

Oceans Policy

Where to from here?

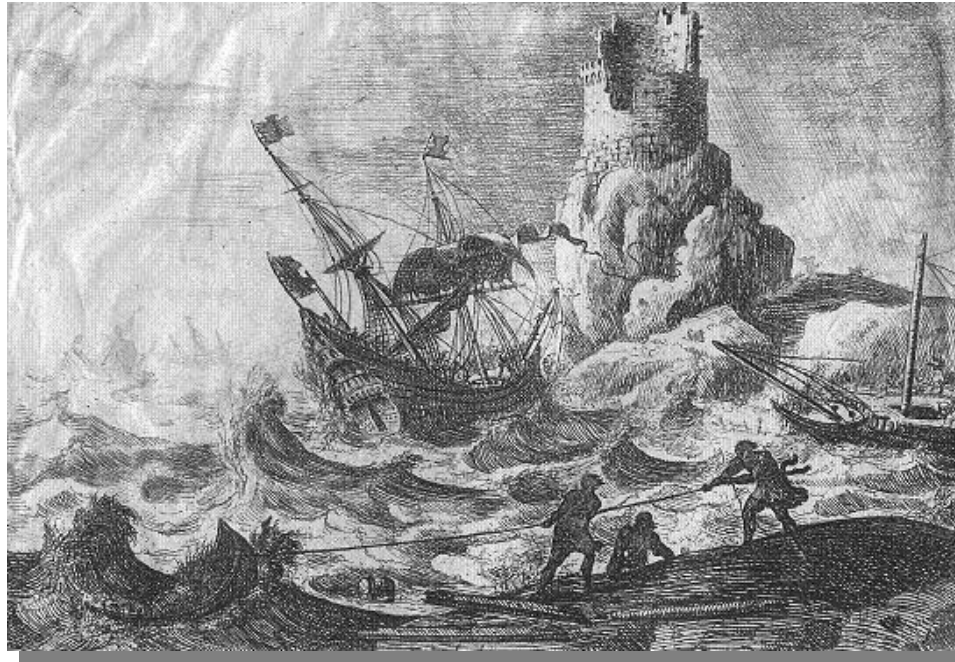
Lisa Sheppard
Ministry for the Environment

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“Roll on, deep and dark blue ocean, roll. Ten thousand fleets sweep over thee in vain. Man marks the earth with ruin, but his control stops with the shore.”

