

Summary of costs and benefits by impacted party

Table 1: Summary of Indicative Costs and Benefits by Impacted Party.

	Benefits	Costs
Community at large	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The current state of New Zealand's terrestrial indigenous biodiversity (and the ecosystem services that provides) is maintained (future loss and decline is avoided) and enhanced for current and future generations, including the state of species populations and occupancy, indigenous character, ecosystem representation, ecosystem connectivity, buffering, resilience and adaptability as a consequent effect of improved management and decision making, including consideration of cumulative effects. The current and future community at large, and local communities can continue to access and experience indigenous biodiversity (to the extent that this resource is not diminishing over time). Recreational, educational, scientific, historical, amenity, landscape and natural character values associated with areas of indigenous biodiversity are maintained (and potentially enhanced). Greater evidence and understanding (awareness) of the status of indigenous biodiversity (in aggregate and in specific areas of New Zealand) as a result of regional and district council monitoring requirements and the sharing of this information. Will support more targeted research, investment and restoration. Greater certainty for landowners of areas identified for protection, enhancement, restoration and the actions being undertaken regarding those areas and the methods available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indigenous biodiversity in Medium SNAs and outside of SNAs may be subject to minor short-term disturbance/ damage/ loss as a result of new use, development and subdivision arising from nationally significant infrastructure, mineral extraction, development of Māori land and dwelling construction where there is no alternate building site. However, there must be no net loss of indigenous biodiversity as a consequence of the NPSIB (when remedial/ mitigating/ offsetting actions have established to an equivalent pre-impact state) and the positive effects of any proposed compensation must be proportionate to the adverse effects on indigenous biodiversity. Potential rates increase required to fund council activities required to implement the NPSIB where existing funding is not adequate to cover costs. Potential opportunity costs for alternative uses of land in areas to be restored/enhanced as a consequence of the NPSIB due to targets set in regional policy statements to increase vegetation cover. Time, travel and resource costs for community participation in council activities that implement the NPSIB.
Tangata whenua	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The concepts of Te Ao Māori, matauranga Māori and tikanga Māori are better incorporated into indigenous biodiversity management and decision-making. The connection between nature and cultural wellbeing is maintained. The mauri of the land is enhanced and protected. Relationships and partnerships between tangata whenua and councils are strengthened through clearer guidance on roles. The cultural and economic benefits associated with the development of Māori land are recognised and provided for, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There will be a cost for tangata whenua to resource engagement and consultation in the development of provisions and to be involved in indigenous biodiversity management, strategies, monitoring plans and decision-making. Includes the opportunity cost of time. Potential impacts on cultural wellbeing where there are opportunity costs for new subdivision, use and development on Māori land. Loss in ability to connect with customary land.

