

Departmental Disclosure Statement

Spatial Planning Bill

The departmental disclosure statement for a government Bill seeks to bring together in one place a range of information to support and enhance Parliamentary and public scrutiny of that Bill.

It identifies:

- the general policy intent of the Bill and other background policy material
- some of the key quality assurance products and processes used to develop and test the content of the Bill
- the presence of certain significant powers or features in the Bill that might be of particular Parliamentary or public interest and warrant an explanation.

This disclosure statement was prepared by the Strategic Planning Reform Board with the Ministry for the Environment.

The Strategic Planning Reform Board certifies that, to the best of their knowledge and understanding, the information provided is complete and accurate at the date of finalisation below.

Date finalised: 10 November 2022

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Part One: General Policy Statement

The Spatial Planning Bill (SP Bill) provides for the development and implementation of long-term, strategic spatial planning across New Zealand through the development of regional spatial strategies (RSS). RSS will set out a vision and objectives for a region's development and change over a 30-year plus time span and integrate planning across different legislative frameworks associated with the management of the natural and built environment.

This Bill works in tandem with the Natural and Built Environment Bill (NBE Bill) as a single integrated system. The NBE Bill aims to recognise and uphold te Oranga o te Taiao and to enable use, development and protection of the environment, within limits and targets. This Bill will assist in achieving the purpose of the NBE Bill by giving effect to or being consistent with the National Planning Framework. Natural and built environment plans under the NBE Bill must be consistent with RSS.

This Bill is an omnibus bill as it amends more than 1 Act. It is introduced under Standing Order 267(1)(a) as the amendments deal with an interrelated topic that can be regarded as implementing a single broad policy. That policy is to provide for the development and implementation of long-term, regional spatial strategies across New Zealand. This Bill and the NBE Bill have shared definitions and outcomes, and shared functions and processes in relation to the operation of regional planning committees.

Proposals

Regional spatial strategies will identify big issues and opportunities facing regions and develop strategies and implementation plans to respond to them

A regional planning committee, comprising representatives from local government, central government and iwi, hapū, and Māori will develop an RSS for a region. All persons exercising powers and performing functions and duties under this Bill must give effect to the principles of te Tiriti o Waitangi.

This Bill specifies matters the regional planning committee needs to consider, but the committee will focus on the matters of most strategic importance to the region. These matters include, but are not limited to:

- areas that are appropriate for urban development and change and areas suitable for rural use
- major existing, planned, or potential infrastructure or infrastructure corridors, networks, or sites
- areas that may require protection, restoration, or enhancement
- areas that may be suitable for developing, extracting, or using natural resources, including generating power
- areas of the coastal marine area that are appropriate for development or significant change in use
- areas of cultural heritage and areas with resources that are of significance to Māori

- areas that are vulnerable to natural hazards or climate change and the need for protective infrastructure or change in land use
- indicative locations of planned or potential business and residential activities.

This Bill allows cross-regional collaboration where an RSS addresses an issue that spans adjacent regions.

RSS will be accompanied by implementation plans that set out key actions that delivery partners will take to implement the RSS, along with an approach to monitor and report on delivery of these actions. Delivery partners may also decide to enter into optional implementation agreements to give effect to specific projects or actions identified in an implementation plan.

Implementation plans and agreements are not legally binding but will support a coordinated approach among partners and stakeholders to implementing an RSS.

Regional planning committees will devise their own engagement process for developing regional spatial strategies

This Bill does not include a single prescribed process for public engagement on RSS development. This allows regional planning committees to develop tailored and innovative approaches that will work for their region and will encourage participation by the public and all interested parties, particularly those who may be involved in implementing the RSS. The regional planning process must comply with any relevant iwi and hapū participation legislation and there are requirements for the regional planning committees to develop engagement agreements with Māori. A regional planning committee will need to recognise and provide for the mana, responsibility, kawa, tikanga (including kaitiakitanga), and mātauranga of each iwi and hapū.

In preparing an RSS, a regional planning committee must have particular regard to relevant iwi and hapū management plans and the committee must also have regard to mātauranga Māori and any technical evidence and advice the committee considers appropriate.

The regional planning committee will be required to outline the thinking and information that informed the RSS through evaluation reports. These will be produced in two stages – when the RSS is publicly notified (in draft), and again when the RSS is approved. The evaluation reports will include a review of the effectiveness of the previous RSS.

