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## UNION WANTS FOREIGN VESSELS OUT OF NZ FISHERY

265 words  
28 September 2007  
New Zealand Press Association  
English  
(c) 2007 New Zealand Press Association

Wellington, Sept 28 NZPA - Seafarers have waded into the debate on fishing quotas, arguing that vessels with foreign crews should get out of New Zealand waters.

The Government this week announced cuts to several quota, including hoki, orange roughy and red **cod** in fisheries around the coast.

The cuts mean there will be job losses in the fishing industry but it is hoped that the industry's long term future will be better if fishing is sustainably managed.

The

Maritime Union of New Zealand today called for the removal of foreign-crewed joint venture fishing vessels from New Zealand fisheries. "There is no need for foreign charter vessels to be working New Zealand waters. Removing overseas operators could boost local employment whilst at the same time allow for further cuts to quota to ensure future sustainability," said the union's general secretary, Trevor Hanson.

Mr Hanson said crews on joint venture vessels did not pay Accident Compensation Corporation levies or income tax in New Zealand and the way they treated their workers had been a concern. "Regulation is required for the protection of fish stocks, jobs and working conditions."

Overfishing of New Zealand waters was an indictment of the failed approach of the past.

He said foreign joint venture fishing operations were welcomed in New Zealand but they have not improved training and boosted the industry as promised. "It turned out to be much easier to bring in cheap labour and cheap charterers, which meant bigger profits for the New Zealand partners."

NZPA WGT jpg ob mgr

Document NZPA000020070928e39s002x4

## FISHING QUOTAS

Rebecca TODD  
746 words  
27 September 2007  
The Press (Christchurch)  
4  
English  
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Government cuts to fishing quotas are politically motivated and have nothing to do with sustainability, a Lyttelton fisherman says.

Fisheries Minister Jim Anderton announced new limits for fisheries on Tuesday, including a 63 per cent reduction in red cod catches and a 47% cut in flatfish catches off the South Island's east coast.

All hoki catches were cut by 10%.

Andrew Stark, who operates two vessels out of Lyttelton, said he was taken by surprise by the huge changes to the red cod and flatfish quotas.

"The minister talks about sustainability issues requiring him to make the quota cuts but he simply doesn't have the justification to back up the claims," he said.

"I think it's just political manoeuvring."

Stark was unsure exactly how the changes would affect his business but he was concerned about changes to his balance sheet.

"There's a whole lot of things facing the industry at the moment. We seem to be being attacked on quite a few fronts," he said.

The increase in deemed values -- the price per kilogram fishermen pay for catching more than their entitlement -- was an added concern.

In a mixed fishery, such as those around the South Island, it was impossible not to catch a variety of unintended species, he said.

New Zealand Federation of Commercial Fishermen executive officer Peter Dawson said the quota changes could be the "nail in the coffin" for some fishermen.

"It makes smaller guys uneconomic and I think that's what we will see pan out over the next 12 months," he said.

Dawson said something needed to change with regard to the red cod and flatfish quotas but it should have been done over time and in consultation with the industry.

"It's as if the minister is hell-bent on bringing the industry to its knees," he said.

Ngai Tahu Fisheries chief executive Geoff Hipkins said the cuts would not mean any major change in his operation and certainly no job losses.

"They are dramatic by percentage terms, but both red cod and flatfish have been relatively under-caught in the last few years anyway, so it's bringing it back to the level of catch currently," he said.

Ngai Tahu's hoki catch was small and would not be badly affected, he said.

Hipkins said he took heart from Anderton's comments that the Government would remove a lot of the industry's red tape.

"That has a direct business impact by reducing compliance costs and time and effort involved," he said.

This was important for people with small fishing operations. The quota reduction could be the tipping point for those who were already hard hit by costs of compliance and fuel, as well as changes in the exchange rate.

"If the minister is true about attempts to reduce red tape, that could have a dramatic impact upon the

individual fisherman," Hipkins said.

Timaru fisherman Chris Parish said the changes were devastating to the local industry.

"I would not like to be a young fisherman just starting out with a huge mortgage," he said. "It would blow them away, I would say."

The quota cuts would hurt him financially but he was confident he would stay afloat.

"I have been fishing for 30 years and I honestly don't know what I would do if I wasn't fishing. A lot of families around here are like that, so it's just devastating," he said.

Despite the hardship they would cause, Parish said, the measures were necessary to protect the industry.

"I agree with the argument but the cuts are fairly harsh," he said.

Eighty-five jobs on the Nelson-based trawler Paerangi have been affected by Sealord's decision not to replace the vessel in the first fallout from the quota cuts.

The crew of the Paerangi were told of Sealord's decision not to replace the vessel yesterday.

The 71m charter freezer- trawler, which was jointly owned by Sealord and Norwegian company Volstad, has been sold and will leave New Zealand next month.

Sealord general manager of operations Ross Tocker said cuts to hoki, orange roughy and red cod quota meant that the company would have 5000 tonnes less fish to catch.

Sealord would try to find the Paerangi's crew other jobs within the company, either on different boats or on shore, he said.

There were redundancy provisions for those it could not find jobs for, he said.

Document THEPRE0020070927e39r0002w

## **Fish catch cuts job loss omen; Fisheries under pressure**

By REBECCA FOX

332 words

26 September 2007

Otago Daily Times

English

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Jim Anderton

NEW catch limits set by Fisheries Minister Jim Anderton could have severe impacts on some flat fish and red cod fishermen in the South Island, New Zealand Seafood Industry Council acting chief executive Alastair Macfarlane says.

Mr Anderton yesterday released new limits that will apply from October 1.

The limits include an overall reduction in the hoki fishery catch by 10%, and a request that the hoki catch in the western fishery (off the West Coast) be cut to 50% of present levels. The South Island red cod catch limit is to be reduced by 63% and the South Island flatfish catch by 47%.

Reasons for the reductions included concerns about the sustainability of the fisheries, he said.

Some of the decisions would have social and economic implications, particularly where catch limits had been reduced, Mr Anderton said.

"And hoki, particularly, has been difficult for me, as I know hoki cuts may mean job losses in some South Island regions."

However, he said he was committed to the ongoing sustainability of all of New Zealand's fisheries.

Mr Mac-farlane said some of the decisions were not supported by research and would have significant economic impacts.

"For example, in the cases of flatfish and red cod in the South Island, which can vary from year to year, cutting the TACC [total allowable commercial catch] could have severe impacts in the future when those fishery stocks expand for natural reasons, as they inevitably will."

Ngai Tahu Seafood general manager Geoff Hipkins, of Christchurch, said the limits would not affect employment at Ngai Tahu's Dunedin plant at Sawyers Bay.

The 10,000-tonne reduction in hoki was a significant reduction but scientific information showed it was under pressure.

Comments by Mr Anderton about the possibility of reductions in regulations were welcomed as compliance costs had put a lot of pressure on fish receivers in recent years, Mr Hipkins said.

Document OTGO000020070925e39q0002u

**The new catch limits come into effect on October 1.**

170 words  
25 September 2007  
New Zealand Press Association  
English  
(c) 2007 New Zealand Press Association

The new catch limits come into effect on October 1.

Among the decisions announced by Mr Anderton were: \* A 9.5 percent reduction in the orange roughy catch on the south and east Chatham Rise with the total allowable catch (TAC) set at 11,025 tonnes; \* The effective closing of the orange roughy fishery off the central West Coast of the South Island; \* A 38 percent reduction, to 914 tonnes TAC, of orange roughy from Bay of Plenty north to Cape Reinga, and the west coast of the North Island; \* In all waters, the hoki TAC is reduced 10 percent from 101,040 tonnes to 91,040 tonnes TAC and a commercial catch limit of 90,000 tonnes; \* A 63 percent reduction in the South Island red cod quota to a new TAC of 4930 tonnes; \* A 47 percent reduction in the Southern flatfish take, down to 1617 tonnes; and \* No change to the squid fishery.

NZPA PAR pw ob

Document NZPA000020070928e39p002lf

## HOKI QUOTA CUTS INSUFFICIENT, FISHING COMPANY SAYS

519 words  
25 September 2007  
New Zealand Press Association  
English  
(c) 2007 New Zealand Press Association

Wellington, Sept 25 NZPA - Not even commercial fishing companies think the Government's latest quota cuts go far enough to protect hoki stocks.

Fisheries Minister Jim Anderton today announced cuts to several quota, including hoki, orange roughy and red cod in fisheries around the coast.

He said the 10 percent cut in the hoki quota meant job losses were likely in some South Island regions.

The Green Party and conservation groups said the catch reductions would not ensure sustainable stocks, and the fishing company Sanford said the hoki quota cut was insufficient to ensure an early recovery in the western stock.

Sanford's managing director, Eric Barratt, said his company, along with Sealord and Aotearoa Fisheries, had earlier called on the minister to reduce the hoki quota by 20,000 tonnes.

It has been cut from just over 100,000 tonnes to 90,000 tonnes. "We would have preferred the minister took a more audacious step which he has obviously seen fit to do in the orange roughy fisheries in the northern area and the South Island west coast," Mr Barrett said.

In his statement to the Stock Exchange he said Sanford had been planning for most of the changes announced today and was "working to minimise the economic impact by seeking higher prices in the market place for the lower volumes of hoki".

The Seafood Industry Council described the cuts as "a mixed bag" and said the impact of some of the decisions was still to be determined.

The council's acting chief executive, Alastair Macfarlane, said cuts to the hoki quota were necessary but others were "not supported by science".

The Green Party said New Zealand waters would eventually be devoid of life. "The need for today's significant reductions should be proof enough that the quota management system is just not working," said the party's conservation spokeswoman Metiria Turei.

Greenpeace welcomed the hoki and orange roughy cuts but said more were needed. "Ten years after the Fisheries Act was supposed to deliver sustainable fisheries, the Ministry of Fisheries has failed to stem the decline," said oceans campaigner Mike Hagler.

The Environment and Conservation Organisations (ECO) said orange roughy cuts were well overdue. "Some scientists now doubt whether orange roughy fisheries are sustainable in the long term," said ECO fishery expert Barry Weeber. "The cuts to the hoki quota are an important move but will not be enough to protect the hoki fishery unless action is taken to protect juvenile hoki."

Forest and Bird was also worried about hoki stocks. "Tougher catch limits are needed if we are to stop this decline and prevent total collapse of the fishery," said conservation advocate Kirstie Knowles.

When he announced the quota cuts, Mr Anderton said he had a statutory obligation to ensure sustainability of fish stocks. "What I have to point out to people, over and over again, is that if there are no fish left there are no jobs, there is no value," he said. "The wild fishery is a diminishing resource all over the world."

MORE PAR pw ob

Document NZPA000020070928e39p002kh

## **BLUE COD SURVEY**

50 words

30 August 2007

The Press (Christchurch)

4

English

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BLenheim -- National Institute of Water and Atmospheric Research fisheries scientists will survey blue **cod** in the Marlborough Sounds and Tasman and Golden bays over the next two months to assess changes in their population. Blue **cod** is the most popular catch with recreational fishermen in the Sounds.

Document THEPRE0020070830e38u0003c

## **SCALLOP FISHERY HARMFUL**

157 words

18 July 2007

The Press (Christchurch)

19

English

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Scallop dredging (July 14) is destructive of the seabed habitat and recovery takes many years. It takes little to realise that repetitive damage of the seabed will ultimately reduce the stocks of the species naturally occurring there.

Scientific evidence shows that oyster dredging in Foveaux Strait needed to be stopped for seven years to get some sort of recovery and that the blue-cod fishery recovered in parallel. At seven years, the recovery was still far from complete.

Scallop dredges may not be as heavy as oyster dredges, but in Tasman and Golden bays, where the industry acknowledges serious issues, dredges have consistently effectively rotary-hoed the seabed.

Similar treatment has occurred for decades in the Sounds, with corresponding declines in yield.

Dredges of any sort damage habitats. It is time for scallops to be harvested by diving, which results in ideal scallop size selection and a habitat with little damage.

STEFFAN BROWNING Blenheim

Document THEPRE0020070718e37i00049

## **BLUE COD FISHERIES IN MILFORD, DOUBTFUL SOUNDS REMAIN CLOSED**

142 words  
29 June 2007  
New Zealand Press Association  
English  
(c) 2007 New Zealand Press Association

Wellington, June 29 NZPA - Closures of the blue **cod** fisheries in Milford and Doubtful Sounds would continue for another two years to allow stocks to rebuild, Fisheries Minister Jim Anderton said today.

Both areas had been closed to amateur blue **cod** fishing since 2005. All Fiordland's inner sounds had been closed to commercial fishing since 2005 while Milford Sound had been closed to commercial fishing since 1994.

Mr Anderton said monitoring of the blue cod fisheries in Milford and Doubtful Sounds had been carried out since the summer of 2005/06 and surveys showed ``that numbers of blue cod have not yet build up sufficiently to re-open the fisheries".

The fisheries would be closed until June 29, 2009 during which time stocks would continue to be monitored.

NZPA PAR sje gt

Document NZPA000020070703e36t004eq

## RECREATIONAL FISHERS KEEP THEIR HAND IN PIVOTAL LEGAL CASE

440 words  
22 May 2007  
New Zealand Press Association  
English  
(c) 2007 New Zealand Press Association

Wellington, May 22 NZPA - Lawyers for recreational fishers want to ask the Appeal Court to confirm that legal principles decided in March for kahawai, should also apply other species in "shared fisheries".

Success would mean the Government having to consider the social wellbeing of amateur anglers, and sustainability, when setting total catch limits for popular fish such as snapper, rock lobster, paua, blue cod, and kingfish.

The Big Game Fishing Council and the Recreational Fishing Council earlier this year won a judicial review over the way the decisions are made on kahawai. Now they have lodged a cross-appeal on a narrow point in that High Court case which will keep them involved in the Appeal Court.

The appeal will cost the groups \$80,000, but Richard Baker of the Big Game Fishing Council said they needed to continue participating because commercial fishers had appealed the case. "It was considered important to support Justice Harrison's High Court decision that sustainability comes first and providing for people's wellbeing is a mandatory requirement when the minister sets commercial catch limits," the lobbyists said.

The drive by the anglers for better protection of recreational fishing grounds from commercial fishers led to their initial High Court request for a judicial review.

In March, Justice Rhys Harrison ordered the Government to review the kahawai allowance made to recreational anglers in 2004 and 2005. Effectively, he said the Fisheries Minister must make decisions which take into account the social, economic and cultural wellbeing of recreational and Maori anglers as a starting point, before there is any allocation to the fishing industry.

Since then Sanford Ltd, Sealord Group Ltd and Pelagic and Tuna NZ Ltd have appealed the High Court decision, which rejected all but one of the initial challenges they made alleging flaws in ministerial decisions.

Today, Mr Anderton told commercial fishers in Wellington that some of them "who thought they were being clever" by trying to torpedo his own push for a "shared fisheries" approach got a "rude shock" when Justice Harrison handed down his findings. "The judgment has profound implications for the commercial sector," he told an industry conference at Te Papa. "If the Court of Appeal upholds the findings of Justice Harrison then I, and future ministers, will be providing for the social, cultural and economic well-being of recreational fishers without much guidance or certainty," he said.

