

Agenda – RM Reform Ministerial Oversight Group Meeting #9

Date: Tuesday 6 July 2021, 4.45 – 5.45 pm

Location: 2.1 EW

Chair: Hon Grant Robertson, Minister of Finance

Deputy Chair: Hon David Parker, Minister for the Environment

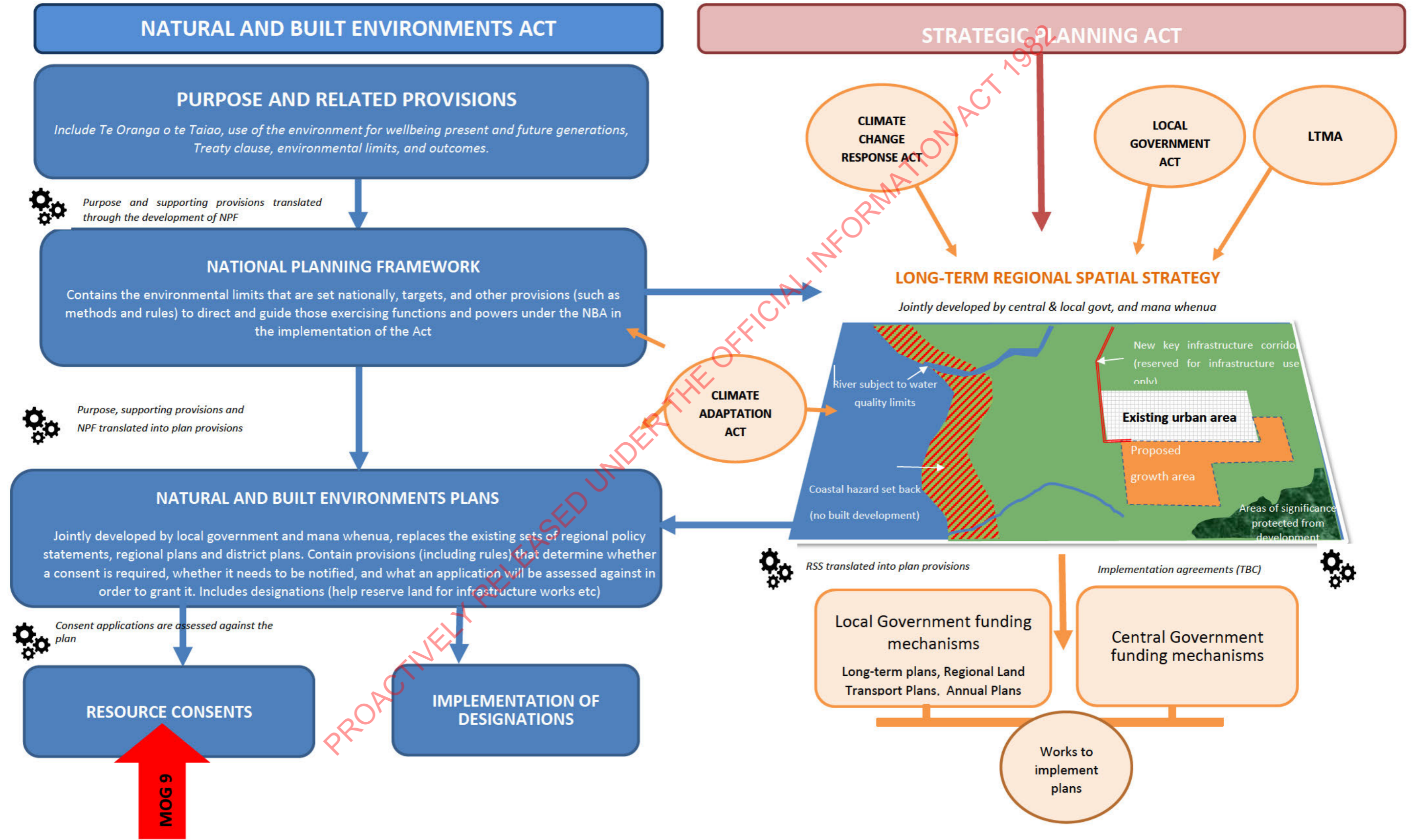
Attendees: Hon Kelvin Davis, Minister for Māori Crown Relations: Te Arawhiti
 Hon Megan Woods, Minister of Housing
 Hon Nanaia Mahuta, Minister of Local Government
 Hon Poto Williams, Minister for Building and Construction
 Hon Damien O'Connor, Minister of Agriculture
 Hon Peeni Henare, (Acting) Associate Minister of Culture and Heritage
 Hon Willie Jackson, Minister for Māori Development
 Hon Michael Wood, Minister of Transport
 Hon Kiritapu Allan, Associate Minister for the Environment
 Hon Dr Ayesha Verrall, (Acting) Minister of Conservation
 Hon Phil Twyford, Associate Minister for the Environment
 Hon James Shaw, Minister of Climate Change

