designed to provide individual business with an appropriate framework for that business to set rules that work for the circumstances of that particular business. In our view, health and safety legislation is not a good tool to impose blanket standards.
 - There is likely to be a degree of cynicism regarding whether workplace health and safety is really the reason for requiring patron to present a CVC. The inference might be that the Government is using workplace health and safety to serve a wider social mandate (albeit a mandate driven by wider health considerations). The first rationale in the recent DPMC Draft for Consultation document, for having CVCs as an event admissions requirement, is that

“The use of vaccine certificates could be considered as a temporary measure while vaccination rates are lower than optimal. The requirement for a CVC to be able to attend some events or venues may also act as an incentive to encourage people to be vaccinated against COVID-19.”
 - It is questionable whether requiring patrons to present a CVC is a “reasonably practicable” health and safety step for a business to take if doing so would breach other legislation.

- It is also difficult to understand, if this was genuinely a health and safety in employment issue, why the vaccine certificates could be considered as a temporary measure.
- There are serious questions about the potential impact of other legislation (discussed below).

Bill of Rights - Right to refuse to undergo any medical treatment

8. Section 11 of the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990 (“the BoR”) states that “*Everyone has the right to refuse to undergo any medical treatment.*” A vaccination is a medical treatment.
9. CVCs (or, at least, the use of CVCs in the manner intended) would not directly “force” people to get vaccinated. However, use of CVCs in the manner intended would discriminate against and impose restrictions on unvaccinated people. This would likely be considered to be a *prima facie* breach of the BoR (e.g. referencing the High Court’s approach from *GF v Min of COVID-19 Response, Assoc Min of Health and AG CIV-2021-485-474*, where it was acknowledged that the threshold for finding a breach of the BoR was low). Whether it is ultimately unlawful and in breach of then involves an assessment of whether the *prima facie* breach is demonstrably justifiable in a free and democratic society (per s.5 of the BoR). This question is not straightforward, and it is difficult to predict how the Courts would answer it (resulting in ongoing uncertainty, business risk and litigation risk).

Human Right Act considerations

10. There are many reasons why someone might not want a vaccination (e.g. they are pregnant, they have a heart condition, or they are immune compromised). Many of those potential reasons are protected ground of discrimination.
11. Under section 21 of the Human Rights Act 1993, prohibited grounds of discrimination includes (amongst other things) pregnancy status, religious belief, ethical belief, disability, age and political opinion. These would be common reasons for people to cite as a basis to decline to be vaccinated.
12. Section 19 of the BoR say that:

“Everyone has the right to freedom from discrimination on the grounds of discrimination in the Human Rights Act 1993.”
13. There is a very credible argument that use of CVCs in the manner intended results in a breach the Human Rights Act 1993, and in turn breach the BoR.

Privacy Considerations

14. A CVC scheme might not of itself amount to a breach of the Privacy Act. However, it involves requiring people to use unique identifiers and to divulge personal medical information, and in a way that might not be safe or secure. While a CVC scheme might not of itself amount to a breach of the Privacy Act, it seems to run contrary to the values that the Privacy Act is designed to protect, and this could be significant if regulations establishing a CVC scheme were subject to judicial review. It might to useful to know the Privacy Commissioner's views.

The risks in summary (CVCs for patrons)

15. The PHO mandating that certain work (i.e. work by border/customers workers) must be done by vaccinated workers imposes employment obligations on organisations, but does not provide guidance on how to comply, and does not provide any “safe harbour” for organisations seeking to comply with that PHO. The PHO does not tell organisations what to do with existing unvaccinated workers who used to do the work that now must be done by vaccinated workers. The organisations must work out for themselves how to navigate through a minefield of competing legal obligations.

16. A concern with a CVC scheme is that it will tell businesses that they must “discriminate” against people who are unable or unwilling to show a particular form of proof that they are vaccinated, but that the scheme will not provide the necessary guidance or protection to businesses that are subject to the scheme.

17. The above ignores the additional risk that such a PHO would not survive scrutiny in judicial review proceedings. The arguments to strike out such a PHO would potentially be much stronger than the arguments that failed to persuade the High Court to strike down the Public Health Response (Vaccinations) order 2021 in *GF v Min of COVID-19 Response, Assoc Min of Health and AG*.

CVCs for employees

18. The observations above focus on issues arising from a CVC regime for patrons/attendees of hospitality venues (including festivals). The issues become more challenging if proof of vaccination was a mandatory requirement for workers/employees.

