

**BUILDING  
PERFORMANCE**

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# Building for the Future

MBIE's Building System  
Regulatory Strategy

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DECEMBER 2020





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# MBIE's Building System Regulatory Strategy on a page

**SYSTEM VISION:** High-performing building regulation supporting better buildings for New Zealanders

## Why we regulate building

**BUILDING SYSTEM OUTCOMES:**

- SOCIAL WELLBEING**  
Buildings support the health, safety, cultural and social wellbeing of people and communities in a changing environment
- ECONOMIC WELLBEING**  
Building and construction is a highly productive contributor to the New Zealand economy
- ENVIRONMENTAL WELLBEING**  
New Zealanders, whānau and communities create and live in sustainable buildings that meet the needs of present and future generations

## How we will know we are doing it right

- PERFORMANCE**
  - Effectiveness of minimum performance requirements
  - Building safety, durability, health and accessibility
  - Condition of existing building stock
  - Demand for environmentally friendly 'green' buildings
  - Effectiveness of system response to climate change
  - Levels of construction waste
- PRODUCTS**
  - Level of investment in research and development
  - Availability of pathways, tools and incentives to innovate
  - Effectiveness of product regulation
- PROCESSES**
  - Understanding of roles and responsibilities within the system
  - Construction industry productivity
  - Extent of collaboration and information-sharing across the system
  - Resilience of construction businesses
  - Effectiveness of building consent processes
  - Ease of using the system
- PEOPLE**
  - Construction workforce skills
  - Attractiveness of construction careers
  - Regulator skills and decision quality
  - Effectiveness of occupational regulation
  - Effectiveness of health and safety in the construction industry

**SYSTEM VISION:** High-performing building regulation supporting better buildings for New Zealanders

## What we want to achieve as a regulator

**SYSTEM GOAL**

**We aspire to create a regulatory system that is:**

- Innovative:** uses innovative regulatory approaches, and enables the use of innovative technologies and methods.
- Enabling:** empowering and enabling all system participants to achieve results for the system.
- Integrated:** works well as an integrated whole, and promotes good governance, communication and information flows.
- Future-oriented:** *future-focused* – considering longer-term impacts; and *future-proof* – resilient and flexible to withstand rapid and ongoing change.
- Risk-based:** aware of system risks and able to respond to them effectively.

**REGULATORY STEWARDSHIP OBJECTIVES**

- Efficient and effective regulatory steward
- Clarity for participants
- Flexible regulatory systems
- Accurate information
- High-quality regulatory impact analysis
- Targeted compliance and enforcement activity

## How we do it

**OUR STRATEGIC FOCUS AREAS:**

- PERFORMANCE**
  - Drive for building quality
  - Focus on the environment
- PRODUCTS**
  - Foster innovation
  - Ensure building products are fit for purpose
- PROCESSES**
  - Work together
  - Focus on users
- PEOPLE**
  - Grow skills
  - Protect people

**TOOLS AND LEVERS:**

- laws, regulations, rules and standards
- compliance and enforcement
- policy advice
- information, education, guidance and voluntary codes
- non-legislated levers such as process design
- partnership, collaboration and relationship management
- technology and processes

# Introduction

Buildings and the built environment are an integral part of society. The design and quality of buildings affect people's health, safety and happiness, material wealth and the natural environment.

The building and construction industry is a significant employer and contributor to our economy. To continue producing good outcomes for all New Zealand, the building system must be equipped to respond to future change. While New Zealand's building system has many strengths, it also faces long-standing, complex challenges.

This strategy focuses on opportunities for building regulation in the next 10 to 15 years, to provide people with safe, healthy, durable, accessible buildings that support social, economic and environmental wellbeing now and in the future.

The Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment (MBIE), as the central building regulator, has developed this strategy as part of its regulatory stewardship function. It will serve as a foundation document to inform our planning and activity. The figure on page 5 shows the role of the strategy in setting the direction for our regulatory activity, and as a key part of a cycle of continuous system improvement.

The strategy sets out the direction for MBIE's regulation of the building system over the next 10–15 years. By describing the system's contribution to wellbeing outcomes, it aims to get people thinking beyond the 'bricks and mortar' of design and construction processes to the fundamental purposes of building regulation, and how good building regulation can benefit New Zealand's people, environment and economy.

The strategy describes the kind of regulatory agency MBIE aspires to be, and sets out how we will work with other participants across the building system to achieve outcomes. It also sets out strategic focus areas and priorities for MBIE to help move the system in the right direction, and the need for a monitoring framework to measure the health of the system.

