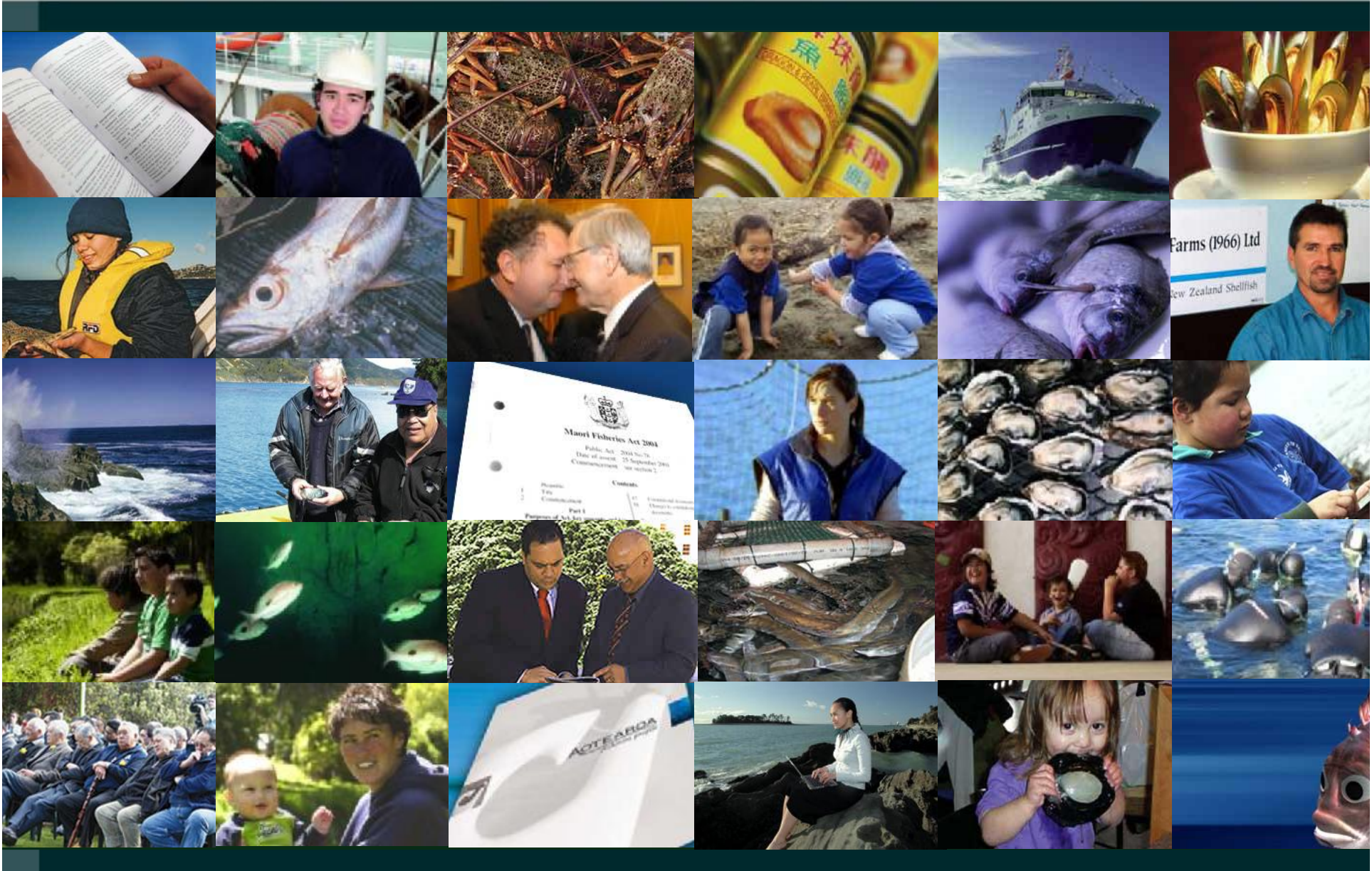


Protecting Maori Fisheries Assets for Future Generations



Key Components of the Fisheries Settlement

- **Commercial**
 - *Quota, Cash and Subsidiaries*
- **Customary**
 - *Use and Management rights*
- **Participation**
 - *Management & Conservation of NZ fisheries*