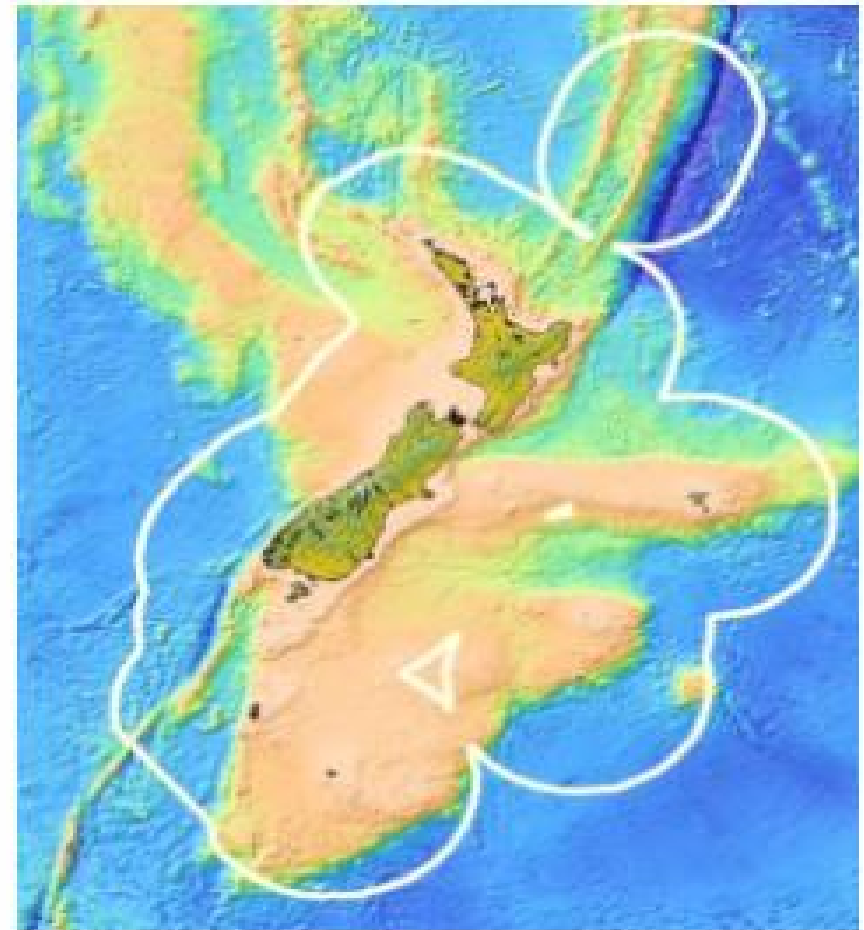
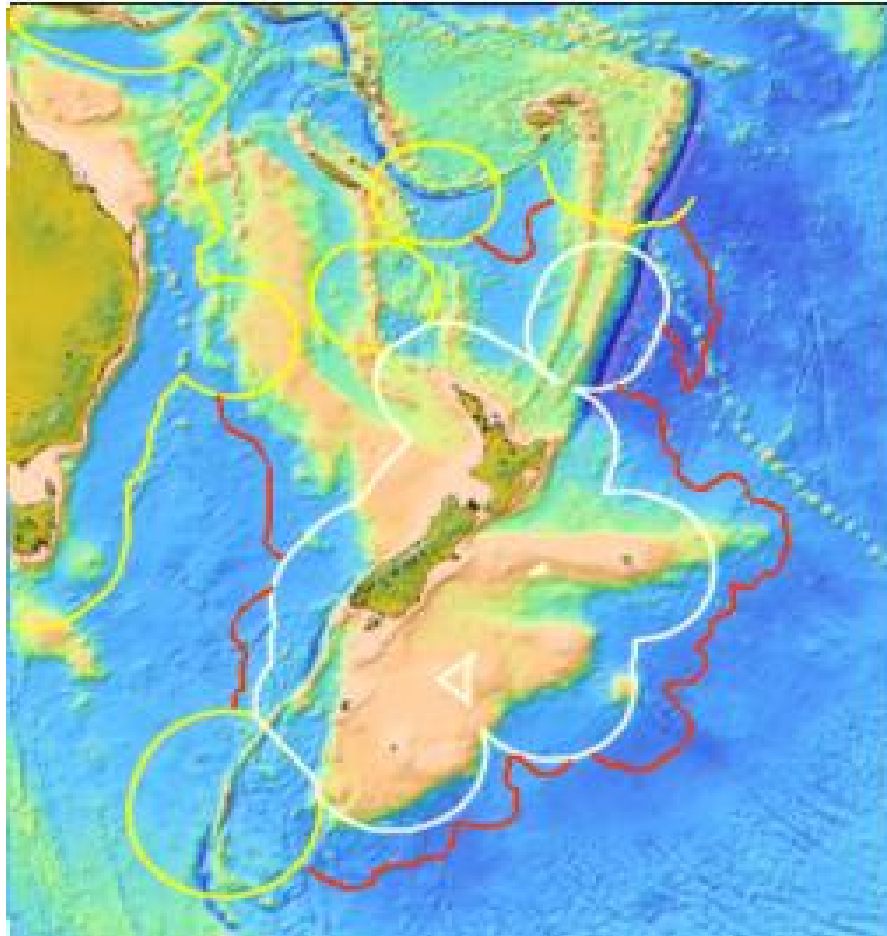
Lord Byron



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New Zealand: island nation or submerged continent?



