

# NEW DIRECTIONS FOR RESOURCE MANAGEMENT IN NEW ZEALAND

Report of the Resource Management Review Panel  
June 2020

# New Directions for Resource Management in New Zealand

February 2021

Dean Kimpton  
Amelia Linzey



# Overview

- Drivers for Change
- Terms of Reference
- Legislative Proposal
- 3 Recommended Acts



## Resource Management Act 1991

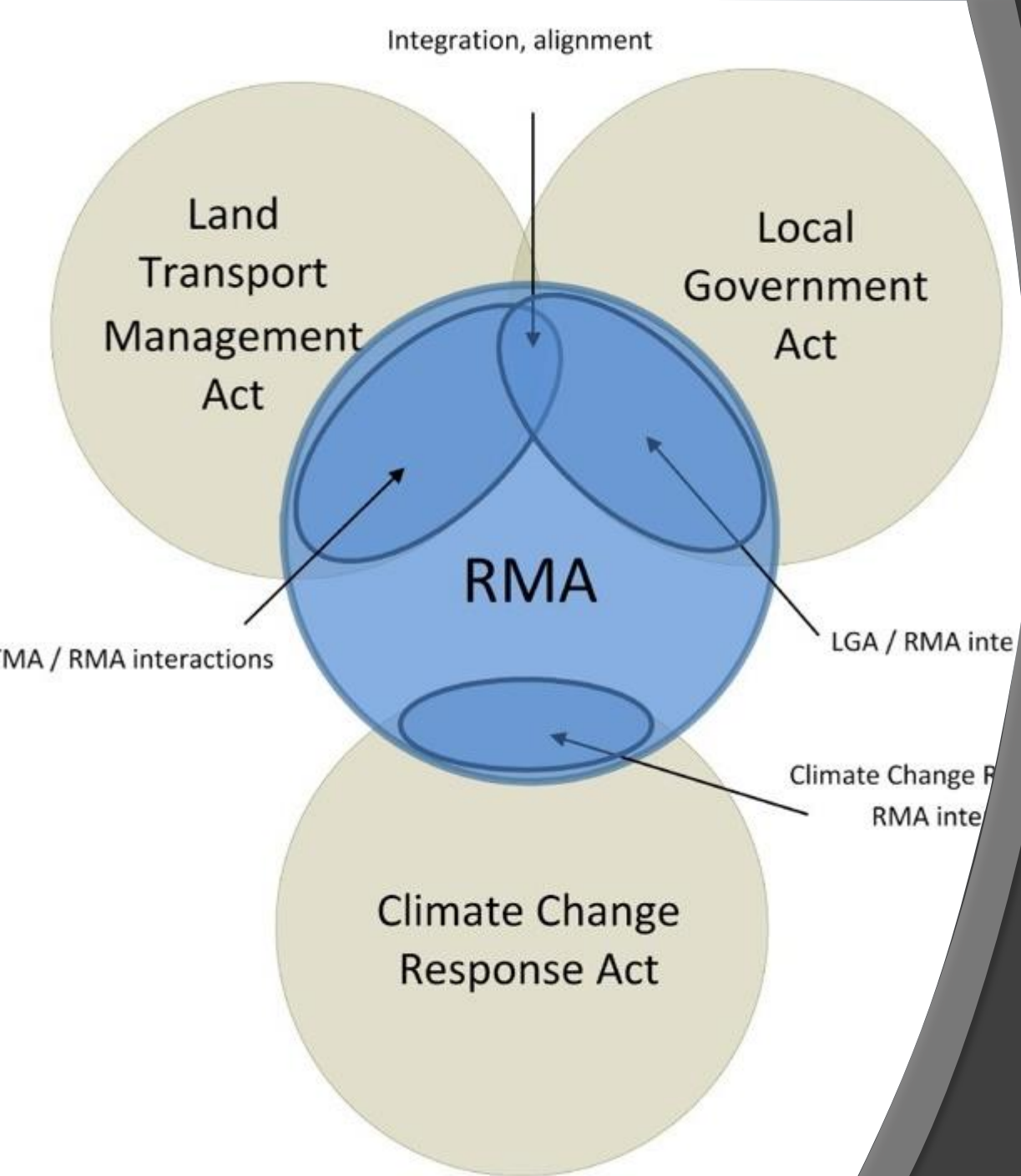
Public Act	1991 No 69
Date of assent	22 July 1991
Commencement	see section 1(2)