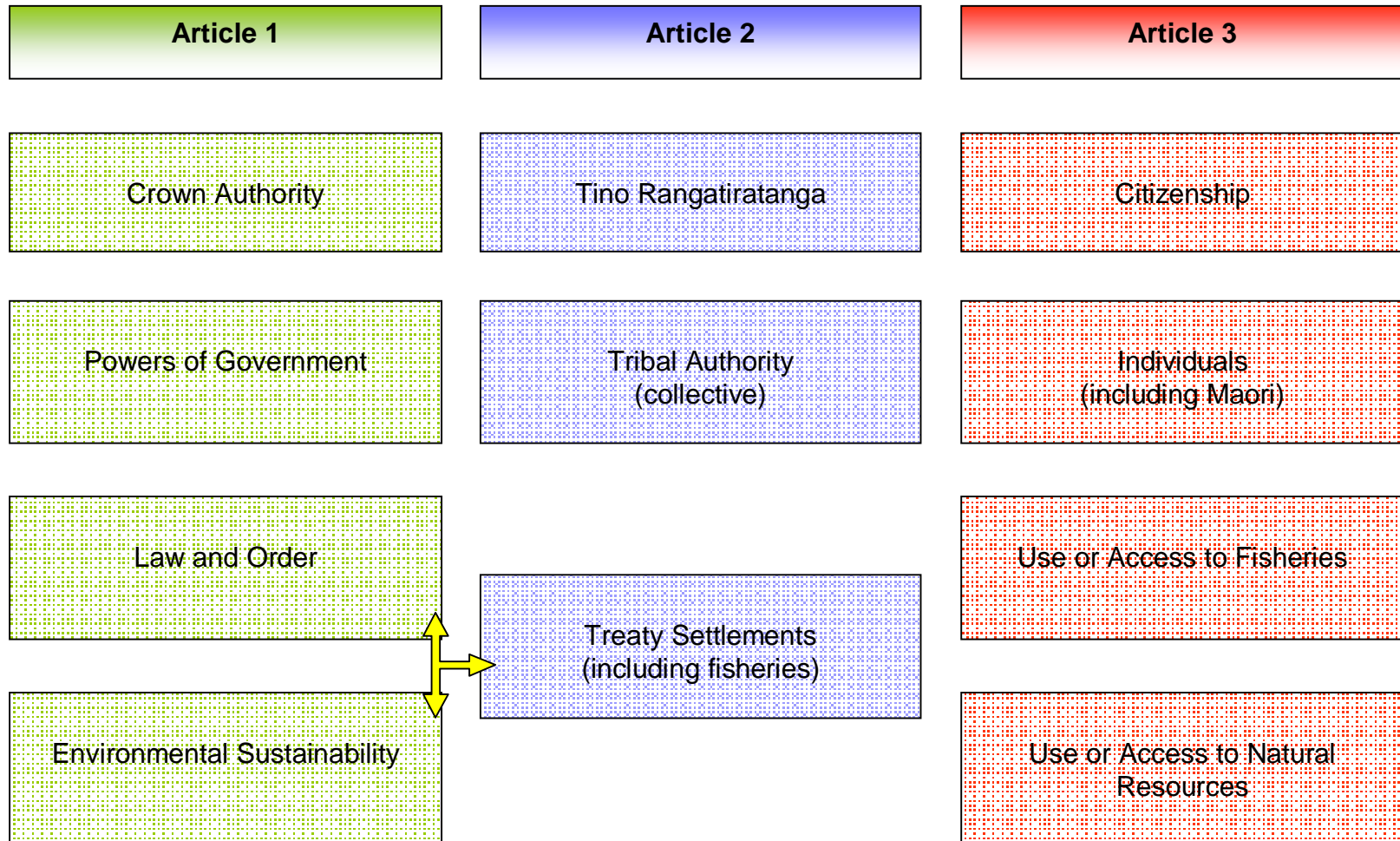
Estimated value as at 2005 approximately \$750 - \$800 million dollars