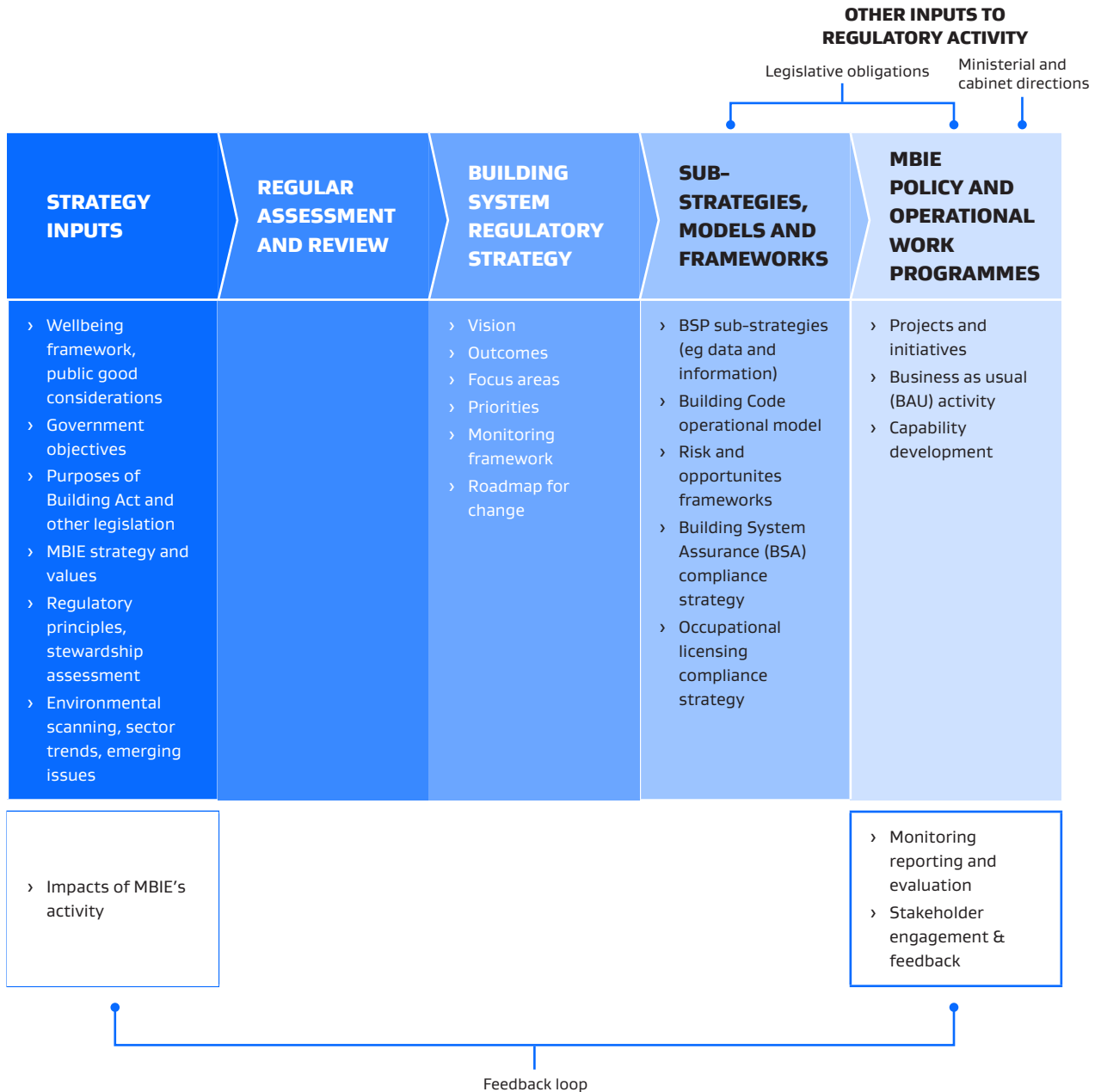
The strategy has been developed with input from key stakeholder groups, and incorporates wider stakeholder views from recent consultation on a broad range of building and construction issues.

## Next steps for this strategy

We will regularly review the strategy, seeking and incorporating feedback from partner regulators, industry and other system participants to ensure it is achieving its desired purpose and remains relevant. We expect the strategy to progressively become more ambitious and future-oriented as it is developed further in consultation with others operating across the system. This development will include a 'road map' for change, showing milestones and clarifying the links between our regulatory activities and the outcomes we seek to achieve.

A monitoring framework to track progress towards the outcomes sought for the system is under development.

