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The critically endangered Otago skink, *Oligosoma otagense*. Photo: Trent Bell

SECTION ONE: Lizards and the law

Lizards and the law

Since our lizards inhabit most ecosystems across New Zealand, it is inevitable there are many situations where proposed land use will impact upon, or is incompatible with, existing lizard populations.

Our native lizards, including some rare and at risk species, have been found occupying habitats which are not recognised as being of any ecological value by council staff or consultant ecologists. This indicates some serious deficiencies in identifying and protecting lizards and their habitats. It is important to consider such implications when surveying or monitoring lizards, and when considering environmental impacts in resource management processes.

This section of the Toolkit aims to provide clear guidance on the processes and procedures of assessment and management actions, which are required to meet statutory obligations and legal requirements in New Zealand. This is to

ensure that native lizards and their habitats are adequately protected from inappropriate land use and development. Implications of this legislation in other matters, such as lizard surveying, monitoring and research are handled in SECTION TWO. Thus, the key objectives of this section of the Toolkit are to:

- Advocate an awareness of the statutory and legal requirements under the Wildlife Act 1953 and its amendments, and the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA), and the relevance this legislation has to the welfare and protection of native lizards and their habitat.
- To inform and assist key practitioners such as private land owners, developers, consultants, local and central government officers and other interested parties on best-practice guidelines and processes that identify and meet the statutory, legal, conservation and mitigation requirements prior to any intended land disturbance or development proposals.

In short....

All of our native lizard species are absolutely protected by the Wildlife Act 1953.

Their habitats are also protected by the Resource Management Act 1991.

Statutory obligations and legislation

Lizards in New Zealand are protected by statutory and legislative measures in three major ways:

- All of our native lizard species are absolutely protected by the **Wildlife Act 1953**.
- Their habitats are protected by the **Resource Management Act 1991**.
- New Zealand has a statutory obligation to the International Convention on Biological Diversity (1993) to protect, conserve and restore biodiversity in New Zealand. The Convention (www.cbd.int) is an international legally-binding treaty developed in a response to global biodiversity decline. It requires signatory nations to prepare national strategies or plans to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity, and advocates a 'precautionary principle' in decision making. The Convention recently implemented a Strategic Plan for 2011-2020 and the 2020 Aichi Biodiversity Targets. The New Zealand Biodiversity Strategy (2000) is the key strategy to meet these statutory obligations.

NZ Biodiversity Strategy

This Strategy fulfils in part, the international responsibilities and commitments New Zealand made under the Convention on Biological Diversity. It takes up the challenge to halt the decline of our indigenous biodiversity and ecosystems. Objectives of the Biodiversity Strategy which are relevant to the protection and management of native lizards include:

- Protecting and enhancing indigenous habitats and ecosystems across New Zealand, along with ecological restoration.
- Prevention, control, and management of plant and animal pests, along with biosecurity management, border control, and assessing and managing biosecurity and biodiversity risks.

- Enhancing populations and distributional ranges of threatened terrestrial species, preventing additional indigenous species and ecological communities from being threatened, and conservation of the diversity of our genetic resources.

- Providing strategic direction, funding, national guidance, coordination and monitoring; and encouraging private sector, community and individual participation to ensure the conservation and sustainable use of New Zealand's biodiversity.

- Using consistent measures and methods to monitor and provide information on key changes in the extent and condition of indigenous biodiversity, and ensuring that local, regional and national reporting on the state of indigenous biodiversity informs ongoing priority setting for biodiversity management and research as a key part of an adaptive management approach.

- Enhancing the capacity of people and organisations to fulfil their responsibilities to conserve and sustainably manage New Zealand's indigenous biodiversity.

- Contributing towards the international effort to conserve and sustainably use global biodiversity through participation in relevant international forums and treaty systems.

Critical roles to meet these obligations are carried out both by the Department of Conservation (DOC) and local authorities (regional, city and district councils, and unitary authorities), and many other agencies and stakeholders.

