

Te Ohu Kaimoana Māori Fisheries Strategy

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Chairman's foreword

Tuia i runga i a Ranginui e tū nei
Tuia i raro i a Papa e takoto ake nei
Tuia iho te motu ngāherehere o Tane te waiora
Tuia iho kia Tangaroa te whatu o te moana, e tuia rā taku kaha nei
Tuia ki uta, tuia ki tai, tuia ki a rātou kua wehe atu ki te pō uriuri, ki te pō tangotango.
Tuia ki te hunga ora, ki ngā iwi o te motu e takoto ake nei.

Te Ohu Kaimoana has developed a Māori Fisheries Strategy to identify its future priorities and the resources and structure it needs to address those priorities for the benefit of all Māori. This document is a first draft of that Strategy. We welcome feedback from iwi.

To develop this draft Strategy, we have considered the following questions:

- What do iwi want from their fisheries rights?
- How is the New Zealand fisheries sector structured and how does it function?
- Where are the key sources of power and decision-making located within the fisheries sector?
- Where are iwi located in the fisheries sector relative to the sources of power and decision-making within the fisheries sector?
- Does the iwi and Māori position within the fisheries sector advance the achievement of rangatiratanga?

Having explored these questions, we have drawn a number of conclusions.

First, Māori must remain vigilant in defending our collective rights from the unilateral Crown action, which can breach the 1992 Fisheries Deed of Settlement and the Treaty of Waitangi.

Second, the protection, maintenance and development of our collective fisheries rights requires ongoing unity if we are to protect our rights.

Third, there is a need to understand the relationship between the ability of each individual iwi to exercise their fisheries rights, and the collective nature of those rights, which belong to all Māori. Without protection of those collective rights, the ability of individual iwi to exercise their rights and benefit from them will be undermined.

This document sets out key strategies and actions to address these matters.

We welcome your feedback.



Jamie Tuuta
Chairman

Māori Fisheries Strategy

Vision

The ongoing Treaty Partnership between iwi and the Crown is given effect through development of fisheries-related legislation, policies and arrangements that recognise and respect the rangatiratanga of iwi over their traditional fisheries.

Key Strategies

The proposed strategies are intended create the structural relationships needed to protect Māori collective fisheries rights, develop strong kaupapa Māori based leadership and ensure the technical capability exists to develop policy consistent with our values:

1. **Align** competing Māori political and commercial structures
2. Collectively **reassert** the Deed of Settlement as the basis of the Māori-Crown relationship in fisheries
3. Develop fisheries leadership capable of **balancing** Māori and iwi perspectives
4. **Proactively** develop national and regional fisheries policy based on Māori principles.

Why do we need a strategy?

Māori collective fishing rights are under threat: strategies are needed to ensure these rights are protected.

The Fisheries Settlement secured Māori collective rights but they need ongoing protection. The settlement recognised collective Māori rights to commercial fisheries and the allocation process enabled iwi to exercise mana over their specific share of those rights.

Following allocation, the Māori focus on securing rights, prevalent during the 1980s and early 1990s, evolved into an iwi-centric focus on the exercise of rights. The exercise of rights brought with it a natural focus on commercial development based on an expectation that the Crown would honour the political agreements made in the Fisheries Settlement (the Deed of Settlement).

From the period 2004 onwards Te Ohu Kaimoana focused its core efforts on completing the allocation process. While Te Ohu Kaimoana continued to work to protect Māori rights, the collective Māori focus on maintenance of rights diminished from that of previous years.

This reduced focus on Treaty rights when combined with inevitable changes in iwi and Government personnel over time, has resulted in a weakening of institutional knowledge regarding the Deed of Settlement.¹

This has coincided with a time of increasing global public (and therefore political) concern regarding environmental matters and a weakening of public confidence in the commercial fishing industry.

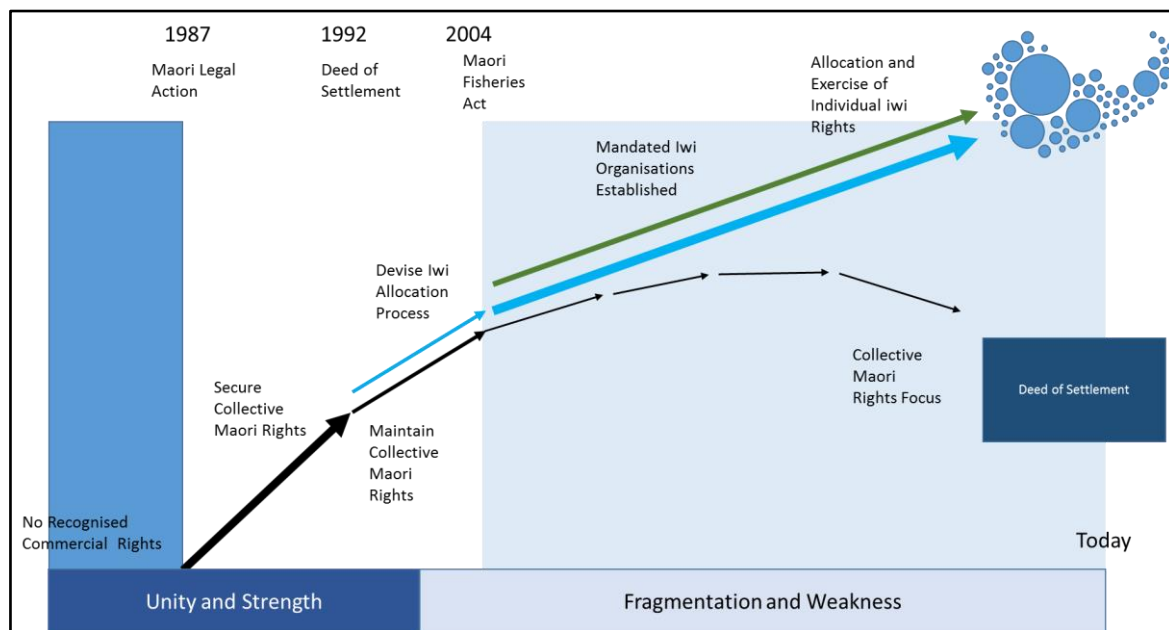
From a position of strength in 1992, Māori now face a situation where Deed of Settlement rights are under increasing threat of unilateral extinguishment by Government emboldened by Māori complacency regarding fisheries rights protection.

¹ The current Treaty Settlements Minister, Chris Finlayson, has recognised this fact and sought to address it by establishing a Treaty Settlements compliance unit within the Ministry of Justice.

Government confidence has also been emboldened by increasing diversity of iwi views on the relative importance of commercial fisheries compared to iwi environmental perspectives and individual political positioning (see figure 1).

From a position of general unity in 1992 regarding Treaty rights, iwi are now more diverse in their views regarding how fisheries rights should be balanced and exercised. This lack of unity creates risk when dealing with a Treaty Partner who is highly selective in its approach to dealing with Māori issues.

Figure 1: The fragmentation of Māori fisheries rights



Challenges

Te Ohu Kaimoana has been challenged to devise a strategy to guide the future of Māori fisheries and inform the future purpose of Te Ohu Kaimoana. Achieving this requires an understanding of the fundamentally political (and therefore fragile) nature of Māori fisheries rights.

Individual iwi fisheries rights and the benefits they generate are based on a foundation of rights common to all tribes.

The development of a Māori fisheries strategy to guide future Māori fisheries development requires understanding where the commonality of Māori rights ends and the diversity of iwi rights begins. This is required to understand how these differences affect each other and how they must be balanced in the interests of protecting the rangatiratanga of all iwi.

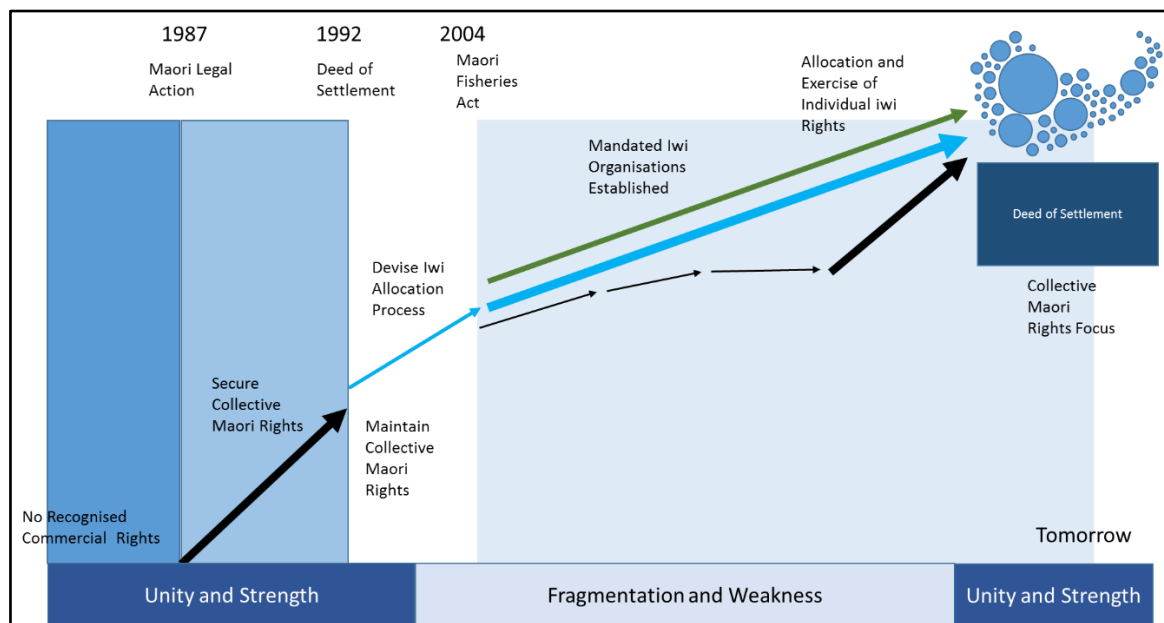
When collective Māori rights to fishing are secured, iwi can exercise their rights to fishing with certainty, irrespective of how small or large their commercial or customary interests may be.

The other side of the coin is that if collective Māori rights to fishing are not secured, or are constantly under threat, iwi will not be able to exercise their rights to fishing with any certainty, again irrespective of how small or large their commercial or customary interests may be.

When the fragility of Māori fisheries rights is fully understood, it becomes clear that a Māori fisheries strategy should not be concerned with fishing but with the maintenance and advancement of collective Māori fishing rights guaranteed under the Deed of Settlement. A key goal of a strategy should be the establishment of an effective and on-going partnership between iwi and the Crown to develop Treaty-based policy to guide New Zealand’s fisheries management.

The collective and unanimous support of all Mandated Iwi Organisations (MIOs) is needed to protect and advance Māori rights for the benefit of iwi and Aotearoa as a whole (see Figure 2).

Figure 2: Protecting Māori Fisheries rights



To do so, the following challenges will need to be addressed.

Māori influence within the wider fisheries sector (commercial and political) is not strong, coordinated or collective

Much has been made of the size and influence of the Māori economy and of the influence of Māori in the commercial fisheries sector. While collective commercial potential exists, it is not being maximised to its fullest potential, denying Māori more opportunity within the overall sector.

Māori commercial seafood companies continue to compete with one another to sell their products to predominantly the same customers. While this may appear irrational and is certainly inefficient from a combined asset perspective, decisions on company strategy including competition or collaboration ultimately remain the purview of iwi and Māori fishing company leaders, and will only change if these leaders see more benefit in collaboration than competition.

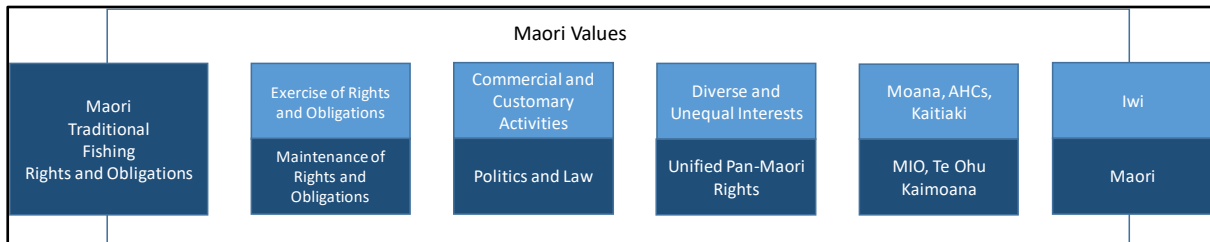
Individual iwi commercial focus has developed without the concurrent strengthening of ongoing collective rights protection

The fragmentation which has occurred within Māori fisheries since settlement has occurred at both the commercial and political level. Since 2005 Te Ohu Kaimoana focused much of its effort on distribution of iwi assets in accordance with its mandate under the Māori Fisheries Act 2004 and iwi priorities.

As iwi received control of their assets their attention naturally turned to the exercise of those rights and enjoying the benefits derived from quota ownership and customary management systems. In exercising their rights, iwi assumed that, as agreed under the Deed of Settlement, the Crown would respect their underlying fisheries rights, resulting in a level of unintended complacency. This assumption has proven to be incorrect.

The distinction between the exercise and protection of Māori fishing rights is illustrated in Figure 3.

Figure 3: Exercise and protection of Māori fisheries rights



The exercise of fisheries rights can influence the political maintenance of rights.

Most iwi are passive quota owners and not deeply engaged in the active fishing industry or well represented in the key decision-making structures within the wider fishing sector. This places most iwi at a distance from the actual business of fishing and fisheries management.

Some modern commercial fishing practices are perceived as being harmful to the environment or exploitative of fisheries resources. Negative perceptions of industry practice can shift public confidence in the fishing sector and ultimately undermine political support for underlying commercial and customary fisheries rights.

Alternatively, positive commercial and customary practices which provide demonstrable benefit to society can serve to strengthen society's support for the underlying rights (see Figure 4).

Figure 4: Interplay between rights and the way they are exercised



Iwi risk confusing the exercise of local or regional rights with national Māori collective rights

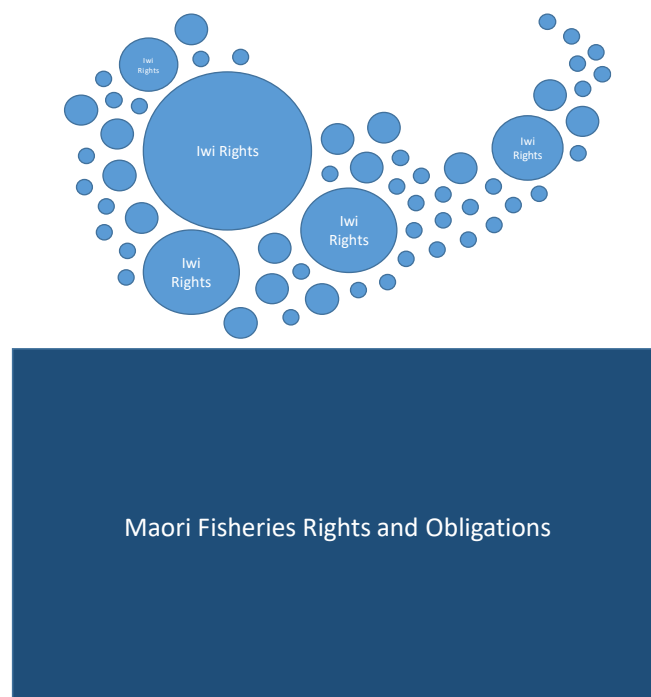
Since the fisheries settlement was negotiated in 1992, many individual iwi have since settled their own land based Treaty claims which have returned a measure of rangatiratanga and often increased local profile and influence.

Many individual iwi actively engage in the political lobbying process to seek to protect and advance their individual and localised interests as part of the process of maintaining and asserting individual mana.

However, unless iwi fisheries rights interests are understood within their proper national Māori context, local and individual issues can create unintended negative national precedents for iwi everywhere. It is therefore important that iwi understand that a delineation exists between the maintenance of collective Māori rights and the exercise of individual iwi rights.

Individual iwi commercial rights and customary rights rest on a basis of a common collective Māori right acknowledged under the Deed of Settlement. The right to access traditional fisheries is the same for all iwi regardless of size. However, as a result of the allocation process each individual iwi's share of commercial and customary non-commercial fisheries interests is different (see Figure 5).

Figure 5: Collective rights and their exercise by individual iwi



Different iwi place different values on fisheries rights – potentially undermining the interests of other iwi groups

Iwi may place a greater emphasis on their customary non-commercial fisheries rights and this can or potentially lead to internal conflict within iwi regarding the perception of commercial fisheries.

For example, the Kermadec Ocean Sanctuary proposal was supported by some iwi with commercial fisheries interests in the FMA10 area. Despite this being an example of iwi legitimately exercising rangatiratanga by choosing to forego its commercial interests in this area, the Crown used this as an excuse to justify the extinguishment of **all** iwi rights in the area.

Limited shared knowledge and active participation between Māori commercial companies

Despite sharing common values, iwi commercial structures can encourage competition rather than collaboration. This can also be influenced by the tendency of iwi to seek options which promote tribal mana. This diversity in commercial approach should not prevent a united front to defend the underlying rights that iwi and Māori collectively hold.

In the delivery of a strategy, who is responsible for what?

For iwi and Māori leadership to gain greater security of their collective fishing rights they must move beyond the rhetoric of collaboration and cooperation to implement strategies to improve the overall position and power of iwi and Māori within the fisheries sector – both in the business of fishing and fisheries management policy. Different components of the sector have different roles, however, they will need to work effectively in a model focussed on collaboration, specialisation and elimination of as much unnecessary duplication as possible.

Te Ohu Kaimoana’s purpose in a strategy is clear: to define the rights of all iwi and Māori in accordance with Māori values and the Deed of Settlement. However to achieve this, Te Ohu Kaimoana must support and work with MIOs in the first instance to re-elevate the Deed as a foundation of fisheries policy development in New Zealand.

The roles of MIOs and other Māori fisheries entities including Te Ohu Kaimoana are summarised below.

