National Plan of Action – Seabirds 2020

Implementation Plan

Department of Conservation
Te Papa Atawhai

Fisheries New Zealand
Tini a Tangaroa

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October 2020

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National Plan of Action – Seabirds 2020: Implementation Plan

This version of the Implementation Plan is dated May 2020. It will be updated once decisions on work programmes for the 2020/21 financial year have been made.

Acronyms and abbreviations are listed at the end of this implementation plan.

Table 1: Government-led activities

OBJECTIVE	YEAR 0 (JULY 2019 – JUN 2020)	YEAR 1 (JULY 2020 – JUNE 2021)	YEAR 2 (JULY 2021 – JUNE 2022)	YEARS 3 AND 4 (JULY 2022 – JUNE 2024)
Governance and management				
Cross-objective work driven by NPOA	- Update Seabird Implementation Plan for 2020/21 (and out years) - Hold Seabird Advisory Group meetings at least twice each year to monitor the implementation of NPOA Seabirds 2020 and to update the implementation plans and monitoring plans (monitoring plans for 2019/20 are included as an annex to this implementation plan). - Develop Annual Reporting template in consultation with Seabird Advisory Group - Develop communication material to support the dissemination of the NPOA Seabirds 2020 and Mitigation Standards	- Publish Seabird Annual Report (reporting on 2019/20 Implementation Plan) (FNZ/DOC) - Finalise Annual Reporting template in consultation with Seabird Advisory Group (FNZ/DOC) - Use the Annual Report for 2019/20 to update the Seabird Implementation Plan for 2021/22 (FNZ/DOC) - Hold Seabird Advisory Group meetings at least twice each year to monitor the implementation of NPOA Seabirds 2020 and to update the implementation and monitoring plans (FNZ/DOC) - Workshop on Seabird Risk Assessment to increase stakeholder understanding, explicitly agree population stabilisation or recovery objectives, and update implementation plan as required (FNZ/DOC)	- Publish Seabird Annual Report (reporting on 2020/21 Implementation Plan) - Use the Annual Report for 2020/21 to update the Seabird Implementation Plan for 2022/23. - Hold Seabird Advisory Group meetings at least twice each year to monitor the implementation of NPOA Seabirds 2020 and to update the implementation and monitoring plans.	- Publish Seabird Annual Reports (reporting on 2021/22 and 2022/23 Implementation Plan) - Update Implementation Plan for 2023/24 - Hold Seabird Advisory Group meetings at least twice each year to monitor the implementation of NPOA Seabirds 2020 and to update the implementation and monitoring plans. - Initiate review of NPOA Seabirds 2020 in 2024
Goal 1: Avoiding Bycatch **Effective bycatch mitigation practices are implemented in New Zealand Fisheries**				
Objective 1: Ensure all New Zealand commercial fishers are using practices that best avoid the risk of seabird bycatch, enabled by appropriate regulations	- Report on at-sea audits of adherence to Protected Species Risk Management Plans - Implement Risk Management Plans in FMA 2, FMA 3, FMA 5, and FMA 7 set net fisheries (more detail can be found in DOC CSP Annual Plan) - Report capture and capture rate data for the previous year - Programme established to support use of hook-shielding devices in the surface longline fishery	- Update Bottom Longline Seabird Mitigation Circular (refer to existing circular) (FNZ) - Review and update approach to setting bycatch rate reduction targets with input from the Seabird Advisory Group (FNZ/DOC) - Audit existing Protected Species Risk Management Plans against Mitigation Standards (FNZ/DOC) - Report on compliance inspections that assess compliance with mitigation requirements (FNZ)- - Report on at-sea audits of adherence to Protected Species Risk Management Plans (FNZ/DOC) - Finalise set net mitigation standard (FNZ/DOC) - Review and update Mitigation Standards as required (FNZ/DOC) - Continued updating and rolling out of Protected Species Risk Management Plans (DOC) - Maintain and enhance deepwater fleet liaison programme for deepwater trawl, scampi and bottom longline (DWG) - Report capture and capture rate data for the previous year (FNZ/DOC) - Review and update of bycatch trigger events and response strategies as appropriate (FNZ/DOC)	- Audit existing Protected Species Risk Management Plans against Mitigation Standards - Report on at-sea audits of adherence to Protected Species Risk Management Plans - Review and update Mitigation Standards as required - Report capture and capture rate data for the previous year - Review and update of bycatch trigger events and response strategies as appropriate - Review and update mitigation regulations as appropriate - Maintain and enhance deepwater fleet liaison programme for deepwater trawl, scampi and bottom longline (DWG)	- Audit existing Protected Species Risk Management Plans against Mitigation Standards - Report on at-sea audits of adherence to Protected Species Risk Management Plans - Review and update Mitigation Standards as required - Report capture and capture rate data for the previous year - Review and update of bycatch trigger events and response strategies as appropriate - Review and update mitigation regulations as appropriate - Maintain and enhance deepwater fleet liaison programme for deepwater trawl, scampi and bottom longline (DWG)

