

Management Actions delivered in conjunction with other teams within FM and MPI

Table 3: Management Actions that are led by other teams within the FM Directorate and within MPI, but that the Deepwater Team will contribute towards delivery

A	Research Monitoring and Evaluation Ensure that all information used in management decisions meets the requirements of the Research and Science Information Standard for New Zealand Fisheries (the Research Standard) LEAD: Fisheries Management SCIENCE (Stock Assessment and Aquatic Environment)
	<p>The Deepwater team intends to continue being closely involved in the monitoring and evaluation of all research projects that relate to deepwater fisheries.</p>
	<p>Key tasks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist Fisheries Science to deliver outputs all 15/16 research projects as listed in Tables 7-10 • Assist Fisheries Science to ensure that all science research used to support management of deepwater fisheries is assessed against the Research Standard¹⁶
	<p>Action linked to Management Objectives 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5, 1.6, 2.2, 2.4, 2.5, 2.6, and 2.7</p>
B	Observer Coverage Delivery The MPI Observer Programme is responsible for delivering on the observer coverage targets set out in the final 2015/16 coverage plan and ensure that the required biological sampling targets are met. LEAD: Fisheries Management OBSERVER PROGRAMME
	<p>Observer coverage plans for all fisheries are prepared annually as are biological sampling targets and other observer tasking. The Deepwater FM team will work closely with the Observer Programme to ensure the necessary targets are achieved.</p>
	<p>Key tasks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist the Observer Programme to deliver the 2015/16 coverage plan by continuing to engage with industry to regularly provide 3-monthly fishing plans to the Observer Programme, to facilitate placement of observers and delivery of the required levels of coverage • Ensure the Observer Programme is aware of, and that observers are adequately briefed on, the biological sampling targets for 2015/15 and any new requirements for the Programme • Provide training to new recruits as part of the intake process • Request frequent reporting and updates of coverage levels against targets through the 2015/16 year
	<p>Action linked to Management Objectives 1.1, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5, and 2.5</p>
C	Cost Recovery Process Assist the Business and Financial Advice team with the cost recovery processes for 2015/16 and 2016/17 LEAD: Corporate Services BUSINESS AND FINANCIAL ADVICE
	<p>MPI undertakes an annual cost recovery process to recover costs associated with fisheries compliance, registry, research and observer coverage. There are two stages to the process: the first involves undertaking a port price survey while the second consists of calculating the levies for each stock.</p>
	<p>Key tasks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure the Deepwater FM team has input into the port price survey process administered by the Finance team • Ensure the cost recovery levy process recovers costs consistent with Deepwater observer and research plans
	<p>Action linked to Management Objectives: various</p>

¹⁶ The Research Standard can be accessed [here](#)

Further context for the implementation of the NPOA Seabirds by Deepwater Fisheries Management

The National Plan of Action – 2013 to reduce the incidental catch of seabirds in New Zealand Fisheries (NPOA) includes five-year objectives under high level subsidiary objectives which address four key areas:

- i) a **practical objective** focused on continuous improvement to reduce and where practicable, eliminate the incidental mortality of seabirds;
- ii) a **biological risk objective** focused on ensuring seabird populations remain at or attain a favourable conservation status;
- iii) a **research and development objective** focused on researching mitigation and observation methods, and seabird biology, demography and ecology; and
- iv) an **international objective** focused on the implementation of best practice mitigation in other fishing fleets that overlap with New Zealand breeding seabirds.

The NPOA employs a risk assessment framework in which a quantitative Level 2 Risk Assessment (the risk assessment) is used to identify seabird species considered to be at most risk from New Zealand fisheries. These higher risk species can then be prioritised for management action.

The risk assessment compares annual potential fatalities (APFs) (linked to observed captures, estimated seabird distributions, and multipliers for factors like cryptic (unobservable) mortalities) to potential biological removals (PBR - the maximum number of seabirds, not including natural mortalities, that may be removed from a stock while allowing that stock to reach or maintain its optimum sustainable population).