This Bill requires an RSS to be reviewed every 9 years, using full engagement processes, but there is a process for allowing reviews, in either part or in full, sooner than 9 years if there is a significant change. A regional planning committee will develop a policy outlining what it deems to be a significant change.

While the regional planning committee will have primary responsibility for developing the regional spatial strategy, the Minister will have powers to intervene and assist.

Most of the Ministerial powers are set out in the NBE Bill, but this Bill will allow the Minister to:

- direct a review of an RSS
- obtain information needed for an RSS or its monitoring and oversight
- investigate regional planning committees and local authorities
- make grants and loans
- direct regional planning committees and local authorities to take specific actions.

Central government will provide clarity to regional spatial strategies and participate in their development

The regional planning committee will include a central government representative appointed by the Minister. This member will need to communicate central government priorities for the region and will have the same voting powers as other committee members.

This Bill also requires regional planning committees to consider relevant national-level statutory documents and instruments when developing an RSS. The NBE Bill will create a national planning framework to provide national direction into the resource management system. RSS will need to be consistent with or give effect to the national planning framework. It is intended that the national planning framework will provide further detail on the form of RSS, which are expected to have a strong visual mapping component.

RSS must have particular regard to relevant Government policy statements and have regard to the Government's response to the New Zealand Infrastructure Strategy.

This Bill will integrate decision-making across several Acts

As part of their integrative role, RSS will inform plans made under other legislation. Regional natural and built environment plans, made under the NBE Bill, must be consistent with the relevant RSS. This Bill will amend the Land Transport Management Act 2003 to require regional land transport plans to be consistent with the relevant RSS. The Bill will also amend the Local Government Act 2002 to require councils' long-term plans to take steps towards the implementation of RSS and to require annual reporting of the steps taken.

Part Two: Background Material and Policy Information

Published reviews or evaluations

2.1. Are there any publicly available inquiry, review or evaluation reports that have informed, or are relevant to, the policy to be given effect by this Bill?	YES
Refer to Appendix One	

Relevant international treaties

2.2. Does this Bill seek to give effect to New Zealand action in relation to an international treaty?	NO

Regulatory impact analysis

2.3. Were any regulatory impact statements provided to inform the policy decisions that led to this Bill?	YES
Due to the complexity of the legislation being developed, it was agreed that a supplementary analysis report (SAR) would be completed for the SP and NBE Bills instead of the usual regulatory impact statement (RIS). An interim RIS was produced for the exposure draft on the NBE Bill, which contains some initial analysis of the SP Bill proposals.	

2.3.1. If so, did the RIA Team in the Treasury provide an independent opinion on the quality of any of these regulatory impact statements?	YES
A quality assurance panel was formed, including representatives from the Treasury, the Ministry for the Environment, and the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment. They assessed the SAR in accordance with the quality assurance criteria. The Panel considered that the SAR partially meets the quality assurance criteria. Their opinion is set out in full in Appendix One.	

2.3.2. Are there aspects of the policy to be given effect by this Bill that were not addressed by, or that now vary materially from, the policy options analysed in these regulatory impact statements?	NO

Extent of impact analysis available

2.4. Has further impact analysis become available for any aspects of the policy to be given effect by this Bill?	NO

2.5. For the policy to be given effect by this Bill, is there analysis available on:	
(a) the size of the potential costs and benefits?	YES
(b) the potential for any group of persons to suffer a substantial unavoidable loss of income or wealth?	NO
<p>With respect to question (a), refer to <i>Supplementary Analysis Report: The new resource management system (21 September 2022)</i>.</p> <p>The SAR will be available on the Ministry for the Environment's website once this Bill is introduced.</p>	

2.6. For the policy to be given effect by this Bill, are the potential costs or benefits likely to be impacted by:	
(a) the level of effective compliance or non-compliance with applicable obligations or standards?	NO
(b) the nature and level of regulator effort put into encouraging or securing compliance?	NO
<p>No analysis has been completed on these specific details.</p>	

Part Three: Testing of Legislative Content

Consistency with New Zealand's international obligations

3.1. What steps have been taken to determine whether the policy to be given effect by this Bill is consistent with New Zealand's international obligations?

