



New Zealand Fish and Game Council

BOARD PACK

for

New Zealand Council Meeting 161

Friday, 10 February 2023

10:00 am (NZDT)

Held at:

Default Location

78 Victoria Street, Wellington Central, Wellington, New Zealand

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AGENDA

NEW ZEALAND COUNCIL MEETING 161



Name:	New Zealand Fish and Game Council
Date:	Friday, 10 February 2023
Time:	10:00 am to 5:00 pm (NZDT)
Location:	Default Location, 78 Victoria Street, Wellington Central, Wellington, New Zealand
Board Members:	Barrie Barnes, Darryl Reardon, Dave Coll, Dave Harris, Debbie Oakley , Gerard Karalus, Greg Duley, Linn Koevoet, Tom Kroos, Steve Haslett, Mike Barker
Attendees:	Corina Jordan, Carmel Veitch, Jack Kós , Rebecca Reed, Ann Kingsbury
Apologies:	Dean Phibbs

1. Opening meeting

1.1 Welcome by Chair

Supporting Documents:

1.1.a	Karakia.docx	11
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1.2 Apologies

1.3 Conflicts of interest for the meeting

Supporting Documents:

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1.4 Health and Safety Report

Supporting Documents:

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1.5 Election of Chairperson

Supporting Documents:

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1.6 Audit and Risk Report

This document will be emailed separately

1.7 Approve Minutes for Meeting #160

Supporting Documents:

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1.8 Sub-Committee Reports

2. Decision Required

2.1 Confirm budget amendments

Presenter: Carmel Veitch, Corina Jordan

Supporting Documents:

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2.2 Budget Review & proposed CF bids

Presenter: Carmel Veitch & All

Supporting Documents:

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2.3 Non-Resident Levy Decision

Presenter: Carmel Veitch, Jack Kos

Supporting Documents:

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2.4 TFAC

Presenter: Jack Kos

Supporting Documents:

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2.5 Indicative Licence fee and forecast

Presenter: Carmel Veitch, Jack Kos

Supporting Documents:

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2.6 RMA Application

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Supporting Documents:

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2.7 National Variance Report

Presenter: Carmel Veitch

Supporting Documents:

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2.8 National / Regional reserves as at 31 August 2022

Presenter: Carmel Veitch

Supporting Documents:

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2.9 2023/24 NZC Budget

Presenter: Carmel Veitch, Corina Jordan

Supporting Documents:

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2.10 Lead 0.410 Exemption

Presenter: Jack Kos

Supporting Documents:

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2.11 Public Excluded Motion

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3. Public Excluded

3.1 Approve PE Minutes 160

Supporting Documents:

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3.2 OIA update (oral)

Presenter: Jack Kos, Corina Jordan

Supporting Documents:

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3.3 Legal Update (oral)

Presenter: Corina Jordan

Supporting Documents:

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3.4 NBA Campaign Update

Presenter: Corina Jordan, Rebecca Reed

3.5 SOG Update (oral)

Presenter: Greg Duley, Jack Kos

Supporting Documents:

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4. Reports to Note

4.1 CE Report

Presenter: Corina Jordan

- Comms update
- Social Licence Campaign - CJ
- Work program update

Supporting Documents:

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4.2 RMA Update/NBA Update

Presenter: Rebecca Reed, Carmel Veitch

Supporting Documents:

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4.3 Research Update

Presenter: Carmel Veitch, Rebecca Reed

Supporting Documents:

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4.4 NZC Finance Report

Presenter: Carmel Veitch

Supporting Documents:

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4.5 National Finance Report

Presenter: Carmel Veitch

Supporting Documents:

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4.6 Correspondence

Presenter: Ann Kingsbury

Supporting Documents:

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Supporting Documents:

4.6.i 7.pdf

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5. Close Meeting

5.1 Close the meeting

Next meeting: NZC 162 - 21 Apr 2023, 10:00 am

Karakia Timatanga

Manawa mai te mauri nuku	<i>Embrace the life force of the earth</i>
Manawa mai te mauri rangi	<i>Embrace the life force of the sky</i>
Ko te mauri kei au he mauri tipua	<i>The life force I have gathered is powerful</i>
Ka pakaru mai te pō	And shatters all darkness
Te mai te mauri	Come great life force
Haumi e, hui e,	Join it, gather it, it is done!
Tāiki e	

REGISTER OF COUNCILLORS INTEREST FOR FISH & GAME NEW ZEALAND

Interests that should be declared in order for potential conflicts to be considered are:

- Directorships, including non-executive directorships held in companies or organisations.
- Ownership or part-ownership of private companies, businesses or consultancies likely or possibly seeking to do business with the Fish & Game NZ.
- Any interest in any company/organisation that provides or may provide services or support to Fish & Game NZ.
- Any interest where a contract in which he/she or any person connected with him/her has any pecuniary interest, direct or indirect, the Board member shall declare his/her interest by giving notice in writing of such fact to the Trust as soon as practicable.

NAME	POSITION	DETAILS OF INTEREST AND NATURE OF BUSINESS	DATE DECLARED
Darryl Reardon	F&G NZ Council Member	Nothing to Declare	10/12/21
Dave Harris	F&G NZ Council Member	Nothing to declare	4/12/21
Gerard Karalus	Member	Tongariro & Lake Taupo Anglers Club	4/12/21
Gerard Karalus	Owner/occupier	Misty Creek Trust (small beef farmer)	4/12/21
Gerard Karalus	Independent Contractor	Dairy Trust Taranaki	4/12/21
Gerard Karalus	Independent Contractor	Land base training ltd	4/12/21
Dave Coll	F&G NZ Council Member	Nothing to declare	4/12/21
Debbie Oakley	Director/shareholder	Several horticultural companies/entities (Kiwifruit growers)	4/12/21
Debbie Oakley	Chair	Seeka Growers Ltd (Kiwifruit)	4/12/21
Dean Phibbs	General Manager Finance	Buller Holdings Ltd	7/12/21
Dean Phibbs	Trustee	Buller Electric Power Trust	7/12/21
Greg Duley	NZ Hunter	Magazine and TV Show	4/12/21

NAME	POSITION	DETAILS OF INTEREST AND NATURE OF BUSINESS	DATE DECLARED
Greg Duley	Member	New Zealand Conservation Authority	23/08/22
Linn Koevoet	Committee Member	Lower Waitaki River Management Society	4/12/21
Linn Koevoet	Administration and committee member	Waitaki River Volunteer Salmon Hatchery	4/12/21
Linn Koevoet	Section Co Ordination	Civil Defence	4/12/21
Tom Kroos	Company Director	Wildlife Services Ltd	23/08/22
Barrie Barnes	Owner	I Love Fly Fishing	23/08/22
Barrie Barnes	Treasurer	North Shore Flyfishers Inc	23/08/22
Barrie Barnes	Foundation Member	Alpha Pistol Club	23/08/22

Health and Safety Report

New Zealand Fish and Game Council Meeting February 2023

As part of its commitment to Health and Safety and providing a safe workplace, the New Zealand Fish and Game Council requires a report at each meeting.

1.	Implementation and adherence to the Health & Safety policy/manual
	Yes.
2.	Risk Management (identification and treatment)
	Continued protocols in place for covid-19 track and trace.
3.	Training and awareness raising
4.	H&S incidents
	No injuries reported.
5.	Near misses and/or injuries
	No injuries reported.

Election of Chairperson

New Zealand Fish and Game Council Meeting February 2023

At the November 2022 meeting Cr. Duley was elected as Acting-Chair until February. As such, NZC now needs to make a decision about the chair going forward.

Standing orders provides:

3.9 *When appointing people to positions such as the following:*

- *the chairperson or*
- *the appointment of members of a council committee;*

the council (or a committee making the appointment) must decide by resolution to use one of the following voting systems.

System A

1.3.10 *The candidate will be appointed if he or she receives the votes of a majority of the members of the council or committee who are present and voting. This system has the following characteristics:*

- a. there is a first round of voting for all candidates*
- b. if no candidate is successful in the first round, there is a second round of voting from which the candidate with the fewest votes in the first round is excluded*
- c. if no candidate is successful in the second round, there is a third round, and if necessary subsequent rounds, of voting from which, each time, the candidate with the fewest votes in the previous round is excluded.*

1.3.11 *In any round of voting, if two or more candidates tie for the lowest number of votes, the person to be excluded from the next round is resolved by lot.*

System B

1.3.12 *The candidate will be elected or appointed if he or she receives more votes than any other candidate. This system has the following characteristics:*

- *there is only one round of voting. If two or more candidates tie for the most votes, the tie is resolved by lot.*

According to standing orders, the Chairperson's role at meetings is:

Chairperson to preside at meetings

3.3.1 *The chairperson of the council must act as the chairperson at council meetings unless he or she vacates the chair for a particular part, or all, of a meeting. If the chair is absent from a meeting the deputy chair must act as chairperson. If the deputy chair is also absent, or has not been appointed, the council members who are present must elect a member to be chairperson at that meeting. This person may exercise the responsibilities, duties and powers of the chair.*

[Sch. 7 Cl. 26(1), (5) & (6) LGA]

[S.26J CA]

Addressing the chairperson

- 3.3.3 *Members will address the chairperson in a way that reflects his or her statutory office.*

Chairperson's rulings

- 3.3.4 *The chairperson will decide all procedural questions where these standing orders make no or insufficient provision and all points of order. Any member who refuses to obey a chairperson's ruling or order must be held to be in contempt.*

Member's right to speak

- 3.3.5 *Members are entitled to speak in accordance with these standing orders. Members must address the chairperson when speaking. They may not leave their place while speaking, unless they have the leave of the chairperson.*

Chairperson may prioritise speakers

- 3.3.6 *When two or more members want to speak, the chairperson will name the member who may speak first, with the proviso that the other members who wanted to speak must have precedence when they intend to:*
- a. *raise a point of order, including a request to obtain a time extension for the previous speaker, and/or*
 - b. *move a motion to terminate or adjourn the debate, and/or*
 - c. *make a point of explanation, and/or*
 - d. *request the chair to permit the member a special request.*

Chairperson's Report

- 3.3.7 *The chairperson shall, by report, have the right to direct the attention of the council to any matter or subject within the role or function of the council.*

Chairperson's recommendations

- 3.3.8 *The chairperson of any meeting may include on the agenda or the draft resolutions for that meeting a chairperson's recommendation regarding any item brought before the meeting.*

Decision of chairperson on point of order to be final

- 3.3.9 *The chairperson may decide on any point of order immediately after it has been raised by any member, or may first hear further argument before deciding. The ruling of the chairperson upon any point of order shall not be open to any discussion and shall be final.*

Chairperson to have determining vote

- 3.3.10 *The chairperson, or other person acting as chairperson, at any meeting shall have a deliberative vote and in the case of equality of votes, shall also have the casting vote.*

[s.26K(5) CA]

Recommendation:

Agree that XXX be elected Chairperson of the New Zealand Fish and Game Council

DRAFT MINUTES

NEW ZEALAND FISH AND GAME COUNCIL MEETING 160 NOVEMBER 2022



Name:	New Zealand Fish and Game Council
Date:	Friday, 25 November 2022
Time:	9:00 am to 2:30 pm (NZDT)
Location:	Default Location, 78 Victoria Street, Wellington Central, Wellington, New Zealand
Board Members:	Barrie Barnes, Gerard Karalus, Debbie Oakley , Greg Duley, Richard McIntyre, Tom Kroos, Dean Phibbs, Linn Koevoet, Dave Coll, Dave Harris
Attendees:	Ray Grubb, Carmel Veitch, Corina Jordan, Jack Kós
Apologies:	Darryl Reardon

1. Opening Meeting

1.1 Welcome and Chairperson's Introduction

Meeting commenced 11:52am.

CE explained that the Chair is vacating the chair for this meeting, and the Deputy is absent, and so a member must be elected to chair this meeting under standing order 3.3.



Acting Chair

1. That Greg Duley Chairs this meeting

Decision Date: 25 Nov 2022
Mover: Dean Phibbs
Seconder: Ray Grubb
Outcome: Approved



1. That Greg Duley is Acting Chair until February meeting.

1. That Greg Duley is Acting Chair until February meeting.

Decision Date: 25 Nov 2022
Mover: Barrie Barnes
Seconder: Tom Kroos
Outcome: Approved

1.2 Karakia

1.3 Apologies



Apologies

1. That the apology from Cr. Reardon & Oakley be received

Decision Date: 25 Nov 2022

Mover: Barrie Barnes
Seconder: Linn Koevoet
Outcome: Approved

1.4 Conflicts of Interest for the Meeting

Remove Whitebait Stakeholder Governance Group from Cr. Phibbs.

Add Chair of Dairy Industry Awards Trust to Cr. McIntyre.



Remove Whitebait Stakeholder Governance Group from Cr. Phibbs.Add...

Remove Whitebait Stakeholder Governance Group from Cr. Phibbs.
 Add Chair of Dairy Industry Awards to Cr. McIntyre

Due Date: 1 Dec 2022
Owner: Jack Kós

1.5 Approved Minutes for meeting 159



1. That NZC approve the draft minutes from meeting 159 subject to...

1. That NZC approve the draft minutes from meeting 159 subject to amendments in notes.

Decision Date: 25 Nov 2022
Mover: Dean Phibbs
Seconder: Gerard Karalus
Outcome: Approved

Linn Koevoet was present. Rectify minutes.

Cr. Kroos attended second night of meeting.

1.6 Review Action List



1. Note the action list.

1. Note the action list.

Decision Date: 25 Nov 2022

- Change April 2022 to 2023 for Item 5.
- Query re Policy Subcommittee - when is it likely to commence? Would like to know the process. Purpose of policy subcommittee is to work with CE on priorities. Would review policy in committee and then take to Council.
 - CE confirmed this is up to Council as to when they would like to start.
 - Purpose to identify what are corporate policies.
- JK/CJ to get final membership of Research Strategy Subcommittee underway.



JK/CJ to get final membership of Research Strategy Subcommittee u...

- JK/CJ to get final membership of Research Strategy Subcommittee underway.

Due Date: 2 Dec 2022
Owner: Jack Kós

1.7 Health and Safety



1. Note the Health and Safety Report.

1. Note the Health and Safety Report.

Decision Date: 25 Nov 2022

1.8 Sub committee reports



1. That NZC receive the minutes.

1. That NZC receive the minutes.

Decision Date: 25 Nov 2022



Appoint Barrie Barnes to Exec

1. That Barrie Barnes is appointed to the executive committee.

Decision Date: 25 Nov 2022

Mover: Ray Grubb

Outcome: Approved

Chair (Cr. Grubb) applied for leave of Council for personal reasons until February. Clarified that there is uncertainty around Cr. Oakley's return. This was agreed with support of Council.



Acting Chair Executive Committee

1. That the Acting Chair, Greg Duley, be a member of the executive committee

Decision Date: 25 Nov 2022

Mover: Dave Harris

Seconder: Dean Phibbs

Outcome: Approved

- Exec minutes need to be circulated sooner. Goal is distribute within 7 days.
- Typo at p.27 - technically.
- Delete FIG line from advocacy report. Line on Aotearoa Trust deferred to Feb meeting.
- Confirmed that Cr. Duley nominated to Wildlife Act Working Group by F&G.

2. Major Decisions and Discussions

2.1 CE Spending Delegation



That the New Zealand Fish and Game Council:1. Confirms that the C...

That the New Zealand Fish and Game Council:

1. Confirms that the Chief Executive does not require further delegation from Council to spend any approved budget; and

2. Confirms that the Chief Executive has a delegated authority of up to \$10,000 for unbudgeted expenditure.

3. Requires the Chief Executive to put in a Change Request for any reforecast or budget amendment above the \$10,000 delegated authority.

4. Requires the Chief Executive to update NZC at each meeting on unbudgeted expenditure and spend against budget.

Decision Date: 25 Nov 2022

Mover: Ray Grubb
Seconder: Tom Kroos
Outcome: Approved

Cr. Grubb moved that resolution on p.35 subject to amendment on line 4: 'On unbudgeted expenditure and spend against budget.

2.2 Draft Risk Policy



That the New Zealand Fish and Game Council:1. Agrees to approve t...

That the New Zealand Fish and Game Council:

1. Agrees to approve the draft Risk Management Policy as NZC policy.

Decision Date: 25 Nov 2022

Mover: Tom Kroos

Seconder: Dean Phibbs

Outcome: Approved

- CE spoke to paper and outlined that this is an amended version of a copy provided to us from Otago and CSI.
 - Important part of governance across the organisation to identify risks on behalf of the organisation. Policy sets out process for identifying, characterising and processing.
 - Re Policy Subcommittee, staff identify extant policies, bring to committee to review priority list and identify gaps, then staff work through policy. Committee is Barrie, Dean, Ray, Richard.
 - CE noted that it is important that staff work with committee at high level. Staff need to service committee and provide recommendations.
- Cr. Grubb: National policy should be simple and state what is seeking to be achieved, and set guidelines not be prescriptive.
 - CE noted review of policies in relation to governance are review recommendations.
 - Cr. Grubb: Role of exec to manage risk under governance policies. Ask that you look at questions we were asked in the audit and what our roles should be? Need legislative change to make policies enforceable across regions.

2.3 Presentation & Acceptance of NZC Performance Report



That the New Zealand Fish and Game Council:1. Receive the informa...

That the New Zealand Fish and Game Council:

1. Receive the information Annual Performance report for the New Zealand Fish and Game Council for the year ended 31 August 2022

2. Approve the New Zealand Fish and Game Council performance Report as at 31 August 2022.

Decision Date: 25 Nov 2022

Mover: Dean Phibbs

Seconder: Gerard Karalus

Outcome: Approved

- CFO spoke to paper. Confirmed that performance report showed a surplus of \$603,000, but the vast majority of this surplus is already allocated but funds haven't been expended yet (i.e. RMA/Legal, Website etc).
- Cr. Phibbs: Query around whether we could repurpose committed funds?

- CFO: No because we have committed to regions that they can spend.
- Cr. Karalus: Concern around the perception of unspent funds when we seek licence increases etc.
 - Cr. Barnes: System is quite complicated as compared to a normal business, so anything we can do to simplify is good.
 - Cr. Grubb: Record in minutes that committed expenditure record is available to share with regions as required. Balance shown is not uncommitted cash. Could also show staff time commitments to national causes.
- CFO: Clarified that when this is on the website all of the links in document will work and that the two issues raised by auditors were addressed.



Empower CE to provide greater clarity to regions on what proporti...

Empower CE to provide greater clarity to regions on what proportion of national salaries budget (staff time) are allocated to national/regional initiatives. Could be communicated through annual report being sent out to regions.

Due Date: 1 Apr 2023
Owner: Corina Jordan

Meeting broke for lunch at 12:50pm. Resuming 1:20pm.

2.4 Draft Updated Budget

Meeting resumed 1:30pm.

Lucy Alcock, Department of Conservation, introduced to NZC. Briefly spoke to process DOC had gone through in terms of producing an integrated strategy and the restructure within DOC that resulted. Combination of Governance and Government services, now under one DDG (Sia Aston).

Request from Council for organisational chart for DOC & how they relate to F&G once things are finalised.



Prepare organisational chart of DOC's new structure and how it re...

Prepare organisational chart of DOC's new structure and how it relates/works with F&G.

Due Date: 16 Feb 2023
Owner: Corina Jordan



That the New Zealand Fish and Game Council:1. Approve additional ...

That the New Zealand Fish and Game Council:

1. Approve additional funding for the 2022/23 financial year of \$261,000. This funding is one off from Reserves. (On Approval of this budget the total NZC/National budget will have a deficit of \$381,474)

Decision Date: 25 Nov 2022
Mover: Barrie Barnes
Secunder: Dean Phibbs
Outcome: Approved

- CE Spoke to higher level thinking about
 - Building up a draft org strategy, and three-year business implementation plan
 - Budget doesn't cover implementation of business plan or strategy.

CFO gave a BAU update. Everything is increasing but the budget has no buffer

- Cr. Grubb: Is there an intention to review comms strategy?
- CE: Key areas for this org is social licence linked to comms/advocacy strategy, brand review, legislative challenges (RMA strategy), research strategy. The magazine is getting us through this years' commitments. Need to review how we communicate going forward.
- Cr. Grubb: When would you expect by? 23/24 budget round?
- CE: Need to first collect the insights then formalise our work in that space. Also pulling together F&G's environmental advocacy. Then start and run social licence campaign.
- Cr. Kroos: Can you define the social licence campaign?
- CE: We need to lift the organisation up to be known as one of NZ's leading environmental organisations by funding insights work asap.
- Cr. Grubb: Agrees
- CE: While we have done this fast we have done this well. We have buy in from regions through councils and managers. To date they are supporting opportunities and challenges, and support work of NZC..
- CFO: NZC need to be aware of the issue of cost increase across various areas. Also look at ways to make the meeting more financially efficient ""
 - CFO: Point 9, additional \$60,000 required to cover NZC processes.
 - CE: Spoke to intention to appoint two staff – Comms Manager and planner – within staffing budget.
 - Cr. Harris: Review staffing costs as not for full year at this stage.
 - CE: Currently need to allocate savings on staff not currently employed to meet salary expectations of candidates.
 - Cr. Phibbs: Need to get back to workforce that can do the tasks assigned to it.
 - CFO: Audit costs have also increased. Common auditor across all regions might not reduce costs but would increase quality of audits.
 - Cr. Barnes: If a national function is provided to regions do we charge back to the region?
 - CFO: No, not typically.
- CFO: Clarified that all funding is as a one off and that we will reset budget for 23/24 budget. Reserves remain at 30%.

Cr. McIntyre left meeting at 2:22pm.



Staff to explore options for reducing costs for meetings, for ins...

Staff to explore options for reducing costs for meetings, for instance one day meetings held at airport.

Due Date: 9 Feb 2023

Owner: Carmel Veitch

2.5 Governance & Chairs Training Brief & Costs



That the New Zealand Fish and Game Council:1. Agree to proceed wi...

That the New Zealand Fish and Game Council:

1. Agree to proceed with Governance training for the organisation and for the CE to coordinate with regions on the exact configuration of training.

Decision Date: 25 Nov 2022

Mover: Linn Koevoet

Seconder: Tom Kroos

Outcome: Approved

- CE presented a proposal from Richard Westlake for governance and chair training across organization. Re Chairs training, need to partner Chairs with CEs and another member of Council. Create succession planning and support for chair. Could be done as NI & SI. Confirmed intentions to determine dates ASAP.
- Cr. Grubb: May be misplaced under Rec 16 of review and could come under governance recommendation. Envisaged that all Councillors would be given training in roles and responsibilities. Also need training course for elected Councillors for 2024.
 - CE: Proposing full day governance training that would include all of the identified points. What we need to understand is that at this stage proposal is for training to be in person for all councillors.
 - Cr. Phibbs: Can do virtual.
 - Cr. Coll: Paper may overplay difference in merit between in person and online. Could also look at combining Councils?
 - Cr. Grubb: Suggests Westlake training for all Councillors combined to save costs, and more intense training for Chairs and CEs. Training cost must be reviewed.
 - Query about staff conference...
 - CE Support this and would look at cultural and leadership training as part of this. Could break decisions of NZC down.

2.6 Organisational Culture & Leadership Training



That the New Zealand Fish and Game Council:1. Agree to proceed wi...

That the New Zealand Fish and Game Council:

1. Agree to proceed with leadership and organisational culture training as part of the Review budget 1725, and for the CE to coordinate with regions on the exact configuration and timing of training.

Decision Date: 25 Nov 2022

Mover: Gerard Karalus

Seconder: Tom Kroos

Outcome: Approved

- Cr. Grubb: If training staff in leadership must train Chairs in leadership too. Should add staff and chairs.
- CE: Appropriate to pick up elements of the leadership training for Chairs.
- Cr. Grubb: Not suggesting training is done together, but critical that elected leaders take us on this journey.
 - Supported by Cr. Kroos.

2.7 Draft Organisational Strategy



That the New Zealand Fish and Game Council:1. Approve the draft O...

That the New Zealand Fish and Game Council:

1. Approve the draft Organisational Strategy for consultation with regions.

Decision Date: 25 Nov 2022
Mover: Tom Kroos
Seconder: Dave Harris
Outcome: Approved

- CE spoke to strategy and process, and highlighted the commonality between what was raised by NZC, Chairs and Managers. Outlined a number of key themes, including legislative change, engagement with manawhenua etc. Ideally will finalise at February NZC meeting.
- All round support expressed for strategy.
- Cr. Phibbs: Look at stronger verb to start. I.e. "Build..." "Understand..." Use active verbs. "Enhance sport fish and game bird habitats..."
- CE: recommend that we have another workshop on this strategy prior to finalising. But that doesn't preclude us from sending to regions to consult.

2.8 Draft 3yr Business Plan



That the New Zealand Fish and Game Council:1. Receives the draft ...

That the New Zealand Fish and Game Council:

- 1. Receives the draft 3 year business plan; and*
- 2. Approve the draft 3 year business plan for consultation with regions in relation to those areas required to implement the draft Organisational Strategy and which are outside of historic NZC work programmes.*

Decision Date: 25 Nov 2022
Mover: Ray Grubb
Seconder: Barrie Barnes
Outcome: Approved

Break at 2:55pm for afternoon tea.

Meeting resumed 3:15pm.

- CE spoke to paper:
 - The way the business plan interplays with the strategy and structure of the organisation.
 - Have focused on NZC's functions but goal is an organisational approach that will need all of org buy in.
- Cr. Barnes: If we accept this plan, subsequent workshops will look deeper into timelines and subject?
 - CE: Yes, and link this in to how we demonstrate performance. Talks to consolidated annual reports etc.
 - BB: Consider accepting this and letting staff get on with refinement and setting up appropriate workshops.
- CE: We will be seeking budget to fast track some work that is close to deadline.
 - Need to do a social licence campaign. May be amended with NBA that has come out.
 - Insights into public & licence holder perceptions of F&G.
 - Granular document on environmental benefits of F&G

- Cr. Grubb: Be ambitious in widening our relationships (including stakeholders who are closed to us) that might bring support from agricultural industry bodies
- Cr. Phibbs: Raised audit complications in measuring outcomes.
- Cr. Grubb: Reflection of strategy will be in the deliverables with the CE's KPIs.
- CE: Organisational implementation plan requires all regions to support. We need to bring expertise in to the organisation to get best available product and information. Priorities are social licence and legislative reform. Prefer to nail high level outcomes once we have refined the draft.



Staff to look at how this ties into risk policy.

Staff to look at how this ties into risk policy.

Due Date: 10 Feb 2023
Owner: Corina Jordan

2.9 Meeting Timetable Finalisation



That the New Zealand Fish and Game Council:1. Approve the in pers...

That the New Zealand Fish and Game Council:

1. *Approve the in person meetings for the NZC as per the consultation document for:*

- November 25th and 26th 2022 in Wellington*
- February 10th, 11th and 12th 2023 in Wellington*
- April 21st and 22nd 2023 in Wellington*

2. *Approve Zoom meeting 15th June 2023 for Licence Approval*

3. *Approve in person meeting August 18th 2023*

4. *Approve Governors meeting February 11th 2023*

5. *Approve Managers meeting April 20th and 21st 2023 in Wellington.*

Decision Date: 25 Nov 2022

Mover: Tom Kroos

Seconded: Dean Phibbs

Outcome: Approved

- Cr. Grubb: One thing missing is when Chairs are brought together.
 - Confirmed this is February.
- Cr. Harris: Problem if meeting on 1st September is you'll be spending in advance.
- CFO: Budget paper approved \$15,000 from this FY so can take our 4.

2.10 Staff Development Grant



That the New Zealand Fish and Game Council:Fund Ami Coughlan to t...

That the New Zealand Fish and Game Council:

1. *Fund Ami Coughlan to talk at the World Recreational Fisheries Conference in Melbourne in February 2023 and that there be a contingency fee added to address increasing travel costs up to a total grant of \$3,000*

Decision Date: 25 Nov 2022

Mover: Tom Kroos
Seconded: Ray Grubb
Outcome: Approved

- CE spoke to proposal from Ami Coughlan and that it has full support of all managers. Reduces staff development budget to \$11,500.
 - There is another staff development proposal I will want to put to managers and NZC, which is for Kahu Env to take on ongoing development on RM team focused on NPS-FM. Don't have proposal yet but they have quoted as being about \$2,500 for a 10 week programme.
 - Cr. Grubb: When we set up RMA group there was a clear decision for there to be training as part of this.
- Cr. Kroos: When we start talking interactions and fund someone to travel for this do we not want to see what's being said?
 - CE: Could bring NZC back more frequently for workshops around RMA and research etc.
- CFO: Aware that airfares have increased and whether we should have a buffer.
 - CE: Could agree to fund and agree a contingency of up to \$3,000 total.



Provide NZC with Ami's paper.

Provide NZC with Ami's paper.

Due Date: 10 Dec 2022
Owner: Corina Jordan

2.11 RMA/Legal Applications



That the NZC: Agree to fund both RMA/Legal fund applications a) NB...

That the NZC:

1. *Agree to fund both RMA/Legal fund applications a) NBA Submission & Select Committee Process (\$54,290) b) Elana Geddes proposal (\$9,000)*
2. *And that there is a 20% contingency (ex GST) applied to the NBA Submission & Select Committee Process application.*

Decision Date: 25 Nov 2022
Mover: Ray Grubb
Seconded: Dave Harris
Outcome: Approved

- CE spoke to paper and the support that Managers had expressed for this proposal.
- Cr. Grubb: Support this but also look at other funding mechanisms, including through MfE.
- DH: Should we include GST?
 - Should be ex. GST
- CE: Managers did make point that this is a significant piece of work and we should make a contingency of about 20%.

2.12 Notification of Use of Dedicated Reserves Nelson Marl



That the New Zealand Fish and Game Council:1. Note the Spending o...

That the New Zealand Fish and Game Council:

1. Note the Spending of \$ 51,250 from the Nelson Marlborough Non-resident Levy for the year ended 31 August 2022.

Decision Date: 25 Nov 2022

- Cr. Harris: Concern that this leaves reserves at 27%
- CV: NZC has directed that regions use these reserves.
- Should other regions be doing similar work?
 - Clarified that NM is particularly wanting to get info about their backcountry fisheries as part of the migration to Designated Waters.

2.13 NZC Staffing: HR & EA



That the New Zealand Fish and Game Council:1. Receive the informa...

That the New Zealand Fish and Game Council:

- 1. Receive the information regarding HR support.*
- and
- 3. Receive the information regarding EA support.*

Decision Date: 25 Nov 2022

Mover: Dean Phibbs

Seconder: Dave Coll

Outcome: Approved

- CE spoke to paper and outlined that much of this had been previously discussed.

2.14 Research Applications & Update



That the New Zealand Fish and Game Council:1. Receive the informa...

That the New Zealand Fish and Game Council:

- 1. Receive the information*
- and,*
- 2. Agree to fund Engaging with Mana Whenua proposal at a cost of \$24,700 ex GST*

Decision Date: 25 Nov 2022

Mover: Gerard Karalus

Seconder: Linn Koevoet

Outcome: Approved

- CE raised additional funding application of \$3,500 for Women Anglers study and spoke to substantive proposal.
 - Need for better engagement with Māori in a wide variety of contexts
 - This discussion document will set out experts recommendations on how to engage/approach these issues.
 - This received the support of the Managers. Only issue is they think this should sit under 1725 not research.
- Cr. Kroos: See this as more clearly part of review process.
 - CE: Because the review budget is so tight.
 - CFO: What do you take off?

- TK: If we were asked how much we spent on review, I'd like to have a clear budget that says this was the review and that this is what we've spent.
- Crs. Barnes & Phibbs: Can fit either.
- Cr. Grubb: Sensible thing is to fund now and reallocate if necessary at a later date.



That the New Zealand Fish and Game Council:1. Agree to allocate a...

That the New Zealand Fish and Game Council:

1. Agree to allocate a further \$3,500 to the Women Anglers in Aotearoa project.

Decision Date: 25 Nov 2022
Mover: Tom Kroos
Seconder: Dave Coll
Outcome: Approved

- Funding both brings research budget down to c.\$30k.
- Confirmed Womens Angler amount just a top up of existing project.

2.15 GBHT Report



That the New Zealand Fish and Game Council:1. Agree to the hunter...

That the New Zealand Fish and Game Council:

1. Agree to the hunter licence fee contribution for the Habitat Stamp being maintained at \$5.00 for the 2024 game season.

2. Agree the game bird or other wildlife species to be depicted on the 2025 habitat stamp be open to any game bird species.

3. Agree to a photographic competition to select an artist to produce the artwork of the 2025 stamp.

4. Note the Trust Board's 2023 meeting will be held in the Hawke's Bay on 26 August 2023.

Decision Date: 25 Nov 2022
Mover: Dave Coll
Seconder: Linn Koevoet
Outcome: Approved

- CFO briefly spoke to paper.
 - GBHT retained at \$5.
 - 2025 game stamp is open to all game birds.
 - Photographic competition for 2025 stamp opened.
 - 2023 meeting in Hawkes Bay.

2.16 GBHT Board Appointments



That the New Zealand Fish and Game Council:1. Receive the informa...

That the New Zealand Fish and Game Council:

1. Receive the information.

2. Agree to go out to regions to solicit nominations for the Game Bird Habitat Trust Board.

Decision Date: 25 Nov 2022
Mover: Dave Harris
Seconder: Linn Koevoet

Outcome: Approved

- CFO spoke to paper and noted this is to seek nominations from the regions.
- Need to consider inclusive nominations. NZC can make nominations as well as regions.



Communicate w/ Regions

Send GBHT nomination request out to regions.

Due Date: 29 Nov 2022
Owner: Corina Jordan

2.17 Review

- Acting-Chair spoke to letter from Regional Chairs and highlighted support for proceeding with Clark & Mills recommendations that can be progressed without legislation.
- CE noted NZC staff comfortable advancing review recs that don't require legislative change. May be a need to engage with Policy Subcommittee for corporate & HR policies. Full support from Chairs and Managers. Would be good to be empowered to get on and work on this. Noted two regions that want to be a case study for amalgamation - Taranaki & Wellington. Have allocated funds to provide support for this process.
- Cr. Grubb: Noted that there are potentials to do amalgamations without legislation. And there is a broader need for legislative imperative to empower non-legislative changes. Ideally this will be a model for subsequent amalgamations. NZC has endorsed the Hunt report, with Taranaki, Hawke's Bay & Wellington amalgamating.



That the CE progresses with the implementation of the Ministerial...

That the CE progresses with the implementation of the Ministerial Review recommendations that can be progressed without legislative change.

Decision Date: 25 Nov 2022
Mover: Dave Harris
Seconder: Dean Phibbs
Outcome: Approved

2.18 Public Excluded Motion



1. That the New Zealand Fish and Game Council:(a) pursuant to the...

1. That the New Zealand Fish and Game Council:

(a) pursuant to the provisions of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 exclude the public from the following part of the proceedings of this meeting

(b) And that staff remain to provide advice to the Council on all items

- *PE Minutes - as per motion in Minutes 159*
- *Wildlife Working Group - s9(2)(j)*
- *RMA - s9(2)(h)*
- *Legal Advice - s9(2)(h)*
- *Remuneration Committee Report - s9(2)(i)*

Decision Date: 25 Nov 2022
Mover: Ray Grubb
Seconder: Gerard Karalus
Outcome: Approved

Agree to hold Public Excluded session tomorrow and advance to Agenda item 4.2

Meeting adjourned at 4:55pm Friday.

Meeting commenced 8:45am.

CE spoke through addition of agenda items on basis of late arrival of material and time sensitivity around their consideration.



Council resolved to add four items as extraordinary business.To b...

Council resolved to add four items as extraordinary business.

To be discussed in public:

- Review

To be discussed in public excluded:

- Remuneration committee report - commercial
- Review - advice to minister
- NBEA - advice to minister

Decision Date: 25 Nov 2022

Mover: Tom Kroos

Seconded: Ray Grubb

Outcome: Approved

4. Reports to Note

4.1 Resolutions to bring out of PE



That NZC approve the draft public excluded minutes from meeting 1...

1. *That NZC approve the draft public excluded minutes from meeting 159 subject to:*

1. *inclusion of Cr. Koevoet*
2. *Addition of Crs. Harris/Coll to moving out of PE.*

Decision Date: 25 Nov 2022

Outcome: Approved



That the New Zealand Fish and Game Council:1. Receive the informa...

That the New Zealand Fish and Game Council:

1. *Receive the information.*

Decision Date: 25 Nov 2022

Outcome: Approved



That the New Zealand Fish and Game Council:1. Receive the informa...

That the New Zealand Fish and Game Council:

1. *Receive the information.*
2. *Note that one subsequent proposal will be developed for review by Regional Managers and NZC for budget approval as soon as they are available.*
3. *Approve subject to support from majority of Managers, to fund from RMA/Legal:*
 - a) *policy position proposal from Kahu Env to produce policy positions at \$56,000*
 - b) *professional development support for RM team from Kahu Environmental at \$2,500*

Decision Date: 25 Nov 2022

Outcome: Approved



1. That NZC support the CE taking a hardline on the NBA in engagi...

1. That NZC support the CE taking a hardline on the NBA in engaging with media and politicians.

Decision Date: 25 Nov 2022

Outcome: Approved



That NZC support the CE to design a campaign on the NBA across pu...

1. That NZC support the CE to design a campaign on the NBA across public, political and select committee processes working collaboratively with regions.

Decision Date: 25 Nov 2022

Outcome: Approved



1. That NZC accept the guidelines completed by the Rem Committee ...

1. *That NZC accept the guidelines completed by the Rem Committee and delegate implementation to CE.*

Decision Date: 25 Nov 2022

Outcome: Approved



That the NZC agree for the CE and Acting Chair to meet with:the D...

That the NZC agree for the CE and Acting Chair to meet with:

1. *the Department of Conservation to discuss the Fish and Game Governance review and next steps; and subsequently*
2. *the Minister of Conservation.*

Decision Date: 25 Nov 2022

Outcome: Approved



That NZC notifies regions through appointees to Chairs and through...

1. *That NZC notifies regions through appointees to Chairs and through CE to Managers that the manawhenua document was released with the intention to inform early engagement with manawhenua and clarify that the document does not represent a final copy that requires regions to take any action.*

Note: Cr. Grubb voted against. Cr. Koevoet abstained.

Decision Date: 25 Nov 2022

4.2 CE Report



That the New Zealand Fish and Game Council:Receive the informatio...

That the New Zealand Fish and Game Council:

1. *Receive the information; and*
2. *That NZC adopt objectives 21.1, 21.2 and 21.3 as National Communications Strategy*

Decision Date: 25 Nov 2022

Mover: Dean Phibbs

Seconder: Dave Coll

Outcome: Approved

- CE spoke to paper.
 - Licence system throwing up some challenges and express gratitude to Kate Thompson for the work she's doing in this space.
 - CE have met with all but three regions and all but four regional councils. Going to attempt to meet with all by Christmas although one may be next year. Has been a great opportunity to build relationships, and particularly with regional staff. Allows CE to understand risk for the organisation very quickly. Allows understanding of RM processes etc, and feeds into media coverage. Place based examples is very valuable. Budget has been increased to facilitate this, but won't be to this extent.
 - Website development going well. Very impressed with Hothouse, and have introduced Alan to managers to rebuild that relationship. Understands our business and brand perhaps better than some of us do. Time to reconnect org back to this process. Have also done a deep dive into what people think of our website. Hothouse likely fit for purpose to lead campaigns also.
 - Hamish Carnachan engaged to provide Comms/advocacy support for NZC. Have managed to get primetime spots and have had positive feedback. Great as new CE to champion positive news. Great platform to launch harder hitting campaigns.
 - Objectives asked NZC to endorse are three core goals applied to comms strategy:

- Increase licence holder support for F&G and our statutory mandate to advocate for them and habitat generally.
- Gain public and political support for FG NZ including species and pursuits over which we preside.
- FG NZ recognised as champion of the public interest in freshwater health and access to outdoors.
- Advocacy work outlined and various submissions identified. Will have a submission on NES-PF shortly. Sought extension on this in order to go through a good internal process for this. Working with RM experts, esp Eben, to do heavy lifting in this space. Working with sector groups to identify areas of commonality.
- Cr. Grubb: ENGO network seeking 2:1 credit for natives v exotics. Positive env outcomes of this. Submitted for improved access in CPLRB. Didn't get what we wanted, but did get an advance where a lease changes hands. New lessee has to provide good reason why access should not be provided.
- Brief update on Fish Futures.



Provide Fish Futures file note to NZC.

Provide Fish Futures file note to NZC.

Due Date: 1 Dec 2022
Owner: Jack Kós

4.3 NZC Finance Report



That the New Zealand Fish and Game Council:1. Receive the NZC Fin...