Mr Anderton is seeking a law-change in the Fishing Bill which would require a precautionary approach biased toward sustainability where there was insufficient information in setting allowable catch limits.

NZPA WGT kca ob

Document NZPA000020070522e35m000dz

## ANDERTON GIVES INDUSTRY A BLUNT ULTIMATUM ON SHARED FISHERIES

309 words  
22 May 2007  
New Zealand Press Association  
English  
(c) 2007 New Zealand Press Association

Wellington, May 22 NZPA - Fisheries Minister Jim Anderton today gave commercial fishers a blunt ultimatum: get on board with his "shared fisheries" approach or be left behind.

A range of options have been proposed for sharing fisheries -- such as snapper, rock lobster, paua, blue cod, kingfish and kahawai

-- between recreational, commercial and the Maori sectors.

One proposal was to give recreational fishermen a guaranteed minimum catch, which would potentially reduce the quota for commercial fishing companies.

Mr Anderton repeated previous concerns about "hysterical" behaviour by the industry over shared fisheries, and said that instead of constructive cooperation what he had actually found was defensiveness. "The commercial sector -- and others -- need to wake up," Mr Anderton said.

In 2000, then-Fisheries Minister Pete Hodgson called for a better way to define and protect the rights of amateur fishermen because the number of people fishing was growing, while environmental pressures were taking a toll on fish stocks.

But commercial fishers have bitterly opposed the proposals, and today Mr Anderton told them that "agitators" who whipped up anxiety about shared fisheries had torpedoed the one framework that would have seen compensation for any re-allocated quota.

Mr Anderton was particularly acid about lawyers, who he said had tangled fishers up in inconsistencies and confusion -- "this is what lawyers do". "Everyone who told you they were acting in your interests was doing exactly the opposite," Mr Anderton said. "In an effort to get themselves a Rolls Royce, they got everyone else, including themselves, a moped".

The minister said that he was willing to give shared fisheries another try and recommend to Cabinet a negotiated process between the major parties, "but I can't guarantee Cabinet will want to continue with the matter because of the anxieties already stirred up".

NZPA WGT kca ob kn

Document NZPA000020070522e35m00062

## Government looks at fishing quota for amateur anglers

by Mike Houlahan  
415 words  
26 October 2006  
New Zealand Herald  
English  
(c) 2006 The New Zealand Herald

Commercial fishers may receive compensation under a plan to entrench the rights of recreational fishers and Maori.

Fisheries Minister Jim Anderton yesterday released a discussion document on proposals for managing shared fisheries - sea life caught by recreational, commercial and customary fishers, such as snapper, blue cod, kahawai, paua and rock lobster.

One proposal would see the Government maintain and protect a minimum tonnage of some species for amateur fishers, which would have priority over the commercial take. Tonnages would be reduced only if the species was no longer commercially fished and it was becoming unsustainable.

If such a change significantly affected commercial fishers' economic interests the Government would look at compensation, Mr Anderton said.

"If we have to change the quantity of fish that can be caught between the sectors involved, then there are property rights issues there and we are going to give serious consideration to compensating for losses," he said.

"It's not an invitation for a blank cheque - for example, from a sustainability point of view there's no requirement for compensation and none will be paid. But where there is a reallocation for the purposes of improving one or other of the participants in the shared fishery, then compensation will be considered."

Mr Anderton asked for goodwill from all sides of the debate so everyone could get the best deal possible and everyone had certainty for the future.

Other key points in the discussion document were:

Ministry of Fisheries to develop ways to get better information about how many fish are caught by amateurs.

Greater flexibility in setting total allowable catch limits.

Clarity on the provision for Maori customary take.

Systems for setting and adjusting allowable amateur and commercial catches.

Creation of a Government-funded trust to represent amateur fishers' interests.

Keith Ingram, president of the Recreational Fishing Council, said the Government had gone some significant way to recognise the concerns of recreational fishers. He also endorsed the proposed Amateur Fishing Trust.

The Seafood Industry Council said it had "grave concerns" about the discussion paper.

"The document's intent is not what we expected," said chief executive Owen Symmans. "We already have an internationally recognised quota management system ... we're concerned that this document is about reallocation away from the commercial sector."

Mr Symmans said the recreational, customary and commercial sectors already shared resources.

"We have to take any sign of reallocation away from commercial interests very, very seriously."

FISHING26

Document NZHLD00020061025e2aq0000r

## **COD LIMIT CALL**

77 words

13 September 2006

The Press (Christchurch)

4

English

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BLLENHEIM -- Anglers want a higher **cod** limit in the Marlborough Sounds. Marlborough Recreational Fishers' Club vice- president Lloyd Hanson said there was now less pressure on the Sounds' **cod** fishery and it was time to raise the limit back to six. Recreational fishermen were angered by a decision several years ago to cut the **cod** limit to three while maintaining the commercial catch at 65 tonnes, or 100,000 fish. --Press reporters and agencies

Document THEPRE0020060913e29d00036

## **SOMETHING FISHY WITH THE CHIPS**

171 words  
23 April 2006  
Sunday Star-Times  
2  
English

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FROM A1

year. No further action was taken in relation to two, but a warning letter was sent to New World supermarkets last month about advertising fillets of "deep sea **cod** (monkfish)".

Deep sea cod and monkfish are different species.

New World had been warned for doing the same thing a year earlier.

Commission fair trading director Deborah Battell said it was important for consumers to have confidence in the fish they bought.

"Many people can't tell one kind of fish from another, so it is easy to dupe customers about the species of fish they are buying. Businesses should not be taking advantage of that lack of knowledge."

Seafood Retailers and Wholesalers Association chairman Mike Laird said he believed the mislabelling of cardinal as deep sea hapuka had begun in the restaurant trade. It was the only species he knew of which was occasionally mislabelled.

\* Do you have concerns about the fish sold at your local chippie? Email [news@star-times.co.nz](mailto:news@star-times.co.nz)

Document SUNSTT0020060422e24n00008

## Looking to the '50s for the good oil

460 words  
31 December 2005  
New Zealand Herald  
English  
(c) 2005 The New Zealand Herald

It tastes foul, but **cod** liver oil is winning new converts

A TEASPOONFUL of foul-tasting **cod** liver oil was a daily ritual for millions of children growing up in post-war Britain in the 1950s.

After wartime rationing, the priority was to build up the youth with a diet high in protein and boosted with vitamin supplements to ward off diseases such as rickets, which softened the bones and led to the tell-tale bow legs.

Half a century later, middle-class, health-conscious families are again turning to cod liver oil - a rich source of vitamins A and D and omega-3 fish oils - as a protective measure against many of the degenerative conditions of modern life.

The translucent amber capsules are now among the most widely consumed vitamin supplements in Britain.

Heart disease, cancer, diabetes, high blood pressure, schizophrenia, multiple sclerosis, osteoporosis and rickets - all have been linked to a lack of vitamin D.

Research interest in the vitamin has been fuelled by the recognition that, as the main source is the sun - through its action on the skin - levels drop during the winter months and are generally lower in northern climes.

Although some vitamin D can be got from the diet, an estimated 60 per cent of people in Britain are deficient by the end of winter. Some experts suggest that staple foods such as bread and milk be fortified with the vitamin.

Sir Donald Acheson, the former chief medical officer, published a paper last year showing that people who spent more time in the sun were less likely to get multiple sclerosis, based on a review of 430,000 people treated in Oxford for neurological and immune-related diseases over almost 50 years.

Sir Donald was one of the first epidemiologists to note in the 1960s that MS was less common among white populations living close to the equator.

Interest in vitamin D was also taken up by Sir Richard Doll, discoverer of the link between smoking and lung cancer, who was considering research studies into its role in a range of conditions at the time of his death this year.

And the growing evidence of the vitamin's role in protecting against disease has led cancer specialists around the world to rethink their advice on covering up in the sun.

Australia led the way with a statement earlier this year from the Cancer Councils of Australia that "a balance is required" between avoiding skin cancer and obtaining enough vitamin D.

Coming from a nation where the sun is notoriously fierce and skin cancer rates are among the highest in the world, this was powerful testimony of the newly recognised importance of vitamin D. Independent

HEALTH-TONIC

Document NZHLD00020051230e1cv00011

**PHOTO: STEPHEN JAQUIERY;Which to choose? . . . Ocean Fantastic shop manager Louise Paterson offers the choice of blue cod, whitebait and crayfish, all down in price this year. The three varieties pictured each cost \$14.;**

405 words

7 September 2005

Otago Daily Times

English

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Seafood prices tumble for local buyers By Steve Hepburn

A trip to the fish shop is becoming increasingly affordable.

Thanks to an increasing catch and a high exchange rate, whitebait, blue cod and crayfish are returning regularly to New Zealand dinner tables.

A crayfish can be bought for between \$10 and \$15, whitebait is about \$10 for 100gm, while blue cod can be bought for about \$10 a kg.

Crayfish started at \$18 last season and five years ago a crayfish cost \$60, while the price of whitebait had gone up and down as bad seasons followed good.

Last year's whitebait season was poor, with prices up to nearly \$13 for 100gm.

Harbour Fish and Ocean Fantastic manager Aaron Cooper said the high value of the New Zealand dollar meant more fishermen were looking to the local market.

A few years ago, crayfish were few and far between as all were exported but the market has changed.

Mr Cooper said about 200kg of crayfish a week was being sold in his two shops, well up on last year.

Sam Hutchison, of Blue Water Products Ltd, said the crayfishing season this year was "not too bad" compared with three or four years ago.

The quota system was working, he said. The concession system in Otago meant smaller crayfish could be sold at cheaper prices.

Trawler Fishing Ltd manager Brendon Barvill-Jackson said catch levels were good and fishermen were looking to the local market, with the high dollar penalising them in overseas markets.

"Five years ago, people here were not willing to pay the overseas prices of between \$60 to \$80 a cray, so everything went overseas." He said the good season might be because of the quota system working "at long last".

A spokesman for Fresh Freddy's Fish Supply said demand for crayfish was about 60% up on last year.

The Otago season ends on November 20 but some local fishermen have already caught their quota. Port Chalmers fisherman Artie Henieman had almost filled his season's quota of about 10 tonnes and had nearly all of it already.

Demand was sluggish overseas, compliance costs were rising and increasing fuel prices and the high dollar were impacting on operations.

Document OTGO000020050907e19700003

## UK giant throws back hoki

520 words  
18 July 2005  
New Zealand Herald  
C12  
English  
(c) 2005 The New Zealand Herald

Continued from C14 hoki is fished sustainably whereas the North Sea **cod** beds are reputedly close to collapse.

After conducting detailed market research, in early 2002 Birds Eye launched two hoki steak products.

One was a six-steak pack that daringly replaced the equivalent cod product, a line worth 20 million (\$52 million) a year. The other was a two-steak pack sold alongside the existing product. By July of the same year, Birds Eye followed up with a third product - packs of 10 hoki fish fingers.

All the packs were labelled prominently as "New Zealand hoki", capitalising on our reputation for purity of product. The packs also bore an "Ocean Friendly" logo and the MSC label, for Marine Stewardship Council.

All pre-launch tests indicated that shoppers would rush hoki. Birds Eye's marketing director for icecream and frozen food, Chris Pomfret, was quoted at the time as saying that Britons would like hoki once "they got it in their mouths".

The fish's oiliness compared to cod was not considered an impediment to the sales strategy, which was based on hoki products being priced as much as a third cheaper than the unsustainable cod.

Almost immediately things started going wrong. Although consumers had reacted favourably at (free) tastings, it turned out they were less willing to part with money for hoki products.

Then Unilever fell foul of the ruthless pricing of the highly competitive British supermarkets chains. Because cod is a big seller, supermarkets typically price it at low margins to compete against each other.

This drove cod below hoki in price.

As the report noted: "By 2004, in some supermarkets, cod fish fingers were actually cheaper than the more sustainable hoki option, making a complete mockery of suggestions that cod stocks might be in danger."

Although about 13 per cent of buyers of cod steaks switched to hoki, and about ten per cent of fish finger buyers did so, it wasn't enough. However even before 2002 was out, the writing was on the wall when most retailers stopped stocking the steak products. Hoki fish fingers, whose batter disguises the oilier taste, lasted another year but were steadily delisted through 2004. And now you can't buy Birds Eye hoki products anywhere in Britain.

In Germany, Unilever's Iglo, the equivalent brand to Birds Eye, tried something less risky after seeing the market share of its Bremerhaven neighbour, Frosta, collapse by over 50 per cent when it tried to sell hoki at a 10 per cent premium. Instead of going out on a limb by branding hoki separately, Iglo packaged it with other white fish such as pollock, saithe or hake.

According to the report, this worked well: "German shoppers buy the products and don't seem to mind whether it's pollock or hoki inside. The success of this approach makes you wonder if Unilever shouldn't try the same thing in the UK."

However, there is no indication that Unilever, whose fingers have been burned, has any plans to do so.

SEE ALSO Hoki's credentials for review- C11

UNILEVERAJ

Document NZHLD00020050717e17i0002a

## **NZ SCIENTISTS SHOW ICY FISH CAN ADAPT TO WARMER WATERS**

602 words  
3 May 2005  
New Zealand Press Association  
English  
(c) 2005 New Zealand Press Association

By Kent Atkinson of NZPA

Wellington, May 2 - A research project at New Zealand's Scott Base in Antarctica on bald rock cod living in icy waters has suggested an unexpected capability to adapt to global warming.

The Antarctic fish was able to adjust its cardiovascular system and metabolism to adapt to rising water temperatures. "This research is extremely exciting as it shows that Antarctic fish are much more flexible than was previously thought," said associate Professor Bill Davison, of Canterbury University, who led the project. "Global warming is affecting the whole planet, but the biggest changes are happening in Antarctica. The fact that these fish can cope with what is quite a massive change in temperature gives us some hope for the future of the Antarctic fauna."

Further tests on the rock cod carried out at Canterbury University showed that the fish accustomed to freezing Antarctic waters could thrive in warmer conditions.

The fish, which are found under the sea ice, normally live in constant water temperatures of -1.8degC.

By using aquariums at Scott Base and Canterbury University the fish became accustomed to water of 4degC.

Prof Davison said the fish were made to swim through a tunnel in waters of varying temperature.

He said fish fresh from the ocean swam well in water measuring up to 2degC but became less efficient as the temperature rose.

But once they had adjusted to the warmer "climate" the fish swam well in water measuring as high as 8degC as their systems adjusted to the warmer conditions.

He said that the bald rock cod belonged to a group of animals known as stenotherms which, until these findings, had been thought to have been incapable of surviving outside their normal environmental temperature.

But Prof Davison warned that the results could not just be looked at in isolation. "What we really need to be looking at is the whole ecosystem, rather than one component."

Frank Seebacher, a Sydney University specialist in integrative physiology at the School of Biological Sciences who participated in the project, said he was "totally flabbergasted" by the results. "Although we proposed the hypothesis on the basis of scientific reasoning we were astounded by the extent to which these animals were able to cope with warm water," he told the ABC.

The fish they caught for the project were kept at either their natural temperature, -1degC, or at 4degC for five weeks before their swimming performance was tested.

Previously the belief was that the upper lethal temperature, where 50 per cent of the fish die, was anything over 6degC.

Earlier studies have indicated that global warming will gradually wipe out up to 37 percent of existing species because they are specialised to survive in the present day climate.