More information on the New Zealand Biodiversity Strategy can be found at <http://www.biodiversity.govt.nz/picture/doing/nzbs/index.html>

National Policy Statements

The Ministry for the Environment (MfE) has developed National Policy Statements (NPS) to provide guidance and directions to agencies, local government and landowners on resource

consents and biodiversity considerations. The New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement has been in place since 1994, and was revised in 2010 (www.doc.govt.nz/conservation/marine-and-coastal/coastal-management/nz-coastal-policy-statement/). Priority 11 requires the protection of indigenous biodiversity in the coastal environment by the avoidance of adverse effects of activities on indigenous biodiversity. It also includes a requirement to avoid, remediate and mitigate these adverse effects.

In 2007, MfE and DOC released the Statement of National Priorities for Protecting Rare and Threatened Biodiversity on Private Land (www.biodiversity.govt.nz/land/guidance/). National Priorities 1-3 refer to the protection of rare ecosystems and vegetation, and National Priority 4 refers to the protection of habitats of acutely and chronically threatened indigenous species. This is relevant given that 68% of our lizard species are currently classified as threatened or at risk.

The National Policy Statement on Indigenous Biodiversity is currently being prepared by MfE (www.mfe.govt.nz/publications/biodiversity/indigenous-biodiversity/index.html). This draft NPS identifies the need to maintain New Zealand's indigenous biodiversity as a matter of national significance. Relevant policies include the identification and protection of significant ecosystems and threatened species (Policies 2-4), and maintenance of biodiversity outside these identified areas (Policy 6). Further, the draft NPS refers to the 'no net loss' concept of biodiversity management as a goal (Policies 5 & 7). In a submission to the proposed NPS, the New Zealand Ecological Society recommended amendments to (a) address biodiversity across all ecosystem types and ecotones, and (b) include maintenance and protection of ecosystem services, processes, patterns, and ecological linkage areas. These two points describe the current ecological view that a broad approach to ecological criteria and significance is required to adequately maintain New Zealand's biodiversity (see Walker et al. 2008).

Regulations and obligations — who is responsible for what?

Under the Conservation Act 1987, DOC has responsibilities for conservation and threatened species management, pest control, ecosystem restoration, and advocacy on Crown land, and assisting landowners in conservation on private land. DOC administers 25 Acts of Parliament (including the National Parks Act 1980, the Reserves Act 1977, and the Wildlife Act 1953), and contributes towards several others (including contributing to conservation and sustainable management of natural heritage through the Resource Management Act 1991).

Under the Local Government Act 2002, local authorities are responsible for the day-to-day management and monitoring of our environment. There are currently 11 regional councils and 61 territorial authorities (11 city councils, 50 district councils, and the Chatham Islands Council). Six authorities (Auckland Council, Nelson City Council, Gisborne, Tasman, and Marlborough District Councils and the Chatham Islands Council) also perform the functions of a regional council and thus are known as unitary authorities. Under the Resource Management Act 1991, the control of activities for the purpose of maintaining indigenous biological diversity is a function of every territorial local authority (RMA Part 4 Section 31(1)(b)(iii)). Local territorial authorities are also required (under RMA Part 4 Section 35(2)(a)) to conduct appropriate monitoring to determine whether they are meeting their requirements (i.e. State of the Environment monitoring should include effective lizard monitoring).



Falla's skink, *Oligosoma fallai*. Photo: Trent Bell.

Wildlife Act 1953

All native lizards are absolutely protected by the Wildlife Act 1953. Under Section 63 (1) (c) of the Wildlife Act, it is an offence for anyone to “hunt or kill” (including taking, catching or pursuing, disturbing or destroying lizards or their refugia), or have in their possession any absolutely or partially protected animal including native lizards, without a permit from DOC.

Penalties for intentionally breaking the law can be substantial (for individuals, up to 6 months imprisonment, or penalties up to \$100,000, plus \$5,000 per animal; for companies, penalties up to \$200,000, plus \$10,000 per animal).

Under the Wildlife Act, only those with appropriate permits from DOC are allowed to survey for and handle native lizards. Ideally, such permit holders are qualified and experienced herpetologists or ecologists. Local DOC offices, any ecological consultancy company or SRARNZ may be able to recommend ecologists with skills and experience appropriate for undertaking such work.

For more information on the Wildlife Act 1953, visit www.legislation.govt.nz, and search for the "Wildlife Act 1953".