19. If a CVC regime is introduced for hospitality venues (including festivals), then patrons only stand to be denied entry as a result of a decision not to vaccinate. However, workers stand to lose their livelihood.

20. On the other hand, if a CVC regime for hospitality venues does not cover workers, then the regime is less effective (the health and safety justification is weaker, and it provides less protection against the risk of a festival being a super-spreader event).
21. It is clear from *GF v Min of COVID-19 Response, Assoc Min of Health and AG* that requiring a worker to be vaccinated is a *prima facie* breach of the BoR. The issue then becomes – is it a breach that is demonstrably justifiable in a free and democratic society? In the case of customs/boarder workers, the High Court was willing to accept that it was justifiable. However, it does not necessarily follow that it would be a justifiable for hospitality workers.
22. Even if, as a general proposition, requiring hospitality workers to be vaccinated was deemed to be a justifiable breach of the right to refuse a medical procedure, it does not follow that it will be justifiable in every case. In *GF v Min of COVID-19 Response, Assoc Min of Health and AG* the workers did not appear to be rely on a Human Rights Act prohibited ground of discrimination to support their decision not to be vaccinated. The legal equation could change significantly if a worker had declined to be vaccinated for (for example) medical reasons.
23. Further, the risk of litigation is much greater if a CVC regime for hospitality venues applies to workers, and the regime would then impose greater cost and uncertainty on business.
24. In *GF v NZ Customs Service* (2021 NZERA at Christchurch) the Employment Relations Authority decided that an employer was justified in dismissing an unvaccinated worker (following lengthy consultation, and given an inability to redeploy) because the PHO stipulated their work needed to be done by someone who was vaccinated. We understand that this decision is being appealed to the Employment Court.
25. What to do about unvaccinated employees will become a huge and very difficult issue for hospitality businesses if the CVC regime applies to hospitality workers. Many hospitality businesses are already at breaking point, and will not have the resources to go through the lengthy consultation process undertaken by the NZ Customs Service. The equation will become much more difficult when workers cite prohibited ground of discrimination as the reason for their decision not to vaccinate. Job losses, business uncertainty, litigation, commercial disruption will all be significant.

A partial (and unsatisfactory) solution – exemption

26. A partial solution to many of the issues raised in this submission would be for a vaccination certificate to have an additional category (i.e., in addition to vaccinated and unvaccinated, there was an “exempt” category). Someone could be exempt if they were unvaccinated, or

did not want to disclose their vaccination status, for any of the prohibited ground of discrimination in the BoR of the Human Rights Act. A venue etc would then be required to allow entry to exempt status CVC holders (as if they were vaccinated).

27. The first difficulty with this approach is that, when you consider the prohibited ground of discrimination in a vaccination context, just about anyone who did not want to be vaccinated could invoke a prohibited ground of discrimination, even if it was that vaccination was in breach of their political or ethical beliefs (if 53,000 people listed themselves as Jedi in the 2001 New Zealand census, then it would be naive to trust that a serious portion of such vaccination exemption claims would not be cynical).
28. The second difficulty with this approach is that, if we treated exempt status CVC holders as if they were vaccinated, that would seriously undermine any health and safety justification for a CVC scheme.

Another partial (and unsatisfactory) solution – non-uniform compliance

29. Another partial solution to many of the issues raised in this submission would be for businesses to be allowed to decide for themselves whether they wanted to comply with the CVC scheme. In our view, this approach is unsatisfactory. First, it would render the CVC scheme ineffective in reducing transmission or encouraging vaccination. Second, it would expose complying businesses to higher levels of resentment (which could come in the form of personal grievances, legal action from disgruntled employees, or general unpleasantness from resentful patron, that coalface staff have to ensure). Third, it would heighten general public confusion about what this scheme was trying to achieve and how it was meant to work.
30. Non-uniform compliance might potentially also be based on other criteria (with, say, locally orientated events exempt). Our view is that would be problematic in practice. Even with local events, non-local attendees will be common (e.g. multiple generations of a family attending Christmas in the Park).
31. In our view, the real question is not whether we should be distinguishing between different types of hospitality events and venues. The real question is whether we should be distinguishing between hospitality events and venues compared to other sorts of events/venues (e.g. sports events, religious events and services, shopping complexes, spontaneous events such as crowds gatherings at a beach for Guy Fawkes or Matariki).
32. To a large extent, the “other” sorts of events/venues breach the “Public Health Criteria” continued in the recent DPMC Draft for Consultation document. These “other” sorts of events/venues breach those criteria just as much or more than most hospitality events and

venues . It appears that we are making very subjective value judgements about what New Zealanders should be allowed to do.