That the New Zealand Fish and Game Council:

1. Receive the NZC Finance Report for the 2 months ended 31 October 2022 with a surplus of \$518,637.

Decision Date: 25 Nov 2022
Mover: Gerard Karalus
Seconder: Tom Kroos
Outcome: Approved

- CFO spoke to paper.
 - Typical to have a surplus this time of year because we receive levies at this time of year.
 - Showing NZC budget against national budget at p.331 v 333.
 - Ranger coordination is the only one that's way ahead of budget. Two or three regions have had CERT training.
- Cr. Phibbs: Magazine is \$350,000. Is this our best bang for buck? Acknowledge this is a bigger question.
 - CE: Agree but this requires analysis. Great platform to get F&G story across but need to make sure we're using it to its best extent.
- CE: Think this year's budgets will be very tight as haven't necessarily fully rebalanced from Covid times.



Engage with NZ Hunter editor on printing costs.

Engage with NZ Hunter editor on printing costs.

Due Date: 1 Dec 2022
Owner: Jack Kós

4.4 Correspondence Report



That the New Zealand Fish and Game Council:1. Receive the informa...

That the New Zealand Fish and Game Council:

1. Receive the information.

Decision Date: 25 Nov 2022
Mover: Barrie Barnes
Seconder: Dean Phibbs
Outcome: Approved

5. Meeting Close

5.1 Close the meeting

Next meeting: No date for the next meeting has been set.

New Actions raised in this meeting

Item	Action Title	Owner
1.4	Remove Whitebait Stakeholder Governance Group from Cr. Phibbs.Add... Due Date: 1 Dec 2022	Jack Kós
1.6	JK/CJ to get final membership of Research Strategy Subcommittee u... Due Date: 2 Dec 2022	Jack Kós
2.3	Empower CE to provide greater clarity to regions on what proporti... Due Date: 1 Apr 2023	Corina Jordan
2.4	Prepare organisational chart of DOC's new structure and how it re... Due Date: 16 Feb 2023	Corina Jordan
2.4	Staff to explore options for reducing costs for meetings, for ins... Due Date: 9 Feb 2023	Carmel Veitch
2.8	Staff to look at how this ties into risk policy. Due Date: 10 Feb 2023	Corina Jordan
2.10	Provide NZC with Ami's paper. Due Date: 10 Dec 2022	Corina Jordan
2.16	Communicate w/ Regions Due Date: 29 Nov 2022	Corina Jordan
3.1	Detailed minutes for oral reports. Due Date: 10 Feb 2023	Jack Kós
3.6	That the thanks of NZC is expressed to the Rem Committee Due Date: 2 Dec 2022	Corina Jordan
3.7	That the NZC CE and Acting Chair meet with:the Department of Cons... Due Date: 2 Dec 2022	Corina Jordan
3.7	Regional appointees to communicate with their regions on the stat... Due Date: 9 Dec 2022	Greg Duley
3.7	Provide NZC members with wording for communication to Chairs on m... Due Date: 29 Nov 2022	Corina Jordan
3.8	Send email to managers re-including paper on .410 and providing f... Due Date: 29 Nov 2022	Jack Kós
3.8	Meeting output letter to regions by Wednesday. Due Date: 29 Nov 2022	Corina Jordan
4.2	Provide Fish Futures file note to NZC. Due Date: 1 Dec 2022	Jack Kós
4.3	Engage with NZ Hunter editor on printing costs. Due Date: 1 Dec 2022	Jack Kós

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Confirm Budget Amendments

New Zealand Fish and Game Council Meeting 161 February 2023

Prepared by: Carmel Veitch, CFO, NZ Fish and Game Council

Kōrero taunaki - Summary of considerations

Purpose

This report to the New Zealand Fish and Game Council seeks approval for an additional \$160,000 spending from the NZC reserves.

Financial considerations

Nil Budgetary provision Unbudgeted

Risk

Low Medium High Extreme

Ngā taunaki - Staff Recommendations

NZC Staff recommend the following motion:

That the New Zealand Fish and Game Council:

1. Receive the information.
2. Agree to \$100,000 be spent from NZC Reserves for the NBEA project.
3. Agree to that 60,000 be spent from NZC Reserves for the Social Licence Campaigns.
4. Agree that Marketing and R3 budgets be combined for 22/23 year to undertake a Public Perceptions project (yet to be fully scoped \$60k)
5. Agree to seek funding in the 23/24 budget round for the \$160,000 as NZC reserves fall below 30% at end of 2023.

Whakarāpopoto - Executive Summary

- 1 Funding from the NZC reserves is required to fund 2 major projects – the NBEA project and the Social Licence Campaign.
- 2 The R3 and Marketing budgets need to be combined for the 2022/23 to enable a Public Perceptions piece of work to be undertaken.

Takenga mai - Background

- 3 As the 2022/23 budget was approved by the NZC in April 2022 – Our CEO was not involved in the setting of the Budgets or the setting of priorities.
- 4 Having undertaken Strategic planning there are several important pieces of work that are a priority 2022/23 year that have not been budgeted.
- 5 The NBEA project has been scoped out with a budget of \$100,000.
- 6 The Social licence campaign will assess licence holder and public perceptions of Fish & Game and our approach will be tailored based on those insights. The Budget for this project is \$60,000.
- 7 At present there is a budget for Business Development and R3 \$12,000.
- 8 At present the NZC does not have the staff to fulfil this function, so there is a request to transfer this \$12,000 budget from R3 to the Marketing budget so that a public perception project can be undertaken.

Whai whakaaro ki ngā whakataunga - Considerations for decision-making

Financial Implications

- 9 The updated NZC/National Budget was approved at the November 2022 NZC meeting with a Deficit of \$381,474.
- 10 Transferring the \$12,000 from R3 to Marketing will increase the Marketing budget to \$72,000
- 11 Approving the \$100k and \$60k for Reserves will increase the NZC Deficit to \$541,474 (see attached)
- 12 The NZC Reserves will reduce the reserves to 29% - \$944k.

Consultation

- 13 The Managers we consulted on these the NBEA, Social licence and the Perceptions projects in December 2022.
- 14 The Managers recommended that the NZC approve these projects and that the funds come from the NZC reserves. (\$160,000)

15 The Managers also recommended that the R3 budget be transferred to the Marketing budget to ensure the Public Perceptions project could be undertaken.

16 The Managers also recommended that if the NZC fall below 30% then this \$160,000 could be a contestable funding application in the 2023/24 funding round.

Ngā mahinga e whai ake nei - Next actions

17 If agreed, the NZC budget will be updated with additional spending of \$160,000 – a deficit of \$541,474.



Budget Update - For approval by NZC Feb 2023

New Zealand Fish and Game Council For the year ended 31 August 2023

	TOTAL BUDGET	BUDGET FOR APPROVAL	ADJUSTED BUDGET FOR APPROVAL
INCOME			
3004 - Levies	3,782,761	-	3,782,761
4971 - Interest Income	16,158	-	16,158
Other income			
Advertising & Merchandise	30,000	-	30,000
4975 - Sundry Income	12,000	-	12,000
4301 - Magazine Contributions	110,000	-	110,000
Total Other income	152,000	-	152,000
Total INCOME	3,950,919	-	3,950,919
GRANTS TO REGIONS			
2050 - Grants to Regions	585,070	-	585,070
Total GRANTS TO REGIONS	585,070	-	585,070
OUTPUTS			
ADVOCACY			
Advocacy - Legal & Specialist Advice			
1270 - Advocacy - Legal	32,200	-	32,200
1275 - Advocacy - Specialist Advice & Travel	22,200	-	22,200
1410 - Advocacy for Fish & Game - NZC	6,000	-	6,000
Total Advocacy - Legal & Specialist Advice	60,400	-	60,400
National Public Awareness			
1420 - Public Awareness & Support	7,500	-	7,500
1462 - Public Awareness - National	30,500	-	30,500
Total National Public Awareness	38,000	-	38,000
National Magazine			
1340 - Other Publications	348,000	-	348,000
Total National Magazine	348,000	-	348,000
RMA/Legal			
1240 - Regional RMA	350,000	-	350,000
Total RMA/Legal	350,000	-	350,000
1281 - Social Licence Campaign	-	60,000	60,000
1280 - NBEA Project	-	100,000	100,000
Total ADVOCACY	796,400	160,000	956,400
RESEARCH			
1880 - Research Programme	75,000	-	75,000
1885 - Research - National Anglers Survey	30,000	-	30,000
1882 - Research - Phd Programme	25,000	-	25,000
Total RESEARCH	130,000	-	130,000

Budget Update - For approval by NZC Feb 2023



	TOTAL BUDGET	BUDGET FOR APPROVAL	ADJUSTED BUDGET FOR APPROVAL
CO-ORDINATION			
1331 - Business Development & R3	12,000	(12,000)	-
1333 - Marketing	60,000	12,000	72,000
1860 - Business & Financial Support	4,000	-	4,000
1811 - Co-ordination National - CEO Travel	16,000	-	16,000
1810 - Co-ordination - Administration	5,000	-	5,000
1850 - Elections	45,000	-	45,000
1130 - Regulations	82,000	-	82,000
1820 - Information Technology- National	64,150	-	64,150
1822 - Maritime NZ Compliance	8,000	-	8,000
1870 - Manager Meetings	12,000	-	12,000
1825 - Staff Conference	30,000	-	30,000
1890 - Staff Development Grant	10,000	-	10,000
1440 - Youth Education Programme	7,000	-	7,000
1450 - Website and Social Media	66,450	-	66,450
1455 - Website Development	80,000	-	80,000
Ranger Co-ordination			
1510 - Ranger Co-ordination	27,500	-	27,500
Total Ranger Co-ordination	27,500	-	27,500
Licencing			
1620 - Licence Contract	245,000	-	245,000
1625 - Licence Working Party/CRM Database mgnt	10,000	-	10,000
1630 - Licence Production	242,000	-	242,000
1635 - Licence Audit	6,000	-	6,000
Total Licencing	503,000	-	503,000
Total CO-ORDINATION	1,032,100	-	1,032,100
Total OUTPUTS	1,958,500	160,000	2,118,500
GOVERNANCE			
1710 - New Zealand Council	60,000	-	60,000
1720 - Governance Advice & Performance	80,000	-	80,000
1715 - Governors Forum	12,000	-	12,000
1840 - Regional Audit	10,000	-	10,000
Total GOVERNANCE	162,000	-	162,000
MINISTRIAL REVIEW IMPEMETATION			
1725.12 - Chair Strategy Workshop - Review	8,000	-	8,000
1725.17 - Consultant Amalgamation - Review	80,000	-	80,000
1725.13 - Consultation by ISG - Hui Review	30,000	-	30,000
1725.14 - Governance Training Program - Review	95,000	-	95,000
1725.16 - HR Consultant - Review	80,000	-	80,000
1725.20 - ISG Support - Writing Policy - Review	10,000	-	10,000
1725.19 - Leadership & Cultural Training - Review	25,000	-	25,000
1725.15 - Legal Costs - Review	65,000	-	65,000
1725.11 - Managers Strategy Workshop	14,000	-	14,000

Budget Update - For approval by NZC Feb 2023



	TOTAL BUDGET	BUDGET FOR APPROVAL	ADJUSTED BUDGET FOR APPROVAL
1725.10 - NZC Strategy Workshop & Implementation - Review	33,000	-	33,000
1725.18 - Staff Hui - Review	60,000	-	60,000
Total MINISTERIAL REVIEW IMPLEMETATION	500,000	-	500,000
OVERHEADS			
Salaries & Contractors			
Salaries	956,403	-	956,403
Total Salaries & Contractors	956,403	-	956,403
Staff Expenses			
1921 - ACC Levy	1,800	-	1,800
1926 - Health & Safety (OSH)	300	-	300
1924 - Staff Expenses	38,000	-	38,000
1923 - Staff Training	7,000	-	7,000
Total Staff Expenses	47,100	-	47,100
Office Premises			
1946 - Cleaning Office	2,200	-	2,200
1941 - Rent	53,000	-	53,000
1948 - Office Kitchen Supplies	1,500	-	1,500
1943 - Repairs & Maintenance -Office	1,500	-	1,500
1945 - Power	2,700	-	2,700
Total Office Premises	60,900	-	60,900
Office Equipment			
1951 - Office Equipment Purchases (Under 2,000)	2,000	-	2,000
Total Office Equipment	2,000	-	2,000
Communications/Consumables			
1965 - Computer Expenses	8,500	-	8,500
1962 - Postage, Courier & Freight	3,200	-	3,200
1964 - Printing & Stationery	5,000	-	5,000
1961 - Telephone/Internet	7,500	-	7,500
Total Communications/Consumables	24,200	-	24,200
General (inc Insurance)			
1978 - Bank Charges	600	-	600
1975 - General Insurance	3,500	-	3,500
1972 - Subscriptions	4,500	-	4,500
Total General (inc Insurance)	8,600	-	8,600
1860.1 - Financial Audit Fee	18,000	-	18,000
Depreciation	9,620	-	9,620
Total OVERHEADS	1,126,823	-	1,126,823
Total Expenses	4,332,393	160,000	4,492,393
Net Surplus/(Deficit)	(381,474)	(160,000)	(541,474)

Base Funds for 2023/24

New Zealand Fish and Game Council Meeting 161 February 2023

Prepared by: Carmel Veitch, CFO, NZ Fish and Game Council

Kōrero taunaki - Summary of considerations

Purpose

This report to the New Zealand Fish and Game Council update the Councils on the Base funds for the 2023 24 year end

Financial considerations

Nil Budgetary provision Unbudgeted

Risk

Low Medium High Extreme

Ngā taunaki - Staff Recommendations

NZC Staff recommend the following motion:

That the New Zealand Fish and Game Council:

1. Receive the information.
2. Agree to the total Base funds for 2023/24 \$10,600,189.

Whakarāpopoto - Executive Summary

- 1 Base Funds for the 2023/24 are determined at the 2022/23 Budget round and are \$10,600,189.

Takenga mai - Background

- 2 Base Funding for the 2023/24-year end are determined by the Base Funds in the 2022/23 less any once off Funding approved in the 2023/24 year.
- 3 Councils need to apply for Contestable Funding applications for any funding over and above the Base funds in the April Budget round.
- 4 Traditionally the CPI (as at 31 December 2022) is used for the Contestable funding application for Salaries.
- 5 The CPI rate is 7.2%.

Kōrerorero - Discussion

- 6 Based on the Budget confirmation letter sent to Chairs and Managers 06 July 2022 the Base Funds NZ Fish and Game is 10,600,189. Refer Table 1 for Breakdown by Council.

7

Table 1: Base Funding 2023/24				
	Approved Budget 2022/23	Less One off CF From Licence Fee	Less One off CF from Reserves	Base Funding 2023/24
Northland	534,860	0	72,000	462,860
Auckland\Waikato	855,684	0	0	855,684
Eastern	1,151,697	0	0	1,151,697
Hawkes Bay	380,624	0	0	380,624
Taranaki	373,469	2,700	0	370,769
Wellington	734,853	0	0	734,853
Nelson-Marlborough	522,548	12,974	1,000	508,575
North Canterbury	914,882	0	40,000	874,882
West Coast	351,136	0	0	351,136
Central South Island	791,033	3,500	11,000	776,533
Otago	1,129,840	0	78,430	1,051,410
Southland	700,801	0	0	700,801
NZC only	1,158,765	12,000	0	1,146,765
National	2,088,600	855,000	0	1,233,600
TOTAL	11,688,792	886,174	202,430	10,600,189

8

9 Interest Income

- 9.1 At the April 2022 NZC meeting it was determined that Interest income would be taken out of the bulk funding process.

- 9.2 In the 2022 23 Budget Round a bulk Contestable Funding Application was approved for \$128,540 to compensate the Interest Income for each Council.
 - 9.3 In the 2023 24 the Interest income each Councils Base Funds is Zero.
 - 9.4 In the April 2023 Budget round the calculation of the Interest income will be determined alongside the Licence income.
- 10 Asset replacement Fund
- 10.1 All Council budgets require to include an appropriate figure for the replacement of capital items.
- 11 Contestable Funding from reserves
- 11.1 Table 2 – outlines the approval from the 2022/23 budget round. A contestable funding application may be required for these one off applications.

Table 2: Contestable Fund Application Summary 2022-2023										
App No	Base Funding 2022/23 YE	Project Code	Description		Sought	APPROVE D Ongoing Licence Fee	APPROVE D One Off Licence Fee	APPROVE D Restore Reserves	APPROVE D Capital EX	APPROVE D from Reserves
Northland										
Nthd 01	\$ 427,748	1910	CPI on Salaries 5.9%	L B	13983	13,983	0	0	0	0
Nthd 02		Various	North Field Officer	R O	70000	0	0	0	0	70,000
Nthd 03		1900	Overhead costs - increase by 12%	L B	7742	7,742	0	0	0	0
Nthd 04		1800	Audit fee	L B	500	500	0	0	0	0
Nthd 05		1110	Trend Counts	L B	3000	0	0	0	0	0
Nthd 06		1220	Wetland Works and Mngt	R O	2000	0	0	0	0	2,000
Nthd 07		1900	Insurance fee increase (is nt this included	L B	1000	0	0	0	0	0
Nthd 08R	\$ 50,000	Restrict	Game Bird Development - Notification of	R O	0	0	0	0	0	0
NTHLD Int		1161	Loss of Income Interest as per CV paper	L B	12,887	12,887	0	0	0	0
Note: Salary approved in 17/18 was for a 5yr period so needs to be added to the CF app for 22/23 \$85.3k										
TOTAL Northland					111,112	35,112	0	0	0	72,000
Auckland/Waikato										
AKLD 01	\$ 783,020	1161	Fish releases	L B	9,300	9,300	0	0	0	0
AKLD 02		1220	Council Wetlands maintenance	L B	10,500	10,500	0	0	0	0
AKLD 03		1950	Office Equipment	L B	4,100	4,100	0	0	0	0
AKLD 04		1980	General Equipment	L B	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
AKLD 05		1980	CPI on Salaries 5.9%	L B	34,778	34,778	0	0	0	0
AKLD 06		1980	Vehicle Fuel 23%	L B	5,000	5,000	0	0	0	0
AKLD 07		1980	Insurance	L B	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0
AKLD Int			Loss of Income Interest as per CV paper	L B	7,986	7,986	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Auckland/Waikato					73,664	72,664	0	0	0	0
Eastern										
East 01	\$ 1,083,357	1161	CPI on Salaries 5.9%	L B	37,308	37,308	0	0	0	0
East 02		1220	Reinstate part tme Hatchery	L B	10,000	10,000	0	0	0	0
East 03R		1950	Interest Reinstatement - Loss of income	R O	2,994	0	0	0	0	0
East 04R		1910	Vehicle Fuel 33%	L B	10,000	10,000	0	0	0	0
EAST Int			Loss of Income Interest as per CV paper	L B	11,032	11,032	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Eastern					71,334	68,340	0	0	0	0
Hawke's Bay										
Hbay 01	\$ 368,127	13100	Vehicle Fuel 39%	L B	2,900	2,900	0	0	0	0
Hbay 02		4970	Interest Reinstatement - Loss of income	R O	2,475	0	0	0	0	0
Hbay Int			Loss of Income Interest as per CV paper	L B	9,597	9,597	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Hawke's Bay					14,972	12,497	0	0	0	0
Taranaki										
Tara 01	\$ 361,464	ARF	Purchase of Drone	L C	2,700	0	0	0	2,700	0
TARA Int		#REF!	Loss of Income Interest as per CV paper	L B	9,305	9,305	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Taranaki					12,005	9,305	0	0	2,700	0
Wellington										
Well 01	\$ 689,199	1910	CPI on Salaries 5.9%	L B	29,135	29,135	0	0	0	0
Well 02		1990	Vehicle Fuel 20% of all Vehicle costs	L B	7,671	7,671	0	0	0	0
WELL Int		#REF!	Loss of Income Interest as per CV paper	L B	8,848	8,848	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Wellington					45,654	45,654	0	0	0	0
Nelson/Marlborough										
NeIM 01	\$ 457,273	1113	Gamebird Trend Counts	L O	2,000	0	2,000	0	0	0
NeIM 02		1121	Game Haravest Survey	L O	1,500	0	1,500	0	0	0
NeIM 03		1161	Fishery Enhancement	R O	1,000	0	0	0	0	1,000
NeIM 04		1314	Signs & Track maintenance	L B	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0
NeIM 05		1910	CPI on Salaries 5.9%	L B	21,028	21,028	0	0	0	0
NeIM 06		ARF	Asset replacement Fund	L O	9,474	0	9,474	0	0	0
NeIM 07		4911	Loss of Contract Work Income	L B	15,000	15,000	0	0	0	0
NeIM 08		1996	Vehicle Fuel 59%	L B	10,000	10,000	0	0	0	0
NeIM Int			Loss of Income Interest as per CV pap	L B	4,274	4,274	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Nelson/Marlborough					65,275	51,302	12,974	0	0	1,000

12

Ngā mahinga e whai ake nei - Next actions

- 15 Councils will be notified of the base funding.
- 16 Councils will be required to present draft budgets and Contestable Funding applications for the 2023/24 year end by 22 March 2022.

Non-Resident Levy

New Zealand Fish and Game Council Meeting 161 February 2023

Prepared by: Carmel Veitch, Chief Financial Officer & Jack Kós, Senior Policy & Legal Advisor, NZ Fish and Game Council

Kōrero taunaki - Summary of considerations

Purpose

This report to the New Zealand Fish and Game Council seeks a decision on future treatment of the non-resident levy.

Financial considerations

Nil Budgetary provision Unbudgeted

Risk

Low Medium High Extreme

Ngā taunaki - Staff Recommendations

NZC Staff recommend the following motion:

That the New Zealand Fish and Game Council:

1. Receive the information.
2. Agree to include the non-resident levy as general licence income from the 2023/24 Financial Year onwards.
3. Agree for existing non-resident reserves to remain in regional dedicated reserves.

Whakarāpopoto - Executive Summary

- 1 NZC needs to reach a position on the inclusion of non-resident reserves as general licence income moving forwards and the status of existent non-resident reserves.
- 2 There is no consensus amongst regions following the consultation undertaken. Roughly, regions that receive a significant non-resident levy are in favour of retaining it as a dedicated regional reserve and regions that do not receive a significant non-resident levy are in favour of transferring it to general licence income. See consultation section for specific detail.

Takenga mai - Background

- 3 The non-resident reserve is a dedicated reserves held by regions that is made up of the non-resident levy, which comprises the difference between the non-resident licence fee and the adult whole season licence fee (less administrative fees).
- 4 To spend a dedicated reserve regions must notify NZC of their intention to spend this reserve, however NZC does not have a determinative role in the spending of this reserve.
- 5 Historically this levy was approved by the Minister to be ear marked to address the high management cost of backcountry fisheries, however it was subsequently clarified by the Minister that this can be spent on any fisheries management project.
- 6 As part of the licence fee submission in 2022 NZC notified the Minister that it was intending to consult on whether the non-resident levy should be brought into general licence income.
- 7 In June 2022 NZC consulted with regions on:
 - 7.1 Whether to include the non-resident levy as general licence income from the 2023/24 Financial year onwards

Agree/Disagree

Note: If agreed, it is the intention for the increase in overall income to be used to offset increases to resident licence fees in the future.

- 7.2 Whether existing non-resident reserves should:
 - 7.2.1 Remain in regional dedicated reserves

Agree/Disagree

- 7.2.2 Be merged into a National Pool

Agree/Disagree

- 7.2.3 Be maintained in the Regions for use until 2024/25 then merged into a National Pool.

Agree/Disagree

Kōrerorero - Discussion

- 8 Any amendment to the treatment of the non-resident levy, and existing non-resident reserves, would impact two areas of the Fish and Game budget system:
- 8.1 Budget;
- 8.1.1 If the status quo continues then the Fish and Game budget system will continue as is.
- 8.1.2 If the non-resident levy is brought into general licence income then the forecast non-resident licence sales as a whole (including the levy portion) would be treated as licence income. This would mean that the non-resident levy portion, which currently goes to regional reserves in which it accrues, would be available as part of the April budget round. This additionally available funding could/should be used to offset increases to the resident licence fee, consistent with the policy basis for seeking an increase in the non-resident licence to \$250. Specifics of this are set out in the financial implications section of this paper.
- 8.2 Reserves
- 8.2.1 If the non-resident reserves remain in the regions then the status quo would continue, with regions holding those reserves able to use that money for fisheries projects.
- 8.2.2 If the non-resident reserves were brought into a national pool then it is envisaged that this would operate akin to the RMA/Legal fund. All Councils could then make an application to draw on this fund, with this application being first reviewed by managers and then a decision made by NZC.
- 8.2.2.1 Note: Transferral of existing dedicated reserves could ideally be done voluntarily, but could be enacted through the levy/grant process.
- 8.3 NZC staff are of the opinion that bringing the non-resident levy in to general licence income addresses two key issues:
- 8.3.1 Inconsistencies between non-resident angling effort and where licences are purchased (and thus where the non-resident levy accrues). Non-resident anglers commonly fish multiple Fish and Game regions, but typically pick up licences proximate to their port of entry – typically either Christchurch or Queenstown. This results in a disconnect between angling

effort and availability of funding, meaning that some regions that receive significant non-resident angling pressure do not have access to commensurate non-resident reserves as a result of their proportionately low non-resident licence sales.

8.3.2 The inability to use the higher fee for non-resident licences to offset increases in resident licences because of the exclusion of the non-resident levy from the budget process.

8.4 However, NZC staff are of the view that existing non-resident reserves should remain in the regions in which they accrued, albeit with a further directive that these funds should be used in preference to other funding avenues. As the staff recommendation is for the levy to enter general licence income, if approved by NZC there would be no additional monies entering these reserves in the future. There will be a natural attrition of these funds as they are spent until they reach zero.

Ngā kōwhiringa - Options

9 The Council may

a. Agree or disagree to include the non-resident levy as general licence income from the 2023/24 financial year onwards.

b. Agree for existing non-resident reserves to:

i. Remain in regional dedicated reserves; OR

ii. Be merged into a national pool; OR

iii. Be maintained in the Regions for use until 2024/25 then merged into a national pool.

Whai whakaaro ki ngā whakataunga - Considerations for decision-making

Financial Implications

10 The current non-resident reserves nationally are at \$1,135,000, although it is anticipated that this will reduce given the directive to regions to fund appropriate projects from these reserves.

11 It is forecast that at current licence prices the non-resident levy for 2023/24 will be \$369,000.

12 If the status quo is retained this will go directly to the regions in which the licences are sold.

13 If the non-resident levy was brought into general licence income this would result in an additional \$369,000 in the pot for the contestable funding round. To achieve the same additional funding through a licence fee increase would require the fish fee to be increased by \$6.

Legislative Implications

14 All options contained within this paper are consistent with NZC's policy making scope under s26C of the Conservation Act.

Section 4 Treaty Responsibilities

15 Papers that have implications for NZC's obligations under Section 4 of the Conservation Act should include a statement about whether the proposal is in any way inconsistent with our Treaty obligations. If none, state that.

Policy Implications

16 The positions taken in this paper would amend national policy on the treatment of the non-resident levy.

Risks and mitigations

17 There is a risk of adverse reaction from regions if the positions taken by NZC do not accord with the views they expressed in consultation, however this is mitigated by having undertaken a full consultation process.

18 There is also a risk of negative public perception, particularly from resident licence holders, if Fish and Game continues to increase licence fees whilst having significant reserves that are not being actively spent. This can be mitigated by bring the non-resident levy into general licence income and offsetting resident licence fee increases.

Consultation

<u>Region</u>	<u>Support inclusion as general licence income</u>	<u>Support merging existing reserves into national pool</u>
Northland	✓	✓
Auckland/Waikato	X	X
Eastern	✓	✓* from 2024/25 onwards.
Hawke's Bay	✓	X
Taranaki	✓	X
Wellington	✓	✓* from 2024/25 onwards.
Nelson/Marlborough	X	Retain a proportion within regional dedicated reserves and merge rest into national pool.

West Coast	✓	✓
North Canterbury	X	X
Central South Island	X	X
Otago	X* Until the resource allocation project is implemented	X
Southland	X* Until the resource allocation project is implemented	X

Ngā mahinga e whai ake nei - Next actions

19 If agreed, NZC staff will communicate the decision to regions and make appropriate amendments (if necessary) to forecasts ahead of the budget round.

CONSULTATION 2022.09**Future treatment of non-resident levy (inclusion as licence income)**

To: Council Chairs
CC: Council Managers/CEO's
Prepared by: Carmel Veitch, CFO, NZ Fish and Game Council
Date: 21 September 2022
Comment Due: 31st January 2023

Kōrero taunaki - Summary of considerations***Purpose***

To Consult with Regional Councils on the inclusion of the non-resident levy in total licence income.

Ngā taunaki - Recommendations

The NZ Council is consulting with Fish and Game Councils on the following points:

1. Whether to include the non-resident levy as general licence income from the 2023/24 Financial year onwards

Agree/Disagree

Note: If agreed, it is the intention for the increase in overall income to be used to offset increases to resident licence fees in the future.

2. Whether existing non-resident reserves should:
 - a) Remain in regional dedicated reserves

Agree/Disagree

- b) Be merged into a National Pool

Agree/Disagree

- c) Be maintained in the Regions for use until 2024/25 then merged into a National Pool.

Agree/Disagree

Note:

1. **The Minister has noted that the New Zealand Fish and Game Council intends to consult with regional Fish and Game Councils on the inclusion of the non-resident levy as general licence income and has raised no objections. Resultantly this would no longer need to be earmarked for fisheries projects.**

Whakarāpopoto - Executive Summary

- 1 There is presently a levy on the non-resident licence, which is not included as Fish and Game licence income. Instead, it accrues in a dedicated reserve of Regional Council that sells that licence.
- 2 NZC wishes to change this policy so that all revenue from the sale of a non-resident licence becomes licence income for the whole of Fish and Game and is included in the Annual Budget process.

Takenga mai - Background

- 3 The non-resident levy was introduced in 2014/15.
- 4 The levy amount was the difference between the resident whole season licence and the non-resident licence, less GST & any applicable commission @ 4.5%.
- 5 When it was introduced, it was the Minister's wish that the levy be used for the improvement of back country fisheries management.
- 6 In September 2015 NZC resolved that each region maintain a dedicated fund of the levies collected in their region.
- 7 In 2019/20, The Minister confirmed that the non-resident levy is able to be used for any fisheries management.
- 8 A prior decision of NZC in August 2020 to treat the levy as licence income was made without consultation and was rescinded in February 2021.
- 9 In June 2022, as part of the licence fee setting process, NZC agreed to consult with Regional Councils on bringing the non-resident levy amount into general licence income for the 2023/24 season and onwards.
- 10 At the 158th NZC meeting on 16th June 2022 the NZC
Agreed to consult with regions on bringing the non-resident levy amount into general licence income.
- 11 In the subsequent Licence Fee recommendation to the Minister dated 20 June 2022, the Minister noted that NZC was undertaking consultation on treating the non-resident levy as licence income.

Kōrerorero - Discussion

- 12 There are 3 distinct areas within the Fish and Game financial system that would be impacted changes to the treatment of non-resident levy income.
 - 12.1 Treatment of non-resident levy income moving forwards:
 - 12.1.1 From the 2023/24 season the levy is included as licence income in the budget and licence fee setting processes. note:

covid impacted overseas licenses and it may take a few years to get a clear indication of LEQ's to budget on).

OR

12.1.2 Status quo continues and the levy stays in the Region that sells the licence.

12.2 Reserves - How does Fish and Game treat the current non-resident reserves held by Regional councils?

12.2.1 All non-resident reserves get transferred to a central pool for Councils to apply to for fisheries management purposes. The balance of non-resident reserves as at 31 August 2023 are transferred to National pool.

OR

12.2.2 Each region maintains the non-resident reserve and works towards spending over the next 3 years (by 2024/25) Any unspent funds at the end of 2024/25 will be transferred to a national pool.

OR

12.2.3 Status quo. Regions retain non-resident reserves and funds accrued in these on an ongoing basis.

12.2.4 As there is no ability to levy reserves, any transfer of reserves to a national pool would be on a voluntary basis. However, this would enable the cost of managing fisheries to be spread across multiple councils and would facilitate national scale projects.

12.2.5 It is proposed that this would function akin to the Legal/RMA fund, whereby NZC would administer the fund on behalf of the organisation and applications would be made to the fund by Councils with the usual review of application undertaken by managers.

12.3 Impact on budget:

12.3.1 Because the non-resident levy is proposed to be included as general licence income, this will mean that there is an increase in the total available funds for distribution between Fish and Game Councils via the levy/grant system.

12.3.2 This increase in licence revenue further facilitates the ability to offset or reduce the resident licence fee, in keeping with the policy basis on which the Minister approved the increase in whole season non-resident licence fee to \$250.

Ngā kōwhiringa - Options

- 13 The Regional Councils are being consulted on whether they support the recommendations to:
- 13.1 include the non-resident levy as general licence income from the 2023/24 Financial year onwards;
- 13.2 And for existing non-resident reserves to:
- 13.2.1 Remain in regional dedicated reserves
- 13.2.2 Be merged into a National Pool
- 13.2.3 Be maintained in the Regions for use until 2024/25 then merged into a National Pool.

Whai whakaaro ki ngā whakataunga - Considerations for decision-making

Financial Implications

- 14 Income generated from the non-resident levy from 1/9/14 to 31/8/21 total \$1.48m (average \$211k per annum)
- 15 Total spending of this fund over the same period was \$372k.
- 16 The Balance of the non-resident reserve across all Regions as at 31 August 2021 \$1.11m.

Table 1: Summary of Non resident Levy - Back Country Fisheries Reserve

Summary	N/Land	Akd/Wai	Eastern	H's Bay	Tara	Well	Nel/ Marl	N/Cant	WC	CSI	Otago	S/Land	Total
TOTAL LEVIES since 1/9/14	16,256	84,690	137,429	59,778	12,794	32,398	164,627	152,325	62,932	200,072	334,934	221,086	1,479,321
% of levies by region	1.10%	5.72%	9.29%	4.04%	0.86%	2.19%	11.13%	10.30%	4.25%	13.52%	22.64%	14.95%	100.00%
TOTAL SPEND to 31/8/21	2,214	-	10,162	-	5,000	-	77,831	105,046	16,802	22,629	67,128	66,099	372,911
Balance	14,042	84,690	127,267	59,778	7,794	32,398	86,796	47,279	46,130	177,443	267,806	154,987	1,106,410
% of levies Spent	14%	0%	7%	0%	39%	0%	47%	69%	27%	11%	20%	30%	25%

- 17
- 18 The above information identifies that the fund is not being utilised to its full capacity.
- 19 Merging the fund into a single pool will allow better collaboration and the ability to dedicate funds for National projects as well as towards Regionally focussed projects.
- 20 With the non-resident licence having being increased to \$250 (\$87 to the non-resident levy) this fund (held by Regional Councils) is likely to grow significantly if non-residents return to pre-covid numbers.

Legislative Implications

- 21 See attached the correspondence to/ from the Ministers with regard the use of the non-resident levy.

Section 4 Treaty Responsibilities

- 22 As this consultation document exclusively pertains to the treatment of non-resident licence income there are no direct s4 responsibilities identified. However, if the proposed changes are adopted and there is an offset in resident licence fees this could support the accessibility of New Zealand's freshwater sports fishery to whānau/hapū.

Consultation

- 23 This document undertakes consultation with regional Fish and Game Councils.

Ngā mahinga e whai ake nei - Next actions

- 24 Feedback from Regional Councils due 31 January 2023.
- 25 NZC will then reach a decision having regard to regional feedback.



17 April 2019

Hon Eugenie Sage
Minister of Conservation
Private Bag 18041
Parliament Buildings
WELLINGTON 6160

Dear Minister

I want to raise with you a change in Fish & Game NZ's handling of non-resident angler licence income.

A non-resident sports fishing licence (NRL) was approved by the Hon Kate Wilkinson, Minister of Conservation on 9th September 2012. In this letter the Minister stipulated that the NRL be *"at a cost of 1.3 times the adult whole season fishing licence, with the increased revenue obtained being directed to specific management to improve back country fisheries."*

The NRL was introduced in the 2014 sports fish licences, fees and forms notice and since that date this revenue has been set aside for back country fisheries. In the last completed fishing season (2017/18) there were 6,508 adult NRL's sold with a total additional revenue of \$204,807.

Fish & Game NZ remains concerned about non-resident anglers fishing intensively on our high-quality backcountry fisheries. However, we have come to realise that this demands more than a focus solely on the backcountry as non-residents also fish in our lowland rivers and lakes.

Hence Fish & Game NZ believes there is no value in continuing the ring-fencing of increased revenue obtained from NRL sales. We believe it more pragmatic to spread the full licence fee from non-resident anglers across each Council's budget in exactly the same way we treat other licence income. This will allow each licence to contribute fairly to the overall cost of managing sports fish and game each year.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads 'Martin Taylor'.

Martin Taylor
Chief Executive

Statutory managers of freshwater sports fish, game birds and their habitats

New Zealand Council

Level 2, The Dominion Building, 78 Victoria Street, Wellington 6011. P.O. Box 25-055, Wellington 6146, New Zealand.
Telephone (04) 499 8767 Email nzcouncil@fishandgame.org.nz www.fishandgame.org.nz



Office of Hon Kate Wilkinson

MP for Waimakariri
Minister of Conservation
Minister of Labour
Minister for Food Safety

Associate Minister of Immigration

J.14
13 SEP 2012

Matthew Hall
Chairperson
New Zealand Fish and Game Council
PO Box 13-141
WELLINGTON 6440

- 13 SEP 2012

Dear Matthew

On 27 July you wrote to me endorsing a proposal to introduce non-resident (i.e. not a New Zealand resident) sports fishing licence at a cost of 1.3 times the adult whole of season fishing licence, with any increased revenue obtained being directed to specific management to improve back country fisheries.

I would like to thank the Council for advising me of its support.

I look forward to this proposal being included in the New Zealand Fish and Game Council recommendations for sports fishing and game hunting licences and fees for 2013/2014.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Kate Wilkinson".

Hon Kate Wilkinson
Minister of Conservation

**Office of Hon Kate Wilkinson****MP for Waimakariri**

Minister of Conservation

Minister of Labour

Minister for Food Safety

Associate Minister of Immigration

30 MAY 2012

E. 21

29 MAY 2012

Matthew Hall
Chairperson
New Zealand Fish and Game Council
PO Box 13141
Wellington 6440

Dear Matthew

In February 2012, I was briefed by the Department of Conservation on a proposal to establish a non-resident (i.e. not a New Zealand resident) sports fishing licence. At this time, I gave instructions to the department to finalise a report summarising submissions, to develop a preferred proposal taking into account submissions received, and to liaise with Fish and Game Councils over the proposal. Subsequent to that briefing, the department and Fish and Game officials have developed a preferred proposal. This proposal takes into account submissions received, and was formulated in consultation with Fish and Game officials. The proposal is that a non-resident sports fishing licence be introduced at a cost of 1.3 times the annual licence. It is also proposed to restrict eligibility for family and winter licences to resident anglers only. Attached to this letter is a more detailed schedule showing the proposed changes to Sports Fishing Licences.

Four regional Fish and Game Councils submitted on the discussion paper to support the introduction of a non-resident sports fishing licence. This specific proposal has not been formally considered by the New Zealand Fish and Game Council, nor any Regional Fish and Game Council. There is no current request from the New Zealand Fish and Game Council to me recommending the establishment of a non-resident sports fishing licence.

I am also interested in the view of your council on any increased revenue being ring-fenced for specific management purposes for the improvement of back country fisheries management, rather than being applied to general advocacy work.

Should you have any questions, please contact Stephen Wynne-Jones swynnejones@doc.govt.nz who will be happy to assist.

Yours sincerely

Hon Kate Wilkinson
Minister of Conservation

Attachment

Proposed Changes to Sports Fish Licences to introduce a new Non Resident Sports Fishing Licence

A non-resident is defined as any person who does not have a permanent residential address in New Zealand
(Amended text shown as underlined)

The proposed new Sport Fishing licence structure is as follows:

24 Hour licence

Adult	\$23.00
Junior	\$7.00

Family

Adult	\$151.00
-------	----------

(available to residents only)

Whole Season

Resident

Adult	\$116.00
Junior	\$23.00
Child	No fee

Whole Season

Non-resident

<u>Adult</u>	<u>\$151.00</u>
--------------	-----------------

Winter

Adult	\$70.00
Junior	\$14.00

(Available to residents only)

Hon Eugenie Sage

Minister of Conservation

Minister for Land Information

Associate Minister for the Environment

Minita mō Te Papa Atawhai

Minita mō Toitū Te Whenua

Minita Tuarua mō Te Taiao



- 4 NOV 2019

Mr Martin Taylor

Via email: mtaylor@fishandgame.org.nz

Dear Mr Taylor

Thank you for your letter dated 17 April 2019 seeking a change in Fish and Game NZ's handling of non-resident licence income. I note that non-resident licence holders fish in both the front and back country fisheries.