Coromandel striped gecko, *Toropuku stephensi*.
Photo: Trent Bell

Resource Management Act 1991

The Resource Management Act (RMA) 1991 is the primary environmental legislation in New Zealand. The purpose of the RMA is to 'promote the sustainable management of natural and physical resources' of New Zealand (Section 5 (1)). Therefore, the RMA protects the land and the environment from inappropriate use and development.

The RMA gives both district/city and regional councils explicit responsibilities for maintaining indigenous biological diversity (Sections 30 and 31 of the RMA). Local authorities prepare plans which focus on land use that can affect the environment. These plans set out activities that will require consent. If an activity is not clearly identified as either a permitted or prohibited activity in these plans, then consent must be obtained. In many cases, proposed activities such as subdivision or disturbance of habitat during earth works may have potential or direct adverse effects on indigenous lizards and their habitats. A consent is a formal approval for activities such as indigenous vegetation clearances and the use or subdivision of land. Particularly contentious issues under the Act are adjudicated by the Environment Court of New Zealand.

In general, only minor adverse environmental or ecological effects are allowed under the RMA. It is the applicant's responsibility to demonstrate that, on balance, their application will result in no more than minor (or nil) adverse environmental effects. Consenting local authorities are responsible for ensuring that the consent applications (including assessment of environmental effects) are adequate. This process should involve independent experts reviewing applications and ensuring the adequacy of the applicant's proposed package of measures to avoid/remedy/mitigate or offset the adverse effects.

The High Court of New Zealand has recently clarified that having all the necessary approved consents in order to undertake an activity does

not allow the consent holder or local authorities to contravene other legislation. Consent holders and local authorities are still required to operate lawfully and comply with other legislation, including the Wildlife Act. See RMA Part 3 Section 23 (1) and Part 6 Section 104 (3) (c) (iii), for example. This has implications when undertaking activities that impact on native lizards, since the consent holders are required to ensure that the resource consents have also complied with the Wildlife Act in any situation that disturbs, kills or otherwise affects native lizards.

Key requirements under the RMA

Key requirements in the RMA include:

- Section 5 (2) (b): "Safeguarding the life-supporting capacity of air, water, soil and ecosystems".
- Section 5 (2) (c): "Avoiding, remedying or mitigating any adverse effects of activities on the environment".
- Section 6 (c): Ensuring "the protection of areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna" as a matter of national importance, including habitats of particularly abundant populations of our lizards (but see next section on this page).
- Section 88: Undertaking a prior "assessment of any actual or potential effects that the activity may have on the environment, and the ways in which any adverse effects may be mitigated".
- Section 56 refers to the coastal environment of New Zealand, leading to the development of the Coastal Policy Statement 1994 (see pages 18-19).
- Section 104: When considering consent applications and submissions, consenting authorities "... shall have regard to any actual and potential effects of allowing the activity" and any relevant provisions of other regulations (such as the Wildlife Act), national or regional policy statements or plans, and also the NZ Coastal Policy Statement.

Clarification of Section 6 (c)

There is some confusion about the relevance of Section 6 (c) to lizard populations and their habitat; i.e. whether there is a requirement to use criteria to assess and determine the significance of native lizards or their habitats in individual resource consent applications.

Section 6 (c) is about identifying significant ecological areas at the landscape scale that should be defined and protected. Since the RMA does not define what is 'significant', the task of assessing significance has been particularly difficult for local authorities, especially at different scales and for different contexts and/or taxa. There are different viewpoints on what constitutes 'significance' in the RMA. Norton & Roper-Lindsay (2004) proposed a narrow definition of significance specifically aimed at site-specific assessments for Section 6 (c) only. However, Walker et al. (2008) argue that a rigid set of criteria, such as that proposed by Norton & Roper-Lindsay (2004), would hasten the loss of biodiversity, contrary to the intent of the New Zealand Biodiversity Strategy, which aims to maintain and stabilise biodiversity.

While it is possible to recognise abundant and threatened lizard populations as 'significant' under Section 6 (c), there are many instances where significant lizard populations occupy locations and habitats that would otherwise fail to be recognised as significant. In the context of our native lizards, it is more appropriate to recognise that the "remaining indigenous vegetation and habitats of indigenous species are significant" (Walker et al. 2008). This approach highlights the importance of landscape ecology in safeguarding our lizard populations.