4.45 – 5.30	Agenda Item 1: A more enabling regime to replace the consenting and approval systems	Lead speaker: Minister for the Environment
<p>Description/key areas to focus discussion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The resource management systems need stronger, more enabling and robust plans to better resolve conflicts and tensions, manage cumulative effects and promote better integrated management of the environment, and provide for kaitiakitanga and tikanga Māori. • Even the best regulatory plans in any resource management system cannot resolve all conflicts, and therefore there needs to be a means of dealing with these efficiently and effectively through some form of process. • The future permissions regime we are designing will remove unnecessary approvals and decision-makers and have a focus on meeting outcomes while managing adverse effects. • This meeting seeks MOG agreement to an approach to permissions that acknowledges a far more focussed role for permissions that implements NBA plans by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ adopting an enabling approach to activities ○ seeking information and assurance ○ having a clear process and decision-making framework for approval or decline of activities not enabled by a plan. • To achieve the above, officials are proposing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ to expand the scope of permitted activities, and a process to record these activities for monitoring ○ to shift the decision-making framework for permissions away from a primary focus on adverse effects to outcomes and environmental limits ○ for the NPF and plans to have a stronger role in categorising activities, identifying the scope of information and assurance required, and directing who to notify, as well as providing a clear direction for users of the plan to understand approval pathways. 		

5.15 – 5.45	Agenda Item 2: Land and resource use and responsibilities under the NBA	Lead speaker: Minister for the Environment
<p>Description/key areas to focus discussion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The meeting seeks decisions on an approach to land and resources that will recognise that everyone has responsibilities towards the environment, and will provide flexibility to change existing uses and review consents. Key matters to discuss include the method of changing existing land uses through allowing certain types of NBA plan rules to apply to them, and the extent to which existing buildings and/or infrastructure should be exempt from needing to comply. 		
<p>Key Decisions Required</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Agree to an enabling permissions regime that provides for greater proportion of 'permitted activities', supported by the provision of adequate information and assurance. Agree to having a clear process for approval or decline for activities not enabled by a plan. Agree that decision making moves away from adverse effects and focuses on outcomes and environmental limits. Agree that the National Planning Framework and NBA plans play a strong role in providing clear direction for users of the plan to understand the approval process (for example categorising activities, information requirements and notification). Agree to the 3 pathways for addressing land and resource use responsibilities and that the details of these pathways will be addressed at MOG 10. Agree that details of how a more enabling and efficient permissions system will come back to MOG 10. Note the new permissions system will need to give effect to the principles of te Tiriti and uphold Treaty settlement legislation. 		
<p>Supporting documents</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Slide Pack 1: A more enabling permissions regime 		
5.30 – 5.45	Agenda Item 3: Initial Strategic Discussion on Governance Options	Lead speaker: Minister for the Environment
<p>Description/key areas to focus discussion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The slide pack sets out the governance options across the system to enable an initial strategic discussion. The slide pack is not seeking decisions. Key matters for consideration include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a standing independent body to make recommendations on the national planning framework. indicative options for size and membership of governance bodies for Natural and Built Environment Plans and Regional Spatial Strategies. whether to refer governance options to a sub-group. 		
<p>Key decisions required</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Provide feedback on key parameters for governance options. Decide whether to refer governance options to a subgroup. Agree to discuss further at MOG 10. Agree that details of governance options will come back to MOG 11. 		
<p>Supporting documents</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Slide Pack 2: Initial Strategic Discussion on Governance Options 		

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Overview of the Proposed Resource Management System



You are here

In-progress action log from previous MOG meetings (for noting)

MOG #	Minute paragraph	Action
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MOG #	Minute paragraph	Action

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MINUTE

RM Reform Ministerial Oversight Group Meeting #8

Date: Monday 14 June 2021, 4:00 – 5:00 pm

Location: 2.1EW

Chair: Hon Grant Robertson, Minister of Finance

Deputy Chair: Hon David Parker, Minister for the Environment

Attendees: Hon Kelvin Davis, Minister of Māori Crown Relations: Te Arawhiti
Hon Nanaia Mahuta, Minister of Local Government
Hon Michael Wood, Minister of Transport
Hon Phil Twyford, Associate Minister for the Environment
Hon James Shaw, Minister of Climate Change

Hon Peeni Henare, Associate Minister for Arts, Culture and Heritage

Apologies: Hon Megan Woods, Minister of Housing
Hon Poto Williams, Minister for Building and Construction
Hon Damien O'Connor, Minister of Agriculture
Hon Willie Jackson, Minister for Māori Development
Hon Kiritapu Allan, Associate Minister for the Environment,
Hon Ayesha Verall, Minister for Conservation