Entity	Role
Mandated iwi Organisations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Key voice for iwi• Treaty Partner for fisheries purposes• Intergenerational protection and growth of traditional fishing rights (customary non-commercial and commercial)• Administration of customary fisheries operations for the iwi• Represent and be accountable to iwi stakeholder base• Understand and cooperatively advocate for pan-Māori fishing rights given effect through the Deed of Settlement in a manner consistent with iwi values
Iwi Asset Holding Companies	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Inter-generational protection and growth of quota assets and exercise iwi fishing rights in a manner consistent with iwi values• Act as a responsible shareholder of Moana NZ²• Exercise pan-Māori fishing rights in a manner consistent with iwi values• Act as investor in collective Māori operating entities, nurture establishment and then govern and monitor performance• Act as a connector across various collective Māori operating entities and encourage brand alignment, connection and leverage where appropriate

² Aotearoa Fisheries Limited trading as Moana New Zealand, referred to as Moana NZ in this document (unless stated otherwise).

Moana NZ and Collective Māori operating entities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specialist operating vehicles with own management and governance • Exercise collective Māori fishing rights in a manner consistent with iwi principles and values • Work collectively to develop and provide best in class koura, pāua, deepwater, inshore and other processing and marketing services for iwi partners • Work with AHCs to develop future commercial fisheries interests
Te Ohu Kaimoana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocate and influence the Māori fisheries management position regionally, nationally and internationally as agreed with iwi • Increase the capacity of Māori to influence fisheries management through increasing knowledge, expertise and connectivity across the participants in Māori fishing industry • Support MIOs to have them assist kaitiaki to undertake customary fisheries management responsibilities and support Asset Holding Companies, collective Māori operating entities and Moana NZ to undertake their commercial fisheries management responsibilities
Te Wai Māori	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the capacity of Māori to influence freshwater fisheries management through increasing knowledge, expertise and connectivity across the participants in Māori fishing industry • Advocate and influence the Māori freshwater fisheries management position nationally and internationally • Support MIOs to undertake their customary freshwater fisheries management responsibilities on behalf of iwi
Te Pūtea Whakatupu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the capacity of Māori to participate in the full range of roles in the fisheries industry

Aligning Political Structures

A key requirement of the allocation processes for the Fisheries Settlement was the establishment by each iwi of its mandated political structure (MIO) and its commercial company using settlement assets commercially (AHC). Since Te Ohu Kaimoana's establishment iwi have formed an informal structure to enable greater information sharing between iwi and engagement with the Crown on a range of national issues.

In 2005 the first Iwi Chairs' Forum was convened at Takahanga Marae in Kaikōura. Since that time the Forum has been meeting regularly to discuss and enable Māori aspirations in the spheres of cultural, social, economic, environmental and political development.

The Forum is a platform for sharing knowledge and information between the tangata whenua of Aotearoa, with hui four times a year hosted at different marae throughout the country. The primary focus is for participants to educate one another about what they are doing, how they are doing it and how they can best support one another.

The Forum regularly invites Crown representatives, Members of Parliament and stakeholder and community groups to present at hui on projects and issues that concern iwi.

All iwi chairpersons have an open invitation to participate in, and contribute to, this group.

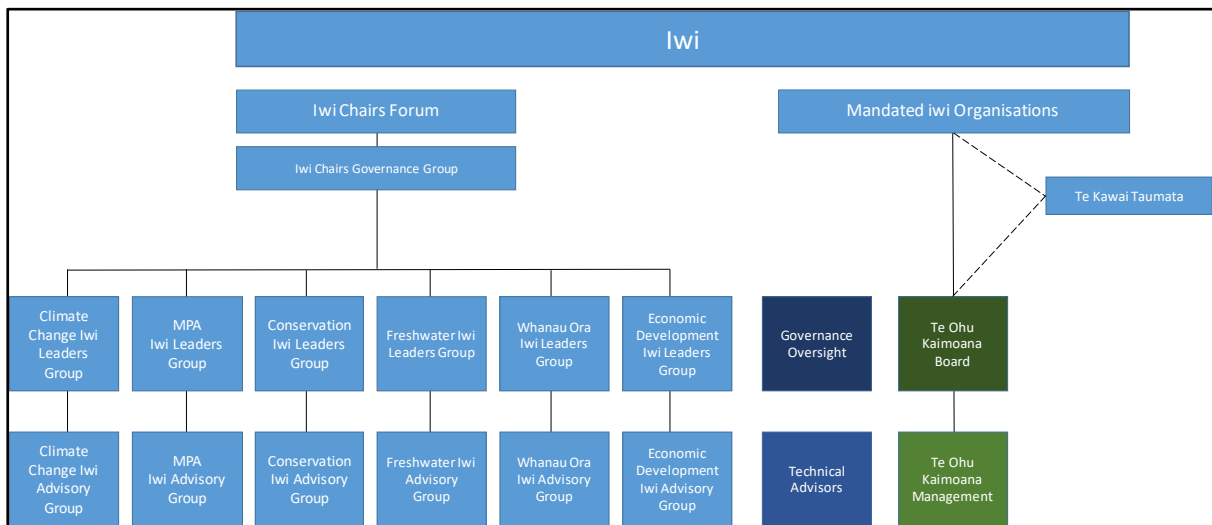
Increasingly the Crown is identifying the Iwi Chairs' Forum as an appropriate forum to engage and debate national political policy matters with iwi leadership.

The Iwi Chairs' Forum lacks a permanent secretariat and is dependent on securing funding from either the Crown or individual iwi members to support its technical advisors.

The existence of two national Māori bodies therefore provides the Crown with opportunity to select who it will choose to deal with in relation to fisheries matters (see Figure 6).

Close and coordinated action is therefore required between the Iwi Chairs' Forum and Te Ohu Kaimoana Board (with its trustee responsibilities for the collective rights) to ensure a balanced and unified Māori position is presented to the Crown on fisheries related matters.

Figure 6: Iwi Chairs Forum and Te Ohu Kaimoana



Turning the strategies into action

Strategy 1: Align competing Māori political and commercial structures

Implementing the proposed strategy will require the alignment of Māori fisheries entities in the first instance. Māori fishing interests span all sectors: commercial, recreational and customary non-commercial. Through greater alignment Māori fisheries entities will be in a much stronger position to deal with threats to all their fishing rights from Crown and local government policies, and influence other players including industry. In addition, through alignment, unnecessary duplication will be reduced.

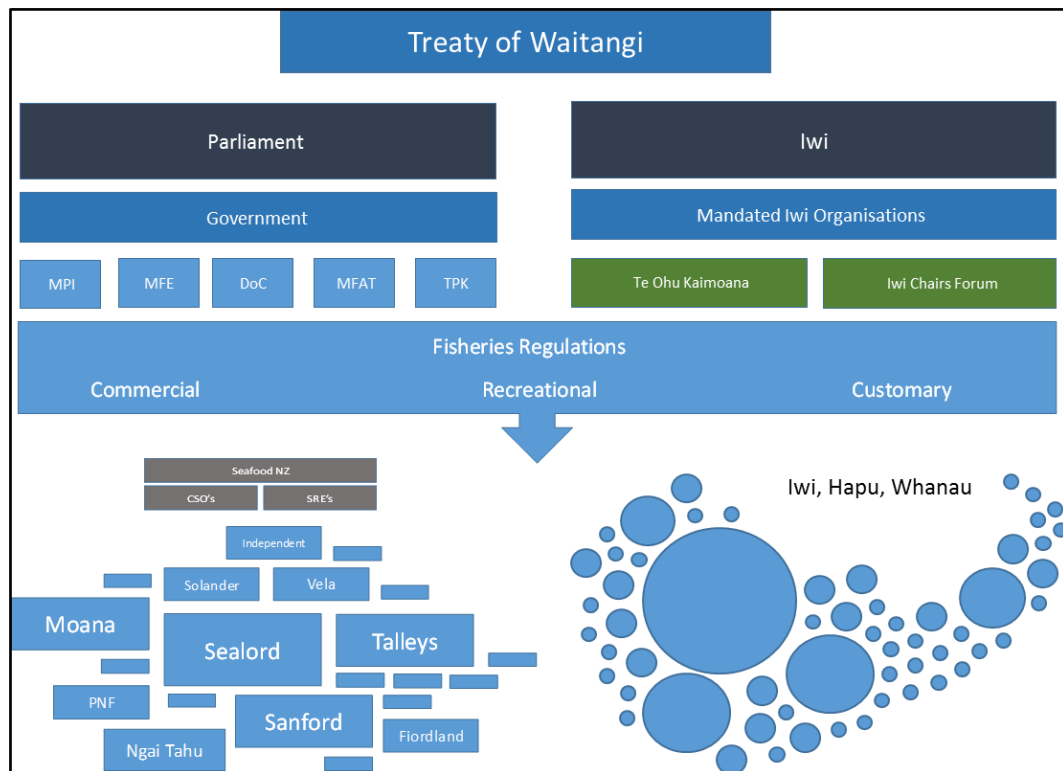
It is proposed that AHCs and Moana NZ retain responsibility for all commercial activity including fisheries development (e.g. surf clams) and investment. Research and development activity is more appropriately the role of AHCs. While Te Ohu Kaimoana will retain a role in influencing all entities to collaborate, direct involvement of Te Ohu Kaimoana in commercial activities will cease.

ACTION	Participants	Timing
Clarify the relationship between the roles of MIOs and the Iwi Chairs' Forum to establish a unified Māori political voice with the Crown.	MIOs, Iwi Chairs Forum, Te Ohu Kaimoana	End of 2017
Develop commercial strategies based on iwi-driven principles/values which improve industry behaviour and promote the protection and advancement of the full range of collective Māori traditional fishing rights.	Individual AHCs, Māori collectively-owned fishing companies	2017 onwards
Reorganise into an agent of MIOs to act as an influencer and advocate for the protection and advancement of Māori collective fisheries rights based on strong knowledge, integrity and relationships.	Te Ohu Kaimoana, Te Wai Māori	End of 2017
Positively influence Moana NZ and AHCs to take a collective approach to maximising value out of their respective quota holdings through them: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • cementing positive progress with koura and PNF consolidation • continuing progression and development of iwi deepwater collective and pāua projects • identifying the best options to deliver collectivised inshore wetfish solutions. 	Te Ohu Kaimoana	2017 onwards

Strategy 2: Collectively reassert the Deed of Settlement as the basis of the Māori-Crown relationship in Fisheries

The collective of Māori entities must be structured within a Treaty framework if influence over Crown policies is to be effective (see Figure 7).

Figure 3: Alignment of Māori fisheries entities within a Treaty framework



ACTION	Participants	Timing
Establish and operate a Marine Natural Resource forum for Treaty partners to review the formulation of any changes to legislation that affects the management of the marine environment (and therefore Māori rights) in accordance with a protocol that sets out key matters.	MIOs, Te Ohu Kaimoana, National Resource Ministers	2017 onwards

Strategy 3: Develop fisheries leadership capable of balancing Māori and iwi perspectives

Te Ohu Kaimoana proposes to play a core support role in empowering collectivised Māori influence over the commercial and non-commercial customary fisheries management frameworks at both local and national levels. Recognising the integrated nature of Māori customary fishing rights, Te Ohu Kaimoana proposes that a MIO-led customary fisheries framework should be empowered to grow the management of iwi and their marae and result in closer working relationships between kaitiaki and MIOs and their AHCs.

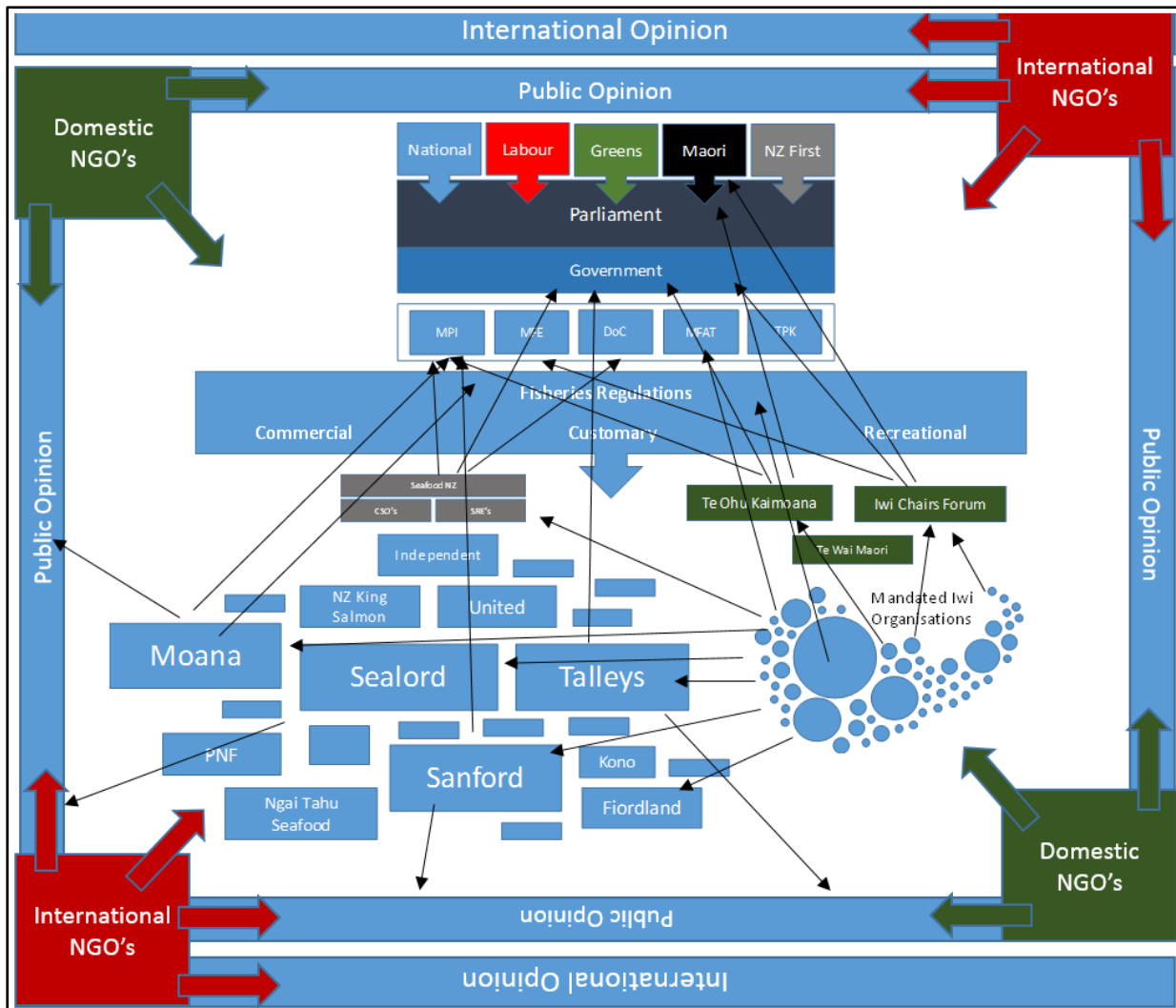
ACTION	Participants	Timing
Establish a process to crystallise appropriate Māori principles for fisheries and marine management.	MIOs, Te Ohu Kaimoana	End of 2017
Develop a model for a collective Māori approach to fisheries management that integrates Māori decision-making and influence in each species management group by fishing area. ³	Te Ohu Kaimoana, AHCs, Moana NZ, other collective Māori fishing entities	By mid 2018
Ensure appropriate coordinated representation of settlement interests in regional fisheries management including providing the central hub of expertise and technical support to Māori representatives elected to regional fisheries management bodies like CSOs so that Māori are positioned to take pivotal leadership roles in these bodies.	Te Ohu Kaimoana, MIOs	2018 onwards
Review the commercial fisheries framework to consider how it can be enhanced to be more effective.	AHCs, Te Ohu Kaimoana, Moana NZ, other collective Māori fishing entities	2017 onwards
Review and report on how the customary fisheries framework is operating across the country and what systems for management are in place. Recommend and implement improvements in policy and development of tools to assist Māori customary fishing activity and interests consistent with the regional Māori fisheries management.	MIOs and kaitiaki, Te Ohu Kaimoana	2018
Finalise an on-line reporting system that MIOs and kaitiaki can use to improve reporting for customary catch.	MIOs and kaitiaki, Te Ohu Kaimoana	2019
Assist set up of formal pataka systems that are transparent and operate equitably based on agreed principles.	MIOs, Te Ohu Kaimoana, Moana NZ and Collective Māori Operating Entities	2017 onwards

³ This will include a framework for each AHC, collective Māori entity and Moana NZ which own quota or operate in a fishing area to collaborate, to appoint representatives to regional collective management bodies including CSOs and to influence decision-making in the best long-term interests of Māori.

Strategy 4: Proactively develop national and regional fisheries policy based on Māori principles

There are many organisations both at the national and international levels who influence political decision-making (see Figure 8).

Figure 8: Influencers



Iwi need to stay ahead of the game and ensure they can influence decision-making in a way that supports their collective rights and values. To this end it is proposed Te Ohu Kaimoana is developed to become a powerful influencer and advocate on the national and international stages based on strong knowledge, integrity and networks.

ACTION	Participants	Timing
Keep abreast of international trends in marine management being adopted by governments and regional bodies as well as those being advocated for from customer and NGO perspectives	Te Ohu Kaimoana, Te Wai Māori	2017 onwards
Build strong relationships with iwi fisheries experts, marine scientists, internationally respected experts, NGOs and best practice industry bodies	Te Ohu Kaimoana, Te Wai Māori, MIOs and AHCs	2017 onwards

Build strong relationships nationally with relevant Ministers and senior bureaucrats, councils, key industry figures and influence bodies	Te Ohu Kaimoana, MIOs, iwi Chairs Forum	2017 onwards
Develop the capability to exert influence nationally and internationally to position New Zealand fisheries management as best practice.	Te Ohu Kaimoana, Te Wai Māori, MIOs	2017 onwards

Appendix: Background Analysis

Introduction

As a result of its extensive engagement with iwi over the past two years, Te Ohu Kaimoana has agreed the need for the development of a Māori Fisheries Strategy to help guide its future priorities for action and associated future structure in a manner that is ultimately for the benefit of all Māori.

This report sets out the basis for an overarching Māori Fisheries Strategy to inform and guide the future development of Te Ohu Kaimoana.

