

The Iwi in Policy Development

The Fisheries Settlement



Fisheries Prior to 1840

- Managed by hapu
- Access constrained by recognised rules
- Sustainability indicators utilised (tohu)
- Access managed by experts (tohunga)
- Breached of rules subject to penalties (muru)



1992 Fisheries Settlement

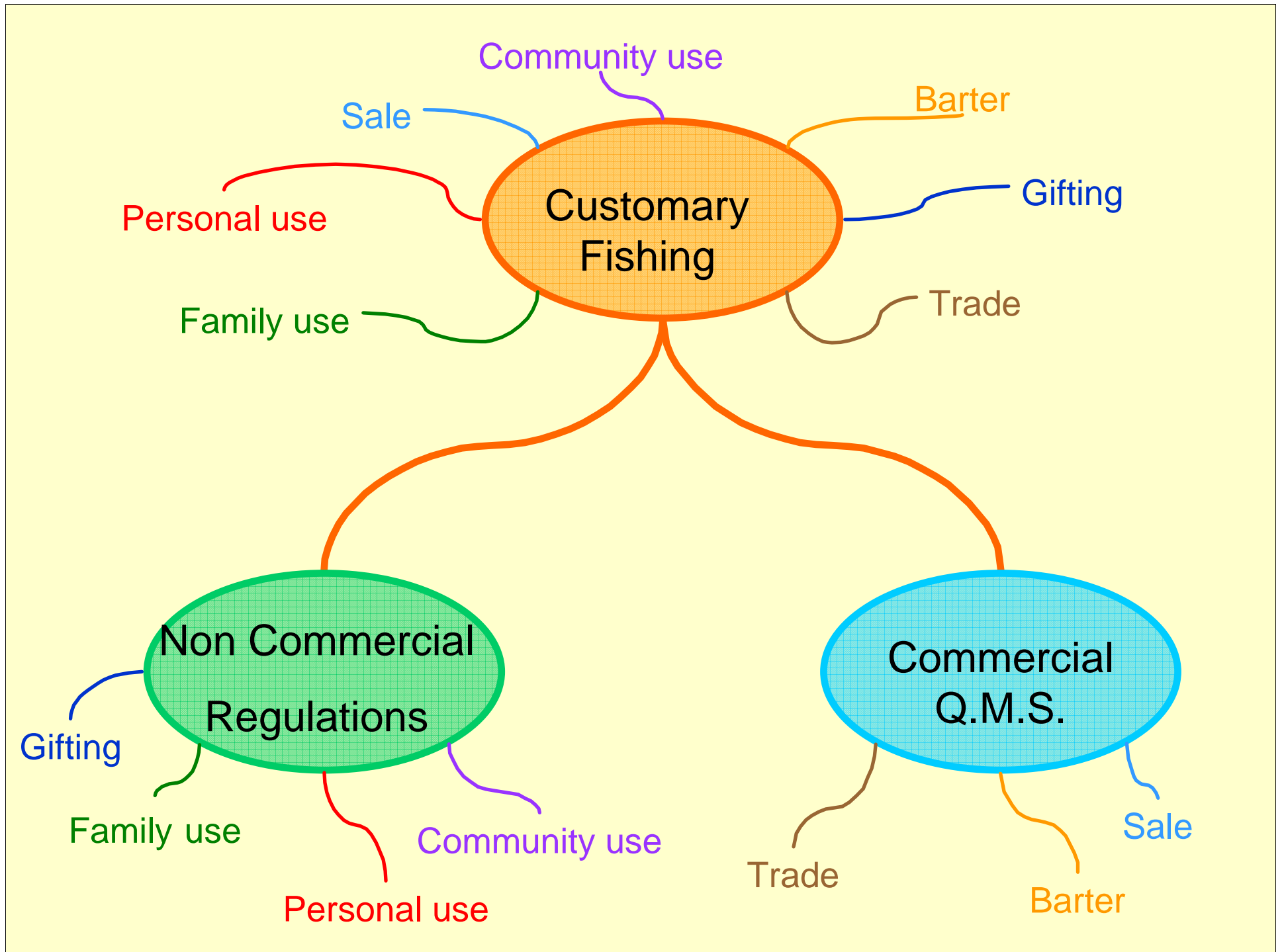
- Quota and Fishing Assets
- 20% of any new quota
- Provision for customary fishing
- Input and participation in fisheries management



Fisheries Legislation

- Fisheries Act and Settlement Act
- No explicit Treaty rights
- Specific legal duties to deliver Settlement
- Treaty claims for failure to deliver non-commercial settlement
- Principles of Treaty apply





Customary Use

- All fish needed for customary use accessed through regulation
- Allows for:
 - guaranteed access
 - autonomous management
 - community management
 - co-operative decision-making



Commercial Use

- Accessed through:
 - Quota
 - Shares in AFL
 - Commercial fishing regime



Policy Direction

- Objectives Based Management
- Fisheries Plans
- Led by government
- Iwi and Sector involvement



Iwi Customary Management

➤ Community management

- generate information
- ability to stop fishing
- regulate removals
- accountability mechanisms



Input and Participation

Provides for early involvement in:

- Setting catch limits
- Fishing regulations
- Effects of fishing on associated species
- Effects of fishing on the environment



Developing Iwi Objectives

- Identify Goals
- Set out objectives for
 - Customary
 - Commercial
- Agree on trade offs
- Set timelines to achieve objectives
- Monitor

