



Sports Fish Licences, Fees, and Forms Notice 2023

This notice is made by the Minister of Conservation under section 48A(2A) of the Conservation Act 1987.

Contents

	Page
1 Title	2
2 Commencement	2
3 Interpretation	2
<i>Eligibility for sports fish licences, classes of licences, and fees</i>	
4 Licences issued by Fish and Game Councils	8
5 Standard whole-season licence	9
6 Family whole-season licence	9
7 Loyal senior whole-season licence	9
8 Local area whole-season licence	10
9 Standard day licence	10
10 Short-break licence	10
11 Long-break licence	10
12 Winter licence	10
13 Designated waters season licence	10
14 Designated waters day licence	11
15 Controlled-period licence	11
16 Sea-run salmon licence	12
17 Fees inclusive of GST	12
<i>Forms</i>	
18 Forms of licences	12
<i>Revocation</i>	
19 Sports Fish Licences, Fees, and Forms Notice 2022 revoked	13
Schedule	
Fees payable for sports fish licences	
	14

Notice

1 Title

This notice is the Sports Fish Licences, Fees, and Forms Notice 2023.

2 Commencement

This notice comes into force on 1 October 2023.

3 Interpretation

In this notice, unless the context otherwise requires,—

adult means a person aged 18 years or over on 1 October 2023

child means a person aged under 12 years on 1 October 2023

Clinton River controlled fishery means the Clinton River catchment upstream from Lake Te Anau to Prairie Flat at NZTopo50/CB08 9045 2047

controlled fishery means any of the following:

- (a) the Clinton River controlled fishery;
- (b) the Ettrick Burn controlled fishery;
- (c) the Greenstone River controlled fishery;
- (d) the Ōhau River controlled fishery;
- (e) the Worsley River controlled fishery

controlled period means,—

- (a) in relation to the Greenstone River controlled fishery, the period beginning on 1 February 2024 and ending on 31 March 2024;
- (b) in relation to the Ōhau River controlled fishery, the period beginning on 1 October 2023 and ending on 4 November 2023 and the period beginning on 2 September 2024 and ending on 30 September 2024;
- (c) in relation to the other 3 controlled fisheries, the period beginning on 1 November 2023 and ending on 31 May 2024

controlled-period licence means a licence that entitles the following people to fish for sports fish in a controlled fishery during a controlled period, but only during the period, and on the reach, specified in the licence:

- (a) the holder of the licence; and
- (b) eligible family members; and
- (c) in the Greenstone River controlled fishery, 1 or more anglers accompanying the holder who are named in the controlled-period licence in accordance with clause 18(5)(b), and who hold a standard whole-season licence, a family whole-season licence, a loyal senior whole-season licence, or a local area whole-season licence for the region that includes Greenstone River fishery; and

- (d) in each of the other 4 controlled fisheries, 1 or more anglers accompanying the holder who are named in the controlled-period licence in accordance with clause 18(5)(b), and who hold a standard whole-season licence, a family whole-season licence, a loyal senior whole-season licence, or a local area whole-season licence for the region that includes that controlled fishery, as long as the total size of the group (including the holder and any eligible family members) does not exceed 4

designated waters day licence means a licence that entitles the holder to fish for sports fish during the day specified in the licence in all designated waters fisheries situated in the region of the Fish and Game Council that issued the licence, except in a controlled fishery during a controlled period

designated waters fishery means any of the following:

- (a) the Dingle Burn fishery:
- (b) the Greenstone River fishery:
- (c) the Hope River fishery:
- (d) the Hunter River fishery:
- (e) the Hurunui River North Branch fishery:
- (f) the Hurunui River South Branch fishery:
- (g) the Karamea River fishery:
- (h) the Lochy River fishery:
- (i) the Mātakitaki River fishery:
- (j) the Mokihinui River fishery:
- (k) the Nevis River fishery:
- (l) the Ōreti River fishery:
- (m) the Pomahaka River fishery:
- (n) the Rangitikei River fishery:
- (o) the Travers River fishery:
- (p) the Waiiau Uwha River fishery:
- (q) the Wairau River fishery:
- (r) the Wilkin River fishery:
- (s) the Young River fishery

designated waters season licence means a licence that entitles the holder and eligible family members to fish for sports fish in the period beginning on 1 October 2023 and ending on 30 September 2024 in all designated waters fisheries situated in the region of the Fish and Game Council that issued the licence, except in a controlled fishery during a controlled period

