

Impact Assessment outside the EU

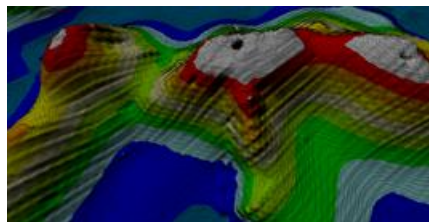
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'Impact Assessment' of fisheries management' - What is it?

- What impacts?
- How is the assessment done?
- What do we mean by management?
- ***Diagnosis & Prescription***

Normatively speaking, the context is:

- **Management objectives** - dependence
- **(Implementation) Policies** 
implies policy choices
- **Fisheries**
administration/regulations/etc –
the issue of tactics – the rest of the world

Management objectives?

- **Food**
There are substitutes
- **Provision of livelihoods – employment**
Whose employment?
- **Creation of Wealth – profits**
Fishing should be seen first as a wealth-creating exercise
- **Minimal Impact Upon the Environment**
If we wished to avoid any impact upon the marine environment we would ban fishing.
- **Not independent.**

Countries with successful management?

- **Australia**
- **Canada in many parts**
- **Chile**
- **Iceland**
- **New Zealand**
- **USA in many parts.**
- **Others – well yes**

National Fisheries Management Objectives - 2009

Objective	Australia	Iceland	New Zealand	Norway	U.K.	USA
Conservation		✓				✓
Efficiency		✓				
Employment		✓		✓		
Community stability		✓		✓	✓	
Profitability/ economic efficiency	✓			✓		✓
Sustainability	✓		✓	✓	✓	
Optimum utilization						✓
Equity - fairness of allocations						✓

National Fisheries Management Objectives - 2015

Objective	New Zealand
Conservation	✓
Efficiency	✓
Employment	✗
Community stability	✗
Profitability/ economic efficiency	✓
Sustainability	✓
Optimum utilization	?
Equity - fairness of allocations	✗ - ?

Management Objectives: *Use Outcome*

- 1. Enable economically viable fisheries over the long-term**
- 2. Ensure there is consistency and certainty of management measures and processes in the fisheries**
- 3. Ensure the fisheries resources are managed so as to provide for the reasonably foreseeable needs of future generations**
- 4. Ensure effective management of fisheries is achieved through the availability of appropriate, accurate and robust information**
- 5. Ensure the management of NZ's fisheries are consistent with or exceeding national and international best practice**
- 6. Ensure NZ's fisheries are transparently managed**
- 7. Ensure the management of NZ's fisheries meets the Crown's obligations to Maori.**

Management Objectives: *Environment Outcome*

- 1. Ensure fish stocks and key bycatch fish stocks are managed to an agreed harvest strategy**
- 2. Maintain the genetic diversity of target and bycatch species**
- 3. Protect habitats of particular significance for fisheries management**
- 4. Identify and avoid or minimise adverse effects of fisheries on incidental bycatch species**
- 5. Manage fisheries to avoid or minimise adverse effects on the long-term viability of endangered, threatened and protected species**
- 6. Manage fisheries to avoid or minimise adverse effects on biological diversity**
- 7. Identify and avoid or minimise adverse effects of fishing activity on the benthic habitat**

What do the Kiwis' think?

- The success reflected in quota value - the current value across all deepwater fishstocks is \$2.14 billion.
- Cost recovery levies across deepwater fisheries have averaged approximately \$19.1 million and account for 0.9% of the total quota value. Cost recovery levies account for 2.7% of the total export revenue.
- Number of deepwater fisheries successfully certified –1 of 1.
- Real quota value for deepwater stocks has increased.
- Real export revenues have increased.
- Management decisions are formally assessed in terms of their value contribution prior to being implemented - both government and quota owners participate in this process.

Ahhh, but the process!

- **Must be for another day – *the Fishery Management Advisory Process***

- ***Parting thought:***

Cognitive Dissonance - the mental stress or discomfort experienced when two or more contradictory beliefs, ideas, or values are held at the same time, or confrontation by new information that conflicts with existing beliefs, ideas, or values