	including where development effects Medium SNAs.	
Landowners (including Māori landowners)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greater certainty for landowners on the location of SNAs, taonga, highly mobile fauna, threatened or at-risk species and degraded and depleted environments, as well as what effects must be avoided in and out of SNAs. • The impacts of activities, including subdivision, use and development, on indigenous biodiversity are better understood. Greater stewardship/kaitiaki of natural resources. • A share of the wider benefits to the community of enhanced indigenous biodiversity, including a greater than per capita share of location-specific benefits accruing to land-holdings. • Greater certainty about potential for new use, development and subdivision associated with locationally constrained Māori land as well as development of dwellings where there is no alternative house site, can occur in 'Medium' SNAs provided adverse effects are remedied or mitigated or can be offset or compensated. • Existing activities will not be adversely affected by provisions that manage indigenous biodiversity as a consequence of the NPSIB if they are no greater in scale, character and intensity and will not reduce or degrade the ecological integrity of an SNA and are provided for by councils in accordance the provisions for existing activities in the NPSIB. This is in effect consent to continue activities which in the past may have adversely affected indigenous biodiversity, provided no additional adverse effects arise. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Time and other costs to landowners to provide/facilitate access to council staff/representatives to confirm SNA boundaries and description. Potential time and monetary costs to participate in plan changes that relate to contested SNAs. • Potentially greater costs for landowners to manage pest and animal incursions, and manage disruption of indigenous biodiversity by people, pets and livestock where required by regional and district council provisions to better protect SNAs and maintain indigenous biodiversity. • Opportunity costs in terms of potential constraints on new subdivision, use and development on land containing SNAs where that SNA effectively precludes these activities in total or limits the extent of what could otherwise be achieved (over and above operative rules) as a consequent effect of the NPSIB policies. Opportunity costs are expected to be higher when SNA coverage of properties is widespread, particularly when that SNA cover relates to High SNAs. The percentage of properties that potentially fall into this category is estimated to be small based on the case study findings. • Potential opportunity costs as constraints on existing activities that would otherwise continue to degrade or reduce ecological integrity in SNAs and that are no longer provided for by Councils under the NPSIB.
Industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greater certainty for farmers, forestry owners, mining operators and national infrastructure providers on the location of SNAs, taonga, highly mobile fauna, threatened or at-risk species and degraded and depleted environments, as well as what effects must be avoided in and out of SNAs. Includes greater certainty for those parties that operate over multiple regions (savings in advocacy costs). • Greater certainty about potential for new use, development and subdivision associated with locationally constrained national infrastructure and mineral extraction can occur in 'Medium' SNAs provided adverse effects are remedied or mitigated or can be offset or compensated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential for increased costs to manage effects on indigenous biodiversity where the NPSIB results in tighter constraints on existing activities and new use and development than the status quo. • Opportunity costs for new subdivision, use and development on land containing SNAs where that SNA effectively precludes these activities in total or limits the extent of what could otherwise be achieved (over and above operative rules) as a consequent effect of the NPSIB policies.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing activities will not be adversely affected by provisions that manage indigenous biodiversity as a consequence of the NPSIB if they are no greater in scale, character and intensity and will not reduce or degrade the ecological integrity of an SNA and are provided for by councils in accordance the provisions for existing activities in the NPSIB. This is in effect consent to continue activities which in the past may have adversely affected indigenous biodiversity, provided no additional adverse effects arise. Potential increases in the tourism value of New Zealand's natural areas as a consequence of an enhanced state of the country's indigenous biodiversity, and/or, avoided loss of tourism value as a result of maintaining current levels of indigenous biodiversity. Arises through better local and aggregate outcomes. 	
NGOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Greater certainty for NGOs of areas identified for protection, enhancement, restoration and the actions being undertaken regarding those areas and the methods available. Will allow greater coordination of operations and more effective prioritisation of. Greater certainty of progress being made through monitoring reports, including the positive collective impact (or not) of their actions and effectiveness. 	
Councils	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Greater certainty on the location and attributes of SNAs. The complexity and sensitivity of identifying SNAs is reduced through clear policy direction to ignore tenure and property boundaries. Greater consistency and efficiency in how councils manage indigenous biodiversity under the RMA, including a clearer understanding of the roles of district and regional councils. Reduced litigation costs for councils in plan making and resource consents over time. Better (and more integrated) decision making through clear policy guidance on what adverse effects on indigenous biodiversity are to be considered. Greater attention/detail provided that is specific to indigenous biodiversity in AEEs. Relationships and partnerships between councils, tangata whenua and landowners are potentially strengthened. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> District Councils – implementation costs for SNA mapping and a plan change to develop provisions to manage effects on indigenous biodiversity and two-yearly plan changes to update SNAs. Costs per council range from an estimated \$795,000 - \$1,400,000 each (2020-2050, DR 6%). Regional Councils – implementation costs for plan change to develop provisions to manage effects on indigenous biodiversity, produce a Regional Biodiversity Strategy and deliver a comprehensive monitoring plan. Costs per council range from an estimated \$1,086,000 - \$4,039,000 each (2020-2050, DR 6%). Unitary Authorities – implementation costs for SNA mapping and plan change to develop provisions to manage effects on indigenous biodiversity, 2 yearly plan changes to update SNAs, Biodiversity Strategy and deliver a comprehensive monitoring plan. Costs per council range from an estimated \$1,816,000 - \$5,275,000 each (2020-2050, DR 6%).

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Costs to councils (not captured above) to work with tangata whenua to map taonga species and ecosystems (where approved), map/survey the likely presence of highly mobile fauna, identify locations and opportunities for restoration and enhancement. • Costs for councils to develop (where required) arrangements and processes to more effectively involve tangata whenua in indigenous biodiversity management and decision-making. • Potential additional consent processing costs for councils where the number of consents impacting on indigenous biodiversity increases.
<p>Central Government</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greater consistency in the way that indigenous biodiversity is managed across New Zealand through resource management systems and processes. Management of indigenous biodiversity it brought “up to date” in terms of current research and best practice. Improved integrated management outcomes (consistency and linkages between planning instruments). • Greater evidence and understanding of the status of indigenous biodiversity (in aggregate and in specific areas of New Zealand) as a result of regional and district council monitoring requirements and the sharing of this information with central government, as well as Ministry for the Environment’s own information gathering and monitoring. Will lead to more effective and efficient national direction and investment as a consequence of the NPSIB. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPSIB support and guidance costs. Costs estimated at \$1,77m-\$2.65m (2020-2050, DR 6%). • NPSIB monitoring, review and reporting costs.