Dr Seebacher said models predicting the effects of global warming on species survival needed to become more sophisticated. "The fact that an Antarctic fish has the capacity to compensate for chronic changes in temperature may call for a fresh look at ... those species most likely to be affected by global warming. It may be more appropriate to concentrate on secondary effects of warming such as predator-prey interactions and habitat changes."

Dr Seebacher said humans, who evolved from cold-blooded ancestors, were poorly equipped to deal with temperature changes and a fall or rise of more than about 5degC in body temperature could be fatal.

But anecdotal evidence that Inuits suffer heat stroke at lower temperatures than people in equatorial

regions indicated humans also had a capacity to specialise.

NZPA WGT kca ajb hl

Document NZPA000020050503e1530000q

**Troubled waters;ALMOST WHEREVER they have been introduced, marine reserves have tended to divide public opinion. The small South Otago coastal township of Kaka Point, which sits near the proposed Nuggets-Tokata marine reserve, is no exception. The debate has hung over the former commercial fishing village like a stalled southerly squall for more than a decade. Once and for all, it is time the air was cleared and the issue settled.**

681 words

31 January 2005

Otago Daily Times

English

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Some in the community are vehemently opposed to the marine reserve. More than a few, no doubt, see no need for marine reserves at all and are unimpressed by the sometimes profound turnaround in sea life that has occurred in the older of New Zealand's 20 or so existing marine reserves. Others are not opposed to the idea but say the reserve proposal is simply in the wrong spot. They argue fish-harboured reefs in the area are scattered and so it is inaccurate to claim stocks of blue cod would increase by imposing a reserve. Shellfish, they say, are plentiful except for paua and the shortage of paua would be addressed by adjusting quota rather than banning the taking of all shellfish. Besides, they contend, many other factors, such as run-off and other pollution, have affected sea life.

Although there may be some truth in some of these arguments, the weight of scientific opinion is in favour of the Nuggets site and is adamant that sea life will be bolstered by complete protection, which should include protection from pollution as well as from fishing. Experts also believe the increase in fish stocks will spill over to areas outside the reserve, as has happened at other sites. The wild and unpredictable nature of the area makes it unlikely as a tourist spot, but reserve proponents point to the added benefits flourishing and diverse sea life provides even from shore. The Otago Conservation Board is certainly convinced and has continued to urge the Department of Conservation, which cares for and manages the reserves, to make a fresh application to the Government. While local opinion is said to be some 60% against a marine reserve, the board, a statutory body representing the community, claims to have wide public support - support which, over the next few months, will be tested as the depa

In its simplest terms, the argument boils down to one between the fishing lobby's belief in its right to fish and conservationists' attempts to protect marine areas of special significance, much in the same way as national parks have been established. Some might reasonably wonder whether there is also a certain "not in my backyard mentality" as well as antipathy towards Doc involved. Nevertheless, the Nuggets debate comes amid Government revision of marine reserves legislation and its commitment to protecting 10% of New Zealand's 370km-wide Economic Exclusion Zone, the fourth largest marine zone in the world. It also comes amid growing world-wide recognition that if over-fishing and other destructive human practices continue, the world's most valued fish stocks cannot last.

In its 1995 report on the state of the world's fisheries, the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation stated that, at the start of the 1990s, 69% of the world's conventional species were either fully exploited, over-exploited, depleted or rebuilding from a depleted state. And it is not just commercial fishing that is to blame. A Canadian report last year estimated that 11.5% of the world's population fishes for recreation, catching about 47 million fish, or 11 million tonnes, a year - about one-eighth of the commercial fish take. This may all seem a long way from the Nuggets and Kaka Point, but such statistics should serve as a warning that no-one can afford to be complacent about the ability of the world's oceans to forever reproduce a multitude of marine life. There are other options besides a marine reserve that would not totally ban recreational fishing. But excluding fishing from a relatively small area seems a minor sacrifice compared to the expected benefits.

Document OTGO000020050131e11v0002t

## **BRIEFLY EU cuts fish quotas to help depleted species The European Union will cut...**

503 words  
23 December 2004  
New Zealand Herald  
B02  
English  
(c) 2004 The New Zealand Herald

BRIEFLY EU cuts fish quotas to help depleted species The European Union will cut national fish catches for next year, rejecting proposals to shut fishing grounds in favour of more limits on the time trawlers can hunt for depleted species such as **cod**.

"There was a broad qualified majority," a European Union diplomat said after a meeting of fisheries ministers. Only Lithuania opposed the deal.

Scientists have repeatedly warned that fish numbers are so dangerously low in some areas the only solution is to ban fishing.

Cod, hake and sole are said to be in danger of dying out.

Schwarzenegger 'lied' California Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger has been sued by a lawyer who claims he lied about the state of a mouldy mansion he sold her for nearly US\$8 million (\$11.3 million).

The former movie star and his Kennedy heiress wife, Maria Shriver, covered up the damage to the estate's pool and tennis court and also hid a mould problem in the house's film screening room, the lawsuit alleged.

Lawyer Susan Loggans claims the ultra-rich Schwarzeneggers minimised the damage to the house in the ritzy Los Angeles district of Pacific Palisades, which she bought from them in September.

Loggans is seeking a court order referring the dispute to an arbitrator.

Turkey feeds multitude A giant turkey that could feed more than 100 people has sold for a whopping 1700 (\$4671).

The 33.5kg bird will take more than 24 hours to cook and is too big for a domestic oven.

The bird was reared by Donside Turkeys in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, and sold to local baker George Ross.

Breeder David Gall said: "The big bird went for an amazing price. I have no idea what Mr Ross plans to do with it, but the auction certainly exceeded all our expectations."

Gall said the 6-month-old male was the biggest Donside Turkeys had produced in 40 years.

"It can feed more than 100 people so it is one hell of a size of a bird for a family."

Guinness World Records says the heaviest turkey on record tipped the scales at 39kg. It was auctioned in Peterborough in 1989 for 4400.

Humiliated bride sues A jilted Malaysian bride is suing her groom for damages after he called off their wedding with a cellphone text- message just hours before the ceremony.

Norlida Abdul Rahman, 23, received the text from Hasmawi Hassan, a professional football player, less than 24 hours before the ceremony saying: "We were not meant to be together."

But Norlida decided to put on a brave face, and her wedding dress, on Saturday and carried on with the traditional wedding feast for 1000 guests at her family home, although her fiance did not turn up.

Her family spent close to 20,000 ringgit (\$7510) for the wedding.

Norlida was quoted as saying: "I cannot describe the embarrassment it has caused me and my family."  
-AGENCIES

Document NZHLD00020041222e0cn0002e



## **TWO CONVICTED**

109 words

21 September 2004

The Christchurch Press

4

English

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Two Canterbury men have been convicted of fishing in the Tonga Island Marine Reserve, off Abel Tasman National Park. Stephen Graham Nicholls, 51, and Lindsay John Clemens, 40, both of Waikari, were convicted and discharged when they appeared in the Nelson District Court. A former Te Atiawa Iwi Trust chairman, Patrick David Takarangi Park, of Motueka, was discharged without conviction. The Department of Conservation (DOC) said the men were found with two **cod** in their boat and fishing lines over the side on October 26 last year. DOC Motueka area manager Colin Wishart said the two convictions raised awareness of the reserve as a "no-go area".

Document THEPRE0020040921e09I0002t

## **PAUA SEIZED IN CITY RAIDS.**

By Anna CLARIDGE.

622 words

4 June 2004

The Christchurch Press

1

English

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Raids on three Christchurch businesses have broken what Ministry of Fisheries officials say is an illegal paua trading ring and a thriving black market catering for Asian tour groups.

Fisheries Ministry (MFish) officers swooped on the businesses - including Sampan House in Gloucester Street - on Wednesday night, seizing 50 kilograms of paua and small amounts of rock-lobster, cockles, scampi and blue cod.

But the manager of Sampan House, Yu Yang, last night said he knew nothing about the paua that was confiscated.

He said the fridge it was found in was not owned by the restaurant. The paua was found in a private flat above the restaurant, he said, and it had nothing to do with Sampan House management.

He did not know the name of the person who lived in the upstairs flat, which is accessed through a door inside the restaurant.

Christchurch district compliance manager John Slaughter said the bust was made after a two-month investigation into commercial fish dealers, and their alleged involvement in buying illegal paua. All seized paua was destined for the domestic market.

"I believe what happens is that Asian tour parties pre-book everything, right down to their meals, before they come to New Zealand," Slaughter said.

"The fish supply in New Zealand is often short, so deals are struck to supply these tour parties (through whatever restaurant they are dining at) with paua from the black market.

"There are still a number of inquiries to be made in relation to the fish we have found and the activities of the people involved. Once these are complete we will have a clearer picture of what charges will be considered and also of illegal networks these people are involved in," Slaughter said.

Legal paua sells for upwards of \$90 a kilogram in New Zealand but illegal paua sells from \$12 a kg. Illegal paua traders face a maximum five-year jail term or \$250,000 fine.

MFish officers were interviewing business owners yesterday and said there was evidence of illegal sales.

"The black market trade in paua is alive and well and there is a huge demand for the fish... It is a real battle to deal with the problem," Slaughter said. "I believe this operation will send out a message to those people involved in illegal paua sales that we are committed to dealing with the problem."

Last year, industry leaders warned New Zealand's multimillion-dollar paua trade was under serious threat from poaching rings and MFish was urged to do more.

MFish compliance boss Dave Wood said New Zealand's total illegal paua haul was up to 1000 tonnes annually - nearly equal to the legal catch of up to 1057 tonnes.

Warnings on smuggling - A2

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### **EARLIER BUSTS:**

This week's Ministry of Fisheries (MFish) paua haul marks the fifth major illegal paua trade bust in two years.

Wellington, January 2004:

Four poachers found with 800 undersize paua. MFish says the haul - worth at least \$20,000 - would

have been smuggled to Asian black markets.

Christchurch, July 2003:

Vehicle carrying 800 illegally caught paua intercepted en route from Kaikoura to Christchurch. Two men were in the rented vehicle that contained the shucked paua.

Christchurch, April 2002:

MFish and police seize half a tonne of paua through Operation Black Ice. The illegal paua had an estimated commercial value of between \$70,000 and \$90,000 and was found in two large chest freezers.

Wellington, March 2002:

Operation Pacman smashes a \$20 million black market operation with suspected links to organised crime. Nearly 300 fishery officers, police and Defence Force personnel seized half a tonne of paua meat, 1000 crayfish, \$15,000, 16 vehicles and nine boats.

Document THEPRE0020040604e06400035

## **FISHING GROUP OPPOSES NEW BLUE-COD LIMITS.**

203 words  
25 November 2003  
The Christchurch Press

4

English  
(c) 2003 Knight-Ridder/Tribune Business News

The Marlborough Recreational Fishers' Association is opposed to the Ministry of Fisheries' (MFish) new blue-cod limits for the Marlborough Sounds.

Peter Rocco, an executive member of the association who has been directing research into Queen Charlotte Sound's blue-cod stocks, said a recent study showed a healthy stock of young fish. Mr Rocco's research party caught 39 cod in just 35 minutes, with 20 fish being under 20cm.

"This means the Sound has a very promising young stock of two-year-old fish," he said.

He criticised MFish raising the limit from 28cm to 30cm. Predators were devouring released fish.

"The opportunistic feeding by shags as we released fish was unbelievable," said Mr Rocco.

He was critical of the bag limit reduction from six to three fish.

People had adjusted their fishing to continue after they had the limit of three, tossing the smallest over if a bigger fish was caught, he said.

"Frankly, the three-cod limit is just not achieving anything. It is encouraging waste."

He said the new limits by MFish were impractical and naive.

"Sadly, our opinion is now being reinforced by the mismanagement by MFish," said Mr Rocco.

Document THEPRE0020031125dzbp0003b

## **Something fishy in new heart research.**

262 words  
21 November 2003  
National Business Review  
English  
(c) 2003 The National Business Review

November 21, 2003

Remember the days of **cod** liver oil? Stop your dry retching because fish oil is back in vogue.

Researchers this week announced an increase in the dietary intake of DHA, one of the omega-3 fatty acids found in fish, could significantly reduce the number of deaths from heart attacks.

New research presented at the Pacific Lipids conference in Auckland this week showed that DHA from fish oil has a specific and unique role in improving the condition and functioning of the actual heart muscle itself.

Professor Peter McLennan, director of the Smart Foods Centre at the University of Wollongong has found adequate levels of DHA can make the heart muscle stronger and more powerful, stop fatal arrhythmias during a heart attack, give the heart muscle a greater ability to cope with stresses and pressure, and enable it to use less oxygen to do its job.

An Italian study supplemented the diets of 11,000 heart attack victims with high DHA fish oil and found the risk of a sudden second heart attack was reduced by 45%. Other US research found as little as one meal of fatty fish, such as salmon or tuna, a week could halve the risk of dying from heart attacks among people who had no known history of heart disease.

But dieticians say people are reducing their intake of products rich in DHA.

"In recent times our intake of fish, eggs, offal and full-cream dairy products has decreased for a variety of reasons," dietician Wendy Morgan said.

Document NATBR00020031120dzb10001u

## **MYSTERY FALL IN BLUE COD NUMBERS.**

161 words  
19 September 2003  
Dominion Post  
6

English  
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IT IS one of the unsolved mysteries of the fish world and it is affecting blue **cod** populations around Kapiti Island.

Poor "recruitment" of larvae has reduced blue **cod** numbers in the area but the average fish is 25 per cent bigger than in 1992.

A survey by Niwa scientists Alison MacDiarmid and Rob Stewart compared marine populations in and outside the Kapiti Island marine reserve with populations before the reserve was established in 1992.

Dr MacDiarmid said that for an unknown reason, perhaps ocean currents, fish eggs and larvae did not flourish some years. This "poor recruitment" appeared to have brought blue cod numbers down but, at the same time, existing fish continued to grow.

"It's one of the great unsolved mysteries."

They also found rock lobster more plentiful within the reserve, and butterfish 30 per cent bigger than in fished areas and twice as big as when the reserve was set up.

Document DOMPOS0020030919dz9j0003r

## **Cafe owners admit selling illegal fish; Court Reporter**

336 words

18 September 2003

Otago Daily Times

English

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Jack Ng (50) and Kay Lai Har Ng (42), cafe owners, admitted breaching the Fisheries Act in having for sale, on March 13, blue **cod** which had not been purchased or acquired in accordance with the Act.

The case was before Judge Stephen O'Driscoll on Monday and was dealt with in the defendants' absence, the particular charge being one on which their attendance at court was not required.

Prosecuting for the Ministry of Fisheries, counsel David Robinson told the Dunedin District Court a fishery officer inspecting the defendants' Dragon Cafe in Dunedin found 18.04kg of blue cod fillets and 3.78kg of dressed blue cod in a freezer at the premises.

The fish was seized. Interviewed the next day, the defendants said Jack Ng and an associate had caught the fish.

Kay Ng stated they sometimes sold blue cod through the restaurant when they got low on other fish product.

The defendants were informed fish caught under the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Regulations 1986 was not to be sold through commercial premises. A restaurant could sell only fish acquired through a licensed fish receiver, a fish farmer or by "wharf sale" from a commercial fisherman.

