

VOTE *Fisheries*

Fisheries

Overview

Appropriations sought for Vote Fisheries for the 2006/07 financial year total \$90.689 million. A breakdown of the cost of services to be purchased is as follows:

Departmental Appropriations

Departmental appropriations sought for Vote Fisheries in 2006/07 total \$89.441 million (99% of the Vote). This is intended to be spent as follows:

- \$6.185 million (7% of departmental appropriations in this Vote) on purchasing services that ensure development and review of policy and legal frameworks for the sustainable and efficient use of fisheries resources.
- \$29.138 million (32% of departmental appropriations in this Vote) on purchasing research that is largely science based (stock assessment, environmental assessment), and other activities relating to gathering and analysing data about New Zealand's fisheries to support decisions about sustainable use, and the provision of information on the biodiversity of New Zealand's marine environment.
- \$22.950 million (26% of departmental appropriations in this Vote) on purchasing the services that assist in developing standards, guidelines, regulations, fisheries plans and processes that support the operation of the fisheries policy framework, monitor the delivery of contracted and devolved registry services, implementation of the Fisheries Deed of Settlement, management and dissemination of information received from the registry agency, a number of Ministry statutory decision processes and capacity to contribute to the strategic goals for biosecurity and the New Zealand Biodiversity Strategy.
- \$29.615 million (33% of departmental appropriations in this Vote) on purchasing services that promote compliance with fisheries laws and lead to the detection of those involved in illegal fisheries activities and the management of prosecutions.
- \$1.553 million (2% of departmental appropriations in this Vote) on purchasing services that provide for the implementation of the Māori Commercial Aquaculture Claims Settlement Act 2004.

Non-Departmental Appropriations

Non-Departmental appropriations sought for Vote Fisheries in 2006/07 total \$1.248 million (1% of the Vote). This is intended to be spent as follows:

- \$260,000 on subscriptions to International Organisations.
- \$27,000 on costs associated with the sale of Crown quota shares and ACE.
- \$711,000 on the provision for non-departmental debt write-offs.
- \$250,000 on the transfer of quota Crown holdings.

Crown Revenue and Capital Receipts

The Ministry estimates it will receive a total of \$37.770 million in current revenue as follows:

- \$31.520 million from the recovery of costs from the fishing industry through the cost recovery provisions of the Fisheries Act 1996.

- \$5.5 million in payment of deemed values from the commercial fishing sector for fish caught in excess of quota entitlement.
- \$500,000 from forfeit property, whether by sale or through redemption fees.
- \$200,000 through the imposition of infringement notices for minor offences against the provisions of the Fisheries Act 1996.
- \$50,000 on other minor revenue items.

The Ministry also expects to receive \$100,000 of capital revenue from the disposal of Crown-owned quota and ACE.

The Minister of Fisheries consults annually with tangata whenua and other fisheries stakeholders on the fisheries services to be provided by the Ministry of Fisheries in the forthcoming financial year. This consultation process on the fisheries services to be provided in 2006/07 was concluded in March 2006.

Additional consultation on a small range of new services proposed for 2006/07 would need to be undertaken with fisheries stakeholders following the tabling of the 2006 Budget, with a final determination to be made by the Minister of Fisheries on these proposed changes by the end of June 2006.

Details of the Ministry's appropriations appear in Parts B1, C and E of this Vote.

Terms and Definitions Used

ACE	Annual Catch Entitlement
CCSBT	Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna
Cost recovery	The recovery of costs from the commercial fishing industry under the principles defined in the Fisheries Act 1996 and the Fisheries (Cost Recovery) Rules 2001.
Pou Hononga	Relationship managers appointed to improve the Ministry's formal relationships with Māori based on the Crown's obligations under the Deed of Settlement and Treaty of Waitangi settlements.
QMS	Quota Management System
Stakeholders	Those groups who derive value from the use of fisheries resources or have a strong interest in the sustainable utilisation of fisheries resources. The term includes commercial and recreational fishers, and environmental interests.
Sustainability	The capacity of fisheries resources to meet the reasonably foreseeable needs of future generations.
Utilisation	Conserving, using, enhancing and developing fisheries resources to enable people to provide for their social, economic and cultural wellbeing.

Footnotes

Note 1	Expenses to be incurred pursuant to section 50G (1) of the Fisheries Act 1996.
Note 2	Change in the Departmental output expense heading from Fisheries Enforcement to Fisheries Compliance to more accurately reflect the scope of the activities undertaken.
Note 3	Change in the Departmental output expense heading from Fisheries Management to Fisheries Operations to more accurately reflect the scope of the activities undertaken.

