



\$4200M TOTAL ECONOMIC OUTPUT ANNUALLY*

*Excludes aquaculture (\$388 million in exports and \$500 million in revenue. MPI and Aquaculture NZ)

FISHING

7652
FULL TIME EMPLOYEES

\$2044 MILLION ANNUALLY

New Zealand is a maritime nation. We have an extensive and diverse coastline and responsibility for a large area of the world's ocean. For decades, we have been globally recognised for our innovative fisheries management through the Quota Management System. However, like other countries, we need to meet the ongoing challenges of fisheries management so that we receive the social, cultural and economic benefits our marine resources can provide.

We know that fishing is a popular recreational pastime and one that generates economic activity domestically. The contribution of commercial fishing to the New Zealand economy is substantial at \$4.2 billion every year; however, the details of that contribution are not well described or understood.

Fisheries Inshore New Zealand Ltd contracted BERL to provide accurate information about the economic contribution of commercial fishing to New Zealand. This involves both domestic and export revenues, and the important industries closely associated with commercial fishing.

Importantly, commercial fishing is a major source of employment and makes a significant economic contribution to regional New Zealand. In regional centres, commercial fishing supports many satellite industries such as ship building and repair, net makers, seafood wholesaling, and numerous trades.

SEAFOOD PROCESSING

9356
FULL TIME EMPLOYEES

\$3302 MILLION ANNUALLY**

**The output of the Fishing industry is largely an input of the Seafood Processing industry. As such, there is an overlap between Fishing and Seafood Processing which was accounted for in the analysis so as not to double-count output value.

To ensure the seafood industry continues to provide a range of social, cultural and economic benefits for New Zealand, we need our future marine management to recognise and provide for those who rely on it.

This analysis clearly demonstrates the national and regional importance of commercial fishing to New Zealand. This economic value is in addition to that derived from those who enjoy fishing for sport and recreation.

New Zealand has a range of marine management challenges, these include:

- impacts of run-off from land
- biosecurity risks
- managing catch in shared fisheries
- ensuring we protect the marine environment through spatial management tools like marine protected areas or other more suitable mechanisms.

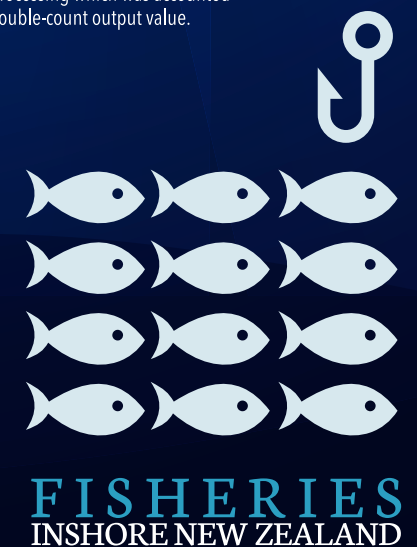
The success of the Quota Management System has resulted in healthy fisheries that benefit recreational, customary and commercial fishers. Future policy needs to recognise the importance of fishing to New Zealand and ensure future management provides positive incentives to grow the value of our marine resources.

