

Ministry of Fisheries - Fisheries 2030

- The fisheries sector faces a number of challenges in the future
- To move forward through these, the sector needs to have an agreed long-term vision and strategy
- For the vision and strategy to be effective it must be understood and broadly supported by all stakeholders
- Guide fisheries management and provide improved certainty for government and stakeholders
- Legislative reform may be required to support its implementation

Process

- Ministry sought views of staff and stakeholders in 07/08
 - incl. National Recreational Forum Hui in Nov 07
- Appointed PWC to facilitate further stakeholder discussions on vision and strategy to develop Vision and a high-level draft strategy to achieve the vision
- Built on previous work with further meetings and workshops
- Next steps
 - PWC report in November
 - Prepare public discussion paper for consultation
 - Ministerial and Cabinet support
 - Consultation in 2009

Initial thoughts on vision and outcomes

Plentiful fisheries with good access for food gathering and recreation

Recognised for leadership in environmental and commercial success

High level of involvement in sustainability, management and allocation by organisations representative of participants and interests

Better integration between management of aquatic environment, fisheries, and land-based issues

Healthy aquatic environment

Access to good quality information

Fisheries managed for all interests including future generations

Positive Crown-Maori partnerships

Public has confidence that fisheries are well managed

Profitable commercial fisheries

High trust and accountability between use and non-use interests and government

Internationally competitive commercial fisheries

Commercial focus on long-term economic value

Initial thoughts on vision and outcomes

Points for discussion

- Is this where we want to end up in 2030?
- What would you add or change?

Issues that need to be addressed

Allocation of rights in shared fisheries – litigation focus

Lack of tools to enable non-commercial values to be met

High level of intervention, regulation and Minister-centric decision-making

MFish has a wide span of activity from Policy development to enforcement and struggles to balance these roles

Reliance on a centralised and cumbersome regulatory regime – continued growth in bureaucracy

Information on customary and amateur catch is poor

Stakeholders generally unwilling to work constructively together

Lack of trust between stakeholders and with Government

Barriers to transfer between existing rights-holders – less than optimal outcomes

Lack of well-organised or funded stakeholder structures to engage in fisheries management

Considerable resources required to obtain information required to determine MSY

Issues that need to be addressed (cont.)

Increased global and domestic focus on sustainable management – pressure from NZ public for better performance

Expectation that fisheries will be managed in a way that takes account of the wider ecosystem

Debate over what is regarded as an acceptable level of environmental impact

General lack of public understanding of fisheries management issues – low quality public debate

Need for stronger integration between management of land-based activities and fisheries management

Complexity of planning regime for aquaculture

Lower than desired public confidence and support for fisheries and management

Current regime is characterised by conflict, political influence and court action – current participants encouraged to look backwards rather than forwards to a future vision

Lack of clear leadership from sector players

Some stakeholders appear to relish the prevailing angst – need to step up and take accountability for improved outcomes

Issues that need to be addressed

Points for discussion

- What problems or issues have been missed?
- What would you add or change?