What success looks like?

To be durable it must deliver:

- Timely decisions
- Cost-effective decisions
- Trusted decisions (decisions that cover the whole country, deals with complex issues, deals with very set views and very strong views)

To be timely, cost-effective and trusted:

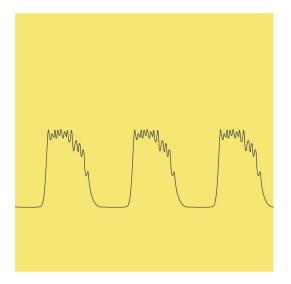
- Processes must be easy to understand
- Decisions must be based on quality information
- Decisions must take into account the long-term, in particular, able to take into account risk and uncertainty
- Decisions are consistent across NZ and comparable over time,
- over different , able to pivot
- Decision-makers must be able to seek out information, have time to consult and time to reflect

To implement the above:

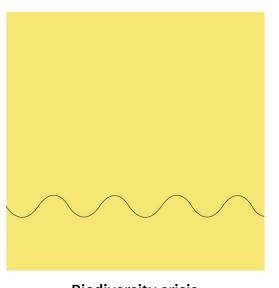
- Purpose must be clear
- Resources must be made available (a new system will require a great deal of money, skills and attention)



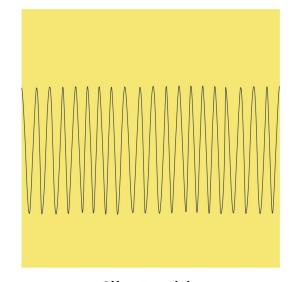
The next 30 years will be noisy



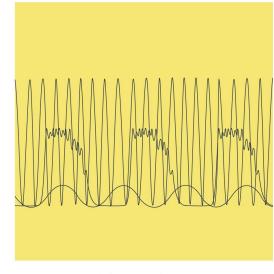
Pandemic crisis
Intermittent noise



Biodiversity crisis
Low-frequency noise



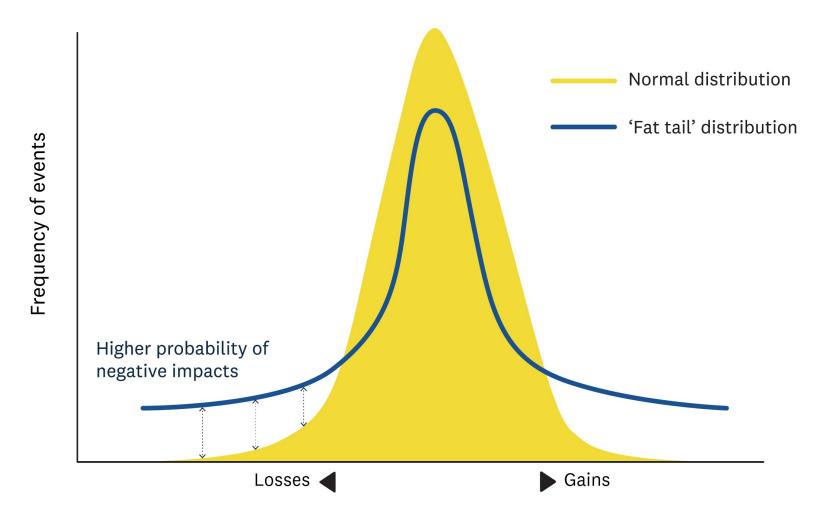
Climate crisis
Continuous noise



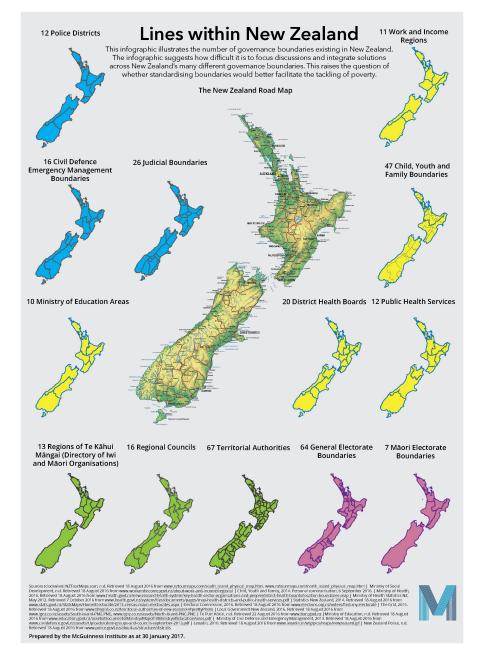
Three crises
A noisy world



The level of uncertainty will increase



Alignment is key





Where is the intrinsic relationship between me and the environment recognised?

Part 2 Purpose and related provisions

5 Purpose of this Act

- (1) The purpose of this Act is to enable—
 - (a) Te Oranga o te Taiao to be upheld, including by protecting and enhancing the natural environment; and
 - (b) people and communities to use the environment in a way that supports the well-being of present generations without compromising the wellbeing of future generations.
- (2) To achieve the purpose of the Act,—
 - (a) use of the environment must comply with environmental limits; and
 - (b) outcomes for the benefit of the environment must be promoted; and
 - (c) any adverse effects on the environment of its use must be avoided, remedied, or mitigated.
- (3) In this section, Te Oranga o te Taiao incorporates—
 - (a) the health of the natural environment; and
 - (b) the intrinsic relationship between iwi and hapū and te taiao; and
 - (c) the interconnectedness of all parts of the natural environment; and

Consultation draft

Natural and Built Environments Bill

Part 2 cl 8

