



Recreational fishing's contribution to NZ's economy

New Zealand Sport Fishing Council
Annual General Meeting, Auckland, September 2018.

Trish Rea



Timeline



- ▶ 2014 - Research proposal
- ▶ 2015 - Research & fundraising
- ▶ 2016 - Public report published
- ▶ 2016 - Technical report receives MPI Grade 2
- ▶ 2017 - Results presented
- ▶ 2018 - Report published

Findings



2.65M fishing
days p.a.

700,000 people
fish p.a.

\$1400 average p.a.
spend by Kiwis

\$946M spent p.a. on
recreational fishing

\$1.7B p.a. generated
by recreational fishing

8,100 jobs supported
by recreational fishing

Reports



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Estimating marine recreational fishing's economic contributions in New Zealand

Estimating marine recreational fishing
Zealand

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ABSTRACT

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Economic information is critical for explaining why recreational fishing and marine stewardship are important to the public awareness of the importance of healthy and sustainable fisheries. Successful raising public awareness of the importance of healthy and sustainable fisheries is dependent on having reliable economic insights. These types of data can be used to influence policy decisions. Successful raising public awareness of the importance of healthy and sustainable fisheries is dependent on having reliable economic insights. These types of data can be used to influence policy decisions. Successful raising public awareness of the importance of healthy and sustainable fisheries is dependent on having reliable economic insights. These types of data can be used to influence policy decisions.

1. Introduction

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Management of New Zealand's fisheries is guided by the Fisheries Act of 1996. The Act provides for the conservation, utilization, enhancement, and development of fisheries resources to enable people to benefit from their social, economic, and cultural well-being while providing for the potential of fisheries resources to meet the reasonably foreseeable needs of future generations (Fisheries Act, 1996). Three key objectives of the Act are: 1) recreational, 2) commercial, and 3) customary are recognized by the Act. Customary being non-commercial aboriginal fisheries: 1) recreational, 2) commercial, and 3) customary are recognized by the Act. Customary being the most popular outdoor activity for New Zealanders (Department of Fisheries, 2015). Expensive sea food national saltwater fishing is one of the most popular outdoor activities in New Zealand (Department of Fisheries, 2015). Expensive sea food national saltwater fishing is one of the most popular outdoor activities in New Zealand (Department of Fisheries, 2015). Expensive sea food national saltwater fishing is one of the most popular outdoor activities in New Zealand (Department of Fisheries, 2015).

Recreational saltwater fishing is one of the fastest growing segments of the New Zealand economy (Sports New Zealand, 2015). Expanding recreational saltwater fishing support a significant number of industries such as tackle retailers, boat builders, hotels, restaurants, and more. Despite the popularity of marine recreational fishing, the economic activity associated with marine recreational fishing has not yet been quantified. This paper considers recreational marine fishing as an economic basis should consider the benefits to the consumer and producers surplus.

Allocations across fisheries changes 'at the margin' in the both consumer and producer surplus.

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A Billion Dollar Industry



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