To develop an appropriate strategy to underpin Māori fisheries this report considers the following questions:

1. What do iwi want from their fisheries rights?
2. How is the New Zealand fisheries sector structured and how does it function?
3. Where are the key sources of power and decision-making located within the fisheries sector?
4. Where are iwi located in the fisheries sector relative to the sources of power and decision-making within the fisheries sector?
5. Does the iwi and Māori position within the fisheries sector advance the achievement of rangatiratanga?

In considering these questions, this report canvasses the recent history of Māori involvement in fisheries and presents an overview of the entire fisheries sector to draw conclusions about the place of Māori and iwi within the sector and how to strengthen their position.

Fishing (commercial, customary non-commercial and recreational) is an inherently political undertaking which involves balancing the interests of commercial, customary non-commercial and recreational fishing interest groups. Māori are the only group represented across all three different sectors. Māori are therefore unique within the New Zealand fisheries regime, which is underpinned by the Fisheries Act 1996.

Fisheries Act 1996

Management of New Zealand's fisheries resources is governed under the Fisheries Act 1996. The Act is administered by the Minister for Primary Industries with advice from the Ministry for Primary Industries (MPI).

The Act establishes a broad framework for managing customary, recreational and commercial fishing. The purpose of the Act is to provide for the utilisation of fisheries resources while ensuring sustainability.

Sustainability is the principal objective of the legislation and is defined to cover both the sustainability of harvest and manage the adverse effects of fishing on the environment. The Act is intended to facilitate the activity of fishing and deals with fisheries resources that can be harvested and used sustainably either now or in the future.

In giving effect to the purpose of the Act, decision makers are required to take into account environmental and information principles, and to act consistently with the Treaty of Waitangi (Fisheries Claims) Settlement Act 1992 and international obligations.⁴

⁴ www.mpi.govt.nz

The Fisheries Act 1996 does not operate in isolation but operates alongside a number of other pieces of legislation and agreements and international treaties which create an overall context within which fisheries operate.

These statutes and Agreements include the Māori Fisheries Deed of Settlement, Treaty of Waitangi (Fisheries Claims) Settlement Act 1992, Marine Reserves Act 1971, Resource Management Act 1991, and numerous others.

Each of these pieces of legislation can impact on fisheries and the key tool used for managing New Zealand's fisheries, the Quota Management System (QMS).

Quota Management System

The Quota Management System (QMS) was introduced in 1986 to manage and conserve New Zealand's major commercial fisheries. The QMS is based on the simple concept of limiting the total commercial catch from each fishery while providing quota holders with the maximum in flexibility to harvest their catches.⁵ The QMS is the only fisheries management system that has been mandated by iwi as the most appropriate way of managing New Zealand's fisheries.

By the early 1980s fishing pressure had considerably reduced the size of a number of New Zealand's major inshore fisheries stocks. In these fisheries, commercial catches were declining, the economics of fishing were deteriorating and the recreational fishery was suffering from the reduced availability of fish. There was widespread agreement that the consequences of continuing with the management measures that existed at that time would have resulted in the economic collapse of some commercial fisheries and that the recreational fishery would have continued to decline.⁶

The objectives of the QMS at introduction were to:

- rebuild inshore fish stocks where required;
- ensure that catches were limited to levels that could be sustained over the long term;
- ensure that catches were harvested efficiently with maximum benefit to Industry and to New Zealand;
- allocate catch entitlements equitably based on individual permit holders' commitment to the fishery;
- manage the fisheries so that Industry retains maximum security of access and flexibility of harvesting;
- integrate the management of inshore and deepwater fisheries;
- develop a management system which can be applied both nationally and regionally;
- provide financial assistance to facilitate restructuring of the Seafood Industry to meet the above claims; and
- enhance the recreational fishery.

Although there have been a number of revisions and enhancements to the QMS since 1986, its essential elements remain the same. The QMS helps ensure sustainable utilisation of fisheries resources through the direct control of harvest levels for each species in a nominated geographical area. A fish species can consist of numerous geographically isolated and biologically distinct populations. Each fish species in the QMS is subdivided into separate fish stocks defined by Quota Management Areas (QMAs).

⁵ Foreword – New Zealand Commercial Fisheries: The Guide to the Quota Management System.

⁶ Ibid, p 6.

New Zealand currently has 100 species (or species groupings) subject to the QMS. These species are divided into 638 separate stocks. Each stock is managed independently to help ensure the sustainable utilisation of that fishery.⁷

For every fishstock managed under the QMS a Total Allowable Catch (TAC) is set. Each TAC is determined by assessing the maximum sustainable yield from each fishstock. This provides a measure of the total annual allowable take by all groups including commercial, recreational and traditional users.

The QMS is a sophisticated and world leading fisheries management system which is intended to provide for utilisation while ensuring sustainability.

The system has clear parallels with Māori concepts of kaitiakitanga - to manage and protect resources for future generations use.

Freshwater Fisheries

For the Māori Fisheries Act, “fisheries” is defined to have the same meaning as “fisheries resources” under the Fisheries Act 1996 (the Fisheries Act). Under the Fisheries Act, fisheries resources is defined to mean any one or more stocks or species of fish, aquatic life, or seaweed.

The number of freshwater fish species natural to Aotearoa is not entirely clear. In 1997 a New Zealand State of the Environment Report noted that there had been 29 species identified but that further genetic research was likely to result in scientists finding fish previously described as sub populations are genetically distinct species.⁸

Both the Department of Conservation and the National Institute of Water and Atmospheric Research (NIWA) now recognise at least 35 native freshwater fish species. The taxonomy of some species is yet to be confirmed and a number remain indeterminate meaning that genetic testing has yet to confirm whether they are genetically distinct species.

Whether a fish is classified as a true freshwater fish or a marine fish that sometimes inhabits freshwater will also determine the exact number of freshwater fish species. The Conservation Act 1987 (the Conservation Act) defines freshwater fish as follow:

“all species of finfish of the Classes Agnatha and Osteichthyes, and all shellfish of the Classes Mollusca and Crustacea, that may, at any time in the life history of the species, inhabit freshwater; and includes any part thereof and such finfish and shellfish that seasonally migrate into or out of freshwater.”⁹

⁷ <http://fs.fish.govt.nz/Page.aspx?pk=81>

⁸ Te Wai Māori, Freshwater Fisheries in New Zealand Environmental Scan, 2006, p 2.

Characteristics of Freshwater Fish

New Zealand has relatively few freshwater fish species and less diversity compared to other countries.

Many of the species are highly localised and probably have small natural populations. Of all New Zealand's freshwater species only eels and the giant kokopu exceed two kilograms in weight. These characteristics mean that stocks of most species represent a very small total biomass.

Many of New Zealand's freshwater species are not only small but well camouflaged, bottom dwelling and extremely secretive. Consequently, they are hard to find and the public generally has little knowledge of them. Even fish biologists know very little about the life cycles of many species.

Because of these characteristics, few species form fisheries that have recognised commercial or recreational value.

The main species that have customary and other values are tuna (eels), kanae and aua (grey mullet and yellow-eyed mullet respectively), and patiki (flounder). Three other species listed in Schedule 4C of the Fisheries Act are piharau (lamprey), freshwater mussels and South Island koura stocks.

Freshwater Regulation

The freshwater fisheries management regime is characterised by a complex and sometimes overlapping regulatory environment. In this context, the MPI is responsible for the management of most freshwater species under the Fisheries Act. Exceptions include "sports fish", "whitebait", and "unwanted aquatic life" as detailed below.

Fish & Game New Zealand (FGNZ) has a statutory mandate to manage New Zealand's freshwater "sports fish" fisheries including salmon and trout. The Department of Conservation (DOC) has responsibilities under the Conservation Act 1987, the most significant of which include managing "whitebait" and controlling access to waterways in DOC administered public lands. DOC also administers the Freshwater Fisheries Regulations 1983, which include provisions relating to both indigenous fish and "noxious fish".

Under the Biosecurity Act 1993, the MPI has statutory responsibilities in relation to freshwater biosecurity and regional councils have responsibilities for regional pest management strategies. Of those freshwater species managed under the Fisheries Act, eels are the only species managed under the QMS.

The characteristics of eels pose challenges for fisheries management. Eels have a life history unique among fish that inhabit New Zealand waters, spending most of their lifecycle in freshwater or estuarine environments before migrating to an oceanic spawning ground.

It is thought that each eel species forms a single biological stock, but, as most of their lives are spent within a certain catchment, a number of management stocks have been defined at a regional level.

North and South Island eel stocks are listed in Schedule 3 of the Fisheries Act, which provides alternative options to the approach for setting a total allowable catch (TAC). Further flexibility is provided for the setting of the TAC of the Lake Ellesmere fishery, which can be increased within the fishing year.

Freshwater Environmental Context

A number of factors characterise freshwater environments, including water quality, river gradients, water levels, sediments and flow velocities. Changes to these characteristics can have major impacts on the freshwater fisheries within them. Another important factor is the effect of obstructions to the passage and migration of species that need to move between water bodies to complete their life cycles.

While the environmental conditions are different, the essential elements and system controlling freshwater fisheries are the same as those which control marine fisheries.

Iwi aspirations for fisheries

Every iwi is unique in terms of the story of their people, including those from whom they descend. Yet in many ways every iwi is similar in terms of their desire to realise tino rangatiratanga or self-determination over their future by contributing to the well-being of their people.

A review of over 40 Mandated Iwi Organisation (MIO) and Asset Holding Company (AHC) strategic plans and reports articulating the strategic aspirations of each group highlights more similarities among iwi than differences.

Fundamentally each iwi aspires to ensure that their unique whakapapa, tikanga and worldview will endure and flourish.

Iwi Leadership

It is often stated that Māori share a similar set of values which should drive similar behaviours in decision making and approach. Because human beings are complex this is not always the case. The MIOs formed for fisheries settlement purposes are collectives of individuals elected from their iwi constituents. The wider New Zealand fishing sector is made up of a range of individuals who pursue different strategies for different reasons, based on a range of different values.

This point is simply made to remind ourselves that the acceptance or rejection of a Māori Fisheries Strategy is dependent upon the individual leadership of 60 separate and distinct Māori fisheries settlement entities.

Te Pūtea Whakatupu Māori Fishing Strategy

In February 2014 Te Pūtea Whakatupu Trust produced a document entitled *A Strategy for the Māori Fishing Industry*.¹⁰

This challenging report argued that the lack of a formal Māori fishing strategy meant that the potential benefits available to iwi from the Settlement were not being realised and the durability of the Settlement was being compromised.

The document promulgated a vision of the Māori fishing Sector which supported the preservation of Māori identity by developing a sustainable relationship with fisheries resources that are owned by

¹⁰ Toroa Strategy, *A Strategy for the Māori Fishing Industry – A Report Prepared for Te Pūtea Whakatupu Trust*, February 2014.

Māori, managed, harvested, processed and offered to the world in way that expresses and exemplifies manaakitanga.

The strategy argued this vision was not being realised by the default Settlement structures established under the Māori Fisheries Act 2004. After nine years, the report argued that the commercial performance of our default Settlement structures is unsatisfactory and had declined over time.

The report argued strong and innovative Māori participation in value chains utilising iwi owned Settlement quota has not eventuated and the key issue preventing the emergence of a Māori fishing sector is the lack of integration between iwi owned quota and the collectively owned corporate structures of the Settlement. There has also been limited cooperation and coordination between these corporate settlement entities and other entities owned by iwi operating in the same fisheries value chains.

This strategy postulated the need for structural changes within the Māori fishing sector to improve commercial performance.

Although predominantly focused on the performance of Māori commercial fisheries this report made a number of important observations which continue to be relevant today, and will need to be addressed if Māori are to successfully protect their rights, fully realise the benefit of the 1992 Fisheries Deed of Settlement and lead the New Zealand fishing industry.

The proposed Māori Fisheries Strategy has drawn from insights in the Te Pūtea Whakatupu Māori Fishing Strategy report as well as a range of other sources of information including MIO strategic and annual plans.

Assumptions

The success of any strategy is ultimately dependent upon the people who will be responsible for its execution. This strategy is therefore underpinned by two broad assumptions about the people and entities who make up the present Māori fishing industry.

1. Elected iwi leaders want to contribute to the wellbeing of their people and will manage their fisheries interests in a way they determine best achieves that.

This assumption recognises that the core purpose of iwi fisheries interests is to provide for the wellbeing of their people while also recognising that each iwi will define for itself what wellbeing constitutes.

This assumption also recognises the diversity of views which are likely to exist regarding iwi relationships with Tangaroa and the fisheries settlement and the relative importance iwi may place on their differing fisheries interests from commercial to customary non-commercial.

2. Iwi leadership seek to enhance tribal mana and their own individual mana which in turn will influence how they view collaboration or competition with other iwi and third parties.

Collaboration is often promoted as a key strategy for overcoming many of the issues that Māori face in the primary sector including fisheries. However, the pursuit of mana – whether this be at the iwi level or the individual leadership level – remains a strong driver

within Māori society and will continue to play a significant role in determining who will collaborate and who will seek to develop their interests alone.

Collaboration will only occur if it enhances the mana of iwi and their leadership sees more benefit in working with others than they could achieve alone.

The decision to collaborate is therefore one iwi leaders will either make or not make based on their personal preferences, world view and strategic aspirations. It should not be assumed that iwi leadership desire to work together, even if it is more commercially or politically advantageous to do so.

A single and unified Māori commercial fishing strategy cannot be imposed upon iwi or Māori fishing companies because no single Māori entity controls the entirety of Māori fishing interests.

Therefore, this strategy can only highlight the very real challenges, threats and opportunities to Māori rights and interests and offer solutions for addressing these challenges.

It will be up to each individual iwi to decide which path they will travel within this overriding roadmap of possibilities to the future. And it will be up to each iwi to accept the consequences of their decisions.

Setting the Scene: A Brief History of Māori Fisheries

Traditional Māori Fishing Rights

Māori fisheries rights stem from our whakapapa to the Atua and our connections to Tangaroa, one of the children of Ranginui and Papatūānuku. From this divine origin, Māori inherited a number of rights and duties and obligations to maintain the well-being of communities of people and the natural environment.

Whilst Māori inherited the gifts of the sea from Tangaroa that helped sustain the people, these gifts came with attendant obligations to protect Te Whare o Tangaroa for future generations which became normalised within practices of kaitiakitanga.

Treaty of Waitangi

Māori fisheries rights and their necessary relationship with Tangaroa are recognised and guaranteed by the Crown in article 2 of the Treaty of Waitangi which states the following:

Ko te tuarua

Ko te Kuini o Ingarani ka wakarite ka wakaae ki nga Rangatira ki nga hapu - ki nga tangata katoa o Nu Tirani te tino rangatiratanga o ratou wenua o ratou kainga me o ratou taonga katoa. Otiia ko nga Rangatira o te wakaminenga me nga Rangatira katoa atu ka tuku ki te Kuini te hokonga o era wahi wenua e pai ai te tangata nona te wenua - ki te ritenga o te utu e wakaritea ai e ratou ko te kai hoko e meatia nei e te Kuini hei kai hoko mona.

Article the second

Her Majesty the Queen of England confirms and guarantees to the Chiefs and Tribes of New Zealand and to the respective families and individuals thereof the full exclusive and undisturbed possession of their Lands and Estates Forests Fisheries and

other properties which they may collectively or individually possess so long as it is their wish and desire to retain the same in their possession; but the Chiefs of the United Tribes and the individual Chiefs, yield to Her Majesty the exclusive right of pre-emption over such lands as the proprietors thereof may be disposed to alienate at such prices as may be agreed upon between the respective Proprietors and persons appointed by Her Majesty to treat with them in that behalf.

The Treaty of Waitangi remains a key constitutional document for Aotearoa as a nation and remains a key platform underpinning the nature of the relationship between Māori and the Crown in terms of the management of fisheries and the supporting marine environment in Aotearoa.

1992 Deed of Settlement

In 1986, the New Zealand Government attempted to introduce the QMS to manage New Zealand's commercial fisheries. This system assigned property rights to individuals and companies in the seafood industry. However, in doing so the Government ignored Māori fishing rights guaranteed under the Treaty of Waitangi. On that basis Māori mounted a legal challenge.

In 1989 the Crown and Māori – through representatives of Ngāi Tahu, Muriwhenua, Tainui and the New Zealand Māori Council reached an interim agreement. This allowed for the QMS to be implemented and Māori to receive \$10 million cash and 10 percent of all fish stocks introduced into the QMS, progressively provided at 2.5 percent per annum for 4 years or a cash equivalent where the Crown proved unable to provide the quota.

At the same time the Māori Fisheries Commission was established under the Māori Fisheries Act 1989 to get Māori into the business and activity of fishing.

By 1992, the Crown and Māori reached a full and final settlement. The deal extinguished any further claims Māori had to commercial fishing rights and involved an agreement by the Crown to pay \$150 million to the Māori Fisheries Commission to be used for the development and involvement of Māori in the New Zealand fishing industry, including the participation in a joint venture to acquire a 50 percent shareholding in Sealord Products Limited, and provision for the allocation to the Commission of 20 percent of all commercial fisheries brought into the QMS subsequently.

A key part of the Deed of Settlement involved the Crown's recognition "that traditional fisheries are of importance to Māori and that the Crown's Treaty duty is to develop policies to help recognise use and management practices and provide protection for and scope for exercise of rangatiratanga in respect of traditional fisheries."¹¹

By entering into the Deed of Settlement the Crown and Māori affirmed "that they consider the completion and performance of this Settlement Deed to be of the utmost importance in the pursuit of a just settlement of Māori fishing claims."¹²

The Māori Fisheries Commission was reconstituted as the Treaty of Waitangi Fisheries Commission under the Treaty of Waitangi (Fisheries Claims) Settlement Act 1992 to hold and manage the assets received through the settlement on behalf of iwi and develop a methodology to allocate and transfer those assets to iwi.

¹¹ Section K, Preamble to the 1992 Fisheries Deed of Settlement.

¹² Section L, Preamble to the 1992 Fisheries Deed of Settlement.

Allocation Methodology Development

Over the course of the next 10 years the Commission consulted widely to obtain agreement on a methodology to allocate the settlement assets to iwi. Key issues included the allocation formulae including whether quota should be allocated based on an iwi's population or coastline, what entitlements are for 'urban Māori' disassociated from their iwi and whether the entire settlement should be distributed, consolidated in a central organisation, or have some assets distributed to iwi and some managed centrally on behalf of iwi.