New Zealand is party to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Paris Agreement. Pursuant to these agreements New Zealand has committed to reducing greenhouse gases. The Bill contains provisions that will broadly encourage emissions reduction at a regional level:

- this Bill's purpose is to provide for RSS that support the purpose and environmental outcomes of the NBE Bill, and promote the integration of functions performed under the NBE Bill, Land Transport Management Act 2003, and Local Government Act 2002
- the national planning framework will provide direction to RSS
- the regional planning committee must consider areas suitable for land use changes that would promote climate change mitigation and include this in an RSS to the extent that they are of strategic importance to the region.

In 2010, New Zealand supported the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People (UNDRIP). The UNDRIP is a non-binding, aspirational declaration of the General Assembly of the United Nations. The SP Bill is considered consistent with UNDRIP as officials have engaged extensively with iwi and Māori on policy matters that will affect them to ensure the SP Bill will give effect to te Tiriti o Waitangi.

New Zealand has requirements under several agreements relating to natural heritage, such as the Convention on Biological Diversity, Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, and international agreements relating to conservation of seabirds and other migratory species. The new system will better enable implementation of New Zealand's work programmes under those agreements.

The NBE and SP Bills will devolve decision-making on RSS to regional planning committees. The SP Bill will require regional planning committees to consider New Zealand's international obligations to the extent that they are relevant to RSS.

Consistency with the government's Treaty of Waitangi obligations

3.2. What steps have been taken to determine whether the policy to be given effect by this Bill is consistent with the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi?

Refer to Appendix Two

Consistency with the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990

3.3. Has advice been provided to the Attorney-General on whether any provisions of this Bill appear to limit any of the rights and freedoms affirmed in the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990?	YES
Advice provided to the Attorney-General by the Ministry of Justice is generally expected to be available on the Ministry of Justice's website upon introduction of a Bill. If the Attorney-General chooses to waive legal privilege on this advice, it will be accessible on the Ministry's website at https://www.justice.govt.nz/justice-sector-policy/constitutional-issues-and-human-rights/bill-of-rights-compliance-reports/advice/	

Offences, penalties and court jurisdictions

3.4. Does this Bill create, amend, or remove:	
(a) offences or penalties (including infringement offences or penalties and civil pecuniary penalty regimes)?	NO
(b) the jurisdiction of a court or tribunal (including rights to judicial review or rights of appeal)?	YES
<p>The Bill does not explicitly provide for de novo appeals or appeals on points of law for RSS or their implementation plans.</p> <p>Judicial review on RSS will be available to challenge procedural matters of decision-making under the Spatial Planning Act. The Bill restricts, but does not remove, the ability to judicially review the failure to carry out an evaluation of a specific provision in the RSS. In the case of such a challenge, people will be required to raise this via the public submissions process as part of the preparation of an RSS. This provision carries over an established position under the Resource Management Act 1991.</p>	

3.4.1. Was the Ministry of Justice consulted about these provisions?	YES
Ministry of Justice officials indicated comfort with the provisions contained in the Bill.	

Privacy issues

3.5. Does this Bill create, amend or remove any provisions relating to the collection, storage, access to, correction of, use or disclosure of personal information?	NO
3.5.1. Was the Privacy Commissioner consulted about these provisions?	YES
The Privacy Commissioner had no specific comment.	

External consultation

3.6. Has there been any external consultation on the policy to be given effect by this Bill, or on a draft of this Bill?	YES
Refer to Appendix Two	

Other testing of proposals

3.7. Have the policy details to be given effect by this Bill been otherwise tested or assessed in any way to ensure the Bill's provisions are workable and complete?	YES
The Legislation Design Advisory Committee and the Crown Law Office were consulted on specific matters during the development of the SP Bill.	

Part Four: Significant Legislative Features

Compulsory acquisition of private property

4.1. Does this Bill contain any provisions that could result in the compulsory acquisition of private property?	NO

Charges in the nature of a tax

4.2. Does this Bill create or amend a power to impose a fee, levy or charge in the nature of a tax?	NO

Retrospective effect

4.3. Does this Bill affect rights, freedoms, or impose obligations, retrospectively?	NO

Strict liability or reversal of the usual burden of proof for offences

4.4. Does this Bill:	
(a) create or amend a strict or absolute liability offence?	NO
(b) reverse or modify the usual burden of proof for an offence or a civil pecuniary penalty proceeding?	NO

