



Marine Spatial Planning: The role of Ministry of Fisheries

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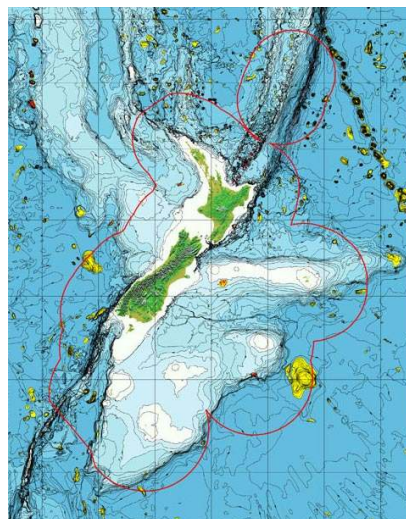
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Outline

- NZ Marine Environment
- What is Marine Spatial Planning?
- Legislative and policy frameworks
- Key challenges
- Ministry of Fisheries' role across sectors
- Conclusions

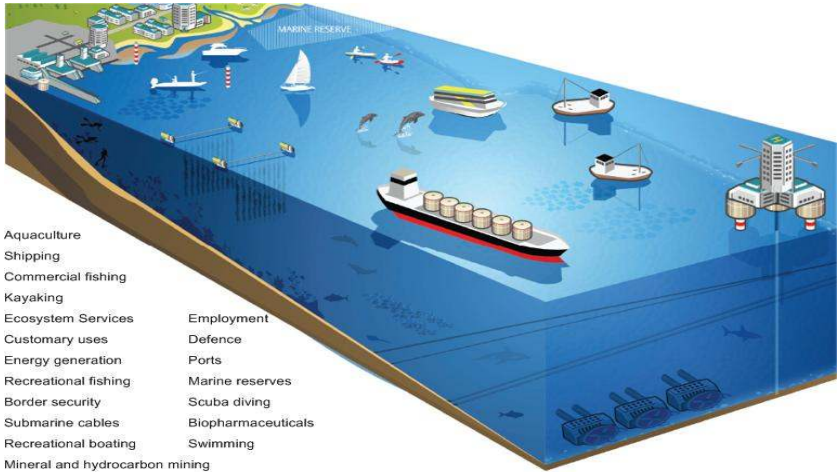


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NZ Marine Environment



Aquaculture	Employment
Shipping	Defence
Commercial fishing	Ports
Kayaking	Marine reserves
Ecosystem Services	Scuba diving
Customary uses	Biopharmaceuticals
Energy generation	Swimming
Recreational fishing	
Border security	
Submarine cables	
Recreational boating	
Mineral and hydrocarbon mining	

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Marine spatial planning:

“...is a public process of analysing and allocating the spatial and temporal distribution of human activities in marine areas to achieve ecological, economic, and social objectives that usually have been specified through a political process.”

(UNESCO IOC 2009)

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Legislative and policy frameworks

- Fisheries Act 1996
- Treaty of Waitangi (Fisheries Claims) Settlement Act 1992
- Aquaculture Reform (Repeals and Transitional Provisions) Act 2004
- Maori Commercial Aquaculture Claims Settlement Act 2004
- Marine Reserves Act 1971
- Special legislation
- Marine Protected Area Policy
- Fisheries 2030 Strategy



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Key Challenges

- Balancing increasing and competing demands to deliver best value/benefit
- Working across government agencies and local authorities
- Working collaboratively with all interest groups
- Ensuring the quality of decisions in a low information environment
- Improving our spatial tools to deliver all of the above.



