From: To: Cc: Subject: Date: Attachments:	s 9(2)(a) s 9(2)(a) ; s 9(2)(a) ; s 9(2)(a) _(ext) s 9(2)(a) ; s 9(2)(a) RE: Proposed Kaikoura mataitai - public notice Friday, 6 November 2015 2:01:00 PM 2015 11 12 - Kaikoura presentation to hand out.pdf image001.png image002.png
Kia ora	
Please find attached MPI's presentation for next Thursday's public meeting.	
^{s 9(2)(a)} , s 9(2)(a)	and I should get to Kaikoura early afternoon-ish.
To:s 9(2)(a) ⊲s 9(2)(a) Cc:s 9(2)(a) ⊲s 9(2)(a)	a) @ngaitahu.iwi.nz] 29 October 2015 4:34 p.m. @mpi.govt.nz>; \$ 9(2)(a) @ngaitahu.iwi.nz>; \$ 9(2)(a) (ext) <\$ 9(2)(a) @mpi.govt.nz>; \$ 9(2)(a) @mpi.govt.nz>; \$ 9(2)(a) @mpi.govt.nz> posed Kaikoura mataitai - public notice
Yes please	a cicia
To: s 9(2)(a); Cc: s 9(2)(a) Subject: RE: Pr Kia ora	29 October 2015 4:31 p.m.
	see a draft prior to the 12 th ?
s 9(2)(a) and If you would like	e to see a draft before the 12 th , please let me know and I'll email it down.
From: s 9(2)(a Sent: Thursday, To: s 9(2)(a) <s 9(2)(a)<br="">Cc: s 9(2)(a) <s 9(2)(a)<="" td=""><td>a) @ngaitahu.iwi.nz] 29 October 2015 4:27 p.m. @mpi.govt.nz>; \$ 9(2)(a) @ngaitahu.iwi.nz>; \$ 9(2)(a) @mpi.govt.nz>; \$ 9(2)(a) @mpi.govt.nz>; \$ 9(2)(a) @mpi.govt.nz>; \$ 9(2)(a)</td></s></s>	a) @ngaitahu.iwi.nz] 29 October 2015 4:27 p.m. @mpi.govt.nz>; \$ 9(2)(a) @ngaitahu.iwi.nz>; \$ 9(2)(a) @mpi.govt.nz>; \$ 9(2)(a) @mpi.govt.nz>; \$ 9(2)(a) @mpi.govt.nz>; \$ 9(2)(a)

Subject: RE: Proposed Kaikoura mataitai - public notice

Kia ora

I'm not sure if you have begun developing the powerpoint for the 12th but as per the presentation at Waikouaiti can we make sure there is a statement very early on that the mataitai do not control the fishing of whitebait and do not impact on land tenure (we're getting queries already on those points).

Thanks

Na
From: s 9(2)(a) @mpi.govt.nz] Sent: Monday, 12 October 2015 5:03 p.m.
Kia ora sizes and s 9(2)(a)
Please find attached an advanced copy of the public notice that MPL splacing in The
Marlborough Express on 14 October 2015 and 7 November 2015, and The Kaikoura Star on 4
November 2015.
The public notice notifies that an application has been made, invites submissions from the local
community (closing date 18 December 2015), and advertises the public meeting that we are
jointly holding at the Marae on 12 November 2015.
All a second sec
Consultation details will also be loaded out MPI's website here, in the Fisheries section.
Please feel free to forward these sector alls to others, as you see fit.
Kind regards
s 9(2)(a) Senior Analyst, Spatial Allocations Fisheries Management Regulation & Assurance
Ministry for Primary Industrs - Manatu Ahu Matua Pastoral House 25 The Terrace PO Box 2526 Wellington New
Zealand Telephone: \$ 9(2)(a) Web: www.mpi.govf.nz

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as interim and provisional only and for the strictly limited purpose of the



Tonight's meeting

- What is a mātaitai reserve?
- What does it do, and not do?
- What are bylaws?
- The application, consultation and decision processes.
- What is being proposed?
 - Questions?
 - What is your view on the applications?