A better solution

33. It would not be difficult for the Government to introduce a CVC scheme on a basis that avoided to problems identified above.

34. If a CVC Scheme is to be introduced, it should be part of or supported by legislation that not only imposes an obligation of organisations, but that also provides a “safe harbour” for organisations seeking to comply.

35. This should be done through an Act of Parliament, rather than through a PHO or other form of regulation (unlike a PHO, an Act of Parliament is not subordinate to other legislation such as the BoR, the Privacy Act or the Human Rights Act, and is not subject to judicial review).

36. The legislative provisions could include a stipulation like:

“For the avoidance of doubt, in complying with these CVC Scheme requirements, an organisation shall be deemed not to be in breach of the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990, or the Human Rights Act 1993 or the Privacy Act 2020.”

37. The COVID-19 Public Health Response Act 2020 is an example of an Act of Parliament that could be amended to include such legislation.

38. The concern is that – the Government will not want to encroach on human rights legislation that might be seen as sacrosanct. However, if the Government is determined to introduce a CVC scheme, then the alternative is to leave businesses, the Police, the Courts and the general public to deal with the uncertainty and cost.

Cost and practicalities

39. The points above are policy focused; however, we also need to ensure that a proposed CVC regime would be fit for purpose before we commit to it. There several issues that need to be considered at this juncture; as follows:

- If we are going to introduce a CVC regime, we should consider how the regime would work in practice. For example, would the CVC have to be manually inspected at the point of entry? This would likely result in much greater queuing (e.g. for many large events, entry is presently automated by way ticket scanning and turnstiles).

- We should consider a staged introduction of a CVC regime, which would allow the intended regime to be trialled and reviewed (and, if necessary tweaked) before becoming legally mandatory across the country.
- We should consider the options for how people would prove vaccination status when entering venues or events. A scannable code on their driver's licence (linking to a data-base that electronically confirms the user's vaccination status) is an option. However, a significant portion of our society (including the disabled) do not hold a drivers licence. It is important that no part of our community gets left behind. We suggest that the KiwiAccess card could and should be used as an option for people who do not hold or do not wish to use a drivers licence.
- The main cost to businesses, if using a CVC scheme, would be the extra staff needed to inspect patrons CVC documentation upon entry (although additional administrative and PEP costs would also be significant). Would any financial support be available to help businesses with these costs?

Thank you for the opportunity to provide feedback. We look forward to working with you to resolve the issues raised.

Ngā mihi nui,



Julie White
Chief Executive
Hospitality New Zealand



Nick Keene
National President
Hospitality New Zealand

From: [Andrew Kelly](#)
To: [Stu Nash Email](#)
Subject: Fwd: Tunncliffe connection [UNCLASSIFIED]
Date: Tuesday, 15 February 2022 7:31:57 am
Attachments: [image001.png](#)

Morning,

FYI - this is the company that has imported the TMT kiln to NZ with PGF help

I'll meet them with Cassandra and work out where they are at
I'm not sure we (KLC) want to purchase another "turnaround" business at a separate location merely to get a TMT kiln

Will keep you posted
N

Sent from my iPad

Begin forwarded message:

From: Cassandra Crowley [s9\(2\)\(a\)](#)
Date: 14 February 2022 at 10:41:05 PM NZDT
To: David Caselli <David.Caselli@mbie.govt.nz>
Cc: [s9\(2\)\(a\)](#), Nick Hough <Nick.Hough@mbie.govt.nz>, Jason Hall <Jason.Hall@mbie.govt.nz>, Andrew Kelly [s9\(2\)\(a\)](#)
Subject: Re: Tunncliffe connection [UNCLASSIFIED]

Kia ora David,

thanks for your email and connection - yes I had signalled that I might get Andrew to pick this up [s9\(2\)\(a\)](#) so it will likely be Andrew and I being the BoP based directors.

Mark - Andrew and I will see if we can align our diaries and come back to you on a time to catch up next week.

Ngā mihi

Cassandra

On Mon, 14 Feb 2022 at 12:30, David Caselli <David.Caselli@mbie.govt.nz> wrote:

Kia ora Cassandra

Congratulations on your recent success with the Women of Influence Awards. How are you placed for progressing a discussion about potentially partnering with Tunncliffe's kiln project? While they have a Plan A, Mark (the now 100% owner) is open to discussing other smart options. I have noted that you have good location and building capacity.