The RMA requires consent applicants to establish that their proposal will have an insignificant effect on lizards and their habitats, regardless of the identification of, or 'significance' of, any particular areas in any district. When considering lizards, it is more relevant to consider the insignificance of a proposal's adverse environmental effects on lizards or their habitats.

Resource consent applications for our lizards

If an activity is not clearly identified as either a permitted or prohibited activity in a regional plan, then resource consent must be obtained. In many cases, proposed activities such as subdivision or earth works may have potential or direct adverse effects on indigenous lizards and their habitats.

All applications for resource consent must be accompanied by an Assessment of Environmental Effects (AEE) under Section 88 (2). The terms 'effect' and 'environment' under the RMA are broadly defined. It is the role of the AEE to identify and address actual and potential effects of a proposal on a particular environment. Under Sections 104 and 105 of the RMA the extent of adverse effects needs to be determined.

If a proposal could have more than minor adverse effects on the environment and contains potential lizard habitat, then a request for further information will be required under Section 92 in the RMA. In this instance, an experienced herpetologist will need to be engaged to:

(a) Identify any potential lizard habitat or populations of lizards.

(b) Prepare a Lizard Management Plan (LMP) should lizards be present.

Adverse effects can be categorised as follows:

- **Nil effects** - no effects. This occurs where lizards are unlikely to be present, such as frequently mown lawns.
- **Less than minor effects** - adverse effects are small. This usually occurs in cases where lizard habitat will not be disturbed.
- **Minor adverse effects** - adverse effects are noticeable, but will not cause any significant adverse impacts. In this instance, when lizards are present, these sites are usually excluded and protected within the proposal.

- **More than minor adverse effects** - adverse effects that are noticeable and may cause an adverse impact on the environment but could potentially be mitigated or remedied. When lizards are present, a lizard management plan (LMP) identifying mitigation and conservation needs will be required.

- **Significant adverse effects that could be remedied or mitigated** - an effect that is noticeable and will have a serious adverse impact on the environment but could potentially be mitigated or remedied. This could be achieved in two ways: (a) significant lizard habitat on site is not disturbed or developed, but will be retained and legally protected and managed by way of a LMP; or (b) as a biodiversity off-set under the LMP, where lizards are rescued and relocated to usually adjoining or adjacent restoration sites that will be legally protected and managed. Note that this should be regarded as a last resort and may involve further iwi consultation and DOC translocation approvals.

- **Unacceptable adverse effects** - extensive adverse effects that cannot be avoided, mitigated or remedied. In these instances, resource consent would not be recommended on these grounds.

Resource consent officers will need to ensure that the AEE has satisfactorily addressed the impacts and likely effects of all phases of development within the application. As part of this process, the application should also be assessed by an ecologist who has suitable herpetological skills.

There is a flowchart of the resource consent process on page 25, which shows the requirements under the RMA for resource consent applications. This flowchart is useful for applicants, local authority planners, and ecological consultancies in understanding the fundamental process involved in preparing an application.

Identifying potential lizard habitat for assessments

The following key factors which trigger lizard surveys are identified below. If either a planning application is received or an activity is proposed where resource consent is not necessary (e.g. some farming and forestry activities), it is necessary to ask if lizards and their habitats have been sufficiently considered. It should be noted that indigenous lizards occur in all sorts of habitats from mountains to the shore line, including modified farm land (in particular along margins adjoining natural areas), urban environments, rock piles and 'waste land'. Significant populations of both common and threatened lizards have been found in weed-infested, rubble and 'scrub' environments. It must never be assumed that lizards are not present in such habitats.

- **The presence of suitable habitat for lizards.**

Virtually any habitat containing indigenous, exotic or weedy vegetation, coastal and river riparian areas, and 'waste land' within both the built and rural environments, can contain lizards. The exception would be frequently mown short grass, short-rotation cropland, permanent water, and large open areas of bare soil, tarmac and concrete.

- **The presence of microhabitat features likely to be of specific importance to lizards.**

These will include exotic and indigenous vegetation, rock outcrops, boulderbanks, scree, and human-made habitats such as road and farm track clay banks, wood piles and rock rubbles. Indirect activities such as exotic tree planting eventually suppress 'open' indigenous vegetation and microhabitats in which lizards occur, and indirectly exterminate those local populations over time.