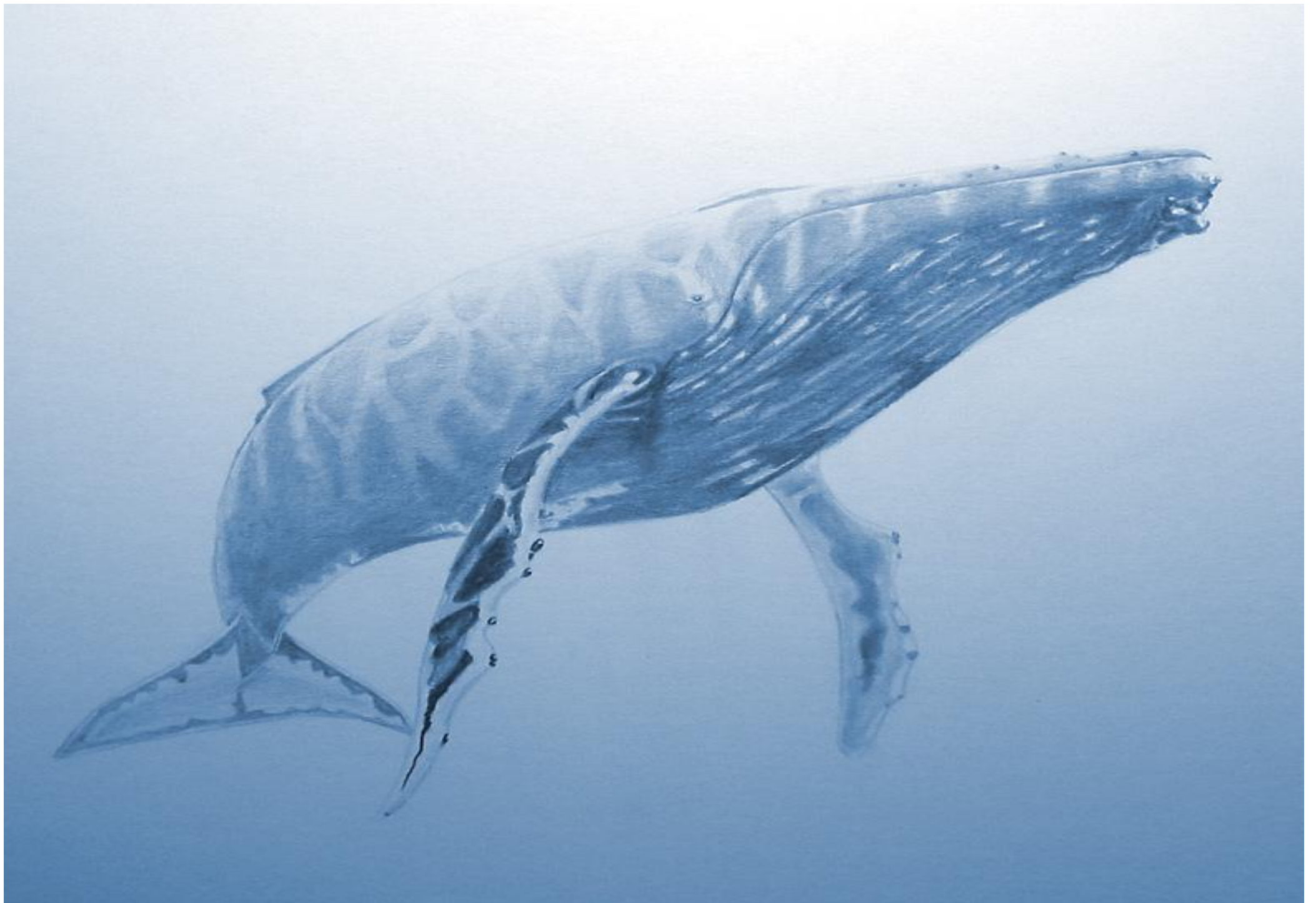
Land 27m ha; Territorial Sea 17m ha; EEZ 480m ha