Minister Portfolio Table

32	Minister of Fisheries
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Fisheries

VOTE MINISTER: Minister of Fisheries

ADMINISTERING DEPARTMENT: Ministry of Fisheries

The Minister of Fisheries is the Responsible Minister for the Ministry of Fisheries

Part A - Statement of Objectives and Trends

Part A1 - Objectives for Vote

Related Government Outcomes

The appropriations in Vote Fisheries will assist in the achievement of the following Government Priorities and Strategies:

Priorities

- Economic transformation.
- National identity.

Strategies

- Sustainable development.
- Biodiversity.
- Growth and Innovation.

Overall Fisheries Outcome

Since 2003, the Ministry of Fisheries has focused on a single fisheries outcome:

“The value New Zealanders obtain from the sustainable use of fisheries resources and protection of the aquatic environment is maximised.”

It will achieve this outcome through the following contributing outcomes:

- The health of the aquatic environment is protected.
- People are able to realise the best value from the sustainable and efficient use of fisheries.
- Credible fisheries management.

These strategies are consistent with the Government's commitment to ecologically sustainable development and with the purpose of the Fisheries Act 1996 “to provide for the utilisation of fisheries while ensuring sustainability”.

Ministry Key Work Focus

The Ministry's key work focus over the next two to three years will be to implement the initiatives required to achieve the above strategies. The strategies and related work areas for 2006/07 are set out in the Ministry's Statement of Intent for 2006/11.

Links Between the Output Expenses and the Government's Outcomes

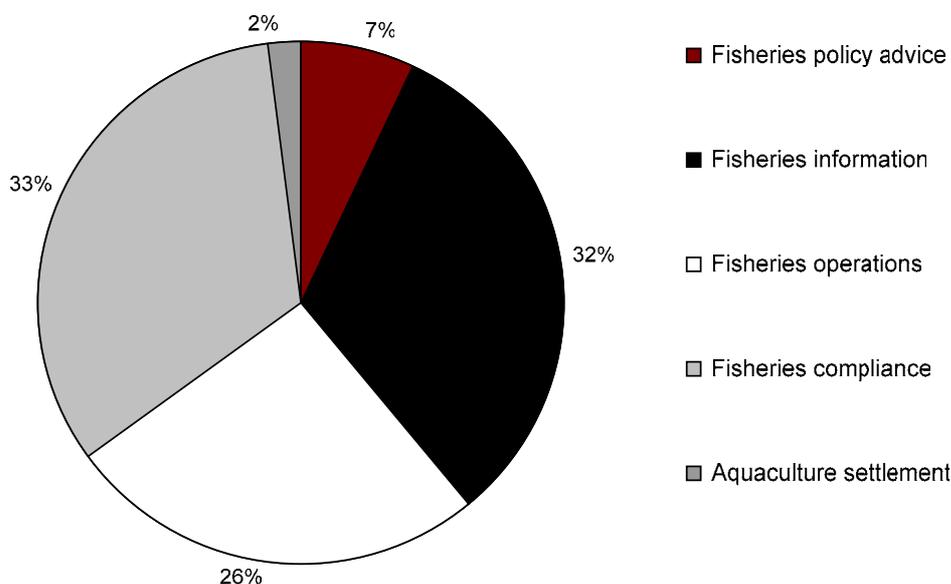
Each of the Ministry's output expenses contributes to the Government priorities. The links between the output expenses and desired government outcomes follow.

Key Government Priorities	Output Expense	Linkage to Government Priorities
Economic transformation National identity	Fisheries policy advice	Contributes to Government Priorities through the development of policies that ensure the use of fisheries resources does not compromise the sustainability of the resource or the wider aquatic environment and also enables the Ministry to deliver on its obligations to Māori by implementing the Deed of Settlement obligations.
	Fisheries information	Contributes to Government Priorities through research and information gathering necessary to ensure sustainable development of New Zealand's fisheries.
	Fisheries operations	Contributes to Government Priorities through the development and implementation of regulations designed to ensure sustainability of the fisheries resource and to implement fisheries obligations under the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi.
	Fisheries compliance	Contributes to Government Priorities through the application of policies designed to encourage voluntary compliance with fisheries laws and deter illegal fishing activity, thereby ensuring sustainability of the fisheries resource.
	Aquaculture settlement	Contributes to Government Priorities through the implementation of the Māori Commercial Aquaculture Claims Settlement Act 2004.

