

Addendum to Report 10: One Ocean: Principles for the stewardship of a healthy and productive ocean.

17 July 2015

Special thanks to the team at LegaSea for their help with these amendments.

Section 2.2.1

Page 13 replacement paragraph (replacing paragraph with same opening sentence)

The period since colonisation has seen the emergence of new and changeable relationships between New Zealanders and the ocean. As the population diversified, so did its collective views, beliefs and attitudes towards the natural environment. Fishing remains popular both as a leisure pursuit and a source of food, as does gathering shellfish. For stocks with high non-commercial fishing pressure (Snapper 1, Kingfish 1 and Blue Cod 7), this can equal or exceed the take of commercial fisheries (MPI, 2015). There is no total allowable catch (TAC) for non-commercial fisheries; rather the Ministry for Primary Industries (MPI) is obliged to estimate customary and so-called 'recreational' catches before setting commercial limits each year (Fisheries Act 1996, section 21).

Section 2.2.2 The marine economy

Pages 14 new paragraph

Non-commercial fisheries

Several attempts have been made to quantify the economy of recreational and customary fisheries, with varying results. In the late 1990s the Ministry of Fisheries estimated the total value of recreational fishing expenditure in New Zealand at \$973.5 million per annum for the five most popular species: snapper, kingfish, blue cod, kahawai and rock lobster (South Australian Centre for Economic Studies, 1999). More recently the New Zealand Marine Research Foundation (2015) has scoped a project to determine the economic contributions of marine recreational fisheries to New Zealand's economy, with results expected mid-2016.

Appendix 1: Timeline (links for website timeline only)

Pages 61 (replacement text) and 62 (new entry)

October 1986: New Zealand introduces a QMS for fisheries within its EEZ, following several years of discussion and consultation. Initially the QMS is implemented for 27 major species, with fishers being issued quota as a form of harvesting right for a specific tonnage of fish. The amount of quota allocated to fishers in 1986 was dependent on their recorded catch history, with a number of individual allocations being increased through an appeal process over the following years.

[April 1990](#): The Fisheries Amendment Act 1990 is passed. This legislation changes the nature of fishing quota under the QMS from an absolute tonnage to a proportion of the TAC of the stock in question. As individual transferable quota (ITQ), this harvesting right can be traded (bought, sold or leased), and the Crown is liable to pay compensation if the TAC is reduced. The change is made via [supplementary order paper](#) and is opposed by a number of smaller commercial operators and [some Māori](#). Non-commercial fishing interests are not accounted for in TAC allocations.

New references

- Ministry for Primary Industries (MPI). (2015). *Fisheries Assessment Plenary, May 2015: Stock assessments and stock status*. Compiled by the Fisheries Science Group. Wellington, New Zealand: Author.
- New Zealand Marine Research Foundation. (2015). *Research: Research projects commissioned by the Foundation*. Retrieved 13 July, 2015 from <http://www.nzmrf.org.nz/research.php>
- South Australian Centre for Economic Studies. (1999). *Value of New Zealand Recreational Fishing: Project REC9801*. Undertaken for New Zealand Ministry of Fisheries. Adelaide, Australia: Author.