Key Components of the Aquaculture Settlement

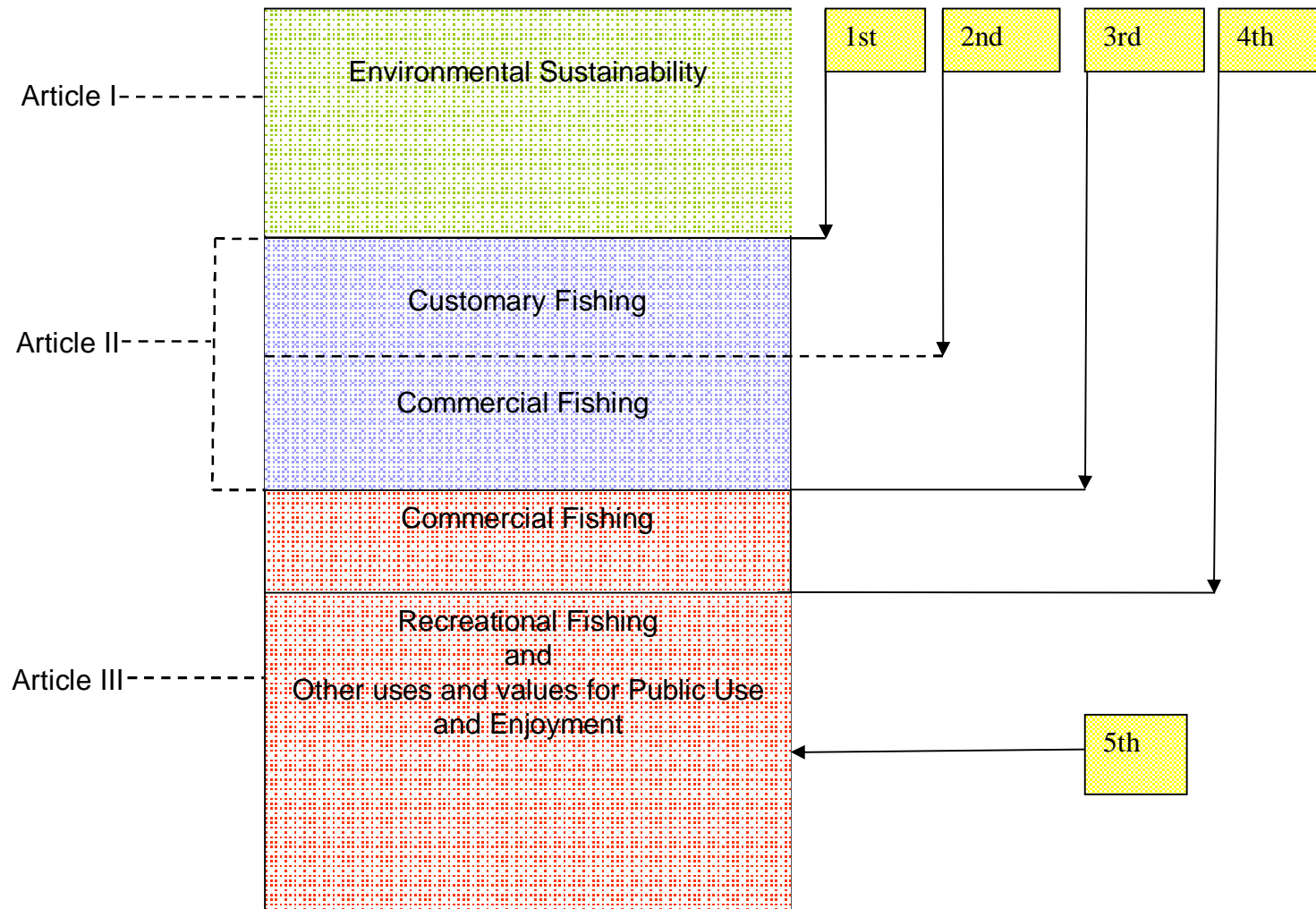
- 20% of all Marine Farming Space
 - *Established from 21 September 1992 and beyond*