OBJECTIVE	YEAR 0 (JULY 2019 – JUN 2020)	YEAR 1 (JULY 2020 – JUNE 2021)	YEAR 2 (JULY 2021 – JUNE 2022)	YEARS 3 AND 4 (JULY 2022 – JUNE 2024)
		- Review and update mitigation regulations as appropriate (FNZ) - Review inshore observer debrief process (FNZ)		
Objective 2: Practices that effectively avoid risk of seabird bycatch are supported and promoted to non-commercial fishers	- Publish the results of the 2017/18 Recreational Panel Survey in the 2019/20 Seabird Annual Report - Analyse the results of the 2017/18 Recreational Panel Survey and use the findings to prioritise outreach activities for recreational fisheries (FNZ INS AOP). - Initiate projects to understand the nature and extent of seabird interactions with recreational fisheries - Develop recreational fisheries seabird roadmap to inform development of a strategy for avoiding seabird bycatch in recreational fisheries	- Develop a strategy for avoiding seabird bycatch in recreational fisheries, building on the recreational roadmap from 2019/20, and incorporate into Seabird Implementation Plan. Actions may include: 1. Incorporating seabird capture and release advice on the Fisheries New Zealand fishing app fishing app 2. Adding a slogan and web link relating to seabird bycatch into new boat ramp signs 3. Establish a recreational steering group to assist delivery of the recreational strategy – focussing on FMA1 4. Pilot voluntary seabird bycatch data collection on amateur charter vessels - Distribute 5,000 bait buckets printed with key messages to recreational fishers in the Auckland region (SSST/FNZ) - Re-engage (post COVID) with Z Energy and boat retailers to enlist their support in distributing bait buckets (SSST) - Use the results of the panel and boat ramp surveys to support fundraising efforts for printed carry bags for retail fishing stores (SSST) - Provide resources on seabird capture and release for FNZ personnel attending fishing shows or competitions (SSST/FNZ)		
Goal 2: Healthy Seabird Populations **Direct effects of New Zealand fishing do not threaten seabird populations or their recovery**				
Objective 3: Research, monitoring and management actions are prioritised for seabird populations of particular concern and their risk ratios reduce	Specific actions for species currently identified as being of particular concern include: ➢ Antipodean albatross Working Group Population monitoring (DOC) Satellite tracking (DOC/FNZ) Electronic Automated Reporting System (See Research ZBD2019-11) ➢ Hoiho (yellow-eyed penguin) Te Kawaweka Takohaka mō te Hoiho (hoiho strategy) (multi-agency) Te Mahere Rima Tau (five-year action plan) Population monitoring (DOC) Tracking (DOC) ➢ Black petrel Working Group (FNZ/DOC) E-monitoring trials (FNZ) Population monitoring (FNZ) Distribution studies	- Review seabird species of particular concern and report this in the Seabird Annual Report for 2019/20 (FNZ/DOC, with input from SAG) - Report updated risk ratios for relevant seabird populations (FNZ - AEBAR) - Clearly identify additional priority research or management action, including review of mitigation to prevent seabird deaths near breeding colonies, including important feeding estuaries (FNZ/DOC) - Update Implementation and Monitoring Plans with planned research and monitoring activities (FNZ/DOC) - Update Conservation Services Programme Seabird Medium Term Research Plan (DOC/FNZ – refer existing plan) - Facilitate Black Petrel Working Group meetings (SSST) - Hold quarterly meetings of the Black Petrel Working Group (BPWG) and monitor progress of BPWG activity (FNZ) - Use the BPWG to support fishers to implement the mitigation standards in FMA 1 (FNZ) - Develop a communications package for bottom longline fishers operating in FMA 1 with updates on the E-monitoring programme, information on key risk periods and areas, and capture information for black petrel and flesh footed shearwater (FNZ)		