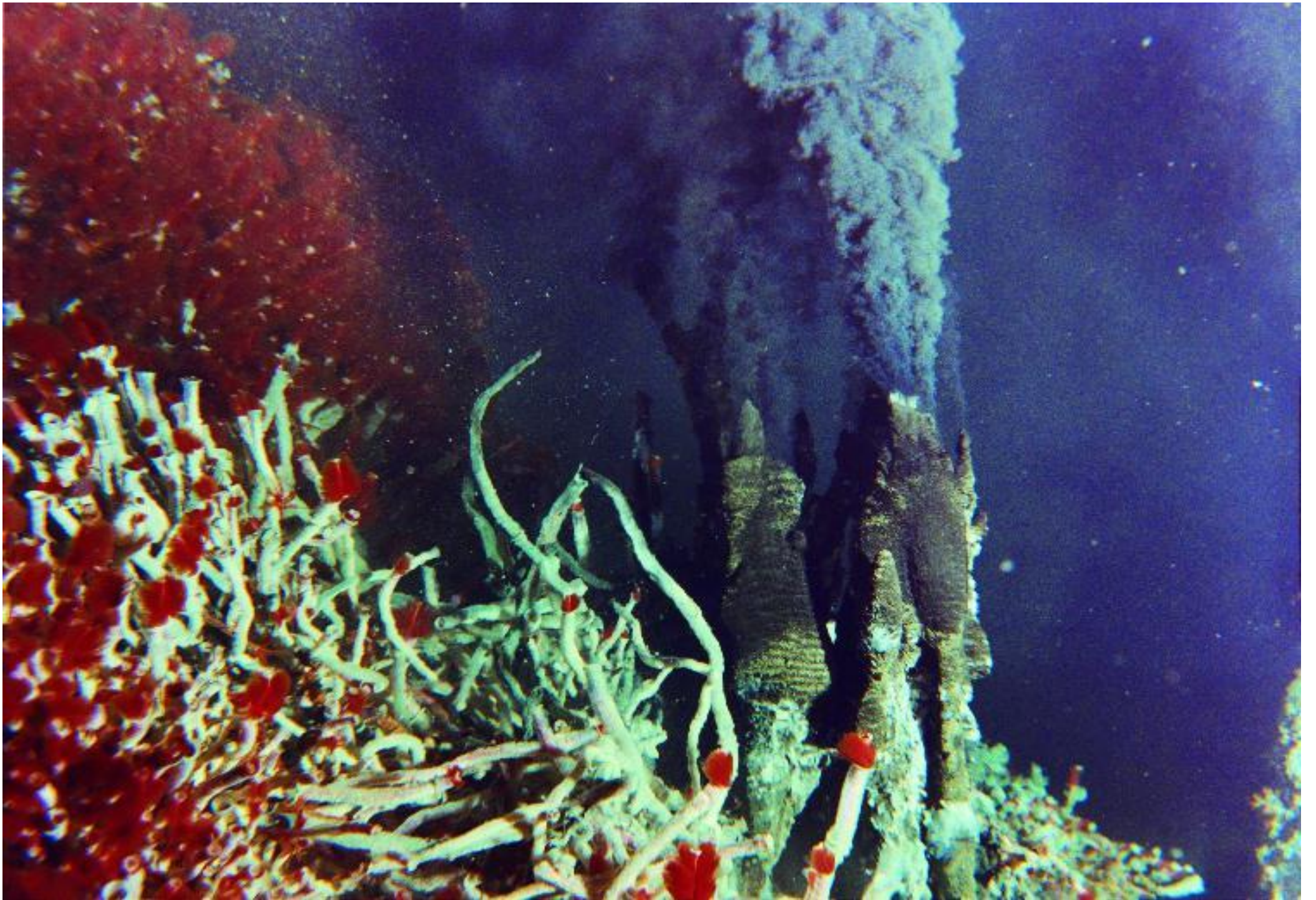


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A Policy for our Ocean

From fate to control

As each new activity emerges, legislation and rules have followed

Now we are coming to a stage where we are beginning to see competition

- Between environment, economic progress and social desire
- Between different activities

So the Government instigated a review of our approach to marine management – the OCEANS POLICY

The journey so far...

1998 – Year of the Oceans.

1999 – Parliamentary Commissioner report

2000 – Government kicks off Oceans Policy development

2001 – Nationwide consultation on what people want, vision

2002 – Work begun on draft Oceans Policy

2003 – Oceans Policy development on hold

2004 – 4 babies, 2 OEs and 2 reports

2005 – OCEANS POLICY RE-STARTS



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Reflecting on the journey...