In May 2003, an allocation model supported by 93.1% of iwi was presented to the Minister of Fisheries and in September 2004 the Māori Fisheries Act 2004 was passed in Parliament.

Between 1992 and 2004 the value of the fisheries settlement tripled in size and was valued at approximately \$750 million by the time the Māori Fisheries Act was passed. This process was without precedent in Māori history and resulted in a pragmatic but imperfect solution which resulted in 57 iwi being recognised for Fisheries Settlement purposes.

For a brief period in our history all Māori commercial fishing interests were managed centrally through the Treaty of Waitangi Fisheries Commission. This concentrated Māori fisheries power and influence into one single nationally representative Māori commercial fisheries entity.

Yet the centralised management model was viewed by many as a paternalistic creation of statute which did not reflect the rangatiratanga and the pre-eminence of iwi. Despite its undoubted national influence and reach iwi rejected centralised management of their fisheries assets in favour of direct control over their assets.

The distribution of the settlement assets has resulted in the fragmentation of the commercial and political influence of the Fisheries Settlement which in turn has slowed the development of the Māori fishing industry and contributed to a weakening of Māori influence in the development of national fisheries policy.

Commercially iwi have been unable or unwilling to voluntarily replicate the scale of national collaboration which temporarily existed under the mantle of the Treaty of Waitangi Fisheries Commission. It is presently unclear whether such commercial cooperation will ever occur again without the creation of suitable structures and organisational cultures which recognise the mana and rangatiratanga of iwi.

This is unfortunate as recent Crown actions in relation to the Kermadec Ocean Sanctuary and Future of Our Fisheries proposals suggest the loss of national political influence within the fisheries sector has reached such a level where the Crown now believes it can act against the promises made in the Deed of Settlement without the agreement of its Treaty Partner.

Allocation

The passing of the Māori Fisheries Act 2004 provided for the allocation and transfer of Māori fisheries assets derived from the 1989 interim settlement and the 1992 full and final Sealord deal. On 29 November 2004, the assets held by the Treaty of Waitangi Fisheries Commission were vested in Te Ohu Kaimoana Trustee Ltd and Aotearoa Fisheries Ltd (AFL).

Te Ohu Kaimoana Trustee Ltd was tasked with holding the assets on behalf of 57 iwi in the form of income shares in AFL, cash and quota until they had met mandating requirements prescribed under

the Māori Fisheries Act 2004 and signed share agreements regarding quota shares with neighbouring iwi. Once this process was complete each MIO received a mix of quota (deepwater, inshore, harbour and freshwater), income shares in AFL and cash. The total assets that iwi directly received amounted to approximately half the value of the Māori Fisheries Settlement. This transition process was expected to take five years.

AFL was established as a commercial entity to amalgamate the commercial interests previously held by the Treaty of Waitangi Fisheries Commission including the 50 percent shareholding in Sealord Group and other businesses the Commission had acquired over time. The investment in AFL was held through a combination of voting shares and income shares, all initially held by Te Ohu Kaimoana Trustee Ltd.

Te Ohu Kaimoana would progressively transfer 80 percent of income shares to iwi after they had achieved mandate. All voting shares were to be held by Te Ohu Kaimoana until the conclusion of a substantive review set down for 2015.

In March 2005 Te Pūtea Whakatupu and Te Wai Māori were established by Te Ohu Kaimoana Trustee Ltd to support specific areas of interest for iwi and Māori.

In 2005 Te Rūnanga Ā Iwi o Ngāpuhi was the first organisation to receive their population based fisheries settlement assets followed by 54 other iwi groups. Over the next 10 years Te Ohu Kaimoana devoted much of its energy to working with MIOs to progress asset allocation. As at the time of writing this report two iwi were yet to complete the required processes and receive their fisheries settlement asset entitlements.

2015 Statutory Review

In June 2015, iwi agreed significant changes should be made to the Fisheries Settlement governance arrangements established under the Māori Fisheries Act 2004 (MFA). These changes are designed to give iwi direct control of Te Ohu Kaimoana and Aotearoa Fisheries Ltd, resolve structural problems with Te Wai Māori Trustee Ltd and Te Pūtea Whakatupu Trustee Ltd and simplify the process for trading fisheries settlement assets amongst iwi and Māori Fisheries Settlement entities.

These changes will also place stronger obligations on the entities to work more closely and cooperatively with iwi.

The changes sought by iwi are the result of a review of Māori Fisheries Settlement entities' governance arrangements, required by s114 – 127 of the MFA. In August 2014, a reviewer¹³ was appointed by a Committee of Representatives (appointed by iwi in accordance with the MFA). The reviewer completed his review and released his report in March 2015.

The reviewer's main conclusions were:

- a. iwi want a much closer relationship with their entities (particularly AFL)
- b. iwi are ready to directly control the centrally held assets including AFL and Te Wai Māori, as well as Te Ohu Kaimoana (should they choose to retain it)
- c. iwi should be able to quit their commercial fisheries assets within the Māori pool if they do not wish to invest in their development.

The reviewer's recommendations called for significant changes to the current structural arrangements of Te Ohu Kaimoana, AFL, Te Wai Māori Trustee Ltd and Te Pūtea Whakatupu Trustee

¹³ Barrister Tim Castle was appointed as reviewer.

Ltd as well as simplification of the processes for trading settlement assets within the Māori pool. These would require:

- a. Removal of the electoral college system and Te Kawai Taumata as the system for appointing the directors of Te Ohu Kaimoana
- b. Wind-up or significant restructure of Te Ohu Kaimoana as a policy and advocacy body
- c. Direct control of AFL by iwi – by enabling iwi owned Asset Holding Companies (AHCs) to appoint AFL’s directors
- d. Greater control of the appointment of Te Pūtea Whakatupu directors by urban Māori authorities and iwi (with the majority of the appointments to be made by the urban Māori authorities)
- e. Direct appointment of the directors of Te Wai Māori by iwi
- f. Simplification of the process for trading AFL shares and settlement quota within the “Māori pool¹⁴”

The reviewer also recommended Te Ohu Kaimoana fund the establishment of an iwi Working Group to work through the detail of his recommendations.

In response, Te Ohu Kaimoana established an iwi Working Group (IWG) as a committee of the board to analyse the implications of the recommendations, work through how they should be implemented and make recommendations to iwi.

The IWG formed a preliminary view on the recommendations, consulted with iwi throughout the country and firmed up resolutions for iwi to vote on at a Special General Meeting (SGM) in June 2015.

Decisions made by iwi

Iwi passed 12 binding resolutions at the June SGM. The resolutions supported the following structural changes:

- a. Removal of the electoral college system and Te Kawai Taumata as the system for appointing the directors of Te Ohu Kaimoana
- b. Retention of a restructured Te Ohu Kaimoana to protect and enhance the settlement through advocacy and policy advice, with a funding model to be approved by iwi at the 2016 Hui-a-Tau
- c. Retention of Te Ohu Kaimoana’s role in appointing the directors of Te Wai Māori and Te Pūtea Whakatupu, but with an increase in the maximum number of directors that can be appointed to each
- d. Transfer of Te Ohu Kaimoana’s voting and income shares in AFL to iwi – giving them direct control of the company
- e. Retention of the current restrictions on the sale of settlement assets outside the Māori pool – but with a simpler process for trading those assets within the pool.

Each entity is required to implement the relevant resolutions in a reasonable time. In addition, if amendments to the MFA are required, Te Ohu Kaimoana must request the Minister for Primary Industries to promote the necessary amendments¹⁵.

¹⁴ This presently includes Mandated Iwi Organisations, their Asset Holding Companies, and the Te Ohu Kaimoana group (Moana NZ, Te Ohu Kaimoana and subsidiaries)

¹⁵ S 127 (3) MFA

Te Ohu Kaimoana developed a plan to implement the resolutions, which was endorsed by iwi. The plan made a commitment to request the Minister to promote any necessary amendments by 30 September 2016.

Iwi passed three additional “non-binding” resolutions at the June 2015 SGM. While these resolutions do not carry the same statutory requirement on each entity to implement them, they have the clear support of iwi and are included in the changes put forward in this report where practical. The resolutions call for:

- a. Integration of Te Ohu Kaimoana, Te Wai Māori and Te Pūtea Whakatupu into one trust (known as the “Straw Tangata” model) to enable greater alignment of all three
- b. A further review of settlement entities no later than 10 years from the date the new structural relationships are in place
- c. A binding Right of First Refusal (RFR) to allow iwi to buy the assets of AFL and/or Sealord if the companies wanted to sell them.

Progressing the resolutions

From June 2015 to March 2016, Te Ohu Kaimoana carried out an extensive engagement process with iwi to clarify its own future business and funding model, and to clarify how the remaining resolutions should be implemented. This included a survey of iwi priorities, a series of regional hui, a national workshop and smaller focus groups. Proposals were circulated to iwi in February and a further process of engagement carried out before the Hui-a-Tau on 31 March 2016.

The main issue to be decided at the Hui-a-Tau was Te Ohu Kaimoana’s future funding model.

Te Ohu Kaimoana had assessed a number of funding options and recommended to iwi they support a model that would enable it to retain funds that it had accumulated since its establishment in 2004, and use the income to fund its operations. Te Ohu Kaimoana would develop policies for distribution of surpluses and seafood related investments.

This recommendation proved to be contentious with a number of iwi expressing the desire to receive a share of the accumulated funds for their own investment purposes.

Te Ohu Kaimoana’s recommended approach was not put to the vote at the Hui-a-Tau. Instead a set of alternative resolutions was proposed to the effect that iwi should lead an independent review of the funding models proposed/considered by Te Ohu Kaimoana. These resolutions were passed by iwi.

Review of Te Ohu Kaimoana’s funding models

In late April 2016, a second IWG was appointed by iwi to carry out the review, with funding support from Te Ohu Kaimoana. Unlike the previous IWG, it operated independently from Te Ohu Kaimoana and secured its own technical advice.

In May, the IWG appointed independent reviewers Chapman Tripp and Korda Mentha who made recommendations on their review at the end of July¹⁶. The reviewers concluded the best funding model was for Te Ohu Kaimoana to retain some of its accumulated funds with the balance to be distributed to iwi in proportion to their notional population. They also recommended legislative changes to enable Te Ohu Kaimoana to distribute funds to iwi for broader charitable purposes than

¹⁶ Chapman Tripp and Korda Mentha

fishing, and to non-charitable iwi entities. Finally, they recommended a compulsory levy model should be included in the MFA should iwi decide it provides the best funding option in future.

The IWG consulted with iwi on the reviewer's recommendations and firmed up resolutions for iwi to vote on at an SGM planned for 30 August 2016. With some modifications, they largely supported the approach taken by the reviewers.

Iwi voted on the IWG resolutions at the August SGM. They supported:

- a. An immediate review by Te Ohu Kaimoana of its operational structure and activities to confirm funds available to retention and distribution
- b. A preferred funding model for Te Ohu Kaimoana of "Retain some, Distribute some"
- c. Establishment of processes to enable iwi to be involved in approval of unbudgeted projects requiring expenditure of over \$1m capital
- d. Distribution of any surpluses to iwi on an equal basis (as opposed to population, as recommended by the IWG)
- e. Broadening of the charitable purposes to which distributions can be made by Te Ohu Kaimoana
- f. Inclusion of a compulsory levy system in the MFA
- g. A further review of Te Ohu Kaimoana's funding requirements within 5 – 7 years from the date of Te Ohu Kaimoana's restructure.

Subsequent Crown Policy Proposals

Concurrent to the statutory review process and recent iwi discussion regarding the costs of maintaining a restructured Te Ohu Kaimoana, the Crown has been busy developing a significant amount of policy and legislative reform which will seriously undermine the Deed of Settlement and iwi rights contained therein.

The Kermadec Ocean Sanctuary Bill 2016, promoted by the Ministry for the Environment without consultation with iwi, seeks to ban all human activity in the FMA10 area. The recently released *Future of Our Fisheries* proposals promotes changing the fundamental sustainability and utilisation purposes underpinning the Fisheries Act and reallocating catch shares between sectors.

In a similar vein to the Kermadec proposal the Marine Protected Areas policy seeks to set aside a greater proportion of New Zealand's inshore coastal areas as no-take marine reserves which could impact upon Māori traditional fishing rights. In addition to this the Crown has promoted two significant recreational fishing parks which establish significant national precedent and represent threats to iwi fishing interests.

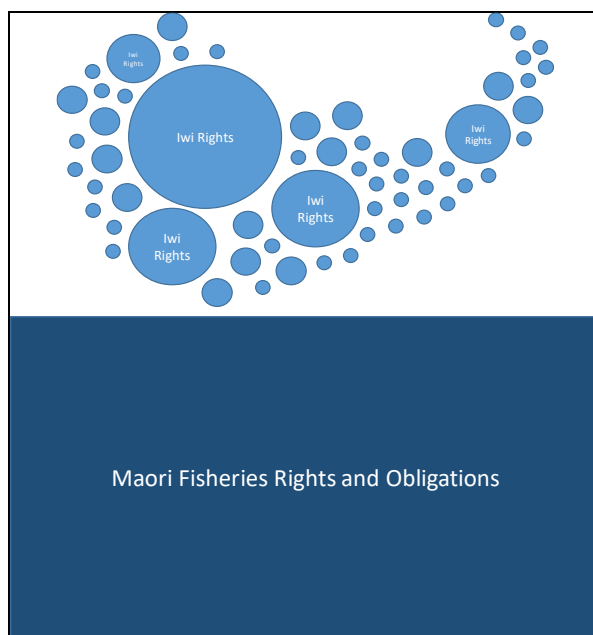
These matters have required immediate and significant response at a time of ongoing change.

It is therefore important for iwi to consider these matters when considering the future of Te Ohu Kaimoana and to ask what organisation, skills and resources are required to halt government which has demonstrated a lack of concern for the views of its Treaty Partner.

Summary

The Māori fisheries settlement recognised collective Māori rights to commercial fisheries and the allocation process enabled iwi to exercise mana over their specific share of those rights. These two factors remain intimately intertwined today such that individual iwi rights rest upon a foundation of collective Māori rights.

Figure 9: Iwi and Māori fishing rights



As a result of the collective Treaty settlement all iwi individual fisheries rights are dependent upon the rights of every other iwi being maintained. The protection and maintenance of iwi rights ultimately requires collective action by all iwi but the choice of how those secured rights are exercised is the decision of each individual iwi.

Therefore:

1. When underlying pan-Māori fishing rights are secured, individual iwi can exercise tino rangatiratanga over their fisheries in a manner that achieves their aspirations whether this be through collaboration or competition.
2. When underlying pan-Māori fishing rights are constrained or extinguished the tino rangatiratanga of every iwi in their fisheries will be constrained, limited or extinguished.

Following allocation, the Māori focus on securing rights prevalent during the 1980s and early 1990s evolved into an iwi-centric focus on the exercise of rights. The exercise of rights brought with it a natural focus on commercial development based on an expectation that the Crown would honour the political agreements made in the Deed of Settlement.

From the period 2004 onwards Te Ohu Kaimoana focused its core efforts on completing the allocation process. While Te Ohu Kaimoana continued to work to protect Māori rights the collective Māori focus on maintenance of rights diminished from that of previous years.

This reduced focus on Treaty rights when combined with inevitable changes in iwi and Government personnel over time, has resulted in a weakening of institutional knowledge regarding the Fisheries Deed of Settlement which, unless reversed, can only serve to undermine the security of Māori fisheries rights.¹⁷

¹⁷ The current Treaty Settlements Minister, Chris Finlayson, has recognised this fact and sought to address it by establishing a Treaty Settlements compliance unit within the Ministry of Justice.

Environmental Scan

The Māori Fisheries Sector

Iwi and Māori Structures

The Māori fisheries sector is controlled by 56 separate MIOs and 56 AHCs and two Recognised Iwi Organisations (RIOs) – Ngāti Tama and Te Whānau Ā Apanui.

These structures are required of iwi by the Māori Fisheries Act before iwi can receive their settlement allocation. They have developed over time to form the core foundation of modern Māori political and commercial economy.

These 114 organisations are made up of over 544 individual Trustees elected from iwi membership and approximately 178 directors of AHCs. There is some overlap by some AHC directors also being Trustees of their governing MIO.

Te Ohu Kaimoana, Moana NZ, Te Wai Māori Trust and Te Pūtea Whakatupu Trust are pan-iwi national collective entities which work to benefit all iwi and all Māori. This group of entities comprises approximately 20 individual directors.

Approximately 750 individuals with a range of different views and perspectives are responsible for leading the Māori fishing sector and its future success or failure. An important point to understand when considering Māori fisheries is that traditional Māori fisheries interests are ultimately controlled by political entities rather than commercial entities.

Te Ohu Kaimoana

Te Ohu Kaimoana acts on behalf of all MIOs who are representative of the Crown's Treaty Partner. Te Ohu Kaimoana is mandated to represent iwi on fisheries related matters by virtue of the Māori Fisheries Act 2004.

The purpose of Te Ohu Kaimoana is to advance the interests of iwi individually and collectively, primarily in the development of fisheries, fishing, and fisheries-related activities, in order to—

- a) ultimately benefit the members of iwi and Māori generally; and
- b) further the agreements made in the Deed of Settlement; and
- c) assist the Crown to discharge its obligations under the Deed of Settlement and the Treaty of Waitangi; and
- d) contribute to the achievement of an enduring settlement of the claims and grievances referred to in the Deed of Settlement.

Te Wai Māori Trust

The purpose of Te Wai Māori Trust is to hold and manage the trust funds on trust for and on behalf of the beneficiaries under the Deed of Settlement, in order to advance Māori interests in freshwater fisheries through:

- a) undertaking or funding research, development and education;
- b) promoting the protection and enhancement of freshwater fisheries habitat;
- c) promoting the establishment of freshwater fisheries;
- d) using resources to bring direct and indirect benefits to Māori in respect of their freshwater fisheries interests.

Te Pūtea Whakatupu Trust

The purpose of Te Pūtea Whakatupu Trust is to hold and manage the trust funds on trust for and on behalf of the beneficiaries under the Deed of Settlement, in order to promote education, training, and research, including matters that relate to fisheries, fishing, and fisheries-related activities, but not in a manner that could adversely affect the charitable status (if any) of the Trust.

