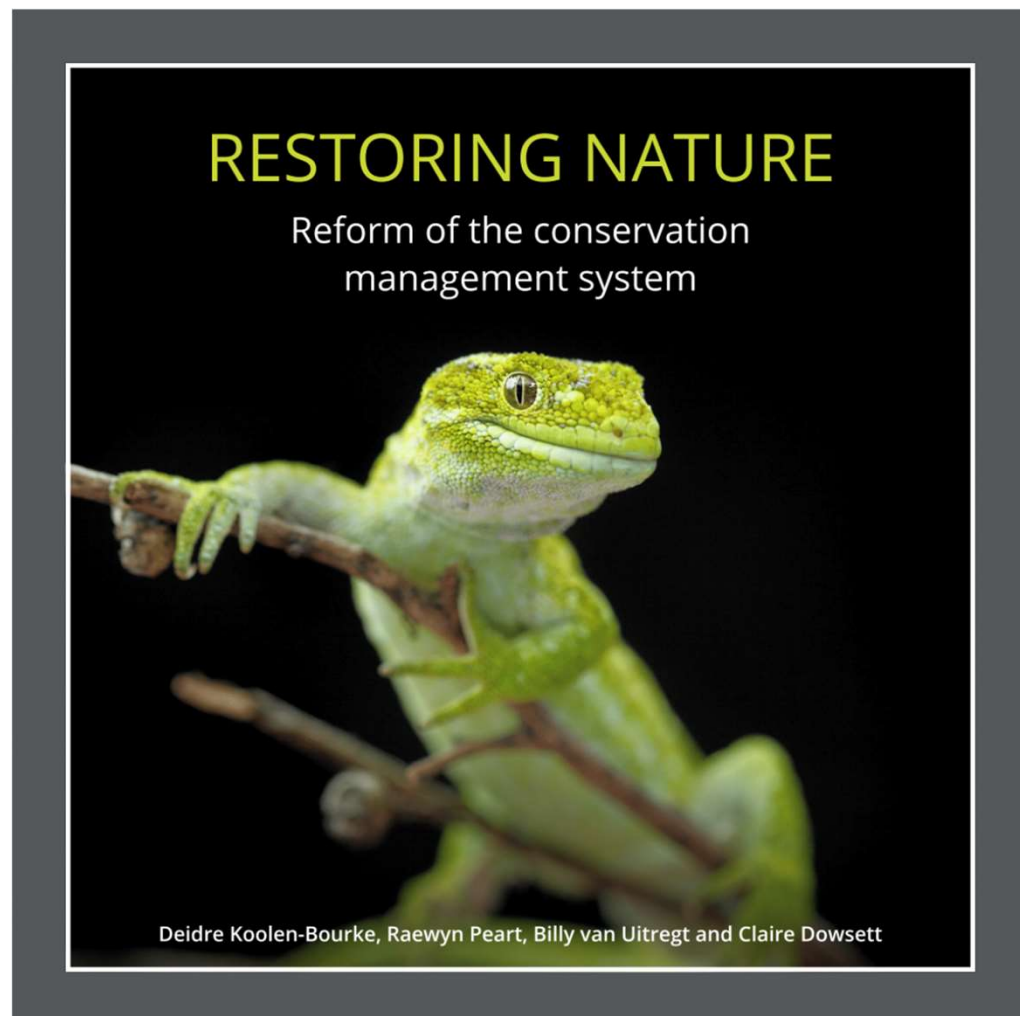


# Conservation Law Reform

Summary of key findings,  
recommendations and options  
for reform

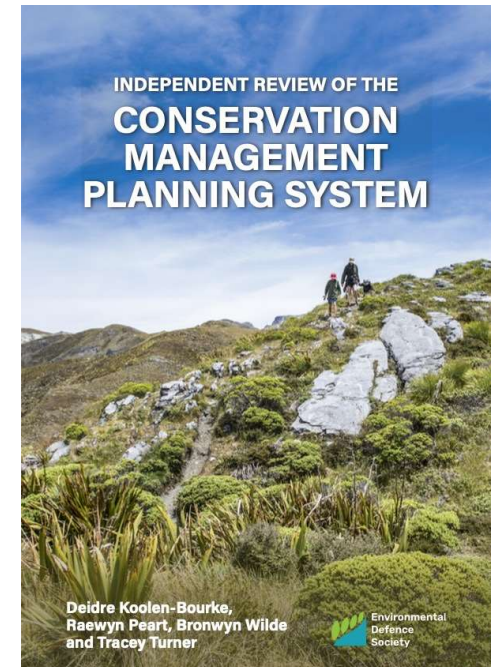
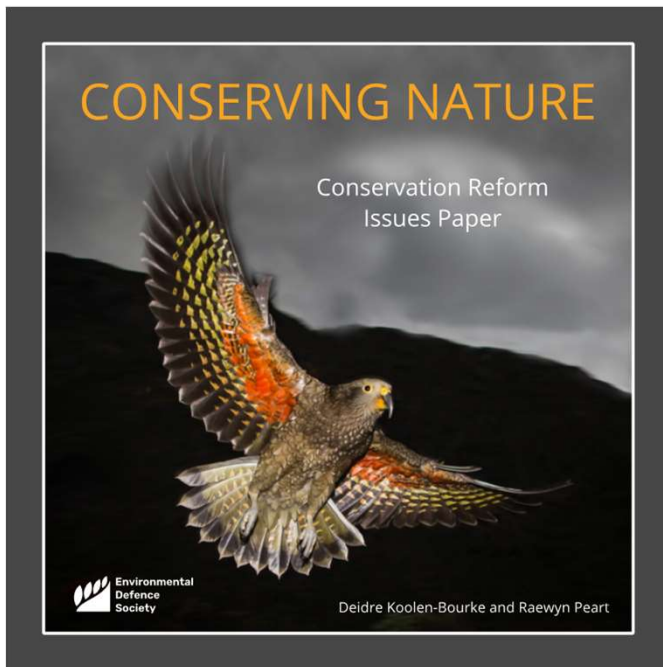


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# Core underpinnings of project

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# Clarify purpose

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- Marked shift in conservation values since 1987
- Reformulate definition of 'conservation'
- Reflect climate change and biodiversity crises
- Build synergies between Te Ao Māori and mainstream conservation
- Provide clear purpose hierarchy



# Provision for Māori

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- Update General Policies to reflect s4
- Better align system with Māori values
- Consider Kura Taiao Council and Boards
- Enhance iwi management plans
- Facilitate customary use
- Mainstream Treaty governance arrangements
- Priority in conservation decision-making



# Climate change

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- Prioritise restoration (not maintenance)
- Support resilience of indigenous biodiversity
- Science-driven approach
- Incorporate climate into conservation planning
- Strengthen DOC's adaptation planning
- Address mitigation and adaptation in concessions system
- Provide more resources



