

| Ref | Action | Description |
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| 1.1 | Develop and implement an allocation policy for shared fisheries | This means that while acknowledging our Treaty settlement obligations, recognising that best overall value is achieved when fisheries resources are used by those who obtain most value from them. Although the access rights of other sectors are allowed for by government when setting the commercial allocation, more effective and efficient inter-sector allocation arrangements are required. |
| 1.2 | Set catch limits that maximise benefits within environmental standards | This is about separating the environmental limit from the management target. It means providing decision-makers with more choice about the target stock size that a fishery can be managed to produce. This could enable some stocks to be managed at a level that is above what is required to ensure sustainability. |
| 1.3 | Determine best option for providing non-commercial fishing areas | Recognition of amateur sector interests by spatial exclusion. Government policy statement priority. |
| 1.4 | Support the development of mechanisms that enable the best-value use of marine water space | This means developing mechanisms that can better integrate rights established under the fisheries regime into decision-making about use of waterspace (including non-use) under RMA and other relevant legislation. |
| 2.1 | Implement more efficient models for planning, procurement and delivery of research and observer services | This means having effective and efficient utilisation of public resources by setting clear objectives, performance standards, and accountabilities for delivery of the agreed deliverables, outputs and services. |
| 2.2 | Undertake value for money reviews of regulatory administration and enforcement services | This means taking consideration of the effectiveness (the extent to which the services are driven off management objectives or standards), and efficiency (the cost of delivering the service) |
| 2.3 | Review fisheries laws with a view to reducing regulatory administration and enforcement services | The current management framework could be examined to reduce all unnecessary costs associated with the operation of the Quota Management System and could include rationalisation and simplification of fisheries regulations, management controls, and the compliance regime. |
| 3.1 | Gain access to increased Research and Development funding | This is about obtaining funding for research and development on technology which can provide greater value from fishing technology and products. It is not about funding for research on biology, ecology, sustainability etc. Involves government working with stakeholders to develop a sector strategy. |
| 3.2 | Achieve environmental certification of NZ fisheries and product traceability | This means recognising that consumers in our key markets value the product integrity of New Zealand seafood, and having systems in place that ensure seafood is safe to eat and fisheries are managed in an ethical and environmentally sustainable way. A whole-of-government approach is required to avoid unnecessary duplication of parallel systems and costs. |
| 3.3 | Implement an international fisheries management trade and access strategy | Determine strategy for improved access and value for NZ entities - both through work to establish and operate, RFMOs and organisations such as WTO and OECD. Requires a whole-of-government approach to deal with food safety, health and safety, and environmental sustainability |
| 4.1 | Enable quota owners to take collective management action | This means establishing a legal framework which provides quota-owners with the option to collectivise and take up the management responsibilities that are associated with their rights by being able to impose their own sanctions and/or disincentives on non-performance. |
| 4.2 | Strengthen Maori collective management arrangements | This means working with Maori to remove constraints that result from the way that rights have been specified to Maori. Current arrangements can create conflict between iwi customary and commercial interests. |
| 4.3 | Support amateur fishers to organise and undertake collective management action | This means assisting amateur fishers to develop more representative, accountable and effective organisational arrangements that can provide input to fisheries management decision-making and strengthens their ability to collaborate with customary and commercial fishers. This would be enabling, not mandatory. |
| 5.1 | Implement a shared government/industry aquaculture development strategy | This means implementing the aquaculture strategy. |
| 5.2 | Implement Aquaculture Amendment Bill 2 | Reform to enable aquaculture development. |