Māori Commercial Quota Ownership and Influence

The QMS was introduced in 1986 to manage and conserve New Zealand’s major fisheries. The QMS is based on the simple concepts of utilisation and sustainability. Once customary and recreational allowances have been set, the QMS limits the total commercial catch from each fish stock while allowing quota owners to buy, sell and lease their quota or catching rights, and to choose the method and time of year they harvest their catches within these limits.¹⁸

Today 100 species, or groups of species are managed as 638 fish stocks under the QMS.

The QMS was only implemented once legal action by Māori was lifted through the agreements reached in the Deed of Settlement. The QMS is therefore the only system endorsed by Māori for the management of fisheries within Aotearoa.

Quota, including the Annual Catch Entitlement (ACE) it generates, is the core asset of the Fisheries Settlement. Individual Transferrable Quota (ITQ) has been described as the currency of the settlement and MIOs (through their AHCs) are first and foremost quota owning entities.¹⁹

Quota ultimately bestows the right to catch certain species and amounts of fish. Control of quota – or more precisely control of large amounts of the right kinds of quota – remains an important lever in exerting influence over the fishing industry.

Fishing vessels, fish factories and seafood businesses have limited value without the key input of fish to generate revenue.

By virtue of the Fisheries Settlement and post-Settlement investment, Māori are significant collective quota owners in every marine and freshwater species included in the QMS – including the high value species such as koura, pāua, hoki, orange roughy, squid and snapper. However, as discussed previously this collective ownership is fragmented into its constituent iwi parts.

Figure 10: Māori collective quota ownership

Species ²⁰	Māori Collective Ownership %
koura	35%
pāua	43%
hoki	39%
orange roughy	53%
snapper	27%

¹⁸ New Zealand Commercial Fisheries: The Atlas of Area Codes and TACCs 2015/2016, p 5.

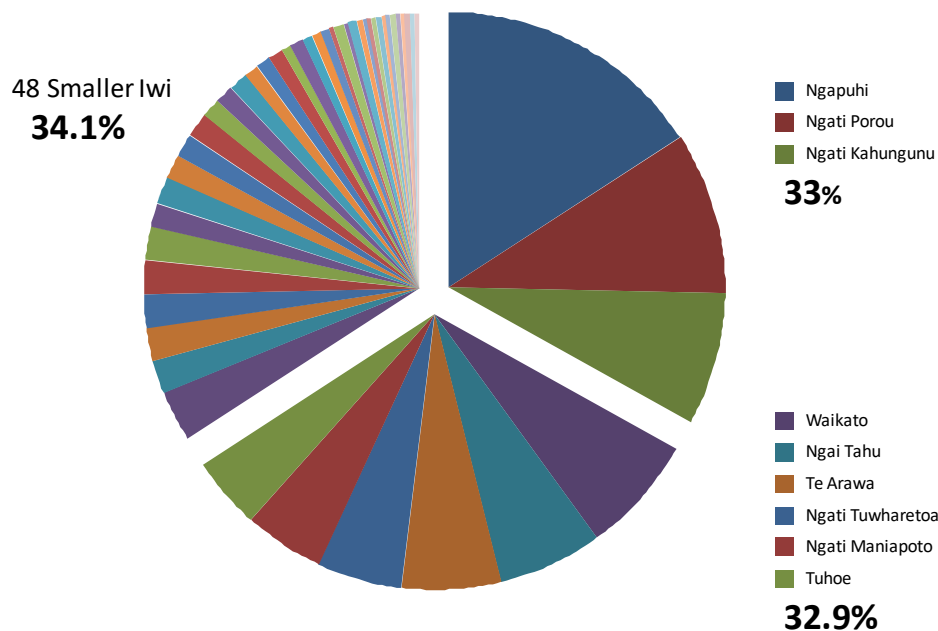
¹⁹ For a more detailed explanation of ITQ see Te Pūtea Whakatupu Trust, *A Strategy for the Māori Fishing Industry*, pp 33-36.

gurnard	36%
blue cod	23%
bluenose	31%
shortfin eel	38%
longfin eel	45%

The fisheries settlement allocation methodology, and subsequent fisheries investment by individual iwi has created a significant range in the size of individual iwi commercial quota holdings and respective iwi shares in Moana NZ.

Based on the 2004 allocation methodology, the largest 3 iwi (Ngāpuhi, Ngāti Porou, Ngāti Kahungunu) own 33% of the shares in Moana NZ, with the next 6 biggest iwi (Waikato, Ngāi Tahu, Te Arawa, Ngāti Tūwharetoa, Ngāti Maniapoto & Tūhoe) owning another 33% collectively. The remaining 34% of Moana NZ is owned by smaller iwi. These large iwi also received the largest volumes of valuable deepwater stocks, with inshore stocks being allocated on an iwi’s share of coastline.

Figure 11: Breakdown of shares in Moana NZ



Like most primary industries a minimum level of scale is required to run an economically viable fishing business. Most individual iwi do not own sufficient quota to undertake commercial fishing on their own. Most AHCs lease their ACE to fishing companies or processors who pay a fee for the right to use the ACE.

While Māori are collectively the largest owners of a number of valuable quota species this ownership has not translated into dominance of the industry. Unfortunately, the level of influence that Māori are said to have within the commercial fisheries sector is often overstated.

One of the key reasons for this is the fact that not all Māori owned quota flows through Māori-owned value chains. Instead it is fragmented into competing seafood companies.

Māori Participation in Fisheries Value Chains

A value chain is the process or activities by which a company adds value to an article for the market. Value chain represents the various processes and activities which convert a raw material (fish) into a finished product. The fisheries value chain is broken into quota owners, quota harvesters (fishers), fish processors, logistics and marketing.

During the 1990s, following the initial settlement, several iwi established companies or joint ventures to utilise iwi quota but encountered problems of insecure quota allocations and the difficulties of participating in value chains from a foundation of small and highly fragmented quota portfolios. Those problems remain prominent today.

Today the main surviving vertically integrated iwi-owned fishing companies are:

- Ngāi Tahu Fisheries Limited (especially rock lobster and bluff oysters)
- Ngāti Porou Fisheries Limited (fish processing and retailing, rock lobster depot)
- Port Nicholson Fisheries Limited Partnership (rock lobster processing and exporting).

Moana NZ and Sealord

Collectively iwi own 100% of Moana NZ. Moana NZ is a full value chain company which owns inshore quota and processes it into a range of finished products for sale. Moana NZ specialises in inshore wetfish species, oysters and pāua.

Through Moana NZ, Māori own 50% of Sealord in partnership with Japanese company Nippon Suisan Kaisha. Sealord is also a full value chain company, specialising in the processing and marketing of deepwater fisheries species.

Increasingly as Māori capacity and experience has increased since the settlement process iwi are increasingly collaborating in long term arrangements to increase the collective size of their quota packages to improve their negotiating position and opportunities for taking an active position in the fisheries value chain.

Iwi Collective Partnership

The Iwi Collective Partnership (ICP) is a limited partnership established by and for the benefit of 15 iwi to specialise in seafood. The collective works together to improve economic returns, create cost savings and provide greater social and cultural opportunities for the benefit of their iwi members and the communities they serve.

The ICP is presently made up of Te Rarawa, Ngāti Awa, Whakatōhea, Ngāi Tai, Ngāi Te Rangī, Te Arawa, Ngāti Manawa, Ngāti Whare, Ngāti Tūwharetoa, Ngāti Porou, Rongowhakaata, Te Aitanga a Mahāki, Taranaki Iwi, Ngāti Ruanui and Ngā Rauru Kīitahi.

Port Nicholson Fisheries

Port Nicholson Fisheries Limited Partnership (PNF) is a grouping of similar iwi and Māori businesses which have collectivised to specialise in processing and export of live rock lobster.

PNF is made up of Maruehi Fisheries, Whanganui Iwi Fisheries, Ngāruahine Fisheries, Te Atiawa (Taranaki) Holdings, Ngāti Apa Developments, Te Kupenga o Maniapoto, Atiawa ki Whakarongotai, Te Hoiere, Ngāti Apa ki te Rā Tō AHC, Te Aitanga a Mahāki Ltd, Totaranui Ltd (Te Atiawa), Ngāti Koata, Rongowhakaata AHC, Ruamano Quota Holdings, Pare Hauraki AHC, Ika Toa Ltd, Ngāti Mutunga o Wharekauri AHC, the Iwi Collective Partnership, and Parininihi ki Waitotara

Incorporation. In 2016 Moana NZ ceased exporting lobster under its own brand in favour of joining the PNF collective.

Iwi Deepwater Collective

While not a formal business entity the Iwi Deepwater Collective (IDC) is a grouping of 19 iwi including Ngāpuhi, Ngāi Tahu, Ngāti Kahungunu, the ICP, Pare Hauraki and Ngāti Mutunga o Wharekauri. The IDC has recognised the commercial risk to iwi as a result of reduced deepwater catching capacity and is working to ensure iwi can catch their deepwater ACE.

These types of collective commercial arrangements are a logical and a necessary step for iwi to consider if they wish to increase their level of influence and control within the commercial fishing industry.

Ngāi Tahu Fisheries

Of the larger iwi quota owners Ngāi Tahu processes and exports rock lobster, mussels and oysters under its Tahu brand. The iwi leases its wetfish ACE to Talley's with agreed catch plans for Ngāi Tahu fishermen and has its pāua processed and marketed under contract by Moana NZ.

Ngāti Porou Seafood Group

Ngāti Porou Seafoods Group owns an export certified processing factory produces fresh and frozen seafood products which are sold nationally and exported to Europe, Asia, Australia and America. Ngāti Porou markets specialty smoked fish under its 'Ahia' brand and partners with PNF to hold live lobster.

Deepwater

Deep water fisheries account for 63 percent of New Zealand fish production. This category contains hoki, the largest fishery by volume (130,000 tonnes) which is, strictly speaking, a mid-water trawl fishery. "Deepwater" is therefore a term that encompasses true deep water species (orange roughy, cardinal, alfonsino and oreo dory), middle depth fisheries (hoki, hake, ling, barracouta and warehou) and squid. These species are generally caught by large, company owned or charter vessels and frozen.

Inshore

Inshore fisheries are located on the continental shelf, generally at depths of less than 200 metres. Species include snapper, blue cod, red cod, bluenose, terakihi, gurnard, rig, moki, hapūka, flat fish, monkfish, warehou and trevally. These species are largely caught by small independently owned vessels and landed fresh.

Lobster

Despite accounting for less than half of 1 percent of fish production by volume, lobsters (koura) are New Zealand's most valuable export fish species. Production in 2012 was 2,800 tonnes of which approximately 2,500 tonnes are exported to Hong Kong and China for \$223m. Māori 100 percent own two successful lobster exporting business: Ngāi Tahu Seafoods and PNF. Together these companies account for

approximately 50 percent of rock lobster exports. Ngati Kahungunu are shareholders in Fiordland Lobster.

Pāua

Although only 900 tonnes in green weight production, the pāua fishery is New Zealand's eighth most valuable (\$46m in 2012). Moana NZ (Prepared Foods Limited - PFL) is the largest processor (canner) of pāua for export and the largest pāua quota owner. The principle pāua quota owning iwi (Ngāi Tahu, Ngāti Mutunga ki Wharekauri and Moriori) are PFL suppliers.

Pelagic

Pelagic (surface dwelling) species include tunas, kahawai and mackerels. The most important species are albacore tuna (currently outside of the QMS) and southern bluefin tuna. The Māori Fishing sector has little presence in the pelagic sector.

Aquaculture

Aquaculture is subject to a separate Settlement with the Government. Unlike the Fisheries Settlement, many iwi do not have a distinct settlement entitlement or aquaculture interest. Moana NZ has significant interests in aquaculture but the differences in underlying iwi ownership mean that the Māori fishing sector should be defined separately from the Māori Aquaculture Industry (if there is such a thing). Moreover, the distinct history of the Aquaculture Settlement means that it cannot be assumed that the values underlying the two Settlements are identical.

Freshwater

Commercial development of New Zealand freshwater fisheries is predominantly focused on long and shortfin eels. In 2012 this industry had an estimated value of \$6.1 m for export, which equated to around 830,000 kg. In Belgium, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Republic of Korea, Netherlands, Taiwan, United States of America and the United Kingdom there is demand for New Zealand eels, which may be processed into various forms, frozen, or sold as live eels. In Japan, freshwater eels are considered a delicacy and importing eels has become increasingly important in light of declines in Japan's domestic eel catch.

Customary non-Commercial Rights

The collection of seafood for customary non-commercial purposes at the local level is an important and tangible expression of the ongoing Māori relationship with Tangaroa. The harvesting, storing and sharing of kaimoana for customary purposes is a practice handed down by our tupuna which is a key element of Māori identity. If iwi fail to exercise their customary rights and practices they lose the tikanga (customary practice) underpinning their relationship with Tangaroa for future generations.

The creation of specific customary fisheries regulations was provided for by section 3.5.1.1 of the Deed of Settlement and formalised under the Fisheries (Kaimoana Customary Fishing) Regulations 1998. This was also done in recognition of the special relationship between Māori and places of importance for customary food gathering.

Under the regulations customary food gathering is defined in regulation 2 as follows:

“Customary food gathering means the traditional rights confirmed by the Treaty of Waitangi and the Treaty of Waitangi (Fisheries Claims) Act 1992, being the taking of fish, aquatic life, or seaweed or managing fisheries resources, for a purpose authorised by tangata kaitiaki/tiaki, including koha, to the extent that such purpose is consistent with tikanga Māori and is neither commercial in any way nor for pecuniary gain or trade.”

Customary rights remain a tangible local expression of the Māori relationship with Tangaroa and is an important element in the maintenance of tribal mana particularly at the local level.

Ironically, whereas iwi commercial interests in fisheries are managed through MIOs, customary fishing remains controlled by MPI without any reference to MIOs. Similarly, the appointment of tāngata kaitiaki/tiaki is the responsibility of the Minister for Primary Industries not iwi entities. Thus, a key element of the fisheries settlement remains incomplete.

The reason for this disconnect lies in the timing of the original settlement and the subsequent delay in establishing MIOs for allocation. Allocation of commercial assets did not proceed until iwi had established MIOs and AHCs after 2004.

Customary regulations were first developed and implemented in 1998 before MIO structures had been established. Had matters proceeded in a more orderly fashion MIOs - on behalf of iwi – would likely have assumed the authority to appoint their tāngata kaitiaki directly without reference to the Minister for Primary Industries.

An unintended consequence of this is a situation where a key element of the Fisheries Settlement is not being managed efficiently and has the potential to create a disconnect or perception of competition between Māori customary and commercial interests.

Additionally, as Te Ohu Kaimoana is responsible to MIOs it has no direct relationship with customary fishers. Te Ohu Kaimoana therefore lacks a direct connection with tāngata kaitiaki/tiaki who are performing customary functions at the local level.

This is a valuable source of information which iwi and Te Ohu Kaimoana do not gain access to. Similarly, tāngata kaitiaki are unable to gain direct access to relevant policy information created by Te Ohu Kaimoana.

At the time of writing just over 420 individuals, plus two committees, are appointed as tāngata kaitiaki/tiaki under the Fisheries (Kaimoana Customary Fishing) Regulations 1998 (in respect of the North Island), with 146 appointments under the Fisheries (South Island Customary Fishing) Regulations 1999. The network of mātaihai reserves has expanded further, with 37 in total (27 in the South Island, 10 in the North Island).

Commercial Sector, Seafood New Zealand and Sector Representative Entities

Seafood is among New Zealand's top 10 largest exports accounting for \$1.71 billion in seafood exports each year and supporting over 20,000 jobs. New Zealand's top export markets include China (including Hong Kong), Australia, USA and Japan.

New Zealand Fisheries

- New Zealand's marine fisheries waters (EEZ and territorial sea) measures 4.4m km², and is the world's **fifth largest EEZ**, making it an ocean territory 'superpower'.
- New Zealand's **15,134 km** long coastline is the ninth longest in the world.
- Sustainability of New Zealand fish stocks is ensured through a world leading **QMS** that controls harvest levels for each fish species and area.
- **100** species are commercially fished in New Zealand, with the QMS managing **100** species in **638** stock areas.
- Each year, MPI reviews the **Total Allowable Commercial Catch (TACC)** for fish stocks and sets limits so that enough fish remain for breeding.
- There are more than **500** individual area TACCs for **100** species.²¹

Commercial Seafood Companies

As of 2012 New Zealand had a total of 1,649 seafood businesses comprising processing (99), fishing (1,264) and aquaculture (286). This number is declining as the industry consolidates over time. In 2012 the top 10 seafood companies in New Zealand by turnover were identified as follows:

- Sealord - \$487m
- Sanford - \$460m
- Talley's – Estimated \$220m
- Moana - \$154m
- NZ King Salmon - \$104m
- Independent - \$80m
- Fiordland Lobster - Estimated \$75m
- United – Estimated \$70m
- Ngai Tahu Seafood – Estimated \$70m
- Kono - \$47m

The seafood industry is relatively consolidated with the top four firms accounting for over half of employment and the top 10 for almost three quarters.²²

Sealord

²¹ www.seafood.org.nz/industry/key-facts/

²² www.coriolisresearch.com/pdfs/coriolis_iFAB_2013_seafood

Sealord is a vertically integrated seafood fishing and marketing company exporting to over 60 countries with significant global investments. The company has fishing operations in New Zealand and Australia and is one of the largest fishing companies in the Southern Hemisphere.

Sealord's key products include frozen and chilled fish, oysters, mussels and other prepared seafood products. Sealord is one of the largest quota holders in Aotearoa and is owned 50 percent by iwi (through Moana NZ) and 50 percent by Japanese company Nippon Suisan Kaisha, Limited (Nissui).

The company has approximately 1100 staff globally.

Sanford

Sanford is New Zealand's largest integrated fishing and aquaculture business, operating 47 vessels and 210 aquaculture farms. The company supplies 90 different species to its customers.

Sanford undertakes inshore, purse seine and deepwater fishing including vessels for freezing and processing at sea. Its aquaculture farms are located across New Zealand and produce mussels, oysters and King Salmon. Approximately 82 percent of Sanford's product by value are exported.²³ Sanford is a publicly listed company and was established 1881.