Agenda Item 1: RM reform: System Governance

1. **noted** that the Resource Management Review Panel:
 - 1.1. identified as an important aspect of its proposals “an emphasis on collaboration in decision-making across central and local government and mana whenua”;
 - 1.2. proposed a shift in decision-making from territorial authority decision-making to a more regionalised approach;
2. **noted** that implementing these recommendations requires broader consideration of governance design in order for the future system to meet the reform objectives.
3. **noted** that Governance arrangements across the resource management system should be consistent with the purposes and supporting provisions of the NBA and SPA.
4. **agreed** to the eight principles to provide further guidance and specificity to Cabinet's objectives for reform listed below and in Attachment A (changes tracked following discussions):
 - 4.1. ensure that roles and responsibilities are clearly identified and that when and how decisions are made are clearly defined
 - 4.2. ensure that decision-making is informed by robust information and evidence, including mātauranga Māori, with proportionate opportunities for public participation

- 4.3. provide for effective representation of differing interests whilst recognising that this does not mean direct representation for every constituent body
- 4.4. [moved up from Principle 7] give effect to the principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi and uphold the integrity of ~~relevant natural resource arrangements agreed by Māori and the Crown in current~~ Treaty settlements negotiations and agreements under the RMA between councils and Māori. In regards to Treaty settlements:
 - 4.4.1. uphold all undertakings in negotiated Treaty settlements
 - 4.4.2. uphold all agreements in current Treaty negotiations being undertaken
 - 4.4.3. ensure that any future Treaty settlement negotiations will be undertaken on the same equitable basis as all Treaty settlements undertaken prior to the development of the NBA and SPA.
- 4.5. ensure appropriate accountability and transparency for decision-making, with conflicts of interest properly identified and managed
- 4.6. be efficient, cost-effective and workable, and encourage the wise stewardship of resources
- 4.7. ensure integrated decision-making wherever possible within regions, whilst allowing for variation to reflect the different circumstances of communities
- 4.8. able to be adapted over time to fit with the changing needs of communities and the environment.
5. **noted** that officials will use these principles, and the set of questions set out in Appendix 1, to guide further engagement with local government and the national Māori collectives to develop efficient and workable governance and decision-making options.
6. **agreed** that the broad framework that officials will use for option development is that:
 - 6.1. regional decision-making is the preferred option for planning and planning documents
 - 6.2. Regional Spatial Strategies are to be decided by a custom-made group representing central government, local government and iwi/hapū
7. **noted** that officials will proceed with options development on the basis of Natural and Built Environment Plans being decided by joint committees but note that this is also being considered by the Select Committee Inquiry and officials will reassess recommendations after the Select Committee reports back.
8. **agreed** that MOG delegate decisions about the Minister of Conservation's existing role to the Minister of Conservation and Minister for the Environment, in consultation with other Ministers as appropriate
9. **noted** that further decisions on governance, institutional and funding implications of central government's role in the future resource management system will be sought at MOG #11 and MOG #14.
1. **noted** Minister Parker and Minister Allan's office will circulate to other Ministers offices the feedback received from [REDACTED] on the MOG #8 papers following the meeting.
2. **noted** that paragraph 83 of the MOG#8 papers is substituted with the following paragraph to reflect the updated description of the proposal provided by [REDACTED]:

[REDACTED] propose provided an ~~alternative proposal known as a~~ Te Mana o te Taiao Commission is created and sits at the national level, alongside Minister(s), and 50:50 co-governance at all levels including national, regional and local (catchment). The proposal would be a Māori majority body that would inform national policy (at the level of national direction) and have a stronger role in governance, decision-making and oversight.

10. **noted** that paragraph 86 of the MOG#8 papers is substituted with the following paragraph to reflect consistency with other MOG papers:

Governance arrangements for the whole system need to take account of the undertaking given to Māori that resource management reform will not limit options in relation to ~~iwi and hapū~~ iwi, hapū and Māori rights and interests in freshwater. Māori have indicated that their participation in governance and decision-making is one element of addressing their freshwater rights and interests.