- **Records of lizard sightings, either on site or from the vicinity.** These can be sourced from DOC's BioWeb *Herpetofauna* database. A herpetologist will usually have access to this database. Further records may be sourced from the general public, or landowners.

Meeting the legislative requirements for lizards

In order to develop adequate resource consent applications and Assessments of Environmental Effects for lizards and their habitats, the following procedures need to be considered:

- **Obtaining Wildlife Permits.** A DOC permit is required to survey, capture, handle and transfer any lizards. A separate permit is required for keeping lizards in captivity. The procedures and standards for lizard handling, maintenance, and transfer as part of a mitigation programme will be dictated by the terms and conditions of the DOC permit, and the criteria applied by DOC when assessing permit applications. Iwi consultation is usually required for obtaining DOC permits, and likely to be necessary in situations where lizards will be relocated to a different site. If lizard deaths and injuries are unavoidable, a permit to kill and injure absolutely protected wildlife must be obtained prior to the start of works. SECTION TWO (particularly page 31) discusses how to obtain Wildlife Permits.

- **Undertaking lizard surveys.** These are required as part of the Assessment of Environmental Effects (AEE) under the RMA to determine presence of lizards or their habitats, and must include recommendations to avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects on lizards and their habitats. Survey results (as part of the AEE), will determine the level of impact, both direct and indirect, that the development will have, and whether an LMP is required. Existing environmental and resource management consultancies undertaking AEEs on a regular basis should have the capacity to account for lizards as part of preparing standard AEEs. If a lizard survey has not been included within the resource consent application, councils may request this information under Section 92 of the RMA. This activity requires a Wildlife Permit for searching and handling lizards. It is essential that lizard surveys for AEEs meet current best practice for lizard surveys and monitoring, as native lizards are very cryptic and difficult to detect in many instances. Best practice survey methods are described in SECTION TWO.

• **Development of a Lizard Management Plan.**

This sets out a process for (a) the identification of available lizard habitats (on and off-site); (b) the survey, protection, rescue, relocation, restoration and monitoring of relocated lizards; and (c) successful pest management. The time and effort required to implement an LMP should never be underestimated. For example, the survey, detection and capture process can take weeks to complete due to the cryptic and secretive behaviour of native lizards, and this may be compounded by inclement weather which make lizards inactive. Lizard habitat restoration measures can take lengthy periods to replicate lost habitats. A herpetologist will usually need to be engaged to produce and implement the LMP. Iwi consultation may be required. LMPs are usually a consent condition requirement.

• **Actions to avoid, remedy, mitigate or offset adverse effects on lizards.** If the resource consent application was developed appropriately, measures for avoiding, remedying, mitigating or offsetting adverse effects on lizards will be incorporated into the planning of the project. If adverse effects on lizards and their habitat cannot be avoided, then a package of mitigation measures must be implemented, with the objective of 'no net losses', and where possible, 'a net gain'. The appropriate mitigation measures will depend on the locality, characteristics of the site, species present, and the nature of the works and associated adverse effects. A combination of mitigation options may include:

(a) Lizard rescues and relocation, using a mixture of appropriate survey and capture methods. It is critical to understand the importance of undertaking these activities at times which are optimum for lizard rescue and relocation, so that development progress is not held up by these requirements. Lizard captures should be undertaken prior to the works commencing, with remaining lizards also captured and removed during the works. Exclusion fencing may be required to prevent lizards from re-entering the affected sites.

(b) Identifying release and restoration sites. These sites require prior identification, and

enhancement work before rescuing and relocation of lizards. These may be prepared by habitat creation and enhancement (placement of logs, cover objects and rock piles), and revegetation. Ideally, the release site should be prepared prior to the commencement of works as this will enable the lizards to be released immediately upon capture. In some situations it may be preferable to recreate the lizard habitat and release the lizards back at the same site once the works and habitat restoration are completed. The latter scenario may involve temporarily keeping lizards in captivity under a DOC permit. DOC's 'Translocation Guide for Community Groups' (Colleen & Cromarty 2011), also refers to the relocation of wildlife under an RMA resource consent, where the purpose is to save individual protected animals affected by development, and secure the viability of the released population. Under Section 1.5 of this guide, an approved translocation proposal is not required if any rescued lizards are to be moved and relocated to a release site, if "the distance between the source site and the release site is small (i.e. within a specified maximum distance appropriate to the species, which may be as small as 500 m for lizards)". An translocation plan however will be required, should the rescued lizards require relocation further than 500 metres from their capture site. In addition to the resource consent, Wildlife Act permits are required to collect and release lizards.