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Objective 4: The number of fishing-related mortalities is decreasing towards zero	- Document 'reference' fishing-related deaths for each seabird population	- Report fishing-related deaths for each seabird population (FNZ - AEBAR/risk assessment)	- Report updated fishing-related deaths for each seabird population (AEBAR/ risk assessment)	- Report updated fishing-related deaths for each seabird population (AEBAR/ risk assessment)

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Goal 3: Research and Information **Further information to effectively manage direct fisheries effects on seabirds is continuously improved**				
Objective 5: Research is undertaken to improve bycatch mitigation across sectors, especially where there are high bycatch rates and no known effective mitigation (note: mitigation may include spatial and temporal closures)	- Trial the feasibility of an underwater baitsetter for surface longline (FNZ/DOC) - Review the factors that contribute to seabirds getting caught in trawl nets in deepwater fisheries (FNZ) - Develop underwater bait-setting device for bottom longline	- Review the factors that contribute to seabirds getting caught in trawl nets in deepwater fisheries (FNZ) - Facilitate the industry/govt working group testing solutions to reduce captures of seabirds in trawl nets in deepwater fisheries (SSST). - Continue trials of underwater baitsetting devices in relevant fisheries (DOC/FNZ) - Lead an investigation into albatross-safe pelagic hook design with a leading hook manufacturer (SSST)		
Objective 6: Monitoring programmes for New Zealand commercial fisheries are designed and implemented to provide statistically robust information to assess progress towards the NPOA Seabirds 2020's objectives	- Review the forms and data collection methods used by observers and fishers to make sure they are appropriate to support the NPOA Seabirds 2020 - Document monitoring objectives and needs based on risk assessment outputs. Include as Annex to Implementation Plan - Continue the Black Petrel Electronic Monitoring project for the 2019/20 summer (FNZ) - Review the footage collected by the 2018/19 Black Petrel Electronic Monitoring Project (FNZ)	- Review the forms and data collection methods used by observers and fishers to make sure they are appropriate to support the NPOA Seabirds 2020 (FNZ) - Document monitoring objectives and needs based on risk assessment outputs. Include as Annex to Implementation Plan (FNZ) - Continue the Black Petrel Electronic Monitoring project for the 2020/21 summer (FNZ) - Review the footage collected by the 2019/20 Black Petrel Electronic Monitoring Project (FNZ)	- Review the forms and data collection methods used by observers and fishers to make sure they are appropriate to support the NPOA Seabirds 2019 - Document monitoring objectives and needs based on risk assessment outputs. Include as Annex to Implementation Plan - Continue the Black Petrel Electronic Monitoring project for the 2021/22 summer (FNZ) - Review the footage collected by the 2020/21 Black Petrel Electronic Monitoring Project (FNZ)	- Review the forms and data collection methods used by observers and fishers to make sure they are appropriate to support the NPOA Seabirds 2019 - Document monitoring objectives and needs based on risk assessment outputs. Include as Annex to Implementation Plan - Continue the Black Petrel Electronic Monitoring project for the 2022/23 summer (FNZ) - Review the footage collected by the 2021/22 Black Petrel Electronic Monitoring Project (FNZ)
Objective 7: Observation and monitoring methods are researched, developed, and implemented across all sectors	- Implement the updated protected species interaction form used by observers (FNZ) - Roll-out mandatory use of electronic reporting and geospatial position reporting by all commercial fishers (FNZ) - Complete trials of the efficacy of electronic monitoring for seabird captures in inshore fisheries (FNZ)	- Continue analysis of EM trials in FMA 1 bottom longline fishery (FNZ) - Facilitate access to footage and stills of seabird captures to support development of software to allow AI detection of seabirds in EM by CSIRO in Australia (SSST).		
Objective 8: A research programme provides information to reduce uncertainty in estimates of risk to seabirds from fishing across all sectors	- Spatial distribution modelling of at-risk seabirds in New Zealand commercial fisheries (FNZ) - Distributional study of Antipodean Albatross using satellite reporting GPS tags[1] (DOC/FNZ) - Black petrel population monitoring and distribution study (FNZ)	- Initiate multi-threat risk assessment for yellow-eyed penguin (hoiho) (FNZ) - Integrate data from EM trials in FMA 1 bottom longline fishery into capture estimations (PRO2019-01) and the risk assessment (FNZ)		