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Attachment 1

Principle	What this means in a resource management reform context
Governance arrangements across the resource management system should be consistent with the purpose and supporting provisions of the NBA and SPA and:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purposes and supporting provisions of both Acts apply to all actions as laid out in those Acts and do not need to be repeated
Ensure that roles and responsibilities are clearly identified and that when and how decisions are made are clearly defined	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institutions and actors understand responsibilities across national, regional and local levels of the system • No duplication or contradictions
Ensure that decision-making is informed by robust information and evidence, including mātauranga Māori, with proportionate opportunities for public participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Processes and institutions in place to provide robust evidence and analysis across the system, including technical expertise and capability • Support decision makers to make trade-offs with adequate consideration of the long-term • Public participation proportionate to the nature, scale or impact of the decision being taken with flexibility at different points in the process or across the system
Provide for effective representation of differing interests whilst recognising that this does not mean direct representation for every constituent body	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The participants in regional decision-making bodies are there to represent the community interests, and are not there to represent their constituent body • The public are clear who represents them and what the decision-makers mandate is • Processes to establish and operate decision-making bodies provides for effective representation through selection, decision-making and dispute resolution
Give effect to the principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi and uphold the integrity of relevant natural resource arrangements agreed by Māori and the Crown in current Treaty settlements negotiations and agreements under the RMA between councils and Māori.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • as agreed through Cabinet objectives for reform and in the December Cabinet paper • participation in governance arrangements by iwi, hapū and Māori is necessary to give effect to the principles of Te Tiriti • bespoke arrangements may be required region-by-region to accommodate Treaty settlement arrangements • appointment and removal of Māori representatives is a matter for Māori to determine • The process for the appointment and removal of Māori representatives on regional decision-making bodies should be designed with Māori •

<p>Ensure appropriate accountability and transparency for decision-making, with conflicts of interest properly identified and managed</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The community is able to hold those that make decisions accountable in some way, recognising that this may vary depending on the nature of the decision • This could mean delegation in statute or from constituent bodies to those making the decisions • Transparency means accessibility of information and publication of decisions at key steps along the process • Support integrity, trust, credibility
<p>Be efficient, cost-effective and workable, and encourage the wise stewardship of resources</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimises transaction costs, including time • Protection of long-term interest (stewardship is a key principle of Public Service Act) • Connections are made between decisions, implementation, monitoring to ensure environmental outcomes improve and policies developed through plans are able to be implemented
<p>Ensure integrated decision-making wherever possible within regions, whilst allowing for variation to reflect the different circumstances of communities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opportunities should be maximised to take advantage of the potential for the new legislative framework to support more efficient planning and reduce the complexity of decision-making • Recognise local needs, circumstances and priorities while respecting national priorities and interests • Local communities (at smaller scale than regional) are able to meaningfully participate and input in processes
<p>Able to be adapted over time to fit with the changing needs of communities and the environment.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognises that governance arrangements may need to adapt or evolve over time to ensure the system remains fit-for-purpose and is enduring • The system design needs to enable this flexibility, within the parameters of primary legislation

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MOG 9

A more enabling permissions regime

Transformational change - fewer and more focused consents

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Better plans will mean fewer consents are needed.

No plan can predict all outcomes so an agile and clear consenting system is still required

- a clearer, more certain and enabling permissions (consenting) approach
- an easier and more efficient process for activities that align with agreed outcomes
- a clear robust process for activities that do not align with agreed NBA plan outcomes
- a process that ensures existing land uses and permissions remain in alignment with NBA plan outcomes
- an general duty to avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects on the environment should remain, whilst there should also be flexibility to change existing land uses and review consents, if necessary.

The RMA has resulted in a system:

- that leaves the resolution of conflict to the consenting stage rather than being addressed in the plan - resulting in too many activities requiring consent
- where the process to get consent is complicated, unclear and takes too long and does not adequately address cumulative effects
- creates a status quo bias for existing land uses and consent holders locking in poor environmental outcomes and making it difficult to adapt to climate change

Panel recommendations

The Panel considered that the key change required for the consenting system is stronger, more certain plans that better articulate desired outcomes and resolve conflict, leading to a more efficient consenting regime and resulting in fewer consents.

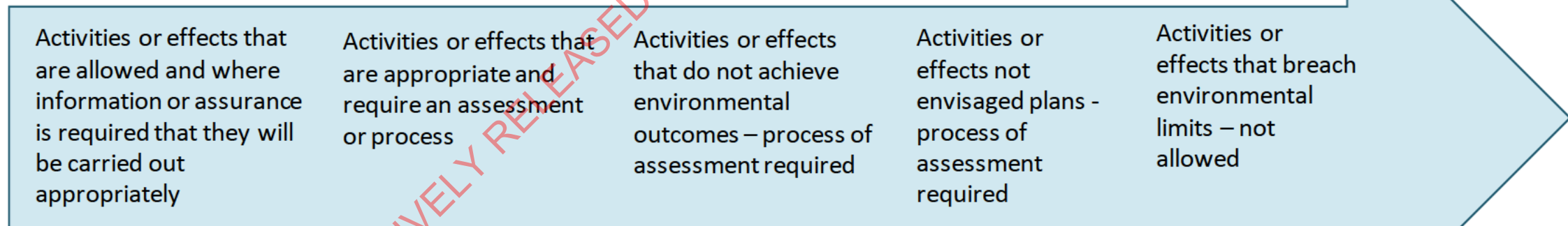
The Panel recommended a number of changes to improve efficiency of the system:

- a suite of changes to increase certainty and reduce costs, while achieving environmental objectives
- retaining activity classes except for non-complying activities
- changes to notification processes, information requirements, matters to be considered on an application, direct referral, and dispute resolution to improve efficiency.