Talley's

Talley's Fisheries is part of the Talley's Group. Talley's undertakes both inshore and deep sea fishing operations and specialises in frozen and chilled fish, shellfish and by-products.

Talley's inshore operations are in Motueka, Timaru, Westport and Blenheim where they process the catch from over 100 inshore fishing vessels. Talley's deepsea fishing is undertaken under their Amaltal brand using a number of modern factory trawlers with automated on board processing facilities. Talley's was established in 1936 and remains a private family-owned business.

Aotearoa Fisheries Ltd (trading as Moana New Zealand)

Moana NZ was established in 2004 and is a 100 percent iwi-owned fishing company specialising in fresh and frozen fish, oysters, pāua and prepared seafood products.

Moana NZ owns significant quota holdings on behalf of iwi and specialises in inshore fisheries, pāua and oysters. The company processes and markets wetfish, pāua and oysters under its Moana brand. Moana NZ's lobster quota is processed and marketed through Port Nicholson Fisheries Limited Partnership which it joined in 2016.

NZ King Salmon

New Zealand King Salmon is a vertically integrated salmon farming, processing and marketing company which accounts for approximately 70% of NZ salmon production. The company specialises in fresh, frozen and smoked salmon. The company was established in 1985 and is 51 percent foreign owned.

Independent Fisheries

Independent Fisheries Ltd is based in Christchurch and specialises in deepsea fishing. The company is a supplier of whole and dressed fish (hoki, southern blue whiting, mackerel and barracouta) and

²³ www.sanford.co.nz

arrow squid and also markets a range of processed seafood products. The company is privately owned and was first established in 1959.

Fiordland Lobster Company

Fiordland Lobster is New Zealand's largest exporter of live lobster currently accounting for around 35 percent of total New Zealand exports.

The company is a group of fishermen, shareholders and private investors set up in the late 1980s with a vision to create a vibrant live lobster export venture. The company's exports lobster under its KiwiLobster brand. Fiordland Lobster's key focus is on China, where the majority of the company's catch is currently exported, while other important markets include Japan, Hong Kong and the Middle East. Alternate KiwiLobster seafood products are exported to Australia and the United States.

The Fiordland Lobster Company's head office is based in Te Anau with fish receiving depots and export packing factories located in both the North and South Islands.²⁴ Ngati Kahungunu are a 6 percent shareholder in Fiordland Lobster.

United Fisheries

United Fisheries was established in 1974 and is based in Christchurch. United Fisheries is a family owned business undertaking fishing, marine farming, production, and marketing. United Fisheries owns quotas covering the main commercial species of New Zealand.

The company's catching operation utilises company owned and operated fishing vessels, and a number of chartered deep-sea factory trawlers. United Fisheries owns several established mussel farms, as well as having contracts with other farms, which provide a secure supply of the unique New Zealand Greenshell Mussels and Pacific Oysters.

Ngāi Tahu Seafoods

Ngāi Tahu Seafood is a wholly owned subsidiary of Ngāi Tahu Holdings Corporation, the commercial arm of Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu. It forms one of the 'three pillars' of Ngāi Tahu commercial development, with sister companies Ngāi Tahu Property and Ngāi Tahu Tourism.

Ngai Tahu operates facilities in Bluff, Christchurch, Kaikōura and Picton ranging from simple, wharf-based receiving chillers through to full, export-registered processing plants. Most seafood offered by Ngāi Tahu Seafood is caught against Ngāi Tahu quota by Ngāi Tahu fishers – families who have been fishing for generations. There are also important commercial relationships with a number of other New Zealand fishers and processors. Ngāi Tahu processes and exports lobster, mussels and oysters under its Tahu brand.

Kono

Kono NZ LP (Kono) is a vertically integrated, family-owned Māori food and beverage producer – an artisan producer, and exporter of award-winning wine, cider, seafood, fruit and natural fruit bars. Kono aspires to be the world's best indigenous food and beverage provider, and has a global consumer focus, particularly in Asia where it has established a wholly-owned trading entity in Shanghai. Kono's seafood specialises in Greenshell mussels, oysters and lobster.

²⁴ www.lobster.co.nz/our-ethos/about-us/

Port Nicholson Fisheries Limited Partnership (PNF)

Since 2012, PNF has established itself as a significant processor and exporter of live lobster to the China market. PNF is a Māori cooperative lobster vehicle which currently has over 26 iwi and Māori partners.

PNF is New Zealand's second largest lobster business accounting for approximately 25% of New Zealand's live lobster exports. The partnership operates from 2 export facilities in Wellington and Auckland.

Seafood New Zealand and Sector Representative Entities

Like other New Zealand primary industries, the seafood industry has established advocacy bodies dedicated to the promotion of the seafood sector.

Unlike other primary industries like agriculture which have more consolidated categories, seafood industry bodies are organised around key fisheries species and sectors.

Seafood New Zealand

Seafood New Zealand provides overarching representation of the commercial fishing sector. It promotes the interests of all fishing industry sectors by providing economic information and advice, coordinating industry resources, and enhancing the industry's profile in the community.

Sector Representative Entities

The fishing industry is also made up of Sector Representative Entities (SRE) including rock lobster, pāua, deepwater, aquaculture and inshore finfish. Each SRE is dedicated to the promotion and management of the interests they represent with responsibility in consultation processes and wider engagement processes related to their sector-specific interests.²⁵

Pāua Industry Council

The Pāua Industry Council (PIC) is a national umbrella service agency for five regional commercial stakeholder groups representing commercial pāua interests.

Each regional representative group (PāuaMAC – derived from the QMS designation for pāua, and Management Area Council) draws membership and majority mandate from fishing and non-fishing quota owners, ACE holders, permit holders, processors and exporters from within the seven designated management areas. The PāuaMACs are the foundation of pāua industry activities, consistent with a long-held industry desire to have regional autonomy and self-determination in research, compliance, management, planning and implementation. PāuaMACs have an equal shareholding in PIC and each year they appoint a representative to the PIC board of directors. The PIC Chairman is elected by the board and has oversight of PICL operations. The five PāuaMACs contribute a share of the PICL operational budget in proportion to the TACC for their region.

PIC provides PāuaMACs (and their constituent members) with a range of technical, administrative, research, and management assistance. PIC also coordinates and helps deliver generic industry

²⁵ www.seafood.org.nz/

advocacy on issues related to fisheries legislation, research planning, environment and conservation, nature and extent of fisheries services and cost recovery, compliance planning, and the devolution of fisheries management roles under the terms of the 1996 Fisheries Act.

Funding for the PāuaMACs and PICs operational budgets are derived from a second tier levy facilitated under the terms of agency agreements that the PāuaMACs hold with Seafood New Zealand (SNZ) to coordinate and respond to all generic issues related to pāua fisheries and to the industry.²⁶

Rock Lobster Industry Council

The New Zealand Rock Lobster Industry Council Ltd (RLIC) is the national representative organisation for the New Zealand rock lobster industry. The RLIC is the umbrella organisation for nine commercial stakeholder organisations operating in each of the rock lobster management areas in New Zealand. The regional groups are known as CRAMACs and these appoint the RLIC Board members who in turn appoint an independent chairperson.

CRAMAC membership comprises the full range of lobster industry participants from fishermen through to processors and exporters. The RLIC and CRAMACs are funded by way of a Rock Lobster Commodity Levy established in 2013.

RLIC is not affiliated to any other seafood industry organisation but has both formal and informal collaborations with several, including PIC, Fisheries Inshore New Zealand, Aquaculture New Zealand and SNZ. The RLIC maintains strong links to lobster industry organisations and agencies in Australia.

Since 1997 the RLIC has been the principal rock lobster stock monitoring and stock assessment research provider to the MPI and also has research collaborations with Seafood Innovations Ltd and several tertiary institutions. The RLIC is pro-actively involved in all aspects of New Zealand rock lobster fisheries management.²⁷

Fisheries Inshore NZ

Fisheries Inshore New Zealand (FINZ) is a non-profit organisation that was established by quota owners, ACE holders and fishers to work together to advocate for common interests in inshore finfish, pelagic and tuna fish stocks. FINZ works to ensure that New Zealand gains the maximum economic yields from their inshore fisheries resources, managed within a long-term sustainable framework.

The FINZ mission is to provide dynamic and transparent leadership, inform decision making and actively engage with its members, officials and other stakeholders as they advocate for the increased recognition of the value of New Zealand's inshore fisheries. The FINZ vision is to ensure a healthy sustainable fishery that is internationally competitive, profitable and recognised as the preferred source for consumers of wild caught fish worldwide

FINZ represents participants in New Zealand's major inshore commercial fisheries, including snapper, blue cod, bluenose, tarakihi, warehou, gurnard, rig, blue moki, flounder, hapuka (groper),

²⁶ www.pāua.org.nz/

²⁷ www.nzrocklobster.co.nz/

trevally, turbot, school shark and john dory. Tuna and pelagic fishers catch southern blue fin tuna, skipjack tuna, albacore, kahawai and mackerels. Examples of FINZ's work include:

- representing the interests of quota holders and local fisher groups
- collaborating with Government and government departments to ensure improved fisheries management
- undertaking fisheries research and stock assessment programs
- implementing and monitoring fisheries management programs
- managing and minimising adverse environmental affects
- ensuring integrity at all levels of process and engagement.²⁸

Deepwater Group

The Deepwater Group (DWG) is a non-profit organisation that works in partnership with the MPI to ensure that New Zealand gains the maximum economic yields from their deepwater fisheries resources, managed within a long-term sustainable framework.

Its mission is to optimise the sustainable economic value of our deepwater fisheries. The Deepwater Group's vision is to be recognised as the best managed deepwater fisheries in the world.

The group represent participants in New Zealand's major deepwater commercial fisheries, including hake, hoki, jack mackerel, ling, orange roughy, oreos, scampi, southern blue whiting and squid. Shareholders of Deepwater Group hold around 96 percent of the entire deepwater quota in New Zealand.

The New Zealand deepwater fisheries sector involves more than 50 seafood companies, which between them operate more than 60 commercial vessels and collectively employ more than 15,000 people.

Deepwater Group works to provide vision and leadership to ensure New Zealand's deepwater fisheries are profitable, sustainable, and managed in an environmentally and socially responsible way.²⁹

Examples of their work includes:

- representing the interests of quota holders
- working in partnership with Government and government departments
- undertaking fisheries research and stock assessment programs
- implementing and monitoring fisheries management programs
- managing and minimising adverse environmental affects
- ensuring integrity at all levels of process and engagement
- maintaining standards that meet or exceed those required for Marine Stewardship Council certification.

²⁸ www.inshore.co.nz/

²⁹ deepwatergroup.org/

Aquaculture NZ

Aquaculture New Zealand was formed in 2007 as a single voice for the New Zealand aquaculture sector to protect the current industry, while enhancing its profitability and providing leadership to facilitate transformational growth.

Its aim is to see the New Zealand aquaculture sector recognised within New Zealand and around the world as producing healthy, high quality, environmentally sustainable aquaculture products.

Aquaculture New Zealand brings together the membership of the individual species bodies, the New Zealand Mussel Industry Council, the New Zealand Salmon Farmers Association and the New Zealand Oyster Industry Association.

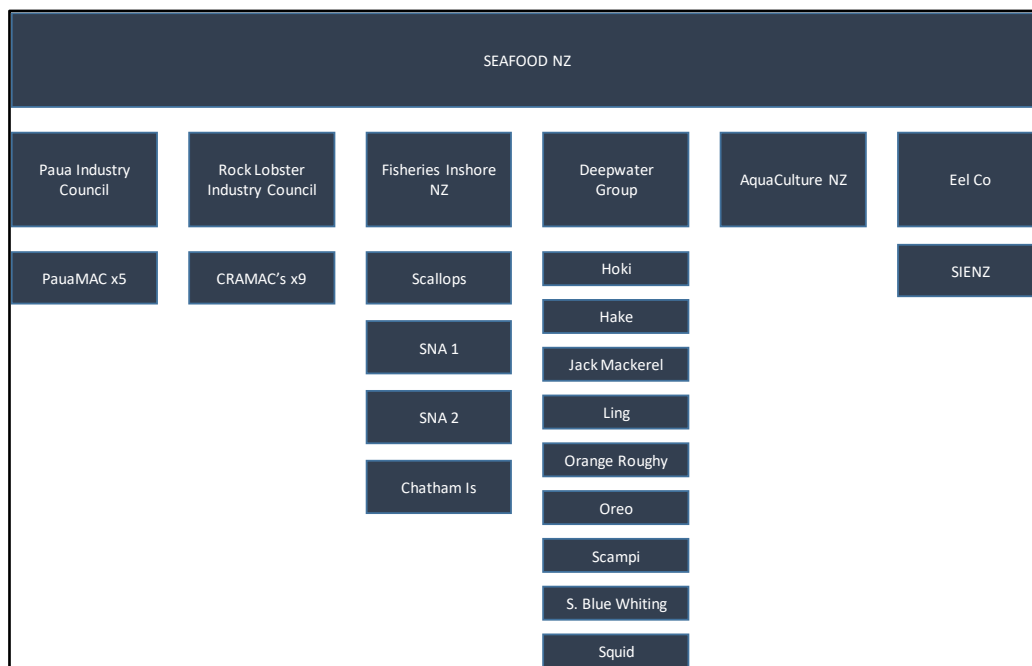
Primarily funded through an industry levy, the organisation’s chief role is the implementation of the industry strategy which will see the sector grow to earn \$1 billion annually by 2025.³⁰

Eel Enhancement Company and South Island Eel Industry Association

The Eel Industry presently has two organisations representing the interests of quota owners. The Eel Enhancement Company is owned by North Island quota owners. The organisation represents owner interests to government and other agencies, provides advice on the fishery and provides research services to various clients.

The South Island Eel Industry Association (SIEIA) involves 32 commercial eel harvesters taking the majority of shortfin and longfin eel catch in the South Island. SIEIA works to ensure that the productive capacities of eels are maintained at high levels and are not sacrificed in favour of short term or sectoral interests.

Figure 12: Structure of Fishing Industry



³⁰ www.aquaculture.org.nz/

Summary

The New Zealand commercial seafood sector is made up of a combination of many competing companies with Māori and iwi-owned organisations comprising some of the largest. The competitive and multi-faceted nature of the industry is often a barrier to cooperation and several sector representative entities have been established to promote the common good of differing seafood sectors. Māori and iwi representation on these entities is not strong.

Every seafood processing company relies on access to fish and seafood as the primary input for their processing chains. Iwi are a significant supplier of ACE through disparate value chains in return for an annual lease charge.

Iwi support Māori-owned and non-Māori owned processing companies who compete for the use of iwi ACE. The decision on which commercial company an iwi may lease its ACE to can be affected by many issues including reputation and relationships, price, and additional benefits companies may offer to iwi groups for accessing their quota.

The potential collective power of iwi quota is therefore fragmented through New Zealand's commercial fishing industry and attempts to consolidate all Māori quota through a single value chain have thus far failed to materialise.

Yet on a more positive note, iwi are increasingly examining more collective models to increase their negotiating leverage with commercial companies and in order to take more active positions in the fisheries value chain.

Environmental Non-Government Organisations

An Environmental Non-Governmental Organisation (ENGO) is usually a not-for-profit organisation which is independent from Government and industry and dedicated to advancing thinking on an issue or cause.

ENGOs are essentially private organisations whose interests and agenda are diverse and not necessarily congruent with the public interest or democratic governance. They can be funded from a range of sources including donations, fundraising and endowments or foundations. ENGO's can be small and local or have significant global networks and reach.

Public surveys reveal that ENGOs often enjoy a high degree of public trust which gives them a high degree of political influence towards their specific causes. Advocacy groups have become adept at using information to advance their positions aggressively and openly use such information to influence political and bureaucratic processes. It is also clear that the highly advocacy based politics of northern hemisphere nations is focusing increasingly on Pacific fisheries.

We need only consider the process surrounding the proposed enactment of the Kermadec Ocean Sanctuary to understand how philanthropic funding and ENGO advocacy has been used to gain high level political influence and outcome.

ENGOs are an increasingly powerful influence on New Zealand's political decision-making. The following organisations are highly active and engaged in promoting their perspective and policy positions.

Greenpeace NZ and Greenpeace International

Greenpeace is an independent global environmental campaigning organisation that acts to change attitudes and behaviour, to protect and conserve the environment and to promote peace.

Greenpeace states it does this by:

- catalysing an energy revolution to address the number one threat facing our planet: climate change.
- defending our oceans by challenging wasteful and destructive fishing, and creating a global network of marine reserves.
- protecting the world's ancient forests and the animals, plants and people that depend on them.
- working for disarmament and peace by tackling the causes of conflict and calling for the elimination of all nuclear weapons.
- creating a toxic free future with safer alternatives to hazardous chemicals in today's products and manufacturing.
- campaigning for sustainable agriculture by rejecting genetically engineered organisms, protecting biodiversity and encouraging socially responsible farming.³¹

Greenpeace New Zealand Incorporated is an independent not-for-profit organisation affiliated to Greenpeace International (based in the Netherlands) and 28 other Greenpeace offices around the world. Greenpeace is present in more than 55 countries across Europe, the Americas, Asia, Africa and the Pacific.³²

Greenpeace New Zealand is independently responsible for carrying out global campaign strategies within the specific context of Aotearoa. Greenpeace International coordinates worldwide campaigns and monitors the development and performance of national and regional Greenpeace offices.

Greenpeace is funded from individual supporters and foundation grants. Greenpeace NZ has approximately 53,000 individual supporters. It does not accept funding from governments or corporations.

WWF NZ and WWF International

WWF-New Zealand is the local office of the WWF International Network. WWF, formerly known as World Wide Fund for Nature, is a charitable trust which describes itself as the world's largest and most experienced independent conservation organisation. It has close to 5 million supporters worldwide and a global network active in more than 100 countries.

WWF's mission is to stop the degradation of the planet's natural environment and to build a future in which people live in harmony with nature. This is achieved by working on the ground with local communities, and in partnership with government and industry, using the best possible science to advocate change and effective conservation policy.

WWF's New Zealand programmes include research, advocacy and partnerships aimed at protecting habitats and species, minimising harm from fishing and other activities, reducing impacts from climate change, and conserving and protecting New Zealand wildlife.

