

Table 16: Port price for SSP shellfish last two years.

Stock	Fishing Year	
	06-07	05-06
PPI3	1.10	1.10
PPI5	1.10	1.10
COC3	1.90	1.90
COC3B	1.90	1.90
TUA3	1.25	1.25
TUA5	1.25	1.25
GLM3	0.20	0.20
SUR3	1.11	1.22
SUR5	1.11	1.22
PAD3	3.52	3.02
PAD5	4.68	4.68
BYA3	3.20	3.20
BYA5	3.20	3.20
DAN3	2.60	2.60
DAN5	2.60	2.60
DSU3	2.40	2.40
DSU5	2.40	2.40
HOR3	0.10	0.10
HOR5	0.10	0.10
MDI3	1.70	1.70
MDI3	1.70	1.70
MMI3	0.70	0.70
MMI5	0.70	0.70
OYS3	4.00	4.00
OYS5	4.00	4.00
PDO3	0.70	0.70
PDO5	0.70	0.70
SAE3	0.70	0.70
SAE5	0.70	0.70
SCC3	1.00	1.00
SCC5	1.00	1.00
SUR3	1.11	1.11
SUR5	1.11	1.11
TUA3	1.25	1.25
TUA5	1.25	1.25
PZL3	20.00	-
PZL5	20.00	-
KWH3	0.60	-
KWH5	0.60	-

Recreational

162 Shellfish gathering is a very important recreational activity throughout the SSP area. It is an activity that often the whole family can participate in. This recreational catch is commonly taken by hand-gathering of intertidal stocks. There are other methods such as limited potting and sometimes set netting for paddle crabs. Collection of cockles and mussels is high and there is a recreational take of kina. There are also areas where tuatua are also taken.

163 There have been several recreational surveys to characterise and quantify the recreational fishery, however results are often inaccurate and the quality of the information questionable. .

164 The recreational forum that MFish conducts in the Southern region includes representatives from all areas of FMA 3 and 5. The forum meets four times a year to enable recreational issues to be discussed. Shellfish issues are often discussed at these forums.

Non-extractive Users

165 There is a growing interest in shellfish resources from non-extractive groups. Many of these groups are concerned about trophic relationships and the interconnectedness of species. Shellfish are also seen by many as a key environmental indicator of the health of the marine environment.

Use and value indicators

Commercial

Commercial Use

166 Under the QMS, commercial fishers must land and report their catch unless the fish are undersized. However, some QMS species may be returned to the sea if they are in a viable state and will survive. In these cases, the returned fish do not count against the ACE. Species subject to this rule are listed on the Schedule 6 of the Fisheries Act 1996. Those species listed within FMA 3 & 5 that can be returned to the sea are given in Table 17.

Table 17: Shows species listed in Sixth Schedule of Fisheries Act 1996

Stock	FMA (Area applicable to this plan listed only)	Requirement
Sea cucumber	SCC3&5	A commercial fisher may return any sea cucumber to the waters from which it was taken if – (A) that sea cucumber is likely to survive; and (b) The return takes place as soon as practicable after the sea cucumber is taken.
Cockle	COC 3	A commercial fisher may return any cockle to the waters from which it was taken if – (A) that cockle is likely to survive; and (b) The return takes place as soon as practicable after the cockle is taken.
Green lipped mussel	GLM3	A commercial fisher may return any green lipped mussel to the sea if it is likely to survive on return.
Queen scallop	QSC3	A commercial fisher may return any queen scallop to the waters from which it is taken if- (a) That queen scallop is likely to survive the return; and (b) The return takes place as soon as practicable after the queen scallop is taken.
Southern scallops	SCA3	A commercial fisher shall immediately return any southern scallop to the waters from which it was taken, if such scallop is taken- (a) During any closed season in the southern scallop fishery; or (b) In any area in which the taking of southern scallops is, at the time, prohibited.
Surf clam (all species)	FMA 3 & 5	A commercial fisher may return any surf clam to the waters from which it was taken if – (a) That surf clam is likely to survive; and (b) The return takes place as soon as practicable after the surf clam is taken

Moratorium on New Permits

167 Schedule 4C of the Fisheries Act, Table 20, lists those species and areas where the MFish or the minister has placed a moratorium on the issue of fishing permits. To undertake commercial fishing of a species listed on this schedule would require a legislative amendment.