2006/07 Output Expenditure

Departmental output expenditure comprises 99% of the total Vote. The following chart shows the proportion of total output expenditure for each output expense.

Figure 1 - Departmental expenditure by output expense for 2006/07



Source: Ministry of Fisheries

Part A2 - Trends in Vote

Output Trends: 2001/02 to 2006/07

Departmental

Total departmental output expense costs have increased by \$26.364 million (42%) from \$63.077 million in 2001/02 to \$89.441 million in 2006/07 as a result of the following initiatives:

- The full implementation of the Fisheries Act 1996.
- Increases to the baseline for fisheries research.
- Implementation of customary fishing regulations.
- Increased resourcing for international policy initiatives and the building of increased policy capability.
- Initiatives related to the development of New Zealand's biodiversity strategy.
- Implementation of policy related to aquaculture reforms.
- Introduction of new species into the Quota Management System.
- Increased funding to build sector capability.
- Funding to meet New Zealand's international obligations.
- Additional resourcing to provide for the health and safety of fisheries officers.
- Implementation of the Fisheries Deed of Settlement.
- Increased resourcing for the Serious Offences Unit.
- Improving information on marine recreational fishing.
- Improvements to Corporate Infrastructure.
- Implementation of Commercial Aquaculture Claims Settlement.
- Funding of Observer services.
- Implementation of Fiordland Marine Management Act.
- Increased resourcing for poaching and black market deterrence.
- Funding for the accommodation rationalisation in Wellington.
- Increased funding for the development of an objectives based fisheries management approach.
- Implementation of the marine protection area strategy.
- Funding to meet New Zealand's contribution to the Monitoring, Control and Surveillance Network and High Seas Vessels Information System.
- Funding for improved information on effects of bottom trawling and ecosystem effects of fishing.
- Increased funding to participate and positively contribute to the settlement of individual treaty claims.

New Policy Initiatives by Appropriation

Initiative	Appropriation as shown in Part B	\$000 increase/(decrease)				
		2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
Support for the Development of an Objectives-based Fisheries Management Approach	Departmental Output Expense - Fisheries Operations	-	750	1,500	1,500	1,500
Implementation of the Government's Agreed Marine Protection Area Strategy	Departmental Output Expense - Fisheries Operations	-	500	500	500	500
IUU Fishing	Departmental Output Expense - Fisheries Compliance	-	125	100	100	-
Improved Information on Effects of Bottom Trawling and Ecosystem Effects of Fishing	Departmental Output Expense - Fisheries Information	-	200	200	90	90
Settlement Negotiations Capacity	Departmental Output Expense - Fisheries Policy Advice	-	150	150	150	150
Total Initiatives		-	1,725	2,450	2,340	2,240

Part B - Statement of Appropriations

Summary of Financial Activity

	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06		2006/07 Appropriations to be Used				2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	
	Actual \$000	Actual \$000	Actual \$000	Actual \$000	Budget \$000	Estimated Actual \$000	By the Department Administering the Vote		For Non-Departmental Transactions		Total \$000	Estimated \$000	Estimated \$000	Estimated \$000
							Annual \$000	Other \$000	Annual \$000	Other \$000				
Appropriations														
Output Expenses	63,077	67,859	66,159	75,653	90,799	82,908	89,441	-	-	-	89,441	90,056	90,062	90,014
Benefits and Other Unrequited Expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-
Borrowing Expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Expenses	2,484	2,916	2,943	3,362	8,288	6,638	-	-	1,248	-	1,248	998	998	998
Capital Expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intelligence and Security Department Expenses and Capital Expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	N/A	-	-	-	-
Total Appropriations	65,561	70,775	69,102	79,015	99,087	89,546	89,441	-	1,248	-	90,689	91,054	91,060	91,012
Crown Revenue and Receipts														
Tax Revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	-	-	-
Non-Tax Revenue	14,640	62,574	29,991	46,004	46,184	46,184	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	37,770	37,770	37,770	37,770
Capital Receipts	19	1,200	-	2,307	4,700	4,700	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	100	100	100	100
Total Crown Revenue and Receipts	14,659	63,774	29,991	48,311	50,884	50,884	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	37,870	37,870	37,870	37,870