Counsel Pene Williams, representing the defendants, submitted Jack Ng drove a truck during the day and the family often had their meals at the cafe eating fish he had caught. Very occasionally, when the cafe had run out of sole fillets, Kay Ng had offered customers a piece of blue cod instead.

The defendants had not been aware that because they were operating a restaurant any fish they held there was deemed to be for supply at the premises. They would ensure the situation did not occur again.

Jack and Kay Ng were each convicted and fined \$400, court costs \$130.

Jack Ng is also to pay a solicitor's fee of \$200, and Kay Ng an interpreter's fee of \$95.34.

And there was an order forfeiting the fish seized.

Document OTGO000020030918dz9i0005o

**CARTER SAYS ICELAND WHALING MOVES OUT OF STEP WITH WORLD.**

184 words  
18 August 2003  
New Zealand Press Association  
English  
(c) 2003 New Zealand Press Association

Wellington, Aug 18 - Conservation Minister Chris Carter today said Iceland's decision to resume whaling was out of step with much of the rest of the world.

Iceland has said the cull is needed to study the stomach contents of the mammals to measure their effect on fish stocks such as **cod**, which are vital to the national economy.

"Iceland's plans to harpoon 38 minke whales has nothing to do with scientific whaling or saving fish," Mr Carter said in a statement.

"You won't learn anything more about whales by examining their stomach contents than we do already, you can study whales without killing them."

He urged Iceland to adopt the view of South Pacific peoples that "whales are worth more alive than dead".

South Pacific countries had agreed last week in Auckland to step up whale conservation efforts, and wanted to boost live whale tourism in the region, Mr Carter said.

Three ships commissioned by Iceland's government left port yesterday to begin the six-week hunt.

NZPA WGT mjd

cs.

Document NZPA000020030819dz8i0000c

## **BAG LIMIT PLAN ON BLUE COD 'BIZARRE'.**

By Kylie PINKER.

459 words

3 June 2003

The Christchurch Press

4

English

(c) 2003 Knight-Ridder/Tribune Business News

The Ministry of Fisheries' proposal to bring in a three fish recreational bag limit for blue **cod** has created a bizarre situation, says the Marlborough Recreational Fishers' Association (MRFA).

Acting association president Tony Orman said the ministry's plan to reduce the bag limit from six to three in the area from Farewell Spit to the Clarence River on the east coast was "completely at odds" with the current limit of 20 fin fish for Cook Strait and in the Outer Sounds area.

"That anomaly makes a perfect alibi for fishing boats that come across from Wellington to fish the outer Sounds fishery and flout either the three or six fish limit."

"Official sources say about 40 boats regularly come across from Mana and Wellington to fish the Sounds and go back in the evening or when weather permits."

In its submissions to the ministry, MRFA has called for the six fish limit to be remain but to cover all the Cook Strait-Marlborough Sounds and down Marlborough's east coast in order to get a consistent and enforceable bag limit of six.

"In effect the association called for a reduction in the 20 bag limit down to six thereby benefiting the total fishery.

"It seems submissions are for nought as is logic and common sense with the ministry," he said.

Mr Orman said research by the MRFA under the direction of Piero Rocco had shown a 20 to 30 per cent increase in blue cod stocks in Queen Charlotte Sound.

"The ministry has ignored this yet has little or no research of its own, bar a few commercial cod pot samples," he said.

In addition, the ministry had shown no interest in discussing with stakeholders the blue cod situation.

A blue cod working party had languished because of ministry lethargy and failure to call meetings over about 20 months.

The association had made pleas to revive the blue cod working party but to no avail, Mr Orman said.

Plans to increase the size limit from 28cm to 30cm similarly showed a lack of understanding by the ministry.

Mr Rocco's research had shown 90 per cent of Queen Charlotte's blue cod stocks were between 25cm and 30cm.

Mr Rocco said by raising the limit to 30cm, on average, an angler would have to catch and release nine cod for every takeable one.

Given the mortality of handled and released fish and the opportun-istic predation by shags and barracouta around boats, raising the limit had no logic, he said.

There was a much stronger case to lowering the size limit so the odds of the important breeding stock of bigger fish (more than 30cm) surviving were enhanced.

Document THEPRE0020030604dz630000s

## **BLUE COD CATCH REDUCED.**

168 words  
19 May 2003  
New Zealand Press Association  
English  
(c) 2003 New Zealand Press Association

Wellington, May 19 - Fisheries Minister Pete Hodgson has reduced recreational bag limits for blue **cod** at the top of the South Island in an effort to prevent further depletion of the fishery.

He set the daily bag limit for blue **cod** in the waters at the top of the South Island at three and the minimum size at 30cm, effective from October 1.

Currently, the area is split into two, with the Marlborough Sounds area having a daily bag limit of six and the Golden Bay and Tasman Bay areas at 10. Minimum sizes are 28cm and 33cm respectively.

Mr Hodgson said the latest information showed blue cod populations in the Marlborough Sounds had halved between 1995 and 2001.

"I recognise that not all recreational fishers will support these changes but if they are not made the blue cod fishery will continue to decline," he said in a statement.

"Fishers must act now to conserve this important inshore fishery."

NZPA PAR sl cw cs.

Document NZPA000020030519dz5j0000m

**False alarm . . . Scottish scientist Dr Hamish Campbell, who has researched tiger sharks in Hawaii, meets a model at the New Zealand Marine Studies Centre and Aquarium, at Portobello, where he is studying black cod in Otago Harbour. False alarm . . . Scottish scientist Dr Hamish Campbell, who has researched tiger sharks in Hawaii, meets a model at the New Zealand Marine Studies Centre and Aquarium, at Portobello, where he is studying black cod in Otago Harbour. Travelling the world just for fish By Rebecca Fox**

451 words  
20 February 2003  
Otago Daily Times  
English

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From tagging tiger sharks in Hawaii, to studying fish movements under the ice in the Antarctic, Scottish scientist Dr Hamish Campbell is travelling the world.

"That's why I do it. You don't get paid a lot of money, but you do get to see some nice places," he joked.

Dr Campbell (28) will be based at Portobello's New Zealand Marine Studies Centre and Aquarium for the next six months, studying Otago Harbour's population of black cod, more commonly known here as Maori chief.

A freelance biologist based at the British Antarctic Survey in Cambridge, England, he has travelled the world, tagging and studying fish species, with the aim of helping to develop better fisheries policies.

His last job was tagging tiger sharks in Hawaii, where he was sponsored by the Hawaiian Tourist Board.

"We were using an acoustic tag device to monitor the range of tiger sharks on Hawaiian beaches."

The research enabled the board to take a different approach in the aftermath of shark attacks, he said.

"In previous years if there had been an attack on a person there was instantly a huge programme of indiscriminately killing every shark they came across, hoping they killed the one that attacked.

"But the study showed, after tagging, the shark disappeared and did not come back for six months, so the chance of them killing the right shark was very slim."

His latest subject, black cod, were less threatening, he said, but the project had important implications relating to the effect of global warming on fish.

"Once they lived in sub-zero temperatures and they still retain the genes. It's an animal which has adapted itself to global warming."

After capturing black cod in Otago Harbour, Dr Campbell will tag them, and insert an electronic device, which will enable him to follow their movements. To do that, newly-developed tracking equipment is being deployed in the harbour, he said.

In addition to the black cod harbour programme, Dr Campbell recently returned from the Antarctic, where he was studying the fish under the ice.

He will return to the Antarctic next year to compare the results of the Otago research with that in the Antarctic.

Document otgo000020030220dz2k00066

## **COD FISHERY 'CRITICAL'.**

204 words

28 January 2003

The Christchurch Press

4

English

(c) 2003 Knight-Ridder/Tribune Business News

The state of the Marlborough Sounds fishery is critical, say the Guardians of the Sounds.

Chairman Peter Beech said a report by the Ministry of Fisheries showing a huge decline in blue **cod** was cause for alarm.

He said the fishery had been in decline, as shown in past survey reports, from as far back as 1983.

"For these issues not to have been addressed by Crown agencies charged with the responsibility of sustainable management is not acceptable. How long do we wait before a total collapse of this important fishery?"

Mr Beech said people were fast losing the things they held dear.

"It will be a sad day when our children cannot have the joy of catching a fish or enjoying the wildlife we have all grown up with."

He said there were many options for sound management but little had been put in place because of "politics, greed, and ego".

Using Australia's Great Barrier Reef as an example of good management, Mr Beech said the reef had been rezoned into areas of take, no take, no trawling, no netting, and eco-system protection.

"It appears they are far more serious about their resource than we are," he said.

Document thepre0020030128dz1s000s0

**Nathan (12) and Tim (9) Lungley, from Brighton, haul blue cod out of the sea near Moeraki for father Brian to fillet while seagulls squabble over the scraps. Nathan (12) and Tim (9) Lungley, from Brighton, haul blue cod out of the sea near Moeraki for father Brian to fillet while seagulls squabble over the scraps. Top: Both toasted and burnt marshmallows prove a popular morning tea treat for the extended Cunningham family, of Balclutha and Romahapa, while camping at Purakaunui Bay. They are, from left, Kory Cunningham (3), Taine Cunningham (4), Laegan Heremaia (8), Doe Toia, Nadine and Sharlayne Cunningham, Josh Cunningham (2), Willie Heremaia and Chance Heremaia (3). Middle: Ickis passes comment on being woken from a snooze at the Tawanui camping ground . . . just kidding! At left: Flower pots decorate a road sign at Herbert. Heading home from Otago's hideaways Blue cod staple part of the diet By Stephen Jaquierey**

641 words  
6 January 2003  
Otago Daily Times  
English  
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They bake, they fry it, they barbecue it and they crumb it.

Blue **cod** fillets are a staple part of the diet in the Lungley household when the family returns home to Brighton after their annual Christmas holiday.

One of their top holiday pastimes is fishing from their elderly Hartley design launch near Moeraki, surrounded by scavenging seagulls, mollymawks and muttonbirds. The red wooden fishing boat, called Day Dreamer several coats of paint ago, is showing its age, but has been used to catch many fish in its time. The boat is launched by tractor from the beach near the Lungley's crib in a little backwater of Moeraki called the Kaik.

I was contemplating heading home after nearly 10 days on the road, driving slowly through Herbert, when I noticed cute little flower pots hanging from a road sign. I wondered if Transit would be a spoilsport once these pots had been pointed out.

While it was far from a hideaway, I decided to camp at Moeraki for the final night of my jaunt. After days and nights of sitting on a bucket tending two gas cookers, one with potatoes followed by meat and one with mixed veg, I decided to splash out on a restaurant meal.

Now, without mentioning names, it was fantastic; as good as the scenery over the Lindis, as special as Black Gully near Heriot, as welcome as the Todds from Toddville. The melt-in-the-mouth apricot chutney steak and the succulent John Dory were delicious.

I can't tell you where it was but if you are in a new restaurant in Moeraki with eclectic decor then you may have struck pay-dirt. Church windows, big beams, new timber, old painted weatherboards, an ancient coal oven with new stainless steel chimney and Christmas stars in the windows . . . it was a fitting finale for Jaquierey's Jaunt.

We have met many lovely people and have been to some wonderful Otago hideaways; people having memorable family holidays of rest and relaxation without breaking the bank, people like the Cunningham sisters and family at Purakaunui Beach, Alf Rapsey holidaying at home on his Duntroon farm, Ickis the goat that my children, Jed and Zoe, wanted to adopt, and the McLean twins in granddad's hut at Earnsclough.

Only two people turned us away. One was a chap in a remote location who was entertaining his girlfriend, I think (and fair enough). The other person may have been the gentleman who wrote a letter to the editor, published last Friday, suggesting that Jaquierey's Jaunt was not real news. I guess he would rather read about death, scandal, scallywags and murderers, as even award-winning newspapers tend to focus upon. He is entitled to his opinion.

I feel privileged to have reported on a few of the decent, clean-living citizens who make up the majority of our population and who, normally, are rarely newsworthy.

Document otgo000020030106dz160000n

## **Voluntary fish bags By Sally Rae**

154 words

22 December 2002

Otago Daily Times

English

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Oamaru: North and East Otago boating, fishing and diving clubs will introduce a voluntary restriction on amateur fishing for blue **cod**, groper and sea-perch on January 1.

The new daily bag limit, per person per day, will be 25 for sea-perch and will be reduced from 30 to 20 for blue **cod** and five to three for groper, from the north side of the Waitaki River, south to Anderson's Lagoon, south of the Shag River and due east seaward of those two points.

The new bags were drawn up by the Moeraki, Shag Point, Kakanui and Oamaru boating, fishing and diving clubs to ensure fishing was sustainable, the groups said in a statement.

The decrease was only recommended if it was not offset by an increase in the total allowable commercial catch.

The clubs want the voluntary restriction to be effective from January 1.

Document otgo000020021222dycm00066

## **COD CATCH CURBED.**

88 words  
6 December 2002  
Dominion Post

3

English

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Stocks of large blue **cod** in Marlborough Sounds have almost halved in recent years, the Ministry of Fisheries says. It has issued a set of proposals to halt the decline in **cod** numbers there, including: reducing bag limits for recreational fishers; reducing the minimum legal size limit; reviewing the total allowable commercial catch for blue **cod**; and establishing an ecosystem-based management approach. "New stock assessment information confirms our view," fisheries adviser Paul Cresswell said. Submissions on the proposals will be open till February 7.

Document dompos0020021206dyc6000se

## **FISHERIES ATTEMPT TO CURB COD CATCH.**

181 words  
5 December 2002  
New Zealand Press Association  
English  
(c) 2002 New Zealand Press Association

Wellington, Dec 5 - Stocks of large blue **cod** in the Marlborough Sounds have approximately halved in recent years, the Ministry of Fisheries says.

The ministry today issued a set of proposals to halt the decline in **cod** numbers there, including:

- \* reducing bag limits for recreational fishers - who are estimated to catch as much as 290 tonnes of cod each year, as opposed to about 47 tonnes by commercial fishers;

- \* reducing the minimum legal size limit;

- \* reviewing the total allowable commercial catch for blue cod; and

- \* establishing an ecosystem-based management approach to the Marlborough Sounds fishery.

"New stock assessment information confirms our view that the blue cod populations in the Marlborough Sounds are under considerable pressure," Ministry fisheries adviser Paul Cresswell said in a statement.

"Catch rates (for blue cod bigger than 28cm) in some areas of the Marlborough Sounds have declined by as much as 60-90 percent."

The ministry was to issue an initial position paper next Monday, and submissions on the proposals would open until February 7.

NZPA WGT mh lb km.

Document nzpa000020021205dyc5000m9

## **PLAN FOR LOW COD STOCKS.**

259 words

9 October 2002

The Christchurch Press

4

English

(c) 2002 Knight-Ridder/Tribune Business News

Falling **cod** stocks in the Marlborough Sounds is the biggest issue facing the Marlborough, Nelson, and Kaikoura fishery, according to groups at a Blenheim hui.

The hui unanimously decided to set up a working party to develop proposals for management of the marine environment in the Sounds.

More than 100 people attended the hui at the Omaka Marae that was organised by the Nelson-Marlborough Conservation Board and the Marlborough District Council. Those who attended included representatives of iwi, the Department of Conservation, the Ministry of Fisheries, the National Institute of Water and Atmospheric Research, commercial and recreational fishermen, and others with an interest in marine issues.

