

Regulatory reform to enhance efficiency & effectiveness of Environmental Impact Assessment

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Overview

- ➤ The Australian Government is **streamlining environmental regulation** while maintaining environmental standards.
- Overview of the One Stop Shop reforms & progress to date:
 - Approaches to streamlining to gain greater efficiency and cost savings to business
 - Risk-based regulation and how we are applying this to assessment bilateral agreements
 - > Outcomes based approvals and condition setting; and
 - > Getting your thoughts on future opportunities

A quick summary of environmental regulation at the national level

- Proposed actions that are considered to have a potential significant impact require detailed assessment.
- Assessment stand-alone Cth process or using State/Territory processes through an assessment bilateral agreement
- ➤ If the action is considered to have acceptable impact, the project will be approved and may be subject to conditions
- Secondary approvals and compliance monitoring

The Environment Protection and Biodiversity

Conservation Act (EPBC Act) protects nine matters of national environmental significance, which are based on Australia's international obligations.



A recap of the One- Stop Shop reforms

Accreditation of state and territory processes that meet the national environmental standards



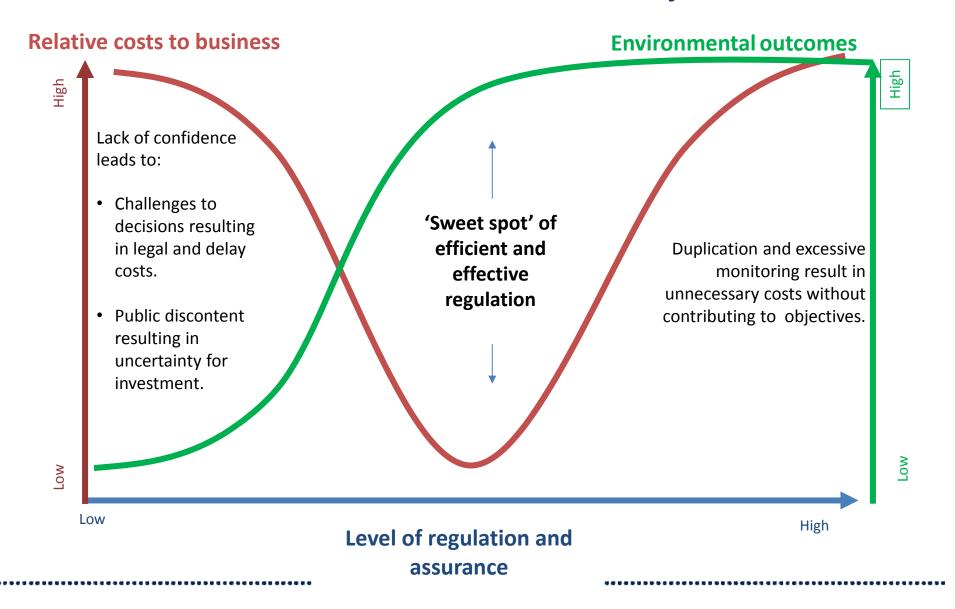
The reform has two key outcomes:

- Reducing regulatory burden for business by removing the need for separate state and Commonwealth approvals.
- Maintaining environmental standards.

The reform is being delivered in three stages:

- MoUs with willing states and territories
- Assessment bilateral agreements
- Approval bilateral agreements

An effective regulatory system balances environmental, economic and community interests



The Commonwealth has been increasing its role in assurance, reducing regulatory functions

Environmental Standards

States and territories

State and territory environmental matters and policy

Commonwealth

Matters of National Environmental Significance

Regulation

States and territories

Whole of environment including MNES

Bilateral Agreements

Co-regulation

Commonwealth

Piloting "earned autonomy" approaches for non-bilateral projects:

- Risk-based assessments
- Outcomes-based conditioning

Assurance

States and territories

Primary compliance and enforcement

Bilateral Agreements

Scheduled reviews

Commonwealth

MNES compliance and enforcement Policy reviews (e.g. Water Trigger, Offsets) Unscheduled audits (bilaterals)

Current status of the One- Stop Shop reforms

Progressing assessment and approval bilaterals with States and Territories



- MoUs signed with all States & Territories.
- Assessment bilateral agreements in place with all States & Territories.
- Draft approval bilateral agreements released for public comment – ACT, NSW, QLD, SA, TAS, WA
- EPBC Act amendments before the Senate

Supporting reforms – risk-based approaches & condition setting

What other opportunities are being explored to streamline assessments while maintaining standards?



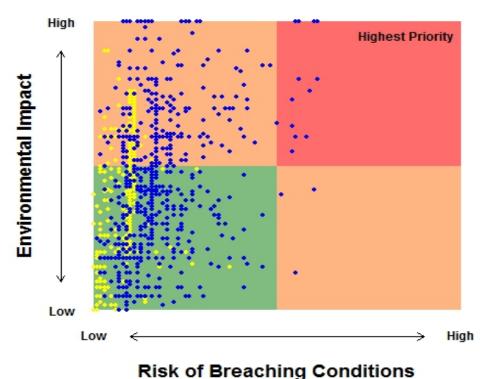
- Risk-based approaches to assessments and post-approval monitoring.
- Condition setting:
 - Outcomes-based conditions
 - Reducing duplication with State/Territory conditions
- Other streamlining opportunities

Risk-based approaches

- Helps us engage with approval holders of high-risk projects at the earliest possible stage and encourage compliance at the outset.
- > Can be updated with new information so compliance monitoring effort remains appropriate and targeted as projects progress and circumstances change.
- > Strategic monitoring effort is directed to the projects and industry sectors that pose the greatest risk to the environment.
- Ensures our activities are cost effective and that we reduce the regulatory burden on projects that are low risk or people who consistently do the right thing.