A seabird species is considered to be at very high risk from fishing if the ratio of the estimated mean annual potential fatalities to the mean potential biological removals is higher than 1. A species is considered to be at high risk from fishing if the ratio of APFs to the PBR is above 0.3. Deepwater fisheries contribute more than 10% of the risk to four 'very high' and three 'high' risk seabird species, detailed below.

Risk Rating: Very high risk

1. Salvin's albatross

Deepwater fisheries contribute a total of 45% of the annual potential fatalities of Salvin's albatross (1,575 out of a total 3,520 – compared to the potential biological removal of 1,010), with most of the contribution from middle depth, hoki, and scampi trawl, and small vessel ling bottom longline fisheries. The main uncertainty in the modelled risk for Salvin's is the number of captures in inshore trawl fisheries, the cryptic mortality multiplier, and the estimate of adult survival.

2. Southern Buller's albatross

Deepwater fisheries contribute a total of 61% of the annual potential fatalities of Southern Buller's albatross (751 out of a total of 1,236 – compared to the potential biological removal of 447), with most of the contribution from hoki and squid trawl fisheries. A Level 3 risk assessment is under way for Southern Buller's which should provide more detailed information on sources of uncertainty and the dynamics of the population and risk from fishing. There is also a DOC research project planned for 2015/16 reviewing taxonomy of the Northern Buller's albatross. This project should contribute to possible issues associated with accurate identification of Southern/Northern Buller's albatrosses.

3. Flesh-footed shearwater

Deepwater fisheries contribute a total of 17% of the annual potential fatalities of flesh-footed shearwater (127 out of a total of 726 – compared to the potential biological removal of 521), with most of the deepwater contribution from the scampi trawl fishery.

4. New Zealand white-capped albatross

Deepwater fisheries contribute a total of 45% of the annual potential fatalities of white-capped albatross (1,990 out of a total of 4,407 – compared to the potential biological removal of 4,040), with most of the deepwater contribution from the middle depth and squid trawl fisheries.

Risk Rating: High risk

1. Chatham Island albatross

Deepwater fisheries contribute a total of 83% of the annual potential fatalities of Chatham Island albatross (107 out of a total of 129 – compared to the potential biological removal of 139), with most of the deepwater contribution from the small vessel ling bottom longline fishery.

2. Westland petrel

Deepwater fisheries contribute a total of 28% of the annual potential fatalities of Westland petrel (23 out of a total of 83 – compared to the potential biological removal of 158), with most of the deepwater contribution from the hoki trawl fishery.

3. Campbell black-browed albatross

Deepwater fisheries contribute a total of 23% of the annual potential fatalities of Campbell black-browed albatross (49 out of a total APF of 210 – compared to a PBR of 677), with most of the deepwater contribution coming from the trawl fisheries.

Deepwater Management approach

In deepwater fisheries, the approach to managing seabird interactions is based on mandatory use of seabird scaring devices¹⁷ together with the implementation of best practice seabird mitigation measures through vessel-specific Vessel Management Plans (VMPs).¹⁸ This is combined with a crew training programme delivered annually, ongoing exploration of new mitigation methods, and MPI observers monitoring vessel adherence to VMPs. Throughout the 2015/16 year, actions in deepwater fisheries to support the NPOA will be focused on continuing to improve and implement the vessel management plan (VMP) process, including the expansion of operating procedures (generic fleetwide approach regarding best practice, including regulations) and training sessions to crew on bottom longline vessels. These aspects should contribute to a continual reduction in the capture rate of seabirds from fishing activity, contributing to both the practical and biological objectives of the NPOA.

The biological objective of the NPOA is to reduce the level of mortality of New Zealand seabirds so that species currently categorised as being at very high or high risk from fishing move to a lower category of risk. Alongside the development and distribution of species and area specific information sheets for fisheries, the Level 2 risk assessment model will be used to determine what reduction in captures would be required for each of the ‘very high’ and ‘high’ risk seabird species to move to a lower risk category. In the interim, industry-led fishery and seabird-species training courses and educational material will be disseminated to fishers focused on those particular seabird species.