Dingle Burn fishery means the Dingle Burn upstream of the bridge on the Dingle Burn Station access road

Ettrick Burn controlled fishery means the Ettrick Burn from Lake Te Anau to the upstream limit of Log Cabin Slip at NZTopo50/CC07 796753

eligible family member, in relation to a licence, means any of the following who are named in the licence in accordance with clause 18(3), (4), or (5)(a):

- (a) the partner of the licence holder, if accompanying the holder or another eligible family member:
- (b) a child or junior, if accompanying the holder or named partner

family whole-season licence means a licence that entitles the holder and eligible family members to fish in all regions for sports fish in the period beginning on 1 October 2023 and ending on 30 September 2024, except in—

- (a) the Taupō District:
- (b) designated waters fisheries:
- (c) controlled fisheries during a controlled period:
- (d) sea-run salmon waters if fishing for salmon

Fish and Game Council has the meaning given by section 2(1) of the Conservation Act 1987

Greenstone River controlled fishery means the Greenstone river fishery upstream of Sly Burn

Greenstone River fishery means the Greenstone River catchment, namely—

- (a) the Greenstone River upstream of the swing bridge at the carpark at the end of Greenstone Station Road; and
- (b) all tributary streams flowing into the Greenstone River, including the Caples River

Hope River fishery means the Hope River catchment upstream of the State Highway 7 bridge

Hunter River fishery means the Hunter River catchment upstream from the river's mouth where the river enters Lake Hāwea

Hurunui River North Branch fishery means the Hurunui River North Branch catchment upstream of the signposts at NZTopo50/BU22 3088 7229

Hurunui River South Branch fishery means the Hurunui River South Branch catchment upstream of the confluence with the North Esk River

junior means a person aged 12 years or older, but under 18 years, on 1 October 2023

Karamea fishery means the Karamea catchment upstream of the confluence with the Kākāpō River

local area whole-season licence means a licence that entitles the holder to fish for sports fish in the region of the Fish and Game Council that issued the

licence in the period beginning on 1 October 2023 and ending on 30 September 2024, except in—

- (a) the Taupō District:
- (b) designated waters fisheries:
- (c) controlled fisheries during a controlled period:
- (d) sea-run salmon waters if fishing for salmon

Lochy River fishery means the Lochy River catchment upstream of the confluence with Disputed Creek

long-break licence means a licence that entitles the holder to fish for sports fish in all regions for a continuous 9-day period specified in the licence, except in—

- (a) the Taupō District:
- (b) designated waters fisheries:
- (c) controlled fisheries during a controlled period:
- (d) sea-run salmon waters if fishing for salmon

loyal senior means a person who, on 1 October 2023,—

- (a) is aged 65 years or older; and
- (b) has for the last 5 years held a standard whole-season licence, a family whole-season licence, or a loyal senior whole-season licence

loyal senior whole-season licence means a licence that entitles the holder to fish in all regions for sports fish in the period beginning on 1 October 2023 and ending on 30 September 2024, except in—

- (a) the Taupō District:
- (b) designated waters fisheries:
- (c) controlled fisheries during a controlled period:
- (d) sea-run salmon waters if fishing for salmon

Mātakitaki fishery means the upper Mātakitaki River and its tributaries upstream from the Horse Terrace bridge

Mokihinui fishery means the Mokihinui catchment upstream of the confluence with the Rough and Tumble Creek

Nevis River fishery means the Nevis River catchment upstream of the confluence with the Kawarau River

non-resident means an individual who, on 1 October 2023, is not a resident

Ōhau River controlled fishery means the Ōhau River from Lake Ruataniwha to Lake Ōhau