[1] https://docnewzealand.shinyapps.io/albatrosstracker/

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Goal 4: International Engagement **New Zealand actively engages internationally to promote measures and practices that reduce impacts on New Zealand seabirds**				
Objective 9: The risk to New Zealand seabirds from fisheries outside the New Zealand EEZ is assessed and communicated to international organisations, governments and other stakeholders	- Updated southern hemisphere risk assessment presented to relevant RFMOs	- Continue work on update of southern hemisphere risk assessment - Seek funding to purchase satellite transmitters for Antipodean albatrosses in 2020/21 (SSST). - Communicate risk assessment results to international organisations, governments and other stakeholders.	- Updated southern hemisphere risk assessment presented to relevant RFMOs (FNZ tbc)	
Objective 10: New Zealand advocates for the development, adoption, improvement, and uptake of seabird conservation measures	- Support adoption of safe release guidelines at WCPFC (Scientific Committee August 2019, Commission December 2019) - Propose listing of Antipodean albatross on CMS Appendix I at the CMS Conference of the Parties 13	- Advocate for strengthening of seabird conservation measures to ensure international best practice ,and effective monitoring of measures through engagement in WCPFC, SPRMFO, and CCAMLR - Support implementation of the CMS Concerted Action Plan for Antipodean albatross - Continue engagement with ACAP, including active input to progress the Advisory Committee and Working Group work programmes (DOC) - Enhance high seas and port inspection forms used by the High Seas Compliance Team to improve understanding of seabird mitigation use (SSST/DOC/MPI) - Participate in a briefing of relevant NZDF and Navy personnel on seabirds and mitigation (SSST) - Brief fisheries officers involved in Operation Nasse (SSST) - Contribute to EM minimum data field standards for WCPFC relating to seabird captures and mitigation use	-TBC	-TBC
Objective 11: New Zealand actively works bilaterally, multi-laterally, and with international organisations to build capacity to reduce the risk to New Zealand seabirds	- Continue Pacific capacity development programmes - Collaboration with Chile under NZ-Chile Seabird Arrangement - Develop collaboration opportunities with Ecuador (DOC) - Deliver Pacific Seabird work plan	- Continue to engage with countries and work bilaterally to progress initiatives where possible given impacts of COVID-19 - Engage with APEC on seabird conservation during NZ host year 2021 (DOC/MPI) - Continue Pacific capacity development programmes - Develop a stakeholder map and identify opportunities to engage with NGOs and the tuna supply chain to improve compliance with the WCPFC seabird measure (SSST) - Work with MPI, FNZ, DOC, MFAT and Pacific NGOs to increase capacity and capability for Pacific Island fisheries agencies to carry out mitigation inspections of high seas vessels operating south of 25°(SSST) - Seek funding for mitigation (tori line materials) for distribution to priority high seas vessels (SSST)	- Continue Pacific capacity development programmes	- Continue Pacific capacity development programmes
Cross-Objective work driven through other processes				

	- Research on indirect effects - Implementation of digital monitoring programme - Fisheries Change Programme	- Research on indirect effects - Integrate seabird monitoring objectives into prioritisation process for electronic monitoring rollout	- Research on indirect effects	- Research on indirect effects

Table 2: Research plan

Research Needs/Gaps Update of population model for Southern Buller's (last updated in 2016).