# Role of the Building System Regulatory Strategy

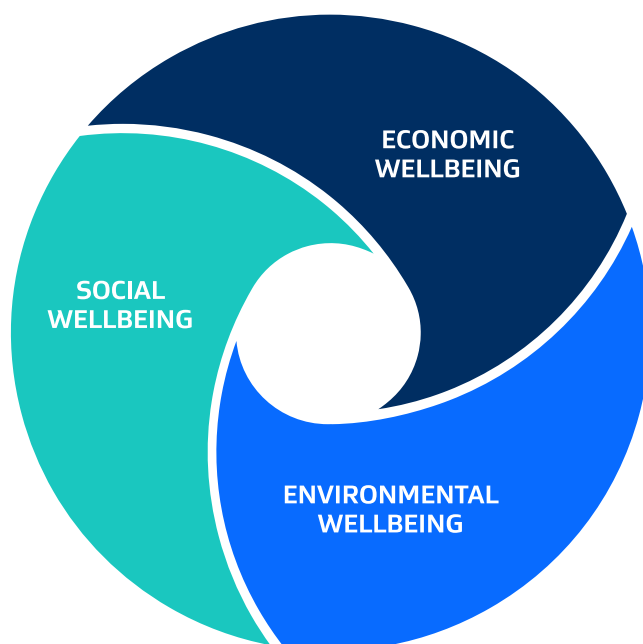


# Why we regulate buildings: building system vision and outcomes

**MBIE's vision for the system: High-performing building regulation supporting better buildings for New Zealanders**

## Building system outcomes

The system works together with other systems to produce building outcomes, and these outcomes in turn contribute to the broader wellbeing of New Zealand and New Zealanders.



### **SOCIAL WELLBEING**

**Outcome:** Buildings support the health, safety, cultural and social wellbeing of people and communities in a changing environment.

This outcome is being achieved when:

- › Buildings are safe, durable, warm, accessible and healthy.
- › Buildings are resilient to a wide and changing range of environmental conditions.
- › Buildings meet the cultural and social values of the people or groups that use them.
- › Buildings can be used comfortably by people with a range of physical needs.
- › The building system supports people's freedom to make choices about how they live, work, play and connect to their communities.

## **ECONOMIC WELLBEING**

Outcome: Building and construction is a highly productive contributor to the New Zealand economy.

This outcome is being achieved when:

- › The construction industry is productive, efficient, economically sustainable and confident.
- › Building businesses are successful, stable and can adapt to change and disruption.
- › People who work in construction have the right skills and can have fulfilling, rewarding careers.
- › Building businesses play an active part in the innovation economy.
- › Building design supports productive work.

## **ENVIRONMENTAL WELLBEING**

Outcome: New Zealanders, whānau and communities create and live in resilient, sustainable buildings that meet the needs of present and future generations.

This outcome is being achieved when:

- › The building system works with other systems to respond to climate change by minimising greenhouse gas emissions.
- › Buildings are resilient to a range of natural hazards and adaptable in the face of climate change.
- › Waste and pollutants from building work, building materials and building use are eliminated or minimised.
- › Sustainable buildings are the norm.
- › Environmental impacts are low throughout the lifetime of buildings.
- › Building design supports sustainable behaviours by building occupants.
- › People take pride in maintaining buildings.



# The building system

The building system encompasses the end-to-end process of producing New Zealand's buildings, from design and consenting through to construction and ongoing maintenance. It includes all the laws, rules, obligations, relationships, interventions, processes and activities that work together to produce safe, durable and sustainable buildings.

The building system has important links to other systems. What happens in the building system can affect other systems both positively or negatively. These inter-relationships are complex. For example, regulatory settings and cost of builds (in the building system) are two factors among many that influence housing affordability (in the housing and urban development system). Tensions between equally important outcomes, such as high-performing buildings and affordable housing, may require trade-offs, but are also opportunities for systems to work together and develop creative and innovative solutions.

## MBIE's role in the system

A good regulatory environment is fundamental to growing New Zealand for all. It enables businesses to thrive and keeps people safe.

As the central regulator, MBIE manages the regulation of building work and is the lead policy advisor to government on building regulation. We are responsible for, but not limited to:

- › policy advice on legislation and regulations, including the Building Code
- › reviewing and maintaining the Building Code
- › producing documents that show ways to comply with the Building Code
- › monitoring the performance of district and city councils in the building regulatory system
- › investigating complaints about alleged breaches of legislation

- › making determinations about disputes on building matters
- › administering occupational regulation of some building professions, including licensed building practitioners.

We work alongside other participants in the system, including building practitioners, government agencies, other regulators and the construction industry.

## Other players in the system and their roles

While an effective central regulator is an essential component, there are a range of players needed to ensure a successful building system.

Local government plays a key role in implementing the building regulatory system. They are responsible for the consenting and compliance elements of the system and are the primary interface with other users of the building regulatory system on a daily basis. They administer the annual building warrants of fitness process and have a key role in managing dangerous, insanitary, or earthquake-prone buildings and buildings in areas that have been affected by an emergency.