Part B1 - Details of Appropriations

Appropriations	2005/06				2006/07		Scope of 2006/07 Appropriations
	Budget		Estimated Actual		Vote		
	Annual \$000	Other \$000	Annual \$000	Other \$000	Annual \$000	Other \$000	
Departmental Output Expenses (General)							
Aquaculture Settlement (M32)	1,480	-	1,046	-	1,553	-	Implementation of the aquaculture settlement as provided for by the Māori Commercial Aquaculture Claims Settlement Act 2004.
Fisheries Compliance (M32)	31,765	-	31,640	-	29,615	-	Services and processes that promote compliance with fisheries laws and lead to detection and prosecution of those involved in illegal fishing activities and management of prosecutions (Note 2).
Fisheries Information (M32)	30,408	-	24,121	-	29,138	-	Research and other services relating to gathering and analysing data about New Zealand's fisheries to support decisions about sustainable utilisation and the provision of information about the biodiversity of New Zealand's marine environment.
Fisheries Operations (M32)	21,045	-	20,040	-	22,950	-	Services to develop guidelines, regulations and processes, which make the fisheries policy framework operational. Monitoring the delivery of contracted and devolved registry services to ensure consistency and compliance with contracted or devolved standards (Note 3).
Fisheries Policy Advice (M32)	6,101	-	6,061	-	6,185	-	Policy advice to underpin the legal and conceptual framework for the sustainable and efficient utilisation of fisheries and to guide the implementation of policy.
Total Departmental Output Expenses (General)	90,799	-	82,908	-	89,441	-	
Other Expenses to be Incurred by the Crown							
Bad Debt Write-Off (M32)	900	-	900	-	-	-	This expenditure relates to the write off of unrecoverable Crown debts.
Compensation for Quota Reductions (M32)	-	10	-	10	-	-	Compensation payable to commercial fishers for reductions in catch entitlements for species listed on the 4th schedule of the Fisheries Act 1996 that will occur when these species are introduced into the Quota Management System (see Note 1).
Provision for Write Downs (M32)	-	-	-	-	711	-	Provision for non-departmental debt write-offs
Quota Shares/ACE Administration Costs (M32)	27	-	27	-	27	-	Costs related to the sale of Crown Quota Shares and ACE (Annual Catch Entitlement).
Settlements (M32)	800	-	800	-	-	-	This expenditure relates to the recognition of negotiated settlements.
Subscriptions to International Organisations (M32)	260	-	260	-	260	-	Subscriptions to such organisations as the Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna (CCSBT) and the Convention on the Conservation and Management of Highly Migratory Fish Stocks in the Western and Central Pacific.

	2005/06				2006/07		Scope of 2006/07 Appropriations
	Budget		Estimated Actual		Vote		
	Annual \$000	Other \$000	Annual \$000	Other \$000	Annual \$000	Other \$000	
Appropriations							
Transfer of Quota Shares and ACE (M32)	6,291	-	4,641	-	250	-	Transfer of quota from current Crown holdings.
Total Other Expenses to be Incurred by the Crown	8,278	10	6,628	10	1,248	-	
Total Appropriations	99,077	10	89,536	10	90,689	-	

Part C - Explanation of Appropriations for Output Expenses

Part C1 - Departmental Output Expenses

Fisheries Policy Advice

This includes the services that ensure development and review of policy and legal frameworks to enable best value from the sustainable and efficient use of fisheries resources.

The objectives of this output expense are to:

- Provide and improve a conceptual framework for the sustainable and efficient use of fisheries resources.
- Participate in the development and review of international frameworks, and implement the decisions in a domestic context.
- Provide services to the Minister of Fisheries and Select Committees as required.

The Fisheries Policy Advice output expense consists of the following outputs:

- New Zealand fisheries policy advice provided: provide advice aimed at protecting the health of the aquatic environment; enabling New Zealanders to get the best value from the sustainable and efficient use of fisheries resources; ensuring the Crown delivers on its international obligations relating to fishing and those obligations arising from the Treaty of Waitangi (Fisheries Claims) Settlement Act 1992; and achieving a credible fisheries management regime.
- International fisheries policy advice provided: contributes to the development of bilateral, regional and multilateral frameworks for managing international fisheries, with the aim of protecting the health of the aquatic environment; enabling New Zealanders to get the best value from the sustainable and efficient use of fisheries resources; strengthening Governance arrangements for high seas fisheries; and facilitating sustainable economic growth through increased international trade.
- Ministerial Services provided: provide services including the drafting of reports and advice to Ministers and to Select and Cabinet Committees, replies to Ministerial correspondence and responses to Parliamentary questions.