TENTATIVE RESEARCH PLAN	YEAR 0 (JULY 2019 – JUN 2020)	YEAR 1 (JULY 2020 – JUNE 2021)	YEAR 2 (JULY 2021 – JUNE 2022)	YEARS 3 AND 4 (JULY 2022 – JUNE 2024)
Fisheries New Zealand lead	- PRO2019-01: Preparation and documentation of a standardised linked database - PRO2019-02: Maintenance of protected species capture website - PRO2019-09: Spatial distribution modelling of at-risk seabirds in New Zealand commercial fisheries - PRO2019-10: Refine SEFRA model parameterisation for at risk protected species - PSB2019-01: Estimation of total captures of seabirds using standardised estimation methods - PSB2019-02: Distributional study of Antipodean Albatross using satellite reporting GPS tags -PSB2019-04: Black petrel population monitoring and distribution study - PSB2019-06: Review of footage collected from the 2018/19 Black Petrel Electronic Monitoring Project - PSB2019-07: Continuation of the Black Petrel Electronic Monitoring Project for the 2019/20 summer - PSB2019-08: Feasibility trial of underwater baitsetter - PSB2019-09: Aerial survey of white-capped albatross on the Auckland Islands - ZBD2019-11: Development of the Electronic Automated Reporting System (EARS)	-DAT2020-05: Risk Atlas development for protected species risk models -ENV2020-01: Distributional study of Antipodean albatross using satellite reporting GPS tags -ENV2020-04: Spatial distribution modelling of inshore finfish and cephalopods with a focus on protected species prey -MAF2020-04: Estimation of total seabird captures in amateur fisheries using the SEFRA spatial overlap method - PSB2020-01: Continued population monitoring of black petrels - PSB2020-04: Spatial distribution modelling for hoiho - PSB2020-05: Grooming and preparation of the hoiho database - PSB2020-06: Characterisation of all fishing activity that overlaps with hoiho including fish bycatch - PSB2020-07: Factors affecting protected species captures in domestic surface longline fisheries -PSB2020-08: Desktop update of estimation of seabird cryptic mortality in trawls, via warp and net captures in the New Zealand domestic fleet using standard mitigation -PSB2020-09: Southern hemisphere seabird risk assessment -PSB2020-10: Review and continuation of footage collection from the 2020-21 black petrel electronic monitoring project		
Department of Conservation lead	- POP2017-03: Salvin's albatross: Bounty Islands population project (1 year remaining of 2-year project) - POP2017-04: Seabird population research: Auckland Islands (1 year remaining of 3-year project) - POP2018-02: Hoiho population and tracking project (1 year remaining of 2-year project) - POP2018-04: Flesh-footed shearwater: Population Monitoring (2 years remaining of 3-year project) - POP2019-02: Fish shoal dynamics in North-eastern New Zealand (1-year project) - POP2019-03: Antipodes Island seabirds research (1-year project) - POP2019-04: Southern Buller's albatross: Snares/Tini Heke population project (3-year project) - POP2019-06: Spotted shag population review -INT2018-03: Improvement in observer photograph protocols and photograph curation - INT2019-02: Identification of seabirds captured in New Zealand	- POP18- 04 Flesh-footed shearwater: Population Monitoring - POP19-04 Southern Buller's albatross: Snares/Tini Heke population project - POP19-05 Southern Buller's albatross: Snares/Tini Heke population project - INT2019-02: Identification of seabirds captured in New Zealand Fisheries -MIT2019-03: Lighting adjustments to mitigate against deck strikes / vessel impacts -INT2020-01 Observing Commercial Fisheries -POP2020-01 Auckland Islands Seabird population research -POP2020-04 Grey petrel population estimate – Antipodes Islands -MIT2020-01 Hook-shielding devices in the surface longline fishery MIT2020-03 Mitigation gaps analysis towards reducing protected species bycatch	- Population estimates: Snares Salvin's albatross Flesh-footed shearwater Snares southern Buller's albatross Antipodean albatross Mainland yellow-eyed penguin Antipodes northern giant petrel Antipodes white-chinned petrel Antipodes grey petrel	