³¹ www.greenpeace.org/new-zealand/en/about/

³² www.greenpeace.org/international/en/about/

The majority of donations to WWF-New Zealand are spent on conservation in New Zealand, Antarctica and the Southern Ocean.³³

The organisation has a marine programme dedicated to ensuring marine protection through establishing marine protected areas, supporting the Kermadec Ocean Sanctuary, promoting sustainable fisheries, seeking legal protection for Hector's and Maui's dolphins, working with fishers to protect seabirds and protecting Antarctica and the Southern Ocean.

WWF NZ has a goal of ensuring that "by 2025 New Zealand's marine environment is healthy, resilient and thriving; an environment New Zealanders live in harmony with, feel proud of and connected to. A representative network of marine protected areas has been created around New Zealand, and fisheries are being managed in a sustainable way. By-catch of non-target species – particularly threatened species – has been reduced to a level which does not impact populations."³⁴

WWF New Zealand had total expenditure of just over \$5 million for the 2015/16 financial year and derives two-thirds of its funding from donations.

Pew Charitable Trusts

The Pew Charitable Trusts is a United States-based independent non-profit NGO founded in 1948. The Pew Charitable Trusts is the sole beneficiary of seven individual charitable funds established between 1948 and 1979 by two sons and two daughters of Sun Oil Company founder Joseph Newton Pew and his wife, Mary Anderson Pew.

The original Pew Memorial Foundation was a grant making organization that made donations anonymously based on a philosophy that good works should be done quietly.³⁵ In 2002 Pew became a public charity giving it more flexibility to engage in new initiatives.

Today the organisation has over US\$7.5 billion in assets and has three broad goals:

- improving Public Policy - Pew studies and promotes nonpartisan policy solutions for pressing and emerging problems affecting the American public and the global community.
- informing the Public – Pew uses impartial, fact based public-opinion polling and other research tools to track important issues and trends.
- invigorating Civic Life - Pew supports national initiatives that encourage civic participation. In its hometown of Philadelphia, Pew supports organizations that create a thriving arts and culture community and institutions that enhance the well-being of the region's neediest citizens.³⁶

Pew is one of the wealthiest NGO foundations in the U.S. As a NGO, it is considered an umbrella organisation that influences (through support funding and political connections) many other NGOs in the U.S. and around the world, including WWF (in Geneva), Human Society US, Greenpeace and others.

One of the major areas of Pew's work today is related to the environment and its objectives to promote and support the creation of marine protected areas in various parts of the world. The Pew

³³ www.wwf.org.nz/about_us/

³⁴ www.wwf.org.nz/about_us/missions_and_goals/

³⁵ www.pewtrusts.org/en/about/history

³⁶ www.pewtrusts.org/~media/assets/2016/05/financialstatements_pct_2015.pdf?la=en

Charitable Trusts were highly active in the campaign to establish the Kermadec Ocean Sanctuary and funded a number of high profile projects in support of the sanctuary.

The Nature Conservancy

The Nature Conservancy (TNC) is a US-based charitable environmental organisation with 1 million members and a presence in 69 countries around the world.

Established in 1951, TNC describes itself as the leading conservation organisation working around the world to protect ecologically important lands and waters for nature and people. Its stated mission is to “conserve the lands and waters on which all life depends.”³⁷

TNC has priorities in Land, Water, Oceans, Cities and Climate. Its ocean specific work focuses on sustainable fishing, illegal fishing, ocean conservation, resilient coastal communities and mapping ocean wealth.

The organisation takes a scientific approach to conservation and works with all sectors of society including businesses, individuals, communities, partner organisations and government agencies to achieve its goals. Its expanding international conservation efforts include work in North, Central and South America, Africa, the Pacific, the Caribbean and Asia.

As of 30 June 2015, TNC had total assets of approximately US\$6.7 billion. For the 2015 financial year TNC generated total support and revenue of US\$947 million and applied over US\$563 million towards conservation activities and actions and purchases of conservation lands and easements. For the same period the organisation expended approximately \$227 million on administration and fundraising.³⁸

TNC has only recently established a presence in New Zealand and is presently undertaking a project to case study the QMS for possible application in other countries.

Environmental Defence Society

The Environmental Defence Society (EDS) is a not for profit environmental organisation comprised of resource management professionals who are committed to improving environmental outcomes.

EDS was first established in 1971 and operates as an environmental think tank on environmental management and litigator on environmental matters of national importance. EDS has a long interest in the management of New Zealand’s marine space.

EDS has produced a number of policy reports on relevant topics including oceans policy, the establishment of an Environmental Protection Authority, the development of new legislation for the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), the protection of marine mammals, marine protected areas and the environmental history of the Hauraki Gulf.

Royal Forest and Bird Society

The Royal Forest and Bird Protection Society of New Zealand was originally formed in 1923 to protect New Zealand’s native forests and birds. However, its role has been extended in recent years to include protection of all native species and wild places – on land and in New Zealand’s ocean, lakes and rivers.

³⁷ www.nature.org/about-us

³⁸ www.nature.org/media/annualreport/2015-annual-report.pdf

Royal Forest and Bird publishes the *Best Fish Guide*, which provides its view on the most sustainable seafood options for consumers and actively seeks to create consumer-led change within the seafood industry. Forest and Bird also promotes policy positions on Maui and Hector's dolphins, seabirds and sea lions, Marine Protected Areas and seabed mining.

The society claims over 70,000 supporters grouped into 50 geographical branches throughout New Zealand. The organisation generated income of \$8.5 million for 2016 and expended \$7.6 million on its various activities. The organisation is funded from a range of sources including membership fees, bequests, donations, grants and sponsorships, appeals and investments.

Royal Forest and Bird is recognised as a member of the International Union for Conservation of Nature which has evolved into the world's largest environmental network. Iwi are not represented at this forum.

LegaSea

LegaSea is a New Zealand organisation that describes itself as a recreational fishing advocacy group committed to ensuring there is enough fish in the water for future generations. Legasea is a wholly owned subsidiary of the New Zealand Sport Fishing Council (NZSFC) and was established in 2012 to ensure the wider recreational fishing community has access to information about the social cultural, economic and environmental issues impacting fisheries.

LegaSea states its work is focused on rebuilding abundant inshore fisheries through advocacy, education and research, including:

- ensuring information on NZ's fisheries is accessible to the public
- representing recreational fishing interests to the wider sector
- informing and educating New Zealanders about issues affecting NZ's fisheries and marine environment
- educating recreational fishers about best practice fishing and how to minimise their impact on the marine environment
- engaging with local communities through various activities
- funding research on relevant topics
- producing evidence-based submissions on fisheries management and marine protection policies and proposals through the NZSFC fisheries management team.³⁹

LegaSea actively works to undermine the credibility of the New Zealand Fishing Industry and QMS, which the 1992 Deed of Settlement is based upon. The organisation also publicly attacks the credibility and integrity of the MPI to manage New Zealand's fisheries.

LegaSeas' operating costs are funded through commercial partners, sponsors and in-kind private donors. It lists its platinum partners as ITM Building Supplies, Hunting and Fishing New Zealand, Salt Fly Fish (privately guided saltwater fly charters), Rod and Reel Fishing Specialists, Sage Fly Fish and Patagonia.⁴⁰ The organisation also receives donations from members which it applies towards the promotion of 'abundant fisheries'.

³⁹ <https://www.legasea.co.nz/about/>

⁴⁰ <https://www.legasea.co.nz/>

New Zealand Sport Fishing Council

The New Zealand Sport Fishing Council (NZSFC) is a National Sports Organisation with over 32,000 affiliated members from 57 clubs nationwide and a growing number of contributing supporters to LegaSea.⁴¹ The NZSFC claims to be the oldest incorporated organisation representing recreational fishers and “fills a variety of needs and supports the million or so New Zealanders that fish.”⁴²

NZSFC views its key role as to act as an advocate for responsible and sustainable management of New Zealand’s marine environment to ensure future generations can enjoy this “unique resource”.

The Council conducts education programmes as well as commissioning and funding fisheries research projects and participating in fisheries management procedures. The organisation is funded through a modest membership subscription and is highly organised and active in conjunction with LegaSea in providing submissions and independent policy positions regarding New Zealand fisheries management.

Summary

While having no formal authority within the wider fisheries sector ENGOs are increasingly active in the promotion of their own specific policy perspectives and goals regarding marine protection and management.

ENGOs have no formal power but rely on public concern about issues to exert pressure on public and private decision makers. As noted by WWF New Zealand, “The more people on whose behalf we speak, the more influential we are in persuading governments, businesses and communities around the world to reduce their impact on our planet’s natural environment.”⁴³

As such ENGOs self-create their ‘mandate’ from public interest in key issues which they themselves promote.

Many of these organisations have an international perspective and can bring significant resources to bear on issues which they deem to be important.

When viewed in this context it is apparent that New Zealand fisheries decision-makers – including iwi decision-makers - have the potential to be strongly influenced by ENGO policies.

The recent Kermadec Ocean Sanctuary proposal to extinguish commercial rights in the FMA10 area (including Māori rights) was actively promoted and supported by domestic and international ENGOs including Forest and Bird, WWF, the Pew Charitable Trusts and Greenpeace.

This position of itself does not suggest that ENGO’s are anti-Māori – however it is clear that if left unchecked, ENGO activities can negatively impact on iwi commercial rights to fisheries while at the same time appealing to iwi and New Zealand citizen’s environmental concerns.

ENGOs need to be recognised as a significant influencer on public and political thinking regarding fisheries and marine management. Their future influence on Government and iwi fisheries decision-makers should not be under-estimated.

⁴¹ NZ Sport Fishing Council submission on the review of Rock Lobster sustainability measures for 1 April 2015.

⁴² <http://www.nzsportfishing.co.nz/>

⁴³ www.wwf.org.nz/about_us/how_we_raise_funds/

The Politics of Fisheries Rights

The 1992 Fisheries Settlement was a political act undertaken between the Crown and Māori after a long struggle by Māori to secure Crown recognition of iwi rights to fisheries.

Today iwi commercial and customary interests operate within the framework established by the Deed of Settlement and Treaty of Waitangi (Fisheries Claims) Settlement Act 1992, Fisheries Act 1996 and the Māori Fisheries Act 2004.

Politics sets the framework within which all fisheries interests – Māori and non-Māori alike – operate. Māori have a unique level of protection from this political dimension in the form of the Deed of Settlement – however this protection is only effective if it is clearly understood and Māori maintain the will and capacity to protect their rights.

Despite the agreements of the past the Crown has proven itself time and again to be an unreliable Treaty partner. Recent policy initiatives regarding the Kermadec Ocean Sanctuary and Future of Our Fisheries proposals demonstrate that the Crown often chooses to ignore its obligations under the Deed of Settlement and is prepared to trespass on Māori rights to fisheries without Māori consent.

In the generation since the fisheries settlement, ongoing and sustained political collaboration among all iwi is critical to protect our fisheries settlement rights.

While iwi often think and act with a local and regional perspective, the Crown continually develops fisheries, marine and environmental policy at a national level all of which have the potential to impact upon Māori rights guaranteed under the Deed of Settlement.

The following section considers the political environment and structures which shape the laws governing how fisheries are managed in Aotearoa.

Parliament and Political Parties

The main functions of Parliament are to provide the Government from its elected membership, make and amend law, examine and approve Government taxes and spending and hold the Government to account for its actions.

Parliament is comprised of politicians elected from the general public. Politicians may belong to political parties which promote ideologically driven policies and views they hope will appeal to voters (and secure votes) at NZ's triennial general elections.

Every breach of the Treaty of Waitangi since 1840 has been mandated by law passed by Parliament.

In the modern era politics is increasingly influenced by environmental considerations. All major political parties have environmental policies which will affect their perspective of fisheries rights within Aotearoa.

The main political parties represented in Parliament at this time include the National Party, New Zealand First, the Labour Party, the Green Party, ACT Party, the Māori Party and United Future. The National Party presently holds the mandate to form the government with support from the Māori Party, the ACT Party and United Future. The next general election is due in 2017.

Although political parties often have individual Māori members these members are generally subject to the 'party line' – meaning that they are often required to present the political party's view of an issue as opposed to their own personal perspective.

Political parties and Government are often subject to lobbying by groups to influence their perspective and policy positions.

The competitive nature of politics and continual vying for control means there is often little consensus regarding how important issues are managed. Unfortunately, political responses to perceived issues of public concern are often reactionary in nature.

At the present time, fisheries are highly politicised due to negative public perception of commercial fisheries practices and increasing demands from the recreational sector for a greater share of fisheries resources.

Despite historic agreements such as the Fisheries Deed of Settlement Parliament retains the ability to change the law to the detriment of iwi Māori fisheries rights. The process of developing the law and its supporting regulatory policy components is managed by Government and its various Government agencies.

Government Agencies

Government agencies are organisations which are tasked with advising Government Ministers on the best way administer and manage various governmental functions. Government agencies can often have responsibility for administering multiple pieces of legislation at the same time.

The relationship between the different pieces of legislation creates complexity and can create tension regarding the priority of different outcomes which Governments seek to achieve.

Government agencies are supposed to work collectively to achieve Government policy outcomes. However, because each Government agency is required to give priority to its own legislative purpose and Ministerial directives this can sometimes lead to competition between agencies tasked with administering different laws.

This can lead to the undermining of other related legislation and contribute to detrimental outcomes for various groups including Māori.

The quality of policy developed by Government agencies and its impact on Māori is dependent on the quality of their engagement with Māori on key issues of importance but also to a large degree on the quality of engagement with other government agencies which have interests in an area and their technical knowledge of the subject matter.

The Ministry for Primary Industries

Prior to 2012 New Zealand's fisheries was managed by a dedicated Government Department called the Ministry of Fisheries, which was responsible to the Minister of Fisheries.

The Ministry of Fisheries was dis-established in 2012 and restructured into the much larger Minister for Primary Industries (MPI) – of which fisheries is but one part. This 'Super-Ministry' is responsible for 41 separate pieces of legislation including the Fisheries Act 1996, Māori Fisheries Act 2004, Māori Commercial Aquaculture Claims Settlement Act 2004 and Treaty of Waitangi (Fisheries Claims) Settlement Act 1992.

In addition to fisheries, MPI's responsibilities include overseeing the systems managing all primary industries in Aotearoa including agriculture, forestry, biosecurity, food and aquaculture.

MPI has over 2,200 staff and is led by the Director-General who reports directly to the Minister for Primary Industries. MPI is organised into six functional areas including Operations, Policy and Trade, Regulation and Assurance, Sectoral Partnerships and Programmes, Office of the Director-General and Corporate.

MPI is responsible for managing the QMS and annually reviews the Total Allowable Commercial Catch (TACC) for fish stocks and sets limits so that enough fish remain for breeding.

All key legislative and regulatory policy affecting Māori saltwater and freshwater fisheries interests are developed and managed by MPI except whitebait and freshwater 'sports fish' which are managed by the Department of Conservation.

Ministry for the Environment

The Ministry for the Environment (MFE) is the Government's principal advisor on the New Zealand environment and international environmental matters. MFE is primarily responsible for developing environmental management policy which is then implemented by other organisations.

Its stated purpose is that Aotearoa is the most liveable place in the world and seeks to support Aotearoa's "economic, social and cultural prosperity without compromising our environment for the future."⁴⁴

The Minister for the Environment has responsibility for 11 important pieces of legislation which can impact upon Māori fisheries rights including the Resource Management Act 1991, Climate Change Response Act 2002, Aquaculture Reform (Repeals and Transitional Provisions) Act 2004, and Exclusive Economic Zone and Continental Shelf (Environmental Effects) Act 2012.

MFE is organised into the key areas of Operations, Strategy, Monitoring and Reporting, and Natural Resources Policy.

MFE leads Government policy development on matters concerning Environmental Management Systems, Air Quality, Atmosphere and Climate, Freshwater, Urban Environmental Planning, Land Use and Marine Environment Use.

In 2016 MFE promulgated the Kermadec Ocean Sanctuary Bill which cut across Māori fishing rights by seeking to extinguish all fishing in the FMA10 area in contravention of the Treaty of Waitangi (Fisheries Claims) Settlement Act 1992.

Department of Conservation

The Department of Conservation (DoC) advises the Minister for Conservation on conserving New Zealand's natural and historic heritage.

DoC is organised into 6 business groups reporting to the Director-General including Partnerships Group, Operations Group, Strategy and Innovation Group, Science and Policy Group, Corporate Services Group, and Kahui Kaupapa Atawhai.

⁴⁴ www.mfe.govt.nz/about-us/about-ministry

DoC has direct responsibility and functions in over 40 separate pieces of legislation including the Hauraki Gulf Marine Park Act 2000, Marine Reserves Act 1971, Marine and Coastal Area (Takutai Moana) Act 2011, and Fisheries Act 1996.

The Department of Conservation is responsible for representing New Zealand at a number of international forums dealing with conservation matters such as the IUCN.

Te Puni Kokiri

Te Puni Kokiri (TPK) or the Ministry for Māori Development is the Crown's primary advisor on Māori affairs and provides strategic advice and guidance to the Minister for Māori Development. It is responsible for over 70 separate pieces of legislation.

TPK is a policy Ministry which seeks to develop well-informed and strategic advice to address the needs and aspirations of Māori. TPK's priorities are focused on Crown-iwi, Hapu and Māori Relations, State Sector Effectiveness, Cultural Wealth, Skills and Learning and Economic Wealth.

While TPK has no direct responsibility for fisheries related matters it has a role in advising other Government agencies on the impact of their policy proposals on Māori rights and communities.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade (MFAT) represents the New Zealand Government in formal communications with other countries and their governments.

MFAT monitors and interprets changes in international political, diplomatic and trade situations. Based on this information it provides the Government with advice, and then acts to promote and protect New Zealand's interests.⁴⁵

MFAT has approximately 1400 staff located in 50 countries around the world. The Ministry (along with other agencies) represents New Zealand at international forums which are responsible for creating and implementing international rules and frameworks to support the environment and support economic growth.

MFAT plays an active role in negotiations to improve the conservation and sustainable use of the world's oceans and fisheries.⁴⁶ The Ministry represents New Zealand in global discussions and negotiations to seek the successful implementation of international agreements on ocean governance and fisheries management such as the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.