I understand that there is no legal constraint to spending the revenue raised through the non-resident licences in either or both the front and back country fisheries.

I note you are seeking to improve the value of your expenditure, and I look forward to getting further feedback on the financial strength of Fish & Game NZ.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads 'E Sage'.

Hon. Eugenie Sage

Minister of Conservation

Taupō Fishery Advisory Committee Representation

New Zealand Fish and Game Council Meeting 161 February 2022

Prepared by: Jack Kós, Senior Policy and Legal Advisor, NZ Fish and Game Council

Kōrero taunaki - Summary of considerations

Purpose

This report to the New Zealand Fish and Game Council seeks approval to recommend to the Minister of Conservation an appointee to the Taupō Fishery Advisory Committee.

Financial considerations

Nil Budgetary provision / Unbudgeted

Risk

Low Medium High Extreme

Ngā taunaki - Staff Recommendations

NZC Staff recommend the following motion:

That the New Zealand Fish and Game Council:

- 1. Agree to recommend to the Minister that Debbie Oakley is appointed to the Taupō Fishery Advisory Committee; and*
- 2. Agree that Matt Osborne should attend alongside Debbie Oakley to provide operational connection with DOC Taupō.*
- 3. Request that the NZFGC's TFAC appointee provides reports to NZC following TFAC meetings.*

Whakarāpopoto - Executive Summary

- 1 Per cl30(2)(d) of the Taupō Fishery Regulations 2004 the New Zealand Fish and Game Council is represented on the Taupō Fishery Advisory Committee (**TFAC**) by an appointment from the Minister of Conservation.
- 2 This paper seeks NZC's approval to recommend to the Minister the appointment of Debbie Oakley.

Takenga mai - Background

- 3 Since 2011 this position has been held by the Manager of the Eastern Fish and Game Region because of the geographic overlap with the Eastern region (for game bird hunting) and the close relationship between Eastern Fish and Game Council and DOC Taupō.
- 4 Prior to 2011 this position was held by the Chief Executive of the New Zealand Fish and Game Council.
- 5 In 2022 NZC resolved to appoint Ray Grubb to TFAC, however this was not processed by the Minister prior to his resignation.
- 6 Matt Osborne has been employed by Eastern Fish and Game Council since 2006 as their fisheries manager and holds an MSc in ecology. Matt has previously been Andy's proxy and has attended a number of TFAC meetings when he has been unavailable.
- 7 TFAC functions in a similar sense to a Fish and Game Council, except its role is purely advisory and it has no decision-making capacity. However, the nature of its functions are comparable.

Ngā kōwhiringa - Options

- 8 The Council may
 - a. Agree to recommend the appointment of Debbie Oakley to TFAC; or
 - b. Agree to recommend the appointment of any other person to TFAC.

Whai whakaaro ki ngā whakataunga - Considerations for decision-making

Financial Implications

- 9 Minimal – any travel costs are split equally between DOC and Fish and Game. Historically, Fish and Game have not claimed these costs.

Legislative Implications

- 10 Nil.

Section 4 Treaty Responsibilities

- 11 No s4 responsibilities identified.

Policy Implications

12 No policy implications identified.

Risks and mitigations

13 Minimal.

Consultation

14 Eastern Region have been consulted on this matter.

Ngā mahinga e whai ake nei - Next actions

15 If agreed, NZC staff will write to the Minister recommending the appointment of Debbie Oakley.

2023/24 Licence Forecast

New Zealand Fish and Game Council Meeting 161 February 2023

Prepared by: Kate Thompson and Carmel Veitch, on behalf of the Licence Working Party

Kōrero taunaki - Summary of considerations

Purpose

This report to the New Zealand Fish and Game Council seeks approval for the Licence Forecast and consideration of the 2023/24 Licence fee.

Financial considerations

Nil Budgetary provision Unbudgeted

Risk

Low Medium High Extreme

Ngā taunaki - Staff Recommendations

NZC Staff recommend the following motion:

That the New Zealand Fish and Game Council:

1. Receive the information.
2. Agree to notify regions that the forecast LEQ for the 2023/24 Season 70,699 for Fish and 31,763 for Game.
3. Considers the options of the Licence fee for 2023/24 and indicates prospective fees to regions to assist with budget and CF preparations.

Whakarāpopoto - Executive Summary

- 1 Each year the Licence Working Party provides a forecast for licence sales to support Fish & Game's budgeting processes. This has historically been undertaken and provided to the Managers meeting and New Zealand Council meetings in April. These timeframes have put significant pressure on the budgeting process. As such the Licence Working Party has brought their analysis forward to January in order to provide an earlier indication of potential budgetary boundaries.
- 2 The Licence Working Party have analysed Licence Sales over the past few years, including forecasting sales through to the end of the 2022/23 season. The 2023 24 Licence sales forecast was provided to Managers and represents the Licence Working Party's proposed recommendations to the NZC. Minor refinements to the forecast were undertaken following Managers feedback.
- 3 Total LEQ for Fish licence Sales 70,699.
- 4 Total LEQ for Game Licence Sales 31,763.

Takenga mai - Background

- 5 Licence revenue targets for each region are usually set by comparing two prior seasons sales and extrapolating those results using a standard formula to determine the "Extrapolated Licence Revenue Budget". For the 2023-24 licence revenue forecasts, the results of the 2020-21 and 2021-22 seasons are normally compared as the 2022-23 season is incomplete at the time the forecasts are required to be set. Utilising this method of budgeting the extrapolated licence revenue targets would be: 68,281 LEQ Fish and 31,763 LEQ Game.
- 6 The Covid pandemic and resulting impact on fish licence sales particularly, has meant that the above method for forecasting fish licence sales is too delayed for the purpose of setting 2023-24 revenue budgets. The 2020-21 and 2021-22 seasons saw a significant decline in non-resident anglers due to border closures, isolation requirements, and general hesitancy to travel.
- 7 As tourism in New Zealand resumes, we have seen a good return of non-resident anglers for the current 2022-23 season YTD. The LWP agree that an estimate of the 2022-23 complete season results for fish licence sales should be utilised in determining licence revenue targets for the 2023-24 budget round. This will mean that the two fishing seasons being compared will be the most recent 2021-22 season and an estimated complete season result for 2022-23.
- 8 By applying the usual formula to the two seasons (2021-22 & estimate for 2022-23) immediately prior to that for which we are forecasting (2023-24) the extrapolated Fish LEQ is increased to 70,873 (some 2,593 LEQ higher than utilising the standard method).

- 9 The method for estimating the complete season results for the current 2022-23 Fish season was completed on a Region by Region basis and is detailed below;
- 10 Resident licence categories: 2022-23 YTD sales to 15 January were measured against the same period for the 2021-22 season. An assumption was made that the sales trend between these two seasons YTD will continue for the remainder of the 2022-23 season. The percent change YTD was applied to sales recorded for 2021-22 season from 16 January to the end of the season to determine estimated sales of resident licence categories for the remainder of the 2022-23 season.
- 11 Non-Resident licence categories: With non-residents returning in good numbers for 2022-23 the percent change between the 2021-22 and 2022-23 seasons YTD to 15 January is recorded in the 000's for some regions. This, in addition to distribution of the 2021-22 Season sales across the regions resulted in some large anomalies too significant to ignore. Eg West Coast saw percent change between these two seasons YTD for non-resident adult categories at over 4,000%. The result of applying that percentage to the remainder of the 2022-23 season would result in an estimate of non-resident sales well in excess of what they would normally sell in a pre-covid season.
- 12 So, in order to estimate the non-resident sales for the 2022-23 complete season we have compared the current season results YTD with the 2018-19 season (pre-covid) for the same period. An assumption was made that the sales trend between these two seasons YTD will continue for the remainder of the 2022-23 season. The percent change YTD was applied to sales recorded for 2018-19 season from 16 January to the end of the season to determine estimated sales of non-resident licence categories for the remainder of the 2022-23 season.
- 13 The LWP felt comfortable with forecasting the end of season results for 2022-23 on this basis as it expects that the return of non-resident anglers will continue into 2023-24.
- 14 Following discussions at the Managers meeting on the 26th January 2022, it was identified that there were 2 outliers in the assumptions made.
- 15 Northland and Taranaki LEQ's were manually adjusted by 74 and 100 respectively.
- 16 The LWP have taken into consideration the country heading into a recession and the uncertainty of the post covid dynamics of purchasing patterns so are comfortable with the conservative LEQ figures recommended.
- 17 The recommended Game LEQ is based on the usual method of determining sales targets as the 2023 Game Season is yet to occur.

Kōrerorero - Discussion

18 Table 1 – LWP LEQ for Fish licence forecast by Council for 2023 24

Table 1 Fish LEQ by Council	Actual 2018-19	Actual 2019-20	Actual 2020-21	Actual 2021-22	Budget 2022-23	Estimated 2022-23	Extrapolated 2023-24 usual method	Extrapolated 2023-24 using estimated 2022-23 results	Manual Adj - Outliers	LWP Recommendation
Northland	299	313	262	213	218	374	189	374	-74	300
Auckland/Waikato	3,787	3,754	3,792	3,204	2,966	3,501	2,910	3,501		3,501
Eastern (incl Rotorua Lakes)	9,877	9,008	9,197	8,652	8,564	8,448	8,379	8,346		8,346
Hawke's Bay	2,576	2,474	2,572	2,462	2,532	2,447	2,406	2,440		2,440
Taranaki	831	791	897	855	855	947	834	947	-100	847
Wellington	3,008	3,029	3,252	3,229	3,312	2,862	3,217	2,679		2,679
Nelson/Marlborough	4,078	4,090	3,483	3,444	3,753	4,087	3,425	4,087		4,087
North Canterbury	11,979	11,349	11,490	10,951	10,816	10,848	10,681	10,797		10,797
West Coast	2,070	1,757	1,875	1,733	1,805	2,008	1,663	2,008		2,008
Central South Island	12,170	11,442	11,680	11,580	11,648	12,381	11,530	12,381		12,381
Otago	14,851	14,438	14,539	14,823	15,541	14,807	14,823	14,799		14,799
Southland	8,626	8,064	7,739	8,062	8,617	8,515	8,223	8,515		8,515
Total	74,151	70,510	70,780	69,208	70,627	71,225	68,281	70,873	-174	70,699

19 Table 2 – LWP LEQ for Game licence forecast by Council for 2023 24

Table 2 Game LEQ by Council	Actual 2021	Actual 2022	Budget 2023	Extrapolated 2024 usual method
Northland	1,630	1,578	1,626	1,552
Auckland/Waikato	6,516	6,306	6,515	6,201
Eastern (incl Rotorua Lakes)	3,042	3,022	3,041	3,012
Hawke's Bay	1,849	1,916	1,849	1,916
Taranaki	1,111	1,113	1,110	1,113
Wellington	3,406	3,409	3,406	3,409
Nelson/Marlborough	923	899	923	887
North Canterbury	2,507	2,423	2,507	2,381
West Coast	392	369	391	358
Central South Island	2,173	2,233	2,172	2,233
Otago	4,179	4,079	4,179	4,029
Southland	4,834	4,726	4,834	4,672
Total	32,562	32,073	32,553	31,763

20 Licence fees:

- 20.1 NZC staff view is that no licence fee increases (excluding potentially keeping pace with CPI) should be undertaken until the licence fee optimisation analysis has been completed.

Whai whakaaro ki ngā whakataunga - Considerations for decision-making

Financial Implications

- 21 Based on the current process of \$145 for a Fish Licence and \$107 for a Game Licence Net Sales would equate to \$11,224,436 (Last year \$11,261,778)
- 22 For every \$1 added to the Fish Licence Fee there is an additional \$58,855 revenue and for the Game Licence Fee an additional \$26,377
- 23 At present any the Non resident Levy becomes income to the region where the Licence is purchased. Based on the LEQ of 4,791 Non resident Licences forecast this would add approximately \$369k to the Regional Non Resident Levy.
- 24 The NZC needs to give consideration as to the likely Licence fee for 2023/24 season.
- 25 The Current Licence fee is \$145 For Fish LEQ and \$107 for Game LEQ.
- 26 The CPI for the December 2022 is 7.2% (this is the figure generally used for salary CPI in the Budget round).

Legislative Implications

- 27 Any amendment to the Licence fee requires approval from the Minister.

Risks and mitigations

- 28 There are many risks involved in agreeing on the LEQ and the licence fee as both impact on the financial viability of the organisation.
- 29 The LWP have recommended a conservative approach to setting the LEQ – this impacts the dollars available to Councils in the Budgeting round.

Consultation

- 30 The Managers were consulted on these LEQ's and endorsed the LWP recommendations subject to amendments to Taranaki and Northland.

Ngā mahinga e whai ake nei - Next actions

- 31 If agreed the Regional Councils will be informed of the LEQ's for 2023/24 to build into their budgeting process and advised of NZC's appetite for any amendments to licence fees.

RMA/Legal Applications

New Zealand Fish and Game Council Meeting 161 February 2023

Prepared by: Rebecca Reed, Senior Environmental Advisor, NZ Fish and Game Council

Kōrero taunaki - Summary of considerations

Purpose

- 1 This report to the New Zealand Fish and Game Council seeks approval for current applications to the RMA Legal Fund (totalling \$53,450.00 + GST)

Financial considerations

Nil Budgetary provision Unbudgeted

Risk

Low Medium High Extreme

Ngā taunaki - Staff Recommendations

NZC Staff recommend the following motion:

That the New Zealand Fish and Game Council:

1. Receive the information.
2. Agree to fund the RMA/Legal fund application for development of RMA practice notes (\$53,450.00 + GST)

Whakarāpopoto - Executive Summary

- 2 The purpose of this paper is to provide an RMA/Legal application from the NZC/National office.

Takenga mai - Background

- 3 \$350,000 was allocated in the 2022/23 budget for RMA/Legal.
- 4 Regions apply to this fund for funding required for RMA/Legal projects.
- 5 All committed funds have been detailed within the RMA/Legal Update paper. This paper details the current applications to the fund for review and consideration by the Manager's group.

Kōrerorero - Discussion

- 6 One application has been received to the RMA/Legal fund. The purpose of this proposal is outlined below. Details of the application are supplied within the completed RMA/Legal application form and attached supplementary documents.
- 7 Kahu Environmental: NPS-FM Practice Note
- 7.1 This project will develop the 'practice note' to communicate and advocate Fish and Game's, and where appropriate other eNGO's shared, expectations on policy implementation and plan mechanisms to give effect to NPS-FM requirements. These will be reflective of the NPS-FM and Te Mana o te Wai.

Ngā kōwhiringa - Options

- 8 The Council may
- 8.1 Agree to fund the application to the RMA/Legal fund.
- 8.2 Agree to amend selected applications, prior to funding decisions being made.
- 8.3 Agree to not to fund the application.

Whai whakaaro ki ngā whakataunga - Considerations for decision-making

Financial Implications

- 9 If this application is approved, a total of **\$53,450.00 + GST** will be deducted from the Legal/RMA fund, resulting in **\$289,542** remaining in the total funding pool available for the remainder of the financial year.

Legislative Implications

- 10 Nil.

Section 4 Treaty Responsibilities

- 11 No section 4 of the Conservation Act responsibilities identified

Policy Implications

- 12 This will align with policy priorities regarding integral legislation, when these policies and strategies are finalised

Risks and mitigations

- 13 Nil

Consultation

- 14 The regions that were consulted at the Manager's meeting (26th January) as required. The application has been endorsed by the Managers.

Ngā mahinga e whai ake nei - Next actions

- 15 If agreed, funds for this application will be made available following the NZC meeting.



Attention: Corina Jordan
Fish and Game New Zealand

Date
11 January 2023

Estimate Number
Q000682/2

Job Number

ESTIMATE - eNGO's NPS-FM Practice Note

Thank you for asking us to provide you with a fee estimate for the following project:

eNGO's NPS-FM Practice Note - This project will develop the 'practice note' to communicate and advocate the eNGO's shared expectations on policy implementation and plan mechanisms to give effect to NPS-FM requirements. These will be reflective of the NPS-FM and Te Mana o te Wai.

Tasks	Time	Rate	Amount
Content Development - Stage 1 - Develop practice note template - Develop practice note template	10.00		1,655.00
Literature Review - Stage 1 Literature review and research into issues a) - n) assuming 1 hours per topic, national Policy direction documents and reviewing NPS-FM for priority requirements	15.00	180.00	2,700.00
Meetings/hui - Stage 1 Meetings/hui with client and/or other parties involved in the project. - meeting on vision and expectations for project (1 hour) - workshop with eNGO's representatives (2 hours) including preparation.	7.00		1,425.00
Report preparation - Stage 1 - Develop high level practice note on priority issues and expectations required by the NPS-FM and Te Mana o te Wai - Review and formatting	40.00		7,275.00
Preliminary review - Stage 1 - Incorporate client feedback into report	7.00		1,235.00
Project management - Stage 1	7.00		1,290.00
Literature Review - Stage 2 In-depth review of reference/ technical documents - 2hrs per topic from a) - n)	28.00	180.00	5,040.00
Facilitation - Stage 2 - 5x technical workshops on key technical cluster areas (2 hours)	27.00		5,520.00

Tasks	Time	Rate	Amount
- Plus prep and any follow up required from the meetings			
Content Development - Stage 2 - Analysis from technical expert workshops - Developing direction from technical inputs	48.00		9,250.00
Communications - Stage 2 - working with technical experts	8.00	180.00	1,440.00
Report preparation - Stage 2 Report drafting and finalising. - Developing detailed technical practice note	35.00		6,175.00
Preliminary review - Stage 2 - incorporating feedback from technical experts, client eNGO's	15.00		2,610.00
Project management - Stage 2 Project management	17.00		3,135.00
Meetings/hui - Meetings with regional councils with ENGOs to present practice note - assuming 10 meetings at 2 hours each	20.00	235.00	4,700.00
		Subtotal	53,450.00
		GST	8,017.50
		Total	61,467.50

Valid To: 25 January 2023

If you are happy to proceed on the basis of the above fee estimate for this project, please sign and return to us the attached engagement contract. If you have any questions or would like to make amendments to the estimate, please feel free to contact us to discuss.

Short Form Agreement for Consultant Engagement

Between: Fish and Game New Zealand (*Client*)

and: Kāhu Environmental Limited (*Consultant*)

Collectively referred to herein as the "Parties" and individually as a "Party"

Project: eNGO's NPS-FM Practice Note

Scope & nature of the Services:

The services are those set out in the attached estimate and as summarised below.

Content Development - Stage 1 - Develop practice note template	- Develop practice note template
Literature Review - Stage 1	Literature review and research into issues a) - n) assuming 1 hours per topic, national Policy direction documents and reviewing NPS-FM for priority requirements
Meetings/hui - Stage 1	Meetings/hui with client and/or other parties involved in the project. - meeting on vision and expectations for project (1 hour) - workshop with eNGO's representatives (2 hours) including preparation.
Report preparation - Stage 1	- Develop high level practice note on priority issues and expectations required by the NPS-FM and Te Mana o te Wai - Review and formatting
Preliminary review - Stage 1	- Incorporate client feedback into report
Project management - Stage 1	
Literature Review - Stage 2	In-depth review of reference/ technical documents - 2hrs per topic from a) - n)
Facilitation - Stage 2	- 5x technical workshops on key technical cluster areas (2 hours) - Plus prep and any follow up required from the meetings
Content Development - Stage 2	- Analysis from technical expert workshops - Developing direction from technical inputs
Communications - Stage 2	- working with technical experts
Report preparation - Stage 2	Report drafting and finalising. - Developing detailed technical practice note
Preliminary review - Stage 2	- incorporating feedback from technical experts, client eNGO's
Project management - Stage 2	Project management
Meetings/hui - Meetings with regional councils with ENGOS to present practice note	- assuming 10 meetings at 2 hours each

Programme for the Services:

To be agreed between the Parties.

Fees & timing of payments:

Fees are set out in the attached estimate. Invoices will be issued monthly and are due for payment on the 20th of the following month.

Information or services to be provided by the Client:

The Client engages the Consultant to provide the Services described above and the Consultant agrees to perform the Services for the remuneration provided above. Both Parties agree to be bound by the provision of the Short Form Model Conditions of Engagement (overleaf), including clauses , 11 and 12 and any variations noted below. Once signed, this agreement, together with the conditions overleaf and any attachments, will replace all or any oral agreement previously reached between the Parties.

Client authorised signatory (ies):  Print name: Date:	Consultant authorised signatory (ies):  Print name: Date:
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CONDITIONS OF ENGAGEMENT

Note: These conditions of engagement are based on the IPENZ Short Form Conditions of Engagement December 2017

1. The Consultant shall perform the Services as described in the attached documents.
2. The Client and the Consultant agree that where all or any of, the Services are acquired for the purposes of a business the provisions of the Consumer Guarantees Act 1993 are excluded in relation to those Services. However, nothing in this Agreement shall restrict, negate, modify or limit any of the Client's rights under the Consumer Guarantees Act 1993 where the Services acquired are of a kind ordinarily acquired for personal, domestic or household use or consumption and the Client is not acquiring the Services for the purpose of a business.
3. In providing the Services, the Consultant must use the degree of skill, care and diligence reasonably expected of a professional consultant providing services similar to the Services.
4. The Client shall provide to the Consultant, free of cost, as soon as practicable following any request for information, all information in the Client's power to obtain which may relate to the Services. The Consultant shall not, without the Client's prior consent, use information provided by the Client for purposes unrelated to the Services. In providing the information to the Consultant, the Client shall ensure compliance with the Copyright Act 1994 and shall identify any proprietary rights that any other person may have in any information provided.
5. The Client may order variations to the Services in writing or may request the Consultant to submit proposals for variations to the Services. Where the Consultant considers a direction from the Client or any other circumstance is a variation the Consultant shall notify the Client as soon as practicable.
6. As soon as the either Party becomes aware of anything that will materially affect the scope or timing of the Services, the Party must inform the other Party in writing.
7. The Client shall pay the Consultant for the Services the fees and expenses at the times and in the manner set out in the attached documents. Where this Agreement has been entered by an agent (or a person purporting to act as agent) on behalf of the Client, the agent and Client shall be jointly and severally liable for payment of all fees and expenses due to the Consultant under this Agreement.
8. All amounts payable by the Client shall be due on the 20th of the month following the month of issue of each GST Invoice or at such other timing as agreed in writing between the parties. If the Client fails to make the payment that is due and payable and that default continues for 14 days, the Consultant may provide written notice to the Client specifying the default and requiring payment within 7 days from the date of the notice. Unless payment has been made by the Client in full, the Consultant may suspend performance of the Services any time after expiration of the notice period. The Consultant must promptly lift the suspension after the Client has made the payment.
9. Where the nature of the Services is such that it is covered by the Construction Contracts Act 2002 (CCA) and the Consultant has issued a payment claim in accordance with the CCA, the provisions of the CCA shall apply. In all other cases, if the Client, acting reasonably, disputes an invoice, or part of an invoice, the Client must promptly give the reasons for withholding the disputed amount and pay any undisputed amount in accordance with clause 8.
10. Where Services are carried out on a time charge basis, the Consultant may purchase such incidental goods and/or Services as are reasonably required for the Consultant to perform the Services. The cost of obtaining such incidental goods and/or Services shall be payable by the Client. The Consultant shall maintain records which clearly identify time and expenses incurred.
11. Where the Consultant breaches this Agreement, the Consultant is liable to the Client for reasonably foreseeable claims, damages, liabilities, losses or expenses caused directly by the breach. The Consultant shall not be liable to the Client under this Agreement for the Client's indirect, consequential or special loss, or loss of profit, however arising, whether under contract, in tort or otherwise.
12. The maximum aggregate amount payable, whether in contract, tort or otherwise, in relation to claims, damages, liabilities, losses or expenses, shall be five times the fee (exclusive of GST and disbursements) with a maximum limit of \$NZ500,000.
13. Without limiting any defences a Party may have under the Limitation Act 2010, neither Party shall be considered liable for any loss or damage resulting from any occurrence unless a claim is formally made on a Party within 6 years from completion of the Services.
14. The Consultant shall take out and maintain for the duration of the Services a policy of Professional Indemnity insurance for the amount of liability under clause 12. The Consultant undertakes to use all reasonable endeavours to maintain a similar policy of insurance for six years after the completion of the Services.
15. If either Party is found liable to the other (whether in contract, tort or otherwise), and the claiming Party and/or a Third Party has contributed to the loss or damage, the liable Party shall only be liable to the proportional extent of its own contribution.
16. Intellectual property prepared or created by the Consultant in carrying out the Services ("New Intellectual Property") shall be jointly owned by the Client and the Consultant. The Client and Consultant hereby grant to the other an unrestricted royalty-free license in perpetuity to copy or use New Intellectual Property. Intellectual property owned by a Party prior to the commencement of this Agreement and intellectual property created by a Party independently of this Agreement remains the property of that Party. The ownership of data and factual information collected by the Consultant and paid for by the Client shall, after payment by the Client, lie with the Client, provided that the Consultant is legally entitled to grant such ownership. The Consultant does not warrant the suitability of New Intellectual Property for any purpose other than the Services or any other use stated in the Agreement.
17. The consultant does not assert any right of use or ownership over any Mātauranga Māori (indigenous knowledge) that is supplied or referenced in any deliverables, either as concepts, data or factual information, other than those rights of use granted by the hapū or iwi who are the proprietors of such knowledge. Mātauranga Māori is specifically excluded from the provisions of Clause 16.
18. The Consultant has not and will not assume any duty imposed on the Client from time to time pursuant to the Health and Safety at Work Act 2015 ("the Act") arising out of this engagement. The Consultant and Client agree that, for the purpose of the Act, the Consultant will not at any time have management or control of the Project workplace.
19. The Client may suspend all or part of the Services by notice to the Consultant who shall immediately make arrangements to stop the Services and minimise further expenditure. The Client and the Consultant may (in the event the other Party is in material default that has not been remedied within 14 days of receiving the other Party's notice of breach) either suspend or terminate the Agreement by notice to the other Party. If the suspension has not been lifted after 2 months the Consultant has the right to terminate the Agreement and claim reasonable costs as a result of the suspension. Suspension or termination shall not prejudice or affect the accrued rights or claims and liabilities of the Parties.
20. The Parties shall attempt in good faith to settle any dispute by mediation.
21. This Agreement is governed by the New Zealand law, the New Zealand courts have jurisdiction in respect of this Agreement, and all amounts are payable in New Zealand dollars.



RMA / Legal Fund Application

This form captures essential information about a legal case so that all relevant information is provided to the Managers group and Council, and they can understand what the application concerns and make a funding decision. If approved, the CFO will allocate budget to the case from the RMA Legal Fund pool.

The case will be included in the [RMA Legal Case Tracking Database](#) and reporting on progress is required to track fund financial status and fund outputs or outcomes as overall RMA legal fund performance for Fish & Game.

Reporting on the progress of the project will be tracked within the database via quarterly communication between the RMA Legal Fund Coordinator and the identified case lead or owner. All funded cases will be included in a legal case status update to be included in NZC meetings.

***Replace text in italics below with the case information.**

Rationale – why should we support this case?		
Case Name	NPS-FM Practice Note	
Court	NA	
Focus Issues / Topics	RMA legislation reform and implementation	
Relevant Legislation	RMA, NBEA Bill, SPA etc	
Other parties Involved / Stakeholders / Collaborators / Partners?	Policy developers, Regional Councils, legal specialists, consulting	
Legal Representation / SME's/consultants involved	Kahu Environmental	
Why Fish & Game?		
Risk summary		
Resources – what's needed to support this case?		
Staff Lead	Corina Jordan / Rebecca Reed	
Region/s	National / NZC office	
Estimated Duration (weeks) and likely time of year this will occur (Q1,2,3,4)	8 weeks , completed Q2 2023	
Budget – how much, for what? + /- contingencies	<i>How much money do you need? What will you spend it on? Provide breakdown of total cost.</i>	As per attached outline from Kahu Environmental
	TOTAL REQUESTED \$	\$53,450.00 + GST
Endorsement/s	<i>Any support already received from the Region or collaborators / stakeholders? This could be in the form of emails, letters or discussion summaries (list here and attach separately)</i>	

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Legal Case Risk & Assessment Criteria

*Associated risks and priority information will be included in Legal Case Tracking Database and regular updates of the progress of the case will be provided for reporting and outcomes tracking.

Primary Criteria

Key Questions	Risk Weighting Score 1-3 [1= high 2= med 3= low]	Supporting Detail
What is the national precedent value in the proposed legal action?	2	This work will establish the requirements and expectations Fish & Game has in relation to resource management legislation implementation and future legal cases relating to these regulations.
What degree of cross regional significance is the issue for which legal action is being contemplated?	1	Highly relevant to Regional offices as this work will be applicable and implemented by staff at all offices when engaging in legal RM activities.
What degree of public or licence holder interests are their and their engagement?	3	While this work will establish the baseline expectations and associated limits relevant to regulations on freshwater health and related gamebird and fish populations, it is unlikely that licence holders will be directly engaging with this project.
RISK ASSESSMENT RESULT		<i>Total Score from above Score 3-4 = High risk approach Score 5-6 = Med risk approach Score 7-8 = Low risk approach</i>
Are their relationships to other synergies and co-dependency's?		
What is the risk of doing nothing?	High, Med, Low, None	High- there needs to be a cohesive approach in engaging in RM policy / law implementation across the regional offices
What is the likelihood of a negotiated settlement?	High, Med, Low, None	NA
What is the likelihood of an appeal to a higher court?	High, Med, Low, None	NA

Secondary Criteria

Key Questions		Supporting Detail
What is the significance to Fish & Game of the resource under challenge, including its current benefits and potential use and value? For example: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> How many angler/hunter days does the resource support? Is it an important recruitment habitat? What benefit could it have in the future? 	NA	
What is the risk to that resource of the proposed action being taken without Fish & Game contesting/supporting the proposed action? For example: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> What will be lost in terms of the resource? Would it affect license sales? Who uses the resource? 	NA	

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<p>What is the likelihood of Fish & Game succeeding in contesting/supporting the proposed action?</p> <p>a. To answer this question supporting advice needs to be supplied from legal and or RMA planning sources.</p>	NA – consultancy project
<p>What are the other alliances could be considered in contesting/supporting the proposed action?</p> <p>a. To answer this question, supply any approaches that have been made to other entities.</p>	NA
<p>What is the likely dollar cost of any action by Fish & Game to first hearing/court level with a breakdown of costs for lawyers, expert witnesses and scientific support? Indicate the timeframe over which the costs will span.</p> <p>a. To answer this question supporting advice needs to be supplied from legal and or RMA planning sources.</p>	NA
<p>What is the likelihood of it being resolved at a particular level e.g. Council hearing, Environment Court, High Court, Appeal Court, i.e. the risk of it going to subsequent higher courts and the likely subsequent costs involved?</p> <p>a. To answer this question supporting advice needs to be supplied from legal and or RMA planning sources.</p>	NA
<p>Are there any alternative options (to court proceedings) to achieve the same outcome?</p> <p>a. To answer this question supporting advice could be supplied from legal and or RMA planning sources.</p>	NA
<p>Are there any alternative funding opportunities including shared costs?</p>	NA
<p>What is the region's ability to generate external funding to help cover financial costs?</p>	NA

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RMA Legal Fund Coordinator & CFO completion only	
Approved/Declined/Postponed	
Priority ranking	
Budget approved?	
Budget sources	
Risk ok?	
Approval date	

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Variance Report

New Zealand Fish and Game Council Meeting 161 February 2023

Prepared by: Carmel Veitch, CFO, NZ Fish and Game Council

Kōrero taunaki - Summary of considerations

Purpose

This report to the New Zealand Fish and Game Council outlines the variances by Council for the year ended 31 August 2022. This gives a snapshot of the financial performance by Council.

Financial considerations

Nil Budgetary provision Unbudgeted

Risk

Low Medium High Extreme

Ngā taunaki - Staff Recommendations

NZC Staff recommend the following motion:

That the New Zealand Fish and Game Council:

1. Receive the information.

Whakarāpopoto - Executive Summary

- 1 Total surplus for the whole of Fish and Game for the year ended 31 August 2022 was \$778,205 compared to a budgeted deficit of \$825,853.

Takenga mai - Background

- 2 Fish and Game is made up from 13 independent legal entities.
- 3 Licence forecasts, Budgets, Grants and Levies are set at a national level in conjunction with all 13 regions.
- 4 The regional Budget is approved the NZC prior to the Financial year.
- 5 Variance reports are prepared by regions to give a financial summary of their performance against the approved budget.
- 6 The Variance reports reconcile with the Audited Financial accounts as at 31/8/22.

Kōrerorero - Discussion

- 7 Refer to the Following Table 1-9 for the variance in each category.
- 8 Table 1 compares each Councils Financial Budgeted Deficit with the Actual Surplus for Each Council.

TABLE 1: Variance to (Deficit)/Surplus			
Region	Budget	Actual	Var
Northland	(53,495)	(18,768)	34,727
Auckland/Waikato	(45,753)	(2,756)	42,997
Eastern	(124,324)	(38,828)	85,496
Hawkes Bay	(30,115)	29,176	59,291
Taranaki	(25,818)	(1,620)	24,198
Wellington	(39,027)	6,856	45,883
Nelson-Marlb	(14,992)	11,617	26,609
Nth Canterbury	(139,913)	187,139	327,052
West Coast	(11,128)	(2,380)	8,748
Central SI	(51,156)	(22,247)	28,909
Otago	(65,625)	15,049	80,674
Southland	(74,722)	11,434	86,156
NZC & National	(149,785)	603,533	753,318
TOTAL	(825,853)	778,205	1,604,058

- 9
- 10 Overall Fish and Game had a surplus of \$778,205. There are however, a number of reasons for this surplus.
 - 10.1 North Canterbury received funding for the purchase of Land – this was recorded as Income, however, the purchase of land was a capital item.

10.2 NZC/National had very little spending for RMA and research in the 2021/22 year. The underspent portion of these budgets becomes a liability in the next year.

11 Table 2 – Variance to Approved Budget

Region	Budget	Actual	Var	% Spent
Northland	508,203	510,603	2,400	100.5%
Auckland\Waikato	810,240	743,683	(66,557)	91.8%
Eastern	1,151,059	1,100,928	(50,131)	95.6%
Hawkes Bay	376,208	343,917	(32,291)	91.4%
Taranaki	376,464	373,975	(2,489)	99.3%
Wellington	695,877	695,565	(312)	100.0%
Nelson-Marlb	466,813	468,191	1,378	100.3%
Nth Canterbury	834,773	733,294	(101,479)	87.8%
West Coast	346,452	329,786	(16,666)	95.2%
Central SI	735,030	764,691	29,661	104.0%
Otago	1,039,342	967,979	(71,363)	93.1%
Southland	713,198	754,120	40,922	105.7%
NZC & National	2,701,143	1,998,868	(702,275)	74.0%
TOTAL	10,754,802	9,785,600	(969,202)	91.0%

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13 Table 3 – Variance to Net Outputs

Region	Budget	Actual	Var	% Spent
Northland	54,670	51,119	(3,551)	93.5%
Auckland\Waikato	77,220	23,857	(53,363)	30.9%
Eastern	100,370	93,074	(7,296)	92.7%
Hawkes Bay	71,569	66,775	(4,794)	93.3%
Taranaki	68,500	83,370	14,870	121.7%
Wellington	71,955	68,797	(3,158)	95.6%
Nelson-Marlb	53,233	55,814	2,581	104.8%
Nth Canterbury	122,337	114,646	(7,691)	93.7%
West Coast	28,600	25,937	(2,663)	90.7%
Central SI	39,050	65,420	26,370	167.5%
Otago	116,500	83,917	(32,583)	72.0%
Southland	5,609	60,801	55,192	1084.0%
NZC & National	1,676,036	1,121,956	(554,080)	66.9%
TOTAL	2,485,649	1,915,483	(570,166)	77.1%

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15 Table 4 – Variance to Net Overheads

TABLE 4: Variance to Net Overheads				
Region	Budget	Actual	Var	% Spent
Northland	444,125	436,291	(7,834)	98.2%
Auckland\Waikato	703,465	686,111	(17,354)	97.5%
Eastern	1,017,936	984,189	(33,747)	96.7%
Hawkes Bay	298,223	276,568	(21,655)	92.7%
Taranaki	298,402	286,322	(12,080)	96.0%
Wellington	623,922	630,335	6,413	101.0%
Nelson-Marlb	414,377	414,427	50	100.0%
Nth Canterbury	692,436	605,257	(87,179)	87.4%
West Coast	315,799	292,932	(22,867)	92.8%
Central SI	682,727	685,409	2,682	100.4%
Otago	916,782	887,170	(29,612)	96.8%
Southland	666,298	645,449	(20,849)	96.9%
NZC & National	1,016,303	895,664	(120,639)	88.1%
TOTAL	8,090,795	7,726,124	(364,671)	95%

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17 Table 5- Variance of Interest Income

TABLE 5: Variance of Interest Income				
Region	Budget	Actual	Var	% Spent
Northland	9,579	5,081	(4,498)	53.0%
Auckland\Waikato	1,828	14,338	12,510	784.4%
Eastern	2,797	11,885	9,088	424.9%
Hawkes Bay	2,791	8,633	5,842	309.3%
Taranaki	438	5,717	5,279	1305.3%
Wellington	2,679	6,246	3,567	233.1%
Nelson-Marlb	797	2,050	1,253	257.2%
Nth Canterbury	0	6,609	6,609	0.0%
West Coast	1,164	5,399	4,235	463.8%
Central SI	3,448	7,268	3,820	210.8%
Otago	4,840	14,008	9,168	289.4%
Southland	3,650	12,710	9,060	348.2%
NZC & National	5,911	30,025	24,114	508.0%
TOTAL	39,922	129,969	90,047	326%

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19 Table 6 – Variance to Licence Income

TABLE 6: Variance to Licence Income				
Region	Budget	Actual	Var	% to Budget
Northland	159,411	164,760	5,349	103.4%
Auckland\Waikato	947,609	908,136	(39,473)	95.8%
Eastern	1,248,868	1,280,902	32,034	102.6%
Hawkes Bay	427,281	453,537	26,256	106.1%
Taranaki	187,030	193,907	6,877	103.7%
Wellington	636,347	667,902	31,555	105.0%
Nelson-Marlb	470,110	484,606	14,496	103.1%
Nth Canterbury	1,538,104	1,508,480	(29,624)	98.1%
West Coast	249,430	230,926	(18,504)	92.6%
Central SI	1,506,427	1,561,642	55,215	103.7%
Otago	2,013,983	2,101,439	87,456	104.3%
Southland	1,292,754	1,348,811	56,057	104.3%
NZC & National	0	0	0	
TOTAL	10,677,354	10,905,048	227,694	102.1%

20

21 Table 7 – Variance to Commission

TABLE 7: Variance to Commission						
Region	Budget	Actual	Var	% to Budget	% of Income	
Northland	7,173	6,272	(901)	87.4%	3.81%	
Auckland\Waikato	45,508	38,417	(7,091)	84.4%	4.23%	
Eastern	56,199	49,555	(6,644)	88.2%	3.87%	
Hawkes Bay	19,228	18,485	(743)	96.1%	4.08%	
Taranaki	8,417	8,246	(171)	98.0%	4.25%	
Wellington	28,636	27,698	(938)	96.7%	4.15%	
Nelson-Marlb	21,155	20,406	(749)	96.5%	4.21%	
Nth Canterbury	69,215	61,296	(7,919)	88.6%	4.06%	
West Coast	11,224	8,630	(2,594)	76.9%	3.74%	
Central SI	67,789	64,434	(3,355)	95.1%	4.13%	
Otago	90,625	85,709	(4,916)	94.6%	4.08%	
Southland	58,174	59,949	1,775	103.1%	4.44%	
NZC & National	0	0	0			
TOTAL	483,343	449,097	(34,246)	92.9%	4.12%	

22

23 Table 8 – Variance to Net Licence Income

TABLE 8: Variance to Net Licence Income				
Region	Budget	Actual	Var	% to Budget
Northland	152,238	158,488	6,250	104.1%
Auckland\Waikato	902,101	869,719	(32,382)	96.4%
Eastern	1,192,669	1,231,347	38,678	103.2%
Hawkes Bay	408,053	435,052	26,999	106.6%
Taranaki	178,613	185,661	7,048	103.9%
Wellington	607,711	640,204	32,493	105.3%
Nelson-Marlb	448,955	464,200	15,245	103.4%
Nth Canterbury	1,468,889	1,447,184	(21,705)	98.5%
West Coast	238,206	222,296	(15,910)	93.3%
Central SI	1,438,638	1,497,208	58,570	104.1%
Otago	1,923,358	2,015,730	92,372	104.8%
Southland	1,234,580	1,288,862	54,282	104.4%
NZC & National	0	0	0	
TOTAL	10,194,011	10,455,951	261,940	102.6%

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25 Table 9 – Variance to Salaries

TABLE 9: Salaries					
Region	Budget	Actual	Var	% to spent	% of TOTAL BUDGET Table 2
Northland	338,765	341,985	3,220	101.0%	67%
Auckland\Waikato	561,605	530,322	(31,283)	94.4%	71%
Eastern	914,141	881,008	(33,133)	96.4%	80%
Hawkes Bay	245,079	232,299	(12,780)	94.8%	68%
Taranaki	247,562	229,142	(18,420)	92.6%	61%
Wellington	495,806	490,390	(5,416)	98.9%	71%
Nelson-Marlb	344,188	337,720	(6,468)	98.1%	72%
Nth Canterbury	584,186	476,370	(107,816)	81.5%	65%
West Coast	254,704	238,960	(15,744)	93.8%	72%
Central SI	606,227	612,584	6,357	101.0%	80%
Otago	776,272	744,337	(31,935)	95.9%	77%
Southland	543,823	534,995	(8,828)	98.4%	71%
NZC & National	902,403	821,147	(81,256)		41%
TOTAL	6,814,761	6,471,259	(343,502)	95.0%	66%
% of Budget	63%	66%			

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Whai whakaaro ki ngā whakataunga - Considerations for decision-making

Financial Implications

27 Further Analysis of these figures will be presented at the NZC meeting.

National Reserves as at 31 August 2022

New Zealand Fish and Game Council Meeting 161 February 2023

Prepared by: Carmel Veitch, CFO, NZ Fish and Game Council

Kōrero taunaki - Summary of considerations

Purpose

This report to the New Zealand Fish and Game Council presents the National Reserves as at 31 August 2022.