Statutory boards support the licensing of architects, building practitioners, engineers, plumbers, gasfitters, drainlayers and electricians. Occupational regulation aims to protect the public from harm by ensuring services are performed with reasonable care and skill.

Occupational regulation should ensure:

- › regulation is proportionate to the risks to public safety
- › practitioners who are registered or licensed are appropriately skilled and productive
- › practitioners are held to account for carrying out substandard work.

A range of providers including universities, polytechnics and industry training organisations educate much of the workforce that delivers buildings along with on-the-job training offered by employers. Professional bodies and trade organisations provide continuing performance development opportunities and often support their members with codes of ethics and dispute resolution options.

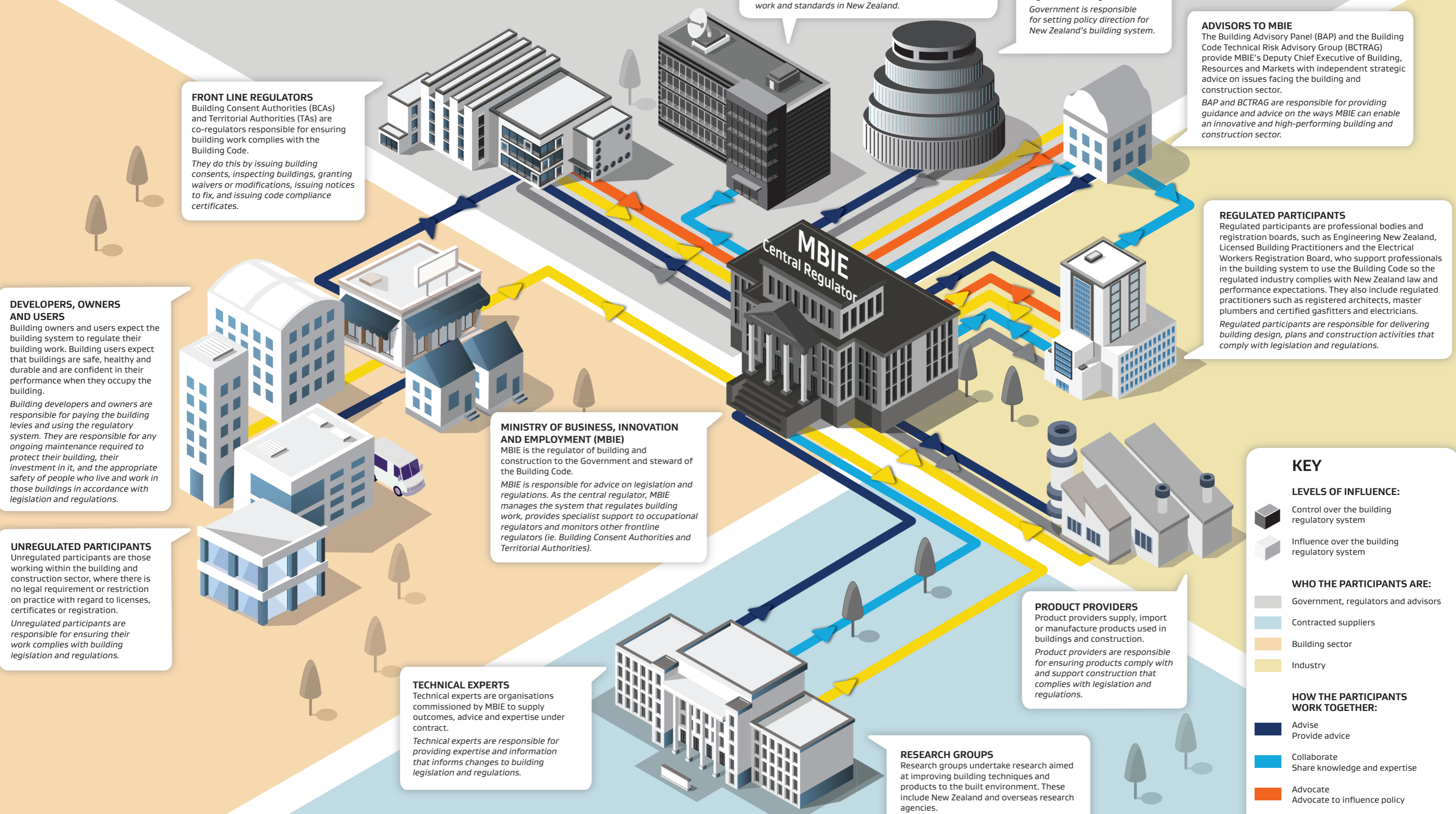
The building industry relies on building products that have the right properties, are fit for purpose and allow designers and constructors to deliver buildings that meet the Building Code and owner's expectations. Manufacturers and importers of building materials are key players and need to ensure

that they can provide the appropriate technical information for those who specify products for buildings. Testing laboratories, product appraisal organisations and product certification bodies provide services that support manufacturers' technical literature.