(d) the essential relationship between the health of the natural environment and its capacity to sustain all life.

6

Our preferred purpose

- (1) The purpose of this Act is to —
- (a) enable people and communities to use the environment in a way that supports the well-being of present generations without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs,
- (b) to recognise the intrinsic relationships that exist between people and communities and the environment,
- (c) to uphold Te Oranga o te Taiao,* including protecting and enhancing the natural environment, and
- (d) to protect, enhance and support our natural capital, in particular our native flora and fauna and the ecosystems in which they co-exist.



Figure 9: McGuinness Institute's proposed reform framework

Foresight

Environment Act 1986 Purpose# Update purpose of whole system, including system principles and governance. [See 2.2.3] Part 1: Parliamentary Commissioner for the Environment# Adapt to require the PCE to undertake threeyearly independent audits of the functioning of the resource management system. [See 2.3.4] Part 3: Generational Plan# [See 2.2.1] Part 4: Future Generations Commissioner for Aotearoa New Zealand# [See 2.2.2] **Public Service Act 2020** Long-term Insights Briefing Climate Adaptation Act (CAA) (est. 2022/23)# A central goal of the CAA will be to incentivise action now, to reduce future cost and distress. [See 4.2.6; 4.2.7] Climate Change Response Act 2002

Strategy



Reporting

Environmental Reporting Act 2015

Domains#

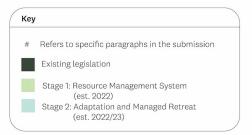
Amend to include a new domain called biodiversity, habitats, and ecosystems to align with environment limits in Clause 7 of the draft Bill.
[See 3.2.6]

Financial Reporting Act 2013

Integrated Reporting*

Ensure sufficiently broad to allow for XRB reporting standards, the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD), the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TCND) and possibly IFRS sustainability standards. [See 3.2.6]

Note: Other legislation (that may need to be linked): Biosecurity Act 1993, Conservation Act 1987, Fisheries Act 1996, Forests Act 1949, Marine and Coastal Area (Takutai Moana) Act 2011, Marine Mammals Protection Act 1978, Marine Reserves Act 1971, National Parks Act 1980, Native Plants Protection Act 1934, Reserves Act 1977, Wildlife Act 1953. This is not a comprehensive list.





Ngā mihi