Financial considerations

Nil Budgetary provision Unbudgeted

Risk

Low Medium High Extreme

Ngā taunaki - Staff Recommendations

NZC Staff recommend the following motion:

That the New Zealand Fish and Game Council:

1. Receive the information.

Whakarāpopoto - Executive Summary

- 1 The National reserves as at 31 August 2022 are \$8,495,955 spread across the 13 Councils.

Takenga mai - Background

- 2 The NZC had a policy that a Council must have 30% of their budget held in reserves. When reserves fall below this the region may apply for a “top up” of reserves in the following Budget round.
- 3 In 2020 this policy was changed to take into account the unknown impact of Covid.
- 4 The new reserves level was reduced to 20%. If a Council’s reserves falls below 20% of budget then they could apply for a Contestable funding application to make up the difference.
- 5 What are reserves in Fish and Game?
- 6 This is the calculation of the funds each Council has available.
- 7 The calculation is:
 - 7.1 Working Capital less the Restricted reserves equals the Councils Reserves (or funds available)
 - 7.2 Working Capital is Current Assets + Investments less Liabilities
- 8 Councils have Dedicated and Restricted reserves.
- 9 Dedicated reserves are reserves that the Council have set aside for projects e.g. Asset replacement fund and Habitat funding. These reserves are included in the calculation of Reserves for the Council.
- 10 Restricted reserves are funds that are set aside for particular purpose – but these funds have an external covenant/agreement on them – e.g. the Waikaremoana fund in Eastern that has a specified agreement of how the funds must be spent. Each of the Restricted reserves have commitment to a 3rd party to use the funds appropriately and report on these projects.
- 11 The reserves figure is used to determine the financial viability of each Council and the figure is used to calculate the Interest income in the following budget round.

Kōrerorero - Discussion

- 12 Table 1 Summaries the reserves position for each Council as at 31 August 2022.
- 13 Total Reserves as at 31 August 2022 \$8,495,955 (2021 \$7,791,603.)
- 14 No Council Requires a top up of Reserves for the 2021/22 year.

- 15 Reserves range from 28 % of Budget for Auckland/Waikato to 176% of Budget for Hawkes Bay.

TABLE 1: Reserves Position - As at 31 August 2022

Council	Actual Reserves 31/8/22	Approved Budget 2022/23	Reserves required 20% of Budget	Top up required 20% Reserves	% of Budget after top up	% of Licence Income Levy Regions	Reserves over 30%
Northland	\$234,330	\$534,860	106,972	0	44%		50,839
Auckland/Waikato	\$236,815	\$855,684	171,137	0	28%	26%	(22,540)
Eastern	\$719,044	\$1,151,697	230,339	0	62%	56%	369,969
Hawkes Bay	\$671,382	\$380,624	76,125	0	176%	145%	556,016
Taranaki	\$146,492	\$373,469	74,694	0	39%		33,295
Wellington	\$674,025	\$734,853	146,971	0	92%		451,294
Nelson-Marlb	\$179,270	\$530,374	106,075	0	34%	34%	15,895
Nth Canterbury	\$687,855	\$914,882	182,976	0	75%	45%	398,681
West Coast	\$344,324	\$351,136	70,227	0	98%		237,896
Central SI	\$859,611	\$791,033	158,207	0	109%	54%	616,586
Otago	\$1,290,772	\$1,129,840	225,968	0	114%	58%	925,036
Southland	\$972,656	\$802,801	160,560	0	121%	67%	699,051
NZC & National	\$1,479,379	\$3,247,365	649,473	0	46%		344,815
16 TOTAL	\$8,495,955	\$11,798,618	\$2,359,724	\$0	72%		\$4,676,834

- 17 Table 2 shows a summary of each Councils reserves by Category.

- 18 As at 31 August 2022 there was \$1.13 million in the Non-resident reserve.

Table 2: Summary of Reserves as at 31 August 2022

Council	Working Capital	Asset Replacement Fund	Non Resident Reserve	Other Dedicated Reserves	Total Deditcated reserves	Restricted Reserves	Reserves Incl Ded Reserves
Northland	\$515,936	\$8,332	\$14,461	\$13,262	36,055	281,606	\$234,330
Auckland/Waikato	\$1,116,236	\$98,409	\$88,298	\$0	186,707	879,421	\$236,815
Eastern	\$1,183,222	\$49,427	\$130,711	\$37,523	217,661	464,178	\$719,044
Hawkes Bay	\$671,382	\$51,802	\$61,338	\$66,050	179,190	0	\$671,382
Taranaki	\$485,979	\$14,540	\$8,497	\$6,586	29,623	339,487	\$146,492
Wellington	\$674,025	\$56,115	\$33,546	\$176,699	266,360	0	\$674,025
Nelson-Marlb	\$227,785	\$100,582	\$88,459	\$25,039	214,080	48,515	\$179,270
Nth Canterbury	\$1,233,442	\$48,922	\$46,408	\$0	95,330	545,587	\$687,855
West Coast	\$344,324	\$77,437	\$47,166	\$126,850	251,453	0	\$344,324
Central SI	\$859,611	\$157,725	\$182,303	\$70,574	410,602	0	\$859,611
Otago	\$1,295,932	\$87,363	\$273,170	\$301,764	662,297	5,160	\$1,290,772
Southland	\$1,097,147	\$135,907	\$161,509	\$346,916	644,332	124,491	\$972,656
NZC inc Research & F	\$2,538,547	\$21,762	\$0	\$14,128	35,890	1,059,168	\$1,479,379
19 TOTAL	\$12,243,568	\$908,323	\$1,135,866	\$1,185,391	\$3,229,580	\$3,747,613	\$8,495,955

- 20 The Forecast reserves for the year ended 31 August 2023 in in Table 3.

- 21 This forecast is determined by reducing each regions Reserves by the Budgeted forecast Deficit for the 2022/23 year.

- 22 The forecast deficit for the year is \$931,787.

- 23 There are 2 major factors that can impact on the forecast deficit:

23.1 Net Licence income and

23.2 Spending within a Councils budget.

Council	Actual Reserves 31/8/22	Adjustment for top of reserves	Forecast Deficit for year ended 31/8/23	Forecast Reserves 31 Aug 2023	Reserves required 20% of Budget	Top up achieve 20% Reserves	% of Budget
Northland	\$234,330	\$0	(\$76,777)	\$157,553	106,972	0	29%
Auckland\Waikato	\$236,815	\$0	(\$8,831)	\$227,984	171,137	0	27%
Eastern	\$719,044	\$0	(\$11,887)	\$707,157	230,339	0	61%
Hawkes Bay	\$671,382	\$0	(\$3,928)	\$667,454	76,125	0	175%
Taranaki	\$146,492	\$0	(\$3,855)	\$142,637	74,694	0	38%
Wellington	\$674,025	\$0	(\$7,585)	\$666,440	146,971	0	91%
Nelson-Marlb	\$179,270	\$0	(\$14,208)	\$165,062	106,075	0	31%
Nth Canterbury	\$687,855	\$0	(\$49,030)	\$638,825	182,976	0	70%
West Coast	\$344,324	\$0	(\$3,624)	\$340,700	70,227	0	97%
Central SI	\$859,611	\$0	(\$19,050)	\$840,561	158,207	0	106%
Otago	\$1,290,772	\$0	(\$89,281)	\$1,201,491	225,968	0	106%
Southland	\$972,656	\$0	(\$109,215)	\$863,441	160,560	0	108%
NZC inc Research & F	\$1,479,379	\$0	(\$534,516)	\$944,863	649,473	0	29%
24 TOTAL	\$8,495,955	\$0	(\$931,787)	\$7,564,168	\$2,359,724	\$0	64%

Whai whakaaro ki ngā whakataunga - Considerations for decision-making

Financial Implications

- 25 The reserves as at 31 August is \$8.495mil.
- 26 No Council requires a top up of reserves for the year ended 31 August 2022.
- 27 The NZC will put forward a CF application for \$160,000 in the 2023/24 budget round as in the December 2022 Managers meeting it was agreed to spend \$160,000 from reserves for the NBEA project \$100,000 and Social Licence Campaign \$60,000.
- 28 4 regions have reserves as a percentage of budget over 100%.

Policy Implications

- 29 Within our current policy all regions have adequate reserves.
- 30 Going forward a policy that deals with excess reserves is needed to be developed.

Risks and mitigations

- 31 All Councils have adequate reserves to operate in the current financial year without the need for a top up of reserves.

Consultation

- 32 Managers suggest that the reserves policy be reviewed along with an overhaul of the Financia model of Fish and Game.

Ngā mahinga e whai ake nei - Next actions

33 If agreed, The NZC will put forward a CF application in the 2023/24 budget round for the use of \$160k of reserves used in this financial year.

2023/24 NZC Budget and Contestable Funding applications

New Zealand Fish and Game Council Meeting 161 February 2023

Prepared by: Carmel Veitch, CFO, NZ Fish and Game Council

Kōrero taunaki - Summary of considerations

Purpose

This report to the New Zealand Fish and Game Council seeks approval for the NZC budget for 2023/24 and consideration of the possible contestable funding applications required for the year.

Financial considerations

Nil Budgetary provision Unbudgeted

Risk

Low Medium High Extreme

Ngā taunaki - Staff Recommendations

NZC Staff recommend the following motion:

That the New Zealand Fish and Game Council:

1. Receive the information.
2. Agree to the Base funds for NZC/National for the 2023/24 year.
3. Approve the additional funding required for the Maritime Compliance position \$5,000.
4. Approve the additional funding required (approved as one off in the November 22 meeting \$180,000).
5. Agree, as supported by Managers and Chairs, to recommend a contestable funding application of \$160,000 to top up NZC reserves.
6. Agree to progress the remaining recommended contestable funding applications to the April 2023 meeting.

Whakarāpopoto - Executive Summary

- 1 This paper is presented to the NZC as an indication of the funding required for the 2023/24 financial year.

Takenga mai - Background

- 2 Funding for each Council is set at the annual budget round, which is held in April of each year.
- 3 Base Funds are determined by the total funding approved for the previous year, less any one off applications.
- 4 Last year there were 2 one off applications:
 - 4.1 Maritime funding \$5,000 and
 - 4.2 RMA/legal \$350,000
- 5 In November 2022 the NZC approved additional funding for the NZC – this funding was approved as one – off from the NZC reserves. Of the funding approved \$261k, it has been identified that \$180,000 is required for the 2023/24 financial year. (see attached summary)
- 6 In addition, the NZC Staff have identified 12 projects (including RMA/Legal) that need to be considered for funding. (\$819,500).

Kōrerorero - Discussion

- 7 See attached summary of base funds and identified CF applications for the 2023/24 financial year.

Base Funds for NZC /National for 2023/24 and CF Applications			
	NZC Only	National	Total
Base Funds 2023/24	1,146,765	1,233,600	2,380,365
One off CF applications from 2022/23 required for 2023/24			
Maritime Compliance	-	5,000	5,000
Additional Funding required based on approvals made by NZC November 2022			
CEO travel	10,000	-	10,000
Audit Fee	4,000	-	4,000
Fishing and Hunting regulations	-	10,000	10,000
National Magazine	-	50,000	50,000
NZC - Add meeting	15,000	-	15,000
Lexis Nexis Subscription - approved one off in RMA	-	9,000	9,000
Staff Salaries - EA for CEO	82,000	-	82,000
Total Approved Nov 22 - required in 2023/24	111,000	69,000	180,000
Additional Budgets identified as being required for 2023/24			
Increase Research budget to 100K	-	25,000	25,000
Additional Manager Meeting in person	-	15,000	15,000
Top up of reserves - spending approved from NZC reserves 22/23	160,000	-	160,000
Board Pro annual fees	2,500	-	2,500
HR Subscription - National	20,000	-	20,000
Staff Development - RMA	-	10,000	10,000
RMA Team meeting	-	10,000	10,000
National Public Awareness - to increase budget to 50,000	-	12,000	12,000
Licencing - Support from Regions	-	14,000	14,000
Compliance - Support from Regions *	-	24,000	24,000
Cummunications - Support from Regions *	-	27,000	27,000
RMA /Legal	-	500,000	500,000
Total Additional Budget identified for 2023/24	182,500	637,000	819,500
8 NZC/National Budget forecast 23/24	1,440,265	1,944,600	3,384,865

- 9 Note: NZC staff are progressing, with the assistance of the LWP, proposals to commission the development of an optimisation model for licence categories and prices. This would include an initial assessment of user preferences in relation to category and price. Alongside this there is an intention to undertake a deep dive analysis of the licence database to continue our understanding of licence sales pattern & behaviours and to refine the annual program for database analysis. This work is likely to require further funding.

Ngā kōwhiringa - Options

- 10 The Council may
- Agree to the Base funds for NZC/National for the 23/24 year.

- b. Approve the additional funding required for the Maritime Compliance \$5,000.
- c. Approve the additional funding required (approved as one off in the November 22 meeting \$180,000)
- d. Consider the additional funding required for 2023/24 \$819,500.

Whai whakaaro ki ngā whakataunga - Considerations for decision-making

Financial Implications

- 11 Any increase in base funding for the NZC/National budget has an impact on the overall costs for Fish and Game.
- 12 Based on the Licence Forecasts of Fish 70,699 LEQ, and Game 31,763 LEQ is approximately \$700k available for CF application for the whole of Fish and Game, assuming there is no licence fee increase. There is further information available on the impact on budget of licence fee increases in the licence fee forecast paper.
- 13 In the 2023/24 financial year it is probable that there will be a number of CF applications required for staffing – as the REM report needs to be built into Council's salaries budgets and the CPI of 7.2% will impact further Councils CF applications.

Risks and mitigations

- 14 A major risk for the organisation as a whole is that our increased costs can not be covered by our income.

Consultation

- 15 Approved funding requests will be presented as Contestable funding applications in the April 2023 budget round.
- 16 Managers will recommend to the NZC all CF applications at the NZC meeting.

Ngā mahinga e whai ake nei - Next actions

- 17 NZC staff will prepare CF applications for the April 2023 meeting reflecting the decisions made by NZC.

.410 Lead Shot Exemption

New Zealand Fish and Game Council Meeting 161 February 2023

Prepared by: Jack Kós, Senior Policy and Legal Advisor, NZ Fish and Game Council

Kōrero taunaki - Summary of considerations

Purpose

This report to the New Zealand Fish and Game Council seeks a decision on whether to continue to seek an exemption for .410 lead shot at a national level.

Financial considerations

Nil Budgetary provision Unbudgeted

Risk

Low Medium High Extreme

Ngā taunaki - Staff Recommendations

NZC Staff recommend the following motion:

That the New Zealand Fish and Game Council:

1. *Receive the information.*
2. *Agree to continue to seek an exemption for .410 lead shot at a national level;*

Or

3. *Agree to not seek an exemption for .410 lead shot at a national level.*

Or

4. *Agree to seek a one-year exemption for .410 lead shot as part of a phase out programme.*

Whakarāpopoto - Executive Summary

- 1 NZC needs to reach a decision on the use of lead shot in .410, having regard to:
 - 1.1 The views expressed by regions;
 - 1.2 the scientific evidence on the ecological impact on continuing the exemption; and
 - 1.3 the ballistic evidence on the efficacy of non-toxic shot in .410.

Takenga mai - Background

- 2 .410 is currently exempt from the ban on lead shot for waterfowl hunting.
- 3 A judicial review proceeding, which has subsequently been discontinued following the death of the applicant, sought to challenge this on the grounds that by permitting the use of lead shot the Minister is in breach of her duties to protect absolutely protected wildlife.
- 4 The Minister wrote to NZC seeking their views, as part of the Game Notice submission, on the environmental impact of .410 lead shot and the efficacy of non-toxic alternatives in a waterfowl hunting context.

Kōrerorero - Discussion

- 5 Scientific evidence has been commissioned by eco-toxicologists at Cawthron to accompany our submission to the Minister. This will be available in draft form to NZC at the February meeting.
- 6 Ballistic assessment of non-toxic shot in .410 is being undertaken by John Dyer, again to accompany the submission to the Minister. This will also be available to NZC at the February meeting.
- 7 Consultation with regions has demonstrated a diverse range of views, with some regions supporting phasing out lead in favour of non-toxic alternatives and some regions wanting to maintain the exemption for .410.
- 8 NZC staff's interpretation of the role of NZC in the Game Notice process (as set out in s15 of the Wildlife Act 1953) is that NZC may, having consulted with regions, amend the first schedule of the Notice (containing the national regulations including legal shot), but if any region wishes to seek an exemption via their second schedule content, then they may do so.
- 9 As such, NZC does not have a determinative role in whether a region recommends an exemption for lead shot in .410 for their region.
- 10 However, NZC should be taking a national position on this in order to lead the engagement with the Minister.

Ngā kōwhiringa - Options

- 11 The Council may

- a. Agree to continue to seek an exemption for .410 lead shot at a national level;

Or

- b. Agree to not seek an exemption for .410 lead shot at a national level.

Or

- c. Agree to seek a one-year exemption for .410 lead shot as part of a phase out programme.

Whai whakaaro ki ngā whakataunga - Considerations for decision-making

Financial Implications

12 There are minimal direct or ancillary financial implications.

Legislative Implications

13 The position taken in this paper will be reflected in the Open Season for Game Notice 2023.

Section 4 Treaty Responsibilities

14 No specific s4 responsibilities identified.

Policy Implications

15 This paper would set policy on lead shot in .410.

Risks and mitigations

16 There are two primary risks associated with this matter:

- 16.1 There is a political risk associated with presenting a Game Notice that has a relatively high risk of not being accepted. To some extent this can be mitigated by engaging with the Minister's office and the Department prior to the submission of the Notice.
- 16.2 There is also a risk of adverse reaction, in the event that lead shot in .410 is discontinued, from licence holders that use .410 currently and may have leftover ammunition or a preference for lead shot. This risk can be mitigated by clear communication of decisions made and the bases for them.

Consultation

17 All regions have been consulted on this matter.

18 Two regions, Auckland/Waikato and Southland, are seeking a Second Schedule continuation of the exemption for lead shot in .410

Ngā mahinga e whai ake nei - Next actions

19 If agreed, NZC staff will reflect the decision of NZC in the Open Season for Game Notice and accompanying submission.

Motion to exclude the public

New Zealand Fish and Game Council February 2023

Recommendation:

1. *That the New Zealand Fish and Game Council:*

(a) pursuant to the provisions of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 exclude the public from the following part of the proceedings of this meeting, namely:

GENERAL SUBJECT OF EACH MATTER TO BE CONSIDERED	REASON FOR PASSING THIS RESOLUTION IN RELATION TO EACH MATTER	GROUND(S) UNDER SECTION 48(1) FOR THE PASSING OF THIS RESOLUTION
Confirm Public Excluded Minutes 160	As per PE motion in Minutes 160.	Section 48(1)(a)(ii) That the public conduct of the whole or the relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting would be likely to result in the disclosure of information for which good reason for withholding would exist.
Ministerial Review	S9(2)(h) OIA Exclusion of the public is necessary to maintain the confidentiality of advice tendered by Ministers of the Crown and officials.	Section 48(1)(a)(ii) That the public conduct of the whole or the relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting would be likely to result in the disclosure of information for which good reason for withholding would exist.
SOG Update	S9(2)(j) OIA Exclusion of the public is necessary to enable negotiations.	Section 48(1)(a)(ii) That the public conduct of the whole or the relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting would be likely to result in the disclosure of information for which good reason for withholding would exist.
Correspondence	S9(2)(h) OIA Exclusion of the public is necessary to maintain legal professional privilege.	Section 48(1)(a)(ii) That the public conduct of the whole or the relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting would be likely to result in the disclosure of information
RMA Stocktake		
Legal Update		

		for which good reason for withholding would exist.
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(b) And that staff remain to provide advice to the Council on all items

CE Report

New Zealand Fish and Game Council Meeting 161 February 2023

Prepared by: Corina Jordan, Chief Executive, NZ Fish and Game Council

Kōrero taunaki - Summary of considerations

Purpose

This report to the New Zealand Fish and Game Council seeks to update NZC on key workstreams.

Financial considerations

Nil Budgetary provision Unbudgeted

Risk

Low Medium High Extreme

Ngā taunaki - Staff Recommendations

NZC Staff recommend the following motion:

That the New Zealand Fish and Game Council:

1. Receive the information.
2. Agree to appoint XX additional members to the NZC Research Strategy Sub-Committee.
3. Thank the Comms team for their work on the social licence campaign and Hamish Carnachan for his work on the NBA campaign and development of key messages.
4. Thank Anthony van Dorp for his work on the Firearms Licence Fee submission.

Comms Storyboard

- 1 NZC CE has been working with Latitude, an external PR organisation, and the Comms staff in the organisation to prepare a Comms storyboard, which is attached below.
- 2 This forms the beginning part of our social licence campaign. This campaign will continue to be built as insights into public perceptions of Fish and Game, as well as our licence holders, are unpacked.

Firearms Licence Fee

- 3 NZC CE has been working with Anthony van Dorp to prepare a submission on the proposed increases to the Firearms Licence Fee. Fish and Game's submission is attached.
- 4 Aligned with our submissions we are also building an extension element to our processes. For the Arms submission we have produced a facts sheet and sent out an email to all licence holders along with our draft submission asking them to engage in this process. The immediate email resulted in 56,000 hits into our facts sheet along with a high number of email responses from licence holders to NZC, which Anthony van Dorp is taking the lead on responding to.

Research Strategy

- 5 In 2019 and 2020 the Managers group undertook a review of research needs and produced a list of research priorities, which is attached below.
- 6 This work was focused on meeting Fish and Game's statutory functions at that time.
- 7 Fish and Game's organisational strategy design process identified a number of challenges, which need to be considered in setting priorities for our research needs along with meeting our statutory functions.
- 8 In the Managers meeting 26 Jan the following priority areas were identified:
 - 8.1 Research to support national and regional RM processes and positions.
 - 8.2 Social licence research, including both:
 - 8.2.1 Research into our licence holders and their needs, including licence fee optimisation and historic licence sales trend analysis.
 - 8.2.2 Research into the wider perceptions held by the New Zealand public on Fish and Game, and hunting and fishing.
 - 8.3 Introduced v indigenous species interactions.

- 8.4 Māori interests, rights and engagement in sports fish and game bird management as well as Fish and Game's Te Tiriti responsibilities and their implementation.
- 9 NZC currently has a Research Strategy Sub-Committee, comprising Cr. Tom Kroos, the NZC CE and David Klee. NZC staff recommend that NZC appoints one or two further regional appointee and one further NZC member to complete this committee.
- 10 Once the Organisational Strategy is finalised, this group prepares a research strategy using both the 2020 document and the above list of research topics as a starting point.

Social Licence Story List and Media Calendar – 2023

DATE	TOPIC	ANGLE	CONTACT/OWNER	REGION	Notes and actions
Late Jan	World Wetland Day – February 2	FG lead wetland conservation agency State of the nation, most threatened habitat F&G is the primary guardian/protector of wetlands in New Zealand, established XXX wetlands in NZ Plus Winner of GBHT photo comp announced	Hamish Carnachan/managers Richie Cosgrove	NZC/All	Corina and Sam to draft key messages and outcomes sought Media release Potential TV, Jendy Regional media Case study: anniversary of public wetland or one which is threatened. Waituna (Zane)
Jan/Feb	United Women On The Fly founder Heather Hodson in NZ fishing in Feb	Women in Angling/Overseas Anglers \$ in NZ	Leigh Johnson/Hamish Carnachan	Wellington	Hamish to obtain further details from Leigh If it's February, we could get Seven Sharp or The Project on board too
Jan/Feb	Fish salvage				Richie Cosgrove, North Canterbury, will keep us up to date when they happen in February
Jan/Feb	Economic value of the CSI hydro canal fishery				Rhys Adams from CSI has taken over this project. CSI have commissioned Brent Lovelock and Stu Hayes (Centre for Recreation Research, University of Otago) to produce a scoping paper with recommendations on how best to quantify the economic value of the canal fishery. This paper will be

					available by mid-Feb. Hopefully their Council makes this study a priority.
Jan/Feb	Corina Jordan	<p>Media meet and greets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gerhard Uys, stuff.co.nz, Invercargill (Sam) • Sally Murphy, RNZ (Christchurch), (Sam), afforestation, sustainable use conservation • Jamie Morton, NZ Herald (BOP) • ODT (Bruce and Corina) • NZ Farmers Weekly (Richard Rennie or Neal Wallace) • Kamala Hayman (Stuff South Island Boss) When in Chch 			Waituna, late January
Jan	NZPGFA - international anglers pouring back into NZ with many guides' books full after covid	High spending tourists contributing to NZ economy	Hamish Carnachan et managers	NZC/All	This would a great story for Gerhard Uys at stuff.co.nz
Mid-Jan	NBA:		Steve		<p>Hamish to send briefing paper to Sam</p> <p>Media release</p> <p>Hamish briefing paper</p> <p>Licence holders communication</p>
Feb/Mar	Angling/mahinga kai impact on wellbeing research by F&G and Otago University	Angling and mental health/wellbeing	Cohen Stewart/Zane Moss	Southland	<p>Great national media release, need a case study</p> <p>Cohen Stewart is leading research, results ready by February 2023</p>
Feb/March	Fish & Game launches election manifesto			NZC/All	Key policy demands

Feb/March	Promote attitudinal research if appropriate				
???	Perch and eel density study – showing native and introduced interactions aren't always negative; Southland	Change narrative to replace anecdote with fact	Cohen Stewart/Zane Moss	Southland	Another good story for Gerhard Uys as he is based in Invercargill Research published April Manuscript being finalised before submission. Richie Cosgrove has stills/video of sampling and lab work, TVNZ were keen for this piece
???	Native fish and trout interactions research	Change narrative to replace anecdote with fact	Ami Coughlan/Hamish Carnachan	Wellington	
???	Canning/Coughlan/Death sport fish-native risk matrix	Change narrative to replace anecdote with fact	Ami Coughlan/Adam Canning/Russel Death/Hamish Carnachan	Wellington	
Feb/Mar	Fishing boom town – Twizel and the impact of canal fisheries on local economy (also economic research underway??) [Seven Sharp Jendy Harper already approached]	Highlight value of trout to economy	Zane Moss	CSI	Excellent
Feb (7-23 window, weather dependent)	Otago acoustic surveys of trout to show waterway health	Trout as an important indicator species of freshwater health	Bruce Quirey	Otago	Pitch to Otago Daily Times and national media Bruce Quirey is managing media
Apr	Game season opening - Heritage; FR food harvest; tradition; conservation;	Normalise the pursuit, highlight long established kiwi hunting culture	Hamish Carnachan/managers	NZC/All	Possible event to mark occasion Handover document

	family/inter-generational connections				
May	Game birds to food banks and soup kitchens...	Social good from hunting	Jacob Lucas/managers	Nelson/Marl et al	Seven Sharp
Sept	New fishing season opening	Normalise pursuit, highlight tradition and kiwi culture	Hamish Carnachan/managers	NZC/All	Possible event to mark occasion
First Saturday in Nov	High Country Lakes Opening	Tradition and season marketing comms	Richie Cosgrove	N. Canty	Ex-chair on forum. CSI on forum Lakes are in bad state, farmers doing everything they can, farmers need support Corina and Sam to work on messages Risks to be considered.
	Corina reminder about Hamish				

Recognition Days:

- *World Wetland Day – 2 Feb 2023*
- *International Women In Fly Fishing Day – 1-7 Mar 2023*
- *World Environment Day – 5 June 2023*
- *NZ Defence Force Wellbeing Week – Early June???*
- *Men’s Health Week – 12-18 June 2023*
- *National Volunteer Week – 18-24 June 2023*
- *World Fly Fishing Day – 24 June 2023*
- *International Fisherman Day – 29 June 2023*
- *World Ranger Day – 31 July 2023*
- *Conservation week – 5-11 Sept 2023*
- *Mental health awareness week – 18-25 Sept 2023*

- *World Rivers Day – 24 Sept 2023*
- *Get Outdoors Week – 12-20 Nov 2023*

Anniversaries

- *Regional wetland protection*
- *Water Conservation Orders*
- *Long serving rangers staff*



ARMS REGULATION - REVIEW OF FEES 2022

Firearm licencing fees

Fast facts

Background

- Firearms licencing fees haven't changed since 1999. That's almost a quarter century!
- Actual costs for processing licences appear to have risen substantially over that time
- Police want to know how much of actual costs should be passed on to licence holders
- Many of the proposed fee increases are excessive and could significant impact firearms owners and users financially.

Where does F&G stand?

- Fish and Game NZ stand for fair, equitable and reasonable fee increases in line with CPI*
- Fish and Game NZ recommend that increases are capped to maximise compliance and participation and do not punitively effect firearms owners, dealers, retailers, importers and users.

*Consumer Price Index

What can you do?

- We recommend firearms users make a submission to this review.
- [Click here](#) to read the Fish and Game NZ submission on all proposed fee increases
- [Click here](#) to make your submission **by 16 February**

Background

The NZ Police are reviewing the fees charged for firearms licences and endorsements. The costs of processing and managing firearms licences has reportedly risen substantially since the last fee increase in 1999, and the Police are asking for feedback until 16 February.

Increases should be fair and reasonable

Given that, for example, an A Cat FAL hasn't increased since 1999 (\$126.50), Fish and Game NZ appreciates a case for increasing fees - as long as they are fair and reasonable and affordable to encourage compliance.

However, the Police proposal suggests that firearm licence fees are likely to substantially increase. Crucially, Police are considering what proportion of actual licence processing costs should be passed on to firearms users - 25%, 50%, 75% or other.

Possible increases of 500%+

Under the new proposals, if 75% of licence processing cost is passed on to firearms users, first time licence fees could rise up to \$625.60 (for an on-time renewal that's \$727.50). That represents an approximately 500% increase in fees and, if enacted, will result in massive cost increases for firearms users. Similar increases across the fees range will also drastically effect small and large dealers, importers, retailers, events managers, curators, and collectors - potentially making many businesses and organisations unsustainable.

Disastrous implications of fee increases

Fish and Game NZ believes excessive license fee rises will, at the very least, disincentivise compliance and act counterproductively to our shared desire for responsible firearm activity in New Zealand.

Additionally, Police argue that setting fees too low will make it too easy to obtain a firearms licence. We believe this is a poor position to take in terms of social good and is arguably ethically questionable. A firearms licence should be issued on the basis of a legitimate use for a firearm (with the applicant meeting fit and proper criteria) - not with cost as an influential factor to deter application for a licence.

Your feedback is important

Feedback is sought by Police on these fee proposals. Attached is a link to the consultation document, and within that there is a link to an on-line survey. Fish and Game NZ recommends all firearms licence holders should submit on this proposal immediately.

Please take the time to read the consultation documents and click on the link to the survey and make your submission. Tell Police if you agree or disagree, and what you think is fair and reasonable. The consultation period closes on 16 February 2023, so please set aside some time soon, read the document, and make sure you have your say.

Main points to note:

- *Fees for Arms licencing have not changed essentially since 1999, and it is reasonable to review them given the passage of time and effects of CPI*
- *Proposals include some cost increases of 500%+ or more*
- *Some fees that are increased are incurred annually*
- *Our contention is that increases should be fair, reasonable, transparent, and linked to CPI increases at a level which encourages compliance.*

Submission form

Arms regulations: review of fees 2022

8 December 2022 – 16 February 2023



Te Kāwanatanga o Aotearoa
New Zealand Government

1. Introduction

1.1 Making a submission

This form is designed to help you respond to the options and proposals in the *Arms regulations: review of fees 2022* discussion document. We're interested in your thoughts on whether the proposals are fit for purpose and whether you foresee any unintended consequences.

You can complete this form and email it to us at armsactfees@police.govt.nz.

Alternatively, you can print out this form, complete it by hand, then mail it to:

Policy Group
Police National Headquarters
PO Box 3017
Wellington 6011

If you prefer to use an online survey to submit your feedback, please go to www.consultation.police.govt.nz/policy/arms-regulations-review-of-fees

All submissions within the scope of this consultation that are received before the closing date will be considered. The closing date for submissions is **midnight, 16 February 2023**.

You don't have to answer all questions

- All questions are optional – you may answer as few or as many as you like.
- You are welcome to raise other matters or address the questions in other ways.
- If you're mainly interested in the options for the standard firearms licence, you can answer those questions only (1 – 8).

1.2 Report

Each submission received will be read and analysed, then all the information will be collated. Your feedback will help Police to identify problems and solutions in relation to the options and proposals in this document. The collated results of submissions will be considered by the Government, alongside Police's recommendations. Any new fee schedule will be notified in the New Zealand Gazette and posted on Police's website when it comes into effect.

1.3 Official Information Act 1982

The Official Information Act 1982 (the OIA) applies to any submission you make and to any personal information you provide. The OIA provides that information held (by Police) must be made available unless there is good reason to withhold it. Accordingly, if Police receives a request under the OIA for your information, we will discuss that with you, where practicable, before responding to the request.

2. Submitter details

Your submission, or a summary of your submission, may be made publicly available on Police's website. If you are submitting as an individual (not on behalf of a group or organisation, nor in your professional capacity) your personal details and identifiable information will be removed. Please indicate in the following box if you do not want your submission published on Police's website.

- I do not want my submission published on Police's website

Requests for a copy of your submission may be made under the Official Information Act 1982. Please indicate in the following below if you want your personal details removed from your submission.

- I want my personal details removed from my submission

Name

Email

Age group

- under 20
 20 – 29
 30 – 39
 40 – 49
 50 – 59
 60 – 69
 70 – 79
 80+

Gender

- Male
 Female
 Other

Ethnicity

- Māori
 NZ European
 Other (please write)

Group / organisation

- I'm making this submission on behalf of a group or organisation
 I'm making this submission on behalf of myself as an individual

If yes, which group/organisation?

Fish & Game New Zealand, including on behalf of the 12 Regional Fish & Game Councils and the NZ Fish & Game Council.

Do you hold a current firearms licence?

- Yes
 No

3. Licence fees

3.1 Firearms licence

Should the firearms safety training course fee be set on a full or partial cost recovery basis?

Applying to enrol in the safety training course is to be separated from the application for a firearms licence and paid for separately from the application for a firearms licence.

1. Should the safety training course fee be set on

- a full cost recovery basis?
 a partial cost recovery basis?

Please select one

If you chose partial cost recovery, on what basis should it be set?

To encourage widespread participation the cost of firearms safety training should be kept to a minimum and if necessary be subsidised by the Crown. This subsidisation is justified based on firearms safety training being a public good, and successful training leads to positive future outcomes in areas such as compliance and public health. Given that there is a public benefit derived from good firearms safety training, it is appropriate that the public contribute in part to that cost. If a fee is to be charged for this training, it should simply be a partial cost recovery rather than the quoted full cost of \$88. We suggest limiting the course costs to a maximum of \$40 to \$50 per attendee. That is sufficient to ensure people don't for example book a course and then fail to attend, in so doing potentially depriving others of the opportunity to attend.

2. Assuming that the safety training course is paid for separately, three partial cost recovery options are proposed for the firearms licence application fee whether for a 5-year licence or a 10-year licence. At which of the following potential rates should the fee for a firearms licence (excluding the fee for the safety training course fee) be partially set?

A. 25% of full cost (estimated between \$208.55 (5-year) and \$242.50 (10-year)).

- Yes No

B. 50% of full cost (estimated between \$417.10 (5-year) and \$485.00 (10-year)).

Yes No

C. 75% of full cost (estimated between \$625.60 (5-year) and (\$727.50 (10-year)).

Yes No

If you answered no to all partial cost recovery options above, on what basis do you think a partial cost recovery fee should be set?

Policing is fundamentally a taxpayer / Government funded function and should not be operated as a business. Firearms licencing is part of nationally funded policing and should not be seen as a user pays system. Given that there is a significant public benefit derived from firearms vetting and issuing processes the Crown should also bear a significant part of this cost. However, we agree some cost recovery is appropriate if it is fair, reasonable and proportionate in regard to firearms licencing costs.

The current cost of a new licence or an on-time renewal of \$126.50, which is unchanged since 1999, is equivalent when inflation adjusted to approximately \$220 today (source Reserve Bank of NZ inflation calculator). A considerable amount of GST is already collected on sales of firearms and shooting related items, as well as associated expenditure by firearms owners. If allowing for an increase in the proportion of what the firearms licence applicant pays, to allow for additional processes since 1999, we consider that a maximum of \$300 to \$350 for a new licence or a renewal licence is appropriate, fair and reasonable. Anything above this level is punitive and will discourage compliance with the system. Especially for those people with limited financial means.

We note that the Arms Act 1983 enables that the Minister of Police may recommend making regulations for cost recovery for certain activities in relation to Arms Regulatory matters. We also note that the Policing Act 2008 in Section 8 (Principles) states that “effective policing relies on a wide measure of public support and confidence”, that “Policing services are provided in a manner that respects human rights”, that “policing services are provided independently and impartially”, and “in providing policing services every Police employee is required to act professionally, ethically, and with integrity”. As well as stating Policing should be principled. If fees for firearms licencing and other arms regulatory processes are set unreasonably and excessively high, there is the risk of loss of public support especially from firearms licence holders, and a perception that Policing in this respect is not being carried out in a principled manner, without respect for firearms licence holders, is not impartial, is unethical and is lacking integrity, and fails to uphold the principles of the Policing Act 2008.

These points are further highlighted when viewed regarding statements in the consultation document that indicate fees should be set at a level to discourage people applying for a licence they may rarely use.

We submit that it is entirely inappropriate for the Police to pick and choose what level of potential use of firearms by a lawful licence holder will dictate fees being set in an effort to discourage applications for licences. If imposed this is blatantly discriminatory and unfair.

If any person has a legitimate purpose for holding a firearms licence, and is deemed a fit and proper person, even if they will be only occasional users of a firearm they should be encouraged to apply for a firearms licence rather than punitively and financially discouraged. The benefits of a firearms user holding a valid firearms licence are that they are compliant and ‘in the system’, they undergo safety training, and are vetted. This applies to some people who may hunt occasionally and technically could hunt under supervision of a firearms licence holder, but instead choose to do the right thing and apply for their own firearms licence.

Further we question if the requirements of Section 81 of the Arms Act 1983 are met, which requires that the relationship between the costs of the activity to which the fee relates and the nature and duration of the activity is clear. We contend that this requirement of transparency has not been made clear.

We also submit there should be recognition of the significant time, effort and financial contribution licenced hunters invest in pest control and introduced species management, therefore contributing to enhanced biodiversity in NZ – at no expense to the taxpayer. Without this effort by firearms licence holders, there would be significantly more cost to the taxpayer for species control and management.

- 3.** It's proposed to investigate the possibility of payment by instalment. The proposal is that the first payment would be the largest payment, and that it would include an additional cost to cover the administration of paying by instalment.

If the fee for a firearms licence is increased significantly (that is the fee set at more than 50% of the cost), would you support Police investigating an option to issue a firearms licence conditional on a specified payment schedule?

Yes

No

If you selected no, do you have any other suggestions or ideas?

We do not support a fee set at more than 50% of the presented cost. Regardless, we would support instalment payments if fees were increased. However, our preference is that fees are not increased excessively but kept lower to be fair and reasonable and accessible to encourage compliance especially among low income persons. Instalment payment options will appeal to people with limited financial means, and if payments are tracked, if a person defaults payments their firearms licence could effectively be frozen, i.e., they would be unable to purchase ammunition or firearms, until instalment payments were up to date. If they did not bring payments up to date steps could be taken to suspend their firearms licence at that point.