Want to know more? Go to www.inshore.co.nz

FISHERIES INSHORE NEW ZEALAND

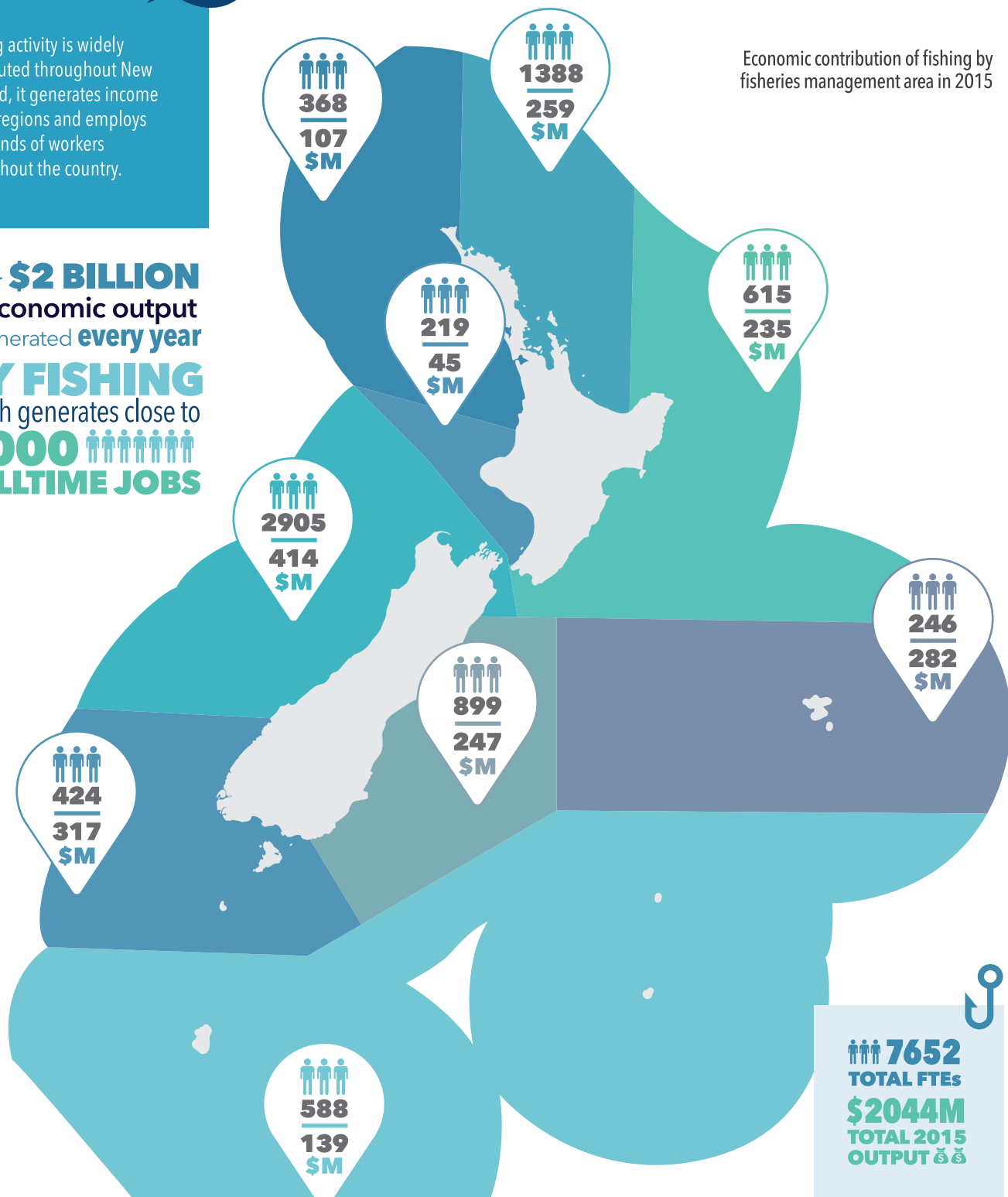


VALUING OUR SEAFOOD RESOURCES



Fishing activity is widely distributed throughout New Zealand, it generates income for all regions and employs thousands of workers throughout the country.

Over **\$2 BILLION** in economic output is generated every year **BY FISHING** which generates close to **8000 FULLTIME JOBS**



New Zealand waters support diverse fisheries; some like rock lobster, scampi, snapper, paua, tuna and orange roughy are high value and generate significant export returns for New Zealand. Other species such as hoki, ling, squid and jack mackerel are high volume but have lower unit value; these are also very important components of the seafood sector.