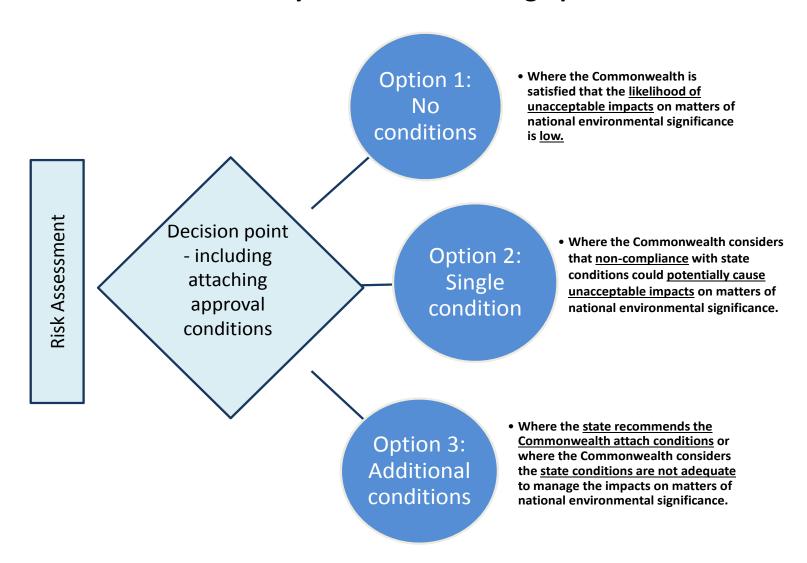
NESTRA

- > We are implementing the National Environmental Significance Threat and Risk Assessment (NESTRA) tool.
- NESTRA provides a transparent and repeatable method for justifying our degree of involvement, condition setting, monitoring and compliance approaches

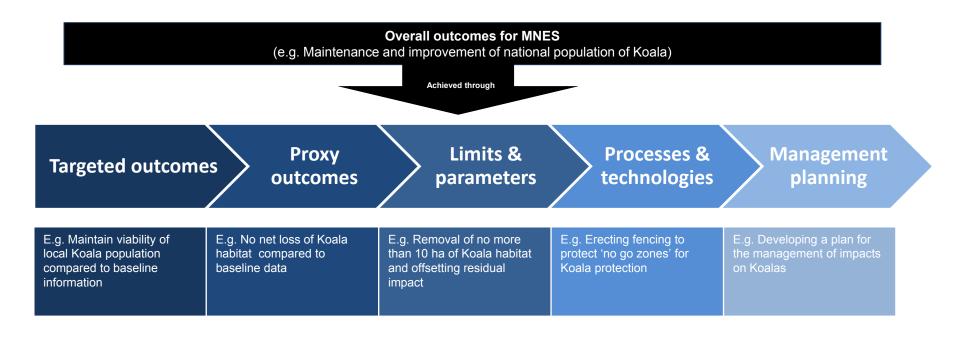


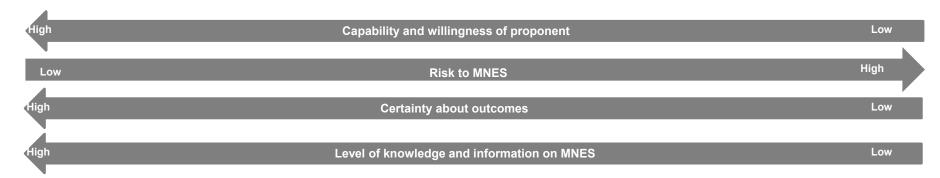
Condition setting policy

Hierarchy of condition setting options



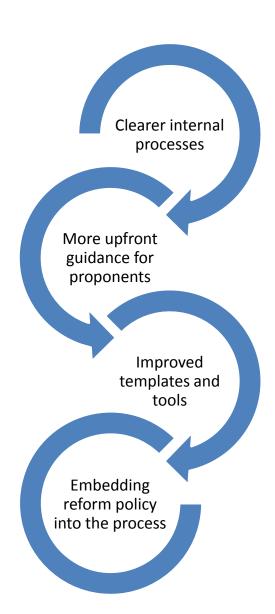
Outcomes-based conditions approach





How else can we do our business better?

- Looking at all stages pre-referral, referral, assessment and approval
- Supporting staff and delegates reduce time spent on process means more time focussing on environmental outcomes
- > Embedding reform policy into business as usual
- Supports the move from rules-based model to a risk-based approach to regulation, focussing on environmental outcomes
- Simpler and quicker assessments less time wasted seeking information, consistent application of regulation and policies
- Cost savings to business through clearer, up front guidance and support
- Working with assessment teams, consultants and proponents to realise opportunities for improvements



Where to from here?

- > Further **streamlining** of environmental regulation and processes
- Continuous improvement through monitoring, review, consultation and adaptive management
- > Cementing the oversight role of the Commonwealth through providing policy advice and expert guidance e.g. Offsets
- What can EIA practitioners bring to the table to support streamlining and continuous improvement???



Questions?

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