New Zealand and overseas standards are an important tool for both setting design compliance pathways and for standardising product performance, and are often used in the building system.

The building system is primarily regulated by MBIE under the Building Act but there is other legislation that impacts on the building system. The most important of these is the Resource Management Act, which the Ministry for the Environment is the steward of. District plans established under the Resource Management Act are administered by councils. These are not considered in this strategy document.

# KEY PARTICIPANTS IN THE BUILDING SYSTEM AND HOW THEY INTERACT



**GOVERNMENT AGENCIES AND OTHER REGULATORS (EXCLUDING BCAs AND TAs)**  
 Government agencies and co-regulators partner to ensure the building system works in harmony for the good of people using the built environment in New Zealand. Key government agencies who work alongside MBIE are: Ministry for the Environment; Ministry for Housing and Urban Development; Fire and Emergency New Zealand; The Treasury; Worksafe.  
 Co-regulators and other government agencies are responsible for working together with MBIE where policy development and programmes have an impact on building work and standards in New Zealand.

**GOVERNMENT**  
 Government sets the law and national agenda that shapes the life cycle of the built environment and determines how buildings should perform through the legislation and regulations.  
 Government is responsible for setting policy direction for New Zealand's building system.

**ADVISORS TO MBIE**  
 The Building Advisory Panel (BAP) and the Building Code Technical Risk Advisory Group (BCTRAG) provide MBIE's Deputy Chief Executive of Building, Resources and Markets with independent strategic advice on issues facing the building and construction sector.  
 BAP and BCTRAG are responsible for providing guidance and advice on the ways MBIE can enable an innovative and high-performing building and construction sector.

**FRONT LINE REGULATORS**  
 Building Consent Authorities (BCAs) and Territorial Authorities (TAs) are co-regulators responsible for ensuring building work complies with the Building Code.  
 They do this by issuing building consents, inspecting buildings, granting waivers or modifications, issuing notices to fix, and issuing code compliance certificates.

**REGULATED PARTICIPANTS**  
 Regulated participants are professional bodies and registration boards, such as Engineering New Zealand, Licensed Building Practitioners and the Electrical Workers Registration Board, who support professionals in the building system to use the Building Code so the regulated industry complies with New Zealand law and performance expectations. They also include regulated practitioners such as registered architects, master plumbers and certified gasfitters and electricians.  
 Regulated participants are responsible for delivering building design, plans and construction activities that comply with legislation and regulations.

**DEVELOPERS, OWNERS AND USERS**  
 Building owners and users expect the building system to regulate their building work. Building users expect that buildings are safe, healthy and durable and are confident in their performance when they occupy the building.  
 Building developers and owners are responsible for paying the building levies and using the regulatory system. They are responsible for any ongoing maintenance required to protect their building, their investment in it, and the appropriate safety of people who live and work in those buildings in accordance with legislation and regulations.

**MINISTRY OF BUSINESS, INNOVATION AND EMPLOYMENT (MBIE)**  
 MBIE is the regulator of building and construction to the Government and steward of the Building Code.  
 MBIE is responsible for advice on legislation and regulations. As the central regulator, MBIE manages the system that regulates building work, provides specialist support to occupational regulators and monitors other frontline regulators (ie. Building Consent Authorities and Territorial Authorities).

**UNREGULATED PARTICIPANTS**  
 Unregulated participants are those working within the building and construction sector, where there is no legal requirement or restriction on practice with regard to licenses, certificates or registration.  
 Unregulated participants are responsible for ensuring their work complies with building legislation and regulations.

**TECHNICAL EXPERTS**  
 Technical experts are organisations commissioned by MBIE to supply outcomes, advice and expertise under contract.  
 Technical experts are responsible for providing expertise and information that informs changes to building legislation and regulations.

**RESEARCH GROUPS**  
 Research groups undertake research aimed at improving building techniques and products to the built environment. These include New Zealand and overseas research agencies.  
 Research groups provide information that informs the development of best practice. Research outputs may influence changes to legislation and regulations.

**PRODUCT PROVIDERS**  
 Product providers supply, import or manufacture products used in buildings and construction.  
 Product providers are responsible for ensuring products comply with and support construction that complies with legislation and regulations.