Ōreti River fishery means the Ōreti River and its tributaries upstream of the State Highway 97 bridge

partner means a spouse, civil union partner, or de facto partner

Pomahaka River fishery means the Pomahaka River catchment upstream of the Hukarere Station bridge on Hukarere Station Road

Rangitikei River fishery means the upper Rangitikei River and its tributaries upstream of the confluence with the Ohinewaione Stream

region means the region of a Fish and Game Council

resident means an individual who, on 1 October 2023,—

- (a) is a New Zealand citizen; or
- (b) ordinarily resides in New Zealand

sea-run salmon licence means a licence that entitles the holder and eligible family members to fish for salmon in sea-run salmon waters during the period beginning on 1 October 2023 and ending on 30 September 2024

sea-run salmon waters means the following waters:

- (a) in the Central South Island Fish and Game Region,—
 - (i) the Ashburton River/Hakatere:
 - (ii) Bells Pond (the Waitaki River irrigation pond at Ross Road):
 - (iii) Bortons Pond (the Waitaki River irrigation pond at Black Point, State Highway 83):
 - (iv) Deep Creek (a tributary of the upper Rangitata River):
 - (v) Deep Stream (a tributary of the upper Rangitata River):
 - (vi) the Hakataramea River:
 - (vii) the Hinds River:
 - (viii) the Kakanui River:
 - (ix) the Maerewhenua River:
 - (x) Ohapi Creek:
 - (xi) the Ōpihi River:
 - (xii) the Opuha River and tributaries:
 - (xiii) the Orari River and tributaries:
 - (xiv) the Pareora River:
 - (xv) the Rangitata Diversion Race upstream of the Rakaia River Road bridge:
 - (xvi) the Rangitata River and tributaries:
 - (xvii) Te Ana-a-Wai (Tengawai) River and tributaries:
 - (xviii) the Temuka River and tributaries:
 - (xix) the Waihao River:
 - (xx) the Waihi River and tributaries:

- (xxi) the Waitaki River:
- (b) in the North Canterbury Fish and Game Region,—
 - (i) the Ashley River downstream of Ashley Gorge Road:
 - (ii) the Avon River downstream of the Barbadoes Street bridge:
 - (iii) the Cam River/Ruataniwha from the Kaiapoi River confluence to the Smith Street bridge:
 - (iv) the Heathcote River downstream of the Colombo Street bridge:
 - (v) the Hurunui River below the South Branch confluence:
 - (vi) the Kaiapoi River downstream of the confluence of the Cust Main Drain:
 - (vii) Lee Stream:
 - (viii) the Rakaia River downstream of the Coleridge Tailrace confluence:
 - (ix) Saltwater Creek:
 - (x) Tentburn Outfall:
 - (xi) the Waiiau Uwha River downstream of the Hope River confluence:
 - (xii) the Waimakariri River downstream of the Staircase Stream confluence

short-break licence means a licence that entitles the holder to fish in all regions for sports fish for a continuous 3-day period specified in the licence, except in—

- (a) the Taupō District:
- (b) designated waters fisheries:
- (c) controlled fisheries during a controlled period:
- (d) sea-run salmon waters if fishing for salmon

standard day licence means a licence that entitles the holder to fish in all regions for sports fish during the 24-hour period specified in the licence, except in—

- (a) the Taupō District:
- (b) designated waters fisheries:
- (c) controlled fisheries during a controlled period:
- (d) sea-run salmon waters if fishing for salmon

standard whole-season licence means a licence that entitles the holder to fish for sports fish in all regions in the period beginning on 1 October 2023 and ending on 30 September 2024, except in—

- (a) the Taupō District:
- (b) designated waters fisheries:

- (c) controlled fisheries during a controlled period:
- (d) sea-run salmon waters if fishing for salmon

Taupō District means the district described in the Schedule of the Taupo District Order 1983

Travers River fishery means the Travers River catchment upstream of Lake Rotoiti

Waiau Uwha River fishery means the Waiau Uwha River catchment upstream of the confluence with the Hope River