Customary fishing regulations

- Treaty of Waitangi (Fisheries Claims) Settlement Act 1992.
- Regulations to:
 - Recognise and provide for customary food gathering.
 - Recognise the special relationship between tangata whenua and places of importance for customary food gathering.

Customary fishing regulations (continued)

- Fisheries (Kaimoana Customary Fishing) Regulations 1998.
- Fisheries (South Island Customary Fishing) Regulations 1999.
- A major part of the regulations relate to mātaitai reserves.

A couple of definitions

Customary food gathering

• The traditional right to take and manage fisheries resources for a purpose authorised by Tangata Tiaki/Kaitiaki consistent with tikanga Māori, which is neither commercial nor for pecuniary gain or trade.

Identified traditional fishing ground

- A fishing area that tangata whenua have a special relationship with.
- Managed by Tangata Tiaki/Kaitiaki to achieve the sustainable management of the fisheries resources.



What does a mātaitai reserve NOT do?

- **Does not** exclude recreational fishing.
- Does not control whitebait fishing.
- Does not impact land tenure.
- Does not prevent access to the area or change access to private property.
- Does not prevent non-Maon from fishing, or require recreational fishers to obtain permits.

What does a mātaitai reserve do?

- Excludes commercial fishing.
 - Many commercial fishing vessel activities remain unchanged (transiting, mooring, recreational fishing).
 - Commercial catch cannot be landed in a reserve.
 - Holding pots cannot be used in a reserve.
 - Can only be reinstated by a regulation.
- · Allows for bylaws to be made.

Reinstatement of commercial fishing

- Tangata Tiaki/Kaitiaki may recommend a regulation to reinstate commercial fishing.
- Consultation is required.
- No regulations have been recommended to date.

Bylaws

- Tangata Tiaki/Kaitiaki may recommend bylaws to the Minister.
- Bylaws can restrict or prohibit fishing in all or any part of a mataitai reserve.
- Bylaws must be for the sustainable management of fisheries resources.
- Consultation is required.

Bylaws (continued)

- Bylaws apply to everyone fishing in a mātaitai reserve.
- Bylaws cannot be used to exclude non-Māori from fishing.
- Recreational fishers must comply with existing fishing rules until bylaws are approved.
- Nine mātaitai reserves have bylaws.

Examples of some bylaws

- Rapaki Bay: species, quantity, reporting catch.
- Koukourarata: species, quantity, method, time period, prior approval.
- Mataura River: species, method.
- Horomamae: time period.
- Pikomamaku: no fishing.

12 November 2015

Application process

- Who can apply: Tangata Tiaki/Kaitiaki for the customary food gathering area, or the tangata whenua who nominated them.
- Applicant must nominate Tangata Tiaki/Kaitiaki for the proposed mātaitai reserve.
- Appointments are for up to 5 years.

Consultation

- Local community consultation
 - Notify the application.
 - Public meeting.
 - Written submissions.
- Fishing interest consultation
 - Written submissions.
- Minimum of 20 working days for submissions.
- The applicant may amend their application.

Minister's decision

The Minister must be satisfied that:

- There is a special relationship between tangata whenua and the proposed mātaitai reserve.
- The general aims of the proposed mataitai reserve are consistent with sustainable management of the fishery.
- The proposed mataitai reserve is an identified traditional fishing ground and is of a size appropriate to effective management by the tangata whenua.
- The Minister and tangata whenua agree on suitable conditions (if any) for the proposed mātaitai reserve.