	Fisheries - INT2019-06: Post-release survival of seabirds -MIT2017-01: Protected species liaison project -MIT2018-01: Protected species engagement project -MIT2018-02: Haul mitigation for small longline vessels -MIT208-03: Setting mitigation for small longline vessels (development of sink rate adaptive management tool) -MIT2019-03: Lighting adjustments to mitigate against deck strikes / vessel impacts MIT2019-04: Optimum batching interval for discharge management on vessels in the scampi fishery	BCBC2020-11 Bycatch mitigation R&D projects (TBC) BCBC2020-13 Development of recreational fishing bycatch program (TBC) BCBC-14 International engagement (TBC) BCBC2019-07 - Assessment of recreational fishing bycatch of all marine protected species. (a) Database update and review of reporting tools (b) Investigate use of existing vs development of smart phone app (c) Stakeholder engagement methods	

List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

AEBAR	Aquatic environment and biodiversity annual report
AOP	Annual Operational Plan
CCSBT	Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna
CMS	Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals
COP	Conference of the Parties
CSP	Conservation Services Programme (administered by Department of Conservation)
DOC	Department of Conservation
DWG	Deepwater Group Ltd
ERS	Ecologically related species
FINZ	Fisheries Inshore New Zealand
FNZ	Fisheries New Zealand
FNZ DW	Fisheries New Zealand Deepwater Fisheries Management Team
FNZ HMS	Fisheries New Zealand Highly Migratory Species Fisheries Management Team
FNZ INS	Fisheries New Zealand Inshore Fisheries Management Team
INP	Instituto Nacional de Pesca (Ecuador)
MFAT	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade
RFMO	Regional fisheries management organisation
SAG	Seabird Advisory Group
WCPFC	Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission

Annex 1: Monitoring plan for the 2020/21 financial year

Table 3: Observer sea day plan for 2020/21

FISHERY	KEY FISHERIES COVERED	EXPECTED % EFFORT OBSERVED	PLANNED SEADAYS
Other categories			
Medium risk vessels			50
CCAMLR	High seas	100	265
SPFRMO trawl	High seas	100	250
SPRFMO bottom longline	High seas	20	50
SPRFMO exploratory bottom longline	High seas	100	100
WCNI trawl survey		100	30
WCPFC - Surface longline	High Seas	5	10
Compliance			100
Other Categories total			**855**
Highly Migratory Species			
Domestic tuna surface longline – North Island	Southern bluefin tuna	20	155
Domestic tuna surface longline – South Island	Southern bluefin tuna	20	140
Domestic surface longline - North Island	Bigeye tuna / swordfish	20	115
Domestic surface longline - South Island	Bigeye tuna / swordfish	20	20
Domestic purse seine	SKJ, JMA 1, EMA 1, PIL 1	20	72
Domestic purse seine (super seiner)	SKJ	20	30
Total Highly Migratory Species			**532**
Inshore			
WCNI – SN, BLL, TWL	Snapper, trevally, gurnard + more (SNA 8, TRE 7, GUR 8 +)	20	230
SNA 1 trawl– Precision Seafood Harvesting	Snapper (SNA 1)	10	120
SNA 1 trawl - standard (no Precision Seafood Harvesting)	Snapper (SNA 1)	20	218
TAR 2 trawl	Tarakihi (TAR 2)	10	154
Set net SCSI	School shark, rig, butterfish (SCH 5, SPO 3, BUT 5)	65	181
Set net ECSI – Kaikoura	Tarakihi, hapuku/bass, school shark, rig (TAR 3, HPB 3, SCH 3, SPO 3)	25	284
Set net ECSI – Otago	School shark, rig, hapuku/bass (SCH 3, SPO 3, HPB 3)	30	133
Bottom longline - snapper	Snapper (SNA 1)	10	375
Bottom longline – bluenose/hapuku	Bluenose, hapuku/bass (BNS 1, HPB 1)	20	101
Set net – BNS 1	Bluenose, hapuku/bass (BNS 1, HPB 1)	10	23
ECSI Trawl – TMP	Flatfish, gurnard (FLA 3, GUR 3)	20	240
ECSI Trawl – TAR	Tarakihi (TAR 3)	30	393
SCSI Trawl	Flatfish, stargazer (FLA 3, STA 5)	10	128
Total Inshore			**2,580**