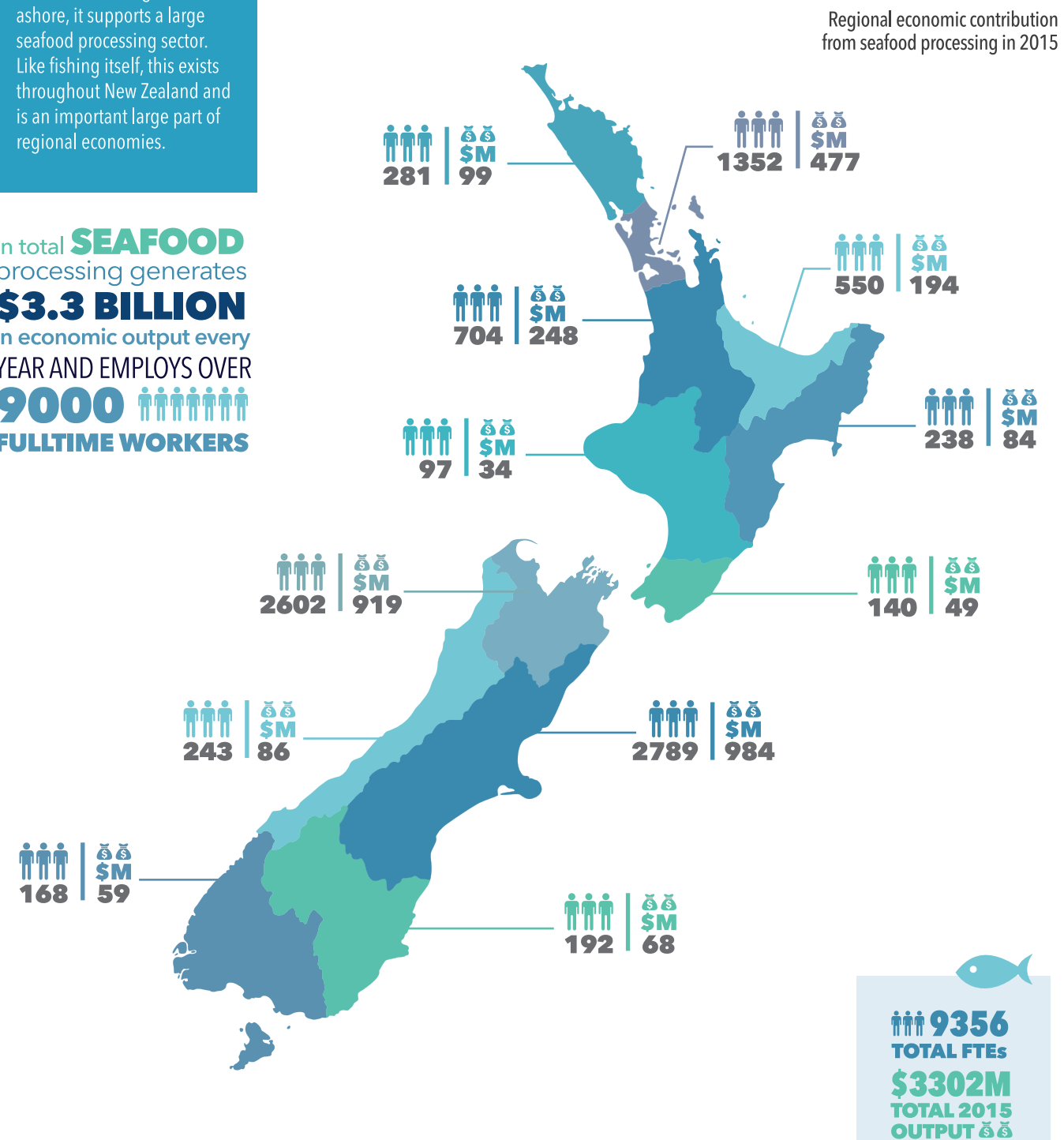
The deepwater fishing sector, catching species such as hoki, squid, orange roughy, southern blue whiting and scampi, provides over 40% of the value generated by New Zealand fisheries. This is followed by the inshore finfish and shellfish sectors providing around 25% each.

The inshore finfish fishing sector is largely made up of a variety of fish species with differing commercial values. Some species, like snapper and blue cod, are of significant importance to inshore commercial fishing and are also prized by recreational and customary fishers.

Economic contribution of fishing by fisheries management area in 2015

Once the fish caught comes ashore, it supports a large seafood processing sector. Like fishing itself, this exists throughout New Zealand and is an important large part of regional economies.

In total **SEAFOOD** processing generates **\$3.3 BILLION** in economic output every YEAR AND EMPLOYS OVER **9000 FULLTIME WORKERS**



Species	Catch weight* (tonnes)	Catch Value \$m
Hoki	137,672	145
Rock Lobster	2,839	132
Snapper	6,342	60
Paua	926	58
Ling	13,125	51
Squid	25,702	43
Blue Cod	2,232	36

*(mean 2010-2015)

Sector	Output (2015, \$M)	FTEs
Deepwater	1,762	5,679
Tuna	197	637
Inshore Finfish	1,197	3,861
Shellfish	1,022	3,291
Total	4,179	13,468