Table 6 below sets out the specific services planned for deepwater fisheries management and the objectives they contribute to. It is worth noting that many of the services will contribute to the achievement of more than one objective.

¹⁷ Regulations require trawlers over 28m overall length to deploy a seabird scaring device and bottom longliners to deploy streamer (tori) lines. See [here](#) for links to these regulations.

¹⁸ Information on VMPs is available on the DWG website [here](#)

Table 6. Services planned for Deepwater Fisheries Management during 2015/16 in relation to implementing the NPOA Seabirds

Five- Year Objectives :	Planned Deepwater services for 2015/16
Practical objectives	
<p>a) All New Zealand commercial fishing vessels are shown to be implementing current best practice mitigation measures relevant to their area and fishery</p> <p>b) Recreational and customary non-commercial fishers understand the risks their fishing activities pose to seabirds, relevant organisations support and promote the use of best practice mitigation measures and it is the cultural norm in New Zealand to use such measures, and</p> <p>c) Capture rates are reducing in all New Zealand fisheries in accordance with reduction targets in the relevant planning documents for those fisheries</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with the Deepwater Environmental Liaison Officer to continually improve the VMP process and apply it, or something similar, across the wider deepwater fleet including to the ling bottom longline fleet • Continue to monitor adherence to VMPs, as well as review VMPs and education programmes to ensure all measures are as effective as possible. Aiming for the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 100% of observed trips have audited VMP ○ 95% of observers debriefed by FM Deepwater team ○ 90% of trips have no issues requiring follow-up • Work across the FM Directorate and with key stakeholders to (develop and) report on appropriate seabird performance measures including capture rate reduction targets
Biological risk objective	
<p>a) The level of mortality of New Zealand seabirds in New Zealand commercial fisheries is reduced so that species currently categorised as at very high or high risk from fishing move to a lower category of risk</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase observer coverage to monitor seabird interactions in the ling bottom longline fishery to reduce uncertainty in the risk assessment and continue to monitor seabird interactions • Implement actions from the Black Petrel and Flesh-footed Shearwater Action Plan in the scampi fishery including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ongoing auditing and monitoring of adherence to VMPs ○ Monitoring of effectiveness of current mitigation measures detailed in VMPs • Assist with the development and implementation of species- and fisheries-specific action plans for seabird species considered to be at very high or high risk from fishing as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Salvin's, N. & S. Buller's, and white-capped albatross plan draft available by November 2015 ○ Chatham Island, Campbell black-browed albatross and Westland petrel plan draft available June 2016 • Increase awareness among vessel operators of times and areas where the risk of seabird interactions is increased.
Research and development objectives	
<p>a) Where existing mitigation measures are impractical or of limited effectiveness in reducing the mortality of New Zealand seabirds, new or improved mitigation measures have been sought and where identified are under development for all priority fisheries or fishing methods</p> <p>b) New observation and monitoring methods, especially in relation to poorly observed fisheries, are researched, developed and implemented; and</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contract research project to characterise seabird captures in the deepwater fleet to identify any factors contributing to captures that may be mitigated • Investigate and implement any additional practicable and effective measures to minimise the risk of net captures based on outcomes of research • Continue to engage in DOC and MPI research planning and review processes

c) Programmes of research to improve understanding of, and ability to mitigate, seabird incidental mortality for at risk species are underway and key projects for very high risk species have been completed	
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Additional context on the implementation of the NPOA Sharks

The NPOA Sharks sets out six goals and accompanying 5-year objectives to support the management of sharks. A qualitative risk assessment of all shark species was completed in December 2014, which will inform prioritisation of management actions and research until the completion of a quantitative risk assessment.

Actions across the Fisheries Management Directorate are primarily focused on reviewing appropriate management categories and protection status based on the outcomes of the risk assessment, contracting research to continue filling information gaps about higher risk species, continued monitoring of the implementation of the shark finning ban, and working with fishers to ensure best practice handling and mitigation measures are employed where appropriate.