- 4.** Firearms licence application costs may present a barrier for those on low household incomes, those who need to use firearms to supplement their food sources, or those who require a firearms licence to gain employment. Do you have any suggestions for support mechanisms outside the general firearms licensing system?

Yes

No

If yes, how might this be done?

Fees need to be kept at an affordable level to encourage compliance. A lot of work has been done in recent years in various communities around NZ, to bring especially rural and low-socio economic people into the firearms licencing system, and to obtain and use proper security systems for firearms. Significant increases in fees are likely to result in some people being pushed into non-compliance through fees they simply cannot afford. Today especially many people are struggling financially in tough economic times with high inflation rates. Many firearms licence holders hunt to provide food for their families and have little financial ability to pay high fees which are essentially punitive. High fees will either cause a higher level of non-compliance or force people into giving up their firearms which will cause resentment. Both those outcomes are undesirable.

- 5.** If the firearms licence fee is set at either 50% or 75% of cost, offering a discount for those applying to renew their licence within a specified period in advance of the current licence expiring may minimise the risk of a firearms licence expiring before a decision is taken on the application. The discount could provide an incentive to apply early for renewal, meaning a drop in the number of expired licences. It would also provide more time to process an application.

If the fee is set at 50% or 75% of cost, do you consider a 10% discount is sufficient to encourage timely applications before their licence expires?

Yes

No

If you selected no, what level of discount would be sufficient?

While we agree with a discount, we would go further than what is proposed here and suggest that to encourage timely applications a 10% discount should be offered to all who apply for renewals before their licence expires, regardless of the cost of the licence fees. This is a sign of good will, and enables timely processing to begin on renewals, and means monies paid are received in any event before it is absolutely required. While 10% is a good incentive, further encouragement would be made if the discount were higher. While this may be seen as a financial 'loss' to Police there is considerable societal good from enabling members of society to enjoy outdoor recreational pastimes such as hunting and shooting sports. Government as a whole will benefit from the health benefits of this, as people who are active in the outdoors are generally fitter and healthier than those who lead a sedentary lifestyle. Rural communities especially engage in hunting and shooting for sport, recreation, and for employment related reasons such as pest control in farms and forests.

3.2 Dealer's licence

It's proposed that the dealer's licence application fee is set at full cost recovery. Dealers must apply for their licence annually. There are two options proposed:

- A.** A fixed annual fee (the total cost to Police averaged across all the applications estimated as between \$2,330 and \$2,570) or
- B. 1:** Different average fees for first-time applications (\$2,330 and \$2,570) and subsequent applications (estimated between \$1,760 and \$1,940) or
- 2:** A fixed estimated fee (between \$1,000 and \$1,100) and variable fee per licenced employee (between \$190 and \$210 per employee up to 8), which would take into account the amount of regulatory effort required.

- 6.** Should the annual fee for a dealer's licence be set on a full cost recovery basis?

Yes

No

If you selected no, do you have any other suggestions or ideas?

Dealers should not be discriminated against in regard to any cost recovery benefits. Licenced dealers are a safe place for firearms and ammunition to be bought and sold, and provide an informal vetting process, and they should be encouraged and supported. The alternative is potential for a black market which is highly undesirable. The proposed cost increases in relation to dealers are hugely excessive, well outside the range of what is reasonable if CPI is applied to the original costs and are likely to have the perverse effects of forcing some dealers out of business, price increases through flow on effects, and to potentially shut some people out of shooting sports. Dealers pay to the Crown anyway through taxes which in turn support policing, and the proposed fees are punitive and unrealistic with an attitude of making Dealers pay more just because they are operating a business which they benefit from.

7. How should the annual fee for a dealer's licence be set?

- Option A:** a fixed annual fee at the same average rate for both first-time and subsequent applicants
- Option B:** with different average annual fee depending on whether the application is a first-time or subsequent application

Please select one

8. If different average annual fees are set (Option B), how should they be set?

- Option B.1:** a fixed average with a lower average fee for second and subsequent applications?
- Option B.2:** a fixed average base fee plus a variable fee for second and subsequent applications based on the size of the dealer business?

Do you have any other suggestions or ideas on how to set these different fees?

We disagree with both options; both are inequitable. The dealers fee of \$200 in 1992 is equivalent to approximately \$389 in todays terms (Reserve Bank CPI calculator). If allowing for an increase in processing requirements of 50% to 100% above that, we submit that a dealer licence should not cost more than \$600 to \$800 per year. If employees already hold a firearms licence, they have already been vetted and deemed to be fit and proper persons, so it is difficult to see where the extra cost per employee is justified. However, we accept that it is justified to charge more for an initial dealers licence given more work is required to assess a new dealer application rather than a renewal.

3.3 Dealer's licence – museum director/curator

For museum directors/curators, proposals are presented to charge either the same as for other dealers, or to set the fee at zero. A zero fee would take into account the reduced regulatory activities for these dealers compared to other dealers. It would apply only where certain conditions apply, including (i) a charitable/not for profit member of Museums

Aotearoa, (ii) adhere to their Code of Ethics and Professional Practice 2021, (iii) the museum is open for educational and cultural purposes, and (iv) meets conditions regarding the purchase and disposal of arms items.

9. Should a museum/curator dealer application be:

- Option A:** set at the same fee as for other dealer applications
- Option B:** zero, if conditions prescribed in proposed regulation are met

Please select one.

If you selected neither, do you have any other suggestions or ideas?

Museums are often especially in rural communities operated by volunteers, and are non-profit, and are operated for public benefit and education, and historical purposes. We agree that fees for this situation should be set at zero cost.

10. Do you agree with the conditions for a museum director/curator dealer fee set at zero? Namely, that the museum:

- a. operates as a charitable trust or not-for-profit organisation
- b. is a member of 'Museums Aotearoa' and adheres to that organisation's 'Code of Ethics and Professional Practice 2021'
- c. acquires arms items through donation, purchase from another museum or on loan
- d. meets prescribed conditions for the disposal of arms items (please refer to page 27 of the discussion document for these conditions)

- Yes
- No

If you selected no, do you have any other suggestions or ideas?

As outlined in 9.

11. Should any of the conditions listed in question 10 be removed?

Yes

No

If yes, what and why?

12. Should other conditions be added to those listed in question 10?

Yes

No

If yes, what and why?

3.4 Fee for visitor licence

Visitor licences are issued to people visiting New Zealand, for example, those wishing to compete in a sports shooting event or to go hunting.

It's proposed that the current fee of \$25 is increased to recover the full cost. This would result in a fee estimated at between \$420 and \$470.

13. Should the fee for a firearms visitor licence be set at full cost recovery?

Yes

No

If you selected no, do you have any other suggestions or ideas?

We do agree that the cost on visitors to NZ should be more reflective of the costs incurred in processing their applications as those visitors, generally, are unlikely to also pay the same levels of taxes in NZ as NZ firearms licence holders. However, many of the listed processes should be able to be carried out efficiently and quickly, international airports will already have Police stationed there, and if the person is already an overseas licence holder, vetting should be able to be ascertained relatively simply and quickly, much like an international drivers permit. Most people bringing firearms into NZ will likely be competition shooters, and some will be hunters, and will be contributing economically in other ways while in NZ. The \$25 fee in 1999 is equivalent to approximately \$44 in 2022. We suggest costs be charged at approximately 50% of the estimated full cost. Therefore, in the order of \$250 for a 12-month visitor licence, which we suggest would be fair and reasonable.

4. Endorsements on dealer's licence

4.1 Dealer endorsements (including museum director/curator)

Dealers who possess pistols, prohibited firearms, prohibited magazines, or restricted weapons for the purpose(s) of dealer activities are required to have an endorsement on their dealer's licence.

Before a dealer takes possession of any prohibited firearm, prohibited magazine, pistol or restricted weapon, the dealer must first obtain a permit to import or permit to possess and that makes the endorsement on the dealer's licence specific to that item. These items cannot be sold, hired, lent, or displayed based on the dealer's personal firearms licence.

The endorsement is valid if the dealer's licence remains current. Endorsements must be applied for each time an application is made for the dealer's licence. Endorsements applied to a dealer's licence last for the term of the licence (which is 12 months).

It is proposed to set the fee for all dealer's endorsements to cover the additional cost of regulatory activities (estimated between \$110 and \$130).

14. Should the fee for each endorsement held on a dealer's licence be based on the additional cost of issuing an annual dealer's licence?

Yes

No

If you selected no, do you have any other suggestions or ideas?

We agree that the cost for all dealers' endorsements be set at the estimated cost of between \$110 and \$130, and that be for all endorsements in total per dealers licence, not as cumulative charges. The dealer is already vetted and there is little administration required to record and issue the endorsements.

4.2 Dealer employee endorsements (including theatrical armourers)

Employees of dealers who handle or have access to firearms or ammunition must hold a firearms licence. Employees who handle pistols, prohibited items or restricted weapons also require an endorsement(s). This is assigned to their five or 10-year licence. However, the employee endorsement(s) must be renewed annually. This usually happens when the employer's dealer's licence is renewed.

It is proposed to set the application for a dealer employee endorsement(s) at the full cost of the regulatory activities. The proposed cost reflects whether it is a first application (estimated cost between \$250 and \$270) or a second or subsequent endorsement(s) (estimated cost between \$110 and \$130).

15. Should the fee for one or more endorsements held as a dealer employee be set at full cost recovery?

Yes

No

If you selected no, do you have any other suggestions or ideas?

All endorsements whether first or second or subsequent should be charged at the same rate as the dealer endorsements of between \$110 - \$130. The employees already need to hold a firearms licence, and have already been vetted, so there should be minimal processes required to process an endorsement application for an employee of the dealer.

16. Should the fee be the same for a first-time endorsement(s), no matter how many endorsements are sought as a dealer employee?

Yes

No

If you selected no, do you have any other suggestions or ideas?

17. Should the fee be lower for a second and subsequent endorsement(s), no matter how many endorsements are sought as a dealer employee?

Yes

No

If you selected no, do you have any other suggestions or ideas?

Suggest that the fee for endorsements should simply be a 1 fee for the total number of endorsements. The employee is already vetted, and it should not matter if the employee is applying for 1 endorsement or more.

5. Endorsements on firearms licence and permits to possess

5.1 Licence endorsements

Endorsements applied to a firearms licence are in force for the term of the licence.¹ Examples of what an endorsement enables a licence holder to do include possessing a pistol, or possessing firearms as mementos or possessing firearms (in blank-firing configuration) for theatrical re-enactments.

It's proposed that fees are increased to better cover the cost of regulatory activity. Two options are considered:

- **Option A** proposes a fixed average fee for all endorsement types (estimated between \$1,370 – \$1,510).
- **Option B** proposes average fees to reflect the different types of regulatory oversight: pistols (\$1,350 – \$1,490); prohibited firearms for pest control (\$930 – \$1,020); memento (\$930 – \$1,020); and fixed plus variable fees for bona fide collector ((\$1,230 – \$1,360) plus \$10 for each item held); theatrical re-enactment fixed fee plus variable ((\$1,230 – \$1,360) plus \$10 for each item held).

Irrespective of the level of fee set:

18. Should the endorsement fee be set at:

- Option A** – the same fixed average fee for all types of endorsements
- Option B** – for possession of a pistol, or prohibited item for pest control, or a memento/heirloom firearm): a different fixed average fee for each endorsement type

Do you have any other suggestions or ideas?

The endorsement fee of \$204 in 1992 is equivalent to approximately \$397 in 2022. The increases proposed are difficult to justify, the applicants will already have current firearms licences and have been extensively vetted. We submit a fair and reasonable cost for endorsements is less than half what is proposed, so approximately \$500 for all listed types of firearms and purposes. This allows for CPI increases since 1992, and some increase for additional processes.

19. Option B – for bona fide and theatrical re-enactment endorsements: Should the endorsement fee for bona fide and theatrical re-enactment endorsements be set at a base fixed fee plus a variable fee (the variable fee being set according to the number of arms items held)?

¹ Endorsement for pest control applies only for 2.5 years

Yes

No

If you selected no, do you have any other suggestions or ideas?

As in Q. 18, we believe the proposed costs are excessive and all endorsements should be charged at a similar rate, as suggested.

20. If you think the fee for each endorsement type should not be set at full cost recovery, on what basis should it be set?

As outlined Q.18, that the fee charged should reflect the original 1992 fee increased for CPI to date, and a small amount extra to allow for extra processes.

21. The estimated full cost recovery fee assumes that the application for endorsement coincides with the application for a firearms licence. If the application for endorsement is made during the duration of the licence, there is an extra cost to Police. One or more endorsements applied for at the same time should attract a single fee. Endorsements applied for at different times during the life of the licence should attract separate fees.

It's proposed to apply an additional fee when the application is made within the duration of the licence estimated between \$590 – \$650.

Should an additional fee be set to meet the additional work required when an application for endorsement (or endorsements) is made in the duration of the licence?

Yes

No

If you selected no, do you have any other suggestions or ideas?

The fee proposed is excessive. The person has already been vetted and they are paying extra anyway as the endorsements will be valid for a lesser time frame than the total life the current firearms licence that is held by that person.

- 22.** Do you consider that the application for endorsement for a renewal of the same endorsement should be set at a lesser fee than for a first-time application for that endorsement?

Yes

No

If you selected no, do you have any other suggestions or ideas?

There should be less processes required for a renewal application, so therefore fees charged should be less.

5.2 Permit to possess an item needing endorsement

It is proposed to set a new average fee based on full cost recovery at \$40 per permit.

- 23.** Do you agree that a full cost recovery fee should be charged for permits to possess?

Yes

No

If you selected no, do you have any other suggestions or ideas?

The estimated cost of \$40 is not excessive.

- 24.** Do you agree that the fee for a permit to possess should be averaged across all permits to possess, irrespective of the type of item being obtained?

Yes

No

If you selected no, do you have any other suggestions or ideas?

This makes it simpler and more efficient to process, and fairer.

6. Miscellaneous fees

6.1 Fees for additional place of business

A dealer's licence is issued in respect of one place of business. Where a dealer hires out firearms and restricted weapons for theatrical/cinematic/television production, and the use of these items is supervised by an on-site theatrical armourer, that person must hold written consent specifying the location of the site(s) and the duration of the production at that site.

There are two reasons to request an additional place of business – either a consent for an additional site or sites when this involves an on-site theatrical armourer, or consent for a gun show or auction.

6.1.1 Fees for changed place of business (dealer employing a theatrical armourer)

There is currently no fee for the approval of an additional site involving a theatrical armourer. It is proposed to set a fee which if at full cost recovery would be between \$2,140 – \$2,360

25. Should the fee for a consent to an activity at an additional business site supervised by an on-site theatrical armourer be set at full cost recovery?

Yes

No

If you selected no, do you have any other suggestions or ideas?

While not directly applicable to Fish & Game NZ, or the legitimate firearms licence holders' that we represent, we do feel that the fee proposed at the quoted rate is excessive.

6.1.2 Fee for consent to hold/attend a gun show or auction

It's proposed to set a two-part fee based on the average estimated full cost to Police. The first fee would be for approval (estimated at \$1,020 – \$1,120). The second fee would be for the attendance cost to Police, (estimated at \$1,120 – \$1,240 per Police person per day) which may be spread across multiple dealers if more than one is attending a particular gun show or auction.

26. Should the fee for consent for a dealer to display, sell, or supply firearms at a gun show or auction be set at the estimated full cost to Police?

Yes

No

If you selected no, do you have any other suggestions or ideas?

It is difficult to see the justification for the fee to hold a gun show to increase from \$50 to what is proposed of \$1020- 1120. A fair and reasonable administrative cost and part cost recovery in regard to security inspections may be justified.

In regard to a proposed fee for Police to then attend a gun show, attending a public event is part of the Police role, already paid for by the taxpayer, and in our view it is very questionable if cost recovery of Police attendance at a show actually does fall within the scope of what Section 80 of the Arms Act 1983 allows charges to be levied for. To do so, in our view, is outside of the intent of Section 80.

Therefore we submit there should not be any fee charged for Police staff to attend a gun show, or auction, any more than that there should be a fee for Police to carry out crime prevention and public reassurance patrols in a shopping mall.

Regarding the fee charged for approval to hold a gun show, \$50 in 1992 equates to approximately \$97 in 2022. A fair and reasonable fee for some increased processes might be no more than 1 third to half what is proposed to be charged.

27. Irrespective of your answer to 26, should the fee for the consent for a dealer to display, sell, supply firearms at a gun show or auction be comprised of a fixed fee and a variable component to cover the cost of Police's site attendance?

Yes

No

If you selected no, do you have any other suggestions or ideas?

As in comments for Q.26: It should be a fixed fee, but a dealer should not have to pay for Police attendance at a show or auction. Attendance is part of Policing, already paid for, and no different to Police attending other public events. Otherwise, there is a precedent for user pays policing.

28. Should the variable component referred to in 27 be spread across the number of dealers sharing the service at a specific gun show?

Yes

No

If you selected no, do you have any other suggestions or ideas?

As per Q.26 and 27, as there should not be a fee for Police attendance at a public event.

29. If you answered yes to 28 above, should applications be made 90 days in advance of the gun show or auction so as to enable the variable component referred to in 27 and 28 to be spread across multiple dealers?

Yes

No

If you selected no, do you have any other suggestions or ideas?

6.2 Fee for notification and approval of an ammunition seller

A person with a firearms licence can sell ammunition (but not firearms), provided they have notified Police of their intention to undertake this business activity, meet secure storage requirements, and maintain records of sales. The notification is renewed when the firearms licence is renewed (maximum of five years if a first-time licence holder or 10 years if a second or subsequent licence holder). There is currently no fee for this regulatory activity, despite the ammunition seller deriving commercial benefit from it.

It's proposed to set an average fee for a notification and approval for a non-dealer to sell ammunition as part of a non-firearms-related business.

30. Do you agree that a full cost recovery fee should be set for the regulatory oversight of an ammunition seller?

Yes

No

If you selected no, do you have any other suggestions or ideas?

The fee proposed is excessively high. To go from no fee being charged to a fee of \$520-\$620 is difficult to justify. If the notification is processed with the firearms licence renewal, there is minimal justification for this cost. The fact that a person may (or may not) derive commercial benefit should not come into consideration. What is important is that they have notified intention and have been approved to sell ammunition. Excessive fees will lead to increased potential for non-compliance.

6.3 Fee for mail order/internet sales

Domestic sales by mail order or over the internet don't take place face-to-face. Those seeking to trade or exchange firearms, certain firearm parts and ammunition using these processes must ensure that the transaction is with a person who is legally able to possess the item that's being traded or transferred.

The mail order/internet approval process is time-consuming for both Police and the applicant seeking to purchase an arms item or ammunition. The process is likely to be simplified for most applicants when the registry becomes available after June 2023. Until then it's proposed to set the fee for a mail order application at zero. This fee may be revisited after the registry becomes operational.

31. Do you agree that no fee should be charged for mail order and domestic internet sales?

Yes

No

If you selected no, do you have any other suggestions or ideas?

Retain at zero fee to encourage a high level of compliance.

6.4 Fee for import permits

Anyone seeking to import any firearm, firearm parts (including prohibited magazines, restricted airguns, restricted weapons, and ammunition) must hold a firearms licence and apply to Police for an import permit. An import permit is also required for blank-firing guns which may require examination to check that they cannot be readily modified into a firearm.

Imports are necessary, as there is very little manufacturing of firearms in New Zealand.

6.4.1 Fee for import permit for firearms, firearm parts (including magazines), prohibited magazines, restricted airguns, restricted weapons

There is currently no fee for import permits for firearms, parts (including magazines), prohibited magazines, restricted airguns, restricted weapons. If set at a fixed full cost, recovery fee it would be \$540 – \$590 (Option A) or if set at a fixed fee plus variable \$42 – \$46 plus \$5 per each item type and major firearms part as defined in the Arms Regulations 1992 (Option B).

32. Do you agree to a fee for import permits set at full cost recovery?

- Yes
- No

If you selected no, do you have any other suggestions or ideas?

While we agree that some cost recovery is reasonable for assessing, administering, and providing permits, to go from a situation of no fee being charged for permits to import, to the proposed costs is excessive. At the proposed rates the only way importation will be viable is if it is carried out in bulk amounts. The import permit fees should be a minimal administrative fee, to simply encourage only needed permits being applied for, and the fee does not need to be high to achieve that purpose.

33. Do you prefer:

- Option A:** a fixed fee
- Option B:** a fixed fee plus a variable fee

Please select one.

Do you have any other suggestions or ideas?

We don't agree with either option. Both are inequitable, Option A is excessively expensive and Option B, is also excessive when the scope and numbers of importations and the numbers of items are considered. It is deceptive to claim that the fees are insignificant when compared to the cost of the item(s) and freight. Not all the claimed regulatory activities will need to be undertaken in relation to all or even many imports. Potentially a \$5 part such as a spring will end up costing a significant amount if this proposal is implemented. We suggest that a reasonable low fixed fee is put in place for approval of imports, with the ability to waive that fee for imports valued at under a set amount (amount to be determined- but possibly \$100).

reason6.4.2 Fee for import permit for ammunition

It's proposed that the fee to import any quantity of a specific type of ammunition be set at a full cost recovery of \$540 – \$590.

34. Do you agree that a full cost recovery fee should be set for permits to import ammunition irrespective of the quantity or type of ammunition imported?

Yes

No

If you selected no, do you have any other suggestions or ideas?

The proposed fee is excessive and unjustified. Ammunition sellers and dealers are already vetted and approved by Police; they have requirements and systems in place to ensure compliance and there should be minimal administration requirements in respect of approving ammunition importation. If a fee must be charged it should be much lower than the quoted \$540 - \$590, and should reflect the minimal administration required.

6.4.3 Fee for import sample

The Arms Act 1983 (the Act) enables Police to require an applicant for an import permit to produce items for examination and testing. The examination and testing of a sample of an arms item requires the expertise of a Police armourer, or a qualified ammunition technician in the case of ammunition. At full cost recovery it is estimated to be set at \$1,230 – \$1,360. At present there is no fee for this activity.

35. Do you agree that a fee for an import sample should be the cost of an assessment of a sample by a qualified Police armourer or equivalent qualified person?

Yes

No

If you selected no, on what basis should the fee be set?

Police are already funded by the Government, and essentially the costs associated with this work should be a part of that funding, as these assessments are for the public good. If for some reason an import sample is required to be examined, if there is no fault with that sample in terms of compliance then there should be no fee charged to the importer. If, however there is a fault and the sample is found to be non-complainant, then if a fee is charged, it should be minimal to encourage importers to cooperate with requirements to supply samples for examination.

6.5 Fee for replacement card or permit

The Act provides for a fee to be set for the issue of a replacement card or permit with evidence of loss or destruction. The fee is proposed to be set at \$40.

36. Do you agree that the fee to issue a replacement firearms licence or permit be set at full cost recovery?

Yes

No

If you selected no, on what basis should the fee be set?

It is fair and reasonable to charge \$40 for a replacement licence card or permit. We note this is a similar fee to what is charged by Waka Kotahi NZ Transport Agency for replacement drivers' licences (\$38.20). We note that this charge is referenced to inflation adjustment – up from \$25 yet note other proposed fee changes in the overall proposal are not inflation adjusted, being significantly more.

6.6 Fee variation to endorsement – permission to carry

It's an offence to carry any firearm held on endorsement beyond the dwelling and the section it sits on, except where the conditions of the endorsement for that item specifically allow for this to take place. Licence holders must apply for permission to carry firearms to any place not specified on the conditions of their endorsement. If set at full cost recovery, the proposed fee would be \$1,020 – \$1,100 and an additional fee of \$560 – \$620 if Police attendance at site is required.

37. Do you agree that an application to obtain a permit to carry an endorsed item beyond the dwelling and the section in which it sits being set at an average full cost recovery fee?

Yes

No

If you selected no, on what basis should the fee be set?

The fees are excessively expensive and potentially could lead to non-compliance. Police are already funded to carry out functions including Arms Regulatory activities and fees for this permission should be fair and reasonable. If charged at the claimed full cost recovery, it will potentially and most likely inhibit shooting events and competitions where endorsed firearms are used.

6.7 Modification/assembly of firearms

It's possible that a person may wish to apply to modify their prohibited firearm to a non-prohibited firearm in some circumstances such as no longer needing a firearm for pest control purposes. Likewise, an endorsed licence holder may wish to assemble or modify a non-prohibited firearm to a prohibited firearm. For the purposes of the registry a person who applies to manufacture a prohibited firearm through assembly, modification or vice versa must provide the Police information for inclusion in the registry. This includes a copy of a report from a Police-employed armourer confirming the converted firearm has been appropriately modified, and if converted to a non-prohibited firearm that the modification is irreversible. The average cost for the examination, report, and return or disposal of the modified firearm is estimated between \$1,230 and \$1,360 per item.

38. Do you agree that a full cost recovery fee should be charged for assessment of a modified firearm by a qualified Police-employed armourer?

Yes

No

If you selected no, on what basis should the fee be set?

Any fee charged for assessments should be at a lower level to encourage compliance. In many cases the fees proposed will exceed or be close to the value of the firearm in question.

Thank you for your feedback

Research Priorities – Progress

For managers'/CEs' information and comment:

1. Completed scan of information needs

These were defined from within the organisation as at March 2019

2. Triage of priorities undertaken using several criteria

This exercise was completed and distributed for consultation

3. Feedback gathered and considered .

Met with internal staff to consider all feedback received and refined – August 2019

4. Finalise Documentation for Draft Prior to Approval/Adoption

Draft to be completed by end of October 2019

Proposals for 2019/2020 Financial Year to be updated for final approval and funding confirmed (if undertaken by telephone conference NZC)

NZ Council meeting in November 2019 to consider recommendations and approve funding of remaining proposals.

Research Scan – Update on Progress

Memo to :

CE/Managers Fish & Game NZ – regions and NZC

From:

Phil Teal

Wellington Fish & Game Council

Background

In August 2018 in accordance with the Research Strategy 2013, a scan of information needs was undertaken by CEs/Managers at their annual Managers Meeting. It was intended that if this process was followed, that a research brief is defined of those projects that Fish & Game want to progress, and then to approach research providers (either internal or external) to develop a full research proposal. The latter was to be considered at the April Managers Meeting budget meeting for recommendation to NZ Council.

In recent years, defining the research information needs for the organisation at the August Managers Meeting has been irregular, which has resulted in a narrow consideration of potential projects at the April meeting. There has also not necessarily been a wider consideration of the organisation's research needs, focussing more on traditional fish research, and more latterly mallard research, with other functional grouping such as social science and marketing being funded from other budgets.

Research Scan

The 'research scan' from August 2018 has been 'triaged' into 'high', 'medium', and 'lower' priority rankings to give an indication of what Fish & Game's priorities are. While the higher priority projects might be solely funded by Fish & Game, it also alerts potential research providers as to what collaborative projects are prioritised. The 'lower' priority projects would indicate that they are unlikely to receive full funding by Fish & Game, but may provide useful topics for other post-graduate research.

There are some strategic statements developed for each of the functional groupings, which is an attempt to provide direction as to what Fish & Game is trying to achieve, with a five year time-span objective indicating what we would have liked to have achieved in the mid-term.

This summary document (attached) provides an overview of the research topics that have been identified and an initial triage (which reflects subjective criteria such as urgency, risk to the organisation, long term strategic value, and achievability).

Ideally research briefs for each of the topics would be developed, especially those considered of 'higher' priority. I would recommend that this task be undertaken internally, either through an expert grouping to produce outcomes or individually tasking staff to complete. The role of an internal Head of Research could co-ordinate and peer review these research briefs.

In terms of recommending research projects for NZ Council for the 2019/2020 year, then we should either consider what has been presented to date, or confirm a quantum of budget to be confirmed at a later date once preferred projects proposals have been fully developed.

Information Needs for Research

Fish and Game undertakes research that provides findings to support decisions on management actions and addresses risks to the organisation or its statutory functioning.

A research strategy was reviewed and adopted in 2013 which outlines the process by which projects are prioritised and funded.

The following should be considered when prioritising research:

- The urgency of getting an understanding of the answers?
- The overall risk to the organisation?
- Whether the research is possible and practical?
- Can a practical action result from the research findings?
- Strategic long-term research for long term trend analyses
- Are there any external funding opportunities?
- Are their opportunities to collaborate with other organisations?

The research should also support the strategic aspirations of the organisation:

- Being considered as having a robust scientific based approach for monitoring the resource
- Being a champion for the public good for water management
- Maintaining financial sustainability through maintaining income bases and innovative cost efficiencies
- Continuing a focus on habitat management of the resource
- Providing a perceived value of experience through meeting customer needs – being recreational sports fish anglers and game bird hunters

The following is a summary of the research scan for the organisation – listing the topics in a triage of urgency - with strategic outcomes sought in a five-year time frame.

It is anticipated that for each topic, a research brief outlining the specific questions and objectives of the research are.

Following this research providers can develop a full research proposal outlining the detail of how and when the research would be progressed.

Sports Fisheries Research

The research on sports fish should focus on:

- Managing risks to the sustainability of sports fish populations
- Confirming that population monitoring programmes are based on robust science
- Strategic research focused on long-term population and recruitment trend analyses and advocacy effort
- Managing risks to their change in legal status of sports fish

In five years', we want to be able to:

- have confidence that the monitoring techniques used by Fish & Game are robust, undertaken consistently across all regions, and are fit for purpose
- have sufficient peer reviewed information to inform debate on any challenge to the status of sports fish
- detect any long-term population trends may be that are caused by environmental conditions (climate change and/or land use change)

✓ *indicates that some research has been commenced at national level or regional level*

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High Priority

F1.1	Loss of sports fish from schedule or sports fisheries	Native fish v trout interactions	✓
F3.3	Monitoring Techniques are fit for purpose repeatable	Ensure trout habitat is adequately monitored and mapped	
F3.1	Monitoring Techniques are fit for purpose repeatable	Up to date spawning information is needed on all trout spawning streams/areas	✓
F7.1	What are the impacts of stocking and releasing hatchery reared trout	Public and licence holder perceptions on releases	
F2.1	Climate change effects on trout distribution	Effects of changes in water temperature and habitat from predicted climate change (river and wetlands)	
F3.2	Monitoring Techniques are fit for purpose repeatable	Population monitoring is fit for purpose	
F1.2	Loss of sports fish from schedule or sports fisheries	Native fish v perch interactions	✓

Medium Priority

F8.1	Are the regulations effective in managing the fishery	Are the regulations effective for maintaining angler satisfaction?	
F6.1	Effects of poisons/pollutants on trout	Use of 1080 - effects on trout	✓
F4.3	Opportunities for Management Coarse Angling	Development in urban areas (vicinity)	
F5.1	Commercialisation of the resource	Understanding iwi commercialisation of hatcheries (sports fish/trout farming)	

✓ indicates that some research has been commenced at national level or regional level

Lower Priority

F8.2	Are the regulations effective in managing the fishery	Are the regulations effective for maintaining the sustainability of fishery?	
F4.2	Opportunities for Management Kakahi research		
F1.3	Loss of sports fish from schedule or sports fisheries	Exotic fish as a resource for native birds and native fish	✓
F4.1	Opportunities for Management	Eel/whitebait	

✓ indicates that some research has been commenced at national level or regional level

Game Bird Research

The research on game birds should focus on:

- Managing risks to the sustainability of game bird populations
- Confirming that population monitoring programmes are based on robust science and are fit for purpose
- The effectiveness of regulations to control harvest
- Strategic research for long-term population trend analyses and advocacy effort
- Managing risks to the change in legal status of all game birds

In five years' time we want to be able to:

- have confidence that the monitoring techniques used by Fish & Game are robust, undertaken consistently across all regions, and fit for purpose. Specifically, development of a robust population model.
- develop effective active adaptive management programmes that can influence the population size of game bird species.
- have enough information to inform debate on any challenge to the status of any game birds
- any long-term population trends may be detected that are caused by environmental conditions (climate change and/or land use change)

✓ indicates that some research has been commenced at national level or regional level

High Priority

G7.1	Can there be engagement of hunters to undertake a sustained predator control operation	What positive actions can be taken to establish an effective and sustainable predator control programme	✓
G1.2	Monitoring Techniques are fit for purpose	Mallard population monitoring	✓
G1.4	Monitoring Techniques are fit for purpose	Mallard recruitment model	
G9.2	Are the regulations effective in managing the game population?	Are the regulations effective for maintaining sustainability of game populations?	✓

Medium Priority

G1.5	Monitoring Techniques are fit for purpose	Review current shoveler monitoring, shelduck counts, pukeko counts	
G1.6	Monitoring Techniques are fit for purpose	Better understanding of waterfowl habitat requirements	
G1.1	Monitoring Techniques are fit for purpose	Investigate management of mallard by duck management units.	✓
G1.3	Monitoring Techniques are fit for purpose	Mallard population monitoring - Climate change effects on waterfowl population sizes	
G5.2	potential effects of gamebirds on crops and vectors of disease	Potential spread of disease by waterfowl - effect on contact recreation std - E coli	
G9.1	Are the regulations effective in managing the game population?	Are the regulations effective for maintaining hunter satisfaction?	
G5.3	potential effects of gamebirds on crops and vectors of disease	Potential spread of disease by waterfowl - differentiation of E coli	
G2.1	Removal of species from the game schedule	To handle any future "no hunting" grey duck proposal	
G2.3	Removal of species from the game schedule	iwi perspective on game harvest	

✓ indicates that some research has been commenced at national level or regional level

Lower Priority

G9.4	Are the regulations effective in managing the game population?	The effects of harvest - compensatory or additive?
G5.1	potential effects of gamebirds on crops and vectors of disease	Review potential effects of gamebirds on crops and vectors of disease
G3.1	Inability to advocate for upland game	Better understanding of upland game populations
G6.3	What are the effects of diseases and poison mortality on game bird species populations?	Effects of diseases on game birds – botulism
G5.4	potential effects of gamebirds on crops and vectors of disease	Potential effects of game birds on crop (damage) - specific case study
G.3.2	Inability to advocate for upland game	Better understanding of upland game habitat requirements
G2.2	Removal of species from the game schedule	Impacts on paradise shelduck on mallard/grey duck population
G9.3	Are the regulations effective in managing the game population	With a reduced population size - what is a sustainable harvest?
G6.2	What are the effects of diseases and poison mortality on game bird species populations?	What are the effects of some poisons (diazonal) of game birds or food items?
G4.1	Opportunities	Additional species: Canada geese
G4.2	Opportunities	Additional species: grey teal
G6.1	What are the effects of diseases and poison mortality on game bird species populations?	use of 1080 - effects on game species
G8.1	What are the impacts of pen-reared hatchery reared mallard	Public and licence holder perceptions on releases
G2.4	potential effects of gamebirds on crops and vectors of disease	Black swan aircraft issues
G8.2	What are the impacts of pen-reared hatchery reared mallard	Captive Reared Mallards - is there any downside to repopulate if habitat good

✓ indicates that some research has been commenced at national level or regional level

Access Research

The research on access should focus on:

- Managing risks to the loss and hindrance of public access to the resource
- Managing risks and/or opportunities to private access to the resource
- Providing proactive and improved information regarding public access to the resource to all licence holders

In five years' time we want to be able to:

- define and openly promote current practical public access to the resource
- provide appropriate public access information to customers on appropriate communication platforms
- clarify legal access rights and opportunities for public (e.g. hydro area classification)
- define opportunities for legal public access to the resource but are not currently practical

✓ indicates that some research has been commenced at national level or regional level

High Priority

ACC1.1	Legal and practical access opportunities to the resource	Proactively determining access opportunities
ACC1.3	Legal and practical access opportunities to the resource	Determining the 'hydro' status
ACC3.1	What are the perceived barriers to gaining access to the resource	main reasons for barriers to access - potential for access
ACC1.2	Legal and practical access opportunities to the resource	What drives iwi to maintain access for public?
ACC4.1	Perceived crowding in the backcountry fisheries (incl. NZ v non-resident)	Management of access to highly used but sensitive backcountry fisheries
ACC2.1	Managing access to the resource across private land	the negative impact of advocacy and farming perception

Medium Priority

ACC2.2	Managing access to the resource across private land	confirm an access issue register to define solutions for access to public
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Lower Priority

ACC1.3	Legal and practical access opportunities to the resource	Processes to obtain title to accredited land – can we get management of it?
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✓ indicates that some research has been commenced at national level or regional level

Habitat Management Research

The research on habitat management should focus on:

- Opportunities for landscape scale and large scale habitat restoration
- How have Fish & Game activities benefited game and non-game species through direct management and/or advocacy
- Understanding the extent of habitat loss in the short and long-term
- Confirming that habitat monitoring programmes are based on robust science
- Strategic research for advocacy effort

In five years' time we want to be able to:

- have confidence that the monitoring techniques used by Fish & Game are robust, undertaken consistently across all regions, and are fit for purpose.
- have an idea of the area of wetlands that have been positively influenced by Fish & Game advocacy or direct management and which species have benefited.
- have enough information to advocate for or undertake large scale habitat restorations
- detect any long-term trends in changes in environmental conditions (climate change and/or land use change)

✓ *indicates that some research has been commenced at national level or regional level*

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High Priority

H2.1	Potential approaches for large scale Restoration	Incorporating wetlands into rural landscapes	✓
H5.3	What benefits to Fish & Game activities provide for non-target species?	Extent of restoring wetlands - stopped being drained by RMA advocacy	
H5.4	What benefits to Fish & Game activities provide for non-target species?	Extent of restoring wetlands - have managed it for benefits of native species	
H5.1	What benefits to Fish & Game activities provide for non-target species?	Water Conservation Orders - what are the habitat benefits for native fish and other species?	
H5.2	What benefits to Fish & Game activities provide for non-target species?	Extent of restoring wetlands - direct fish and game ownership	
H5.5	What benefits to Fish & Game activities provide for non-target species?	Extent of restoring wetlands - amount of wetlands (from google earth) that are maintained for waterfowl hunting - and assess abundance of eel in that	

Medium Priority

H1.2	Don't understand the extent of changes in waterfowl wetland habitat	Value of ephemeral wetlands and drains	
H3.1	What are the potential effects of climate change on wetland distribution?	What are the modelled effects of predicted climate change?	
H1.1	Don't understand the extent of changes in waterfowl wetland habitat	Leverage off existing assessments	
H6.3	What biosecurity issues threaten the resource	Control of biosecurity issues - <i>Phormidium</i> , lake snow	
H2.2	Potential approaches for large scale Restoration	Incorporating wetlands into flood control schemes	

✓ indicates that some research has been commenced at national level or regional level

Lower Priority

H1.3	Don't understand the extent of changes in waterfowl wetland habitat	Habitat Analysis from aerial transects	
H6.1	What biosecurity issues threaten the resource	Pest Plant	
H4.1	Opportunities for habitat improvement	Freshwater habitat	
H4.2	Opportunities for habitat improvement	Implementing large scale waterfowl habitat improvement	
H5.6	Opportunities for habitat improvement	What benefits to Fish & Game activities provide for non-target species?	
H4.5	Opportunities for habitat improvement	What are the habitat improvements to have more birds?	
H4.4	Opportunities for habitat improvement	Landscape changes in food resources for mallard population	
H6.2	What biosecurity issues threaten the resource?	Control of didymo - future research	
H4.3	Opportunities for habitat improvement	Implementing large scale upland game habitat improvement	
H4.6	Opportunities for habitat improvement	Impact of water storage ponds as habitat or reduction of habitat	

✓ indicates that some research has been commenced at national level or regional level

Social Science Research

The research in social science should focus on:

- Maintaining the social acceptability of angling and hunting
- Supporting the concept of Fish & Game being an important advocate for the public good
- Getting an understanding of public opinion that relates to the fish and game resource and recreational use of this resource
- Managing risks to their change in the legal status of the sports fish and game birds
- Strategic research for hunter and angler use, satisfaction, and wellbeing that can be used for advocacy effort

In five years' time we want to be able to:

- define hunter and angler motivations and satisfaction drivers
- define angler and hunter use of the resource over time
- understand the economic contribution of hunting and angling to the overall economy and wellbeing of the public

✓ *indicates that some research has been commenced at national level or regional level*

High Priority

SS2.1	National Angler Survey	Part of key strategic programme that occurs regularly and with periodicity	
SS7.1	What do the public think on issues core to Fish & Game?	public opinion - topics to be determined on specific topics such as water quality	✓
SS1.1	Acceptability of trout fishing, coarse fishing, game bird hunting	Fabric of society and social licence to operate	
SS6.1	value of non-resident anglers and risks	Value of non-resident anglers and risks with too many unregulated	
SS3.1	Angler Attributes Survey	Part of key strategic programme that occurs regularly and with periodicity	
SS4.1	Contribution of Fish & Game to the public good	Fabric of society and social licence to operate	

Medium Priority

None ranked

Lower Priority

SS5.1	Economic contribution of fish and game resources	Economic contribution of trout fisheries	
SS5.2	Economic contribution of fish and game resources	Economic contribution of game bird hunting	
SS5.3	Economic contribution of fish and game resources	Economic value of a particular fishery	

✓ indicates that some research has been commenced at national level or regional level

Resource Management Advocacy Research

The research on resource management advocacy should focus on:

- Maintaining up-to-date, robust legal and technical information to support resource management advocacy positions benefitting sports fish and game birds
- Providing technical support to staff involved in resource management advocacy
- Confirming the most efficient ways of engaging
- Determining strategic environmental advocacy long term

In five years' time we want to be able to:

- collation of keystone documents that outline the key principles and positions on several key resource management options, derived from latest technical expertise and case learnings
- access robust, peer reviewed technical documents that outline the key considerations when dealing with resource advocacy issues (consenting)
- be confident that the limited resources are being used efficiently to maintain, manage, and enhance the fish and game resource and represent the interests of hunters and anglers

✓ *indicates that some research has been commenced at national level or regional level*

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High Priority

RMA1.1	Keystone RMA Documents	Riparian Management And Stock Exclusion	✓
RMA1.2	Keystone RMA Documents	Nutrient Levels To Maintain Ecosystem Health With Specific Reference To Salmonids	✓
RMA1.3	Keystone RMA Documents	Water Flows and Levels To Maintain Ecosystem Health With Specific Reference To Salmonids	✓
RMA1.4	Keystone RMA Documents	The Economics Of Regulating Farming	✓
RMA1.5	Keystone RMA Documents	Wastewater Treatment Plants - Effects and How To Regulate Them	✓
RMA1.6	Keystone RMA Documents	What A Good Regional Plan Looks Like?	✓
RMA1.7	Keystone RMA Documents	River Management & Flood Protection Operations	✓
RMA4.1	What are the limits that Fish & Game need to be consistently advocating for?	Establishing Limits for Deposited Sediments	✓
RMA1.9	Keystone RMA Documents	Advocating for nutrient allocation systems	✓
RMA1.10	Keystone RMA Documents	Establishing Limits for Deposited and Suspended Sediments	✓

Medium Priority

RMA1.8	RMA Documents	Technical Guidance documents	✓
RMA3.1	Should Fish & Game be lead or partner agency?	Advocate for self-sustaining fisheries and game habitat - water quality and quantity	
RMA5.1	Collaborative Processes	Are collaborative processes working for the smaller environmental groups?	
RMA3.2	Should Fish & Game be lead or partner agency?	Proactive Policy or Reactive	

✓ indicates that some research has been commenced at national level or regional level

Lower Priority

RMA2.1	Understanding key planning features such as nutrient allocation systems	Physiographic mapping – example for application to Greater Wellington region	
RMA6.1	Are there any substantial threats to the resource that need long term data?	RMA - hydro dams - identify which catchments and get data in proactive manner	

✓ indicates that some research has been commenced at national level or regional level

Marketing Research (R3 Programme Support)

The research on R3 Marketing should focus on:

- Gaining a better understanding of the motivators for potential and existing customers
- Gaining an understanding of the perceived value of the licences and the fish and game resource
- Understanding customers needs that inform the implementation of an R3 programme (R3 Recruitment, Retention, Reactivation) and development of Fish & Game as an organisation.