A proposed approach

- activities are enabled within environmental limits - where an activity meets plan outcomes and where information or assurance that the activity is carried out appropriately it is “permitted”
- information is collected and, monitoring and enforcement undertaken, to ensure adequate feedback loops to understand and address cumulative effects
- there is a clear process and decision-making framework for approval or decline of activities not enabled or anticipated by a plan
- the King Salmon approach is adopted - permissions and plans do not need to refer to Part 2 if the matter is addressed in the National Planning Framework (eg climate mitigation)

Permissions continuum



New system

Enabling activities within environmental limits

Information and assurance provided
certainty of outcome for activities

A process to approve or decline an application for permission
certainty of process

specifies types of information, conditions or controls for applicants
specific considerations for decision makers

Possible examples

Activities that are allowed by a plan

- Build a carport
- Four additional dwellings on medium density zoned property
- A farming activity in an area identified as more susceptible to soil erosion

Activities that the plan says requires permission

- subdivision to create 50 additional lots within a residential area
- To establish an avocado orchard (and clearing indigenous vegetation)

Activities the plan does not anticipate or exceeds a limit

- Residential subdivision in an area identified to having high flooding risk

RMA equivalent

- permitted activities
- controlled activities
- some restricted discretionary activities

- some restricted discretionary activities
- discretionary activities
- some non complying activities

- non complying activities
- prohibited activities
- nationally significant proposals/direct referrals

Examples of how the system will work

Proposal	Information required	Assurance required	Approval required	Decision
Build a carport	x	x	x	No discretion Go ahead
Four additional dwellings on medium density zoned property	✓ (description of activities, and demonstrate compliance with relevant engineering standards)	✓ (vetting by authority's development engineer)	x	No discretion Go ahead
A farming activity in an area identified as more susceptible to soil erosion	✓ (description of activity, nature and scale of activity)	✓ (Farm plan certified by an appropriately qualified person)	x	No discretion Go ahead
Small scale forest harvesting	✓ (description of activity, scale and proximity to waterbody, earthworks)	✓ (a traffic management plan certified by a chartered engineer)	x	No discretion Go ahead
A subdivision to create 50 additional lots within a residential area	✓ (description of activity, survey plans, services requirements, access, designs)	✓ (assessment of environment effects, written approvals, engineering requirement)	✓ Review by planning authority, and notify certain parties. Conditions are standardised	Discretion to approve or decline
To establish an avocado orchard (and clearing indigenous vegetation)	✓ (description of activity, required water take for irrigation, access, ecological impacts)	✓ (an assessment of environmental impact (ie water quality, ecology), technical reports etc)	✓ With high(er) thresholds, may include hearing process, commissioning of reports to ensure it meets planning outcomes	Broad discretion
Residential subdivision in an area identified to having high flooding risk	Not approvable	Not approvable	Not approvable	No discretion Not approvable

Land and resource use responsibilities under the NBA

The Panel did not recommend changing the RMA general duty to avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects.

The Panel recommended changes to existing land uses is needed to enable adaptation to climate change and reduce the risk from natural hazards.

- RMA overly protects existing users in the system by protecting existing uses of land and consent holders even where it is reasonable to expect improvement.
- This approach can lock in adverse environmental effects and contribute to cumulative adverse effects.
- We recommend retaining the general duty to avoid remedy and mitigate adverse effects and giving it more prominence

Three pathways are recommended

	Pathway 1	Pathway 2	Pathway 3
Decisions required	a general duty on all persons to avoid, remedy, or mitigate adverse effects on the environment, with a clear, workable, and proportionate enforcement process	an ability for some types of NBA plan rules to apply to existing land uses	practical powers to review and change existing permissions or groups of permissions, including to help manage cumulative effects

Pathway 1

A general duty on all persons to avoid, remedy, or mitigate adverse effects on the environment, with a clear, workable, and proportionate enforcement process

- duty exists in current system
- will continue to function as an overarching norm and a way to manage unforeseen effects
- plays an important role in managing residual or unexpected effects that are not anticipated by plans or consent conditions especially where a quick response is required

Pathway 2

An ability for some types of NBA plan rules to apply to existing land uses

- current approach to existing land uses makes it difficult in practice to modify existing land use through district plan rules
- existing uses of land can generally continue but compliance will be required with some types of NBA plan rules
- immunity for “static” or “completed” activities ie existing buildings and non-designated infrastructure should not have to comply with changing plan rules around bulk, height and setbacks etc, but may have to comply with rules on risk reduction, climate change, or contaminated land.