### Contents



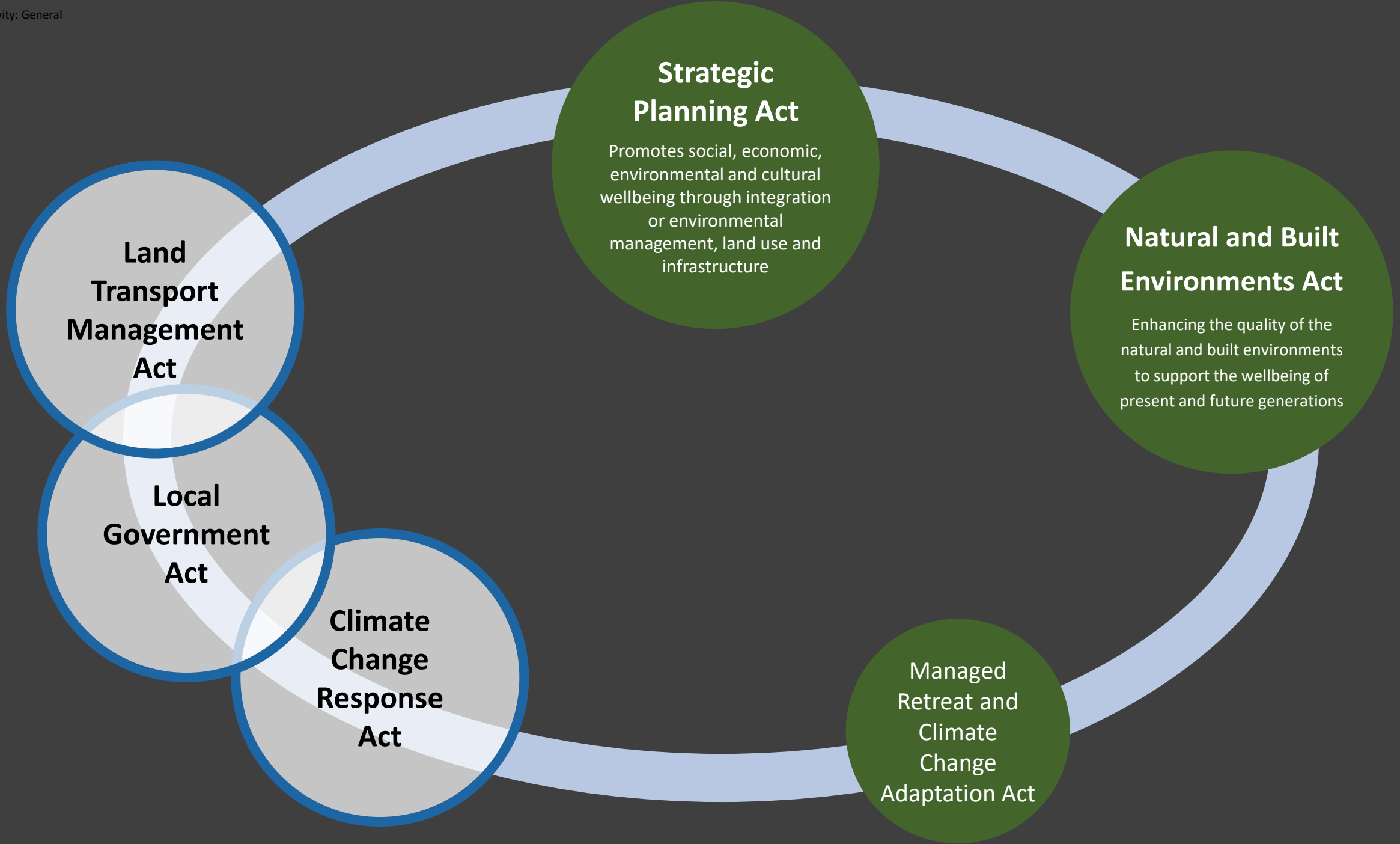
## Drivers for Change

- Environment and Social Indicators
- Te Tiriti & Partnership
- Complexity
- Capability and Capacity



## Legislative Complexity

- Intersections and Tension
- Effects vs Outcomes
- Timeframes
- Planning vs Implementation
- Funding



## Strategic Planning Act

Promotes social, economic, environmental and cultural wellbeing through integration or environmental management, land use and infrastructure

## Natural and Built Environments Act

Enhancing the quality of the natural and built environments to support the wellbeing of present and future generations