In five years' time we want to be able to:

- defining how to best communicate with customers (and the wider public)
- understand the perceived value of the licence and fish and game resource for customers
- have communication platforms that allow implementation of the R3 programme
- develop an R3 Programme that address barriers to participation

✓ *indicates that some research has been commenced at national level or regional level*

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High Priority

MR4.1	Does the licence price provide perceived value for money?	Licence fee price sensitivity
MR2.1	Licence sales are flat, not increasing	Information to Support the R3 Programme

Medium Priority

MR4.2	Does the licence price provide perceived value for money?	perception of value for money for licence cost
MR1.2	We don't understand our customers	Information to Support the R3 Programme
MR1.1	We don't understand our customers	What are key characteristics of anglers and hunters

Lower Priority

MR2.1	Licence sales are flat, not increasing	What are the reasons for lapsing and how reactivate?
MR3.1	We don't understand how to engage with potential customers	How do we attract groups such as women, young people, and immigrants – recruitment
MR3.4	We don't understand how to engage with potential customers	Defining the barriers to participation - game bird hunting
MR3.2	We don't understand how to engage with potential customers	Information to Support the R3 Programme
MR3.3	We don't understand how to engage with potential customers	Defining the barriers to participation – angling

✓ indicates that some research has been commenced at national level or regional level

RESEARCH CO-ORDINATOR'S TASKS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Topic	Specific Task	Outcome	Resources required	Timing
1. Reviewing the Fish & Game NZ Research Strategy 2013				
a.	Reviewing the Fish & Game NZ Research Strategy 2013	Revised report confirmed		By end of June 2018
	Review document and confirm fit for purpose			
	Identify potential improvements to strategy to engage F&G staff in the process			
2. Defining and Refining Information Needs for Research				
a.	Undertake a strategic SWOT analysis	Report identifying key strategic risks and opportunities		By end of July 2018 and confirm at August Managers Meeting
	Higher level strategic analysis - involving CEs and Managers			
b.	Identify information needs from internal staff for each functional area	Report listed the information needs identified (each with a concise explanatory statement)	Email and phone, meeting?	Various but by end of November 2018 (or November each year)
	Seek input from internal staff and advisors identifying information needs for Fish, Game, Habitat, Marketing, Social, RMA			
c.	Critique list of information needs for each functional area	Report outlining how each of the information needs meets a strategic purpose and risk		Various but by end of November 2018 (or November each year)
	Critique each information need for purpose/objective and assess in terms of:			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • statutory requirement • risk/opportunity & urgency • identify how research will answer information need • Refine information need description if required 			

RESEARCH CO-ORDINATOR'S TASKS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Topic	Specific Task	Outcome	Resources required	Timing
d. Prioritise list of information needs for each functional area	Undertake a triage based on importance and urgency	Report outlining the key information needs that are prioritised for further consideration		Various but by end of November 2018 (or November each year)
3. Developing research briefs for ranked information research needs				
a. Develop a research brief for top ranked research needs	Develop a research brief that indicates: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information needs Suggested direction of research Indicative costs for completion 	Report with research briefs for all top ranked research information needs identified to be considered for funding		December
b. Prioritise list for all research - who ?? internal or external independent objective	Determine which projects are to be funded based on priority for organisation and funding constraints.	Report confirming funding recommendations and how to deal with other proposals not funded		February
4. Managing Research Providers				
a. Seek interest from research providers	Provide research briefs to appropriate research providers	Confirm formal research proposal		For February Managers Meeting
b. Develop detailed research proposal	Develop research proposal with details of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential research techniques Indicative costs Milestones Literature review 	Confirm formal research proposal from preferred research provider. List of preferred research proposals for funding.		For April Managers Meeting

RESEARCH CO-ORDINATOR'S TASKS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Topic	Specific Task	Outcome	Resources required	Timing
c. Contract development for preferred supplier	Develop contract for provision of research including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Milestone outcomes and payments; • Formal peer review 	Contracts lodged with NZ Fish & Game Council		By August each year
5. Managing and Reporting on Projects				
a. Project reporting and tracking	Undertake project tracking: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • project progress monitoring e.g. Gant chart • Risk Management • Milestone progress • Expenditure progress • Peer review on completion 	Report on progress of project with respect to milestones and expenditure		Bi-monthly
6. Implementing Management Actions from Research Findings				
a. Define implementation options and implement management actions	Identify what management actions are required to implement effectively. Determine how research findings are communicated internally and externally.	Report on implementation for specific project		At completion of research
	Identify further research that should follow from current project			

RESEARCH CO-ORDINATOR'S TASKS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Topic	Specific Task	Outcome	Resources required	Timing
7. Investigating External Funding Opportunities				
a. Seek out external funding opportunities	Provide regular updates of funding opportunities	Apply as resources allow		
8. Developing collaborative research relationships and projects				
a. Seek out collaborative studies with similar goals identified.	Provide summary of research being undertaken at research institutes.	Report on opportunities for collaborative research		Six Monthly
	Indicate potential to work on larger projects with research institutes			
	Indicate potential to work with other researchers.			

RMA Legal Update

New Zealand Fish and Game Council Meeting 161 February 2023

Prepared by: Carmel Veitch, CFO, NZ Fish and Game Council

Kōrero taunaki - Summary of considerations

Purpose

- 1 This report to the New Zealand Fish and Game Council is to update the RMA Legal Fund as at 31 December 2022

Financial considerations

Nil Budgetary provision Unbudgeted

Risk

Low Medium High Extreme

Ngā taunaki - Staff Recommendations

NZC Staff recommend the following motion:

That the New Zealand Fish and Game Council:

1. Receive the RMA Legal update with committed funds of \$693,980 as at 31 December 2022.

Takenga mai - Background

- 1 Each year the NZC allocate \$ tot eh RMA legal Fund.
- 2 Councils can apply to this fund throughout the year to cover the costs of RMA/Legal projects that may have both a Regional and/or National significance.
- 3 All approved projects are documented in the RMA/Legal Report and these become a liability to the NZC.
- 4 When Regions incur costs relating to their project, they seek reimbursement from the RMA/Legal fund.

Kōrerorero - Discussion

- 5 There is currently \$342,992 Funds available for Distribution in the 2022/23 year. Refer Table 1.

Table 1: Available Funds in RMA/Legal			
Unallocated Funds for 21/22			145,640
Budget for 2022/23			350,000
TOTAL TO Allocate 22/23			495,640
Less NZC Approvals			
Date	Region	For	Amount
Aug-22	Southland	Waituna Lagoon	20,000
Nov-22	NZC	Legal Advice NPS FM	9,000
Nov-22	NZC	Expert Support Natural & Built	65,148
Nov-22	NZC	Draft policy Doc	56,000
Nov-22	NZC	RMA Training	2,500
Total Approved 22/23			152,648
TOTAL RMA Funding Available			342,992

- 6
- 7 As at 31 December 2022 there are 23 current RMA/Legal projects underway.
- 8 5 of these projects are funded from Regions Reserves. Otago has 4 and Southland 1. Total funds committed to these projects are \$134,135. Note Southland have overspent their funding as at 31 December 2022 by \$137,310
- 9 There is currently \$693,980 committed to Regions for RMA/Legal projects. Refer Table 2.

Whai whakaaro ki ngā whakataunga - Considerations for decision-making***Financial Implications***

10 The \$693,980 commitment to the RMA/Legal fund is a liability to the NZC.
This Liability is funded out of the NZC Restricted Reserves.

Risks and mitigations

11 There is a risk of these projects costing more than has been allocated and the Region may seek additional funding.

Consultation

12 All Managers are consulted on the Report and offer recommendations to the NZC for any RMA applications being sought.

Table 2: RMA /Legal Fund Reserve

New Zealand Fish and Game Council									
As at 31 December 2022									
	Project Name	Date Approved	Total Approved	Source	Total Spent to Date	Withdrawn	Under/Over Spent to date	Committed Funds	Status Update
Auck/Wai	Healthy Rivers	22-Aug-20	\$110,000	NZC Fund	\$28,803	\$0	\$81,198	\$81,198	
Auck/Wai	Whangamarino Weir and Waikato Regional Council	11-Nov-17	\$50,000	NZC Fund	\$6,000	\$0	\$44,000	\$44,000	
Nel Mar	MDP - NPS	7/6/2019, 22/11/2019,2016/16 & 27/07/2021	\$58,475	NZC Fund	4,025.31	\$0	\$54,450	\$54,450	Transferred \$ from the NPS FM - and 3 other NM funds.Waiting on MDC to set date for mediation- Mid 2022?
Nel Mar	MeP appeal mediation	1/5/22 meeting 157th	\$50,000	NZC Fund	3,200.00	\$0	\$46,800	\$46,800	
North Canterbury	Selwyn District Council District plan hearings meeting 153	Jun-20	\$8,000	NZC Fund	-	\$0	\$8,000	\$8,000	SDC fund have had delays because of Covid and expecting to progress next year.
North Canterbury	Rakaia WCO/Hydrology	Exec approved 16/5/22 \$30k 5/7/22 \$70k	\$100,000	NZC Fund	37,644.67	\$0	\$62,355	\$62,355	
NZC	EDS/Berrysimons WCO for NC?	1/5/22 meeting 157th	\$10,000	NZC Fund	-	\$0	\$10,000	\$10,000	
NZC	RMA Staff Training	Nov-22	\$2,500	NZC Fund	\$0	\$0	\$2,500	\$2,500	
NZC	Draft Policy Positions Doc	Nov-22	\$56,000	NZC Fund	\$0	\$0	\$56,000	\$56,000	
NZC	Expert Support for Submission on Natural and Built Environments Act	Nov-22	\$65,148	NZC Fund	\$5,170	\$0	\$59,978	\$59,978	
NZC	Advice on Implementation of the NPS-FM	Nov-22	\$9,000	NZC Fund	\$0	\$0	\$9,000	\$9,000	
NZC	NPS FM	Aug-20	\$150,000	NZC Fund	\$97,747	\$0	\$52,253	\$52,253	\$50k to Otago, \$40k NM TOTAL committed \$90K plus Nexis Lexis
Otago	Transitional Mining Consents-Exceptional	11-Nov-17	\$150,000	Otago Reserves	\$132,463	0	\$17,537	\$17,537	
Otago	Priority Consents		\$60,000	Otago Reserves	\$18,303	1	\$41,696	\$41,696	
Otago	RPS Land & Water - reserves	28-Aug-21	\$60,000	Otago Reserves	\$16,174		\$43,826	\$43,826	
Otago	RPS Land & Water	28-Aug-21	\$60,000	NZC Fund	-	0	\$60,000	\$60,000	
Otago	Priority Plan Change	16-Feb-20	\$120,000	Otago Reserves	\$88,925	0	\$31,075	\$31,075	
WGTV	Wairarapa Water Project	07-2016/17	\$20,000	NZC Fund	\$19,249	\$0	\$751	\$751	Will be withdrawn at next WFGC meeting
WGTV	GW Natural Resource Plan	24/11/2019	\$40,000	NZC Fund	\$19,616	\$0	\$20,384	\$20,384	Finishing up with follow up from mediation
WGTV	One Plan Change 2	23/11/2019	\$38,000	NZC Fund	\$6,050	\$0	\$31,950	\$31,950	Work in Progress
Southland	Southland Water & Land Plan appeal	23/Nov/18	84,000.00	Southland Reserves	\$221,310	\$0	-\$137,310	\$0	
Southland	Southland Water & Land Plan appeal - NZC meeting 156	18/Feb/22	74,360.50	NZC Fund	\$0	\$0	\$74,361	\$74,361	
Southland	Waituna Lagoon application- NZC meeting 159	25/Aug/22	20,000.00	NZC Fund	\$0	\$0	\$20,000	\$20,000	

TOTAL ACROSS ORGANISATION									
			Live and Approved Applications		Spent to Date	Withdrawn	Under/Over Spent to date	Committed Funds	NZC Legal/RMA Fund 31/8/22
Totals								\$828,114	
Less RMA out of Regions Reserves								\$134,135	
Total Committed from National Budget								\$693,980	\$579,228

TOTAL Reserve **693,980**

Movement in Reserves since 31/8/22 **114,752**

Recommendation: RMA/Legal report be accepted with committed funds of \$693,980 as at 31 December 2022

Research Fund Update

New Zealand Fish and Game Council Meeting 161 February 2023

Prepared by: Carmel Veitch, CFO, and Rebecca Reed, Senior Environmental Advisor, NZ Fish and Game Council

Kōrero taunaki - Summary of considerations

Purpose

This report to the New Zealand Fish and Game Council seeks to update NZC on the status of the Research Fund and remove project 77.3.

Financial considerations

Nil Budgetary provision Unbudgeted

Risk

Low Medium High Extreme

Ngā taunaki - Staff Recommendations

NZC Staff recommend the following motion:

That the New Zealand Fish and Game Council:

1. Receive the Report with Committed funds as at 31 December 2022 of \$260,086.
2. Support recommendation that the Project 77.3 be removed from the Research Fund \$65,830.

Whakarāpopoto - Executive Summary

- 1 See attached Table 1 the updated Committed funds to 31 December 2022.

Takenga mai - Background

- 1 Each year the NZC allocates \$130,000 to Research. This is split in to 3 projects:
 - 1.1 General Research \$75,000
 - 1.2 National Anglers Survey \$30,000
 - 1.3 PhD Research \$25,000
- 2 Table 1 shows the funding that is committed to General Research.
- 3 The Research Fund is **currently oversubscribed** by \$33,832.

Table 2: Summary of Approved Funds	
	Amount
Funding used 21/22 in advance	(6,502)
Funding for 2022/23	75,000
Total Funding Available 22/23	68,498
Less Funding Approved 2022/23	
56 Game harvest Analysis - annual amt	500
77.2 Womens Fishing Add funding	3,500
79 Engaging with Mana Whenua	28,330
80 Insight work - environment synthesis	40,000
81 Species FW Science	30,000
	-
TOTAL Approved 2023	102,330
Available (Unavailable)for Distribution	(33,832)

- 4 Project 77.3 Pressure Sensitive fisheries was approved by NZC in April 22, however the scope was never agreed on. The original proposal is attached as appendix 2.

- 5 The NZC office staff would recommend that project 77.3 be removed from the Research projects. This is supported by Managers.
- 6 If project 77.3 is removed \$65,830 would be returned to the Research Fund, meaning that there would be a further \$31,998 available to allocate for the current year.

Kōrerorero - Discussion

There are currently no new applications to the Research Fund.

Ngā kōwhiringa - Options

- 7 The Council may
 - 7.1 Receive this update on the status of the Research Fund.
 - 7.2 Agree/not agree to remove project 77.3.

Whai whakaaro ki ngā whakataunga - Considerations for decision-making

Financial Implications

- 8 If the NZC accept that project 77.3 Pressure Sensitive fisheries is withdrawn from the Research Fund then there will be a further \$31,998 to allocate to further research in this financial year.
- 9 If the NZC wished to continue with project 77.3 then the research fund is over committed for the 2022/23 year by \$33,832. The impact of this is that there will only be 41,168 available to distribute in the 2023/24 year.

Legislative Implications

- 10 Nil.

Section 4 Treaty Responsibilities

- 11 Nil.

Policy Implications

- 12 Alignment of the Research Fund will be conducted with the organisational strategies as they are developed.

Risks and mitigations

- 13 Nil- receive information only.

Consultation

- 14 The Managers from all regions were consulted at the Managers Meeting on 26th January.

Ngā mahinga e whai ake nei - Next actions

15 Receive this update and note status of the Research Fund.

Table 1: Research Fund**New Zealand Fish and Game Council****As at 31 December 2022**

Project Ref	Project Name	Coordinator	Council	Date Approved	Expenditure for	Completion Dates	Total Approved	Total Spent to Date	Withdrawn/ \$ not required	Commitment	Status/Comments
56	Game Harvest Survey Analysis	Matthew Mc Dougall	Eastern	May-13	ongoing		4,000	2,948	-	1,052	Ongoing \$500 budget every yr
61	Mallard Research -Duck Management Units	Matthew Mc Dougall	Eastern	Sep-15	2015/16		3,000	655	-	2,345	
67.2	Mallard Research -Cat GPS pilot study	Zane Moss	Southland	May-16	2016/17		9,300	7,617	-	1,683	
68	Environmental DNA to identify spawning & establish protocols	Phil Teal/Adam Canning	Wellington	May-17	2017/18		50,000	41,290	-	8,710	Massey Sequencing DNA, trial continues next spring spawning
70	Liminological variables on food web dynamics in Lake Tarawera	Matt Osborne	Eastern	May-17	2017/18		15,000	6,065	-	8,936	Fieldwork progressing
75	Native Fish/Sports interactions	Phil/Adam Canning	Wellington	Apr-18	2018/19		50,000	32,557	-	17,443	Fieldwork progressing - Amy finished thesis requirement - AC to assist with 2 papers.
76	Mallard Research - Brood Habitat selection and use	David Klee	Akld/Waik	Jul-18	2018/19		21,000	17,391	-	3,609	Fieldwork progressing
77.2	Research into Womens Angling	Cohen & Otago	Otago	Apr 22 & Nov 22			23,500	10,000	-	13,500	
77.3	Pressure Sensitive Fisheries - needs to be rescoped	?	NZC	Apr-22			65,830	-	-	65,830	MM agreed Dec 22 to withdraw this Project
78.1	Fishing for Mental Health	Cohen Stewart	Southland	Aug-22			32,648	6,000	-	26,648	
78.2	Sustainable Food Harvest	Chris Newton	Hawkes Bay	Aug-22			12,000	-	-	12,000	
79.1	Engaging with Mana Whenua	Corina Jordan	NZC	Nov-22			28,330	-	-	28,330	
80	Insight work - environmental synthesis	Corina Jordan	NZC	Nov-22			40,000	-	-	40,000	
81	Species FW Science	Corina Jordan	NZC	Nov-22			30,000	-	-	30,000	
79.2										-	
	TOTALS									\$ 260,086	

Recommendation: Accept Research Fund of \$260,086 as at 31 December 20222

DISPLACEMENT OF RESIDENT ANGLERS: ANALYSIS OF MANAGEMENT OPTIONS

PROPOSAL

June 2021

DISPLACEMENT: ANALYSIS OF MANAGEMENT OPTIONS

INTRODUCTION

Research undertaken by Fish and Game New Zealand, and by external organisations¹, has indicated that New Zealand-resident anglers are being displaced (temporally, spatially and absolutely) as a result of pressure coming from non-resident anglers. Displacement appears most significant in a number of specific waterways that Fish and Game New Zealand has labelled 'Pressure Sensitive Fisheries' because of the detrimental impact that pressure is having on the angling experience.

Research undertaken to date is thought to provide sufficient evidence of a need for action, both to address the displacement of resident anglers and to manage 'pressure sensitive fisheries' more generally. The desired outcomes of this management action are to:

- Prevent future displacement of resident anglers
- Reverse existing displacement of resident anglers
- Effect temporal and spatial redistribution of non-resident angling activity
- Achieve parity between resident and non-resident angler use of pressure sensitive fisheries
- Ensure that the non-resident contribution to management costs is appropriate

A range of management options is being considered to achieve these outcomes. These include adjustments to pricing (such as differential pricing for resident/non-resident anglers), caps on license duration, caps on the number of licenses issued per region, caps on the number of angling days in pressure-sensitive waterways, resident-only angling periods and expansion of the current controlled fisheries mechanism. Fish and Game New Zealand wishes to undertake a review of these and other management options and has sought this proposal from Angus & Associates to assist with this review.

In developing this proposal, we have drawn on our discussions with, and the information provided by, Fish and Game New Zealand, on similar work such as that undertaken for the Department of Conservation in regard to its trial of differential pricing on Great Walks, and our extensive experience in community, stakeholder and visitor research in New Zealand, Australia and other markets (which includes ongoing programmes of research with residents, businesses and consumers).

The proposal outlines our understanding of the project objectives and sets out the proposed timeline of activity, pricing, and our credentials. Please do not hesitate to contact us if you need any further information or would like to discuss any aspects of this proposal with us.

¹ Including a significant study undertaken by Hayes and Lovelock, Centre for Recreation Research, University of Otago Business School, 2019



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DISPLACEMENT: ANALYSIS OF MANAGEMENT OPTIONS

OBJECTIVES

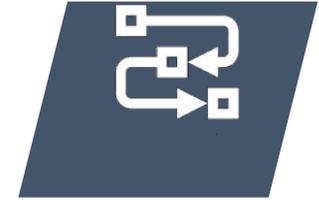
As laid out in the brief provided, this programme of work has two primary objectives: -

1. To provide an analysis of the management options provided by Fish and Game, and their merits and limitations. The proposed options include:
 - Application of differential pricing for non-resident and resident anglers, considering both total licence fee and targeted location-specific differential pricing
 - Caps on licence duration (e.g. non-resident licences capped at 10 days)
 - Caps on the total number of non-resident licences available per Fish & Game region
 - Caps on the total number of angling days an individual non-resident could spend on 'pressure-sensitive waters'
 - Resident-only angling periods (e.g. resident-only weekends)
 - Expansion of current controlled fisheries mechanism (both booked and balloted)
2. To suggest alternative/supplementary management options not yet considered by Fish and Game but used elsewhere (including in the wider tourism sphere).

The analysis of options will necessarily be undertaken **in relation to the outcomes desired by Fish and Game**: i.e. to evaluate how each option might effect change in the number and (temporal, spatial) distribution of non-resident anglers – especially on pressure-sensitive waterways – such that the displacement of resident anglers is prevented or reduced, while at the same time ensuring that non-residents make an appropriate contribution to fisheries management costs.

However, acknowledging the importance of anglers (both resident and non-resident) to regional tourism economies and the ramifications of any shift in tourism activity (for example, impacting business activity and/or employment), it is our recommendation that the analysis also consider the wider impact of management actions on the communities that enable and/or benefit from angling activity (including the businesses that provide employment and services for local residents and for anglers).

Within this wider context, each management option (or combination of options) would be assessed in relation to its impact on resident anglers, non-resident anglers and other stakeholders. The eventual aim would be to identify the management option or options that provides the best possible outcomes for resident anglers, non-resident anglers and other stakeholders (acknowledging that some trade-offs may be required if the needs of resident anglers and the fishery itself are to be prioritised).



DISPLACEMENT: ANALYSIS OF MANAGEMENT OPTIONS

APPROACH

To address the objectives as outlined, we propose to approach this work in a number of stages.

1. Secondary Research and Initial Stakeholder Consultation

During this initial stage, we will review and summarise existing information from New Zealand and other countries seeking to manage pressure-sensitive fishing/hunting/other recreational or tourism resources and/or to deal with the crowding out of resident activity. The aim of this review will be to identify a full suite of management approaches for analysis and to assess their impacts in other locations where known. We will also consult further with Fish & Game New Zealand and with a small number of stakeholders (e.g. Department of Conservation, NZ Professional Fishing Guides Association, Tourism New Zealand, Tourism Export Council) to seek input on the range of management options to be considered in the following stages.

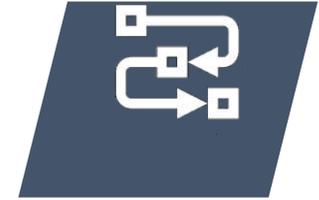
2. New Primary Research with Resident/Non-Resident Anglers and Relevant Trade Contacts

The second stage will involve a large-scale survey of an estimated n=3000 or more resident/non-resident anglers and relevant trade contacts (e.g. fishing guides and others – such as accommodation providers - purchasing licenses on behalf of non-resident anglers). The objective of this survey will be threefold:

- To gather relevant background information (including the demographic profile and relevant behavioural/motivational characteristics of resident/non-resident anglers such as frequency of angling, locations, duration, time of year, motivations for choice of location/season etc.),
- To seek perspectives on the current angling experience (including the extent to which displacement is occurring and in what situations – where, at what times of year, etc.), and
- To understand the likely response of resident- and non-resident anglers to each of the range of management options being considered (for example, how is each option likely to influence the incidence and frequency of angling in New Zealand, the choice of waterways, day of week, time of year, duration of experience, propensity to recommend New Zealand/individual regions to other anglers etc.). As a component of this, we will also examine pricing elasticity of demand.

It is noted that the data generated from the survey will also provide an important baseline against which to measure change over time (for example, as a consequence of new management options implemented).

The survey will be administered online to a sample drawn from Fish and Game New Zealand's database of current and previous licence holders. The sample size, structure and qualifying criteria will be discussed and agreed with Fish and Game New Zealand, along with the questions that make up the survey. The survey will be run using the get smart online survey software, with an average survey completion time of 10 minutes anticipated.



DISPLACEMENT: ANALYSIS OF MANAGEMENT OPTIONS

APPROACH (CONT.)

3. Case Studies

Drawing on the data generated from Stage 2, case studies will then be prepared to model the impact of a range of management options in two significant angling locations in New Zealand (for example, Tūrangi and North Canterbury). This modelling will take into consideration changes anticipated both in the number and behaviour of resident and non-resident anglers (for example, temporal and spatial shifts, changes in visitor expenditure).

4. Synthesis and Reporting

We will then draw together the findings from Stages 1-3 in a presentation-style report for Fish and Game New Zealand. This report will outline the likely benefits and impacts of the range of management options provided by Fish and Game, together with any other options considered to have merit. The report will also include our recommendations taking into account Fish and Game's desired outcomes and, if different, any 'win-win-win' outcome that can be achieved for resident anglers, non-resident anglers and the communities presently reliant on income generated as a consequence of angling activity.

We anticipate that Fish and Game may then look to trial one or more management options in one or more locations around New Zealand. As a fifth stage, we would propose to undertake an evaluation of this trial; considering if and how the implementation of new management approaches has led to the desired outcomes. As the evaluation methodology will be determined by the specific characteristics of any trial, we have not provided recommendations on approach, nor timing or budget, at this stage.



DISPLACEMENT: ANALYSIS OF MANAGEMENT OPTIONS

PROJECT MILESTONES & TIMING

We would be in a position to start work on the Analysis of Management Options in early July and propose working to the following timelines from there. This would see us deliver the Stage 4 report to Fish and Game New Zealand by the end of October 2021 (with regular updates at each stage in the interim). These timelines can be adjusted, bearing in mind that an overall timeframe of approximately four months is required for the project.

Upon confirmation of the work a more detailed project plan will be prepared.

STAGE	RESPONSIBILITY	PROPOSED TIMING
Project kick-off (contract confirmed)	F&G NZ / A&A	By mid June
Stage 1: Secondary research and initial stakeholder consultation	A&A	by end July
Stage 2: New primary research with resident/non-resident anglers and relevant trade contacts	A&A	by mid-September
Stage 3: Case study development considering angling in two different locations in New Zealand and the impact of a range of management options	A&A	by early October
Stage 4: Synthesis of findings from all stages and preparation of report for Fish and Game New Zealand	A&A	by end October
Trial implementation	F&G NZ	Assuming Nov 21 – Mar 22
Stage 5: Evaluation	A&A	Mar 22 > (tbc)



DISPLACEMENT: ANALYSIS OF MANAGEMENT OPTIONS

BUDGET

The budget required to complete the project as outlined is \$65,830 plus GST. This is broken down by stage as follows.

STAGE	INCLUSIONS	BUDGET (EXCL. GST)
Stage 1: Secondary research and initial consultation	Sourcing and analysis of resources for secondary research Consultation with a small group of stakeholders agreed with Fish and Game (n=4-6) Documentation of findings and discussion with Fish and Game concerning management options to be analysed in subsequent stages	\$9,680
Stage 2: New primary research with resident- and non-resident anglers and relevant trade contacts	Detailed research design (sample structure and qualifying criteria, survey questionnaire) Liaison with Fish and Game concerning survey sample and access to database Online survey set-up and comprehensive testing Data collection Data analysis and interim discussion with Fish and Game concerning findings	\$33,720
Stage 3: Case studies	Discussion with Fish and Game to agree subject case study locations Sourcing and analysis of data for modelling of impacts in case study regions Interim discussion with Fish and Game concerning modelling	\$9,790
Stage 4: Synthesis and Reporting	Preparation of presentation-style report for Fish and Game (draft report) Discussion concerning findings and implications with Fish and Game (including feedback on draft report) Preparation of final presentation-style report for Fish and Game	\$12,640
ALL STAGES		\$65,830

As per our standard terms of trade, we propose to invoice 50% of the budget upon commissioning, 25% upon presentation of our draft report and 25% upon completion. The commissioning invoice is due for payment within 10 working days and other invoices are due for payment by the 20th of the month following date of invoice.



angus
& ASSOCIATES

Established in 2002 and based in Wellington, New Zealand, Angus & Associates is highly experienced in the design and delivery of independent research and consultancy services, especially for the tourism and wider leisure sector (including sport, active recreation, culture and heritage).

Reflecting the quality of its work and its contribution to the tourism sector, Angus & Associates has twice won the prestigious 'Tourism 2025 Industry Enabler Award' at the New Zealand Tourism Awards.

Collectively, the Angus & Associates team has decades of experience in tourism, research and strategic planning. We are highly networked across the tourism industry, with our Managing Director a New Zealand Tourism Awards judge and past member of the Board of Tourism Industry Aotearoa as the elected representative of the tourism services sector.

Angus & Associates is a full member of Tourism Industry Aotearoa (TIA) and adheres to the codes and practices of the Research Association of New Zealand and the Australian Market & Social Research Society. Angus & Associates is also an approved All of Government (AOG) supplier of Research and Policy Services.

We take our responsibility for data privacy and security seriously and have aligned our internal systems and practices to comply with all relevant New Zealand legislation (including the Unsolicited Electronic Email Act 2007 and New Zealand Privacy Act) and the rigorous requirements of the European Union (EU) General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) which came into effect in May 2018.



DISPLACEMENT: ANALYSIS OF MANAGEMENT OPTIONS

EXPERIENCE

Our clients range from major private companies, to peak industry bodies and both central and local government agencies in New Zealand and internationally. They include:

- Auckland Unlimited (formerly ATEED)
- Auckland Transport
- BYATA
- Central Otago District Council
- ChristchurchNZ
- Department of Conservation
- Department of Corrections
- Destination Gold Coast
- Destination Marlborough
- Destination Queenstown
- Dunedin City Council
- Great South
- Fáilte Ireland
- Hastings District Council
- Holiday Parks Association NZ
- Hostelling International (Australia, United States and Canada)
- Independent Police Conduct Authority of New Zealand
- KiwiRail Tourism (Interislander and Scenic Rail Journeys)
- Ministry for Culture & Heritage
- Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment (MBIE)
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs & Trade (MFAT)
- Ngāi Tahu Tourism
- NZ Māori Tourism
- NZSki
- Regional Tourism New Zealand (RTONZ)
- Saudi Commission for Tourism & National Heritage
- Sport New Zealand
- Te Matatini Society Inc.
- Te Papa Tongarewa
- Te Puia
- Tourism & Events Queensland
- Tourism Bay of Plenty
- Tourism Holdings Limited
- Tourism Industry Aotearoa
- Tourism New Zealand
- Tourism Research Australia
- Tourism Rotorua Destination Marketing
- Victorian Caravan Parks Association
- Wellington City Council
- Wellington International Airport Limited
- Wellington Museums Trust
- WellingtonNZ
- Weta Workshop
- Whale Watch Kaikoura
- Whangarei District Council
- World of Wearable Art
- YHA New Zealand



DISPLACEMENT: ANALYSIS OF MANAGEMENT OPTIONS

PROJECT TEAM

Our team for this project is outlined below. The wider Angus & Associates team may also be involved in aspects of the project

CRISTINE ANGUS: MANAGING DIRECTOR

Cristine has a Bachelor of Arts degree from Victoria University of Wellington and more than 30 years' experience in planning, marketing, strategy development and market research across a very wide range of sectors, in client and agency-side roles, and in New Zealand, Europe and the Middle East.

Having held senior marketing and management positions, including National Manager of Consumer Marketing at Telecom New Zealand and Managing Director of the Heylen Research Centre in Wellington, Cristine worked as an independent consultant before establishing Angus & Associates in 2002.

RACHEL HELM: SENIOR CONSULTANT

With more than 12 years' experience in market research, Rachel worked with WPP/Kantar agencies in New Zealand and Canada, specialising in consumer behaviour, advertising, marketing communications and brand equity measurement, before joining Angus & Associates in 2014.

Rachel has a Bachelor of Commerce & Administration in Marketing, and a Bachelor of Science in Psychology from Victoria University of Wellington. Rachel manages a number of Angus & Associates' key projects, ensuring consistent delivery of relevant and engaging insights and appropriate research solutions.

CAROLYN PARKER: RESEARCH DIRECTOR

Carolyn is a research specialist with a Bachelor of Tourism and Services Management from Victoria University of Wellington and a Certificate in Marketing Research from the University of Georgia, and many years of industry experience spanning marketing research and tourism/hospitality operations.

Carolyn has been a key member of our team since 2005 and has a thorough knowledge of the research process and the New Zealand tourism sector, with particular expertise in project planning, secondary research, fieldwork management, and data interpretation. Carolyn is responsible for many of our major programmes of research such as the Visitor Insights and Views on Tourism Programmes.

CHRISTOPHER JOYCE: PROJECT MANAGER

Christopher has a Bachelor of Tourism Management and Bachelor of Arts in German and Sociology from Victoria University of Wellington. With prior experience in consulting and project management, and having worked as one of our field staff, Christopher possesses strong social analysis and relationship management skills.

Christopher is responsible for the co-ordination of fieldwork for key projects, and is a key contributor to many of our data analysis, reporting and presentation processes.

NZC Finance Report

New Zealand Fish and Game Council Meeting 161 February 2023

Prepared by: Carmel Veitch, CFO, NZ Fish and Game Council

Kōrero taunaki - Summary of considerations

Purpose

This report to the New Zealand Fish and Game Council presents the NZC Finance report for the 4 months ended 31 December 2022.

Financial considerations

Nil Budgetary provision Unbudgeted

Risk

Low Medium High Extreme

Ngā taunaki - Staff Recommendations

NZC Staff recommend the following motion:

That the New Zealand Fish and Game Council:

1. Receive the NZC Finance Report for the 4 months ended 31 December 2022 with a Surplus of \$60,614.

Whakarāpopoto - Executive Summary

- 1 The NZC Finance report for the 4 months ended 31 December 2022 presents a surplus of \$60,614 against a Total (for full year) budget deficit of \$381,474.
- 2 The NZC only budget has a YTD surplus of \$472,451 against a Total budget of \$1,847,126.
- 3 The National only report has a YTD Deficit of \$411,837 against a Total budget deficit of \$2,228,600.

Takenga mai - Background

- 4 This paper includes the following attachments:
 - 4.1 Table 1: Statement of Financial Performance for the 4 months ended 31 December 2022.
 - 4.2 Table 2: Statement of Financial Performance – NZC to 31 December 2022
 - 4.3 Table 3: Statement of Financial Performance – National to 31 December 2022
 - 4.4 Table 4: Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2022.
 - 4.5 Table 5: Aged Receivables Summary as at 31 December 2022
 - 4.6 Table 6: Aged Payables Summary as at 31 December 2022
- 5 The Budget deficit of \$120,474 was approved at the 159th NZC meeting in August 2022. This is made up of:
 - 5.1 \$33,516 use of Reserves (1.03%) as per budget process
 - 5.2 \$80,000 for Website Development – carried over from previous year.
 - 5.3 \$6,958 Difference between ARF and Depreciation
 - 5.4 Plus an additional approved \$261,000 spending from reserves at the 160th NZC meeting in November 2022.
 - 5.5 Refer to Budget paper in Agenda 2.1 for additional funding required in the 2022/23 year.

Kōrerorero - Discussion

- 6 Statement of Financial Performance (refer Table 1)
 - 6.1 Income
 - 6.1.1 Levies - The first quarterly levies payment was invoiced in October 2022 as per Budget \$945,690 with an additional 1

month payment from North Canterbury, as they prefer to pay on a monthly basis for cashflow. Total Levies \$1,000,242.

- 6.1.2 Other Income \$28,684. This is made up from advertising \$3,448, Sundry income \$4,000, Magazine advertising \$11,300 (from the Fish edition) and the continued sales of the Fish and Game Cookbook \$9,936.
- 6.1.3 Total income YTD \$1,031,000.
- 6.2 Grants to Regions – as per budget the Quarterly Grant of \$146,294 was paid in November.
- 6.3 Outputs
- 6.3.1 **Advocacy** – Total Advocacy YTD \$70,129 against a budget of \$769,400.
- 6.3.2 Advocacy – Legal and Specialist Advice \$26,059 YTD – the majority of this is legal advice sought from Elana Geddis and Jason McHerron.
- 6.3.3 RMA/Legal Funding of \$37,897 was reimbursed to the following Councils:
- | | | |
|---------|-------------------------------------|----------|
| 6.3.3.1 | Auckland/Waikato for Healthy Rivers | \$11,085 |
| 6.3.3.2 | NZC for Nexis Lexis | \$7,892 |
| 6.3.3.3 | NZC for NBEA Bill | \$5,170 |
| 6.3.3.4 | Nelson Marl for MDC Plan Change | \$2,270 |
| 6.3.3.5 | Wellington for One Plan Change | \$1,700 |
| 6.3.3.6 | North Canterbury RWCO | \$9,779 |
- 6.3.4 Other spending within Advocacy was for the social licence and NBEA projects.
- 6.3.5 **Research** - \$16,410 has been paid out YTD for Research – this was broken down to:
- | | | |
|---------|----------------------------------|----------|
| 6.3.5.1 | Otago – Women’s Angling Research | \$10,000 |
| 6.3.5.2 | Eastern – Hunter Survey | \$410 |
| 6.3.5.3 | Southland – mahinga Kai study | \$6,000 |
- 6.3.6 \$54,827 has been spent YTD on the National Anglers Survey. The Budget for the year is \$30,000. However, there is still a further \$135k in the NAS Reserve to cover this project.