Pathway 3

Practical powers to review and change existing permissions or groups of permissions, including to manage cumulative effects

- consents create “uses” in the system and can be enduring (land use) or subject to a time period (eg, water consents)
- there is no inherent right to use natural resources such as water or the coastal marine area. Existing ‘uses’ (that don’t apply to land use) will still be subject to review
- stronger powers to review consents are needed to align with the approach to existing uses to achieve better environmental outcomes, avoid status quo bias, and ensure that consented resources are allocated fairly
- additional policy work is required on the detailed review process, including on who will be able to participate



Key decisions required

1. Agree to an enabling permissions regime that provides for greater proportion of 'permitted activities', supported by the provision of adequate information and assurance.
2. Agree to having a clear process for approval or decline for activities not enabled by a plan
3. Agree that decision making moves away from adverse effects and focuses on outcomes and environmental limits
4. Agree that the National Planning Framework and NBA plans play a strong role in providing clear direction for users of the plan to understand the approval process (for example categorising activities, information requirements and notification)
5. Agree to the 3 pathways for addressing land and resource use responsibilities and that the details of these pathways will be addressed at MOG 10
6. Agree that details of how a more enabling and efficient permissions system will come back to MOG 10
7. Note the new permissions system will need to give effect to the principles of te Tiriti and uphold Treaty settlement legislation.

Officials support the Panel's recommendation for change

In particular stronger plans, a more enabling permissions system and practical powers to change existing land uses and consents



Ministry for the
Environment
Manatū Mō Te Taiao

MOG 9

Initial Strategic Discussion on Governance Options

For further discussions at MOG 10 with final decisions at MOG 11

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National Planning Framework (NPF)

For noting
only

No
decisions
sought

PURPOSE

to provide integrated national direction on:

- matters of national significance
- national or sub-national consistency
- facilitating and reconciling competing outcomes.

INDICATIVE PROCESS FOR DEVELOPING AND APPROVING DOCUMENTS

The NPF will be a regulation following a standard process for its initial promulgation and major updates. This would include ensuring appropriate evidence and technical expertise as well as robust evaluation and analysis,

There would also be the ability for a simplified process for minor proposals or amendments.

Matters to be resolved include:

- how the process would give effect to the principles of Te Tiriti
- effective and proportionate public consultation
- early engagement with decision-makers, including local government, on spatial strategies and NBA plans
- a proportionate process for minor/technical matters
- appeals/legal challenges.

SIZE AND MEMBERSHIP OF GOVERNANCE BODIES

Standing independent body (eg, a permanent board of inquiry) to make recommendations to Ministers.

No decisions yet on appointment process or membership.

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Natural and Built Environment Plans (NBP)

Feedback sought on key factors to consider

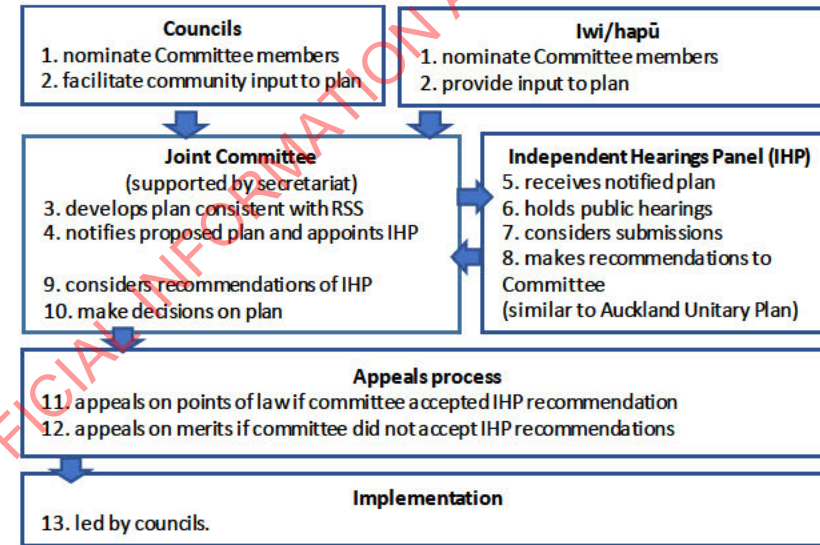
PURPOSE

to establish a framework for managing the environment in a region or district, connecting:

- NBA outcomes, environment limits, the NPF and RSSs
- with the management of activities in the natural and built environments.