**KEY**

**LEVELS OF INFLUENCE:**

- Control over the building regulatory system
- Influence over the building regulatory system

**WHO THE PARTICIPANTS ARE:**

- Government, regulators and advisors
- Contracted suppliers
- Building sector
- Industry

**HOW THE PARTICIPANTS WORK TOGETHER:**

- Advise: Provide advice
- Collaborate: Share knowledge and expertise
- Advocate: Advocate to influence policy
- Direct: An order from the Crown
- Consult: Provide feedback through consultation

# What we want to achieve as a regulator

## OUR GOAL FOR BUILDING REGULATION

We aspire to create a regulatory system that is:

- › **Innovative:** uses innovative regulatory approaches, and enables the use of innovative technologies and methods to achieve system outcomes.
- › **Enabling:** focused on empowering and enabling all system participants to achieve results for the system.
- › **Integrated:** works well as an integrated whole, and promotes good governance, communication and information flows across the value chain and between regulators and regulated parties.
- › **Future-oriented:** *future-focused* – considering longer-term social, environmental and economic impacts; and *future-proof* – resilient and flexible to withstand rapid and ongoing change.
- › **Risk-based:** aware of system risks and able to respond to them in a timely, fair and proportionate way.

## REGULATORY STEWARDSHIP

Our regulatory stewardship role requires us to look across the building system as a whole, to provide advice and take action to ensure the system is high performing. By doing this we aim to achieve the six key objectives that form MBIE's Regulatory Stewardship Strategy:

- › We have the people and systems necessary to be an efficient and effective regulatory steward.
- › We provide clarity to all participants in the building system about their roles, responsibilities and legal obligations.
- › Our regulatory systems are flexible (i) regulated entities can adopt least cost and innovative approaches to meeting their obligations, and (ii) they can evolve in response to changing circumstances.
- › We collect the information we need and use it to identify problems, vulnerabilities and opportunities for improvement.
- › We conduct high-quality regulatory impact analysis of proposed regulatory changes and ensure the burden of rules and their enforcement is proportional to the expected benefits.
- › We target compliance and enforcement activity at those areas posing the greatest risk to regulatory system outcomes.

## The 4 Ps framework



MBIE uses the 4 Ps framework to describe the four dimensions of the building system - performance, people, processes and products. All four Ps must work together for the building system to thrive, so it's important this strategy considers priorities in all four dimensions.



**Performance** is about how buildings perform over their lifetime. Good performance includes ensuring buildings are safe and durable; are designed, constructed and able to be used in ways that promote sustainable development; and contribute appropriately to people's health, physical independence and wellbeing.



**People** means participants in and end users of the building system. These include regulators, industry, the construction workforce, consumers, and others who interact with and affect the building system. This dimension is about people being informed, available, skilled, accountable and protected, depending on their roles and responsibilities in the system.



**Processes** refers to the regulatory and commercial processes used to carry out activities in the building system. The effectiveness of the system depends on how well these processes work for system participants.



**Products** means inputs to building work, both tangible (building materials) and intangible (digital technologies, research and innovation). Products are central to the safety, durability, costs and environmental impact of buildings.

# What needs to change



## PERFORMANCE

NOW...	IN FUTURE (10–15 YEARS)...
<p>The system is geared towards meeting minimum performance requirements</p> <p>The system does not always encourage good consumer choice</p> <p>Regulation does not always support innovation and modernisation</p> <p>There is a need to address environmental and climate impacts from buildings and the construction process</p>	<p>Regulatory practice will encourage and support excellent building performance</p> <p>Consumers will have help to make informed choices about what and how to build</p> <p>Regulation will enable innovative design that supports physical, mental, cultural and social wellbeing</p> <p>Regulatory practice will support positive environmental impacts and sustainable behaviour by occupants</p>



## PEOPLE

NOW...	IN FUTURE (10–15 YEARS)...
<p>The workforce is not growing fast enough to meet demand for new buildings</p> <p>People across the system don't always have the right skills</p> <p>Regulation does not always work to protect consumers or sector participants</p>	<p>MBIE will work across agencies and the system to support the development of a capable, innovative workforce</p> <p>Occupational regulation will protect people from harm, hold people to account and will work well to produce high-performing buildings</p> <p>Consumers and sector participants will be well protected when things outside their control go wrong</p>



## PROCESSES

NOW...	IN FUTURE (10–15 YEARS)...
<p>Processes along the building chain lack coordination, efficiency and consistency</p> <p>The system is complex to navigate and the building consent process is very slow</p> <p>There is a lack of robust, shared information to guide regulatory responses</p> <p>Processes for identifying and managing risks to the system are not well-defined</p>	<p>Regulators will model and help drive collaboration, coordination and responsibility across the system</p> <p>The system will be easy to use and participants will have access to the tools they need</p> <p>There will be comprehensive, reliable, consistent and accessible information to support regulation</p> <p>Stewardship and proactive risk management will be critical components of regulatory decision-making</p>



## PRODUCTS

NOW...	IN FUTURE (10–15 YEARS)...
<p>The system is slow to innovate and take up new technologies</p> <p>Regulators can do more to support knowledge and confidence around products</p>	<p>Regulation will enable the use of technology to drive improvements in the building system</p> <p>People will be enabled to choose the best building products and technologies for their needs</p>

# How we will do it

## **Our focus areas and strategic priorities**

Our focus areas are the themes that will drive MBIE's work in building regulation. The strategic priorities are actions and ways for behaving that will have most impact in transforming the system.