Nelson-Marlborough Conservation Board chairman Robin Manson said: "Those there shared a definite desire to work together in developing sustainable management systems for our coastal waters."

He said there was also desire to find local solutions to problems.

"Plummeting cod stocks in the Marlborough Sounds was identified as the most pressing issue on the local scene, with a working party seen as the way forward for addressing that issue."

Marlborough District Council resource management officer Keith Heather said the Marlborough Sounds working party would comprise representatives of iwi, government agencies, the council, and principal interest groups.

It was likely the group would be headed by an independent person.

"The role of the working party would be to look at developing a strategy for managing the Marlborough Sounds' marine environment, and coming up with recommendations for discussion."

Mr Heather said he was pleased with what the hui achieved.

Document thepre0020021009dya9000sf

## FIRST OF BIOTECH BRATPACK LAUNCHES PRODUCT TO MARKET.

By Rachel Boddy of NZPA  
1,290 words  
10 May 2002  
New Zealand Press Association  
English  
(c) 2002 New Zealand Press Association

Wellington, May 10 NZPA - Blis Technologies this week became the first of the local biotech bratpack to release a product to the market.

Blis K12 Throat Guard - a monthly course of 12 lozenges promising to prevent sore throats by boosting the throat's healthy, infection-fighting bacteria - has the potential to banish folklore cures like **cod** liver oil to the back of the medicine cabinet.

But what are its chances in the dog-eat-dog world of medical discovery and will the release provide the elixir for the company's ailing share price?

New Zealand technology companies, like their offshore counterparts, have had an abominable sharemarket record of late.

Blis, which listed in July 2001, is no exception.

It debuted on the main board of the Stock Exchange at \$1.05, and since then has languished between 48 cents and 70 cents. Yesterday's announcement certainly didn't spark a run in the stock - its share price was unchanged at 59 cents.

Investors who bought into the stock at 10 cents when it first listed on the informal secondary board in September 2000 are in the money, but those that paid up to \$2.20 in the ensuing frenzy to enter the then trendy biotech sector, got severely burnt.

"We've been disappointed in the share price," Blis chief executive Kelvin Moffatt said.

"We're a bit like an oil company. When you first start drilling people say 'well, it could be a success or not' and they get a bit nervous. But you would hope now that we've got a product on the market - and the feedback from the pharmacy trade has been fantastic - that we will see the share price move with that."

The lack of reaction to the product release could be in part because the stock is tightly held - Otago University owns 20 percent of the company, Southern Capital Ltd 15 percent, and South Island entrepreneur Howard Paterson has an 11 percent stake.

Forsyth Barr research manager Rob Mercer said it was unfair to judge Blis by share price charts alone.

"Blis is a high-risk company in a high-risk business.

"The company, at \$1 per share, was valued at \$60 million compared to the \$37 million it is now at 59 cents per share, but that just means the initial value expectation was unrealistic and ahead of itself."

Mr Mercer said the Blis K12 Throat Guard launch was an important step.

"The fact that Blis has succeeded in commercialising a tablet at an economic cost is an important milestone and now the plan will be to see how it goes on the New Zealand market," Mr Mercer said.

"That should set the scene for moving into Australia and then if all goes well it's on to global distribution."

Mr Moffatt said the product has attracted strong interest from local pharmacies.

Despite its lack of proven sales record, pharmacists are eager to stock Blis K12 because it is the only product in the market promising to prevent throat infections, rather than cure them, he said.

The product is designed to restore the throat's natural balance after a course of antibiotics, giving it a potential market of three million customers - the number of New Zealanders treated for upper respiratory problems each year - without even blinking.

Blis has chosen an easier road to the market than fellow biotech company Genesis Research in that its

product is classed as a dietary supplement and is able to avoid the rigorous process of getting US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) approval.

Genesis, the country's largest listed biotech, has three drug candidates in clinical trial programmes for psoriasis, atopic dermatitis (eczema) and asthma. But it has struggled in the race against offshore competitors with deeper pockets.

In February last year, Genesis shares were worth \$7.80. Within six weeks the company had shed \$4 on news that at least one other competitor was ahead of the company in its psoriasis research. They last traded at \$2.85 yesterday.

Blis K12, on the other hand, progressed to market relatively swiftly as a dietary supplement.

"Everybody has streptococcus salivarius (the active ingredient in Blis K12) in their mouths anyway and about 10 percent of the population have the Blis (bacteriocin-like inhibitory substance)

-producing strains," Mr Moffatt said.

"It's not like a new chemical. With a new chemical you have to go through the FDA requirements. If you're a cure, you have to be a medicine, but this is not a cure, this is a preventative."

Mr Moffatt said Blis has other products in the pipeline that will require FDA approval, but it plans to focus on preventative products first.

"We've chosen categories where we can get to market quickly and raise capital to fund research into other areas," he said.

This week's release is just the tip of the iceberg for the company. Otago University Professor John Tagg, the product's inventor, has amassed several thousand Blis-producing organisms which may prevent common problems like acne, bovine mastitis, glue ear and dental decay.

A dental decay product is in the final stages of development and should be ready for release within a year.

Mr Moffatt admits it is difficult to compete with wealthy global pharmaceutical companies, but at the moment Blis has the upper hand in that it is first to the market.

"Nobody else has a product out there like our throat product. We are first in the market and we have strong international patent protection.

"There is a lot behind this. (Prof Tagg) has had 25 years experience. We've worked through problems like how do you manufacture bacteria so that they stay alive during the manufacturing process? How do you make sure they colonise people? There's a lot of knowledge in there and the issue for us is to make sure we're always at the forefront.

"There are a number of people working on this type of research but they're where we were five years ago - not really thinking of the commercial outcomes. We've got to keep that head start."

The perfection of a lozenge that could maintain live bacteria was a coup for the company - trumping primitive early attempts to distribute the bacteria with a toothbrush or by combining the bacteria with milk.

"We started off very crudely, just giving students agar plates with cultures on them and a toothbrush and saying 'okay, scrub it on your tongue'," Prof Tagg said.

"Having a lozenge where you deliver the bacteria specifically where home is for them, which is on the tongue, is much more logical."

Blis also has the benefit of Mr Moffatt's 14 years of experience in the development and sale of healthcare products. Before he got the top job at Blis in July last year, Mr Moffatt worked for British healthcare giant Boots, where he was responsible for big name brands Strepsils and Nurofen.

Mr Moffatt is sanguine about the prospect that a successful launch of the Blis K12 product, coupled with the company's low share price, could leave Blis open to takeover by an offshore player.

"I guess it's the old story. If the price was fantastic, shareholders would be very supportive. We are a publicly listed company so that's always a possibility," Mr Moffatt said.

For now the company has its roots firmly in New Zealand soil, with its research division based in Otago, a manufacturing division in Nelson, a distribution centre in Auckland and a head office in Wellington.

"We're a true-blue New Zealand company," Mr Moffatt said.

NZPA WGT rjb sml gs.

Document nzpa000020020510dy5a000hc

## **SOUNDS SCALLOP STRIPPING CLAIM REFUTED.**

221 words  
17 January 2002  
New Zealand Press Association  
English  
(c) 2002 New Zealand Press Association

Wellington, Jan 17 - Claims that commercial scalloping has stripped the Marlborough Sounds are wild and inaccurate, a Nelson-based scallop company said today.

Ecological group Guardians of the Sounds said on Tuesday that overfishing by commercial and recreational fishermen in part of a zone called Area Seven, which extends from the Clarence River to the West Coast, had already stripped the area of **cod**, snapper, scallops, paua, kina and moki.

Spokesman Peter Beech said the Ministry of Fisheries, which is charged with policing the area, was doing nothing while the area was being destroyed.

Challenger Scallop Enhancement CEO Russell Mincher today described the Guardians of the Sounds claims as "outrageous and patently nonsense".

He said scalloping areas were surveyed every year and scientists had estimated there were over 70 million scallops in the Marlborough Sounds in June.

"Commercial fishers have taken less than two million of them, which is about a third of what had been agreed as a commercial catch limit," he said in a statement.

Mr Mincher said that under the quota management system, commercial operators have the incentives to manage the fisheries for long-term sustainability.

Ministry of Fisheries Nelson acting manager Kim Drummond said on Tuesday that commercial fishing in the Sounds was more highly regulated than in probably any other area.

Document nzpa000020020117dy1h0006l

## **SOUNDS FISHING 'BEING DESTROYED'.**

412 words

16 January 2002

The Dominion

9

English

(c) 2002 The Dominion, INL .

THE Fisheries Ministry has been criticised for its management of Marlborough Sounds fish resources, said to be on the verge of collapse by ecological group Guardians of the Sounds.

Guardians spokesman Peter Beech said yesterday that overfishing by commercial and recreational fishermen in part of a zone called Area Seven, which extends from the Clarence River to the West Coast, had already stripped the area of cod, snapper, scallops, paua, kina and moki. Warahau were being "slaughtered" and kahawai stocks were also down by more than 80 per cent.

He said the ministry, which is charged with policing the area, was doing nothing while it was being destroyed.

"The Sounds is the biggest recreational fisheries area in New Zealand south of the Hauraki Gulf, and we don't have a fulltime fisheries officer or patrol vessel, yet Nelson has seven," Mr Beech said. "We shouldn't wait for the ecology of the Sounds to be completely stuffed before we fix it."

Monitoring and compliance in the area should be handed to the Marlborough District Council, with a fulltime patrol, he said.

On a fine day, there could be up to 300 boats with fishermen and divers in Queen Charlotte Sound, Mr Beech said. They had destroyed blue cod fisheries and brought paua resources to the verge of collapse.

One commercial fisherman was setting rig nets up to 800 metres long in the inner Sounds - a "wall of death" for fish - yet there were no rules in place to stop it, he said.

The group wants a ban on commercial fishing, use of set nets, set lines, and general fishing in nursery grounds, to give stocks a chance to recover.

The ministry's acting manager in Nelson, Kim Drummond, said the issue was not that simple.

Ensuring there were enough fish for everybody was complicated by the fact that fish availability in some areas depended on conditions. Numbers were also affected by changes to fish habitats caused by industries such as logging.

Commercial fishing in the Sounds was more highly regulated than probably any other area, with all catch taken recorded and counted against a limited quota, he said.

Ministry communications manager Alan Meek said the number of fisheries officers in the area was to be increased from seven to eight, and they were not just confined to Nelson.

"They are very very mobile, with boats and helicopters. They're often about, but people don't always see them."

Document domn000020020117dy1g0005v

**BLUE COD SURVEY.**

47 words

8 September 2001

The Dominion

3

English

(c) 2001 The Dominion, INL .

The Fisheries Ministry is surveying the number of blue **cod** in the Marlborough Sounds. Blue **cod** is the most frequently caught fish off the South Island. The survey will be used to assess the health of the fishery and the effectiveness of fishery management.

Document domn000020010910dx98000bn

## **MONITORING STARTS ON MARLBOROUGH FISHERY.**

106 words

5 September 2001

The Christchurch Press

4

English

(c) 2001 Knight-Ridder/Tribune Business News

Fisheries scientists will today start a health check of the most important recreational fishery in the Marlborough Sounds. For almost three weeks National Institute of Water and Atmospheric Research scientists and technicians working under contract to the Ministry of Fisheries will use **cod** pots and line fishing to check the abundance of blue **cod**, a fish which is the third most frequently landed by New Zealand recreational fishing people after snapper and kahawai.

They will do the survey from the commercial fishing boat Lady H. R. in Queen Charlotte and Pelorus sounds and along the eastern coast of D'Urville Island.

Document thepre0020010906dx950000b

## **COD CATCH FALLS UNDER FISHING PRESSURE.**

By Robyn BRISTOW.  
435 words  
14 May 2001  
The Christchurch Press

7  
English  
(c) 2001 Knight-Ridder/Tribune Business News

Blue **cod** are getting harder to catch off Motunau Beach and one of the region's "best-kept secrets" is in danger of becoming history, a local ranger says.

Betty Simmonds, an honorary Ministry of Fisheries ranger, blames pressure from keen anglers for the gradual fall in fish numbers.

Betty and husband Mac have been monitoring catches at Motunau Beach for 10 years, making sure people have not taken more than their quota, or taken undersized fish.

Their statistics show that as the number of people fishing out of Motunau has increased, blue cod catches have fallen.

Before 1995, the busiest day the Simmonds saw was when 35 boats left the Motunau boat ramp and returned with a haul of 2200 blue cod.

On their busiest day this year, 83 boats set out and came back with 500 blue cod.

Mrs Simmonds said Motunau Beach was once the best-kept secret of a few Christchurch fishers, but since 1995 many more had found that the "biggest and best" fishing ground was virtually on their doorstep.

Now, the fishery was under huge pressure, she said.

"There's still fish out there but you are having to go further out to get them."

Many fishermen followed other boats and there was often a cluster of boats fishing one reef. Blue cod are territorial and if 20 boats fish a reef, they quickly strip it.

Charter operators fished responsibly, never stayed long in one spot, and tended to travel further out to sea than amateur fishermen, she said.

Positioning equipment - GPS - also made the fish's survival more perilous. "It's like having a signpost out there. They can pinpoint where they were and return time and time again to the same place."

Mrs Simmonds hoped the change limiting the daily bag to 10 for each person would help arrest the stock's decline.

It replaces a voluntary quota system of 20 blue cod - the regulation was 30 - which had failed to keep numbers up.

"We hoped the voluntary take would be sufficient to maintain the resource but it wasn't," said Mrs Simmonds.

"Catches still went down."

Crayfish, which also operated under a quota system, were doing "really well" but paua were under pressure because they were accessible to fishermen without a boat.

Acting district compliance officer with the Ministry of Fisheries John Robinson said people had to be responsible.

"It's important to recognise that fish stock is not a finite resource and it's important that the public in general all play their part," he said.

Document thepre0020010715dx5e003cs

## **A STRANGE AND PRIMITIVE PLEASURE.**

By Joe BENNETT.  
825 words  
18 October 2000  
The Christchurch Press  
8  
English  
(c) 2000 Knight-Ridder/Tribune Business News

The pornography of my childhood was a weekly magazine called Angling Times. I dribbled over its black and white pictures of big **cod**.

Last week I spoke on the radio about my fondness for fishing. Several people have since asked me how I could condone it.

I don't know if I can. But I suspect that fishing is like cricket - either you love it or you are bewildered by it.

I am sentimental about animals but fish don't count. They're dumb and limbless and they lack fur. On the evolutionary ladder they're one rung above mud.

The rudest thing that Robert Graves could find to say about fish was that they were fish. Nevertheless, I find them beautiful. Aquariums lure me and I stand for long minutes in front of fishmongers' slabs.

I have never been a fanatic but my brother was. Some people have a nose for fish and my brother could find them in a puddle in the street.

Living in England we fished in sluggish rivers and ponds the colour of tea for roach and rudd and bream and tench and chub and dace and perch, but I caught mainly gudgeon. The biggest gudgeon in history weighed in at just over four ounces.

We fished for pike as well. Pike are freshwater sharks.

In my creel I carried a pike gag, a spring-loaded device designed to hold a pike's jaws apart while you rootle among its teeth for the hook.