Managed Retreat and Climate Change Adaptation Act

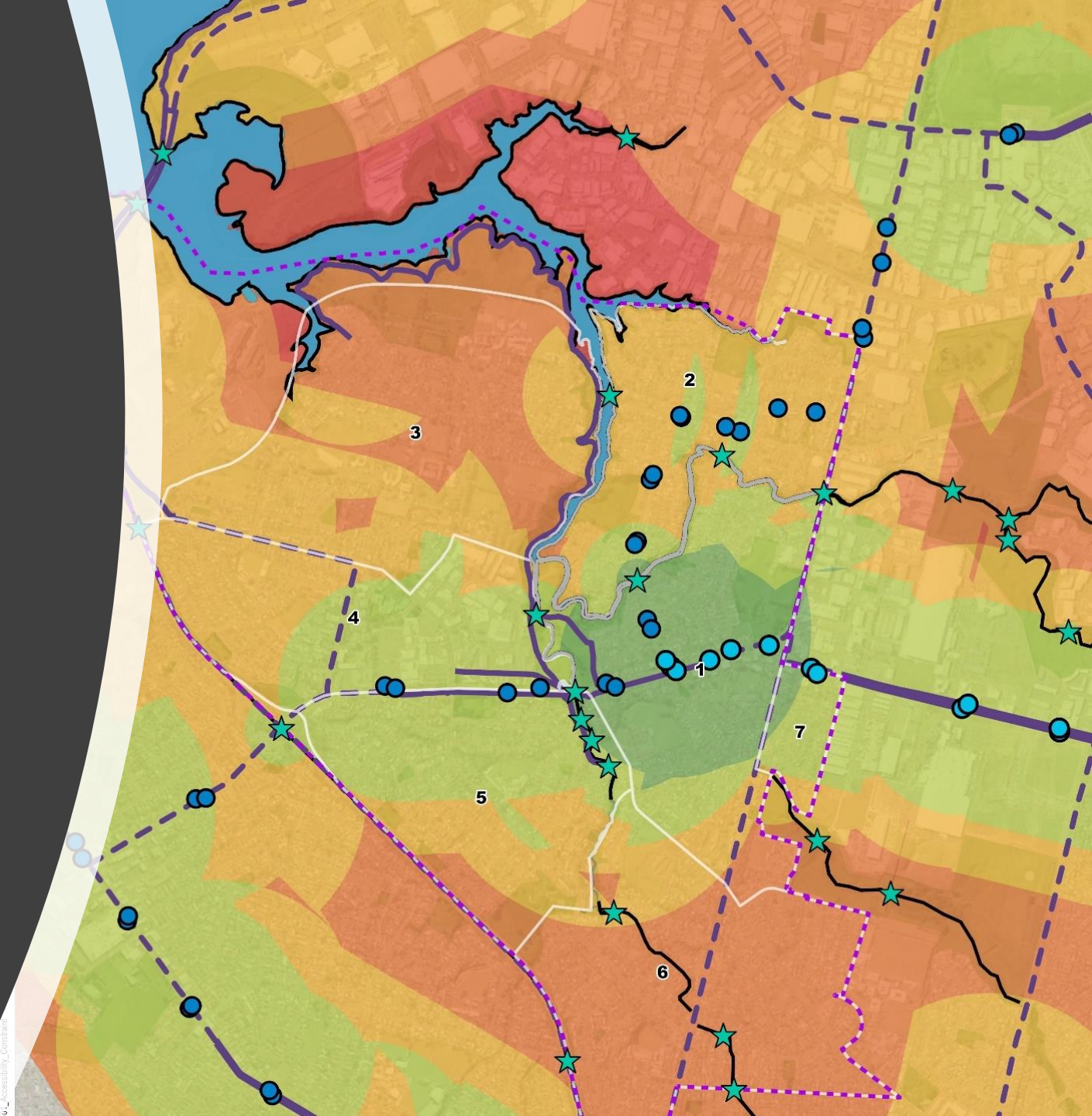
Climate Change Response Act

Local Government Act

Land Transport Management Act

# Strategic Planning Act

- Strategic and long term
- Mandatory (land & CMA)
- Central & Local Gvt and Iwi
- Regional level (central and regional)
- Ministerial flexibility (sequence, timing, priorities)
- Integration / collaboration
- Information led





## Natural and Built Environments Act

## Key elements of the change...

- Environment (re)defined:
  - ecosystems, people, urban/rural
- Role of Māori & Te Mana o te Taiao
- Priority on outcomes (not just effects)
- Integration of long-term plans
- Retain biophysical limits
- Principles based – e.g. allocation
- Negating ‘stationarity’