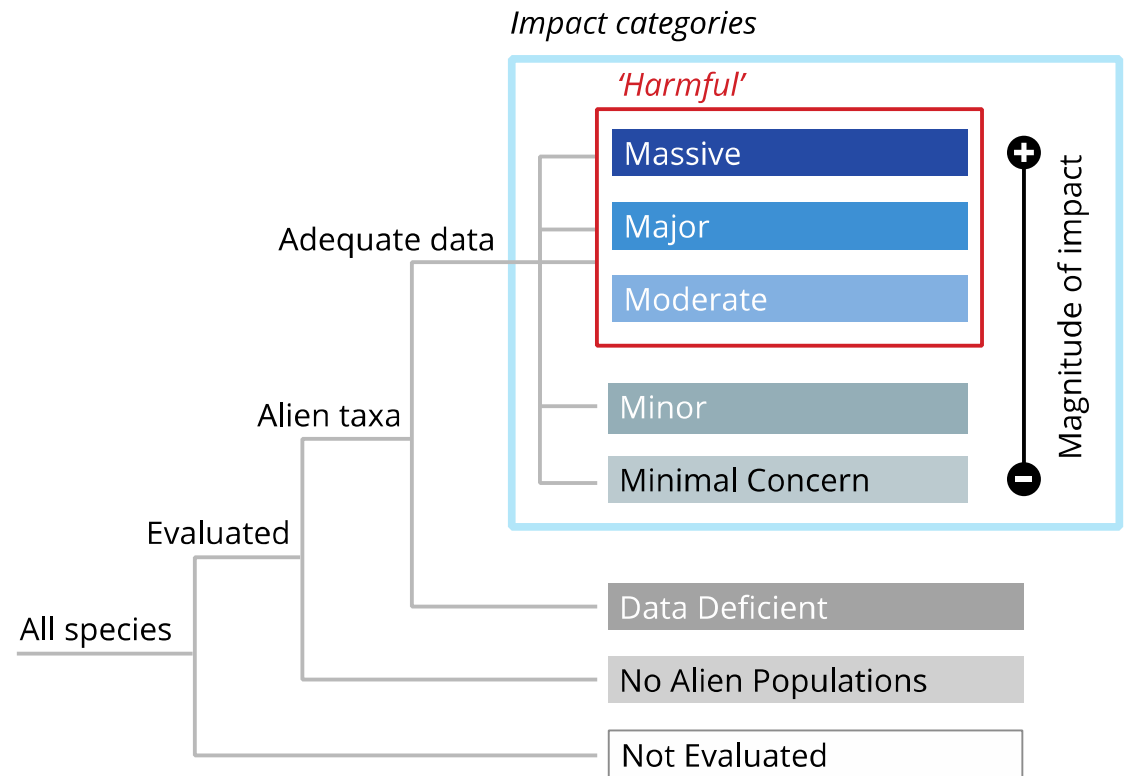
# Introduced species

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- Distinguish between introduced and indigenous species prioritising the latter
- Criteria to guide scheduling
- Threat management system
- Aligned terminology for harmful introduced species across statutes
- Clearer mandate for regional council pest management
- Strengthen Biosecurity Act's protection of indigenous biodiversity



EICAT Category	Descriptor
Minimal concern	Impacts are characterised as negligible with “no reduction in performance of individuals in the native biota”.
Minor concern	Causes reductions in the performance of individuals in the native biota, but no declines in native population sizes are evident, and there are no apparent impacts that would cause it to be classified in a higher impact category.
Moderate concern	Causes decline in population size of at least one taxon, but has not been observed to lead to local extinction of a native taxon.
Major concern	Causes community changes through the local or sub-population extinction of at least one taxon that would be naturally reversible if the alien taxon was removed. Impacts do not lead to irreversible local population, sub-population or global taxon extinction.
Massive concern	Causes naturally irreversible community changes to local, sub-population or global extinction of at least one taxon.



