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Theme 1: Objects and principles for biodiversity conservation

No Answer

Should there be an aspirational goal for biodiversity conservation?

No Answer

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?

No Answer

Theme 2: Conservation action

No Answer

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?

No Answer

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?

No Answer

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?

No Answer

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?

No Answer

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

No Answer

How should any tradeoffs be assessed?

No Answer

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

No Answer

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?

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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?

More funding and resources are needed to protect threats to biodiversity. I believe that many illegal activities occur re the illegal 'possession' of fauna and flora. I see this from the information I receive from environment /animal welfare groups, from the few aware and caring MP's re questions asked in parliament and their news letters and from the LACK of penalties and prosecutions fines/ and convictions. RE illegally imported species God help us as these crimes would be immeasurable and there are few NPWS staff to supervise or prevent and protect species from this sort of exploitation.....lets face it.

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?

Re the govt ensuring a positive change/framework I'd like to ask when does this begin? Seriously there is no serious and well funded department to protect native animals and people are forever suffering great stress and life threatening allegations from shooters acting illegally and LEGALLY near and around their properties that they report to police & NPWS and nothing is done and no one checks up on these reports. People wanting to protect wildlife are marginalised/threatened and bullied , with no one to turn to in order to receive justice either for themselves or for the voiceless. How can you even state "IF ANY" role the govt should play? If not for some govt control and regulation we'd have a wild west mentality and no wildlife would be able to survive. The Prevention of CAACT 1979 is quite useless sadly. FEW individuals are ever convicted and RSPCA state themselves most cases are not pursued due to high legal costs and unlikelihood of a conviction. They too are understaffed and under resourced as politicians do not place a non monetary VALUE on our declining wildlife. Everything is seen as a commodity to be traded which brings great shame upon this wealthy nation. No commitment to wildlife protection means legislation is inadequate as it is not taken as a serious issue or priority. Thus poor and inadequate funding.

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This question is repeated above?????

Are the provisions for marine mammals effective?

Apparently not many organisations specialising in marine animal/cetaceans issues believe govt funding is adequate. They also feel that interest in these issues by politicians is minimal. T he Grey Nurse shark issue (even though they are not mammals) is just 1 example of govt supporting vested interests and NOT acting on community outrage and concern, in the interest of the marine animal/s. SHark nets are lethal to all sea life and are not effective in doing what is claimed. Many non target species die in these horrific nets with no escape and die a miserable death.

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?

It may be too complex as too many threatened and endangered species are going ...going....gone. fines should be increased as current fines and regulations tell the criminal that governments do not take these crimes so they HAVE IMPUNITY. TO IMPROVE IT YOU NEED TO COMMIT FUNDS

AND RESOURCES. For better conservation outcomes get serious and ask environment NGO groups what is needed. RE shooters & vested interests from the DPI.

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

The "sustainable use" of wildlife is a furphy and a total scam. The sustainable use of wildlife means in reality not much sustainability and lots of use. How dare governments decide that our precious and threatened wildlife is offered to the highest bidder. The kangaroo industry is a sad and appalling example of wildlife exploitation for the sole reason of profit. It is irrefutably cruel and unnecessary. Wildlife survives by boom and bust cycles and there is no surplus given by nature for the benefit of profit in someones pocket. The very ideology of wildlife use and trade ignores cruelty, suffering, threats to species, necessity and any benign forms of 'use' like wildlife tourism. Many millions of Australians do not believe that our wildlife should be treated like wheat/ corn or potatoes. They are declining and suffering due to our insatiable demands / arrogance and greed. All wildlife 'products' are luxury 'items' created via immeasurable pain , suffering and misery. This should not be acceptable within so called civilised societies.

Theme 6: Information provisions

No Answer

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?

No Answer

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?

No Answer

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?

No Answer

Should private conservation data be collected and if so how?

No Answer

Other comments

No Answer