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| 5.3 | Support wider RMA reform process - including aquaculture | Reform to enable aquaculture development. Government policy statement priority. |
| 6.1 | Set and implement fisheries harvesting level standards | Harvest strategy standards have been developed. This action is about implementing them. |
| 6.2 | Develop alternatives to managing at Maximum Sustainable Yield | (Not clear how this objective is different from objective 1.2) This action provides for a separation between environmental limits and management targets. |
| 6.3 | Enhance the framework for fisheries management planning including the use of decision rules to adjust harvest levels over time | Currently this type of approach is provided via section 11 fisheries plans. However, section 11 is a 'blank page' i.e. there is no mandated planning process. Nothing about who does the planning, what their role is, what management scale is to be adopted, no reference to national standards or objectives. |
| 7.1 | Implement a revised marine protected area policy and legal framework | This means improving the currently poor integration, and unclear accountability, between fisheries and conservation legislation, and RMA. This is aimed at marine biodiversity protection. |
| 7.2 | Set standards for threatened and protected species, and seabed impacts | This means agreeing on what the criteria are for establishing a "threatened and protected" species, noting that this definition is used across a number of different statutes. Involves putting standards in place about the level of impact that fishing can have on marine and freshwater stocks and environment. |
| 7.3 | Develop additional market mechanisms to manage the environmental impact of commercial fishing and aquaculture | This could mean providing additional tools such as transferable entitlements, taxes, sanction and bonds that can be use to mitigate environmental impacts. |
| 8.1 | Enable access to appropriate species for aquaculture | Better fit under objective 5. This means developing mechanisms that can provide access to wild fish stocks for the purposes of aquaculture whilst not undermining existing fishing rights-based framework. Examples include providing access to stock where ACE is not a suitable mechanism - rock lobster puelus, undersize paua, eel elvers. |
| 8.2 | Enhance aquatic biosecurity programme | This means ensuring that adequate protections are in place to safeguard fisheries and aquaculture stocks from the introduction and spread of harmful organisms. |
| 9.1 | Improve our knowledge of fish stocks and the environmental impacts of fishing through implementing long-term research plans | This means building a considered and staged approach to the collection of fisheries information that is driven off fisheries management/plan objectives. This is about ensuring that information collection is effective and directly supports management - as opposed to issues about the efficiency of information collection which is addressed in 2.1 |
| 9.2 | Enhance the type and quality of information collected from the commercial sector | This means making significant enhancements to the collection of, and access to, fisheries information to support decision-making by the sector and interventions by the state. |
| 9.3 | Improve the level of fisheries catch and effort reporting by kaitiaki | This means enabling Maori to know what is being caught so that they can make appropriate management decisions. This is also about feeding information back to the sector. |
| 9.4 | Determine the best options for information collection from amateur fisheries - including the implementation of charter boat reporting | Information on amateur fishery including catch estimates could be strengthened. Proposals have been made on charterboat reporting but the rest of this action is to examine the options for information collection. This is also about feeding information back to the sector. Government policy statement priority. |
| 10.1 | Improve fisheries sector input to processes that manage RMA - controlled effects on the marine and freshwater environment | This means reviewing the participation that government and stakeholders have in RMA planning and decision-making processes. This might include new mechanisms to enable more efficient stakeholder input. |
| 10.2 | Promote the development and use of RMA national policy statements, environmental standards, and regional coastal and freshwater plans | This means working within the resource management system at the national and regional level to develop policy statements, national standards, and regional coastal plans that recognise that land-based activities can affect the productive functioning of marine and freshwater ecosystems that support fisheries and aquaculture. |
| 11.1 | Establish a fisheries forum to develop and monitor sector outcomes and strategy to 2030 | This means creating the opportunity for building on the understanding and support established for Fisheries 2030. |

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| 11.2 | Sector invest in building capacity and capability required to deliver strategy | This means the sector investing in areas that will enable it to take up the strategy over time. |
| 11.3 | Improve communication across the sector | This means building trust across the sector by specifying accountabilities, improving communication and information flow, increasing the transparency of process, systems and decision-making. |
| 12.1 | Strengthen Crown and tangata whenua fisheries relationships | This means finding ways to acknowledge and recognise Treaty rights and reflect them in fisheries management. |
| 12.2 | Build consensus on how to fully implement the Fisheries Deed of Settlement and historical treaty settlements | This means working with tangata whenua to build a consensus about how to deliver Treaty obligations. This means finding ways that enable iwi and hapu to better integrate their diverse fisheries interests and providing for these interests to be recognised effectively in fisheries management decision-making processes such as fisheries plans. |
| 12.3 | Enable Maori to deliver fisheries management services including planning, administration, research and compliance | This means enabling Maori to deliver services which support their fisheries management objectives. |
| 13.1 | Specify role and accountabilities of government, tangata whenua, rights holders, stakeholders and the public in fisheries management decision-making | This means providing better specification of the relative roles and accountabilities of those involved in the overall fisheries management system. It includes providing clarity over government and rights holders. |
| 13.2 | Improve the specification of the rights and responsibilities of those who utilise fisheries resources | This means providing better specification of the use rights and responsibilities of quota owners, ACE holders and permit holders, as well as amateur, customary and aquaculture rights and their interactions. |
| 13.3 | Improve the specification of fisheries services and accountability structures that are required to support fisheries management decision-making | This means establishing mechanisms that can be used to hold institutions, iwi and quota-holder organisations, including the Crown accountable for delivering services. |
| 13.4 | Implement a revised cost recovery model | This means implementing a cost recovery model that is consistent with the way fisheries management and services are delivered. |
| 13.5 | Ensure the provision of value for money fisheries management services, including efficient tangata whenua and stakeholder consultation arrangements | This means ensuring that services are delivered efficiently. This includes setting more specific monitoring and bench-marking for the delivery of services. |
| 14.1 | Report each year on the state of NZ fisheries - including compliance with social, environmental and economic standards and objectives | This means reporting on how fisheries are contributing to New Zealand's social, economic and cultural well-being. |
| 14.2 | Establish mechanisms to monitor Ministry and sector performance | This means taking action to build trust and confidence in the fisheries management regime. |
| 14.3 | Optimise the level of voluntary compliance with fisheries laws and standards and maintain an effective deterrence against illegal activity | This means aligning incentives to increase the level of compliance with fisheries laws and standards. Government cannot control by relying on sanctions alone. |
| 15.1 | Promote accountable governance at OECD, FAO and RFMO level | This means actively engaging in the work of multilateral organisations including the OECD, FAO, and within the Regional Fisheries Management Organisations of which New Zealand is a member, to promote effective fisheries management policies and practices. |
| 15.2 | Assist Pacific countries to develop enduring management regimes | This means recognising that New Zealand has a special relationship with some specific Pacific Island countries and obligations under UNCLOS to assist those countries to develop enduring and effective fisheries management regimes. |