

From: [REDACTED]
To: [POLICY Conservation & Development Policy Branch Mailbox](#)
Subject: TRIM: Biodiversity Review submission
Date: Thursday, 4 September 2014 10:59:00 AM

Dear Biodiversity Review Panel,

Australia and New South Wales are no exceptions to the global large scale loss of biodiversity that continues to degrade human quality of life and is so well-documented e.g. Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (2005). The very features of our economic systems that created this problem continue to amplify it and previous legislation and government policy have not been strong enough to reverse the trend. I urge the Review Panel to make recommendations that reflect our urgent need to strengthen measures for biodiversity protection and improvement in spite of the economic pressures (and their political manifestations) to do otherwise. I fully support the Nature Conservation Councils recommendations in this regard.

The UN decade on biodiversity, which began in 2011, recognises the global challenge posed by the dramatic decline in species. NSW is contributing to this trend and the Review into conservation legislation is an opportunity to reverse it.

The Review must set a clear goal to reserve the decline in biodiversity and restore ecosystem function across NSW. Below is an overview of significant issues that must be addressed by the Review.

Existing protections are not enough

Existing biodiversity and conservation laws, including the Native Vegetation Act 2003 and Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995, must be maintained and strengthened. This includes a clear commitment to end broad-scale land clearing across NSW, and a commitment to 'no net loss' of native vegetation.

The existing framework of conservation legislation has slowed biodiversity loss, but it is not enough to stop species' decline.

Objective decision making must lead to improved environmental outcomes

The principle of "improving or maintaining" environmental outcomes should be retained, and extended so that it applies to all development activities.

Decisions must be based on objective science-based decision making criteria (e.g. Environment Outcomes Assessment Methodology under the NV Act), and discretionary decision making should be very limited.

Biodiversity offsetting must be done well

The purpose of offsetting is to ensure that any development that affects biodiversity leads to an overall improvement for wildlife and species. It is important that rules around biodiversity offsetting reflect this key principle.

Where development is approved that significantly impacts native flora or fauna, the 'like for like' offsetting principle is fundamental and must not be weakened.

Retain the Independent Scientific Committee

The role of the Independent Scientific Committee under the Threatened Species Conservation Act, to decide which species are threatened and deserve special protection, should be retained. Listing of threatened species must continue to be based on the professional advice of the Scientific Committee.

Summary

This review provides a once in a decade opportunity for improving our conservation and biodiversity legislation for posterity. It is absolutely critical that we use this opportunity by taking an evidenced

based and scientific approach with a goal towards improving biodiversity across New South Wales.

Yours sincerely,
Thomas Colley