Civil or criminal immunity

4.5. Does this Bill create or amend a civil or criminal immunity for any person?	NO

Significant decision-making powers

4.6. Does this Bill create or amend a decision-making power to make a determination about a person's rights, obligations, or interests protected or recognised by law, and that could have a significant impact on those rights, obligations, or interests?	NO

Powers to make delegated legislation

4.7. Does this Bill create or amend a power to make delegated legislation that could amend an Act, define the meaning of a term in an Act, or grant an exemption from an Act or delegated legislation?	YES
<p>Power to amend a schedule – Add or remove government policy statements</p> <p>The Bill lists the government policy statements in a schedule (empowered under their own relevant legislation) as some of the key instruments that a regional planning committee must have particular regard to in developing the RSS. The Bill provides for the Governor-General to amend Schedule 3 by Order in Council to reflect any new government policy statements that support regional planning committees to enable them to give strategic direction on the use, development, protection and enhancement of the natural and built environment of a region. Prior to making amendments to Schedule 3, the Minister must be satisfied that any changes are consistent with the purpose of the Act. These standard regulation-making powers are necessary to ensure that all RSS align with government policy positions on relevant matters empowered under other legislation.</p>	

4.8. Does this Bill create or amend any other powers to make delegated legislation?	YES
<p>In addition to 4.7, the Bill allows for the Governor-General to specify, by Order in Council, the date by which a regional planning committee must publicly notify a draft of its first RSS.</p> <p>This Bill creates powers for the Governor-General to make regulations, by Order in Council which prescribe the amount of information that must be set out in an implementation plan (developed to support each region's RSS), as well as prescribing requirements and format to be used by regional planning committees in preparing evaluation reports, and regulations about the quality and methodology of data and information used in the RSS. These regulations may be specific to an area or region, or apply more generally to all parts of New Zealand.</p> <p>The Bill also has a general regulation-making power to provide for anything incidental that is necessary for carrying out or giving full effect to the Act. This power is standard for regulation-making provisions. It only authorises minor or secondary means of carrying into effect what is in the Act itself and covers what is incidental to the operation of its specific provisions.</p> <p>Before making any regulations under this Act the Minister must consult the regional planning committees that will be affected by the regulations.</p>	

Any other unusual provisions or features

4.9. Does this Bill contain any provisions (other than those noted above) that are unusual or call for special comment?	NO

Appendix One: Further Information Relating to Part Two

Question 2.1 – Are there any publicly available inquiry, review or evaluation reports that have informed, or are relevant to, the policy to be given effect by this Bill?

The following reports are relevant:

New Directions for Resource Management in New Zealand: Report of the Resource Management Review Panel June 2020

<https://environment.govt.nz/assets/Publications/Files/rm-panel-review-report-web.pdf>

Natural and Built Environments Bill Exposure Draft (19 June 2021)

Parliamentary Paper on Exposure Draft of the Natural and Built Environments Bill

<https://environment.govt.nz/publications/natural-and-built-environments-bill-parliamentary-paper-on-the-exposure-draft/>

Summary of Initial Impact Analysis of RM Reform (30 June 2021)

<https://environment.govt.nz/what-government-is-doing/cabinet-papers-and-regulatory-impact-statements/summary-of-initial-impact-analysis-of-rm-reform/>

Inquiry on the Natural and Built Environments Bill: Parliamentary Paper (Report of the Environment Committee, November 2021)

https://www.parliament.nz/resource/en-NZ/SCR_116599/0935c4f14c63608e55c528b75167a69daee92254

Government Response to Report of the Environment Committee on the Inquiry on the Natural and Built Environments Bill: Parliamentary Paper

https://www.parliament.nz/resource/en-NZ/PAP_119748/89cc271ebe07331c5be669f6396b3ea5d621c8d3

Question 2.3 – Were any regulatory impact statements provided to inform the policy decisions that led to this Bill?

The following regulatory impact statements were relevant to the preparation of this Bill:

Interim regulatory impact statement: Reforming the resource management system (30 June 2021).

This interim statement related to the exposure draft of the NBE Bill, which was only a partial draft of the Bill for public consultation purposes.

<https://environment.govt.nz/what-government-is-doing/cabinet-papers-and-regulatory-impact-statements/interim-regulatory-impact-statement-reforming-the-resource-management-system/>

Supplementary Analysis Report: The new resource management system (17 August 2022)

This Supplementary Analysis Report (SAR) has been prepared to act as the RIS for the NBE Bill and the SP Bill. The SAR will be available on the Ministry website once this Bill is lodged.