- ① Stop-start
- ① The tyranny of the immediate
- ① Hard to define
- ① Very different expectations



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So what's the problem?

The good news:

- ① New Zealand already has a semi-integrated system for managing the marine area inside the territorial sea
- ① Most legislation fits its purpose
- ① We don't have a Federal/State system
- ① There is still time
- ① Lots of community initiatives

BUT.....



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Some cracks in the overall system

- Tension between protection and use
- Allocation within 12 nm limit
- Some gaps in the EEZ



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PLUS! ... The 'To-Do' list

- ④ Marine protection network
- ④ Strategic approach to information
- ④ Water quality
- ④ Land-sea interface
- ④ Environmental effects of fishing – bottom trawling and by-catch
- ④ Support community initiatives
- ④ Healthy infrastructure
- ④ Sort out recreational fishing
- ④ Public participation processes
- ④ Fix coastal occupation charges
- ④ Biosecurity
- ④ Maori involvement in decision making
- ④ Public education and awareness
- ④ Encourage opportunities
- ④ Access to the coast and sea
- ④ Improve management of coastal environments
- ④ Align domestic and international marine policy
- ④ Marine Cultural heritage protection
- ④ Better enforcement



What is the cause?

- ① We have no overarching direction for how the marine environment should be managed
- ① Allocation and management decisions are restricted by incomplete integration in the system
 - ① RMA / Fisheries Act / Conservation Legislation / Crown Minerals Act / Maritime Transport Act / Submarine Cables and Pipeline Protection Act
- ① Never enough information



Where to from here?

- ☉ For **overarching direction** – we need:
 - Something to aim for - a vision *“Healthy Oceans, wisely managed for the greatest benefit of all New Zealanders”*
 - Something to guide all decision making - a ‘Framework’ that describes common objectives, bottom lines and principles
- ☉ For **integration** – we need:
 - A way to incorporate the ‘Framework’ into the current system
 - Governance arrangements to make sure that the ‘Framework’ is implemented
 - New tools to help decision makers put the ‘Framework’ into practice
- ☉ For the **To-do list** – we need to decide what is important and get on with it!



Question: “How should we approach the policy development from now?”

- ① Should we:
 - ① Focus on developing overarching direction and integrating the system better to achieve it?
 - ① Focus on the ‘to-do’ list?
 - ① Do both? – If so how fast and in what order?
 - ① Do something else?