To my relief I never caught a pike, but one famous day my brother had his picture in Angling Times holding an 18-pounder by the gills. Behind him in the picture stood a tree. Behind the tree stood his little brother.

In the winter we spent freezing days on a wind-rattled pier tossing lead and lugworms into swelling grey water in pursuit of ling, whiting and flounders the size of foreign postage stamps.

Once I saw a boy hook a conger eel. Everyone on the pier gathered to watch the fight. Despite its size the fish was inert. When it broke the surface it showed a face of stupid grey malice. From its teeth dangled a beard of broken fishing lines attached to hooks embedded in its cheeks and palate.

Excited men lowered a dropnet to haul it up. The fish saw the net, shook off its lethargy, snapped the line like cotton and sank back into the hospitable sea.

Why does all this excite me? It's hard to say but it's something primitive. I am in danger of coming over all mystical and Hemingwayesque, but water is a hostile element where the fish is at home.

To bring it from the water is to assert dominion over it. To put it back is to assert even more.

Everything about fishing is right. The tackle is right. To me a tackle shop is like a jeweller's. I relish the engineered artifice of rods and reels and floats and hooks and flies.

Being by water is right. Water makes good noises and is infinitely various. Any stretch of water is a parcel of puzzles and promises. No fisherman can cross a bridge without leaning over the edge and fishing with his mind.

Fishing gives rise to stories. Salmon fishing on a foggy harbour in Canada I saw a fisherman in an inflatable dinghy have his lure taken by a seal. The seal towed him out of the harbour and into the fog, screaming.

In Acapulco with a family-size hangover I briefly held a rod with a 300lb marlin on the end. The fish tore

off a screaming hundred yards of line then dived and was gone.

But it wasn't until I saw a friend casting a dry fly to trout on the edges of Lake Benmore in the MacKenzie Country that I discovered the best of all fishing.

The dry fly may not be the most efficient way to catch fish but it is the most elegant, the most subtle and the most primal. I haven't the space and I probably haven't the words to explain its glories.

I flyfish poorly. I have fished for half an hour in the darkness, casting to fish that I could hear rising and all the while my fly has been stuck in my hat. I have caught any number of logs, branches, bushes and fences, and once, on the backcast, a cow. I have hurled countless flies at fish-shaped stones and bits of weed.

But when last week, for the first time in over a year, I dropped a black gnat over a feeding trout and watched the fish nose towards it, rise with easy elegance, flash the white of its mouth and suck the fly in with an audible gulp, then I knew a joy that is rare, fierce and good.

Document thepre0020010818dwai0016z

## **STUDIES NEEDED.**

By Peter SHUTT.  
474 words  
28 August 2000  
The Christchurch Press  
23  
English  
(c) 2000 Knight-Ridder/Tribune Business News

Warmer than usual sea temperatures have been identified off Southland again this year, suggesting the excellent marine fishing experienced last year might be repeated.

Warm currents from the Tasman Sea move through Foveaux Strait and up the East Coast. But while trumpeter, **cod**, tuna, and the like offer great sport, there's a risk the warmer water might push salmon further off the coast again.

Salmon are cold-water fish. Evidence for that is that about 20 years ago, chinook salmon were tracked from the West Coast of America, past Canada and Alaska, to the cold waters of Greenland and Iceland.

From there they were tracked on their homeward journey, past the top of Japan and across the Atlantic Ocean via a cold current that travels back to the American coast.

After this much-used route was identified, "wall-of-death" netters moved in and almost destroyed the salmon runs. Salmon highways proved a target for trawlers, but once identified, they allowed scientists to research runs with greater accuracy, and ultimately the northern hemisphere resource became a managed, instead of mysterious, resource.

In the southern hemisphere, much less is known about salmon migration routes. At least that's the claim. Many years ago, a trawler captain told me he could ascertain which species he might catch by monitoring water temperature.

Technology has become much more informative since then, but so far, fisheries managers don't know where smolt from east coast Canterbury rivers go during their two, three, or four years at sea. We don't know their feeding grounds or preferred currents. I don't know if ocean trawlers have definitive information.

To improve salmon runs into rivers, we must first be able to measure the resource. Radio tracking of salmon in rivers, aerial counts, and the monitoring of redds are an excellent start, but now we should look to a joint exercise with marine fishers to ascertain what happens at sea.

Co-operation from trawlers fishing the Banks Peninsula Exclusion Zone proves that a joint study need not be confrontational. It might be beneficial to both parties, and at worst would be an exercise that proves salmon roam far and wide to areas beyond New Zealand's influence. But how can we ask others for support for this species if we can't prove the worth or the importance of that support?

Warm coastal waters suggest changing times, and changing times suggest a need for new strategies to maintain and improve salmon runs.

Our knowledge of marine fishery matters is growing, but to satisfy recreational anglers it needs to be hastened. Marine and freshwater anglers need to take a pro-active stake in the process. Not to do so might see the salmon resource lost by default. To manage any resource, it first has to be measurable.

Document thepre0020010818dw8s00hi0

## They're eating our cod.

By Stephen Bryant.  
622 words  
17 May 2000  
Independent Business Weekly  
English  
(c) 2000 The Independent Business Weekly

Canada is the seventh largest economy in the world with a strong record of growth in the late 1980s, averaging 3.5% per annum.

The Canadian currency has maintained good parity with the \$US and has remained an attractive currency for exporters.

With a population of 30 million, Canada fits proportionately in scale between the Australian and US populations. Per capita household income is around \$NZ75,000 and there is an abundance of discerning and wealthy consumers in cities such as Vancouver and Toronto.

Canada is a logical entry point to the burgeoning North American market because of its intermediate size, Commonwealth ties and more often than not family linkages - revealed in tourist statistics of large numbers of Canadians who stay with relatives when visiting New Zealand.

Vancouver is the same size as Auckland and has similar sized enterprises and a scale of operation with which New Zealand exporters can readily identify.

Canada is New Zealand's eleventh largest market, attracting exports of \$450 million (including approximately \$150 million of exports entering through the US). Foods and beverages account for 60% of exports but, interestingly, manufactured exports to Canada have increased by 500% since 1996.

New Zealand's companies are helped in entering the market by an excellent reputation in food standards and veterinary procedures, as witnessed by the recent bee virus issue resolution.

Whilst there are quotas on beef and strict quotas on dairy products, the import regime for most other products is liberal by international standards. The average duty rate is around 8%-10%, with many products attracting less. Quirks on preferential tariffs mean New Zealand cut flowers, for instance, enter Canada at a lower duty than those from the US.

Canada has a bi-lingual English and French label requirement. In essence, though, there are only three key bi-lingual requirements: country of origin, product description and exporter or importer name. These requirements can often be handled by a distributor using a sticker. There is also a one year market testing programme for "new to market" products which waives the bi-lingual requirement for one year.

In considering appointing a market agent/distributor it is important to take a regional approach, with a distributor usually appointed in western Canada (Vancouver and Calgary) and Ontario (Toronto).

While most New Zealand companies like to go direct to retailer or manufacturer, in practice this is often difficult. Most supermarkets, department stores and manufacturers prefer to work in tandem with an agent (effectively a sales representative) working with a wholesaler.

Sometimes margins can be improved by using smart options such as an agent working in conjunction with customs brokers/ warehouses for smaller products - eg, apparel accessories. Still, a positive approach to agents should be considered as they are effectively your export arm in the market. A good agent can more than justify the margin without affecting the product's competitiveness.

Among the opportunities for New Zealand products are:

I Natural products - a strong trend, particularly in western Canada, for organic foods and natural body care products;

I Wine - sales of New Zealand wines have increased 16% and the New Zealand industry is reasserting itself in British Columbia;

I Apparel - strong emerging interest in merino products and in activewear, including technical products;

I Software/electronics - good prospects for specialist software, particularly in the strong Toronto software cluster

I Manufactured products - a wide range have proved competitive especially in contrast to the large volume orders required in the US.

Finally don't forget the old coals to Newcastle rule. New Zealand, after all, now supplies cod to Canada.

Stephen Bryant is Trade New Zealand's market services manager for North America.

(c) The Independent Business Weekly, 2000.

Document indbuw0020010811dw5h001ha

## **GOOD CATCHES AT KAPITI FISHING CONTEST.**

140 words  
24 April 2000  
New Zealand Press Association  
English  
(c) 2000 New Zealand Press Association

Wellington, April 24 - Fine Easter weather ensured plenty of good catches at the Kapiti Boating Club seventh annual family fishing competition.

Jamie McIlroy, of Waikanae, won the prize for the angler who scored the best points for catching blue **cod**, snapper, tarakihi and trevally. He won a Reflex Chianti 515 pleasure boat, worth \$38,000.

The free diving section was won by Lance Baker, of Raumatī South, and the Wellington Region Top Angler trophy was awarded to Ian Vicars, of the Raumatī Sports Fishing Club.

The top catches of the weekend included a 146.4kg shark reeled in by Baden Monckton, a 3.6kg crayfish caught by diver Kelly Dornbusch, the 32.8kg groper caught by Daryl Charles and a 10.45kg snapper reeled in by Nigel Caldwell.

(C) 2000 New Zealand Press Association.

Document nzpa000020010816dw4o00qae

**ONE THAT ALMOST GOT AWAY.**

80 words

6 March 2000

The Christchurch Press

1

English

(c) 2000 Knight-Ridder/Tribune Business News

The only problem with fishing is that when you catch one you have to hold it ... Scott Bradley, five, has a tentative hold on his first catch of the day. Nearly 500 people crowded the Avon river opposite Carisbrooke Street for the Smiths City Family Fishing Day. The catch was mainly herring, eel, and **cod**, with one salmon being landed at what organisers hope will become an annual event.

(c) The Christchurch Press, INL 2000.

Document thepre0020010818dw36008qr

**SURFCASTING CONTEST DRAWS CROWD OF 600.**

112 words

11 January 2000

The Christchurch Press

6

English

(c) 2000 Knight-Ridder/Tribune Business News

A number of large fish were caught at the Amberley Beach surfcasting competition, providing an exciting day for over 600 people who were fishing or just watching. The eighth annual competition organised by the Amberley Lions at the weekend had over \$6000 in prizes on offer from community sponsorship.

Many of the prize-winning fish were over half a metre in length. The senior prize section was won by John Davies, of Ohoka, with a 90cm skate. An 85cm skate took the second prize. In the junior section, Matthew Miller, of Methven, took the honours with a 66cm red **cod**.

(c) The Christchurch Press, INL 2000.

Document thepre0020010818dw1b004lm

**'BIT OF COUNTRY FUN' FOR CHARITY.**

162 words

29 December 1999

The Christchurch Press

4

English

(c) 1999 Knight-Ridder/Tribune Business News

Those armed with rods chased **cod** and spotties, while others chased fantasies on the shore.

More than 50 people braved cold weather at Little Akaloa for its annual fishing and sandcastle-building competitions yesterday.

The competitions are a fundraising event for the Little Akaloa/Chorlton Red Cross, and are well patronised by residents and bach owners.

Resident Mary McNutt said they brought people together for "a bit of country fun". About 30 people took to the water for the fishing competition, a relaxed affair. Prize categories are made up when judges see what people have to offer. A special prize was reserved for a four-year-old who managed to catch his own fish, without Dad's help.

Of the 26 entries in the sandcastle competition, a metre-high whale won the adults' section, while a sculpture decked in flowers, called The Octopus's Garden, won the children's category.

(c) The Christchurch Press, INL 1999.

Document thepre0020010911dvct004kz

## **SANFORD GETS CAUGHT UP IN SALMON WAR.**

1,043 words  
10 December 1999  
National Business Review  
English  
(c) 1999 The National Business Review

But the local fish company looks likely to do well out of its Canadian adventure

The "**cod wars**" between Britain and Norway in the 1970s saw ships rammed, nets destroyed and gunboats deployed - all over a few thousand tonnes of near-tasteless North Sea fish.

Now a "salmon war" appears to have flared in Canada, with local fish company Sanford in the thick of the battle. This time, the dispute is being fought in boardrooms rather than on the briny.

It started as a straightforward decision by Sanford to invest in Canadian company Fisheries Products International (FPI). However, no sooner had the decision been made to take a minority stake than Canadian consortium Neos Seafoods launched a hostile takeover bid for FPI.

Undeterred, Sanford took up a 5.2% stake in FPI for around \$C8.51 a share for a total investment in New Zealand dollars of \$8.9 million. It also announced it wanted 10% and has since picked up another 438,300 shares at around \$C9.40 to give it 8.1%.

This is uncharacteristically aggressive of the company and is more the sort of activity undertaken by corporate raiders like Guinness Peat Group. This impression is reinforced by Sanford chairman William Goodfellow's comment at the company's annual meeting this week that "our intention to acquire a 10% strategic holding in FPI will be reviewed as events surrounding the takeover bid evolve." A spot of greenmail, anyone?

If so, there is some logic in moving to 10% in that Canada has the same 90% threshold that a bidder must achieve before its offer can become unconditional. However, there is an added complication - there are legal and internal restrictions limiting ownership in FPI by anyone to a 15% stake.

FPI is a large seafood company with processing and sales operations in Canada and the US and offices in England and Germany. Products include cold water shrimp, snow crab, sea scallops, cod (don't mention the war!), flounder, sole, redfish, pollock, turbot, haddock and capelin plus a range of seafood products from suppliers in Asia and elsewhere. Last year it made a net profit of \$C8.4 million (\$11.3 million) on \$C681.2 million. (\$919.6 million) in revenue. That compares with Sanford's \$53.9 million on turnover of \$351 million.

FPI's suitor, Neos Seafoods, hails from Newfoundland and is a partnership between three fishing companies: the Barry Group (whose president, Bill Barry, is also head of Neos), Clearwater Fine Foods and, from further afield, the Icelandic Freezing Plants Corporation.

"Neos Seafoods recognises that this acquisition will afford FPI tremendous growth potential and will result in positive development for the fishing industry in Newfoundland. The Neos partners are growth oriented companies with proven track records as seafood industry builders, innovators and leaders," it said when it launched its bid.

It is offering \$9 in cash for FPI shares, conditional on acquiring at least 66.6% of the company.

But hang on, thinks Shoeshine, what about the 15% ownership rule?

Well it seems Neos has thought of that. It has been lobbying the Newfoundland government to change the law and has called a shareholders' meeting this month to deal with relevant articles in FPI's constitution.

To press its point, it has been exclaiming with delight when well connected parties have apparently spontaneously supported its calls for the unlocking of FPI's defences.

For example, within days of announcing its bid in November, Mr Barry was delighted to announce the Fisheries Association of Newfoundland and Labrador (FANL) "has added its name to the list of fishing industry stakeholders who are calling for the removal of the 15% restriction on share ownership in Fishery Products International."

He was even more delighted to reveal the following day that "shareholders holding more than 50% of the shares in FPI have asked the government of Newfoundland and Labrador to change the legislation."

It is not difficult to believe that those shareholders would happily accept Neos' bid if it is allowed.

Amidst all this wind and fury, one thing appears to have been overlooked by commentators: Why is Sanford bothering in the first place with a barely profitable fishing company on the other side of the world?