The plans are major regulatory instruments requiring an independent panel and appeals.

INDICATIVE PROCESS FOR DEVELOPING AND APPROVING DOCUMENTS



INDICATIVE OPTIONS FOR SIZE AND MEMBERSHIP OF GOVERNANCE BODIES

Options Ranked against relevant Governance Principles as agreed at MOG 8 * (see slide 5)				
	Effective representation	Te Tiriti	accountability	efficient
Option A – small focused body (6) – emphasis on process efficiency 1 independent chair 3 local government (1 regional council and 2 territorial authorities - 1 metro and 1 rural) 1 iwi/hapū 1 representative of Minister of Conservation	✓✓	✓✓	✓	✓✓✓
Option B – larger body (4-24) – emphasis on representation and building on existing structures and partnerships 1 Independent chair (for RSS would include central government) 1-11 local authorities: all councils in region represented 1-11 matching iwi/hapū membership 1 representative of Minister of Conservation	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	✓
Option C – expert led process but decisions remain with councils Smaller joint committee comprised of technical experts with final authorisation by constituent bodies.	✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓

* Other Principles are not affected by variations between options.

- Documents would be prepared by a secretariat for consideration by the committee.
- Committee members would represent particular interests but be required to act as members of the overall body in making decisions by consensus. If consensus was not reached, a majority decision could be made, subject to Ministerial agreement.

Regional Spatial Strategies (RSS)

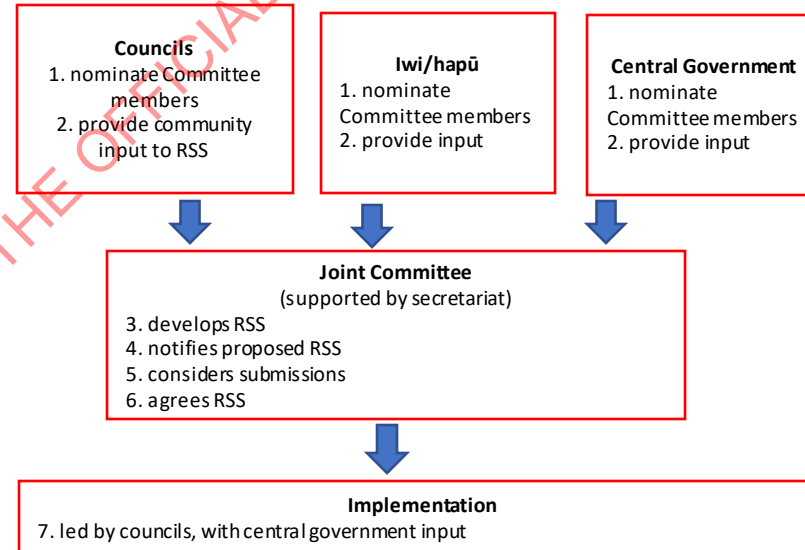
To set out a high-level strategic vision for the next 30 years. The RSS is a major place-shaping document to identify indicative locations for future development capacity including infrastructure corridors. RSSs will set a framework for major investment decisions at central and regional levels.