Question 2.3.1 – Did the RIA Team in the Treasury provide an independent opinion on the quality of any of these regulatory impact statements?

1. Interim regulatory impact statement: Reforming the resource management system (30 June 2021), the following opinion was provided by the Treasury.

“A cross-agency panel chaired by Treasury’s Regulatory Impact Analysis Team with members from the Ministry for the Environment, Department of Internal Affairs and Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment has reviewed the Interim RIS and provided the following statement.

The panel considers that the interim RIS partially meets the quality assurance criteria as set out in the Cabinet Office Circular (CO(20) 2) and the broad approach to the interim RIS agreed by Cabinet in December 2020.¹

Initial “in-principle” policy decisions were taken by Cabinet in December. At that time, Cabinet agreed that an Interim RIS would be provided to the Ministerial Oversight Group. Due to timing constraints, decisions made by the Ministerial Oversight Group to date have been taken without the Interim RIS. The panel has not been able to conduct a comprehensive regulatory quality assessment as the Interim RIS does not cover the full range of decisions.

The interim RIS is well written and effectively outlines the complex relationships and dependencies between the proposals and other aspects of the proposed resource management system. However, the panel considers that the case for the preferred options is not convincing. This is because the context in which the Interim RIS has been developed has significantly limited the analysis. This is clearly outlined in the Limitations and Constraints section of the document, and in relation to each assessment.

There is a high level of uncertainty in the assessments of the options because key components of the proposed new system have significant interdependencies with other elements of the resource management system for which policy analysis and development has yet to be undertaken. In particular, the estimated costings appear understated, especially in relation to the costs of transitioning existing consents and allocation rights into the new planning system with new outcomes, environmental limits and national and regional priorities.

The alternative options assessed in the interim RIS are confined to different variations on the Resource Management Review Panel’s recommendations agreed “in principle” by Cabinet in December. If feasible alternatives to the proposals in the exposure draft emerge during the consultation process, we would expect those options to also be assessed in the final RIS (as indicated in the interim RIS).

The panel notes that the final RIS should include:

- *More detailed analysis and evidence of how the proposals will address a number of identified shortcomings in the current system.*
- *More robust costings.*
- *Significant further work on resource allocation and consent rights, and other transition challenges which may be of sufficient scale to be material to the selection of design options.*
- *Further analysis of the significant shift in the cost of the resource system from “users” of the system to the public sector, particularly Local Government, which is yet to be adequately quantified or justified.”*

¹ CAB-20-MIN-0522 refers

2. Quality assurance panel assessment of the Supplementary Analysis Report (SAR): The new resource management system (21 September 2022), signed off by the Treasury

"A quality assurance panel with members from the Treasury, Ministry for the Environment and Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment has reviewed the Supplementary Analysis Report (SAR), "The new resource management system" produced by the Ministry for the Environment dated 22 July 2022. The SAR was modified by the Ministry on 20 September 2022 and an Addendum was inserted which provides an update on further policy decisions that have been made since the SAR was finalised. The panel considers that it partially meets the quality assurance criteria.

The SAR represents a lot of work on a major and complex reform. It clearly states the problem with the current system and makes the case for change. The SAR outlines the potential for significant benefits from system-wide reform relative to the status quo.

The pace at which the proposals have been developed means that much of the detailed policy and implementation decisions are still to be made. This makes it very challenging for the SAR to fully address the range of likely impacts, costs, benefits and risks associated with the chosen reform option, and how it will be implemented. There is a risk that the costs, challenges and any delays to implementation could impact on the realisation of the stated benefits of the reforms. However, the SAR highlights issues which can usefully inform remaining decisions to help manage some of these risks.

Targeted consultation has been undertaken, but the full range of proposals has not yet had the benefit of broad public consultation. Proposed future consultation will therefore be important as the costs of changing the country's resource use planning documents and consenting arrangements will be very large – not just in terms of local authority processing costs. Māori, community, business and resource users will all face costs in ensuring their interests are protected and reflected throughout the process.

The SAR and Addendum acknowledge that there are significant uncertainties and risks in key areas including: Treaty obligations, Māori participation and representation, changes in resource allocation, sector impact, and system funding requirements. The Addendum indicates the intention to postpone some changes until more extensive consultation has been undertaken with Māori. It will be important to ensure that Māori interests are well integrated with wider system changes that are likely to be occurring in parallel.