## IUCN Environmental Impact Classification for Alien Taxa categories and criteria

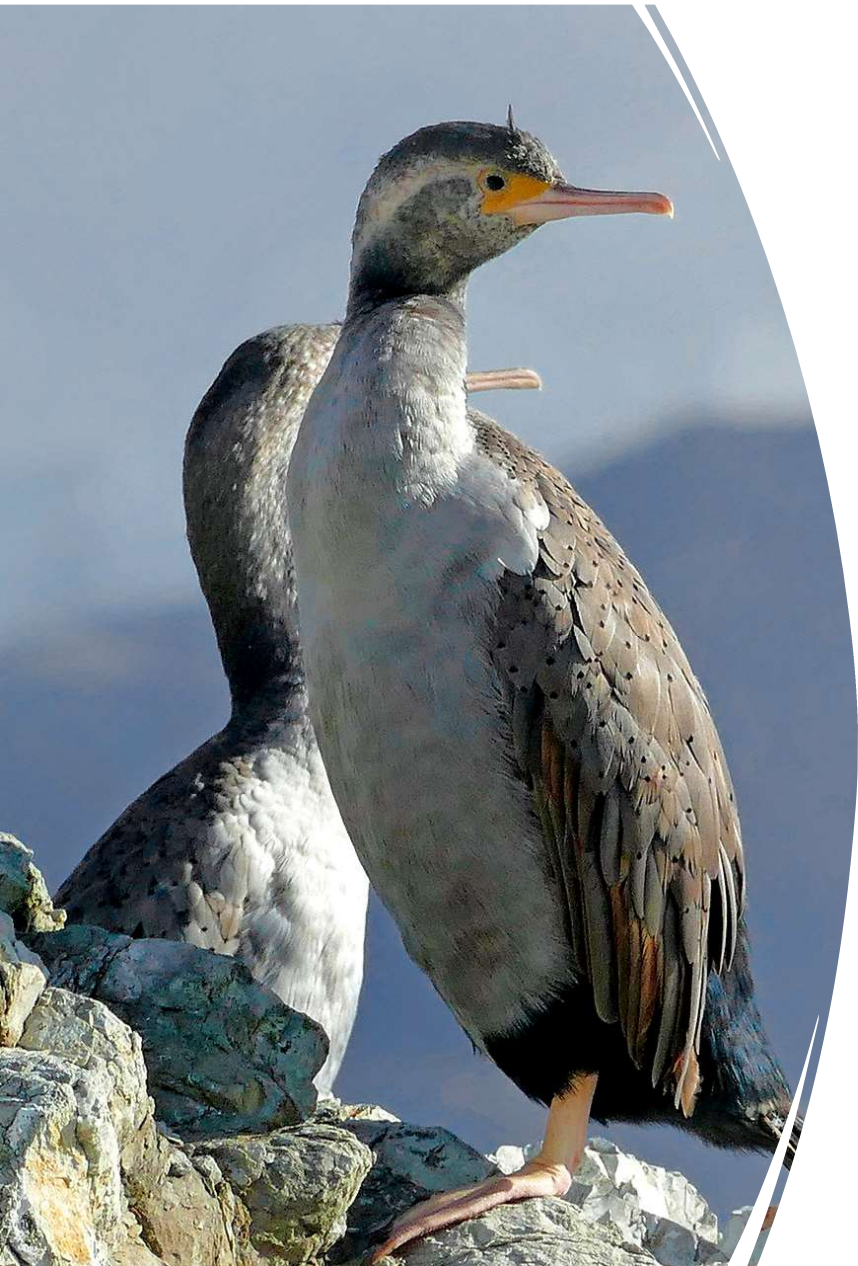
# Tourism

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- Define 'tourism' in Act
- Clarify where tourism sits in conservation hierarchy
- Explicitly address tourism in General Policies
- Link destination management plans with CMSs
- Stronger framework for concessions (including monitoring)
- Wider range of allocation mechanisms
- Fairer charging for concessions
- Statutory tools for demand management