There are no current estimates of the value of these assets at present

The Articles of the Treaty



Priority Setting – Balancing Interests



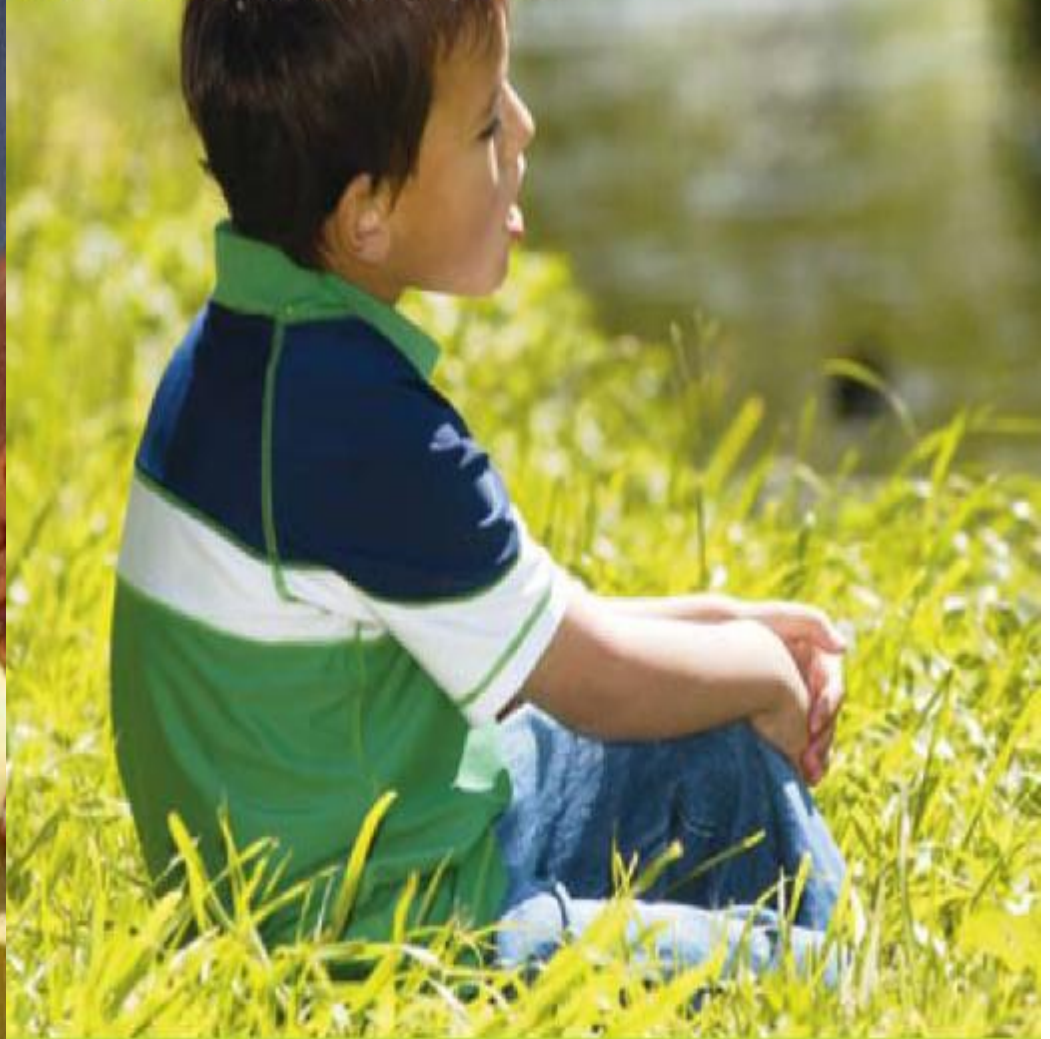
What are Iwi/Maori seeking?

- Protection of existing Treaty settlements, including the Fisheries & Aquaculture Settlements
- without prejudice to future settlements
- Recognition of all customary and commercial rights including:
 - *Rights to benefit from fishing, marine farming, and other uses of marine resources including development rights*
 - *Full recognition of the role of Iwi /hapu in management & conservation (“kaitiakitanga”)*

Protecting Maori
fisheries assets for
future generations



Tiakina nga rawa
hi ika, a tatou
kaimoana mo nga
uri whakaheke



The Race for Space!!... No Spatial Consistency

- Customary Provisions
 - *Mataitai, Rahui and Taiapure*
- Aquaculture Management Areas
 - *Marine Farms*
- Recreational Rights
 - *Sub QMA Zoning and TAC re-allocations*
- Marine Reserves
 - *special and representative areas?*

No Strategic Policy Consistency or Co-ordination

Reforms	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Completed						
Biodiversity Strategy	February					
Environmental Strategy	March	→	→	→	→	March
Aquaculture	→	→	→	→	December	
Fish Plans	→	→	→	→	→	October
Incomplete						
Oceans Policy		June	→	→	→	→
Marine Reserves		May	→	→	→	→
Marine Protected Areas					November	→
Recreational	→	→	→	→	→	→
Customary Fishing	?	?	?	?	?	?



Do Current Coastal Marine Laws Adequately Address Maori Treaty Settlement Interests

- No clear overarching goals – Not future looking
- Unclear priorities between different uses and values
- Lack of consistent principles & processes
- Poor co-ordination between decision-makers
- Lack of a rational overarching approach
- Limited Maori capacity to respond to these reforms
- Information overload and much confusion

- Best Method
 - Establish the extent of the risk(s) associated with any identified threats, acceptability of those risks and consider realistic options
 - Choose the option(s) that would provide the least cost method of satisfactorily reducing any unacceptable risks
- Least cost
 - means all current and future costs (to both Government and existing users) associated with the establishment, implementation, monitoring and review of the chosen option(s) including any transitional costs.

What is needed?

- Environmental sustainability protected
- Threats identified and risks prioritised
- Adaptive management approach
 - Using the best method / least cost
- Progress decision making principles
 - That balance rights with obligations
- Codify in legislation
 - An Oceans Act & Agency
 - Enforcement Capability

Protecting Maori Fisheries Assets for Future Generations