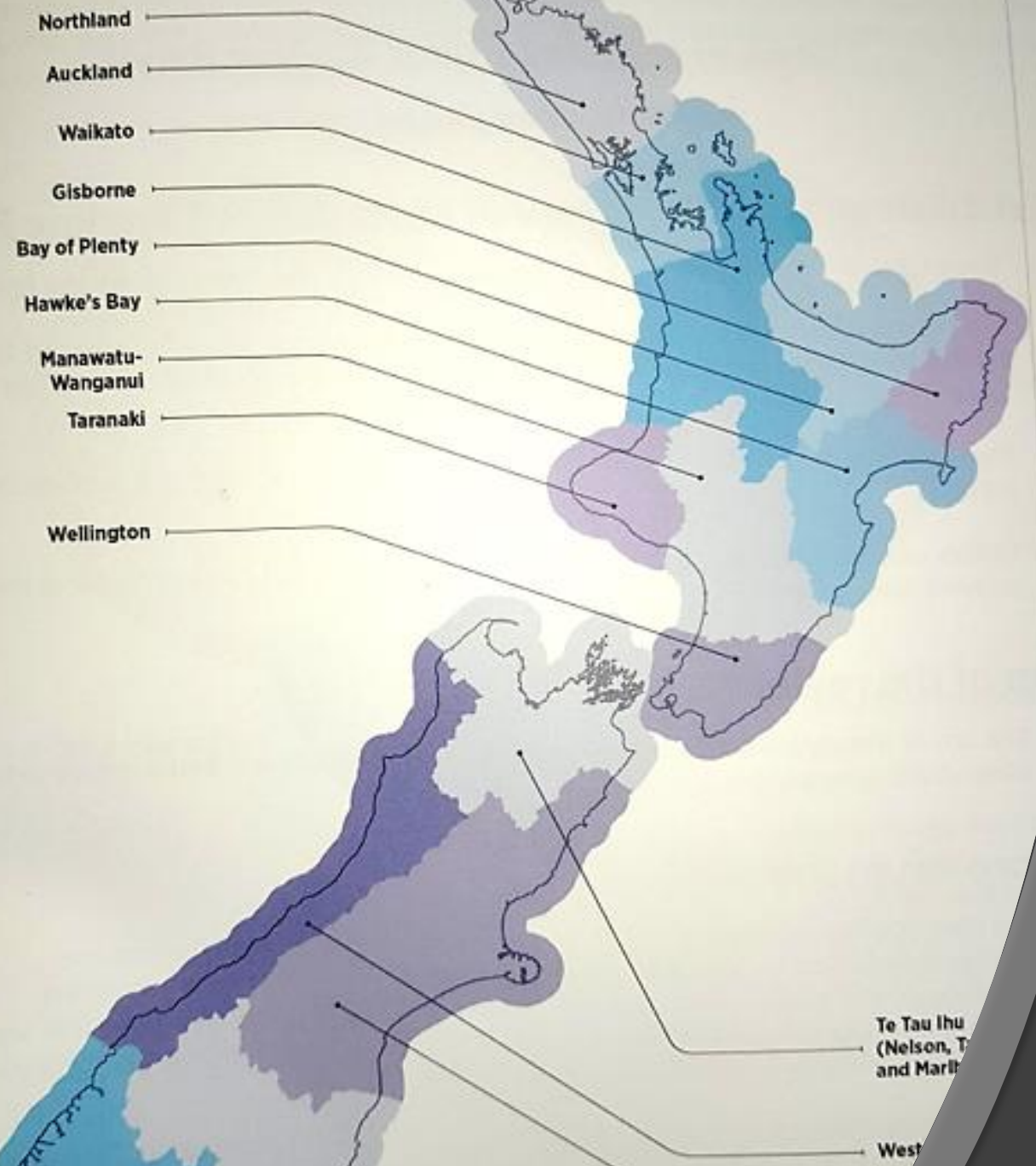


## National Directions (Improving consistency & certainty)

- MfE to lead
- Increased mandatory guidance
- Single development process



# Planning Framework (reducing complexity and capacity issues)



- 14 Plans (cf circa 100)
- AUP type model
- Evidence driven
- Outcomes driven
- One-step
- Reduced consenting
- Community led

# Consents

(Reducing uncertainty and improving outcomes)

- Consenting reduced
- Activity Status changes
- Alternative Dispute Resolution
- Certainty in Notification
- Outcomes vs. permitted baseline





## Status Quo & Change

- New principle approach
- Maintain principle of property rights
- BUT conditions for different approach:
  - Allocation
  - Limits exceeded
  - Climate Change and hazards



# Allocation and Economic Instruments

Issues:

- Resource allocation
- Marine space allocation
- Greater use of economic instruments

And how we balance:

- Allocation of scarce resource
- Existing allocation rights
- Value uplift – public / private
- Supporting competitive urban land markets



## Allocation and Economic Instruments

- Allocation principles to be included
- Regulatory and market based mechanisms
- National direction - strengthen competitive urban land markets
- Enable local authorities to use targeted rates to capture uplift
- Enable greater use of tradeable rights / permits, incentives, environmental taxes

# System Oversight (improving outcomes and performance)

- MFE led
- National co-ordination
- Links NBEA to Environmental Reporting Act
- Consent monitoring
- Enhanced auditing role (PCE)



# REQUIREMENTS



## COMPLIANCE



CIES

ST

# REGULATIONS

## CME

(Improving capacity & effectiveness)

- Regional hubs
- Increased penalties
- Improved better cost recovery
- New enforcement powers



# Climate Change & Hazards (Improving integration & outcomes)

- Proactive management of climate change and natural hazards risk
- National direction, regional spatial strategies and combined plans





# Managed Retreat and Climate Change Adaptation Act

- Empower local authorities to deal with managed retreat
- Mechanisms for funding adaptation
- Options for transition and compensation

WHAT'S  
NEXT



Timeframes and  
Transition