Fisheries Information

This departmental output expense covers research that is largely science based (stock assessment, environmental assessment), and other activities relating to gathering and analysing data about New Zealand's fisheries to support decisions about sustainable use as well as the provision of information on the biodiversity of New Zealand's marine environment. Research costs represent proposed projects and existing projects that have been consulted on in past years.

The objectives of this output expense are to:

- Provide the information required to ensure the sustainable use of New Zealand's fisheries resources, by scientifically evaluating:
 - status of fisheries resources
 - sustainable yields from fisheries resources

- the effects of fishing on the aquatic environment, including on the viability of associated or dependent species and on biological diversity
- alternative strategies for achieving the desired level of yield while avoiding, remedying or mitigating adverse effects of fishing on the aquatic environment
- analysis of relevant cultural factors that may need to be included in the management decision process
- the specific measures needed to implement the appropriate management strategy.

The Fisheries Information output expense consists of the following outputs:

- Utilisation and sustainability of New Zealand’s fisheries resources measured: As an input into current and future fisheries management decisions, fisheries research needs are identified, projects undertaken and results reported to provide increased information on:
 - estimates of biomass and sustainable yields for fishstocks
 - effects of fishing on the aquatic environment, including biodiversity and bycatch species
 - relevant social, cultural and economic factors that may be included in the management decision process
 - non-commercial harvest levels.
- Biodiversity of New Zealand’s marine environment estimated: In order to implement the New Zealand Biodiversity Strategy and support the environmental principles set out in section 9 of the Fisheries Act 1996, the Ministry has a number of research programmes in place to generate high quality baseline information.
- Observer services provided: Observers provide an independent source for the collection of high quality information from fishing operations. This is a valuable input into the management of New Zealand’s fisheries resources, particularly the setting of sustainability levels and management controls.

Fisheries Operations

This output expense provides for:

- The development of standards, guidelines, regulations, fisheries plans and processes that make the fisheries policy framework operational.
- Services to monitor the effectiveness of delivery of contracted and devolved registry services to ensure consistency and compliance with contracted or devolved standards.
- Implementation of Fisheries Deed of Settlement obligations.
- The management and dissemination of information received from the registry agency for use by the Ministry in managing other output expenses.
- A number of Ministry statutory decision processes.
- A capacity to contribute to the formulation of strategic goals for the Biosecurity system.
- A capability to contribute to the New Zealand Biodiversity Strategy.

The objectives of this output expense are to:

- Allocate rights to utilise fisheries resources.
- Develop fisheries plans to outline the Crown's contribution to achieving fisheries outcomes.
- Evaluate fisheries plans in order to provide advice to the Minister.
- Enable tangata whenua to participate effectively in fisheries management.
- Monitor the management of New Zealand fisheries.
- Develop and implement standards for the management of fisheries resources.
- Contribute to the advice on Biosecurity issues in New Zealand.
- Contribute to the New Zealand Biodiversity Strategy.

The Fisheries operations output expense consists of the following outputs:

- New Zealand fisheries utilisation and sustainability reported: provides for fisheries management advice on utilisation and sustainability through:
 - Implementation and maintenance of the rights-based framework
 - Development and implementation of fisheries plans and standards
 - Implement the Government's Marine Protected Areas Strategy
 - Advice on marine reserve applications
 - Advice on proposed aquaculture management areas
 - Implementation of regulatory amendments
 - Implementation of the Government's aquaculture reforms.
- Deed of Settlement implemented: provides for the delivery of many of the services needed to fulfil the Ministry's Treaty and Fisheries Deed of Settlement obligations. It includes the Pou Hononga, extension and other resources to build and maintain relationships, develop capacity with tangata whenua to manage customary access and assistance with use of customary management tools.
- Statutory decision processes administered: provides for fisheries management advice on:
 - fresh water farm applications
 - administration of existing marine and fresh water farm authorisations
 - the issuing of special permits
 - management of transitional aquaculture registrations under the Fisheries Act 1996.
- Aquaculture permit applications processed: provides for fisheries management advice on management of the backlog of permit applications under the Fisheries Act 1983.
- Registry services managed: accurate and timely registry information is collected under contract or by a devolved agency (including permit holder register, vessel registers, quota and ACE ownership, and catch data) to support sustainability and utilisation decisions within each fishery. The Ministry is required to ensure contracted or devolved registry services are delivered in a manner consistent with the standards and specifications for those services.