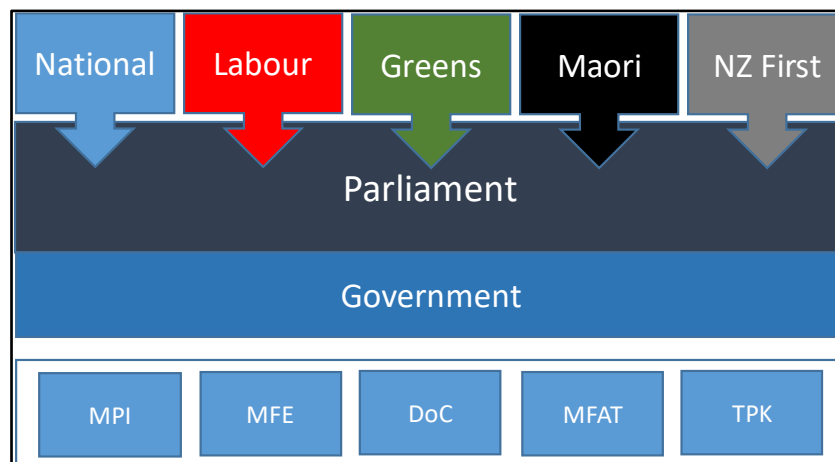
MFAT also represents New Zealand in negotiations towards a new treaty for the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction.

These international agreements and treaties have the potential to affect how the New Zealand Government interprets and manages its domestic responsibilities.

⁴⁵ www.govt.nz/organisations/ministry-of-foreign-affairs-and-trade

⁴⁶ www.mfat.govt.nz/en/environment/

Figure 13: Government



Iwi Chairs' Forum

Since Te Ohu Kaimoana's establishment iwi have formed an informal structure to enable greater information sharing between iwi and engagement with the Crown on a range of national issues.

In 2005 the first iwi Chairs Forum was convened at Takahanga Marae in Kaikōura. Since that time the Forum has been meeting regularly to discuss and enable Māori aspirations in the spheres of cultural, social, economic, environmental and political development.

The Forum is a platform for sharing knowledge and information between the tangata whenua of Aotearoa, with hui four times a year hosted at different marae throughout the country. The primary focus is for participants to educate one another about what they are doing, how they are doing it and how they can best support one another.

The Forum regularly invites Crown representatives, Members of Parliament and stakeholder and community groups to present at hui on projects and issues that concern iwi.

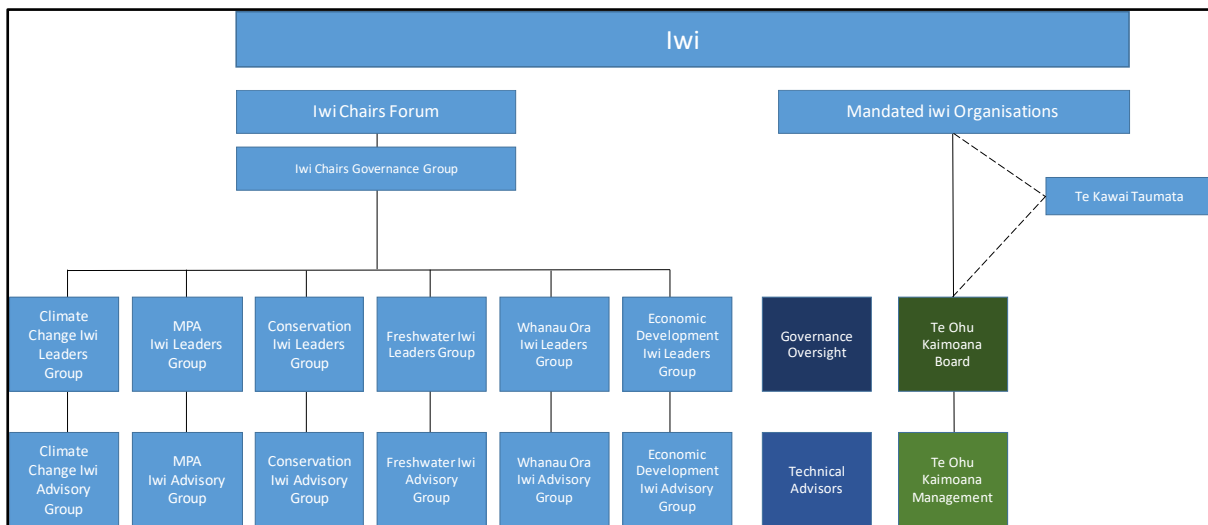
All iwi chairpersons have an open invitation to participate in, and contribute to, this group.

Increasingly the Crown is identifying the Iwi Chairs Forum as an appropriate forum to engage and debate national political policy matters with iwi leadership.

The Iwi Chairs forum lacks a permanent secretariat and is dependent on securing funding from either the Crown or individual iwi members to support its technical advisors.

The existence of two national Māori bodies therefore provides the Crown with opportunity to select who it will choose to deal with in relation to fisheries matters.

Figure 14: Iwi Chairs Forum and Te Ohu Kaimoana



Close and coordinated action is therefore required between the Te Ohu Kaimoana Board and Iwi Chairs Forum to ensure a balanced and unified Māori position is presented to the Crown on fisheries related matters.

Summary

Iwi fisheries remain subject to a complex and powerful political system which has the legal power to alter or extinguish iwi rights if the right political conditions present themselves.

When political agendas are backed by sufficient public sentiment Government's may feel empowered to act in ways at odds with Māori interests.

Governments can exert significant dedicated resources to achieve their political outcomes quickly.

Government Ministers are advised by various Government agencies responsible for specific legislative areas. These agencies work to advance the policy goals of their own Minister and can compete with other government agencies for prestige and influence within Government.

Governments are keenly attuned to public sentiment and will implement policies which they believe will win them favour with the voting public to maintain their mandate to govern.

While history demonstrates that Māori expect the rights guaranteed under political settlements to be enduring and secure, history also demonstrates that the security of Māori rights is a fragile thing.

The recent proposed Kermadec Oceans Sanctuary Bill demonstrates the willingness of Government Ministers and their officials to implement policies without consultation with their Treaty Partner in areas which can negatively affect existing Māori rights.

This pattern of behaviour can be expected to continue unless it is clearly understood and actively challenged.

This necessarily raises the question of who the appropriate body is to engage with the Crown on national fisheries-related matters and challenge its agenda when required.

MIOs are the Crown's Treaty partner within the context of the Māori Fisheries Act 2004. However, the evolving National Iwi Chairs Forum which has developed in the Post-Treaty Settlement

environment is increasingly being sought out by the Crown as the more appropriate body through which to manage the Treaty relationship over the myriad of Crown-driven policy issues, including marine-related issues which impact on fisheries matters.

Alignment between MIO's and the Iwi Chairs Forum, and ascertaining the most important Māori leadership to speak on fisheries matters is critically important for Māori fisheries rights to be maintained.

Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats and Key Issues

An analysis of the Māori fisheries sector highlights the following strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats facing Māori within the wider fishing industry.

<p>Strengths</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Treaty of Waitangi and Deed of Settlement guarantees Māori rights to fisheries. • Iwi are organised and resourced through Te Ohu Kaimoana to defend their settlement rights • Mandated Iwi Organisation structures are well established and possess resources and capability • The New Zealand QMS is successful (but not well understood). • Iwi are represented in every fishery. • Shared iwi tikanga values and world view form a strong basis for wider collaboration. • Iwi increasingly establishing cooperative vehicles (ICP and PNF). • Fish is a good healthy product with limited environmental impact for food production compared to other methods (e.g. land-based agriculture). • Iwi intergenerational focus aligned to long term commercial investment and customary practice. • Iwi Endorsement of Te Ohu Kaimoana as a central secretariat and technical advisory group for all iwi. 	<p>Weaknesses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Māori collective commercial and political interests are fragmented and competitive resulting in a lack of maximised national influence. • General lack of Māori expertise in the fisheries sector and associated QMS • Lack of significant Māori representation on Stakeholder Representation Entities • Iwi fishing businesses face increasing regulatory challenges and producing are presently not highly performing • Large number of MIO and AHC's creates cost duplication and constraints on human/financial capital • Māori fisheries commercial and customary disconnect • Little investment in fisheries research and development • Increasing negative public and Māori perception of Industry behaviour • Weak Māori value chain presence.
<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of iwi support for Te Ohu Kaimoana to remain a strong and unified Māori organisation to defend Māori fisheries rights • Fragmented iwi Government relationships allow Government to adopt divide and conquer tactics in the development of marine, fisheries and environmental policy • Strong domestic recreational lobby and international ENGO influence on government to detriment of Māori perspectives • Poor public perception of commercial fisheries driving low political confidence in fisheries • Appropriation of Māori values by non-Māori fisheries companies for marketing purposes • Lack of policy certainty resulting in declining ACE values 	<p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reasserting the Deed of Settlement and QMS as central to NZ fisheries • Building Understanding and Constructive relationship with Government • Better Scientific Relationship, • Mobilising iwi to defend the full range of their traditional fisheries rights • Greater Māori fisheries and marine environment leadership domestically and internationally • Treaty-based marine and fisheries policy development • Reciprocity between Te Ohu/Moana NZ/iwi (relationships and goodwill and iwi owned), • Greater political, commercial and customary collaboration • Improved collective value chain participation and investment

Key Issues

1. Māori influence within the wider fisheries sector (commercial and political) is not strong, coordinated or collective

Much has been made of the size and influence of the Māori economy and of the influence of Māori in the commercial fisheries sector. While collective commercial potential exists, it is not being maximised to its fullest potential, denying Māori more opportunity within the overall sector.

Māori commercial seafood companies continue to compete with one another to sell their products to predominantly the same customers. While this may appear irrational and is certainly inefficient from a combined asset perspective, decisions on company strategy including competition or collaboration ultimately remain the purview of iwi and Māori fishing company leaders, and will only change if these leaders see more benefit in collaboration than competition.

2. Individual iwi commercial focus has developed without the concurrent strengthening of ongoing collective rights protection and advocacy placing Māori in a reactive position in respect of national and international fisheries issues;

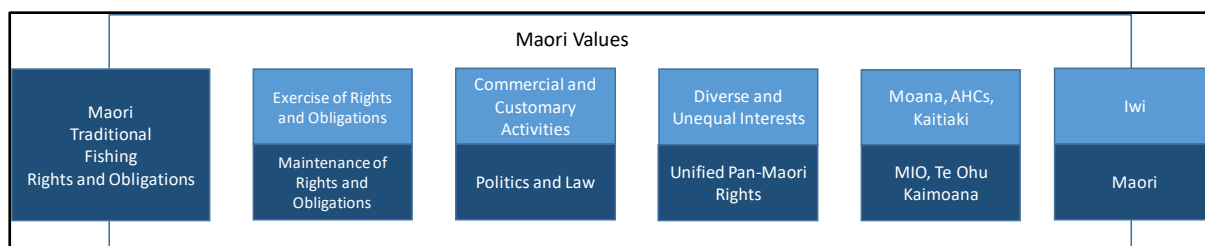
The fragmentation which has occurred within Māori fisheries since settlement has occurred at both the commercial and political level.

Since 2005 Te Ohu Kaimoana focused much of its effort on distribution of iwi assets in accordance with its mandate under the Māori Fisheries Act 2004 and iwi priorities.

As iwi received control of their assets their attention naturally turned to the exercise of those rights and enjoying the benefits derived from quota ownership and customary management systems. In exercising their rights, iwi assumed that, as agreed under the Deed of Settlement, the Crown would respect their underlying fisheries rights, resulting in a level of unintended complacency. This assumption has proven to be incorrect.

The distinction between the exercise and protection of Māori fishing rights is illustrated in Figure 15.

Figure 15: Structural responsibilities



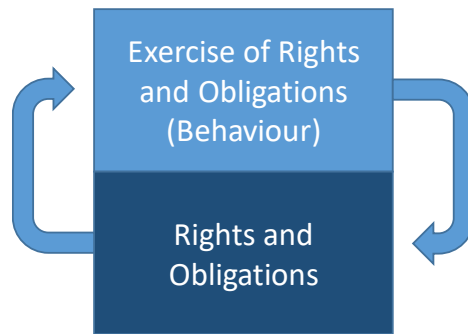
3 The exercise of fisheries rights can influence the political maintenance of rights.

Most iwi are passive quota owners who are not deeply engaged in the active fishing industry or well represented in the key decision-making structures within the wider fishing sector. This places most iwi at a distance from the actual business of fishing and fisheries management.

Some modern commercial fishing practices are perceived as being harmful to the environment or exploitative of fisheries resources. Negative perceptions of industry practice can shift public confidence in the fishing sector and ultimately undermine political support for underlying commercial and customary fisheries rights.

Alternatively, positive commercial and customary practices which provide demonstrable benefit to society can serve to strengthen society's support for the underlying rights (see Figure 16).

Figure 16: Interplay between rights and the way they are exercised



4. Iwi risk confusing the exercise of local or regional rights with national Māori collective rights

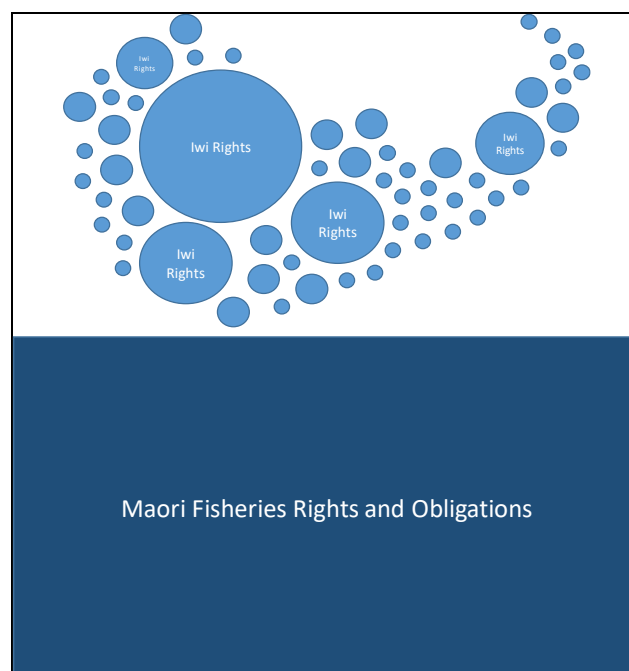
Since the fisheries settlement was negotiated in 1992, many individual iwi have since settled their own land based Treaty claims which have returned a measure of rangatiratanga and often increased local profile and influence.

Many individual iwi actively engage in the political lobbying process to seek to protect and advance their individual and localised interests as part of the process of maintaining and asserting individual mana.

However, unless iwi fisheries rights interests are understood within their proper national Māori context, local and individual issues can create unintended negative national precedents for iwi everywhere. It is therefore important that iwi understand that a delineation exists between the maintenance of collective Māori rights and the exercise of individual iwi rights.

Individual iwi commercial rights and customary rights rest on a basis of a common collective Māori right acknowledged under the Deed of Settlement. The right to access traditional fisheries is the same for all iwi regardless of size - however as a result of the allocation process each individual iwi's share of commercial and customary non-commercial fisheries interests is different (see Figure 5)

Figure 17: Collective rights and their exercise by individual iwi



5. Different iwi place different values on fisheries rights – potentially undermining the interests of other iwi groups

Iwi may place a greater emphasis on their customary non-commercial fisheries rights and this can or potentially lead to internal conflict within iwi regarding the perception of commercial fisheries.

For example, the Kermadec Ocean Sanctuary proposal was supported by some iwi with commercial fisheries interests in the FMA10 area. Despite this being an example of iwi legitimately exercising rangatiratanga by choosing to forego its commercial interests in this area, the Crown used this as an excuse to justify the extinguishment of all iwi rights in the area.

6. Limited shared knowledge and active participation between Māori commercial companies

Despite sharing common values, iwi commercial structures can encourage competition rather than collaboration. This can also be influenced by the tendency of iwi to seek options which promote tribal mana. This diversity in commercial approach should not prevent a united front to defend the underlying rights that iwi and Māori collectively hold.

Conclusion

The past 23 years of Māori advancement within the wider fisheries space demonstrates consistent dedication to the promotion of rangatiratanga at the iwi level which was (somewhat ironically) initially achieved through national Pan-Māori collective settlement.

The Fisheries Settlement, a key turning point in modern Māori history, clearly articulated and gave meaningful legal expression to Māori rights to fisheries resources in New Zealand. Despite the Settlement, these rights remain constantly at risk by attitudinal change within society, which becomes reflected in political policy.

Maintaining and defending these rights therefore requires a combination of political, policy, legal and communication strategies combined with promotion of best practice commercial and customary strategies.

While much emphasis has been given to the economic benefits which flowed from the Settlement, an equally important element of the Settlement was the requirement to establish iwi-based legal structures to receive and manage those economic assets.

This has accelerated the modern establishment of legally recognised tribal governing structures capable of engaging with the Crown as Treaty Partner. Iwi are now more structured and better resourced to deal with the Crown in a more organised fashion both individually and collectively.

The greater recognition for the need to consider issues at a national level is contributing towards the establishment of national Māori representative entities, such as the National Iwi Chairs' Forum, which have the potential to wield significantly greater influence.

The recognition and fulfilment of the Crown's duty to develop policies to help recognise use and management practices and provide protection of and scope for the exercise of rangatiratanga in respect of traditional fisheries materially contributes to an enduring Settlement.

Sadly, this duty has not been fulfilled.

A key benefit for Māori which is often overlooked was the establishment of a national Pan-Māori entity which could act to protect the interests of all iwi without reliance on funding from the Crown. The Māori Fisheries Commission, which then became the Treaty of Waitangi Fisheries Commission, which in turn became Te Ohu Kaimoana Trustee Ltd.

As iwi experience of the fisheries sector has evolved since the inception of the Settlement, Te Ohu Kaimoana also faces change. As its primary role and function moves from allocation to protection and advocacy a new set of skills, experience and relationships will be required to become more connected with and responsive to iwi, perhaps in a way it has never been before.

Māori must remain vigilant in defending our collective rights from unilateral action by the Crown and which can breach the 1992 Fisheries Settlement and Treaty of Waitangi.

The protection, maintenance and development of our perpetual rights requires ongoing unity to stand against the proven behaviour of a Crown which continues to breach these solemn agreements.