Deepwater / Middle Depth			
Southern blue whiting	Southern blue whiting (SBW 6I, 6B)	100	450
Squid	Squid (SQU 6T, SQU 1T)	90	1,600
West Coast North Island (foreign-owned vessels)	Jack mackerel, barracouta, blue mackerel (JMA 7, BAR 7, EMA 7)	45	250
West Coast North Island		20	50
West Coast South Island (foreign-owned vessels)	Hoki, hake, ling, silver warehou (HOK 1, HAK 7, LIN 7, SWA 1)	79	375
West Coast South Island		50	200
Vessel specific conversion factor			30
North Island deepwater	Orange roughy, alfonsino (ORH 1, 2A, 2B, 3A, BYX 2, 3)	15	75
Chatham Rise deepwater	Orange roughy, oreo (ORH 3B, OEO 4, 3A)	30	250
Sub-Antarctic deepwater	Orange roughy, oreo (ORH 3B, OEO 1, 6)	20	75
West Coast deepwater	Orange roughy (ORH 7A)	30	60
Chatham Rise middle depth (foreign-owned vessels)	Hoki, hake, ling, jack mackerel, barracouta, silver warehou (HOK 1, HAK 4, LIN 3, 4, JMA 3, BAR 1, 4, SWA 3, 4)	100	400
Chatham Rise middle depth		35	425
Sub-Antarctic middle depth (foreign-owned vessels)	Hoki, hake, ling, barracouta, white warehou (HOK 1, HAK 1, LIN 5, 6, BAR 5, WWA 5B)	100	475
Sub-Antarctic middle depth		35	180
Hoki Cook Strait trawl	Hoki (HOK 1)	20	100
WCSI hoki – 'inside the line' trawl	Hoki (HOK 1)	25	100
Scampi - SCI 6A	Scampi (SCI 6A)	20	200
Scampi - other	Scampi (SCI 1, 2, 3, 4A,)	15	175
Ling bottom longline (>34m vessels)	Ling (LIN 3-7)	15	100
Ling bottom longline (<34m vessels)		15	200
Training			800
Total Deepwater / Middle-depth			**6,570**
Total Planned Seadays			**10,537**

Annex 2: Implementation plan for DOC's protected species liaison project

METHOD	PSRMPS IN PLACE (AS AT 12/5/20)	NO. OF ACTIVE VESSELS BASED ON EFFORT DURING 2018/19	PERCENTAGE OF FLEET WITH PLANS		
			2019/20 (YEAR 0)	2020/21 (YEAR 1)	2021/22 (YEAR 2)
Surface longline	40	34	100%	100%	100%
Bottom longline (FMA1)	41	45	100%	100%	100%
Bottom longline (rest of fleet not generally operating in FMA1)	10	42	24%	60%	100%
Inshore trawl	103	135	76%	90%	100%
Set net	17	186	9%	TBC	TBC

Notes:

- While engagement with the set net fleet will continue, rollout details will be confirmed once decisions on the Hector's and Māui dolphins Threat Management Plan review are made.
- PSRMP – Protected Species Risk Management Plan