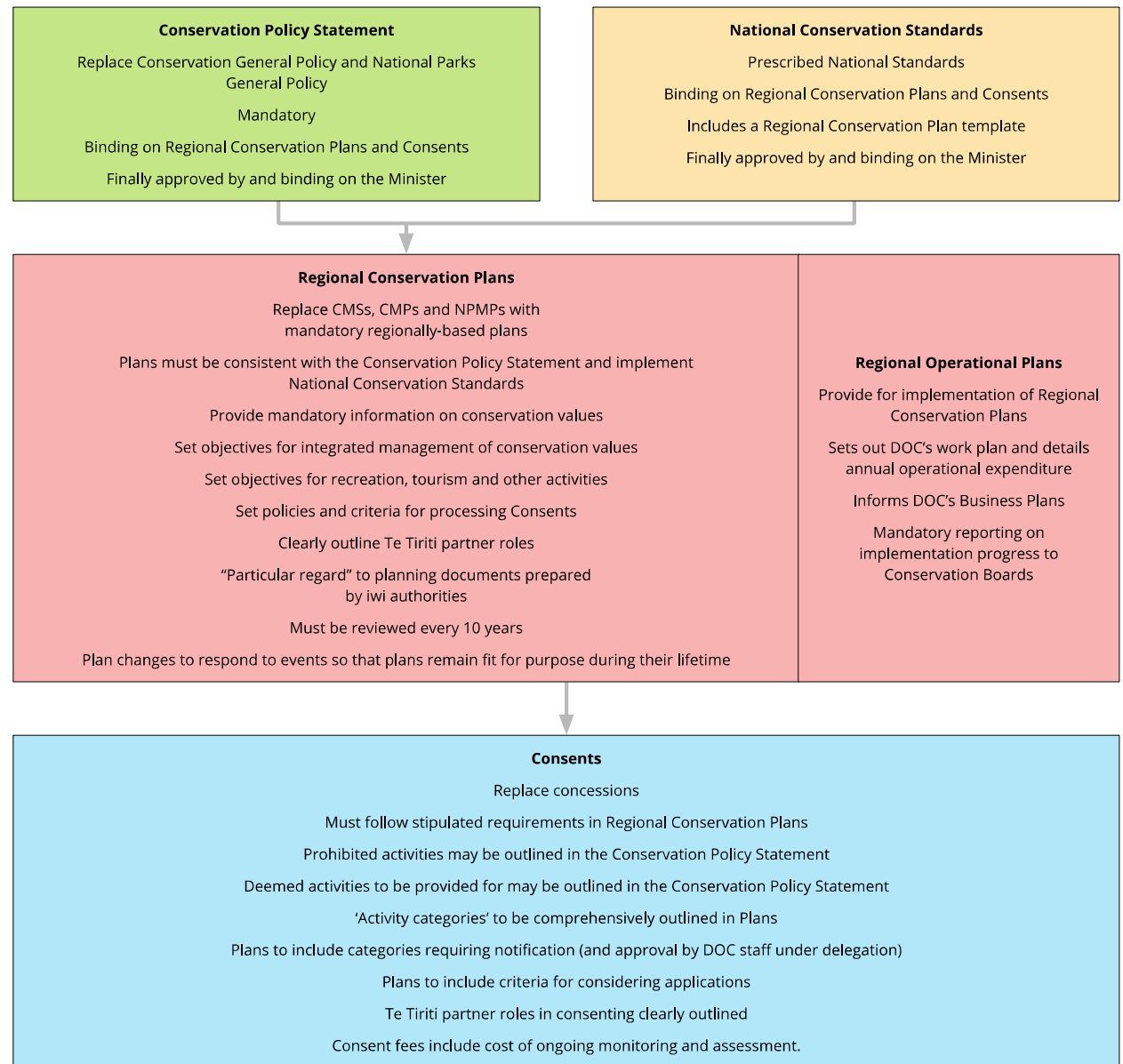
# Wildlife Act Reform

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- Apply wildlife legislation to all taxonomic groups
- Focus on species protection, prevention of extinction, recovery and threat management
- Set clear hierarchy: Threatened species first, then indigenous, and then others
- Statutory recognition of taonga species and valued introduced species
- Threat management and recovery planning for threatened species
- Protect critical habitat: incentives scheme for habitat on private land
- Update permitting regime