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The role of the Ministry of Fisheries

- Commercial fishing
- Non-commercial fishing
 - Recreational
 - Customary
- Marine protection (with DOC)
- Aquaculture



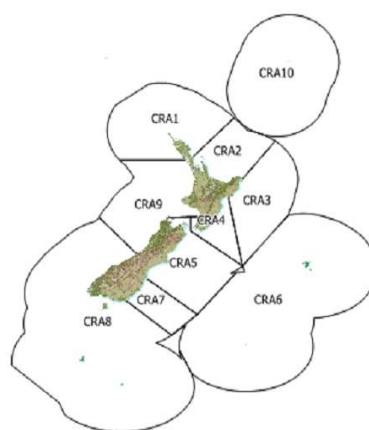
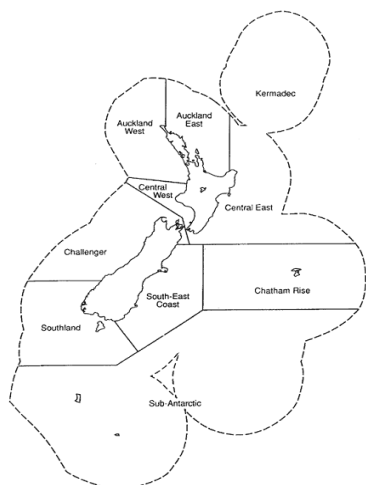