Minister's decision (continued)

- · The proposed mataitai reserve will not:
 - Unreasonably affect the ability of the local community to fish for non-commercial purposes.
 - Prevent persons with a commercial interest in a species taking their entitlements within the QMA.
 - Prevent persons with a commercial fishing permit for a non-QMS species exercising their right to take fisheries resources under their permit within the area for which that permit has been issued.
- The proposed mataitai reserve is not a marine reserve.

Minister's powers

- Advise and assist Tangata Tiaki/Kaitiaki to remedy any management concerns.
- · Require a management strategy to be development.
- · Require the management strategy to be observed.
- Cancel Tangata Tiaki/Kaitiaki appointments for failing to follow a management strategy.

Summary

Effects on the local community:

- A mātaitai reserve does not affect the ability of the local community to fish for non-commercial purposes.
- Any future effects would occur by way of the bylaw setting process, which involves public consultation.

Three proposed freshwater mātaitai reserves

- · Applicant: Te Rūnanga o Kaikôura.
- Proposed reserves: Kahutara, Tūtaeputaputa and Oaro.
- Nine nominated Tangata Tiaki/Kaitiaki.

Local community consultation

- Public notices: *The Marlborough Express* and *The Kaikoura Star*.
- Submissions due Friday, 18 Dec 2015.
- MPI will advise applicants of any submissions received (subject to the Official Information Act).
- Applicants will advise MPI of any amendments to their application.

12 November 2015

Next steps

- · Consultation with fishing interests.
- · Assess the application.
- · Advise the Minister.
- Released under the Official Information Act, 1982 • Minister declares the reserve and appoints Tangata Tiaki/Kaitiaki OR
- Minister declines the application.



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Proposed Oaro mātaitai reserve



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Purpose

The purpose of this handout is to provide background information and an overview of the mātaitai reserve application process and answers to frequently asked questions.

Background

Under Section 10 of the Treaty of Waitangi (Fisheries Claims) Settlement Act 1992 there is an obligation on the Crown to develop regulations that recognise and provide for customary food gathering by Māori and the special relationship between Tangata Whenua and places of spiritual and cultural importance.

Customary food gathering refers to the waditional rights confirmed by the Treaty of Waitangi 1840 and the Settlement Act 1992 for authorised take of fisheries resources to the extent that they are consistent with tikanga Māori (customs) and are neither commercial in any way nor for pecuniary gain or trade.

The Crown's obligation to develop regulations resulted in the enactment of the Fisheries (Kaimoana Customary Fishing) Regulations 1998, which apply to waters around the North Island and the Chatham Islands, and the Fisheries (South Island Customary Fishing) Regulations 1999, which apply to waters around the South Island and Stewart Island. These regulations enable Tangata Whenua to manage customary fishing by defining their rohe moana (boundaries) and nominating Tangata Kaitiaki/Tiaki (under the Kaimoana Regulations) or Tangata Tiaki/Kaitiaki (under the South Island Regulations). The Tangata Kaitiaki/Tiaki or Tangata Tiaki/Kaitiaki manage the fisheries resources in particular areas and issue customary fishing authorisations.

Mātaitai reserves can be established over traditional fishing grounds to help ensure fisheries resources are available for customary food gathering purposes. Mātaitai reserves also provide for the expression of customary management practices.

Application process

The Kaimoana and South Island Regulations outline the mātaitai reserve application process. The Ministry for Primary Industries is responsible for coordinating the application process, which requires two consultation phases. MPI publicly notifies both consultation phases in a newspaper circulated in the vicinity of the proposed mātaitai reserve.

The first consultation phase calls for written submissions from the local community. The local community is defined as those who own land in the proximity of a proposed mātaitai reserve, or have a place of residence in the proximity of a proposed mātaitai reserve, and have been in occupation for a cumulative period of no less than 3 months in the 3 consecutive years immediately preceding the date of the application for that mātaitai reserve. The first consultation phase also includes a public meeting with the local community.

The second consultation phase calls for written submissions from those who have a fishing interest in any of the stocks in the area specified in the application and whose ability to take fisheries resources may be affected by establishing the proposed mātaitai reserve.