Feedback sought on key factors to consider in detailed advice

PURPOSE OF EACH DOCUMENT

INDICATIVE PROCESS FOR DEVELOPING AND APPROVING DOCUMENTS

BROAD OPTIONS FOR SIZE AND MEMBERSHIP OF GOVERNANCE BODIES

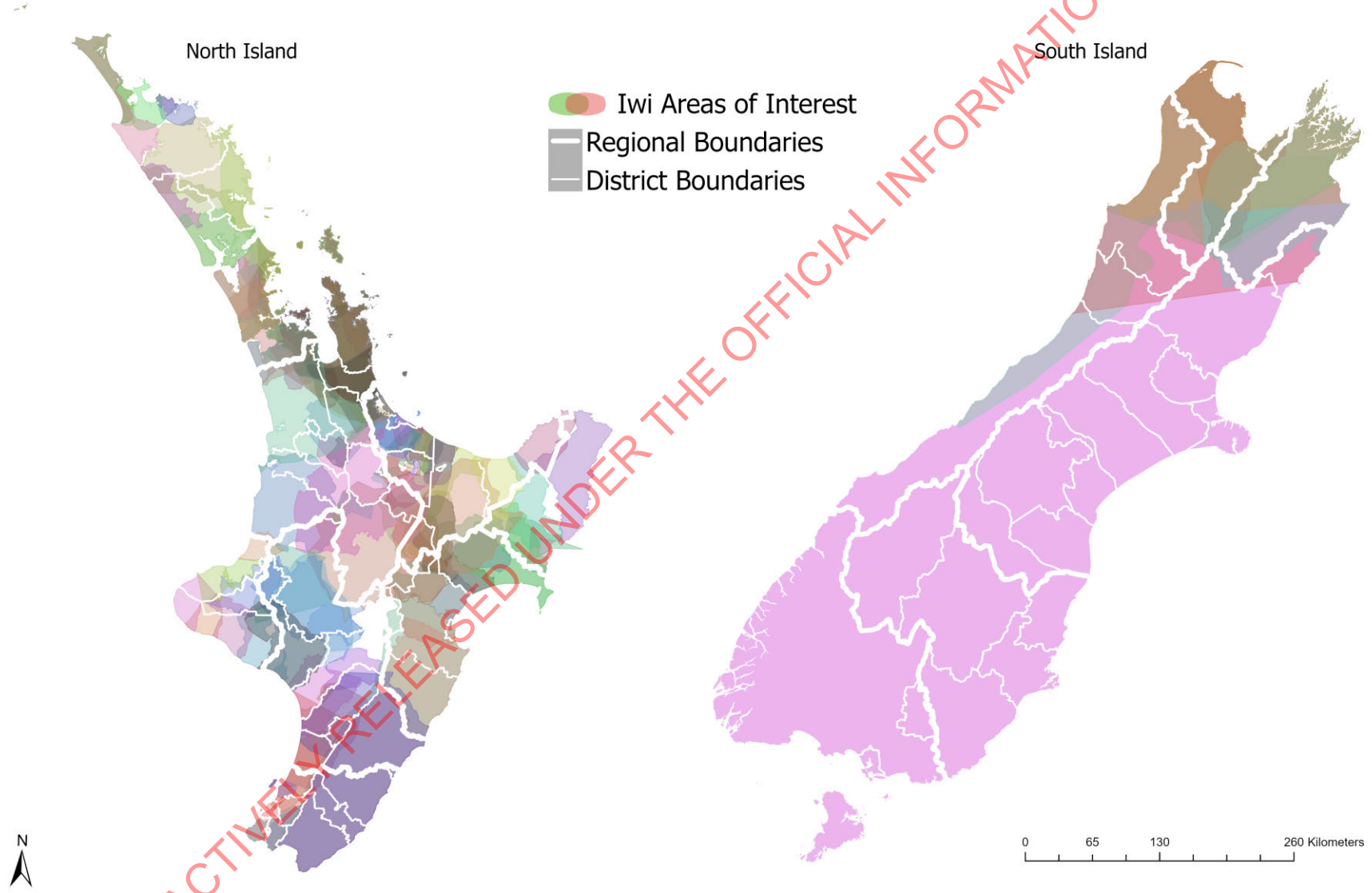


Approach envisaged to be similar to NBPs with the addition of central government representatives

Governance Principles for Resource Management Reforms (agreed at MOG 8)

1. ensure that roles and responsibilities are clearly identified and that when and how decisions are made are clearly defined
2. ensure that decision-making is informed by robust information and evidence, including mātauranga Māori, with proportionate opportunities for public participation
3. provide for effective representation of differing interests whilst recognising that this does not mean direct representation for every constituent body
4. give effect to the principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi and uphold the integrity of relevant Treaty settlements and agreements under the RMA between councils and Māori. In regards to Treaty settlements:
 - i. uphold all undertakings in negotiated Treaty settlements
 - ii. uphold all agreements in current Treaty negotiations being undertaken
 - iii. ensure that any future Treaty settlement negotiations will be undertaken on the same equitable basis as all Treaty settlements undertaken prior to the development of the NBA and SPA.
5. ensure appropriate accountability and transparency for decision-making, with conflicts of interest properly identified and managed
6. be efficient, cost-effective and workable, and encourage the wise stewardship of resources
7. ensure integrated decision-making wherever possible within regions, whilst allowing for variation to reflect the different circumstances of communities
8. able to be adapted over time to fit with the changing needs of communities and the environment.

Comparison of Local Government Administrative Boundaries and Iwi Areas of Interest



RM reform and Three waters

The proposed structure for 3 waters is shown to on slide 8.

Key differences between 3 waters and the bodies proposed under the Resource Management reforms include that the latter will be:

1. managing a wider range of outcomes across all the dimensions of well-being for individuals and communities
2. focusing on a specific region and its own challenges and opportunities rather than trying to deliver a common product (water services) at scale
3. making regulations that control what activities people and communities can undertake where and when (rather than an ownership interest in an entity providing services).



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Key decisions required

Provide feedback on key parameters for governance options

1. Decide whether to refer governance options to a subgroup
2. Agree to discuss further at MOG 10
3. Agree that details of governance options will come back to MOG 11