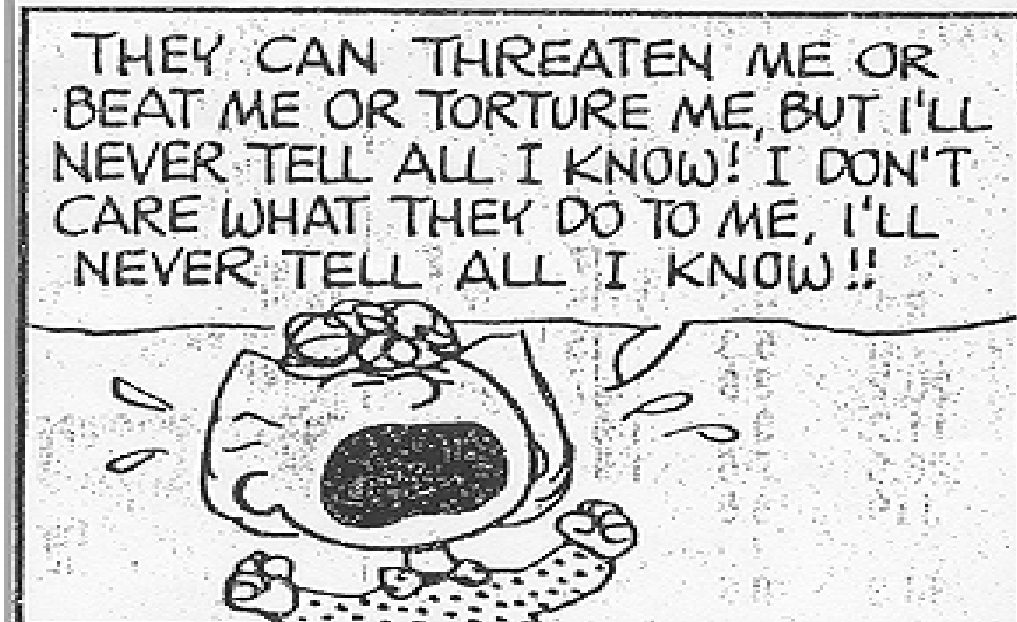
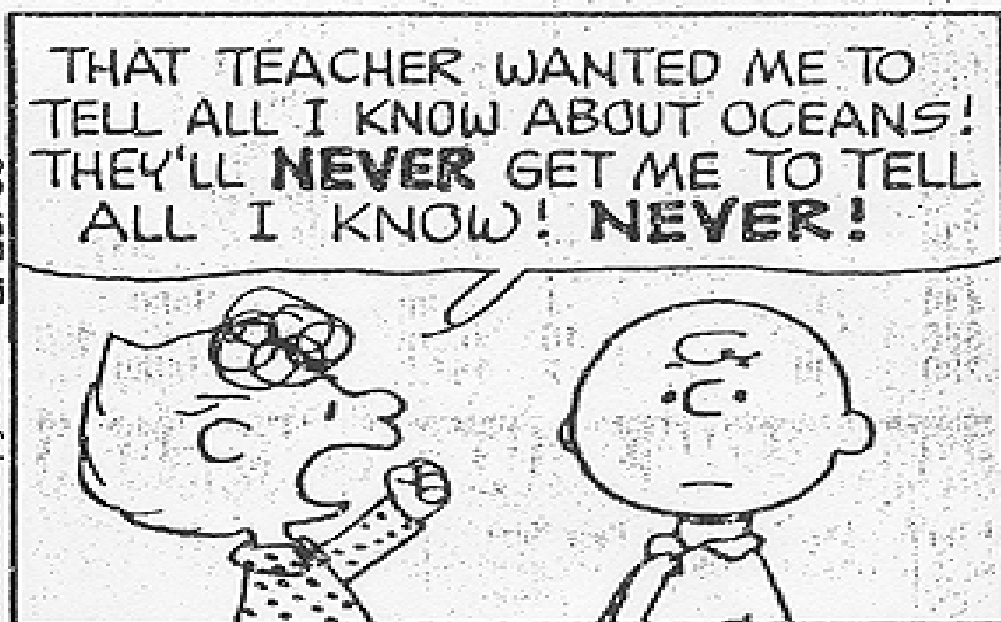
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PEANUTS



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... It could get tricky!

Laws related to the ocean

Biosecurity Act 1993, Conservation Act 1987, Continental Shelf Act 1964, Crown Minerals Act 1991, Customs and Excise Act 1996, Driftnet Prohibition Act 1991, Environment Act 1986, Fisheries Act 1996, Foreshore and Seabed Endowment Revesting Act 1991, Hauraki Gulf Marine Park Act 2000, Historic Places Act 1993, Local Government Act 1974, Marine Farming Act 1971, Marine Mammals Protection Act 1978, Marine Reserves Act 1971, Maritime Transport Act 1994, Resource Management Act 1991, Submarine Cables and Pipelines Protection Act 1966, Territorial Sea, Contiguous Zone and Exclusive Economic Zone Act 1977, Trade in Endangered Species Act 1989, Treaty of Waitangi Act 1975, Treaty of Waitangi, [Fisheries Claims] Settlement Act 1992, UN Convention on the Law of the Sea Act 1996, Wildlife Act 1953

Central government agencies in the marine environment

Department of Conservation, Department of Internal Affairs, Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet, Food Safety Authority, Land Information New Zealand, Maritime Safety Authority, Ministry of Fisheries, Ministry for the Environment, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Ministry of Culture and Heritage, Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Economic Development, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Research, Science and Technology, Ministry of Social Development, Ministry of Tourism, Ministry of Transport, Ministry Pacific Island Affairs, New Zealand Customs Service, Office of Treaty Settlements, State Services Commission, Te Puni Kōkiri, the Treasury.

Local authorities

Comprise: 12 regional councils, 74 territorial authorities (15 are city councils, 59 are district councils)