The work undertaken to progress each strategic priority is likely to impact more than one of the outcome areas identified for the building system (social, economic and environmental wellbeing). For this reason, the strategic priorities have not been mapped directly to the outcomes. Further development of the strategy will include a 'road map' for change, showing milestones and clarifying the links between our regulatory activities and the outcomes we seek to achieve.

## PERFORMANCE

### DRIVE FOR BUILDING QUALITY

MBIE needs to drive and uphold a reputation of excellent building performance that also enables success in other systems, such as housing and urban development. We aim for a balance between meeting minimum performance requirements where it makes sense, and encouraging higher standards of performance where this will impact positively on outcomes for New Zealand.

#### Our strategic priorities

- › Continuously improve performance requirements, for example through regular Building Code updates.
- › Provide information and guidance that support industry and consumers to make informed choices about the trade-offs between cost and performance.
- › Provide policy advice about the use of targeted incentives to encourage higher quality builds.
- › Demonstrate stewardship by monitoring and managing risks to building performance and implementing a risk-based compliance approach.
- › Support building design that improves the wellbeing of diverse user groups.
- › Align with international good practice.

#### SIGNALS that the system is working well

- › Effectiveness of minimum performance requirements
- › Building safety, durability, health and accessibility
- › Condition of existing building stock

### FOCUS ON THE ENVIRONMENT

MBIE will help the building industry and consumers protect and support the environment and encourage environmentally sustainable behaviours by all system participants. This includes regulatory measures and incentives to move towards a low emissions built environment and make buildings resilient in a changing climate.

#### Our strategic priorities

- › Implement a climate change plan to increase energy efficiency, minimise embodied carbon from building materials, and make buildings more resistant to future climate conditions.
- › Research and implement policy changes to ensure that buildings have a long lifetime, to reduce environmental impacts and support the efficient use of resources.
- › Help advance the shift to a circular economy based on energy conservation and reuse of materials.
- › Develop a sustainable whole-of-life approach to buildings and building products.
- › Review and provide advice on how buildings should change to support sustainable behaviour and use by occupants and users.

#### SIGNALS that the system is working well

- › Demand for environmentally friendly 'green' buildings
- › Effectiveness of system response to climate change
- › Levels of construction waste





## PEOPLE

### GROW SKILLS

The building system needs more people with the right skills for the future. MBIE has a role in coordinating and focusing the cross-government and cross-system effort to grow industry capability and capacity. The regulatory workforce also needs to be highly capable and well trained.

#### Our strategic priorities

- › Coordinate across the system to improve industry skills, and provide information to help forecast and manage ongoing supply and demand.
- › Collaborate across government and industry on strategies to improve the perception of construction-related careers.
- › Research the potential impact of technological change, labour market movements, opportunities and disruptions to support workforce planning.

#### SIGNALS that the system is working well

- › Construction workforce skills
- › Attractiveness of construction careers
- › Regulator skills and decision quality

### PROTECT PEOPLE

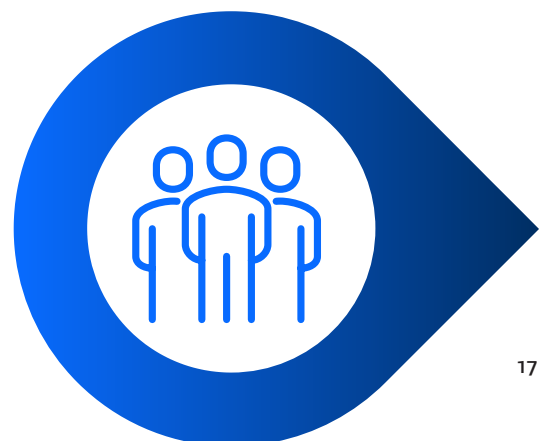
Building regulation already devotes significant resources to ensuring that buildings are structurally sound and safe. It needs to expand that focus to protect people's wellbeing and interests in other ways, including consumer protection through regulation of practices and behaviours in the professional workforce. This also includes improving the reputation of construction workplaces for protecting workers' physical and mental health.

#### Our strategic priorities

- › Continue to focus strongly on the safety and health aspects of building performance.
- › Improve occupational regulation to protect workers and consumers.