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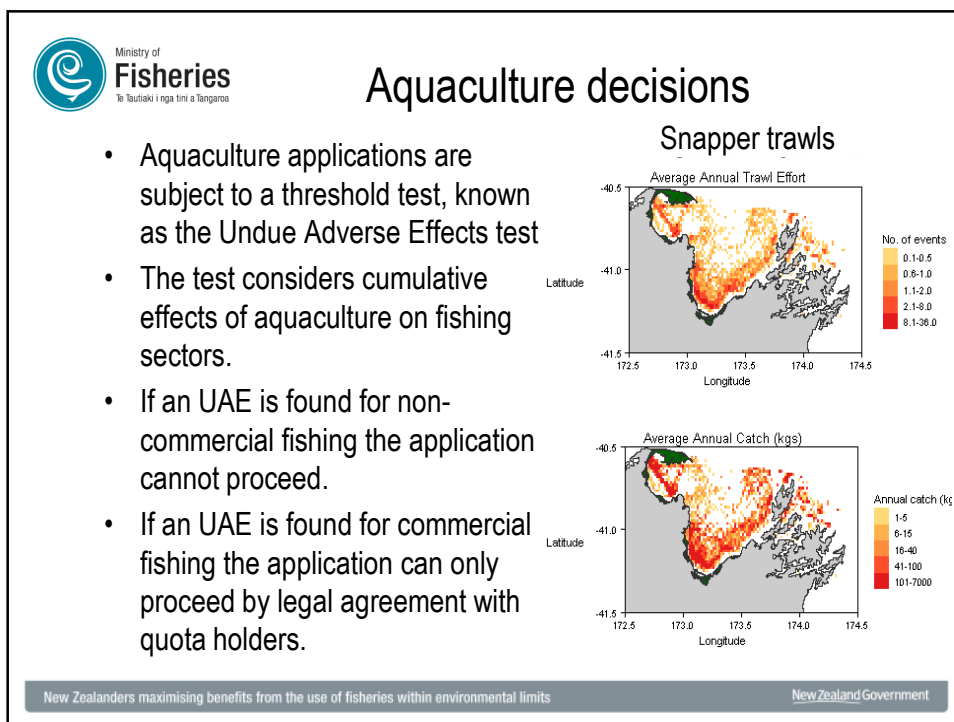
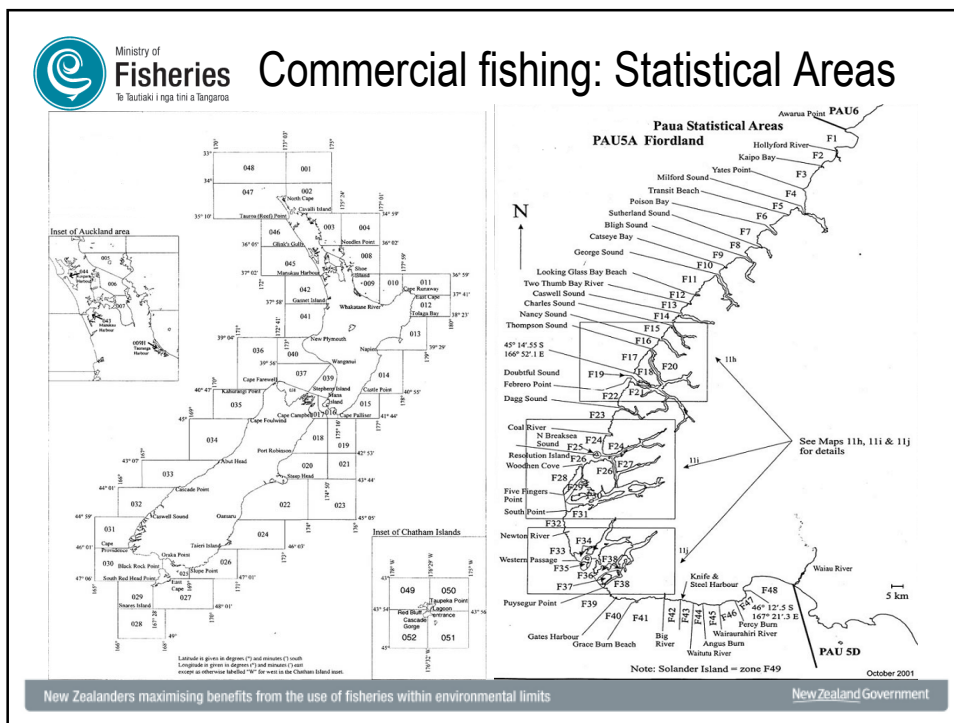
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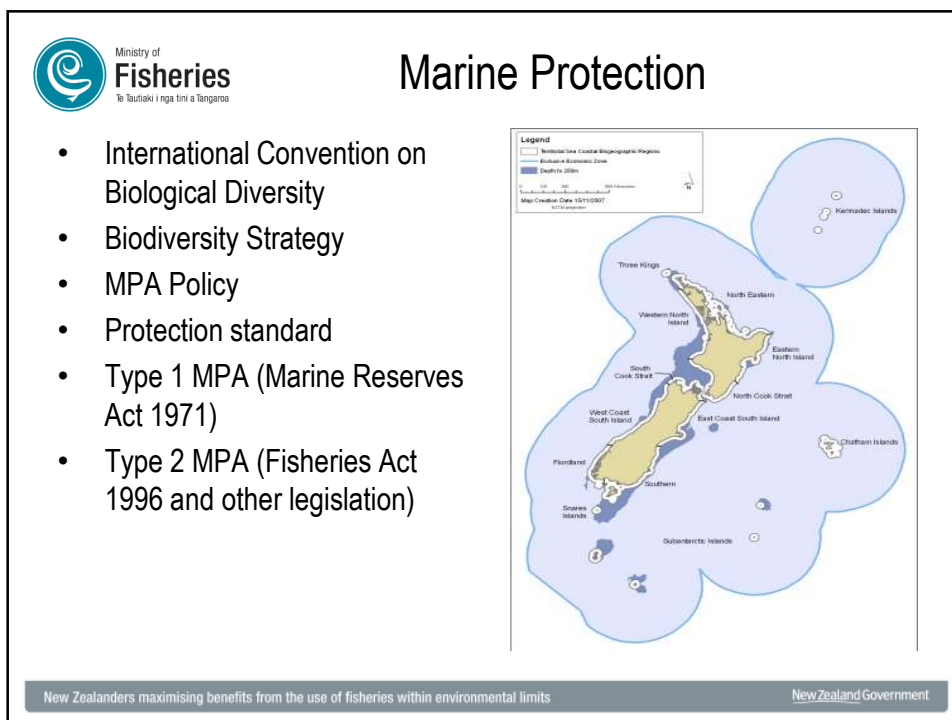
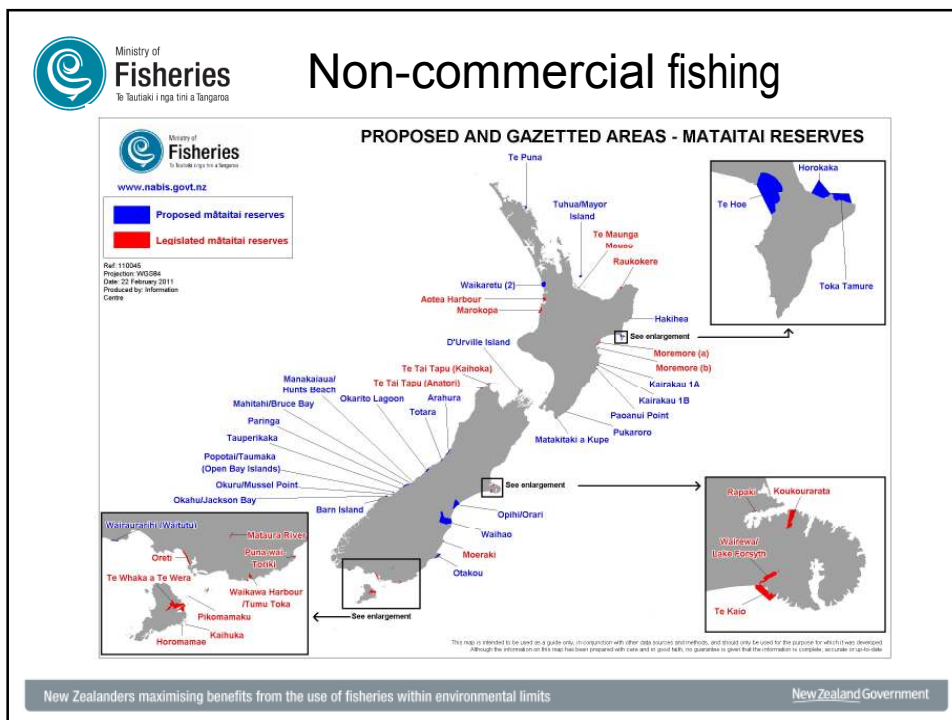
Commercial fishing: FMA and QMA