C. Science teams (Stock Assessment & Aquatic Environment)

The Science teams within the Fisheries Management Directorate provide expert advice and are responsible for evaluating and delivering science research that meets the Science and Research Information Standard for fisheries.

For more information on the Research Standard's ranking system visit MPI's fisheries [website](#)

The key projects and core services that the Deepwater team will work on with the Fisheries Management – Science teams during 2015/16 will be:

- Delivery of deepwater research services and incorporation where necessary into management actions and services – research projects scheduled for delivery during the 2015/16 financial year are provided in Tables 7 – 10 below
- Planning and prioritisation of the 2016/17 deepwater fisheries research programme including industry-led surveys, to be agreed before 31 December 2015. Research scheduled for 2016/17 is presented in Table 11 below as a starting point for discussion.
- Development and implementation of protected species frameworks, including the NPOA Seabirds, the NPOA Sharks and the New Zealand Sea Lion Threat Management Plan
- Research Evaluation via the Science Working Group processes
- Provision of science advice and review to ensure all science information used in management advice meets or exceeds the requirements of the Science Research and Information Standard
- Observer Sampling requirements
- Management approaches for tier 2 deepwater species
- Marine Stewardship Council Assessments and Certification Requirements

Research services scheduled for 2015/16 financial year

Tables 7 and 8 below outline the deepwater fisheries research projects that are scheduled for delivery during the 2015/16 financial year. These projects are generally fully cost recovered.

Tables 9 and 10 below outline the Aquatic Environment and Biodiversity research programmes that are managed by the Aquatic Environment Science Team. Research on the aquatic environment is both crown funded and cost recovered from the fishing industry through levies. Biodiversity research is solely crown funded and addresses more strategic, national-level marine environmental issues.

Table 7: Research services scheduled for 2015/16 financial year

Project code	Title
Trawl surveys	
HOK2010-05	Chatham Rise hoki and middle depths abundance
Acoustic surveys	
DEE2015-06	Cook Strait spawning hoki survey
DEE2015-07	Estimation of SBW target strength
Acoustic survey design	
ORH2015-01	MEC acoustic survey design
DEE2015-02	BOE AND SSO3A acoustic survey design
Shore-based factory sampling	
DEE2015-01	Cook Strait and West Coast South Island catch at age sampling
Ageing projects	
MID2010-01	Routine age determination of hoki and middle depth species from commercial fisheries and trawl surveys
Stock Assessment	
DEE2010-02	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HOK1 • SBW6I • SCI1, SCI2 • JMA7 ¹⁹
DEE2014-03	Stock assessment of squid
DEE2015-05	Stock assessment of BOE3A
BAR2015-01	Update of CPUE and characterisation for BAR5
Management strategy evaluations	
DEE2015-02	Management strategy evaluation - survey and age sampling frequency (hoki, hake and ling)
DEE2015-04	ORH1 low information stock study (feature-based assessment)
Scampi surveys	
SCI2010-02	Estimating the abundance of scampi in SCI6A using photographic/trawl surveys
Aquatic environment	
DAE2010-01	Taxonomic identification of benthic samples
DAE2010-02	Bycatch monitoring and quantification of deepwater stocks (ORH and OEO)

¹⁹ A JMA7 stock assessment was scheduled for 2013/14 but the project never commenced. The statement of work for this project will be amended and a CPUE analysis is likely to be undertaken during 2015/16. Depending on the outcome of this, a separate stock assessment project may be tendered.

