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Theme 1: Objects and principles for biodiversity conservation

Check box to view and respond to questions

Should there be an aspirational goal for biodiversity conservation?

Yes

Given available evidence about the value and state of the environment, are the existing legislative objects still valid? Do the current objects align with international and national frameworks, agreements, laws, obligations? If not, what objects are required?

No Answer

To what extent are the current objects being met?

No Answer

Could the objects of the current laws be simplified and integrated? If so, how?

Yes they can and should.

Theme 2: Conservation action

Check box to view and respond to questions

Is the current system effective in encouraging landowners to generate public benefits from their land and rewarding them as environmental stewards? Or are current mechanisms too focused on requiring private landowners to protect ecosystem services and biodiversity at their own cost?

Current mechanisms don't encourage landholders to become environmental stewards because there is no dollar value placed on preserving ecosystems and being sustainable. If we can give landholders a wage to look after protected parcels on their property it may also help them out in drought years when the govt gives them assistance any way. It is a way to look after the land before it gets degraded when farmers are pushing the land to its limits trying to make ends meet.

Are there elements of the current system for private land conservation that raise impediments (for example, binding nature of agreements and potential loss of production) for individuals who want to manage their land for conservation? If so what are they? What incentives might be effective, efficient and equitable in promoting biodiversity conservation on private land?

Show them proven research that states the good outcomes of having a diverse ecosystem on their property.

What should be the role of organisations and bodies, such as the Nature Conservation Trust, in facilitating and managing private land conservation through mechanisms such as conservation and biobanking agreements?

These covenants are good as they ensure continuity after the land has changed hands. It then becomes a selling point to other people who are after a property with those values. Their roles are to administer these covenants and ensure they are being managed correctly.

How should the government determine priorities for its investment in biodiversity conservation while enabling and encouraging others (e.g. community groups) to contribute to their own biodiversity conservation priorities?

The government should work in partnership with the community groups so that their money goes further. The government needs to co ordinate issues with other departments so that all projects have biodiversity as a bottomline.

How can the effectiveness of conservation programs be monitored and evaluated?

Passive Monitoring devices could be put in place so that it is not so invasive as trapping live specimens. Use key indicator species and enlist the help of schools and unemployed and tour operators.

How should any tradeoffs be assessed?

In an urban environment any wild open space is precious. It is always subjective and only as good as the field worker collecting the data and timing is everything. The bush operates on many cycles yearly, seasonally, rainfall patterns that are 20yr cycles.

To what extent is the system forward looking or dealing with legacy impacts?

No Answer

To what extent does current practice (rather than the legislation) determine outcomes?

No Answer

Theme 3: Conservation in land use planning

Check box to view and respond to questions

How effective are current arrangements at ensuring biodiversity values are identified early and properly considered in strategic planning systems? How can they be improved?

No Answer

How effective are current arrangements for delivering strategic outcomes for biodiversity and enhancing ecosystem services? How can they be improved?

No Answer

How should the effectiveness of strategic planning approaches be monitored and evaluated?

No Answer

Theme 4: Conservation in development approval processes

No Answer

To what extent has the current framework created inconsistent assessment processes, environmental standards, offset practices and duplicative rules? What can be done to harmonise processes?

No Answer

Can we have a single, integrated approach to the approval of all forms of development, including agricultural development, that is proportionate to the risks involved? If yes, should one methodology (or a harmonised methodology) be used to assess all impacts? Does a need remain for some differences in assessment approaches?

No Answer

What are the advantages and disadvantages of the different biodiversity assessment methodologies? Are the rules transparent and consistent? Is the way data is used to underpin decisions transparent? Do the assessment methodologies appropriately accommodate social and economic values?

No Answer

Does the regulatory system adequately protect listed threatened species, populations and ecological communities? Is there utility in specifically protecting these entities through the regulatory system?

No Answer

Are there other models (international or Australian) that regulate activities impacting on biodiversity that may be relevant to NSW?

No Answer

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No Answer

To what extent has the current regulatory system resulted in lost development opportunities and/or prevented innovative land management practices?

No Answer

Some impacts cannot be offset. What are they? Are these appropriately addressed in approval systems? What is the relevance of social and economic benefits of projects in considering these impacts?

No Answer

How can offsets be more strategically located?

No Answer

Are there areas currently regulated that would be better left to self-regulatory codes of practice or accreditation schemes?

No Answer

Theme 5: Wildlife management

Check box to view and respond to questions

Have the threats to biodiversity posed by: (a) people taking animals and plants from the wild, (b) feral animals and weeds, and (c) illegally imported species, been effectively managed?

No it is very adhoc especially in the urban environment with lack of co ordination or funding or science to deal with the issues effectively.

Has the NPW Act and the supporting policy framework led to a positive change in the welfare of native animals (captive and free-living)? What role if any should the government have in ensuring the welfare of individual native animals – particularly where there are already stand-alone welfare laws such as the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act 1979?

No Answer

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No Answer

Are the provisions for marine mammals effective?

No Answer

Is the current framework for wildlife licensing, offences and defences, including those applying to threatened species, easily understood? Is the current licensing system too complex? How can it be improved and simplified to focus on conservation outcomes?

There are not enough officers to police licensing laws. The onus is always on the licensee to want to do the right thing for the right reasons.

Is there currently appropriate regulation for the sustainable use and trade of wildlife?

No Answer

Theme 6: Information provisions

Check box to view and respond to questions

What information should be generated about the different kinds of value (for example, monetary and intrinsic value) of biodiversity and other natural assets in NSW?

No Answer

What type, quality and frequency of data should be collected about biodiversity? Who should be responsible for such a system?

Who ever has the money to make it happen. should be conducted like a census on a national scale.

Is current data about biodiversity highly credible and readily accessible? If not, how can quality and access be improved?

No Answer

How effective is the threatened species listing process (including the listing of key threatening processes) in guiding subsequent conservation action?

No Answer

Should threatened species listing decisions be decoupled from decisions on conservation actions (including recovery planning) and regulatory processes?

No Answer

To what extent, if any, does having national and state lists of threatened species cause confusion, regulatory burden or duplication of conservation effort? How could national and state lists be rationalised?

Well it is often confusing how they can koalas on Kangaroo island yet they are threatened and vulnerable in other states. Are not all koalas valuable. There are international laws that override countries laws so why can't federal o

To what extent is the identification of critical habitat an effective tool for biodiversity conservation? Should we list critical habitat for more species where relevant and useful?

Yes

Should private conservation data be collected and if so how?

No Answer

Other comments

My comments are not finalised and some I am not familiar with.