- 6.3.7 Co-ordination – with a total Budget of \$1,032,100 there is a total of \$278,508 spent YTD. 4 months represents 33% of the year – the total spend YTD is at 21%. The outliers budgets to note are:
- 6.3.7.1 Co-ordination National – CEO Travel \$86%. The demands on our CEO have been significant and in this Financial year she has managed to travel to Eastern, Auckland Waikato, Wellington, Hawkes Bay, Taranaki, West Coast, North Canterbury, and Nelson Marl. There are plans to visit CSI and Southland shortly.
- 6.3.7.2 Youth Education programme \$6,000 – which is the NZC sponsorship of the Secondary School 2022 NZ Clay target Championship.
- 6.3.7.3 Ranger Co-ordination - \$10,938 YTD. Cert training was held in Nelson, New Plymouth and Rotorua.
- 6.3.8 **Governance** – New Zealand Council expenses \$22,229 include meeting costs for the November 2022 meeting and some flights for the Feb 2023 meeting. Other costs include the Chairs costs of travelling to meetings.
- 6.3.8.1 Governance Advice & Performance include costs incurred by the NZC for professional advice. YTD \$25,986.
- 6.3.9 **Ministerial Review Implementation project** – YTD \$65,676 vs a budget of \$500,000. Note this budget will cross into the next financial year as well.
- 6.3.10 **Overheads** – All within budget YTD apart from the Financial Audit fee that will be over budget for this year by \$4k – as the Auditors charged \$4k over our 2021/22 budget.
- 6.4 **Table 2: Statement of Financial Performance – NZC Budget only.** This report splits out the NZC budget from the total Budget. \$472,451 Surplus YTD.
- 6.5 **Table 3: Statement of Financial Performance -National Budget only.** This report splits out the National budget from the Total Budget. \$411,837 Deficit YTD. The National budget represents the co-ordination of major projects that the NZC office undertakes on behalf of the Whole of Fish and Game.

December 2022 Split NZC and National Budgets		
	Actual YTD	Budget
Table 2 - NZC	472,451	1,847,126
Table 3 - National	(411,837)	(2,228,600)
6.6 TOTAL As per Table 1	60,614	(381,474)

7 Statement of Financial Position (refer Table 4)

- 7.1 Overall NZC Council is in a sound position as at 31 December 2022. Cash and Cas equivalents are down from year end by \$245k, however \$176 k has been transferred into Term Deposits.
- 7.2 Accounts Receivable \$3,650 – see attached Table 5. This shows a credit from North Canterbury – as they overpaid an account. And an overdue account for Manic Tackle of \$3,174. This account has now been paid.
- 7.3 Accounts Payable \$156,770 – refer Table 6. All Creditors that are 1 month over are now all up to date. Many of these related to accounts being sent in late. The creditor for Learning people will be paid off in instalments as the learning is undertaken.
- 7.4 Employee Entitlements of \$45,994 represents the NZC liability for staff leave. It has reduced significantly from 31/8/22 as staff have left.
- 7.5 Restricted reserves - \$1,110,105. These also represent the commitments that the NZC have to each of these Reserves.

Ngā mahinga e whai ake nei - Next actions

NZC Accept the Finance report as at 31 December 2022



Table 1: Statement of Financial Performance

New Zealand Fish and Game Council For the 4 months ended 31 December 2022

	YTD ACTUAL	TOTAL BUDGET	REMAINING BUDGET	% OF BUDGET SPENT
INCOME				
Levies	1,000,242	3,782,761	2,782,519	26%
Interest Income	2,073	16,158	14,085	13%
Other income				
Advertising & Merchandise	3,448	30,000	26,552	11%
Sundry Income	4,000	12,000	8,000	33%
Magazine Contributions	11,300	110,000	98,700	10%
Sale of Fish and Game Cookbook	9,936	-	(9,936)	-
Total Other income	28,684	152,000	123,316	19%
Total INCOME	1,031,000	3,950,919	2,919,919	26%
GRANTS TO REGIONS				
Grants to Regions	146,294	585,070	438,776	25%
Total GRANTS TO REGIONS	146,294	585,070	438,776	25%
OUTPUTS				
ADVOCACY				
Advocacy - Legal & Specialist Advice	26,059	60,400	34,341	43%
National Public Awareness	461	38,000	37,539	1%
National Magazine	-	348,000	348,000	-
RMA/Legal	37,897	350,000	312,103	11%
Social Licence Campaign	413	-	(413)	-
NBEA Project	5,300	-	(5,300)	-
Total ADVOCACY	70,129	796,400	726,271	9%
RESEARCH				
Research Programme	16,410	75,000	58,590	22%
Research - National Anglers Survey	54,827	30,000	(24,827)	183%
Research - Phd Programme	-	25,000	25,000	-
Total RESEARCH	71,237	130,000	58,763	55%
CO-ORDINATION				
Business Development & R3	378	12,000	11,622	3%
Marketing	2,862	60,000	57,138	5%
Business & Financial Support	2,687	4,000	1,313	67%
Co-ordination National - CEO Travel	13,713	16,000	2,287	86%
Co-ordination - Administration	2,250	5,000	2,750	45%
Elections	15,000	45,000	30,000	33%
Fish and Game Cookbook	2,283	-	(2,283)	-
Regulations	-	82,000	82,000	-
Information Technology- National	23,917	64,150	40,233	37%
Maritime NZ Compliance	3,137	8,000	4,863	39%
Manager Meetings	-	12,000	12,000	-



Table 1: Statement of Financial Performance

	YTD ACTUAL	TOTAL BUDGET	REMAINING BUDGET	% OF BUDGET SPENT
Staff Conference	-	30,000	30,000	-
Staff Development Grant	3,395	10,000	6,605	34%
Youth Education Programme	6,000	7,000	1,000	86%
Website and Social Media	11,045	66,450	55,405	17%
Website Development	17,472	80,000	62,528	22%
Ranger Co-ordination	10,938	27,500	16,562	40%
Licencing	163,432	503,000	339,568	32%
Total CO-ORDINATION	278,508	1,032,100	753,592	27%
Total OUTPUTS	419,873	1,958,500	1,538,627	21%
GOVERNANCE				
New Zealand Council	22,229	60,000	37,771	37%
Governance Advice & Performance	25,987	80,000	54,013	32%
Governors Forum	-	12,000	12,000	-
Regional Audit	-	10,000	10,000	-
Remuneration Committee	1,353	-	(1,353)	-
Total GOVERNANCE	49,569	162,000	112,431	31%
MINISTERIAL REVIEW IMPEMETATION				
Chair Strategy Workshop - Review	3,356	8,000	4,644	42%
Consultant Amalgamation - Review	315	80,000	79,685	0%
Consultation by ISG - Hui Review	-	30,000	30,000	-
Governance Training Program - Review	9,401	95,000	85,599	10%
HR Consultant - Review	-	80,000	80,000	-
ISG Support - Writing Policy - Review	2,071	10,000	7,929	21%
Leadership & Cultural Training - Review	-	25,000	25,000	-
Legal Costs - Review	-	65,000	65,000	-
Managers Strategy Workshop	13,332	14,000	668	95%
NZC Strategy Workshop & Implementation - Review	37,201	33,000	(4,201)	113%
Staff Hui - Review	-	60,000	60,000	-
Total MINISTERIAL REVIEW IMPEMETATION	65,676	500,000	434,324	13%
OVERHEADS				
Salaries & Contractors	240,428	956,403	715,975	25%
Staff Expenses	9,000	47,100	38,100	19%
Office Premises	19,016	60,900	41,884	31%
Office Equipment	72	2,000	1,928	4%
Communications/Consumables	4,584	24,200	19,616	19%
General (inc Insurance)	2,531	8,600	6,069	29%
Financial Audit Fee	10,627	18,000	7,373	59%
Depreciation	2,714	9,620	6,906	28%
Total OVERHEADS	288,972	1,126,823	837,851	26%
Total Expenses	970,385	4,332,393	3,362,008	22%
Net Surplus/(Deficit)	60,614	(381,474)	(442,088)	-16%



Table 2: Statement of Financial Performance- NZC Budget only

New Zealand Fish and Game Council For the 4 months ended 31 December 2022

Region is NZC.

	YTD ACTUAL	2021 22 NZC BUDGET	REMAINING BUDGET	% OF BUDGET SPENT
INCOME				
Levies	1,000,242	3,782,761	2,782,519	26%
Interest Income	2,073	16,158	14,085	13%
Other income				
Advertising & Merchandise	2,240	-	(2,240)	-
Sundry Income	4,000	12,000	8,000	33%
Total Other income	6,240	12,000	5,760	52%
Total INCOME	1,008,556	3,810,919	2,802,363	26%
GRANTS TO REGIONS				
Grants to Regions	146,294	585,070	438,776	25%
Total GRANTS TO REGIONS	146,294	585,070	438,776	25%
OUTPUTS				
ADVOCACY				
Advocacy - Legal & Specialist Advice	24,184	50,400	26,216	48%
National Public Awareness	173	7,500	7,327	2%
Social Licence Campaign	413	-	(413)	-
NBEA Project	5,300	-	(5,300)	-
Total ADVOCACY	30,069	57,900	27,831	52%
CO-ORDINATION				
Business & Financial Support	2,687	4,000	1,313	67%
Co-ordination National - CEO Travel	13,713	16,000	2,287	86%
Information Technology- National	4,800	12,000	7,200	40%
Total CO-ORDINATION	21,200	32,000	10,800	66%
Total OUTPUTS	51,269	89,900	38,631	57%
GOVERNANCE				
New Zealand Council	22,229	60,000	37,771	37%
Governance Advice & Performance	25,987	80,000	54,013	32%
Governors Forum	-	12,000	12,000	-
Regional Audit	-	10,000	10,000	-
Remuneration Committee	1,353	-	(1,353)	-
Total GOVERNANCE	49,569	162,000	112,431	31%
OVERHEADS				
Salaries & Contractors	240,428	956,403	715,975	25%
Staff Expenses	9,000	47,100	38,100	19%



Table 2: Statement of Financial Performance- NZC Budget only

	YTD ACTUAL	2021 22 NZC BUDGET	REMAINING BUDGET	% OF BUDGET SPENT
Office Premises	19,016	60,900	41,884	31%
Office Equipment	72	2,000	1,928	4%
Communications/Consumables	4,584	24,200	19,616	19%
General (inc Insurance)	2,531	8,600	6,069	29%
Financial Audit Fee	10,627	18,000	7,373	59%
Depreciation	2,714	9,620	6,906	28%
Total OVERHEADS	288,972	1,126,823	837,851	26%
Total Expenses	536,105	1,963,793	1,427,688	27%
Net Surplus/(Deficit)	472,451	1,847,126	1,374,675	26%



Table 3: Statement of Financial Performance- NATIONAL

New Zealand Fish and Game Council For the 4 months ended 31 December 2022

Region is National.

	YTD ACTUAL	2021 22 NATIONAL BUDGET	REMAINING BUDGET	% OF BUDGET SPENT
INCOME				
Other income				
Advertising & Merchandise	1,208	30,000	28,792	4%
Magazine Contributions	11,300	110,000	98,700	10%
Sale of Fish and Game Cookbook	9,936	-	(9,936)	-
Total Other income	22,444	140,000	117,556	16%
Total INCOME	22,444	140,000	117,556	16%
OUTPUTS				
ADVOCACY				
Advocacy - Legal & Specialist Advice	1,875	10,000	8,125	19%
National Public Awareness	288	30,500	30,212	1%
National Magazine	-	348,000	348,000	-
RMA/Legal	37,897	350,000	312,103	11%
Total ADVOCACY	40,060	738,500	698,440	5%
RESEARCH	71,237	130,000	58,763	55%
CO-ORDINATION				
Business Development & R3	378	12,000	11,622	3%
Marketing	2,862	60,000	57,138	5%
Co-ordination - Administration	2,250	5,000	2,750	45%
Elections	15,000	45,000	30,000	33%
Fish and Game Cookbook	2,283	-	(2,283)	-
Regulations	-	82,000	82,000	-
Information Technology- National	19,117	52,150	33,033	37%
Maritime NZ Compliance	3,137	8,000	4,863	39%
Manager Meetings	-	12,000	12,000	-
Staff Conference	-	30,000	30,000	-
Staff Development Grant	3,395	10,000	6,605	34%
Youth Education Programme	6,000	7,000	1,000	86%
Website and Social Media	11,045	66,450	55,405	17%
Website Development	17,472	80,000	62,528	22%
Ranger Co-ordination	10,938	27,500	16,562	40%
Licencing	163,432	503,000	339,568	32%
Total CO-ORDINATION	257,308	1,000,100	742,792	26%
Total OUTPUTS	368,605	1,868,600	1,499,995	20%



Table 3: Statement of Financial Performance- NATIONAL

	YTD ACTUAL	2021 22 NATIONAL BUDGET	REMAINING BUDGET	% OF BUDGET SPENT
MINISTRIAL REVIEW				
Chair Strategy Workshop - Review	3,356	8,000	4,644	42%
Consultant Amalgamation - Review	315	80,000	79,685	0%
Consultation by ISG - Hui Review	-	30,000	30,000	-
Governance Training Program - Review	9,401	95,000	85,599	10%
HR Consultant - Review	-	80,000	80,000	-
ISG Support - Writing Policy - Review	2,071	10,000	7,929	21%
Leadership & Cultural Training - Review	-	25,000	25,000	-
Legal Costs - Review	-	65,000	65,000	-
Managers Strategy Workshop	13,332	14,000	668	95%
NZC Strategy Workshop & Implementation - Review	37,201	33,000	(4,201)	113%
Staff Hui - Review	-	60,000	60,000	-
Total MINISTERIAL REVIEW	65,676	500,000	434,324	13%
Total Expenses	434,281	2,368,600	1,934,319	18%
Net Surplus/(Deficit)	(411,837)	(2,228,600)	(1,816,763)	18%



Table 4: Statement of Financial Position

New Zealand Fish and Game Council As at 31 December 2022

	31 DEC 2022	31 AUG 2022
Assets		
Current Assets		
Cash & Cash Equivalents		
NZ Fish and Game Council	258,395	307,920
NZ Fish and Game Council - Sav	58,363	1,141
Serious Saver	5,986	255,743
Credit Cards	(5,993)	(2,991)
Total Cash & Cash Equivalents	316,751	561,812
Receivables		
Accounts Receivable	3,650	242,447
Accounts Receivable - Other	19,515	6,555
Interest Receivable	9,394	9,394
GST	68,599	-
Total Receivables	101,158	258,396
Term Investments	2,369,099	2,193,776
Prepayments and Accrued Income	4,000	1,200
Total Current Assets	2,791,007	3,015,184
Non-current Assets		
Property, Plant & Equipment	16,558	19,271
Term Deposits >12mths	-	174,930
Total Non-current Assets	16,558	194,201
Total Assets	2,807,565	3,209,386
Liabilities		
Payables		
Accounts Payable	156,770	291,785
Income Received in Advance	19,600	19,600
Accruals and Prepaid Licences	30,559	137,982
PAYE Clearing	-	16,906
GST	-	34,432
Total Payables	206,929	500,706
Employee Entitlements	45,994	73,004
Rounding	-	-
NZGBHT - Stamp Programme	657	142,306
Total Liabilities	253,580	716,015
Net Assets	2,553,985	2,493,370
Equity		
Accumulated Funds		
Accumulated Funds	1,398,312	1,102,115



Table 4: Statement of Financial Position

	31 DEC 2022	31 AUG 2022
Transfer (To)/From Reserves	(36,809)	(307,338)
Net Surplus/(Deficit)	60,614	603,536
Total Accumulated Funds	1,422,118	1,398,312
Reserves		
Dedicated reserves		
Asset Replacement Reserve	21,762	21,762
Total Dedicated reserves	21,762	21,762
Restricted Reserves		
National Anglers Survey Reserve	135,307	160,134
Research Reserve	260,086	174,165
RMA/Legal Fund Reserve	693,980	724,868
Staff Development Grant Reserves	20,733	14,128
Total Restricted Reserves	1,110,105	1,073,296
Total Reserves	1,131,867	1,095,058
Total Equity	2,553,985	2,493,370



Table 5: Aged Receivables Summary

New Zealand Fish and Game Council

As at 31 December 2022

Ageing by due date

CONTACT	CURRENT	< 1 MONTH	1 MONTH	2 MONTHS	3 MONTHS	OLDER	TOTAL
Chantal Whitby	-	203	-	-	-	-	203
Corina Jordan	-	-	265	-	-	-	265
Kilwell Sports Ltd	644	644	-	-	-	-	1,288
Manic Tackle Project	-	-	-	-	-	3,174	3,174
North Canterbury Fish and Game Council	-	-	(1,323)	-	-	-	(1,323)
Rebecca Reed	-	43	-	-	-	-	43
Total	644	890	(1,058)	-	-	3,174	3,650
Percentage of total	18%	24%	-29%	-	-	87%	100%



4.2f. Table 6: Aged Payables Summary

New Zealand Fish and Game Council

As at 31 December 2022

Ageing by due date

CONTACT	CURRENT	< 1 MONTH	1 MONTH	2 MONTHS	OLDER	TOTAL
Aged Payables						
Air New Zealand Travel Card	9,425	-	-	-	-	9,425
Arthritis New Zealand	-	10	-	-	-	10
Blackland Public Relations Limited	2,415	-	-	-	-	2,415
Cancer Society	-	10	-	-	-	10
Chantal Whitby	-	203	-	-	-	203
Computer & Telephone Services Ltd	66	-	-	-	-	66
Doughty Consulting Limited	276	-	-	-	-	276
Eastern Fish and Game Council	99	-	-	-	-	99
Elana Geddis Barrister	18,026	-	-	-	-	18,026
Empson Publishing Limited	2,530	-	-	-	-	2,530
Eyede Solutions Limited	60	-	-	-	-	60
Ferret Software Ltd	374	-	-	-	-	374
Fuji Xerox New Zealand Limited	495	-	22	-	-	516
Gemtech Solutions Limited	394	-	-	-	-	394
Greg Duley	1,385	-	-	-	-	1,385
Hothouse Communications Limited	12,305	-	-	-	-	12,305
Id Solutions 1993 Limited	21	-	-	-	-	21
Instep	431	604	-	-	-	1,035
Jason McHerron Barrister	1,380	-	-	-	-	1,380
Kahu Environmental Limited	5,946	-	-	-	-	5,946
Latitude Strategy & Communication Limited	1,107	-	791	-	-	1,898
Learning People	-	-	-	-	1,050	1,050
Lexis Nexis DD	9,076	-	-	-	-	9,076
New Zealand Couriers- Wellington	146	-	-	-	-	146
NIWA Ltd	49,810	-	-	-	-	49,810
North Canterbury Fish and Game Council	4,615	-	171	-	-	4,785
Officemax New Zealand Limited	199	-	-	-	-	199
Primary Purpose	8,020	-	-	-	-	8,020
Redstripe Limited	3,844	-	-	-	-	3,844
Rothbury Insurance Brokers Wellington	1,510	-	-	-	-	1,510
SWR Group NZ Limited	11,385	-	-	-	-	11,385
Taxicharge New Zealand Limited	307	-	-	-	-	307
The Wild Rice Thai	-	37	-	-	-	37
Vertia Procurement Limited	4,255	-	-	-	-	4,255
Wellington Fish and Game Council	3,925	-	-	-	-	3,925
Windcave New Zealand Limited DD	50	-	-	-	-	50
Total Aged Payables	153,873	864	983	-	1,050	156,770
Total	153,873	864	983	-	1,050	156,770



4.2f. Table 6: Aged Payables Summary

CONTACT	CURRENT	< 1 MONTH	1 MONTH	2 MONTHS	OLDER	TOTAL
Percentage of total	98%	1%	1%	-	1%	100%

National Finance Report

New Zealand Fish and Game Council Meeting 161 February 2023

Prepared by: Carmel Veitch, CFO, NZ Fish and Game Council

Kōrero taunaki - Summary of considerations

Purpose

This report to the New Zealand Fish and Game Council presents the National Finance report as at 31 December 2022

Financial considerations

Nil Budgetary provision Unbudgeted

Risk

Low Medium High Extreme

Ngā taunaki - Staff Recommendations

NZC Staff recommend the following motion:

That the New Zealand Fish and Game Council:

1. Receive the information National Finance Report as at 31 December 2022

Takenga mai - Background

- 1 This report is tabled to the NZC to give a snapshot of the YTD spending across the Councils.

Kōrerorero - Discussion

- 2 Refer Table 1 for the summary of YTD spending.

Table 1: National Fish & Game Financial Report							
As at 31 December 2022							
Year to Date Expenditure against Total Approved Budget							
Council	Approved Budget	RMA/Legal Spend		Total Budget (inc from Reserves)	Net Expenditure	YTD %	
		Approved from Reserves	Approved from Reserves				
Northland	462,860	72,000	-	534,860	161,372	30%	
Auckland/Waikato	855,684	-	-	855,684	253,580	30%	
Eastern	1,151,697	-	-	1,151,697	385,405	33%	
Hawkes' Bay	380,624	-	-	380,624	101,704	27%	
Taranaki	373,469	-	-	373,469	127,821	34%	
Wellington	734,853	-	-	734,853	251,442	34%	
Nelson/Marlborough	522,548	8,826	-	531,374	193,179	36%	
North Canterbury	874,882	40,000	-	914,882	490,832	54%	
West Coast	351,136	-	-	351,136	116,619	33%	
Central South Island	780,033	11,000	-	791,033	203,755	26%	
Otago	1,051,410	78,430	26,620	1,156,460	353,596	31%	
Southland	700,801	102,000	21,110	823,911	262,553	32%	
NZC	1,158,765	201,000		1,359,765	379,670	28%	
National inc RMA & Research	2,088,600	60,000	-	2,148,600	411,937	19%	
Total	11,487,362	573,256	47,730	12,108,348	3,693,465	31%	
3 4 months of the year completed, which represents						33%	of the year

Whai whakaaro ki ngā whakataunga - Considerations for decision-making

Financial Implications

- 4 With 33% of the year completed, all but 2 Councils sit within an acceptable spending range as at 31 December 2022. These are between 26% and 36%.

- 5 The National budget is at 19% YTD – the main reason that this is low is that many of the major budgets eg Magazine, RMA and the Review budget have either had very little expenditure or none YTD.
- 6 North Canterbury is sitting at 54% of budget. At the time of writing this report I had not investigated the reason for this.

Risks and mitigations

- 7 Risk of overspending of budgets will be identified and reported back on.

Consultation

- 8 Consultation will be undertaken with North Canterbury.

Ngā mahinga e whai ake nei - Next actions

A verbal report at the NZC meeting will be given on the outcome of spending YTD.

Correspondence schedule 2021 / 2022 / 2023							
Date	In or out	Reference	Received From	Letter addressee	Summary	Link to Doc	Date Received for filing
14/11/2022	In	I22	Arash Alaeinia	NZC	Letter: Concerns over Governance and operational responsibilities at NZFGC	https://fishandgamenz.sharepoint.com/sites/NZC/Docum	14/11/2022
21/11/2022	In	I23	Bryce Johnson	Ray Grubb	B Johnson - F&G Advocacy Review	https://fishandgamenz.sharepoint.com/sites/NZC/Docum	16/11/2022
21/11/2022	Out	O39	Ray Grubb	Bryce Johnson	B Johnson - F&G Advocacy Review	https://fishandgamenz.sharepoint.com/sites/NZC/Docum	16/11/2022
26/11/2022	In	I24	Ray Grubb	NZC	Letter: Resignation from NZ council	https://fishandgamenz.sharepoint.com/sites/NZC/Docum	26/11/2022
29/11/2022	Out	O40	Greg Duley	Ray Grubb	Letter: Reply of resignation from Ray	https://fishandgamenz.sharepoint.com/sites/NZC/Docum	29/11/2022
12/12/2022	In	I25	Hon Poto Willia	Greg Duley	Letter: Continued use to lead shot for waterfowl hunting near open water	https://fishandgamenz.sharepoint.com/sites/NZC/Docum	13/12/2022
19/01/2023	In	I26	Colin Weathera	NZC	Letter: Feedback on .410 caliber exemption for lead shot	https://fishandgamenz.sharepoint.com/sites/NZC/Docum	19/01/2023



New Zealand Fish and Game Council

12 September 2022

Tēnā koe koutou

As a new Chief Executive Officer (Eastern F&G) to this organisation, I would like to get some direction and understanding of roles and boundaries that I have confusion over.

My area of confusion is, recently there was an Environmental Non-Government Organisational Retreat for three days in the Coromandel which Fish and Game were invited to attend and be a part of. In attendance of this retreat was the Chairperson of NZFG Council, our outgoing Deputy CEO and two other NZ F&G staff, however our newly appointed CEO was not in attendance. The question needs to be asked, why were they not there? Also, I have three points that I cannot understand.

First, why is the Chairperson of our National Governance Council attending a multi organisational relationship and collaboration retreat? Is this not an operational process and has no need or requirement for a Councillor to attend?

Secondly, why is the outgoing Deputy CEO with no more than two weeks left in this organisation attending a relationship and collaboration event? Although this person has vast knowledge and experience, the reality is that they are no longer involved or have interest in the future of our organisation? And what value of relationship building can they bring when they are leaving F&G in two weeks' time?

Thirdly, why were the regions not invited to attend?

As part of my research for the recruitment process into Fish & Game, I studied the 2020 Ministerial Review that was carried out and I must stress that its main areas of focus for change and development was on our 'Governance'. As the title depicts, *Review of the Governance of Fish and Game New Zealand and the Regional Fish and Game Councils*. On page 16 of the review, 'Issue III: Lack of Good Governance Practice' 4th paragraph it states;

"The boundaries between governance and management are poorly understood, or if understood are honoured more in the breach than the observance. It is a problem in the FGCs where councillors (i.e. governors) tend to intrude into operational matters. Problems have also been evident in the NZFGC where there have been disagreements between the council and the CE over their respective roles.

There are also issues around a lack of conformity with, or inconsistent application of, governance policies even where these exist."

I appreciate that our organisation at the National level has had a turbulent history with a 'dictatorial' CEO and supporting Chair has created an environment of mistrust between the regions and the national office. And we have had a period with the lack of an engaging and unifying CEO so the void

Statutory managers of freshwater sports fish, game birds and their habitats

Eastern Region

1130 Paradise Valley Rd, Ngongotaha, Private bag 3010, Rotorua 3046, New Zealand. Telephone (07) 357 55 287

Email eastern@fishandgame.org.nz www.fishandgame.org.nz



has been filled by the NZFGC Chair out of necessity. However now with a newly appointed NZC CEO the operational reins have not been relinquished and we are falling back into a criticism that was made of our lack of boundaries between governance and operations back in 2020?

Page 17, part of the 3rd paragraph of the review its third point states;

"The Public Service Commission also issues guidance which states, among other things, that the Chair of a statutory crown entity is tasked with:

"ensuring effect accountability and governance of the entity, consistent with the requirements of relevant legislation";

"acting as a leader of the entity, presenting the entity's objectives and strategies to the outside world";

"providing guidance and support to the Chief Executive to ensure the entity is managed effectively. This includes establishing and maintaining an effective working relationship with the Chief Executive while also taking an independent view to challenge and test management thinking".

In its guidance, the Commission states that "It is important that the board and chief executive are clear about the boundaries between governance and management and what duties have been delegated to the chief executive". The board and chief executive should also be clear on who is the public face of the entity. If the role is shared, protocols are required. Observing these basic principles would greatly improve the organisation's governance practice."

I appreciate that all our Councillors are volunteers who have a passion for the success and future of F&G, but it may be that we are smothering our growth and development with our over enthusiasm.

We must as an organisation grow and develop into a respected and valued governmental agency who has strong internal national policies and good robust governance principles, otherwise our lack of internal strength and structure will become part of the cards stacked against us with our biggest threats of the likes of; social licence and statutory irrelevance with the reviews of the Wildlife Act and Conservation Act dissolving us into obscurity because of our inability to adhere to robust governance and internal disunity.

I look forward to your reflections on my letter and appreciate your time and service that you all give.

Nāku iti noa, nā

Arash Alaeinia

cc. Corina Jordan, CEO NZFG
Ngahihi Bidios, Chair EFGC
All Regional Managers and CEO's

Statutory managers of freshwater sports fish, game birds and their habitats

Eastern Region

1130 Paradise Valley Rd, Ngongotaha, Private bag 3010, Rotorua 3046, New Zealand. Telephone (07) 357 51288
Email eastern@fishandgame.org.nz www.fishandgame.org.nz

From: [Corina Jordan](#)
To: [NZ Fish & Game Council](#)
Subject: FW: B Johnson - F&G Advocacy Review
Date: Wednesday, 16 November 2022 8:54:04 pm

Hey Ann,

Can you please lodge this as inwards correspondence and outwards correspondence.

Thanks heaps

Corina Jordan | Chief Executive

New Zealand Fish and Game Council

Level 2, Dominion Building, 78 Victoria Street, Wellington 6011 | PO Box 25-055, Wellington 6140

Mobile 021 426 350

E cjordan@fishandgame.org.nz | W www.fishandgame.org.nz



From: Debbie Oakley <gko@xtra.co.nz>
Date: Wednesday, 16 November 2022 at 2:16 PM
To: Corina Jordan <cjordan@fishandgame.org.nz>
Subject: B Johnson - F&G Advocacy Review

Corina

This is the email from Bryce Johnson for your records, save you searching for it. I am not sure that it may require further response???

Cheers
Debbie

Begin forwarded message:

From: Rainsford Grubb <raygrubb@gmail.com>
Subject: Fwd: F&G Advocacy Review
Date: 10 November 2022 at 9:54:23 AM NZDT
To: Debbie Oakley <gko@xtra.co.nz>, Dean Phibbs <dean.phibbs4@gmail.com>, Barrie Barnes <barrie@iloveflyfishing.kiwi>

For interest. It should appear in the correspondence register

I really resent this complete waste of my unpaid time

Ray

Rainsford (Ray) Grubb
102/1 Harley Street
Nelson 7010

021 1335570

Email; raygrubb@gmail.com

Skype; rgrubb799

Facetime; raygrubb@gmail.com

----- Forwarded message -----

From: **Rainsford Grubb** <raygrubb@gmail.com>

Date: Fri, Nov 4, 2022 at 7:24 AM

Subject: Fwd: F&G Advocacy Review

To: Corina Jordan <cjordan@fishandgame.org.nz>

Please follow up on my undertakings to supply material to Bryce.

The correspondence can go into the correspondence register

Thanks

Ray

Rainsford (Ray) Grubb
102/1 Harley Street
Nelson 7010

021 1335570

Email; raygrubb@gmail.com

Skype; rgrubb799

Facetime; raygrubb@gmail.com

----- Forwarded message -----

From: **Rainsford Grubb** <raygrubb@gmail.com>

Date: Sat, Oct 29, 2022 at 10:16 AM

Subject: Re: F&G Advocacy Review

To: Bryce Johnson <brycejohnsonnz@outlook.com>

Thanks Bryce

Your reply to my absolutely genuine request for you to write a history of F&G advocacy seemed pretty rough to me so I apologise for my replying in a similar vein

In answer to your latest email points;

1. Yes I use the raygrubb@gmail address for correspondence. It doesn't change my accountabilities

2. The Official Information Act requires the Chief executive to manage OIA requests. The Statute required your request be handled by Di Taylor. I can by statute have no part in replies nor how they are handled.

I personally am completely aware of my status under the provisions of the OIA and ensure I comply

As this is not an OIA request I will reply

3. Improved Understanding 1.

NZC has by resolution adopted a policy that any application for legal funding over a certain threshold must be subject to peer review by a suitably qualified lawyer/barrister

The resolution will be forwarded

Improved Understanding 2.

McClelland's opinion will be forwarded

Improved Understanding 3.

The Southland Land and Water plan reports will be forwarded.

The Rakaia WCO is the only other under way I believe but will check

Improved Understanding 4

The minutes of the relevant National Council meeting will be forwarded. I was not Chair at the time

Improved Understanding 5.

a) the Minutes of the relevant meeting will be forwarded

b) Deputy Chair is not a specified position in the Act or in the gazetted Standing Orders 2017. However those Standing Orders do state that in the absence of the Chair the "Deputy Chair" will act as Chair. NZ Council has therefore reasonably assumed that all members of the Executive shall be Deputy Chair as and when required. Those Standing Orders were gazetted by Maggie Barry as Minister of

Conservation and were as I understand it written by Fish and Game national office

Improved Understanding 6.

NZ Council has no allegations of 'exclusive capture' before it.

National Office has a close working relationship with Walking Access

I am completely familiar with the Conservation Act and section 26D and apologise for not using the word "appointee"

Improved Understanding 7

Richard McIntyre's clear conflict of interest is in respect of his position as the Chair of the Dairy Division of Federated farmers

I have no knowledge of his position as a Wellington Councillor but assume his election was completely in accordance with the Act and Electoral regulations

Improved Understanding 8

The overall strategy is to support the NPS FM implementation.

Advocacy reports are provided to each NZ Council meeting

Improved Understanding 9

The comment was in reference to something else and is not relevant to this

Improved understanding 10

The implementation of the NPS FM, the NES W, the specific

programmes for riparian management, are seeing significant change.

In terms of the last 20 years I recommend to you the Mfe "State of the Environment" reports

Improved Understanding 11

In my own words as requested;

Improvements are required to DIN and DRP, sediment, and to water abstraction. Regional Council plans must give effect to the NPS FM 2020 and te mana o te wai. Targets and Limits must be set, remedial programmes established and provision for this is likely in the anticipated NBA bill

The most significant barriers are the failure of Regional Councils to establish and then enforce their own rules, and arguments about the limits for DIN, DRP, and sediment.

Improved Understanding 12

The change in approach is to treat people with respect

Success will be implementation of the NPS FM in regional land and water plans, and remedial actions specified

Advocacy reports on progress towards this are supplied to each NZC meeting

Improved understanding 13

The exchange of emails was by Paul Shortis. I will ask if they have

been retained and send them

The request to speak on the podcast was to me. I agreed to speak to support an initiative that had a Manager (Andy Garrick) work with Dairy NZ to develop a wetlands guidance module for dairy farmers to put in place to control nutrients and sediment from entering waterways. This is the first important improvement resulting from a respectful relationship

There are no agreed outcomes, only to talk to each other

Ray Grubb
Chair
NZ Fish and Game Council

Rainsford (Ray) Grubb
102/1 Harley Street
Nelson 7010

021 1335570
Email; raygrubb@gmail.com
Skype; rgrubb799
Facetime; raygrubb@gmail.com

On Thu, Oct 20, 2022 at 4:41 PM Bryce Johnson <brycejohnsonnz@outlook.com> wrote:

Hello Ray,

On first reading of your 7 August email, in reply to mine to you of 5 August, I wasn't going to bother responding as I thought your reply was a bit of a rant.

However on recent reflection I decided your reply was so littered with loose generalisations and subjective personal opinion that it required further formal clarification on your part. I assume you were the sole author, and in any event as chairman of the NZ Council, the full email exchange needs to sit on the record, all of which is now spliced in below.

This email is not one you can simply throw at recently employed Corina Jordan to answer. As you may recall you did this with an earlier OIA request I sent you which you on-referred to Diana Taylor, to which I never received a reply (and hence remains a live request). As I recall Diana hadn't even been employed by Fish & Game at the time to which the content of that OIA referred, as is again the case here with Corina. In my book you become obliged to take personal responsibility for your own written opinions – hence this email requesting 'improved understandings' of what you have written.

Your 7 August reply raised matters way beyond the offer you had made to me in a phone message. My email reply of 5 August to your message was, quite properly, addressed to your Fish & Game email address, and while you replied from your private email address it did not diminish your formal status and accountability in reply. It was your status as an elected office holder of a Public Entity subject to the provisions of the Official Information Act and the Local Government, Official Information and Meetings Act, that is the relevant feature here, not your status as a member of the public like myself.

Working through your email reply, you open with an assurance that your offer to me was *genuine*. Well Ray, I never doubted it was....I just thought it was politically naïve and altogether ill-conceived on your part. It left me wondering if it was intended for some other purpose. Much of what followed this *genuine* job offer included openly critical, even sarcastic, comment about previous Fish & Game 'advocacy', most of which you were well aware had been initiated, with Council support, and led by me, followed by Martin Taylor. You were inviting me to write up what I sensed amounted to a 'hospital pass' on your part, perhaps deliberately intended so.

Your substantive reply began with what you termed a 'couple of minor corrections':

The Lindis case. This case actually started towards the end of 'my watch' as I recall, so Martin inherited it. And in terms of the governor's *watch*, it actually started and progressed right through to a conclusion under your *watch* Ray, initially as an Otago FGC councillor, then your *watch* as the OFGC appointee to the NZFGC, and finally your *watch* as NZFGC chairman. So when you say "Martin's watch, not mine" where were you as a governor, given your progression of governance involvement all the way through? I think your quip is actually a pretty cheap shot, to attempt to pass the buck when you were a governor at *all* relevant governance levels (including the highest), at *all* locations, *all* the way through the case, and thereafter.

On this Lindis case *minor correction* your reply also alleges the 'case management was inadequate', that subsequently 'rules' have been introduced to stop this inadequate case management from happening again, that the case management 'compromised Fish & Game's position', and that it forced a 'change in strategy'.

Well, you've made some big statements here Ray - statements that require more background expansion and clarification to have any practical meaning, let alone value, to lift them from simply being a personal rant that reflects poorly on your role as a governor and as chair of the NZFGC. Your reply had me wondering if you were in the role more for your own aggrandisement. Fish and Game New Zealand only has 'chairpersons'.

Improved understanding 1: So that I may better understand your loose statements, it would be helpful if you could provide a copy of the analyses, the minuted Council debate (complete with any NZFGC Resolutions) that gave rise to your first and third underlined statements above; and also copies of

the actual rules and actual change in strategy (again with any relevant analyses, and minuted NZFGC debate and Resolutions) that underpin the second and fourth underlined statements.

As indicated in my earlier email, I would also like to contemplate what learnings, and proactive recovery actions, can be taken from the Lindis case, given the probable (inevitable) consequences this High Court loss will have for future related cases that might come before lower Courts. This judgement, and in particular the analysis of it by Matthew McClelland QC, is also particularly timely and relevant given the Resource Management Act, the Wildlife Act and the Conservation Act are all under deep review and destined for replacement.

Improved understanding 2: Can you please provide a copy of any analyses of the High Court Judgement by Matthew McClelland QC who represented Fish & Game in the Lindis case.

While I am interested in his analysis of the overall case I am particularly interested in any comment he makes or implies on DOC's performance, given the Department's statutory Functions, the explicit Powers of the Director General regarding freshwater fisheries, and the Department's published Advocacy Strategy.

Naturally, I would respect any privilege status, honour all confidences, and report any strategic learnings I identified beyond whatever Matthew might have indicated.

Your reply then invites me to view a couple of '*successful ones in the south*' where F&G is '*actually making a major change in habitat protection*'. Yes, I would very much like to view them. Thankyou.

Improved understanding 3: Can you please provide the referable source information on the 'successful ones in the south' that demonstrates, with certainty, where F&G is actually making a major change in habitat protection.

Regarding your 'relationship with the primary sector' (your stated *second minor correction*), you say dropping 'dirty dairying' was *in part* because F&G licence holders were losing access to water. There are therefore two or more elements to your statement – the alleged loss of access, and some *other* undefined part(s).

Improved understanding 4: Can you please provide the quantifying evidence upon which you have relied to make the statement that F&G licence holders were losing access to water as a consequence of the Dirty Dairying campaign. And further, what was the remaining balance of the *parts* (ie. the other reasons), again with the evidence upon which you relied, to 'drop dirty dairying'?

Personally, I thought your performance on the Dairy NZ podcast in late June, and the write-up of it in the 27 June edition of Farmers Weekly, was a disgrace to the Fish & Game organisation, and its statutory role to 'manage, maintain and enhance' sports fish and game. This principal statutory direction gives no scope for compromise to competing interests regarding the finite natural water resource that underpins Fish & Games reason for being. I thought it was a blundering performance, worthy of a separate critical analysis on its own, for

which I suspect you had been set up. Sadly, it would have grossly undermined the long-time efforts and successes of the wider Environmental NGO and supporting academic sector in causing the dairy industry in particular to begin honouring its 30 year old duty at law to 'avoid, remedy or mitigate its adverse environmental effects' (s.17 of the RMA 1991). I reckon the dairy sector leadership would have been tearing the tops off a few cans after your performance on the podcast, with Federated Farmers toasting Richard for the manoeuvrings that suddenly created a dairy sector leader as the 'Deputy chair', no less, of the NZFGC.

Improved understanding 5: Given that such a 'deputy chair' position is not contemplated by the Act, did the NZFGC actually establish Richard in that role by formal resolution, or was he anointed into it by yourself?