Time zones and distance will be a barrier to communication and put unnecessary pressure on management resources. Wouldn't Sanford be better off buying Brierley Investment's half share in Sealord, which surely must be on the block.

The answer is that Sanford can afford to make any number of investments and acquisitions quite comfortably.

In the past two years it has sold unwanted assets, cut short-term debt and eliminated long-term liabilities. Shareholders' funds have risen from \$248.8 million in 1997 to \$346.7 million this year while liabilities have shrunk from \$50.7 million to \$47.3 million, giving it an equity ratio of 88%. Almost overnight, Sanford could raise nearly \$200 million for new investment while maintaining a decent 50% equity ratio.

Also, the company exports almost everything it catches, with Europe and the US its largest markets. From that perspective, it makes a lot of sense to own fishing assets in the northern hemisphere, so much closer to its biggest clients and away from New Zealand's El Nino and La Nina-lashed seas.

Thirdly, Sanford knows it can race around the world, upsetting competitors, without having to watch its back. No one can mount a hostile takeover bid as long as Mr Goodfellow and his interests maintain their 47.8% stake in the company.

Shoeshine has a feeling Sanford is going to do well out of its Canadian adventure. It is within a whisker of getting its 10% stake, thus giving it leverage in any negotiations with Neos.

At best, Sanford might find that Neos does all the hard work in breaking down the barriers to a takeover of FPI, allowing it to step in with a better offer. At worst, it can afford to sit on its 10% - 15% stake and wait for a better offer.

Forget the cod wars, Sanford is about to give Neos the business equivalent of a spoonful of cod liver oil.

(c) The National Business Review, 1999.

Document natbr00020010908dvca000ot

## NEWS IN BRIEF.

252 words

18 May 1999

The Dominion

17

English

(c) 1999 The Dominion, INL .

THE fatty oil found in salmon, **cod** and other fish may ease the symptoms of manic depressives, Harvard University researchers say. Fish oil capsules blocked the abnormal signalling in the brain "which we think is present in mania and depression", lead researcher Andrew Stoll says. The chemicals in the fish oil believed to be at work on the subjects' brains were omega-3 fatty acids. They are also found in canola and flaxseed oil. Mr Stoll says omega-3 fatty acids boost levels of the neurotransmitter serotonin in the brain.

DYSLEXIA may be caused by abnormalities in an area of the brain involved in learning new skills, British doctors say. Much of the research into the learning disorder has focused on the language centre in the brain called the cerebral cortex because sufferers have difficulty learning to read and write. A brain scan study by psychologists at England's University of Sheffield indicates the cerebellum, where new skills are learnt and made automatic, is also involved.

COLICKY babies improve more with a cuddle and understanding than with anti-reflux drugs, a study shows. Though reflux is commonly diagnosed in persistently irritable and crying babies, a Melbourne Royal Children's Hospital study found "mental health" interventions, such as physical closeness or eye contact, more successful than medication. Social worker Brigid Jordan said the study of 130 babies found that only 20 per cent of those given medication for reflux actually had an acid stomach problem.

(c) The Dominion, INL 1999.

Document domn000020010904dv5i00hzh

## **KAPITI SEA BOUNTY EXCITES CONSERVATIONISTS.**

258 words

24 March 1999

The Dominion

15

English

(c) 1999 The Dominion, INL .

A RESURGENCE of sea life since the creation of Kapiti Marine Reserve has Conservation Department staff excited about the future of such reserves.

A survey by National Institute of Water and Atmospheric Research has found 10 to 20 times more legal-sized blue **cod** and four times as many big butterfish in the reserve than in nearby sites outside the reserve.

About twice as many crayfish were counted in the same area as in 1992 when the reserve was established.

Reserve committee chairman Ken Grange said the increases in numbers and sizes told only part of the story.

A dive team had reported the behaviour of fish and crayfish changed, with fish much less shy. "Some large crayfish even moved out of their caves to observe the divers."

Though the data was preliminary and full results would not be available for several weeks, the benefits of having a reserve were clear, Dr Grange said.

"This is good news for the area, particularly as the reserve's creation stemmed from a groundswell of public concern over the progressive degradation of the Kapiti marine environment."

Coastal marine officer Bruce Dix said it was also interesting to note that since the reserve was closed to fishing, the abundance and size of blue cod and butterfish had increased at the seal colony at Arapawaiti, or Hole-in-the-Wall, at the north end of Kapiti Island.

"This indicates very clearly that humans have more impact upon fisheries than seals do," he said.

(c) The Dominion, INL 1999.

Document domn000020010904dv3o00lxo

## **BOOST FOR EXPORT OF NZ BLUE COD.**

158 words

29 December 1998

The Christchurch Press

18

English

(c) 1998 Knight-Ridder/Tribune Business News

WELLINGTON - Taiwan has given the New Zealand blue **cod** industry a Christmas present, agreeing to reduce tariffs from 50 per cent to 25 per cent in early 1999, Trade Minister Lockwood Smith says.

He said the decision brought the tariff back to its pre-1996 level.

"Prior to the 1996 change, Taiwan was our biggest market for blue cod worth around \$1.2 million a year," Dr Smith said yesterday.

"But the increase in the tariff cut our exports by more than 50 per cent.

"This Christmas present of bringing the tariff back to 25 per cent in early 1999 should allow the industry to re-establish Taiwan as by far its major market."

Dr Smith said Taiwan was part of the Apec early-liberalisation programme, which included the target of 2004 for zero tariffs on fish products. - NZPA

Supplied by New Zealand Press Association.

(c) The Christchurch Press, INL 1998.

Document thepre0020010927duct003ns

## **EXPORT BOOST.**

98 words

29 December 1998

New Zealand Herald

English

(c) 1998 The New Zealand Herald

Taiwan is expected to become a major export market again for blue **cod** fish following its decision to halve tariffs to 25 per cent. The change early in the New Year will take tariffs back to pre-1996 levels. International Trade Minister Lockwood Smith said yesterday: "Taiwan was our biggest market for blue **cod**, worth about \$1.2 million a year - around 80 per cent of all our exported gilled and gutted blue **cod**. But the increase in the tariff had cut our exports by more than 50 per cent."

(c) The New Zealand Herald, 1998.

Document nzhld00020010926duct009az

## **CHRISTMAS PRESENT FOR BLUE COD INDUSTRY.**

157 words  
28 December 1998  
New Zealand Press Association  
English  
(c) 1998 New Zealand Press Association

Wellington, Dec 28 - Taiwan has given the New Zealand blue **cod** industry a Christmas present, agreeing to reduce tariffs from 50 percent to 25 percent early 1999, Trade Minister Lockwood Smith said today.

He said the decision brought the tariff back to its pre-1996 level.

"Prior to the 1996 change, Taiwan was our biggest market for blue cod worth around \$1.2 million a year - around 80 of our exported gilled and gutted blue cod," Dr Smith said.

"But the increase in the tariff cut our exports by more than 50 percent. This Christmas present of bringing the tariff back to 25 percent in early 1999 should allow the industry to re-establish Taiwan as by far its major market."

Dr Smith said Taiwan was part of the APEC early liberalisation programme which included the target of 2004 for zero tariffs on fish products.

(C) 1998 New Zealand Press Association.

Document nzpa000020010926ducs0092s

## **DIRTY WATER PROSPECTS FOR MANY.**

By Peter SHUTT.  
558 words  
9 April 1998  
The Christchurch Press  
20  
English  
(c) 1998 Knight-Ridder/Tribune Business News

Mako at French Pass; red **cod** in abundance around much of the coastline; blue **cod** in the Marlborough Sounds, Akaroa, and Moeraki, as well as greyboy, trumpeter, kahawai, tarakihi, kingfish, groper, and other species. It has been a good fortnight for South Island marine anglers.

That's just as well because salmon rivers turned nasty last week, and much of the freshwater fishing interest has waned. If discoloured water did not discourage salmon anglers, the winds did. Last Tuesday, wind and rainfall in Central Otago smashed any hope of fishing, and that weather pattern covered much of the South Island before disappearing eastwards.

The Marlborough Sounds is certain to provide good sport at Easter - with French Pass a special fishing experience - and Nelson/Golden Bay a marine fishery worth of investigation. Do not forget to take a trout rod. An 8.8kg trout has been caught in Takaka waters, which is unexceptional for that area although they are not easily caught. If you do not see big trout, be prepared for fighting fish over 2kg.

All along the West Coast and South Westland you will find magic rivers and lakes. I am fearful the rivers may be discoloured but have no doubt the lakes will be fishable. North Canterbury, central South Island, and Otago lakes will also be the prime fishing spots for Easter. Inland Central Otago lakes are very high, and have had an influx of dirty water from swollen inlet streams. The trick might be to fish from a boat, and fish deep, because this season the fish have stayed away from lake edges.

Cooler weather brings trout to the mouth of inlet streams to start their spawning runs, and that means sport for anglers. It also means you will have to fish a wet fly - to keep the fly down where the trout will be, so do not look for trout on the surface.

Spinning tackle will work well providing the colour stands out against the discoloured water. I expect a bronze or black zed spinner or toby will prove best. Wet flies with red, dark green, or black bodies will probably work well too.

If you are fortunate enough to fish clear water, look to the silver spinning tackle. Genuine silver shines in the water whereas chrome does not. Just be sure to fish it deep.

Nymph fishing will almost certainly prove better than dry fly, even if the water is clear.

Hare and copper or pheasant tail nymphs are a common solution, but I would prefer a green-bodied hare and copper nymph.

Line or leader colour or strength is not of prime importance unless fishing clear water. Any amount of colour in water allows anglers to use heavier weight leaders, and this, in turn, may be valuable if casting into a onshore breeze.

You might like to write, fax, or e-mail me an answer to a question. What is the body colour of the nymph I propose you use over Easter?

Write to me at 88 Pages Road, Timaru, or fax (03) 688-3539, or e-mail [peter.shutt.timaru@clear.net.nz](mailto:peter.shutt.timaru@clear.net.nz)

The winner of the competition in the last column was Ken Bailey, of Ashburton. His copy of Salmon Fever is in the mail.

(c) The Christchurch Press, INL 1998.

Document thepre0020010927du4900rj3

## **SEVEN-YEAR-OLD BOY LANDS BIG ONE.**

318 words  
22 February 1998  
New Zealand Press Association  
English  
(c) 1998 New Zealand Press Association

Invercargill, Feb 22 - A seven-year-old Invercargill boy who caught a 1.5kg red **cod** later landed the big one when his ticket was drawn for a boat, outboard motor and trailer combo at the Southern Open Water Fishing Tournament today.

Nicolas Hansen won the Stabi-craft boat, Johnson outboard motor and Mudgway trailer valued at \$14,500 after spending the Bluff Gala Day with pal Joshua McAfee, seven, and fathers Barry Hansen and Iain McAfee. He caught his red **cod** in Island Harbour.

Tony Williamson, of Bluff, hauled in 320kg of five-gill shark while fishing in the Foveaux Strait in the boat Sapphire. It is the biggest catch in tournament history.

While anglers were hauling riches from the ocean some people chose to leap into it.

The annual Birdman competition attracted some council pre-election hoopla when former Invercargill mayor and challenger Tim Shadbolt arrived dressed as a bird with concrete attached only to be given a helping hand into the briny deep by incumbent mayor David Harrington.

Greg Robinson, also known as the Caped Crusader, won the competition while The Flying Doctors team of Jim Officer, Owen McGimpsey and Jeannie Barnes was second. Joanna Colvin was third.

Contestants were safely hauled out but two boats fishing for prize catches got into trouble today.

A leisure craft called Predator lost its steering and started drifting towards rocks near Morrison's Beach about 12.15pm.

Another boat which went to its rescue was itself holed by rocks.

Riverton Coastguard rescue boat skipper Noel Anderson said Foveaux Rescue was sent to assist both boats and towed them back to the Bluff boat ramp.

No one was injured in the incidents.

Bluff promotions officer Lindsay Beer said crowds were up on last year and fishing entries rose to about 1600 - 150 more than last year.

(C) 1998 New Zealand Press Association.

Document nzpa000020010926du2m00eqq

## **SEASIDE DREAM LIFESTYLE THREATENED.**

287 words

5 December 1997

The Christchurch Press

7

English

(c) 1997 Knight-Ridder/Tribune Business News

TEMUKA - Joe and Helen Faulkner love life by the sea. They catch whitebait, salmon, and **cod**, and wish they could stay for ever. It may be an empty dream.

They moved from Temuka to Rangitata Huts just over a year ago to fish and relax in retirement. Soon they may move again.

It will not be by choice. The Faulkners and other residents at the river-mouth settlement are fighting to stay in the place they love.

The Timaru District Council community services committee has recommended that people not be allowed to stay more than six months a year at the reserve.

It cited poor services in the area, flood risks, and that it could not allow permanent residence as the area was a reserve administered by the Department of Conservation.

Mr Faulkner is not impressed. Water in the area is drawn from a well, and is purified. Most residents have septic tanks, and rubbish is taken away by trailer. Flood water had come close to their home, but never to it.

Mr Faulkner said he signed a five-year lease on the land his home is on, and it did not expire until 2000. He could not change his lease arrangement, and neither should the council.

Mr Faulkner said it made sense to have people living at the isolated settlement. It kept crime down and cottages in good repair.

Mrs Faulkner said she loved her seaside home with its neat lawn and waving roses.

She and her husband worked hard in their garden, and, best of all, they loved to fish.

Mr Faulkner has rods for all occasions, and a canning machine he imported from America.

(c) The Christchurch Press, INL 1997.

Document thepre0020011003dtc50031k

**'TOTAL DISBELIEF' AT FISHING PROPOSALS.**

167 words

26 November 1997

The Christchurch Press

4

English

(c) 1997 Knight-Ridder/Tribune Business News

New Zealand's 12-mile territorial waters may be thrown open to foreign fishing crews, and cause severe economic effects on fishing communities, Ministry of Fisheries briefing papers say. The two documents, obtained under the Official Information Act, were requested originally by Fisheries Minister John Luxton and outlined five ministry recommendations on the "43-metre rule" - the maximum length of fishing vessels allowed in New Zealand's 12-and 25-mile zones. The Canterbury Bight was one of 11 areas with a 25-mile extended zone.

Timaru Fishermen's Association president Raymond Mitchell said he was in "total disbelief" over the proposals and warned of the toughest battle ever fought by in-shore fishermen. "When the Japanese were allowed inside the 25-mile zone a few years ago they decimated the **cod** grounds. If this (revocation) goes ahead, the writing's on the wall for smaller fishermen," he said.-NZPA

Supplied by New Zealand Press Association.

(c) The Christchurch Press, INL 1997.

Document thepre0020011003dtbq0018p

## TECHNOLOGY PUTS HOKI ON GOURMET MENUS.

234 words

15 November 1997

The Dominion

11

English

(c) 1997 The Dominion, INL .

HOKI, the biggest catch in New Zealand's \$1.2 billion seafood export industry, is about to become a gourmet dish thanks to new chilling technology.

Hoki has been considered a plentiful but unexciting fish species because it falls to pieces after cooking, so cooks have tended to prefer firmer but higher-priced fillets such as **cod**.

Though by volume hoki is New Zealand's largest commercially fished species, it has been considered a low-value product, pressed into blocks of fish muscle and sold as fish fingers and patties.