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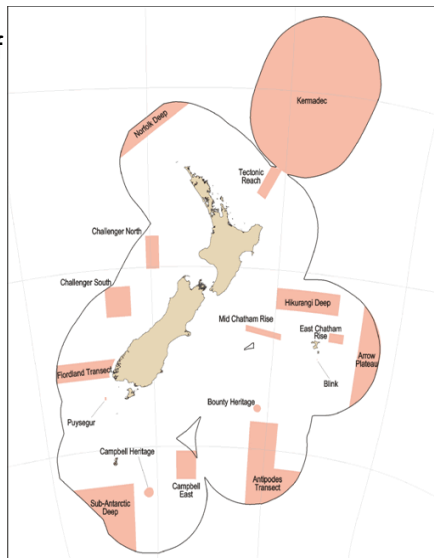
- International Convention on Biological Diversity
- Biodiversity Strategy
- MPA Policy
- Protection standard
- Type 1 MPA (Marine Reserves Act 1971)
- Type 2 MPA (Fisheries Act 1996 and other legislation)



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Marine Protection ..cont..

- MPA inventory - Totals 8.0% of Territorial Sea to date (6.9% in 33 marine reserves)
- Equates to 0.3% of NZ Marine Environment (Territorial Sea + EEZ)
- In the EEZ: 17 Benthic Protected Areas (not MPAs)
- BPAs cover 27.7% of the NZ Marine Environment



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Conclusions

- Spatial allocation for different uses are predominantly demand driven and governed by separate legislation and policy.
- The separate legislative needs have inhibited MSP, although this does occur.
- Competition for various uses of marine space is increasing, particularly inshore waters.
- There is a need for better fine scale spatial information to manage the demand and improve decision quality.
- Need to develop the whole of government objectives and supporting legislative and policy framework.

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Questions