MPI assesses the application against the legal requirements outlined in the Kaimoana or South Island Regulations, which include an assessment of the effects on the local community and recreational and commercial fishing interests. In addition, MPI assesses whether or not the application meets other requirements, such as the area being a traditional fishing ground and the applicant having a special relationship with that area.

Throughout the application process there are opportunities for the applicant to make amendments to the application and for MPI and the applicant to agree on suitable conditions for the proposed reserve.

MPI is responsible for formulating advice to the Minister on the application. Should the Minister approve an application, the decision would be publicly notified in a newspaper circulating in the vicinity of the mātaitai reserve.

Ministry for Primary Industries Manatū Ahu Matua



Frequently asked Questions:

Q. Who can apply for a mātaitai reserve?

A. Only the Tangata Kaitiaki/Tiaki or Tiaki/Kaitiaki established under the Kaimoana or South Island Regulations or those who nominated them can apply for a mātaitai reserve.

Q. What changes occur when a mātaitai reserve is established?

A. In most cases, the only change that occurs initially is that commercial fishing must cease within the boundaries of the mātaitai reserve.

Q. Does a mātaitai reserve affect access to the beach or the area within the mātaitai reserve?

A. No, the establishment of a mataitai reserve does not change the public's ability to access the beach or the marine environment, and it does not change any existing restrictions on access to private land. A mataitai reserve does not impact land tenure.

Q. What powers do the Tangata Kaitiaki/Tiaki or Tiaki/Kaitiaki have to manage a mātaitai reserve?

A. The Kaimoana and South Island Regulations provide Tangata Kaitiaki/Tiaki or Tiaki/Kaitiaki the power to recommend to the Minister bylaws that restrict or prohibit recreational fishing where it is necessary for the sustainable management of the fisheries resources in the mātaitai reserve. The Minister for Primary Industries may or may not approve any changes to the management of a mātaitai reserve after considering the views put forward during public consultation. Tangata Kaitiaki/Tiaki or Tiaki/Kaitiaki also have the power to recommend a regulation to the Minister for Primary Industries that reinstates commercial fishing of specified species by quantity or time period within the mātaitai reserve.

Q. Can I be involved in the management of a mataitai reserve?

A. The Kaimoana and South Island Regulations do not preclude the Tangata Kaitiaki/Tiaki or Tiaki/Kaitiaki for a mātaitai reserve from forming management committees with representation by local community members.

Q. Will I be excluded from recreational fishing, or will I need an authorisation to go fishing?

A. No, recreational fishers must comply with the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Regulations 2013 when fishing within the mātaitai reserve until such time as the Minister for Primary Industries approves any recommended bylaws that change the recreational fishing requirements.

Q. What are bylaws?

A. With respect to mataitai reserves, bylaws are rules to manage fisheries resources, which can apply to species, quantity, size, fishing method, area or any other matters the Tangata Kaitiaki/Tiaki or Tiaki/Kaitiaki consider necessary for the sustainable management of the fisheries resources within the mataitai reserve. Bylaws made under the Kaimoana or South Island Regulations apply generally to all people fishing within a particular mataitai reserve, and so they cannot be used to exclude non-Māori.

Q. Who monitors the fish stocks within a mātaitai reserve?

A. The area within a mātaitai reserve remains part of the relevant fisheries management area or quota management area for fisheries management purposes. The status of the stocks in the area will, therefore, continue to be monitored by MPI, although Tangata Kaitiaki/Tiaki or Tiaki/Kaitiaki may have a role in monitoring local fisheries.

Q. Where can I obtain further information?

A: You can obtain further information about mātaitai reserves by contacting the Spatial Allocations Team, Ministry for Primary Industries, P O Box 2526, Wellington, ph (03) 545 7796. You can also visit MPI's website: <u>www.mpi.govt.nz</u>