- Biosecurity advice provided: provides a capability for the Ministry to contribute to the formulation of strategic goals for the Biosecurity system, monitor the performance of the system against specified outcomes and provide advice on Biosecurity risks to fisheries interests. The funding also enables the Ministry to provide specific management services to the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF) following the transfer of marine biosecurity functions to MAF in 2004.
- Biodiversity advice provided: The Strategy covers a broad range of activities across several departments. This output covers a range of work designed to improve understanding of marine biological diversity and improve the management tools by which it is protected.

Fisheries Compliance

This output expense covers the outputs that promote compliance with fisheries laws and lead to detection of those involved in illegal fisheries activities.

The objectives of this output expense are to:

- Promote voluntary compliance.
- Monitor fishing-related activities.
- Detect non-compliance with fisheries policies.
- Take enforcement steps where appropriate.
- Collate and provide information on non-compliance to support policy and regulatory decision-making processes.
- Provide recommendations for prosecution.
- Successfully prosecute those who have offended against fisheries laws.

The fisheries compliance output expense consists of the following outputs:

- Commercial fisheries compliance: services to monitor, inspect and investigate commercial fishers to support the integrity of the Quota Management System.
- Non-commercial fisheries compliance: provides services to educate, monitor, inspect and investigate recreational and customary fishers.
- New Zealand international fisheries compliance: provides technical advice into international fisheries frameworks, supporting New Zealand's international obligations, liaison with Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) practitioners, especially in the South Pacific and providing investigative responses to offending that impacts on New Zealand's international obligations.
- Poaching and black market activities deterred: services to detect and prosecute key offenders and disrupt the supply of poached or black market seafood through effective monitoring, inspection and investigations so that fisheries resources are available for legitimate users.
- Prosecutions managed: delivers services that relate to the prosecution of offences against fisheries laws and regulations.

Aquaculture Settlement

This departmental output expense provides for the implementation of the Māori Commercial Aquaculture Claims Settlement Act 2004.

The objectives of this output expense are to administer the legislated settlement in order to:

- Ensure Crown obligations in relation to the settlement are met.
- Provide for the durability and integrity of the settlement.
- Protect the relationship between the Crown and Māori.
- Comply with the Crown's obligations under the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi.

Part E - Explanation of Capital Flows

Part E1 - Explanation of Movements in Departmental Net Asset Schedules

Details of Net Asset Schedule for Ministry of Fisheries	Estimated Actual 2005/06 \$000	Projected 2006/07 \$000	Explanation of Projected Movements in 2006/07
Opening Balance	8,764	12,789	
Capital Injections	4,025	-	
Capital Withdrawals	-	-	
Surplus to be Retained (Deficit Incurred)	-	-	
Other Movements	-	-	
Closing Balance	12,789	12,789	

Part F - Crown Revenue and Receipts

Part F1 - Current and Capital Revenue and Capital Receipts

	2005/06		2006/07	Description of 2006/07 Crown Revenue
	Budgeted \$000	Estimated Actual \$000	Budget \$000	
Non-Tax Revenue				
Conservation Levy	1,053	1,053	1,053	Revenue from the proportion of costs of Government approved conservation services that are able to be recovered from the commercial fishing sector.
Cost Recovery	26,967	26,967	30,467	Revenue from the proportion of costs of Government approved fisheries services that are able to be recovered from the commercial fishing sector.
Deemed Values	9,500	9,500	5,500	Revenue forecast to be paid by quota-holders who have overfished.
Doubtful Debts Recovered	100	100	-	Recognition of a previously assessed doubtful debt.
Fisheries Research Catch	218	218	-	Income from the sale of fish caught by the Crown's fisheries research vessels.
Fisheries Revenue from Forfeitures	500	500	500	Revenue from forfeit property, whether by sale or through redemption fees.
Infringement Notice Revenue	200	200	200	This revenue relates to the Infringement Notice System introduced as part of the Fisheries Act 1996.
Other Revenue	190	190	50	Miscellaneous Revenues
Sale of Quota Shares and ACE	7,456	7,456	-	Profit realised on sale of Crown owned quota and ACE.
Total Non-Tax Revenue	46,184	46,184	37,770	
Capital Receipts				
Proceeds Quota Shares and ACE	4,700	4,700	100	Revenue from the disposal of Crown-owned quota and ACE.
Total Capital Receipts	4,700	4,700	100	
Total Crown Revenue and Receipts	50,884	50,884	37,870	