Fishery complex	Days to meet sampling target	2015/16 planned days	Rationale
Sub-Antarctic Middle depths (ex. SQU/SBW) (FMA5/FMA6)	960	930	Sampling requirements in this fishery include LF samples as follows: 400 HOK; 200 HAK; 100 LIN. Sampled at 2 LFs per day would require 350 days. Domestic vessels were estimated to take 80% of the catch of the Tier 1 species in this area, therefore, 280 days would be required to represent the domestic catch. An estimated 680 FCV days were delivered in 2013/14, with the addition of the domestic days, a total of 960 is planned.
Southern blue whiting	400	360	Sampling requirements in this fishery include LF samples as follows: 100 6I; 50 6B; 50 6R/6A. Sampled at two per days indicates 100 days are required to meet sampling targets. 40% of the catch of Tier 1 species was caught by domestic vessels in 2013/14 estimating that 80 days are needed on domestic vessels. 320 FCV days were delivered in 2013/14 indicating that a total of 400 days is appropriate.
Squid	1,360	1,360	This planned coverage is based on the current level of effort in the fishery and the proportion of FCVs that operate in the fishery. No additional days are considered necessary to meet sampling or coverage requirements.
Cook Strait	90	50	The planned coverage is based on meeting sampling targets. Note that observer sampling in Cook Strait will be supported by on-shore shed-sampling to ensure adequate biological samples are available to inform the stock assessment.
WCSI HOK Inside the line	70	50	This planned coverage is based on days required to have an observer onboard a vessel in this area throughout the hoki season (May – August) to provide information on the length and age of fish inside the line.
Squid jig fishery			
Squid jig	130	130	This planned coverage is based on the current level of effort in the fishery.
Deepwater bottom longline fisheries:			
Bottom longline	250	175	This observer coverage will mainly target small (<28m) ling longliners, to provide information on protected species interactions in support of the MSC Certification of ling stocks. It is estimated that to achieve a coverage level of 20%, would require 360 days, however across the FM Directorate, this is not considered a high priority and is unlikely to achieve 360 days.
Shellfish:			
Scampi	200	155	Sampling requirements in this fishery include 50 LF samples in each of the four main scampi fisheries (SCI 1, SCI 2, SCI 3/4A, and SCI 6A). Sampled at a rate of two per day, equates to a requirement for 100 days spread evenly across the fisheries. A target rate of 20% observer coverage would require an estimated 450 days. 200 days is planned based on meeting sampling requirements and aiming for 10% of effort observed for the 2015-16 fishing year.

E. Spatial Allocations

There are two Spatial Allocations teams within the Fisheries Management Directorate. One team's functions comprise data management, including commercial and observer-derived data. The other team's functions include:

- analysis and advice on applications made regarding the use and management of marine space
- processing applications for special permits

The core services that the Deepwater FM team will require from, or work with the Spatial Allocations teams on, include:

- requests for data
- assessment of applications for special permits

2. Branch Planning, Systems & Support Directorate

The Branch Administration and Registry Services Unit provides administrative and budgetary support for the entire Regulation and Assurance Branch. The Unit also helps communicate with the Ministerial Team and the Office of the Director General.

3. Spatial, Forestry and Land Management Directorate

The Spatial Analysis Services unit operates within the Spatial, Forestry and Land Management Directorate. The unit's function is to provide spatial visualisation, integration, automation, modelling and analysis across MPI. The Deepwater FM team will require GIS analysis services from the unit on an ad hoc basis.

Deepwater FM will also work with Spatial Analysis Services during 2015/16 on future GIS needs.

4. Other Regulation and Assurance Directorates

Other Directorates that the Deepwater FM team may engage with during 2015/16 include:

- Biosecurity Science, Food Science and Risk Assessment Directorate
This team has a specialised role in providing the science and risk assessment advice that is essential to robust development of food safety and biosecurity import, domestic and export standards.
- Plants, Food and Environment Directorate
One of the three groups within this Directorate is the Biosecurity and Environment Group. During 2015/15, the Deepwater FM team may work with this group on the craft risk management plan for biofouling that applies to vessels arriving in New Zealand.

II. Linkages with the wider Ministry:

Table 15: Directorates and business groups outside R&A from which some fisheries management services will be required

Branch	Directorate
1. Sector Partnerships and Programmes	Maori Partnership & Programmes
2. Corporate Services	Finance, Property and Procurement, Business Technology & Information Services
3. Operations	Compliance
4. Policy and Trade	International Policy Sector Policy
5. Office of the Director General	Ministerials & Business Support Group Communications & Channels Legal Services

1. Sector Partnerships & Programmes Branch

A. Maori Partnerships & Programmes

One responsibility of Maori Partnerships & Programmes Directorate is to liaise with iwi throughout the development of Iwi Fisheries Plans and Forum Fisheries Plans to ensure that Maori interests in fisheries management are addressed.