Crop and Research scientist Grant MacDonald discovered that fast and complete chilling immediately after harvest produced high-quality hoki.

"Hoki texture deterioration is rapid, with the greatest texture loss within two hours of harvest.

"It takes from one to three hours at zero degrees celsius to chill hoki completely, depending on size," Dr MacDonald said.

He is now investigating the biochemical mechanisms of hoki flesh breakdown after harvest, and his research has quickly been picked up by fishing companies.

Sealord Fishing general manager Ross Tocker said \$750,000 had been spent on rapid chilling technology for Sealord's factory and boats, based on Dr MacDonald's findings. The company had a strategy to increase returns on its hoki quota, which is 30 per cent of the annual 250,000 tonne allowable commercial catch.

(c) The Dominion, INL 1997.

Document domn000020011001dtbf003bg

## **NATIONS TO MEET ON TOOTHFISH PLUNDER.**

By WARREN GAMBLE.

340 words

10 May 1997

New Zealand Herald

English

(c) 1997 The New Zealand Herald

WELLINGTON - New Zealand will this month meet other nations with Antarctic fishing interests to further plan how to tackle "pirate" vessels plundering the lucrative toothfish.

Up to 60 illegal vessels flying flags of convenience have taken an estimated 30,000 to 60,000 tonnes of the deepwater **cod**-like fish, largely in subantarctic waters south of Chile and South Africa.

Stuart Prior, head of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade Antarctic policy unit, said the sheer size of the fishing grounds and their remoteness made any regular patrol difficult and expensive.

Antarctic fishing waters were provided for New Zealand under the international Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources but it did not have any policing jurisdiction.

The chief executive of the Sealord Group, Phil Lough, said yesterday that he would hope for more direct Government action - including the arrest of illegal vessels - if any were spotted on the company's first exploratory voyage to the New Zealand Antarctic waters this month.

The company had the first permit under the convention to catch toothfish in the area but the emphasis on the inaugural voyage was to research the size of the fishery.

France last month arrested three ships around its Kerguelen Island but New Zealand has no Antarctic islands with economic zones from which it can act.

Mr Prior said information indicated the illegal vessels were thousands of kilometres from the New Zealand waters but the ministry recognised the threat.

New Zealand would take the opportunity to informally discuss the pirating issue with convention signatories at the two-week meeting of Antarctic Treaty partners in Christchurch from May 18.

Information-sharing on the status of the threat and diplomatic pressure on countries to join the convention and abide by its strict fisheries management controls were two channels being pursued.

An Air Force Orion flew to the area last month to check the technical parameters for surveillance work but no flights were planned.

(c) The New Zealand Herald, 1997.

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## **NZ TO TAKE SHARE OF PRIZED ANTARCTIC FISH.**

By WARREN GAMBLE.

211 words

2 May 1997

New Zealand Herald

English

(c) 1997 The New Zealand Herald

WELLINGTON - A New Zealand fisheries vessel will head for Antarctic waters soon to catch the lucrative toothfish at the centre of an international illegal fishing row.

Under an international Antarctic convention, New Zealand has permission to fish in the Ross Sea for 3960 tonnes of toothfish, a species resembling a large **cod** reported to fetch up to \$10,200 a tonne.

This week French authorities boarded an Argentine fishing boat off the French-owned Kerguelen Islands in the Southern Ocean for illegal fishing.

Other reports say more than 40 vessels have caught more than 30,000 tonnes of toothfish illegally, mainly in South African subantarctic waters.

The Associate Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Simon Upton, said that although New Zealand was playing by the book and observing the 23-nation convention, the extent of illegal fishing was of great concern.

No illegal fishing had been reported in the Ross Sea, but the threat existed.

Mr Upton said an Air Force flight to the Ross Sea three weeks ago had checked the technical parameters for surveillance in the area. Once New Zealand began fishing, surveillance flights would be an option to spot illegal vessels.

(c) The New Zealand Herald, 1997.

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## **LARGE HOOKS KEY TO PRESERVING BLUE COD.**

219 words

29 January 1997

The Christchurch Press

24

English

(c) 1997 Knight-Ridder/Tribune Business News

Large hooks are the key to preserving the blue **cod** fishery, the National Institute of Water and Atmospheric Research said yesterday.

Spokesman Geoff Baird said institute experiments carried out in the outer Marlborough Sounds showed small hooks did the most damage to under-size fish.

The experiments entailed catching and releasing under-size blue cod. "One quarter of the fish caught with small hooks died compared with none of the cod caught with large hooks," he said.

Blue cod were the most commonly caught fish species taken by recreational fishers around the South Island, he said. It was becoming more difficult to catch legal-sized fish and many under-sized fish were caught and released. In 1994 the minimum legal size in the Marlborough Sounds was reduced from 33cm to 28cm in an attempt to stop needless waste of the fishery, he said.

The institute was contracted to study how well under-sized blue cod survived being hooked and released.

"Even though most fish were hooked through the mouth, death occurred only when the cod were hooked in the gut or gills and that only happened with small hooks. Because they are easier to swallow, small hooks can cause lethal damage to vulnerable areas," he said.

(c) The Christchurch Press, INL 1997.

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## **SMALL HOOKS KILL UNDERSIZED FISH, RESEARCH SHOWS.**

228 words  
24 January 1997  
The Dominion

6

English

(c) 1997 The Dominion, INL .

SMALL hooks were causing the unnecessary deaths of many undersized blue **cod** in some areas of the Marlborough Sounds, the National Institute of Water and Atmospheric Research said yesterday.

It had become harder to catch legal-sized fish and many undersized fish were being caught and released, research showed.

In 1994, the minimum legal size of blue cod in the Sounds was reduced from 33 centimetres to 28cm in an attempt to stop this supposed needless waste from the fishery.

The institute was contracted to measure how well undersized blue cod survived being hooked and released - fish can become stressed as a result of capture and this may result in death later.

Geoff Laird, publications manager for the institute, said the study, carried out in Port Ligar, found the most important factor tested was the size of the hook. One quarter of the fish caught with small hooks died, compared with none of the cod caught with large hooks.

Mr Laird said that with small hooks being easier for the fish to swallow, they could cause lethal damage to vulnerable areas.

He said that a test on the handling of the fish was less consequential.

The institute is encouraging people to use at least size six hooks, to help prevent the loss of undersized blue cod.

(c) The Dominion, INL 1997.

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## **FISH MARKETERS TURN THEIR FOCUS TO EUROPE.**

1,129 words  
22 October 1993  
National Business Review  
22  
English  
(c) 1993 The National Business Review

The fishing industry has launched a major campaign to develop exports to Europe and reduce New Zealand's potentially dangerous over-exposure to the Japanese market.

The campaign, which stresses New Zealand's ability to enter into long-term supply relationships, is directed at importers and distributors who have become increasingly concerned about dwindling northern hemisphere stocks, especially of the staple European white fish **cod**.

A key aspect of the strategy is to seek importer backing for New Zealand hoki and southern blue whiting to be included in annual European Community white fish tariff concessions. At present, the New Zealand imports face a 15% import duty which costs the industry about \$12 million a year.

As New Zealand exports to Europe rise, there are fears this cost could nearly double, threatening expansion of the market.

The Fishing Industry Board has canvassed major European importers asking them to urge their governments to include New Zealand fish next year when the tariff concessions, designed to ensure continuity to supply when the EC fleet cannot meet domestic requirements, are negotiated..

The aim is to reduce the tariff to between 5% and 110% in line with concessions awarded to other imported white fish like Alaska pollack. The European campaign was launched in the wake of an industry marketing strategy designed to lift export earnings from the current \$1.2 billion a year to \$2 billion by the year 2000.

FIB deputy chief executive Alistair McFarlane told The National Business Review this growth would dangerously exacerbate the industry's dependence on Japan, which takes about 35% of total exports now, if other markets were not developed. The United States, our second biggest market taking about 25% of exports, is expected to maintain this level while the share of Australia, which consumes about 10%, is predicted to decline.

Europe also currently takes about 10%, but the market has grown rapidly in recent years and is seen as having the potential to consume 25% of the industry's total export value quite quickly. Exports to Europe have risen from about \$25 million in 1988 to more than \$120 million last year, when they jumped 22% on 1991. By the end of the century they could be worth about \$500 million.

Asia is another growth area - sales to Hong Kong and Taiwan particularly are growing - but the main demand there is for whole fish, not the filleted and processed products that enables New Zealand to add value to sales in markets like the US and Europe.

The European demand is enormous. Europe imports more than 1.3 million tonnes of fish a year for processing alone - that is more than double New Zealand's total allowable commercial catch of all species.

Traditional northern hemisphere fishing grounds have been heavily fished over the last 20 years and a number of countries including Iceland, Norway and Canada have shut down at least part of their cod areas to allow them to recover.

As European traders looked for alternatives, they discovered New Zealand hoki (an ideal cod substitute for European palets) and this accounted for about a quarter of last year's total sales to the region. "This gives us the opportunity to grown and gain a firm position in the market place," Mr McFarlane said.

The FIB's European campaign has targeted about 300 medium to large importers and processors who were sent multi-lingual information about the New Zealand industry and its capabilities,, including a video. Full-page advertisements were also taken out in key industry magazines.

The campaign came to a head at last week's international Anuga food fair in Cologne when about 50 key buyers were feted at a New Zealand banquet and others invited to a series of seminars on the industry.

The main target countries are Britain, France and Spain. The British, with their fish and chips addiction, are the biggest fin fish customers by far, taking \$18.2 million worth last year, against \$11 million by

France and \$7.7 million by Spain. But the French bought more than \$119 million worth of shellfish (mainly scallops - they consume 90% of our total exports, worth \$20 million last year), while the Spaniards, who prefer mussel, took \$13.7 million worth. Spain has also become the most important European market for squid.

A follow-up programme will see importers and processors from all three countries invited to industry seminars over the next few months. But Holland, Belgium, Denmark, Italy and Germany are also being eyed as potential markets for increased sales. The scope for expansion in Britain is significant, as New Zealand currently accounts for a miniscule market share. It imports 400,000 tonnes of fish a year, mainly cod from Norway and Iceland, and New Zealand is supplying about 10,000 tons of hoki.

Mr McFarlane predicted that could be trebled by the turn of the century. The board's aim is to build the hoki trade enough to have the species widely named on retail packet labels. At present, only the Sainsbury's and Waitrose supermarkets chains name the product, but Mr McFarlane said when enough critical mass has been built it could be more widely promoted and sold as New Zealand hoki and command a market position as a good quality alternative to cod.

France, he said, offered opportunities for expanding hoki sales to the medium and low-priced hotel and restaurant trade. In Spain, the accent will be on expanding squid sales. Spain imported about 30,000 tonnes last year, mainly from Argentina, while New Zealand supplied only about 6,000 tonnes. Mr McFarlane said per capita seafood consumption was growing around the world, producing increasing demand for a shrinking supply of product.

"We are not in a situation where we cannot find markets for New Zealand seafood. It's a question of getting the best returns and of spreading the risk by diversifying our markets."

He said New Zealand's heavy exposure to Japan was righting itself to degree as other Asian market became more wealthy and able to match the prices the Japanese would pay. "This has helped us counter the effects of the recession in Japan.

"There is also a recession in Europe and that has impacted on the fish market generally, but not withstanding that there are enormous opportunities for us."

The Europeans are being told that while New Zealand's total allowable commercial catch is relatively small by international standards, its more than 80 species include many of high value.

They are being invited to enter into joint ventures with New Zealand quota holders, a Japanese and Russian companies have done for years, to further cement in New Zealand's growing position as a supplier to European markets.

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## **ILLEGAL Fish catches may cost family \$30m.**

689 words

12 August 1991

New Zealand Herald

4

English

(c) 1991 The New Zealand Herald

A Nelson fishing family have pleaded guilty to charges carrying possible penalties of \$30 million in a case described by the Crown as the most serious example of calculated evasion of New Zealand's fisheries management system.

The Roach family and its former company, Shelwick Fisheries, now in liquidation, have pleaded guilty to 200 charges of breaching fisheries quota regulations through failing to declare 148,358kg of snapper, blue cod, gurnard and rig between 1986 and 1990.

Under the Fisheries Act, the family could forfeit three fishing boats, equipment and quota.

The charges carry penalties ranging up to \$250,000.

In the Nelson District Court, Judge Ellis said the maximum cumulative fines totalled more than \$30 million.

The defence counsel, Mr Tony Stallard, told a court hearing that the family faced bankruptcy if harsh penalties were imposed.

Before the court were commercial fishermen Graham Philip Roach, aged 49; Mark Phillip Roach, 28; Dennis Graham Roach, 26, and Tony Clifford Roach, 23.

Patricia Roach, 50, company secretary, was also charged, along with the company.

The charges included making false statements in quota management reports, catch effort and landing returns, selling fish taken other than under the authority of a quota and taking more than 10 per cent specified in a quota.

Further submissions will be made today before Judge Ellis enters convictions and fixes penalties.

A Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries lawyer, Mr Mike Sullivan, told the court the investigation into the activities of the Roach family was the largest undertaken by the ministry.

Fisheries officers from around New Zealand swooped on the family's homes and vessels and Shelwick's Fisheries' premises on November 10 last year.

Nationwide inquiries involved 50 interviews. More than 60,000 individual records and documents were seized and photocopied.

Mr Sullivan said that from the introduction of the fisheries quota management system in 1986, Mark Roach, Graham Roach and Patricia Roach had misdeclared catches from the vessels Sea Mist, Joy Maree, Starlight and subsequently Unity.

They had falsified returns and records required to be kept or furnished to the ministry "for the purposes of circumventing the quota management system."

Mr Sullivan said the defendants had halved the declared number of fish. The company had paid double the value of the declared fish.

The doubling and having system was consistently applied during four consecutive fishing years from 1986-87 to 1989-90, for blue cod, snapper and gurnard. It was extended to rig for the latter three seasons.

During the 1989-90 fishing year, rig landed from vessels owned and operated by March Roach and Graham Roach was misdeclared as ghost shark, a non-quota species.

Mr Sullivan said that during the 1989-90 year, 122 of 125 landings made by Roach family vessels to Shelwick Fisheries involved the misrecording of one or more species.

Mark Roach had been actively engaged in the taking of undeclared fish as master of the Starlight and

the Unity.

Both Mark Roach and Graham Roach were also primarily responsible as permit holders for the furnishing of false catch effort and landing returns from the various vessels and for supplying false quota management reports to the ministry between September 1, 1989 and September 30, 1990.

Mr Sullivan said Patricia Roach completed most of the false catch and landing returns and all of the false quota management returns.

Shelwick Fisheries was responsible for falsifying licensed fish receiver returns. The family had full control of the company from April 1990.

Tony Roach, as master of the Joy Maree, and Dennis Roach, as skipper of Sea Mist, were also responsible for taking undeclared fish and furnishing false returns

Mr Sullivan said that among the records found by fishery officers were books recording the true number of bins of fish by species discharged from Unity, Sea Mist and Joy Maree.

Mr Sullivan produced tables showing the extent of the misrecording and the amount of undeclared fish taken by the defendants during the 1986-1990 period.

The amounts ranged from 30,879kg to 44,411kg each year with an estimated value of \$79,808 to \$112,297 a year.

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