As much of the detail around how the new system will be operationalised has yet to be developed, there is limited quantitative evidence of the effectiveness of the chosen option. However, further in-depth work is proposed in the SAR and impact analysis will be required to support future regulatory decisions. The panel considers that developing a detailed implementation strategy will be essential for ensuring the effective implementation of the new system. It will also be important to more clearly outline the intentions for post-implementation review."

Question 2.3.2 – Aspects of the policy to be given effect by this Bill that were not addressed by, or that now vary materially from, the policy options analysed in these regulatory impact statements?

This SAR does not revisit some matters (eg, the purpose of the NBE Bill) that were covered in the *Interim Regulatory Impact Statement: Reforming the resource management system* (interim RIS) which was provided with the NBE Bill exposure draft in June 2021.

Due to the challenges outlined above, the SAR assessment has remained at a relatively 'high-level' with a focus on the overall resource management system and the most significant features (key policy shifts) of the new resource management system as determined by Ministers since the release of the exposure draft. This includes spatial planning and regional spatial strategies.

Appendix Two: Further Information Relating to Part Three

Question 3.2 – What steps have been taken to determine whether the policy to be given effect by this Bill is consistent with the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi?

The report entitled *Supplementary Analysis Report: The new resource management system (21 September 2022)* contains analysis on consistency with Treaty of Waitangi obligations.

The main change aimed to improve consistency is that, under the provisions of both the NBE and SP Bills, decision makers need to “give effect” to the principles of te Tiriti o Waitangi.

The legislation also aims to provide iwi/Māori with increased participation in and influence over decision making in plans and RSS through the ability to appoint representatives to regional planning committees.

The inclusion of a te ao Māori concept in the purpose of this Bill (te Oranga o te Taiao) is intended, in addition to providing natural environment benefits, to provide better recognition of te ao Māori at the core of the resource management system.

Question 3.6 – External consultation

Public and stakeholder engagement from 2019 to 2022 on the policy development of the NBE Bill and SP Bill has included:

- a. Resource Management Review Panel consultation in 2019/2020. This included public consultation on the Issues and Options paper, regional hui, and engagement with a number of working groups and advisory groups. The Panel’s report, *‘New Directions in Resource Management in New Zealand’* was sent by mail to over 2500 key stakeholders including local government elected representatives.
- b. A Select Committee Inquiry on an exposure draft of key aspects of the NBE Bill occurred between July – November 2021 with over 3,000 submissions received.
- c. Targeted engagement on the key components of the system with iwi/Māori partners, local government and key sector stakeholders from November 2021 to March 2022 tested the remaining policy that had not been in the NBE Bill exposure draft. Submissions received helped influence the remaining policy decisions for the NBE and SP Bills.
- d. Strategic engagement on a regular basis over the 2021 and 2022 with the Local Government Steering Group, and with Treaty partners including the Freshwater Iwi Leaders Group/Te Wai Māori Trust and Te Tai Kaha (NZMC, FOMA and NKTMotWM).
- e. Engagement with hapū and iwi representatives through regional engagement, key stakeholders (RM Reform Group, NZPI, RMLA, Food and Fibre Forum, ENGO leaders group) and on a technical level through a number of advisory groups.
- f. A large and sustained programme of engagement with the PSGEs as Treaty settlements are transitioned to the new system.
- g. A sustained programme of engagement from May to October 2022 with local government and key sector stakeholder groups to raise awareness and understanding of the new system and encourage meaningful submissions to the select committee.
- h. Local government meetings with mayoral forums, planning committees, SIGs and resource management groups, and elected representatives through LGNZ fora.
- i. A series of bespoke forums with sector leadership groups, information sessions and workshops from August to October 2022.
- j. A series of regional hui in November 2022 with iwi/Māori.
- k. A series of one-on-one regional outreach meetings with Ministry for the Environment senior leaders and key stakeholders in the regions.

- l. A series of stakeholder events built around speeches delivered by the Minister for the Environment on different aspects of the reform. This also included a presence at key stakeholder conferences such as the LGNZ Conference in July 2022 and the RMLA conference in September 2022.
- m. An information document, *Our Future Resource Management System*, being published and will be sent to a wide-range stakeholders upon introduction of the Bill.