Mark hasn't been to the KLC site for at least 5 years, so it would be good to understand what options might exist for locating the kiln in Kaingaroa. He is happy to come over to get re-acquainted with the mill.

During our last discussion you mentioned that you may want Andrew Kelly to lead this discussion on behalf of the Board. If this is the case, can you connect us up?

Nga mihi, David C

David Caselli

INVESTMENT LEAD, INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT

David.Caselli@mbie.govt.nz | Mobile: [s9\(2\)\(a\)](#)

3/51-53 Fifteenth Ave, Tauranga South, Tauranga 3112



Kānoa
Regional Economic Development
& Investment Unit



**MINISTRY OF BUSINESS,
INNOVATION & EMPLOYMENT**
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New Zealand Government

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--

Cassandra Crowley
Independent Director & Commercial Advisor
s9(2)(a)

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From: [Andrew Kelly](#)
To: [Stuart Nash](#)
Subject: Re: Tunncliffe connection [UNCLASSIFIED]
Date: Tuesday, 15 February 2022 11:18:26 am
Attachments: [image001.png](#)

Cassandra is

Cassandra Crowley
Chair of KLC which is where I know here

Deputy chair of Kotahi
Board member interim Ministry of health board
Taranaki DHB Chair
Board member of Aratu

Etc etc - she was at island party

Tunncliffes seem to have financial issues - otherwise they would have completed the deal for the kiln with PGF

Sent from my iPhone

On 15/02/2022, at 10:59 AM, Stuart Nash [s9\(2\)\(a\)](#) wrote:

Who's Cassandra?

Is mark any good? Is he looking for a partner because of financial reasons?

Stu

On Tue, 15 Feb 2022 at 7:31 AM Andrew Kelly [s9\(2\)\(a\)](#) wrote:

Morning,

FYI - this is the company that has imported the TMT kiln to NZ with PGF help

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Date: 14 February 2022 at 10:41:05 PM NZDT
To: David Caselli <David.Caselli@mbie.govt.nz>
Cc: [s9\(2\)\(a\)](#), Nick Hough <Nick.Hough@mbie.govt.nz>

Jason Hall <Jason.Hall@mbie.govt.nz>, Andrew Kelly
s9(2)(a)

Subject: Re: Tunncliffe connection [UNCLASSIFIED]

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Ngā mihi

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Nga mihi, David C

David Caselli

INVESTMENT LEAD, INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT

David.Caselli@mbie.govt.nz | Mobile: s9(2)(a)

[3/51-53 Fifteenth Ave, Tauranga South, Tauranga 3112](#)



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--

Cassandra Crowley
Independent Director & Commercial Advisor
s9(2)(a)

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--

Stuart Nash

From: [Andrew Kelly](#)
To: [Stu Nash Email](#)
Subject: Fwd: Pitch deck for project
Date: Wednesday, 16 March 2022 9:22:55 am
Attachments: [s9\(2\)\(b\)\(ii\)](#) [_Pitch.v2.pptx](#)
[Untitled attachment 00220.html](#)

FYI

Keen to chat
N

Sent from my iPad

Begin forwarded message:

From: s9(2)(a)
Date: 12 March 2022 at 7:04:38 AM NZDT
To: s9(2)(a) Andrew Kelly
s9(2)(a) s9(2)(a)
s9(2)(a)
Subject: Pitch deck for project

Hi all,

I have attached a copy of the pitch deck that is still in draft format s9(2)(b)(ii)

[Redacted]

s9(2)(b)(ii)

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

Thanks for any input, and have a wonderful weekend all!

Kind regards,

s9(2)(a)

From: [Andrew Kelly](#)
To: [Stu Nash Email](#)
Subject: Fwd: Draft Letter to Minister Stuart Nash
Date: Monday, 2 May 2022 9:25:40 am
Attachments: [Letter to the Minister 1 May 2022\[17\].docx](#)
[Untitled attachment_00215.html](#)

Sent from my iPhone

Begin forwarded message:

From: Tony Johnston s9(2)(a)
Date: 2 May 2022 at 8:52:16 AM NZST
To: Andrew Kelly s9(2)(a)
Subject: **Draft Letter to Minister Stuart Nash**

Andrew,

Attached is the draft of the letter for Stuart Nash, completed to this stage over the weekend.

I think it needs a little tidy up work but is substantial complete.

We should discuss your views on the content and how we deliver the letter, and what involvement you would propose for yourself.

Thanks.