#### SIGNALS that the system is working well

- › Effectiveness of occupational regulation
- › Effectiveness of health and safety in the construction industry.



## PROCESSES

### WORK TOGETHER

MBIE will support a robust and effective building system by modelling collaboration and shared commitment. Regulatory settings should support participants to understand and fulfil their roles, and take responsibility rather than transferring it elsewhere. Regulation should also ensure that participants are held to account for their actions and decisions. Central and local government need to understand each other's roles and work better together.

#### Our strategic priorities

- › Build trusted relationships that drive consistent actions and collaborative problem-solving.
- › Work with industry to prepare industry for the future by driving culture change and sharing good practice.
- › Work more in partnership with tangata whenua to ensure building regulation incorporates Māori perspectives and worldviews.
- › Work more in partnership with specific groups to ensure building regulation responds to their values and needs – for example, Māori, Pasifika, women, and people with disabilities.
- › Establish effective processes to proactively identify and manage system risk.
- › Provide advice on improving legislation to balance risk, liability and accountability across the system.

#### SIGNALS that the system is working well

- › Understanding of roles and responsibilities within the system
- › Construction industry productivity
- › Extent of collaboration and information-sharing across the system
- › Resilience of construction businesses

### FOCUS ON USERS

Processes within the system need to become more user-centric for all participants. MBIE should provide easy, efficient access to the tools, skills and information people need, and adapt these over time in response to changing needs.

#### Our strategic priorities

- › Work to standardise, modernise and simplify processes, including the building consent process.
- › Establish processes that support innovation, and ways to demonstrate compliance of new products and methods.
- › Continue developing a responsive Building Code review process, with regular updates based on strategic priorities and risk identification.
- › Work to improve the amount, quality and sharing of information and data it holds to enable consistent decision-making.
- › Provide accessible, clear, relevant and engaging information to consumers.

#### SIGNALS that the system is working well

- › Effectiveness of building consent processes
- › Ease of using the system



## PRODUCTS

MBIE will encourage greater uptake of innovations and new technologies so the system doesn't become outdated. We will work together with other system participants to explore and establish solutions for the New Zealand context, and help people invest in and use them to increase quality, productivity and efficiencies in building. We will improve the regulation of building products so that sub-standard products are not available in the New Zealand market, and products are used appropriately.

### FOSTER INNOVATION

#### Our strategic priorities

- › Work across government and industry to encourage investment in research and development and expand innovative activity.
- › Monitor and report regularly on innovative and emerging trends.
- › Identify and remove regulatory barriers to use of new technologies.
- › Give users more information, pathways, tools and incentives to encourage uptake of innovative methods and products.

#### SIGNALS that the system is working well

- › Level of investment in research and development
- › Availability of pathways, tools and incentives to innovate

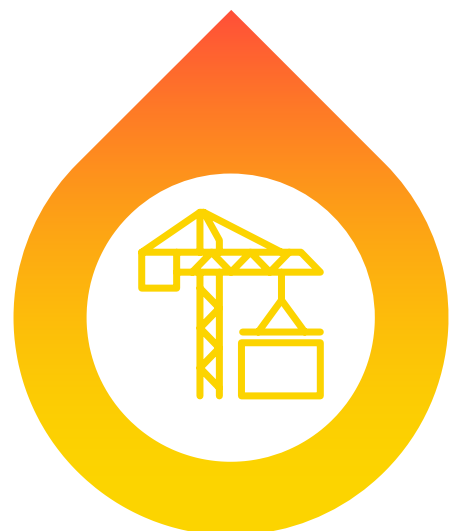
### ENSURE BUILDING PRODUCTS ARE FIT FOR PURPOSE

#### Our strategic priorities

- › Ensure building products are effectively regulated so that sub-standard products don't enter the market
- › Ensure consumers have access to accurate information about products and how they should be used.

#### SIGNALS that the system is working well

- › Effectiveness of product regulation



## Tools and levers

As a modern regulator, MBIE isn't focused solely on implementing and enforcing the legal framework. We have a range of legislated and non-legislated tools and levers available to us, including:

- › laws, regulations, rules and standards
- › compliance and enforcement
- › policy advice
- › information, education, guidance and voluntary codes
- › non-legislated levers such as process design to influence, guide and shape behaviour
- › partnership, collaboration and relationship management
- › technology and processes.

The tool - or combination of tools - we use in a given situation will vary according to the nature, scale and complexity of the issue, the risks involved, and the urgency of the response.

## Tracking progress

A monitoring framework is being developed to track progress towards the outcomes sought for the system and New Zealand.

The indicators will be primarily based on data that is currently available, but some of them will require further work to develop the means of gathering the required information.

Work and consultation is underway to develop the framework and its indicators.

