

The implementation of the NPOA-Sharks 2013 involves many different aspects of New Zealand legislation and regulatory tools which cross over between government agencies. The three main agencies involved, and working closely together, are the Ministry, DOC, and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade (MFAT). The Ministry is responsible for administration of the Fisheries Act and management of New Zealand's fisheries resources, and represents New Zealand at international fisheries meetings, including RFMOs. DOC is the agency responsible for the administration of the Wildlife Act 1953, under which some shark species are afforded absolute protection. MFAT has overall carriage of New Zealand's international engagement and represents New Zealand interests at a range of international fora where shark issues are on the agenda.²¹

5.2 GOVERNANCE

The national fisheries planning process and DOC CSP processes are central to the implementation of the NPOA-Sharks 2013, and it is essential that all interests have appropriate opportunities to contribute to that process. While forums have been established to engage with all relevant interests in the fisheries planning and CSP processes, a national governance process is proposed for the NPOA-Sharks 2013 in order to monitor and assist its implementation. An annual review of progress, to be conducted jointly with stakeholders, is proposed in order to achieve this and to maintain the momentum required to achieve the objectives proposed. A comprehensive review of the NPOA-Sharks 2013 is planned to commence in 2017, with release of a revised NPOA-Sharks in 2018.

²¹ International fora where shark issues are considered include: UN General Assembly (UNGA), FAO, RFMOs, the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS), Convention of International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), and trade fora.