Wairau fishery means the upper Wairau River and its tributaries (but excluding Fish Lake) upstream from Six Mile Creek (end of tarseal road at Rainbow skifield)

Wilkin River fishery means the Wilkin River catchment upstream from the confluence with the Makarora River

winter licence means a licence that entitles the holder to fish for sports fish in all regions in the period beginning on 1 April 2024 and ending on 30 September 2024, except in—

- (a) the Taupō District:
- (b) designated waters fisheries:
- (c) controlled fisheries during a controlled period:
- (d) sea-run salmon waters if fishing for salmon

Worsley River controlled fishery means the Worsley River catchment upstream from the confluence with Lake Te Anau

Young River fishery means the Young River catchment upstream from the confluence with the Makarora River.

Eligibility for sports fish licences, classes of licences, and fees

4 Licences issued by Fish and Game Councils

- (1) Every Fish and Game Council may issue the following licences in accordance with clauses 5 to 12:
 - (a) standard whole-season licences:
 - (b) family whole-season licences:
 - (c) loyal senior whole-season licences:
 - (d) local area whole-season licences:
 - (e) standard day licences:
 - (f) short-break licences:
 - (g) long-break licences:
 - (h) winter licences.

- (2) Each of the following Fish and Game Councils may issue designated waters season licences, and designated waters day licences, for its own region in accordance with clauses 13 and 14:
 - (a) the Central South Island Fish and Game Council:
 - (b) the Nelson/Marlborough Fish and Game Council:
 - (c) the North Canterbury Fish and Game Council:
 - (d) the Otago Fish and Game Council:
 - (e) the Southland Fish and Game Council:
 - (f) the Wellington Fish and Game Council:
 - (g) the West Coast Fish and Game Council.
- (3) Each of the following Fish and Game Councils may issue controlled-period licences for its own region in accordance with clause 15:
 - (a) the Central South Island Fish and Game Council:
 - (b) the Otago Fish and Game Council:
 - (c) the Southland Fish and Game Council.
- (4) Each of the following Fish and Game Councils may issue sea-run salmon licences in accordance with clause 16:
 - (a) the Central South Island Fish and Game Council:
 - (b) the North Canterbury Fish and Game Council.

5 Standard whole-season licence

- (1) A resident who is an adult or a junior may obtain a standard whole-season licence from a Fish and Game Council on payment of the appropriate fee specified in the Schedule.
- (2) A resident who is a child may obtain a standard whole-season licence from a Fish and Game Council without payment, as indicated in the Schedule.
- (3) A non-resident may obtain a standard whole-season licence from a Fish and Game Council on payment of the appropriate fee specified in the Schedule.

6 Family whole-season licence

A resident who is an adult may obtain a family whole-season licence from a Fish and Game Council on payment of the appropriate fee specified in the Schedule.

7 Loyal senior whole-season licence

A resident who is a loyal senior may obtain a loyal senior whole-season licence from a Fish and Game Council on payment of the appropriate fee specified in the Schedule.

8 Local area whole-season licence

A resident who is an adult may obtain a local area whole-season licence from a Fish and Game Council for that Council's region on payment of the appropriate fee specified in the Schedule.

9 Standard day licence

- (1) A resident who is an adult or a junior may obtain a standard day licence from a Fish and Game Council on payment of the appropriate fee specified in the Schedule.
- (2) A resident who is a child may obtain a standard day licence from a Fish and Game Council without payment, as indicated in the Schedule.
- (3) A non-resident may obtain a standard day licence from a Fish and Game Council on payment of the appropriate fee specified in the Schedule.

10 Short-break licence

A resident who is an adult may obtain a short-break licence from a Fish and Game Council on payment of the appropriate fee specified in the Schedule.

11 Long-break licence

A resident who is an adult may obtain a long-break licence from a Fish and Game Council on payment of the appropriate fee specified in the Schedule.