(c) Legal protection of sites via covenants.

(d) Determining the scope, duration, intensity and scale of pest management required. This should include appropriate pest residual trap catch or tracking tunnel index targets. Pest exclusion (i.e. 'predator-proof') fencing is an option. Cat-free covenants are also an option for subdivision development projects.

(e) Habitat restoration at a scope, duration, intensity and scale which ensures success of other mitigation measures.

(f) Post-release population monitoring of lizards and pest populations to determine the success of mitigation measures.

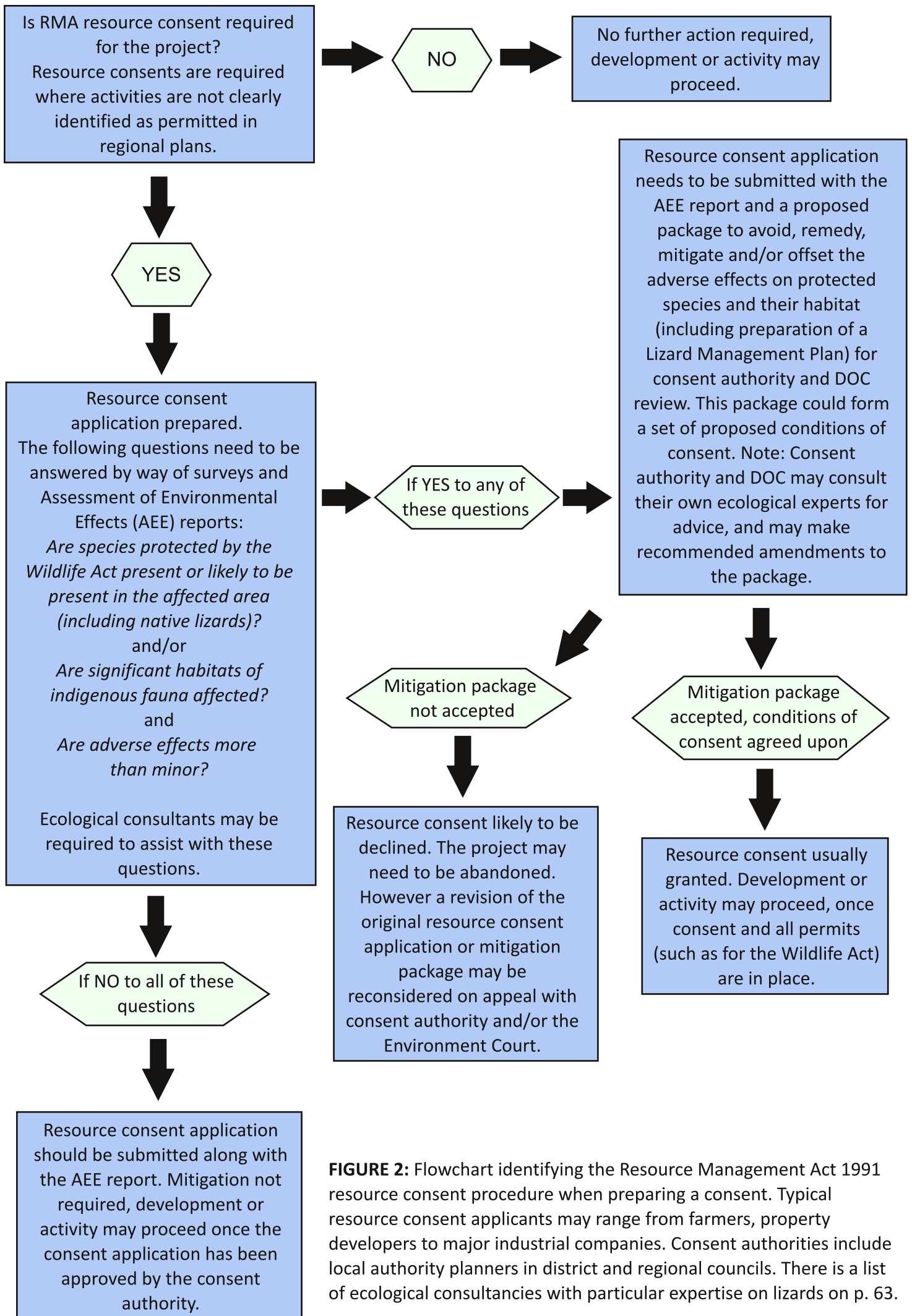


FIGURE 2: Flowchart identifying the Resource Management Act 1991 resource consent procedure when preparing a consent. Typical resource consent applicants may range from farmers, property developers to major industrial companies. Consent authorities include local authority planners in district and regional councils. There is a list of ecological consultancies with particular expertise on lizards on p. 63.

Resources

Further information on the RMA

For further information on the RMA and other related matters, visit or read:

Resource Management Act 1991, visit www.legislation.govt.nz, and search for the "Resource Management Act 1991".

Ministry for the Environment's RMA Guide
<http://www.mfe.govt.nz/rma/index.html>

Environmental Defence Society's RMA Guide
www.rmguide.org.nz

Quality Planning's RMA Guidance Note
www.qualityplanning.org.nz

Harris, R (ed.) 2004. *Handbook of Environmental Law*. Wellington. Royal Forest and Bird Protection Society of New Zealand Inc. ISBN 0-9597851-8-3.

References

Convention on Biological Diversity
www.cbd.int

New Zealand Biodiversity Strategy
<http://www.biodiversity.govt.nz/picture/doing/nzbs/index.html>

Proposed National Policy Statement on Indigenous Biodiversity:
www.mfe.govt.nz/publications/biodiversity/indigenous-biodiversity/index.html

Protecting Our Places — Statement of National Priorities for Protecting Rare and Threatened Biodiversity on Private Land:
www.biodiversity.govt.nz/land/guidance/

New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement
www.doc.govt.nz/conservation/marine-and-coastal/coastal-management/nz-coastal-policy-statement/

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Other related environment law

