



TEN COMMANDMENTS

FOR FRESH FISH HOKI FISHERY

- 1.** Do not target hoki in the Cook Strait Hoki Management Area. **Never fish/deploy gear in the Cook Strait Submarine Cable Protection NO GO Zone.**
- 2.** A window is a legitimate vessel and gear safety tool, but not a best practice catch volume control tool. Stitched windows are considered illegal.
- 3.** Net monitoring systems are strongly recommended and net headline monitors and catch sensors should be deployed, giving real-time catch information.
- 4.** In Cook Strait, hoki vessels should have an MPI transshipment permit so that transshipping can be legally undertaken. Both vessels involved need a permit and must complete the required details as per reporting rules.
- 5.** Avoid shooting the gear in the midst of large numbers of fur seals.
- 6.** Minimise the time that gear is on or near the surface (shoot and haul the trawl as quickly as practicable) and avoid mending the trawl with gear in the water unless the head and ground-rope are on deck.
- 7.** Avoid discharging offal or fish waste when towing. Always remove fish stickers from the net prior to shooting.
- 8.** All coastal hoki vessels must have a Protected Species Risk Management Plan and deploy a seabird warp mitigation device when there is a risk of warp strikes.
- 9.** Advise DWG (same day) when fur seal captures (dead or released alive) reach Trigger Point. Email DWG Trigger Point Report to admin@deepwatergroup.org. Assess event and implement further risk reduction measures. Trigger points are:
 - 2 fur seals (dead or released alive) in a single trip
 - 3 seabirds (dead or released alive) in a single trip
- 10.** Mark any dead fur seals with a cable tie or twine tied around the jaw before returning it to the sea. As legally required, record all protected species captures in your vessel's Electronic Reporting System or on the Non-fish / Protected Species Catch Return.