The key projects that the Deepwater FM team will work with this Directorate to progress will be:

- Review of all consultation and decision documents produced by the Deepwater FM team as part of each sustainability round
- Ensure sufficient and appropriate engagement with tangata whenua through the Iwi and Forum Fisheries Plans

2. Corporate Services Branch

A. Finance, Property and Procurement Directorate

The Finance, Property and Procurement Directorate is responsible for asset management, centralised purchasing, facilities and contracts management.

The key projects that the Deepwater FM team will work with this Directorate to progress will be:

- Annual fisheries and conservation services levy cost recovery process
- Budget administrative support

B. Business Technology & Information Services Directorate

The Business Technology & Information Services Directorate is responsible for the information systems of the Ministry, ensuring effective collection of information, and the development of technology solutions. This includes Ministry software development and the Records and Geo-spatial Data Management function. The Information Services team is also responsible for day-to-day IT support for the Deepwater Team and the Ministry as a whole.

Given the fundamental services that this Directorate provides to the Deepwater Team, all Management Actions are dependent on the functionality of one or more teams within the Business Technology & Information Services Directorate.

3. Operations Branch

A. Compliance Directorate

The Compliance Directorate, within the Operations Branch, is responsible for providing the intervention services to achieve cost-effective compliance. It provides advice to fisheries managers on the most efficient and effective combination of intervention services to manage risks and achieve objectives. Compliance works with R&A through the Fisheries Management Directorate.

Successfully delivering on the Management Objectives for deepwater fisheries is dependent upon high levels of compliance with various sustainability and environmental management measures, be they regulatory or non-regulatory. In deepwater fisheries areas of compliance concern relate to misreporting in terms of areas fished (known as “trucking”), species fished (falsifying returns and misidentification), and quantities taken (unreported discarding or slippage in systems used to record catch).

The Ministry’s compliance activities are based on education, monitoring, surveillance, audit, analysis, and enforcement through investigation and prosecution of offences. Since 2009, the Ministry has revised its compliance model, shifting the focus from enforcement of legal breaches to a Voluntary, Assisted, Directed, Enforced (VADE) model of compliance. While the enforcement and prosecution tools remain available (and continue to be used where appropriate) effort is also focussed on achieving compliance through a programme of educating and assisting the commercial sector to comply. For more information on how the VADE model is operating in deepwater fisheries please see section 5 of Part 1B of the National Deepwater Plan.

The specific compliance services required to support the successful delivery of 2015/16 management objectives are listed below. These service requirements are in addition to the general monitoring and surveillance activities undertaken by the Compliance Directorate, which includes the risk profiling and monitoring work set out in Table 3.

- Reviewing consultation and decision documents for the 1 April and 1 October sustainability rounds
- Providing compliance advice to the FM Directorate to help inform risk ratings for registration purposes
- Working with the Deepwater FM team and the Observer Programme to implement a monitoring regime on the SQU6T fishery including ongoing SLED inspections
- Help monitor proper recording of seabird and marine mammal interactions and adherence to regulatory measures in deepwater fisheries
- Work with FM Deepwater to ensure compliance reports for deepwater fisheries are available for any MSC audits
- Work with FM Deepwater to develop meaningful compliance metrics [put some examples e.g. CF testing and one other
- Continue to operate VADE compliance model

The key projects that the Deepwater FM team will work with this Directorate to progress will be:

- The 2015/16 compliance profiling focus will be the in-zone orange roughy fisheries. Services required from Compliance to successfully deliver this objective are listed in Table 16.
- Additionally, follow-up work on the hoki and southern blue whiting fisheries will be undertaken during 2015/16. These fisheries have been the subject of previous risk profiles. Monitoring of some aspects of these fisheries will be undertaken in order to compare current performance to where it was at the conclusion of the risk profiling. Services required from Compliance to successfully deliver this objective are also listed in Table 15.