Other related environmental Acts (visit www.legislation.govt.nz, and search for these):

Environment Act 1986. The Environment Act 1986 established the Ministry for the Environment (MfE) and the Office of the Parliamentary Commissioner for the Environment (PCE). The MfE advises the New Zealand Government on environmental laws, policies, standards and guidelines. However, the Environmental Protection Authority was recently set up to carry out some of the environmental regulatory functions of the MfE and other government departments. The PCE's role is to review and provide advice on environmental issues and the system of agencies and processes established by the Government to manage the environment. The primary objective of the PCE is to contribute to maintaining and improving the quality of the environment in New Zealand by giving advice to Parliament, local councils, business, tangata whenua, communities and other public agencies.

Conservation Act 1987. This Act integrated parts of the Department of Lands and Survey, the Forest Service and the Wildlife Service into one department, the Department of Conservation.

Biosecurity Act 1993. This Act of Parliament was passed in order to prevent pests and other unwanted organisms entering New Zealand. Part 5 of the Act provides for National and Regional Pest Management Strategies.

Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act 1996. This Act of Parliament was passed in order to manage risks to the environment and to public health posed by hazardous substances and new organisms imported into New Zealand. The Act is administered by the Environmental Protection Authority.

Environmental agencies and organisations

Ministry for the Environment
www.mfe.govt.nz

Parliamentary Commissioner for the Environment
www.pce.parliament.nz

Environment Protection Authority
www.epa.govt.nz

Biosecurity New Zealand
www.biosecurity.govt.nz

New Zealand Conservation Authority
www.doc.govt.nz/getting-involved/nz-conservation-authority-and-boards/nz-conservation-authority/

Environment Court
www.justice.govt.nz/courts/environment-court

New Zealand Department of Conservation
www.doc.govt.nz

Local Government
www.lgnz.co.nz

Biodiversity New Zealand
www.biodiversity.govt.nz

Royal Forest & Bird Society
www.forestandbird.org.nz

Environmental Defence Society
www.rmaguide.org.nz