# Conservation management planning reform

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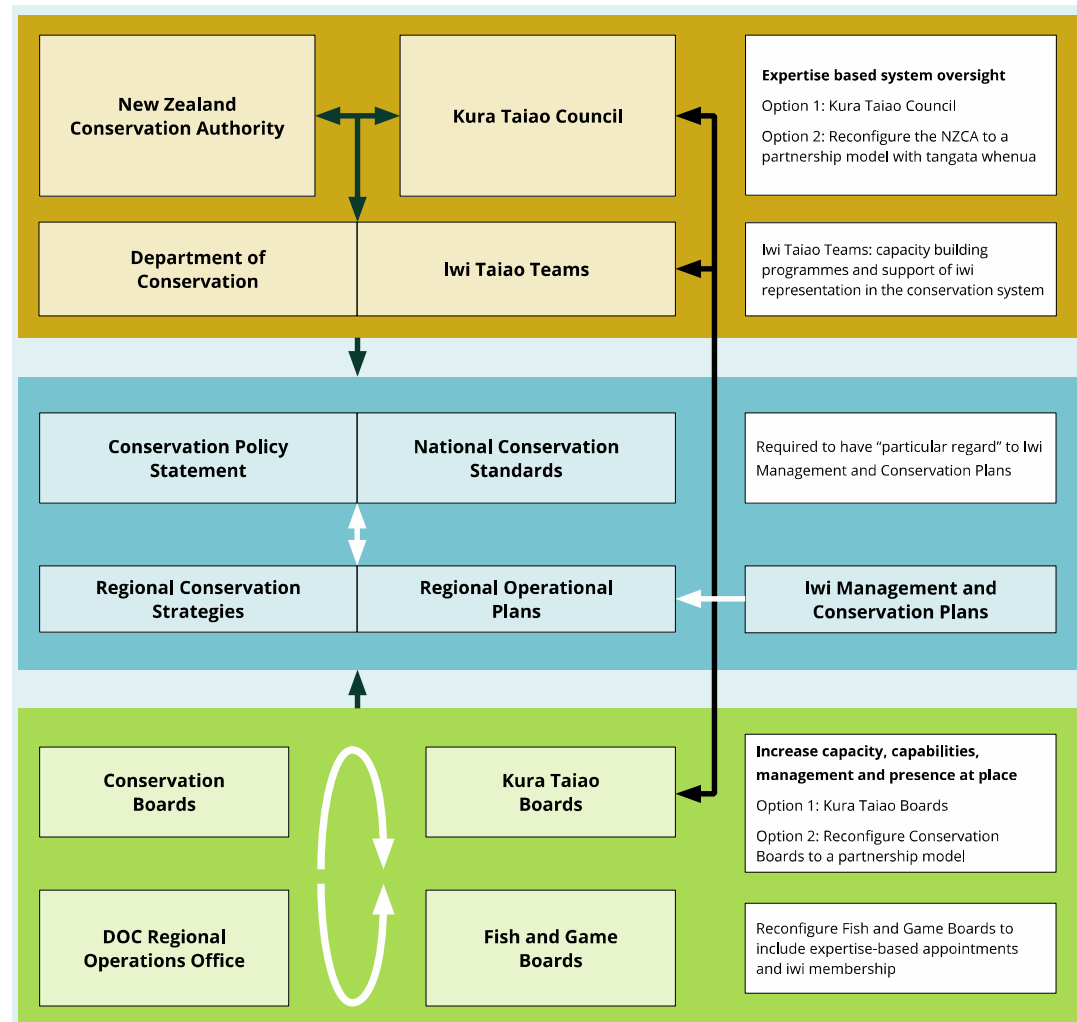
# Strengthened institutions

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- Strengthen DOC regional capabilities and align DOC offices with CMS boundaries
- Increase independence, oversight functions and powers of NZCA
- Conservation Boards draft planning documents, trigger plan reviews and input into workplans and budgets
- Membership of NZCA and Boards expertise rather than “interest” based
- Strengthen secretariat, financial and other support for NZCA and Boards
- Implement recommendations of Fish and Game governance review re membership
- Consider merging Fish and Game and Game Animal Council
- Consider partnership-based models with mana whenua

# Key elements of new conservation system

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# Funding conservation

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- Increase International Visitor Conservation and Tourism Levy
- Reform concession charges
- Carbon credits for post-1990 forests
- Biodiversity credits to incentivise conservation
- Reformed tax system to charge for impacts and reward restoration



# Next steps: Prepare for reform

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- Undertake Public Values Mapping
- Review Treaty Settlement legislation to identify common arrangements
- Initiate national conversation with Māori to identify core concerns, values and needs from the conservation system
- Review existing protected area designations
- Investigate further conservation funding tools



# Next steps: Begin reform

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- Update General Policies (Treaty principles, climate change, tourism)
- Modernise concession fees and allocation methods
- Continue work on Wildlife Act reform
- Commence reform of the conservation management planning system