Tony

From: [Andrew Kelly](#)
To: [Stu Nash Email](#)
Subject: Fwd: Update Letter to Hon Stuart Nash Re Ngati Manawa partnership opportunity in wood fibres space (003) (002)
Date: Wednesday, 27 July 2022 5:28:32 pm
Attachments: [image001.png](#)
[Untitled attachment 00245.html](#)
[Update Letter to Hon Stuart Nash Re Ngati Manawa partnership opportunity in wood fibres space \(003\) \(002\).docx](#)
[Untitled attachment 00248.html](#)

Hi,

FYI - this has been sent to your Parliament email as well

Forgot to ask - what's in LA ??

Sent from my iPad

Begin forwarded message:

From: Cassandra Crowley s9(2)(a)
Date: 27 July 2022 at 5:25:48 PM NZST
To: Andrew Kelly s9(2)(a)
Subject: Fwd: Update Letter to Hon Stuart Nash Re Ngati Manawa partnership opportunity in wood fibres space (003) (002)

----- Forwarded message -----

From: s9(2)(a)
Date: Wed, 27 Jul 2022 at 11:32 AM
Subject: Update Letter to Hon Stuart Nash Re Ngati Manawa partnership opportunity in wood fibres space (003) (002)
To: [Kani.Edwards@mpi.govt.nz](mailto:kani.edwards@mpi.govt.nz) <kani.edwards@mpi.govt.nz>, Mana Newton s9(2)(a), Cassandra Crowley s9(2)(a)
Cc: Maramena Vercoe s9(2)(a)

Kia ora all,

Please find attached an updated version of this letter to Hon Stuart Nash. Mana and Cassandra you may need to apply your e-signature to the document

Naku noa,

|



“Mo te hunga kua wehe, Mo te hunga ora, Mo te hunga kei mua”

E receptionist@tronm.co.nz
W ngatimanawa.org

A 9B Koromiko Street, Murupara, New Zealand
M PO Box 116, Murupara 3025, New Zealand

P (07) 282 2740
Chairperson: Kani Edwards

Hon Stuart Nash
Forestry Minister
Private Bag 18888
Parliament Buildings
Wellington 6160

26 July 2022

Kia ora Minister Nash,

We write to you as on behalf of the Ngāti Manawa PSGE (Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Manawa) in response to the government commissioned report on NZ Wood Fibre Futures Project, Stage Two, Final Main Report by Indufor.

Ngāti Manawa have begun re-investing in our rohe and are keen to invest in the region's forestry industry. Historically, Ngāti Manawa has contributed a lot to the New Zealand forestry industry, with the industry being a key source of employment for Murupara and te uri o Ngāti Manawa.

As we look to the future, we believe there is much more that we have to offer the New Zealand forestry industry. Recently we have been exploring ways of adding value in Aotearoa, to fibre grown in and around our rohe, primarily with A & K grade logs. We also see how there is an opportunity to bring employment, training and resilience to our community and our region by engaging in the development of projects that reflect our association in forestry over several generations.

We note that the conclusions in this report show that there are likely shared areas of agreement. We have land and resources and would welcome a conversation with you on the ability for us to invest in partnership with the Crown.

We look forward to the prospect of meeting with you to discuss the opportunities for further Crown and Ngāti Manawa partnership.

Please advise of a time and date to discuss this opportunity in Wellington.

Nāku noa,
Nā

Kani Edwards
Chairperson
Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Manawa

Cassandra Crowley
Director
Ngāti Manawa Developments Limited

Mana Newton
Director
Ngāti Manawa Developments Limited

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From: [Andrew Kelly](#)
To: [Stu Nash Email](#)
Subject: Fwd: Draft Unaudited Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2022
Date: Monday, 31 October 2022 9:24:04 pm
Attachments: [image001.png](#)
[Untitled attachment_00253.html](#)
s9(2)(b)(ii) [REDACTED]
[Untitled attachment_00256.html](#)

Sent from my iPad

Begin forwarded message:

From: s9(2)(a) [REDACTED]
Date: 31 October 2022 at 9:16:48 PM NZDT
Cc: s9(2)(a) [REDACTED]
s9(2)(a) [REDACTED]
Subject: s9(2)(b)(ii) [REDACTED]

Dear Shareholder,

Attached are the s9(2)(b)(ii) [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

If you have any questions, please don't hesitate to contact me.

Kind regard

s9(2)(a) [REDACTED]

From: [Andrew Kelly](#)
To: [Stu Nash Email](#)
Date: Wednesday, 21 December 2022 3:38:20 pm
Attachments: [Manawa v CC Comment.pdf](#)
[Untitled attachment 00264.txt](#)

FYI