I have never actually met Richard, only seen him at the NZFGC meeting I last attended. Personally, I think he has actually come across very well on TV, and on Radio NZ, in his role as the Feds Dairy Section chair.

Your reply then somewhat patronisingly quips that '*in case I have forgotten* access to water is one of the 3 primary obligations on regions under the Act'. So what do you see as the other two? My reading of ss.17L, 26P and 26Q of the Act indicate that it imposes around 30 obligations on Regional Fish & Game Councils, so I am curious to know what your 'other two' actually are, and what the other 27 are if they are not *obligations*.

Improved understanding 6: So that your answer may have some context with the wider matter of angler and hunter access to the sports fish and gamebird resource, just what is Fish and Game, and the NZFGC in particular, actually doing to identify the distribution and extent of access issues such as private capture in particular (previously termed exclusive capture) across the country, and to remedy these situations in favour of secured licence holder access across lands of all tenure to the public sports fish and game resource?

And while we are dealing with *corrections*, I have a significant one for you. You refer to Richard McIntyre as the '*Wellington region rep*'. You should have a slow read of your own statute Ray.

Richard is an *appointee*, not a representative, as much as you apparently view him, and presumably the rest of the NZFGC, to be. The recent Governance Review comprehensively exposed and analysed this fundamental flaw in the NZFGC's governance structure, and recommended accordingly. It would be a fool that thought they could retain some semblance of this fundamental governance flaw of regional lineage in the creation of the new NZFGC, all the more so given that it was so central to the cause and subsequent purpose, and the findings, of the Review. I personally recall the expression of the 'Intent of Parliament' in this regard being made explicitly clear by the Hon. Philip Woollaston in his inaugural speech as Minister of Conservation to the first meeting of the Transitional NZFGC in 1990. I've **attached** a copy in case you haven't read it. Have a look at the second para on the first page, reiterated in the second para of the speech's conclusion.

Returning to your email, you then continue on to confirm, in relation to Richard,

that there is a *clear conflict of interest*, and that it is *carefully managed*.

Improved understanding 7: What do you consider is Richard McIntyre's actual 'clear conflict of interest' in relation to Fish and Game's statutory role and in his role as a NZFGC councillor, and precisely how has it being 'carefully managed'?

Perhaps you could give me the actual cases where his *clear conflict of interest* has been identified, and what *careful management* was applied.

And what about his role as a Wellington Regional Fish and Game councillor?

As NZC chairman I assume you are familiar with the Auditor General's publication 'Managing conflicts of interest: A guide for the public sector'?

Your email then continues with the allegation that I am '*out of touch with your strategy and actions*' regarding the dairy sector, that you no longer have '*an ego driven public strategy*', and that you are now '*actually achieving change to intensive agriculture*' (being changes that 'we' failed to achieve over the last 20 years, when 'we' failed to stop, or even limit, the dairy revolution'. Gosh Ray, go and tell all that to David Parker.....and the Governor General for that matter, as the citation read out at Government House when I received my CNZM explicitly cited the 'Dirty Dairying campaign'.

Improved understanding 8: So the I may no longer be 'out of touch', what actually is your *strategy*, and what are your specific *actions* that show you haven't caved in to the dairy sector? If they are written down and signed off by the NZFGC can you please direct me to the relevant NZFGC Minutes confirming so.

Improved understanding 9: Can you please expand on your reference to the '*ego driven strategy*' to which you have referred, and identify to whom specifically this statement is directed?

Improved understanding 10: What '*actual change to intensive agriculture is being achieved*' now (caused by what, and by whom?) that cannot trace its roots back through the last 20 years? To give this more context, in your own words as chairman of the NZFGC, what did Fish and Game actually 'fail to stop', or 'fail to limit', during the dairy revolution of the last 20 years?

You then conclude that as a result of that failure '*we have a huge task to make improvements to freshwater*'.

Improved understanding 11: In your own words as chairman of the NZFGC, what are the actual '*improvements to freshwater*' that need to be made and, more important strategically, what are the barriers to achievement that cause you to say it is a 'huge task'?

Regarding the notes that Martin prepared before you met with Fed Farmers you say you read them as a '*sad indictment*'. You don't say on whom.

Indeed they were a sad indictment, on the primary sector, and I hope you left a copy of Martin's analysis with the Feds reps with whom you met. What the notes exposed was the persistent extent to which Fed Farmers, and those whom they

purport to represent, had disregarded the law explicitly prohibiting the discharge of contaminants onto land and into water, and the duty to avoid, remedy or mitigated adverse environmental effects. I suggest you have a slow read of s.15, the s.2 definition of a contaminant, and s.17 of the RMA.

Finally, you conclude In relation to Fed Farmers and Martin's Notes summarizing past litigation that a 'change in approach' was required. What success would look like is not actually mentioned.

Improved understanding 12: Can you please describe what this actual 'change in approach' now is, what in your view 'success' will actually look like, and what performance measures have been agreed by the NZFGC to monitor progress and indicate when this success has been achieved.

Improved understanding 13: Can you please provide the exchange of emails between Fish and Game (presumably Paul Shortis and/or yourself) and Fed Farmers, and with Dairy NZ, discussing and scoping this intended new relationship (including the then upcoming podcast referred to above), and the agreed outcomes being sought by each of the three parties, by when.

You close your email by returning to the initial contract job offer and make the grand closing statement that 'The offer is withdrawn'. Well, I'm sure you feel grander for having said it, as pointless as it is. In my time, and that of Martin Taylor in my observation, Fish & Game was widely known and respected as a staunch advocate at the sharp end of the habitat protection challenge, coming pretty much exclusively from the primary sector, and in particular the dairy sector. Much of Fish & Game's social licence with the wider non-fishing and hunting public came from its habitat advocacy. Sadly, Fish and Game is now largely invisible on its own account in the national media regarding the big environmental issues. Hopefully that will change, and quickly, once the Review recommendations are put in place.

And thanks for wishing me well in my retirement.....

Bryce

Bryce Johnson CNZM

021397897

From: Rainsford Grubb <raygrubb@gmail.com>

Sent: Sunday, 7 August 2022 6:13 AM

To: Bryce Johnson <brycejohnsonnz@outlook.com>

Subject: Re: Fish & Game Freshwater Advocacy Review

I've been up watching the ABs lose badly to the Boks so have time

for email

That was a genuine offer for you to make a contribution to an organisation you had spent so long contributing to.

A couple of minor corrections.

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Richard McIntyre is the Wellington region rep on NZC. I have no control over their nominations. There is a clear conflict of interest that is carefully managed.

Your suggestion that we have caved in to the dairy sector shows you are out of touch with our strategy and actions. We no longer have an ego driven public strategy. We are now actually achieving change to intensive agriculture, changes we failed to achieve over the last 20 years when we failed to stop, or even limit, the dairy revolution. As a result of that failure we have a huge task to make improvements to freshwater.

The notes that Martin prepared before we met with Fed Farmers were read by me as the clearest possible demonstration of the past failure to affect the primary sector juggernaut despite all the public noise and they showed the even clearer need for a change of approach. Those notes were a sad indictment.

As part of our strategy to enhance our position in light of the NBA, Wildlife and Conservation Act reviews we had an intention to have a history of our advocacy. I am sorry you are not prepared to assist. The offer is withdrawn

Wishing you well in your retirement

kind regards

Ray

Rainsford (Ray) Grubb
102/1 Harley Street
Nelson 7010

021 1335570

Email; raygrubb@gmail.com

Skype; rgrubb799

Facetime; raygrubb@gmail.com

On Fri, Aug 5, 2022 at 10:59 AM Bryce Johnson <brycejohnsonnz@outlook.com> wrote:

Hello Ray,

Thanks for your phone message last week regarding the offer of a contract job to write up a history of Fish & Game's advocacy successes (and presumably failures, with learnings) for freshwater.

Over my 37 years with the Acclimatisation/Fish & Game organisation this particular history has been very extensive, and multi-faceted.

It has involved:

1. Proactive publicity campaigns (including on some occasions with allied ENGOs)
2. Focussed lobbying of successive Governments, their Departments and Ministries
3. Numerous Select Committee appearances on relevant legislation
4. Extensive litigation, including before the country's highest judicial Court
5. Personal attendances and as a formal presenter at key conferences
6. Proactively maintaining a high F&G-specific profile with the general public, and hence Members of Parliament and competing interests, via the media.

To his credit Martin Taylor continued this organisational public profiling very well.

However since Martin's departure this advocacy activity has dropped away markedly, with the only high profile Court engagement I can recall being the unsuccessful High Court case on the Lindis River minimum flows. As you know F&G lost, with costs awarded against it. As in judgements from higher Courts this outcome will likely have consequences for future related cases in the Courts below. I would very much like to read the analysis of the Judgement on this case that would have been provided by the respective legal Counsel that represented Fish & Game's regional and national interests.

My concern Ray is that the project you are contemplating will further expose the sharp contrast between *what once was*, and *what now is*, in regard to Fish & Game's freshwater advocacy. Indeed, when this observation is overlaid with the apparent romance Fish & Game has publicly entered into with Dairy NZ and Federated Farmers I think it would be far better, strategically, to avoid so overtly drawing the media and political attention to this current freshwater advocacy shift. Under the current circumstances the better thing to do is endeavour to keep the debate in the space of *what once was*, avoiding drawing attention to *what now is*. Agencies and key individuals that *need* to know Fish & Game's effectiveness as a freshwater advocate are already aware of what it is capable of, so I would be trying to keep that belief intact by not so overtly inviting them to compare it with the present.

This all said, I therefore think the analysis you are proposing would be a waste of my time and the organisation's money. In my observation, and that of others

outside of the organisation, F&G has lost its advocacy mojo since Martin's departure. Any attempt now to present F&G's advocacy successes would be contrasted with its paucity of media profile since Martin's departure. Any grand claims now would be quickly read as a fake.

The new approach, seemingly led by yourself, and now 'assisted' by Richard McIntyre (chairman of the Dairy Section of Fed Farmers no less) has painted F&G as an organisation that has caved in to the sector that has been the principal antagonist to F&G interests (refer **attached** analysis). Richard is simply the wrong guy to parade around. I see he now has the public status of being the Deputy Chair of the NZFGC, a position not contemplated by the Act, nor the Council's Governance Policies to my recollection. I am surprised the Council has actually formally established such a position and voted Richard into it. It sends a very different signal to the analysis you are asking me to undertake for you to use. Contrary to your assumption such an analysis would 'help secure the organisation's position as advocates for freshwater, and its ongoing position in legislation' I think there would be a greater likelihood that it would have the opposite effect.

So thank you Ray for the thought, but no thanks regarding the contract job offer.

Bryce

Bryce Johnson CNZM

021 397897

From: [Corina Jordan](#)
To: [NZ Fish & Game Council](#)
Subject: FW: B Johnson - F&G Advocacy Review
Date: Wednesday, 16 November 2022 8:54:04 pm

Hey Ann,

Can you please lodge this as inwards correspondence and outwards correspondence.

Thanks heaps

Corina Jordan | Chief Executive

New Zealand Fish and Game Council

Level 2, Dominion Building, 78 Victoria Street, Wellington 6011 | PO Box 25-055, Wellington 6140

Mobile 021 426 350

E cjordan@fishandgame.org.nz | W www.fishandgame.org.nz



From: Debbie Oakley <gko@xtra.co.nz>
Date: Wednesday, 16 November 2022 at 2:16 PM
To: Corina Jordan <cjordan@fishandgame.org.nz>
Subject: B Johnson - F&G Advocacy Review

Corina

This is the email from Bryce Johnson for your records, save you searching for it. I am not sure that it may require further response???

Cheers
 Debbie

Begin forwarded message:

From: Rainsford Grubb <raygrubb@gmail.com>
Subject: Fwd: F&G Advocacy Review
Date: 10 November 2022 at 9:54:23 AM NZDT
To: Debbie Oakley <gko@xtra.co.nz>, Dean Phibbs <dean.phibbs4@gmail.com>, Barrie Barnes <barrie@iloveflyfishing.kiwi>

For interest. It should appear in the correspondence register

I really resent this complete waste of my unpaid time

Ray

Rainsford (Ray) Grubb
102/1 Harley Street
Nelson 7010

021 1335570

Email; raygrubb@gmail.com

Skype; rgrubb799

Facetime; raygrubb@gmail.com

----- Forwarded message -----

From: **Rainsford Grubb** <raygrubb@gmail.com>

Date: Fri, Nov 4, 2022 at 7:24 AM

Subject: Fwd: F&G Advocacy Review

To: Corina Jordan <cjordan@fishandgame.org.nz>

Please follow up on my undertakings to supply material to Bryce.

The correspondence can go into the correspondence register

Thanks

Ray

Rainsford (Ray) Grubb
102/1 Harley Street
Nelson 7010

021 1335570

Email; raygrubb@gmail.com

Skype; rgrubb799

Facetime; raygrubb@gmail.com

----- Forwarded message -----

From: **Rainsford Grubb** <raygrubb@gmail.com>

Date: Sat, Oct 29, 2022 at 10:16 AM

Subject: Re: F&G Advocacy Review

To: Bryce Johnson <brycejohnsonnz@outlook.com>

Thanks Bryce

Your reply to my absolutely genuine request for you to write a history of F&G advocacy seemed pretty rough to me so I apologise for my replying in a similar vein

In answer to your latest email points;

1. Yes I use the raygrubb@gmail address for correspondence. It doesn't change my accountabilities

2. The Official Information Act requires the Chief executive to manage OIA requests. The Statute required your request be handled by Di Taylor. I can by statute have no part in replies nor how they are handled.

I personally am completely aware of my status under the provisions of the OIA and ensure I comply

As this is not an OIA request I will reply

3. Improved Understanding 1.

NZC has by resolution adopted a policy that any application for legal funding over a certain threshold must be subject to peer review by a suitably qualified lawyer/barrister

The resolution will be forwarded

Improved Understanding 2.

McClelland's opinion will be forwarded

Improved Understanding 3.

The Southland Land and Water plan reports will be forwarded.

The Rakaia WCO is the only other under way I believe but will check

Improved Understanding 4

The minutes of the relevant National Council meeting will be forwarded. I was not Chair at the time

Improved Understanding 5.

a) the Minutes of the relevant meeting will be forwarded

b) Deputy Chair is not a specified position in the Act or in the gazetted Standing Orders 2017. However those Standing Orders do state that in the absence of the Chair the "Deputy Chair" will act as Chair. NZ Council has therefore reasonably assumed that all members of the Executive shall be Deputy Chair as and when required. Those Standing Orders were gazetted by Maggie Barry as Minister of

Conservation and were as I understand it written by Fish and Game national office

Improved Understanding 6.

NZ Council has no allegations of 'exclusive capture' before it.

National Office has a close working relationship with Walking Access

I am completely familiar with the Conservation Act and section 26D and apologise for not using the word "appointee"

Improved Understanding 7

Richard McIntyre's clear conflict of interest is in respect of his position as the Chair of the Dairy Division of Federated farmers

I have no knowledge of his position as a Wellington Councillor but assume his election was completely in accordance with the Act and Electoral regulations

Improved Understanding 8

The overall strategy is to support the NPS FM implementation.

Advocacy reports are provided to each NZ Council meeting

Improved Understanding 9

The comment was in reference to something else and is not relevant to this

Improved understanding 10

The implementation of the NPS FM, the NES W, the specific

programmes for riparian management, are seeing significant change.

In terms of the last 20 years I recommend to you the Mfe "State of the Environment" reports

Improved Understanding 11

In my own words as requested;

Improvements are required to DIN and DRP, sediment, and to water abstraction. Regional Council plans must give effect to the NPS FM 2020 and te mana o te wai. Targets and Limits must be set, remedial programmes established and provision for this is likely in the anticipated NBA bill

The most significant barriers are the failure of Regional Councils to establish and then enforce their own rules, and arguments about the limits for DIN, DRP, and sediment.

Improved Understanding 12

The change in approach is to treat people with respect

Success will be implementation of the NPS FM in regional land and water plans, and remedial actions specified

Advocacy reports on progress towards this are supplied to each NZC meeting

Improved understanding 13

The exchange of emails was by Paul Shortis. I will ask if they have

been retained and send them

The request to speak on the podcast was to me. I agreed to speak to support an initiative that had a Manager (Andy garrick) work with Dairy NZ to develop a wetlands guidance module for dairy farmers to put in place to control nutrients and sediment from entering waterways. This is the first important improvement resulting from a respectful relationship

There are no agreed outcomes, only to talk to each other

Ray Grubb
Chair
NZ Fish and Game Council

Rainsford (Ray) Grubb
102/1 Harley Street
Nelson 7010

021 1335570
Email; raygrubb@gmail.com
Skype; rgrubb799
Facetime; raygrubb@gmail.com

On Thu, Oct 20, 2022 at 4:41 PM Bryce Johnson <brycejohnsonnz@outlook.com> wrote:

Hello Ray,

On first reading of your 7 August email, in reply to mine to you of 5 August, I wasn't going to bother responding as I thought your reply was a bit of a rant.

However on recent reflection I decided your reply was so littered with loose generalisations and subjective personal opinion that it required further formal clarification on your part. I assume you were the sole author, and in any event as chairman of the NZ Council, the full email exchange needs to sit on the record, all of which is now spliced in below.

This email is not one you can simply throw at recently employed Corina Jordan to answer. As you may recall you did this with an earlier OIA request I sent you which you on-referred to Diana Taylor, to which I never received a reply (and hence remains a live request). As I recall Diana hadn't even been employed by Fish & Game at the time to which the content of that OIA referred, as is again the case here with Corina. In my book you become obliged to take personal responsibility for your own written opinions – hence this email requesting 'improved understandings' of what you have written.

Your 7 August reply raised matters way beyond the offer you had made to me in a phone message. My email reply of 5 August to your message was, quite properly, addressed to your Fish & Game email address, and while you replied from your private email address it did not diminish your formal status and accountability in reply. It was your status as an elected office holder of a Public Entity subject to the provisions of the Official Information Act and the Local Government, Official Information and Meetings Act, that is the relevant feature here, not your status as a member of the public like myself.

Working through your email reply, you open with an assurance that your offer to me was *genuine*. Well Ray, I never doubted it was....I just thought it was politically naïve and altogether ill-conceived on your part. It left me wondering if it was intended for some other purpose. Much of what followed this *genuine* job offer included openly critical, even sarcastic, comment about previous Fish & Game 'advocacy', most of which you were well aware had been initiated, with Council support, and led by me, followed by Martin Taylor. You were inviting me to write up what I sensed amounted to a 'hospital pass' on your part, perhaps deliberately intended so.

Your substantive reply began with what you termed a 'couple of minor corrections':

The Lindis case. This case actually started towards the end of 'my watch' as I recall, so Martin inherited it. And in terms of the governor's *watch*, it actually started and progressed right through to a conclusion under your *watch* Ray, initially as an Otago FGC councillor, then your *watch* as the OFGC appointee to the NZFGC, and finally your *watch* as NZFGC chairman. So when you say "Martin's watch, not mine" where were you as a governor, given your progression of governance involvement all the way through? I think your quip is actually a pretty cheap shot, to attempt to pass the buck when you were a governor at *all* relevant governance levels (including the highest), at *all* locations, *all* the way through the case, and thereafter.

On this Lindis case *minor correction* your reply also alleges the 'case management was inadequate', that subsequently 'rules' have been introduced to stop this inadequate case management from happening again, that the case management 'compromised Fish & Game's position', and that it forced a 'change in strategy'.

Well, you've made some big statements here Ray - statements that require more background expansion and clarification to have any practical meaning, let alone value, to lift them from simply being a personal rant that reflects poorly on your role as a governor and as chair of the NZFGC. Your reply had me wondering if you were in the role more for your own aggrandisement. Fish and Game New Zealand only has 'chairpersons'.

Improved understanding 1: So that I may better understand your loose statements, it would be helpful if you could provide a copy of the analyses, the minuted Council debate (complete with any NZFGC Resolutions) that gave rise to your first and third underlined statements above; and also copies of

the actual rules and actual change in strategy (again with any relevant analyses, and minuted NZFGC debate and Resolutions) that underpin the second and fourth underlined statements.

As indicated in my earlier email, I would also like to contemplate what learnings, and proactive recovery actions, can be taken from the Lindis case, given the probable (inevitable) consequences this High Court loss will have for future related cases that might come before lower Courts. This judgement, and in particular the analysis of it by Matthew McClelland QC, is also particularly timely and relevant given the Resource Management Act, the Wildlife Act and the Conservation Act are all under deep review and destined for replacement.

Improved understanding 2: Can you please provide a copy of any analyses of the High Court Judgement by Matthew McClelland QC who represented Fish & Game in the Lindis case.

While I am interested in his analysis of the overall case I am particularly interested in any comment he makes or implies on DOC's performance, given the Department's statutory Functions, the explicit Powers of the Director General regarding freshwater fisheries, and the Department's published Advocacy Strategy.

Naturally, I would respect any privilege status, honour all confidences, and report any strategic learnings I identified beyond whatever Matthew might have indicated.

Your reply then invites me to view a couple of '*successful ones in the south*' where F&G is '*actually making a major change in habitat protection*'. Yes, I would very much like to view them. Thankyou.

Improved understanding 3: Can you please provide the referable source information on the '*successful ones in the south*' that demonstrates, with certainty, where F&G is actually making a major change in habitat protection.

Regarding your '*relationship with the primary sector*' (your stated *second minor correction*), you say dropping '*dirty dairying*' was *in part* because F&G licence holders were losing access to water. There are therefore two or more elements to your statement – the alleged loss of access, and some *other* undefined part(s).

Improved understanding 4: Can you please provide the quantifying evidence upon which you have relied to make the statement that F&G licence holders were losing access to water as a consequence of the Dirty Dairying campaign. And further, what was the remaining balance of the *parts* (ie. the other reasons), again with the evidence upon which you relied, to '*drop dirty dairying*'?

Personally, I thought your performance on the Dairy NZ podcast in late June, and the write-up of it in the 27 June edition of Farmers Weekly, was a disgrace to the Fish & Game organisation, and its statutory role to '*manage, maintain and enhance*' sports fish and game. This principal statutory direction gives no scope for compromise to competing interests regarding the finite natural water resource that underpins Fish & Games reason for being. I thought it was a blundering performance, worthy of a separate critical analysis on its own, for

which I suspect you had been set up. Sadly, it would have grossly undermined the long-time efforts and successes of the wider Environmental NGO and supporting academic sector in causing the dairy industry in particular to begin honouring its 30 year old duty at law to 'avoid, remedy or mitigate its adverse environmental effects' (s.17 of the RMA 1991). I reckon the dairy sector leadership would have been tearing the tops off a few cans after your performance on the podcast, with Federated Farmers toasting Richard for the manoeuvrings that suddenly created a dairy sector leader as the 'Deputy chair', no less, of the NZFGC.

Improved understanding 5: Given that such a 'deputy chair' position is not contemplated by the Act, did the NZFGC actually establish Richard in that role by formal resolution, or was he anointed into it by yourself?

I have never actually met Richard, only seen him at the NZFGC meeting I last attended. Personally, I think he has actually come across very well on TV, and on Radio NZ, in his role as the Feds Dairy Section chair.

Your reply then somewhat patronisingly quips that '*in case I have forgotten access to water is one of the 3 primary obligations on regions under the Act*'. So what do you see as the other two? My reading of ss.17L, 26P and 26Q of the Act indicate that it imposes around 30 obligations on Regional Fish & Game Councils, so I am curious to know what your 'other two' actually are, and what the other 27 are if they are not *obligations*.

Improved understanding 6: So that your answer may have some context with the wider matter of angler and hunter access to the sports fish and gamebird resource, just what is Fish and Game, and the NZFGC in particular, actually doing to identify the distribution and extent of access issues such as private capture in particular (previously termed exclusive capture) across the country, and to remedy these situations in favour of secured licence holder access across lands of all tenure to the public sports fish and game resource?

And while we are dealing with *corrections*, I have a significant one for you. You refer to Richard McIntyre as the '*Wellington region rep*'. You should have a slow read of your own statute Ray.

Richard is an *appointee*, not a representative, as much as you apparently view him, and presumably the rest of the NZFGC, to be. The recent Governance Review comprehensively exposed and analysed this fundamental flaw in the NZFGC's governance structure, and recommended accordingly. It would be a fool that thought they could retain some semblance of this fundamental governance flaw of regional lineage in the creation of the new NZFGC, all the more so given that it was so central to the cause and subsequent purpose, and the findings, of the Review. I personally recall the expression of the 'Intent of Parliament' in this regard being made explicitly clear by the Hon. Philip Woollaston in his inaugural speech as Minister of Conservation to the first meeting of the Transitional NZFGC in 1990. I've **attached** a copy in case you haven't read it. Have a look at the second para on the first page, reiterated in the second para of the speech's conclusion.

Returning to your email, you then continue on to confirm, in relation to Richard,

that there is a *clear conflict of interest*, and that it is *carefully managed*.

Improved understanding 7: What do you consider is Richard McIntyre's actual 'clear conflict of interest' in relation to Fish and Game's statutory role and in his role as a NZFGC councillor, and precisely how has it being 'carefully managed'?

Perhaps you could give me the actual cases where his *clear conflict of interest* has been identified, and what *careful management* was applied.

And what about his role as a Wellington Regional Fish and Game councillor?

As NZC chairman I assume you are familiar with the Auditor General's publication 'Managing conflicts of interest: A guide for the public sector'?

Your email then continues with the allegation that I am '*out of touch with your strategy and actions*' regarding the dairy sector, that you no longer have '*an ego driven public strategy*', and that you are now '*actually achieving change to intensive agriculture*' (being changes that 'we' failed to achieve over the last 20 years, when 'we' failed to stop, or even limit, the dairy revolution'. Gosh Ray, go and tell all that to David Parker.....and the Governor General for that matter, as the citation read out at Government House when I received my CNZM explicitly cited the 'Dirty Dairying campaign'.

Improved understanding 8: So the I may no longer be 'out of touch', what actually is your *strategy*, and what are your specific *actions* that show you haven't caved in to the dairy sector? If they are written down and signed off by the NZFGC can you please direct me to the relevant NZFGC Minutes confirming so.

Improved understanding 9: Can you please expand on your reference to the '*ego driven strategy*' to which you have referred, and identify to whom specifically this statement is directed?

Improved understanding 10: What '*actual change to intensive agriculture is being achieved*' now (caused by what, and by whom?) that cannot trace its roots back through the last 20 years? To give this more context, in your own words as chairman of the NZFGC, what did Fish and Game actually 'fail to stop', or 'fail to limit', during the dairy revolution of the last 20 years?

You then conclude that as a result of that failure '*we have a huge task to make improvements to freshwater*'.

Improved understanding 11: In your own words as chairman of the NZFGC, what are the actual '*improvements to freshwater*' that need to be made and, more important strategically, what are the barriers to achievement that cause you to say it is a 'huge task'?

Regarding the notes that Martin prepared before you met with Fed Farmers you say you read them as a '*sad indictment*'. You don't say on whom.

Indeed they were a sad indictment, on the primary sector, and I hope you left a copy of Martin's analysis with the Feds reps with whom you met. What the notes exposed was the persistent extent to which Fed Farmers, and those whom they

purport to represent, had disregarded the law explicitly prohibiting the discharge of contaminants onto land and into water, and the duty to avoid, remedy or mitigated adverse environmental effects. I suggest you have a slow read of s.15, the s.2 definition of a contaminant, and s.17 of the RMA.

Finally, you conclude In relation to Fed Farmers and Martin's Notes summarizing past litigation that a 'change in approach' was required. What success would look like is not actually mentioned.

Improved understanding 12: Can you please describe what this actual 'change in approach' now is, what in your view 'success' will actually look like, and what performance measures have been agreed by the NZFGC to monitor progress and indicate when this success has been achieved.

Improved understanding 13: Can you please provide the exchange of emails between Fish and Game (presumably Paul Shortis and/or yourself) and Fed Farmers, and with Dairy NZ, discussing and scoping this intended new relationship (including the then upcoming podcast referred to above), and the agreed outcomes being sought by each of the three parties, by when.

You close your email by returning to the initial contract job offer and make the grand closing statement that 'The offer is withdrawn'. Well, I'm sure you feel grander for having said it, as pointless as it is. In my time, and that of Martin Taylor in my observation, Fish & Game was widely known and respected as a staunch advocate at the sharp end of the habitat protection challenge, coming pretty much exclusively from the primary sector, and in particular the dairy sector. Much of Fish & Game's social licence with the wider non-fishing and hunting public came from its habitat advocacy. Sadly, Fish and Game is now largely invisible on its own account in the national media regarding the big environmental issues. Hopefully that will change, and quickly, once the Review recommendations are put in place.

And thanks for wishing me well in my retirement.....

Bryce

Bryce Johnson CNZM

021397897

From: Rainsford Grubb <raygrubb@gmail.com>

Sent: Sunday, 7 August 2022 6:13 AM

To: Bryce Johnson <brycejohnsonnz@outlook.com>

Subject: Re: Fish & Game Freshwater Advocacy Review

I've been up watching the ABs lose badly to the Boks so have time

for email

That was a genuine offer for you to make a contribution to an organisation you had spent so long contributing to.

A couple of minor corrections.

The Lindis case. That was under Martin's watch not mine, The case management was inadequate. We have introduced rules to stop it happening again. It compromised our position and forced a change in strategy.

If you wish to view another case (a successful one) there are a couple in the south where we are actually making major change to habitat protection.

The relationship with the primary sector. Dropping dirty dairy was in part because our licence holders were losing access to water. In case you have forgotten that is one of the 3 primary obligations on regions under the Act

Richard McIntyre is the Wellington region rep on NZC. I have no control over their nominations. There is a clear conflict of interest that is carefully managed.

Your suggestion that we have caved in to the dairy sector shows you are out of touch with our strategy and actions. We no longer have an ego driven public strategy. We are now actually achieving change to intensive agriculture, changes we failed to achieve over the last 20 years when we failed to stop, or even limit, the dairy revolution. As a result of that failure we have a huge task to make improvements to freshwater.

The notes that Martin prepared before we met with Fed Farmers were read by me as the clearest possible demonstration of the past failure to affect the primary sector juggernaut despite all the public noise and they showed the even clearer need for a change of approach. Those notes were a sad indictment.

As part of our strategy to enhance our position in light of the NBA, Wildlife and Conservation Act reviews we had an intention to have a history of our advocacy. I am sorry you are not prepared to assist. The offer is withdrawn

Wishing you well in your retirement

kind regards

Ray

Rainsford (Ray) Grubb
102/1 Harley Street
Nelson 7010

021 1335570

Email; raygrubb@gmail.com

Skype; rgrubb799

Facetime; raygrubb@gmail.com

On Fri, Aug 5, 2022 at 10:59 AM Bryce Johnson <brycejohnsonnz@outlook.com> wrote:

Hello Ray,

Thanks for your phone message last week regarding the offer of a contract job to write up a history of Fish & Game's advocacy successes (and presumably failures, with learnings) for freshwater.

Over my 37 years with the Acclimatisation/Fish & Game organisation this particular history has been very extensive, and multi-faceted.

It has involved:

1. Proactive publicity campaigns (including on some occasions with allied ENGOs)
2. Focussed lobbying of successive Governments, their Departments and Ministries
3. Numerous Select Committee appearances on relevant legislation
4. Extensive litigation, including before the country's highest judicial Court
5. Personal attendances and as a formal presenter at key conferences
6. Proactively maintaining a high F&G-specific profile with the general public, and hence Members of Parliament and competing interests, via the media.

To his credit Martin Taylor continued this organisational public profiling very well.

However since Martin's departure this advocacy activity has dropped away markedly, with the only high profile Court engagement I can recall being the unsuccessful High Court case on the Lindis River minimum flows. As you know F&G lost, with costs awarded against it. As in judgements from higher Courts this outcome will likely have consequences for future related cases in the Courts below. I would very much like to read the analysis of the Judgement on this case that would have been provided by the respective legal Counsel that represented Fish & Game's regional and national interests.

My concern Ray is that the project you are contemplating will further expose the sharp contrast between *what once was*, and *what now is*, in regard to Fish & Game's freshwater advocacy. Indeed, when this observation is overlaid with the apparent romance Fish & Game has publicly entered into with Dairy NZ and Federated Farmers I think it would be far better, strategically, to avoid so overtly drawing the media and political attention to this current freshwater advocacy shift. Under the current circumstances the better thing to do is endeavour to keep the debate in the space of *what once was*, avoiding drawing attention to *what now is*. Agencies and key individuals that *need* to know Fish & Game's effectiveness as a freshwater advocate are already aware of what it is capable of, so I would be trying to keep that belief intact by not so overtly inviting them to compare it with the present.

This all said, I therefore think the analysis you are proposing would be a waste of my time and the organisation's money. In my observation, and that of others

outside of the organisation, F&G has lost its advocacy mojo since Martin's departure. Any attempt now to present F&G's advocacy successes would be contrasted with its paucity of media profile since Martin's departure. Any grand claims now would be quickly read as a fake.

The new approach, seemingly led by yourself, and now 'assisted' by Richard McIntyre (chairman of the Dairy Section of Fed Farmers no less) has painted F&G as an organisation that has caved in to the sector that has been the principal antagonist to F&G interests (refer **attached** analysis). Richard is simply the wrong guy to parade around. I see he now has the public status of being the Deputy Chair of the NZFGC, a position not contemplated by the Act, nor the Council's Governance Policies to my recollection. I am surprised the Council has actually formally established such a position and voted Richard into it. It sends a very different signal to the analysis you are asking me to undertake for you to use. Contrary to your assumption such an analysis would 'help secure the organisation's position as advocates for freshwater, and its ongoing position in legislation' I think there would be a greater likelihood that it would have the opposite effect.

So thank you Ray for the thought, but no thanks regarding the contract job offer.

Bryce

Bryce Johnson CNZM

021 397897

From: [Rainsford Grubb](#)
To: [Regional Chairs](#); [Regional Managers](#); [NZC Office All](#); [NZC Members](#); [Corina Jordan](#)
Subject: Resignations
Date: Saturday, 26 November 2022 10:51:52 pm

Good evening

I have resigned both as Chair of the NZ Council and from the Council itself.

The last 18 months has been tumultuous. The Ministerial Review, the NPS FM and other environmental legislation directly affecting our work, Covid, and much more. It has been a demanding at times difficult job which made a mockery of the unpaid volunteer status we enjoy. I need a break for a while and acknowledge I am not the only one to take this step.

I have had the privilege of leading the Review development. We now have a set of proposals that if adopted will make Fish and Game a modern agile expertly led Organisation that delivers for its licence holders. We also have clear recognition of the opportunity to partner with mana whenua and a document to start that conversation, a particular personal objective.

My other key objective has been to demonstrate personal respect for people and therefore improve relationships. I am confident that the National and Regional Office relationship is on a sound footing. We are now welcomed by politicians, Government Departments, and even have respectful discussions with the agricultural sector. Doors are open to us.

Those who know me well will be aware I never aspired to the Chair of NZ Council and even less to lead the Review. The only way it could be done was to have the confidence and support of the clear progressive thinkers in Fish and Game. You know who you are; I thank you.

I also thank my colleagues in Otago for their unstinting support, the members of the NZ Council and the NZ Council staff, past and present, who perform under huge pressure of workloads and deadlines. People make an Organisation and our Regional and National people are great.

It has been a privilege to lead this worthwhile Organisation that does so much for our licence holders and the public.

Kind regards to all

Rainsford (Ray) Grubb
102/1 Harley Street
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021 1335570

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Facetime; raygrubb@gmail.com



Ray Grubb

via email: raygrubb@gmail.com

Tēnā koe Ray,

I want to extend the gratitude of both the New Zealand Fish and Game Council and the wider organisation to you for your tireless work in the service of Aotearoa's anglers and hunters over your two years as Chair. Your genuine passion for public access and the environment, particularly our freshwater, is immediately apparent to everyone that meets you.

Over your time as Chair you have led the organisation through an unprecedentedly challenging period dealing with both the implementation of the Ministerial Review and the varied implications of Covid-19. On top of this you have also undertaken a lot of NZC's advocacy work, tirelessly working to achieve the best outcomes for anglers and hunters. In particular, I would like to acknowledge the work you have put in to building a positive relationship with industry bodies, to the extent that we are now able to collaborate with them on points of policy where our interests align.

Your role over the past year could perhaps best be described as juggling hats, representing both Fish and Game as Chair of NZC and providing an independent perspective as Chair of the Review Implementation Steering Group. Each and every member of NZC, and I'm sure the vast majority of the organisation, have appreciated the complexity of this. It's fair to say that none of us envied the task that you found yourself in, but we have all respected the efforts you have gone to in the best interest of Fish and Game. Start-up inertia is difficult to overcome, but I believe that the work you have done has set Fish and Game up for the years to come.

Whilst I am aware that leaving invariably brings about complex emotions, I hope that you look back on your time with NZC, the connections that you forged and the achievements and changes you were able to institute with great fondness. We wish you well.

Nākū iti noa, nā

Greg Duley
Acting Chair
New Zealand Fish and Game Council

Hon Poto Williams

MP for Christchurch East

Minister of Conservation

Minister for Disability Issues

Associate Minister for Children



12 DEC 2022

22-B-0778

Greg Duley
Acting Chair
New Zealand Fish and Game Council
PO Box 25-055
Wellington 6140

Dear Greg Duley

Continued use of lead shot for waterfowl hunting near open water

I am considering whether the continued use of lead shot in 0.410 gauge shotguns should be provided for when I approve future Open Season for Game notices under section 15(3) of the Wildlife Act 1953.

I am seeking your advice as to whether it would be appropriate to allow the use of lead shot in 0.410 guns during the 2023-2024 game bird hunting season when hunting waterfowl near open water. There are two aspects to this.

It is my understanding that lead shot is problematic from an environmental perspective. Spent lead shot falling into wetlands poisons all wildlife that eats it as grit (including, potentially, absolutely protected wildlife), and causes secondary poisoning in those species that eat wildlife, including humans eating hunted waterfowl. In all comparable countries where waterfowl is hunted – Australia, England, Canada, and the United States – non-toxic shot must be used for all waterfowl hunting, and in Scotland and Northern Ireland non-toxic shot must be used for all hunting over wetlands. New Zealand is clearly lagging behind in this matter.

If Fish and Game Councils will be continuing to recommend that an exemption allowing for the use of lead shot on 0.410 guns should continue, I would like to see clear evidence and analysis supporting that recommendation, including analysis of the risk it poses to absolutely protected wildlife.

I also have questions about whether it would be ethical from a bird welfare perspective to allow the use of steel shot in 0.410 guns. I understand that when steel shot is used, larger pellets are needed to provide the same hitting power as lead, which means fewer steel pellets can be fired per shot. This makes it even harder to kill a duck cleanly when using a 0.410 gun, and not merely injure the bird.

A possibility might be to prohibit the use of 0.410 guns altogether when hunting waterfowl. This would address both the lead shot issue, and bird welfare concerns. Another option could be to allow

only non-toxic shot with a density greater than lead to be used (such as a tungsten alloy) when hunting waterfowl with a 0.410 gun. This would address both the lead shot and bird welfare issues.

The historical importance of the 0.410 gun in allowing young people to begin recreational duck hunting is recognised. I therefore seek your advice on this issue.

I ask that you include the advice in your recommendations to me on the draft Open Season for Game notice for the 2023-2024 game hunting season when it is submitted to me for my approval early next year. Please provide reasons for your advice, and evidence for those reasons.

Yours sincerely



Hon Poto Williams
Minister of Conservation

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MP for Christchurch East

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Hon Poto Williams
Minister of Conservation



19 January 2023

New Zealand Fish & Game Council

Via Email

Re Feedback on .410 caliber exemption for lead shot

Otago Council discussed the matter at an urgent Zoom meeting last evening and is expected to ratify this communication at its next full council meeting on 18th February 2023.

The following points were noted:

- That the timeframes for feedback on such an important issue are unreasonably short for proper consideration of the topic and consultation with licence holders.
- Impact on junior hunters and availability of supply of reasonable alternatives to lead shot in .410's are serious issues that will need addressing in any response by NZC.
- Present use of .410 is very low by comparison with other calibre shotguns so the amount of lead shot discharged to the environment in any season is infinitesimal.

Otago Council requests that New Zealand Council recommends to the Minister:

- No change to the 2023/24 Otago Game Gazette Regulations as submitted in December 2022. This includes continuing the lead shot exemption for .410 shotguns for the next hunting season.
- That the NZC request that the Minister allow time for the organization to gather the requisite research (as set out in the NZC paper by Jack Kos) and provide feedback to the Minister ahead of the 2024/25 game season gazette notice. That information should include the viability and availability of alternatives to lead in 410 ammunition.
- If the Minister does not wish to continue the exemption for .410 ammunition then a suitable transition period be considered to ensure that F&G, gamebird licence holders and retailers can properly prepare for - and communicate - any change.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Colin Weatherall". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Colin Weatherall