12 Winter licence

A resident who is an adult may obtain a winter licence from a Fish and Game Council on payment of the appropriate fee specified in the Schedule.

13 Designated waters season licence

- (1) The following people may obtain a designated waters season licence from a Fish and Game Council referred to in clause 4(2) for that Council's region on payment of the appropriate fee specified in the Schedule:
 - (a) a resident who holds a local area whole-season licence for that region;
 - (b) a resident who holds a standard whole-season licence, a family whole-season licence, or a loyal senior whole-season licence;
 - (c) the partner of the holder of a family whole-season licence.
- (2) A designated waters season licence obtained by the partner of the holder of a family whole-season licence must be issued in the name of the holder of the family whole-season licence (who is, accordingly, the holder of the designated waters season licence).
- (3) A person entitled to fish in a designated waters fishery under a designated waters season licence must, when requested by the Fish and Game Council that issued the licence, provide to the Council information on the use of any part of

the designated waters fishery by that person and any angler accompanying that person.

14 Designated waters day licence

- (1) A non-resident who holds a standard whole-season licence may obtain a designated waters day licence from a Fish and Game Council referred to in clause 4(2) for that Council's region on payment of the appropriate fee specified in the Schedule.
- (2) However a Fish and Game Council must not issue more than 5 designated waters day licences for its region to the same person.
- (3) A person entitled to fish in a designated waters fishery under a designated waters day licence must, when requested by the Fish and Game Council that issued the licence, provide to the Council information on the use of any part of the designated waters fishery by that person and any angler accompanying that person.

15 Controlled-period licence

- (1) The following people may, on application, obtain a controlled-period licence from a Fish and Game Council referred to in clause 4(3) for a controlled fishery situated in that Council's region:
 - (a) the holder of a local area whole-season licence for that region:
 - (b) the holder of a standard whole-season licence, a family whole-season licence, or a loyal senior whole-season licence:
 - (c) the partner of the holder of a family whole-season licence.
- (2) However, the Fish and Game Councils must not issue more than—
 - (a) 184 controlled-period licences for the Clinton River controlled fishery:
 - (b) 70 controlled-period licences for the Ettrick Burn controlled fishery:
 - (c) 180 controlled-period licences for the Greenstone River controlled fishery:
 - (d) 616 controlled-period licences for the Ōhau River controlled fishery:
 - (e) 92 controlled-period licences for the Worsley River controlled fishery.
- (3) If the available controlled-period licences for the Ettrick Burn controlled fishery or Greenstone River controlled fishery are oversubscribed, they must be allocated according to the order in which applications for them were received.
- (4) If the available controlled-period licences for any other controlled fishery are oversubscribed, they must be allocated to applicants by ballot.
- (5) If a controlled fishery, or part of a controlled fishery, is also a designated waters fishery, a controlled-period licence is not valid for that controlled fishery or part during any period unless its holder also holds a designated waters

season licence, or a designated waters day licence, for the designated waters fishery for that period.

- (6) A controlled-period licence obtained by the partner of the holder of a family whole-season licence must be issued in the name of the holder of the family whole-season licence (who is, accordingly, the holder of the controlled-period licence).
- (7) A person entitled to fish in a controlled fishery under a controlled-period licence, must, when requested by the Fish and Game Council that issued the licence, provide to the Council information on the use of any part of the controlled fishery by that person and any angler accompanying that person.
- (8) No fee is payable for a controlled-period licence, as indicated in the Schedule.

16 Sea-run salmon licence

- (1) The following people may obtain a sea-run salmon licence from a Fish and Game Council referred to in clause 4(4) on payment of the appropriate fee specified in the Schedule:
 - (a) the holder of a standard whole-season licence, a family whole-season licence, or a loyal senior whole-season licence:
 - (b) the partner of the holder of a family whole-season licence.
- (2) The holder of a local area whole-season licence for the region of a Fish and Game Council referred to in clause 4(4) may obtain a sea-run salmon licence for sea-run salmon waters in that Council's region on payment of the appropriate fee specified in the Schedule:
- (3) A sea-run salmon licence obtained by the partner of the holder of a family whole-season licence must be issued in the name of the holder of the family whole-season licence (who is, accordingly, the holder of the sea-run salmon licence).
- (4) A person entitled to fish in sea-run salmon waters under a sea-run salmon licence, must, when requested by the Fish and Game Council that issued the licence, provide to the Council information on the use of any part of the sea-run salmon waters by that person and any angler accompanying that person.