- Compilation and review of advice provided to the Director General regarding his consent to the registration of foreign owned or operated vessels under section 103 of the Fisheries Act 1996
- Development of a pilot programme to monitor adherence with processed state definitions. Following the southern blue whiting risk profile, where one of the main priorities was monitoring adherence with the dressed processed state definition, the Deepwater FM team and Compliance will undertake work on three species/state combinations. The three species/states are dressed orange roughy, headed, gutted and tailed hoki, and dressed jack mackerel.
- Initial planning for a review of the regulatory settings associated with the ban on shark finning in order to inform the two-year review of their implementation and effectiveness.

Table 16. Services required from Compliance Directorate in relation to compliance profiling and follow-up work during 2015/16

Service description	Compliance region	Timeframe
Coordinate information gathering, liaise with regional offices regarding vessel inspections and other information gathering, and collate reports	Maritime Coordination (Petone)	2015/16
If required, in port inspections for HOK including destructive testing	Nelson, Lyttelton, Bluff, Timaru, Dunedin	Winter HOK spawn fishery (June-September)
If required, in port inspections for SBW including destructive testing	Nelson, Lyttelton, Bluff, Timaru, Dunedin	August-October
Liaise with observer programme regarding risk profiling work and processed state adherence monitoring	Maritime Coordination (Petone)	Ongoing
In port inspections for ORH including destructive testing (if required) ²⁰	Could include Auckland, Onehunga, Tauranga, Gisborne, Napier, Wellington, Nelson, Timaru	Ongoing but initial focus in June/July 2015
Planning for two-year review of implementation and effectiveness of shark finning ban regulations.	Petone compliance	Early 2016

4. Policy and Trade Branch

The Policy and Trade Branch is responsible for providing advice on a wide range of legislation administered by the Ministry. It provides forward-looking analysis on policy development and strategic issues. Although multiple directorates within the Policy Branch may be called upon for feedback or review, there are two main directorates that will interact with the Deepwater Team at more frequent intervals. These Directorates include:

- A. International Policy Directorate
- B. Sector Policy Directorate

²⁰ This will be undertaken in conjunction with industry's own destructive testing requirements to minimise wastage

A. International Policy Directorate

The Deepwater Team requires input from the International Policy Directorate on international engagement, trade, and market access. Furthermore, this Directorate ensures the quality of MPI's international engagement on international fisheries issues.

B. Sector Policy Directorate

The Sector Policy Directorate is responsible for working with stakeholders and other Government agencies to develop and implement policy, including the various legislative and regulatory frameworks that support the development of New Zealand's primary industries. It is responsible for monitoring, reviewing and amending policy that relates to the primary sector.

The Economic Information and Analysis team within the Sector Policy Directorate also has the capacity to respond to requests for information on, for example, export statistics.

5. Office of the Director General Branch

The Office of the Director General's responsibilities include Legal Services, monitoring the performance of the Ministry, external communications such as press releases, and all Ministerial communications. The three directorates within this Branch that will support the Deepwater Team in achieving the 2015/16 objectives are:

- A. Ministerials and Business Support Group
- B. Communications and Channels Directorate
- C. Legal Services Directorate

A. Ministerials and Business Support Group

The Ministerial and Business Support Group is the point of contact between the Ministry and the Minister's Office. This Group is responsible for ensuring governance groups within the Ministry function effectively and ensure that the Ministerial process is managed effectively.

B. Communications and Channels Directorate

The Communications and Channels Directorate is responsible for providing strategic communications advice, to ensure that MPI communicates with internal and external stakeholders in an effective and efficient manner. This Directorate is also responsible for overseeing and developing the Ministry's communications channels (e.g. websites).

C. Legal Services Directorate

The Ministry's Legal Services Directorate provides expert knowledge and legal opinion on the interpretation of relevant fisheries legislation to support policy development and management interventions.

