Aquaculture & Coastal Occupation Charges

A view from the Mainland

Introduction

Priority for Aquaculture: reducing uncertainty
Canterbury approach to Coastal Occupation
Charges

U Applying in practice – Gross revenue: an alternative to adjacent land value.

Priority for Aquaculture: reducing uncertainty

- **Ü** Where is aquaculture not suitable:
 - prohibited areas
 - primary responsibility: regional councils.
- **Ü** Economic viability of sites:
 - Off-shore sites: are they viable?
 - Primary responsibility: Industry
- **Ü** Coastal Occupation Charges
 - Primary responsibility regional councils
 - Need to work together: industry, Government, other RC's.

Principles

Ü s64A discusses private gain, public loss & public benefit

all three are relevant when determining COC

Ü Private gain

- May be financial if commercial enterprise or has resale value
- May be non-financial if for personal or recreational use

The Canterbury Approach Step 1: Estimate private gain Step 2: Fair return to owner (Regional Council on behalf of Crown) Step 3: Is there any additional public loss? If yes, increase charge to reflect it. Step4: Is there public gain? If yes, decrease charge, possibly to zero.

Estimating Private Gain Method depends on nature of occupation **Ü** Examples: Boat shed: adjacent land value. Must have relationship to land value or similar Commercial enterprise: gross revenue **Ü** Determine fair return to public

Gross Revenue Approach

- Ü A rental approach: not compensation for effects or cost recovery.
- **Ü** Reflects private benefit
- **Ü** Could use profit but profit is easily manipulated
- **Ü** Requires access to audited accounts
- v return to RC depends on cost structure of industry (Eg High capital investment, lower percentage return to Crown).

Advantages of Gross Revenue Approach

Ü Well established for use of public assets in both NZ & overseas.

Ü Relationship between fortunes of industry and return to owner.

Ü More robust than land value approach.

Conclusion

U Coastal Occupation Charges are a key area of uncertainty for Councils and industry.

Ü Method for setting charges should reflect circumstances of occupation.

Ü Gross revenue provides a real alternative (to adjacent land value) for commercial occupations.