17 Fees inclusive of GST

The fees specified in the Schedule are inclusive of goods and services tax.

Forms

18 Forms of licences

- (1) Every licence must be in writing and must specify—
 - (a) the holder's full name, postal address, phone number (if any), and date of birth:
 - (b) the effect of the licence:

- (c) the time and date of issue:
 - (d) the period during which the licence is valid:
 - (e) whether the holder is an adult, a junior, or a child:
 - (f) whether the holder is a resident or non-resident.
- (2) If the applicant applies to receive their licence in electronic form, the licence must also state that, by applying for the licence in electronic form, the applicant consented to its provision in that form in accordance with Part 4 of the Contract and Commercial Law Act 2017.
- (3) A family whole-season licence must also specify the full names of 1 or more of the following family members of the holder:
- (a) the holder's partner:
 - (b) up to 4 children or juniors who are—
 - (i) dependants of the holder, or of the holder's partner, who ordinarily or periodically reside with them; or
 - (ii) grandchildren of the holder or the holder's partner.
- (4) A designated waters season licence or sea-run salmon licence issued to, or in the name of, the holder of a family whole-season licence must also specify the full names of family members that are specified in the family whole-season licence.
- (5) A controlled-period licence—
- (a) must, if issued to, or in the name of, the holder of a family whole-season licence, also specify the full names of family members that are specified in the family whole-season licence; and
 - (b) may also specify the full names of up to 3 other individuals.
- (6) Each of the following licences must also specify the name of the region to which it applies:
- (a) a local area whole-season licence:
 - (b) a designated waters season licence:
 - (c) a designated waters day licence:
 - (d) a sea-run salmon licence obtained under clause 16(2).

Revocation

19 Sports Fish Licences, Fees, and Forms Notice 2022 revoked

The Sports Fish Licences, Fees, and Forms Notice 2022 (SL 2022/237) is revoked.

Schedule

Fees payable for sports fish licences

cls 5–17

Class of licence	Class of applicant	Fee (inclusive of GST) (\$)
Standard whole-season licence (resident)	Adult	153
	Junior	31
	Child	No fee
Standard whole-season licence (non-resident)	Adult	264
	Junior	50
	Child	50
Family whole-season licence	Adult	198
Loyal senior whole-season licence	Loyal senior	130
Local area whole-season licence	Adult	122
Standard day licence (resident)	Adult	24
	Junior	5
	Child	No fee
Standard day licence (non-resident)	Adult	37
	Junior	22
	Child	22
Short-break licence	Adult	55
Long-break licence	Adult	107
Winter licence	Adult	92
Designated waters season licence	All classes	5
Designated waters day licence	All classes	40
Controlled-period licence	All classes	No fee
Sea-run salmon licence	All classes	5

Dated at Wellington this 11th day of August 2023.

Hon Willow-Jean Prime,
Minister of Conservation.

Explanatory note

This note is not part of the notice, but is intended to indicate its general effect.

This notice, which comes into force on 1 October 2023, revokes and replaces the Sports Fish Licences, Fees, and Forms Notice 2022. This notice—

- fixes the forms and classes of licences to fish for sports fish:
- fixes the scope and effect of those classes of licence:

- provides for licences issued by the Fish and Game Council of 1 region to also be valid in other regions (with some exceptions):
- fixes the fees payable for the licences. Those fees have been set to recover the anticipated costs of management of the freshwater sports fish resource by Fish and Game New Zealand for the 2023 to 2024 season.

Issued under the authority of the Legislation Act 2019.

Date of notification in *Gazette*: 15 August 2023.

This notice is administered by the Department of Conservation.