The key projects that the Deepwater FM team will work with this Directorate to progress will be:

- Review of all advice papers drafted as part of the review of sustainability controls
- Review of all responses to requests under the Official Information Act, where it is proposed that information is withheld.
- Review of any contractual arrangements that MPI proposes to enter, for example to secure research services
- Legal input and review for any legislative or regulatory changes that are progressed by the Deepwater FM team during the 15/16 year.

III. External organisations

1. Deepwater Group Ltd. (DWG)

The Deepwater Group Ltd (DWG) is a non-profit company that represents owners of deepwater fishing quota. The DWG works in partnership with MPI to help ensure New Zealand gains the optimum economic yield from New Zealand's deepwater fisheries resources while ensuring fish stocks are managed sustainably and environmental effects are managed appropriately.²¹

A primary function of the DWG is to represent the interests of quota owners and provide a communication channel between the Ministry and the deepwater fishing industry to facilitate full engagement on the management of deepwater fisheries.

In 2006 the then Ministry of Fisheries signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Deepwater Group Ltd. This MOU was subsequently updated in 2008 and most recently in 2010.²² The MOU establishes a structured partnership that enables the Ministry and DWG to work together managing New Zealand's deepwater fisheries collectively. Because of this collaborative arrangement, the Deepwater AOP also specifies how the DWG will contribute to the delivery of Management Actions and, in turn, the Management Objectives within the National Deepwater Fisheries Plan.

The key projects that the Deepwater FM team will work with DWG to progress during 2015/16 will be:

- Prioritising fish stocks for annual sustainability reviews and coordinating industry input
- Administering sub-QMA catch limit management in conjunction with FishServe and required reporting to MPI
- Supporting the deepwater industry to achieve and maintain third party certification
- Assisting with delivery of the observer coverage plan for 2015/16
- Planning research and observer services for delivery in 2016/17 and beyond
- Management and monitoring of interactions with protected species and sharks
- Planning and operation of the DWG/MPI Compliance Group and helping enable the compliance profiling work of the Operations Group

2. Department of Conservation (DOC)

The key projects that the Deepwater FM team will work with DOC to progress during 2015/16 will be:

- Development and implementation of protected species frameworks, including the NPOA Seabirds, NPOA Sharks and TMP for NZ sea lions
- Planning research and observer services for delivery in 2016/17

The Department of Conservation (DOC) carries out research each year focussed on protected species interactions with fisheries in New Zealand waters. Some of the research DOC plans to carry out in 2015/16 will be relevant to the deepwater Management Actions, and should be taken into account for future management decisions and research planning activities.

²¹ DWG's website can be accessed [here](#)

²² The 2010 MOU can be accessed [here](#)

For more detail on the projects in Table 17, please see the Marine Conservation Services Annual Plan for 2015/16 on the DOC website (<http://www.doc.govt.nz/our-work/conservation-services-programme/>).

Table 17: 2015/16 DOC research projects that relate to deepwater fisheries

Project code	Title
INT2015-01	Observing commercial fisheries
Seabirds	
INT2013-02	Identification of seabirds captured in New Zealand fisheries
INT2015-04	Black petrel and flesh-footed shearwater foraging behaviour around fishing vessels
POP2015-01	Black petrel: Aotea/Great Barrier Island & Hauturu/Little Barrier Island population project
POP2015-02	Flesh-footed shearwater: Various locations population project
POP2015-03	Seabird population research: Auckland Islands 2015-16
POP2015-04	Northern Buller's albatross: review taxonomy
Marine Mammals	
POP2015-05	New Zealand Sea Lion – Auckland Islands population project
Mitigation	
MIT2014-01	Protected species bycatch newsletter
MIT2015-01	Seabird bycatch reduction (small vessel longline fisheries)
MIT2015-02	Small vessel seabird mitigation project
Protected Fish and other Species	
INT2015-02	Identification of marine mammals, turtles and protected fish captured in New Zealand fisheries
INT2015-03	Identification and storage of cold-water coral bycatch specimens
POP2015-06	Marine reptiles – review of interactions and populations
POP2015-07	Supporting genetic analysis of protected fish species