Table18: Species listed on schedule 4C

Stock	Species	FMA/QMA
Black mussel	<i>Hemigrapsus edwardsii</i>	FMA 1-10
Blue mussel	<i>Mytilus galloprovincialis</i>	FMA 1-10
Cats eye	<i>Turbo smargadus</i>	FMA 1-10
Limpets	<i>Cellana ornate, Cellana radians, Notoacmea scopulina</i>	FMA 1-10
Mud snail	<i>Amphibola crenata</i>	FMA 1-10
Top shells	family Trochidae, <i>Melagraphia aethiops, Diloma zelandica, D. arida, D.subrostrata, D. bicanaliculata</i>	FMA 1-10
Whelks	<i>Thai orbita, Lepsiella scobina scobina, Haustrom haustorium, Cominella adpersa, C. maculosa, C. glandiformis, Austrofusus glans, Penion dilatatus, Struthiolaria papulosa</i>	FMA 1-10
Sea anemone	<i>Actina spp</i>	FMA 8
Sponges	Phylum porifera	FMA 1-10
	Family Grapsidae; Common rock crab, <i>Hemigrapsus edwardsii</i> , Hairy handed crab, <i>H. crenulatus</i> , Northern smooth shore crab, <i>Cyclograpsus insularum</i> , Purple rock crab, <i>Leptograpsus variegates</i> , Red rock crab, <i>Plagusia chabrus</i> , Smooth shore crab, <i>Cyclograpsus lavauxi</i> , Tunnelling mud crab, <i>Helice crassa</i>	FMA 1-10

Commercial Value Indicators

168 Commercial operators in a fishery have options for maximising value:

- maximising the value from the harvest right – the quota
- good catch rates
- good size fish
- good quantities of fish available in accessible places, particularly shellfish
- maximising the value from the product caught.

Recreational

169 In establishing the TAC and making the allowances to each of the sectors, MFish is required to set a total limit for recreational take. Unlike the commercial sector, recreational fishers are not required to report the quantities of shellfish they catch.

170 In recent years New Zealand has undergone a shift in ethnicity. This change has brought with it changes in the behaviours of fishers. Many species which were previously not harvested are now desirable

171 The main controls used by MFish for recreational fishing are bag limits, size limits, gear restrictions and seasons.

Recreational Limits

Table 19: Southern Marine Area recreational bag limits

Shellfish species	Daily limit per person	Minimum size
Cockles	150	none
Kina (sea eggs)	50	none
Mussels - South-East FMA	50	none
- Southland FMA*	25	none
Oysters - Dredge - South-East FMA \diamond +	50	none
- Dredge - Southland FMA +	50	58
Paua – Ordinary	10	125
- Yellow foot	10	80
Pipi	150	none
Scallops - Southland FMA +	10	100
- South-East FMA +	20	100
Toheroa #	Prohibited	Prohibited
Tuatua	150	none
All Others (combined)	50	none

\diamond Dredge oysters taken in the South-East FMA have no restriction on either size or season

* Excluding Stewart Island where the mussel limit is 50

+ Provision for divers from a vessel to gather extra bag limits or oysters and scallops for up to 2 other people acting in a dive safety capacity

Toheroa must not be taken, possessed, or disturbed unless authorised by a Customary Authority or an open season is declared by the Chief Executive of the Ministry of Fisheries

Note: No Rock or Pacific oysters are known to exist in Southland FMA or South-East FMA.

172 In order to estimate the recreational catch, a number of surveys have been undertaken. Table 21 shows estimates of recreational catches for southern shellfish stocks. These estimates are derived from in diary surveys where a randomly identified group of recreational fishers kept diaries for 12 month period. Nationwide surveys were done in 1996 and 2000.

173 The level of accuracy of the survey results is of concern to MFish. The 2000 survey produced results that were up to three times higher than the 1996 survey. This brings into question the accuracy of both surveys. South island shellfish were not included in the 1996 survey.

Table 20: Recreational landings estimates for SSP stocks from the Dec 1999-Nov 2000 survey

Stock	Recreational catch estimate (numbers)	Main fishing method	FMA
COC 3	653 000	Hand-gathering	FMA 3
COC 5	59 000	Hand-gathering	FMA 5
GLM 3	187 000	Hand-gathering	FMA 3
GLM 5	36 000	Hand-gathering	FMA 5
SCA 5	25 000	Hand-gathering	FMA 5
PPI 3	302 000	Hand-gathering	FMA 3
PPI 5	5 000	Hand-gathering	FMA 3
PAD 3	3 000	Set net	FMA 3
PAD 5	4 000	Set net	FMA 5
SUR 3	183 000	Hand-gathering	FMA 3
SUR 5	12 000	Hand-gathering	FMA 5
TUA 3&5	133 000	Hand-gathering	FMA 3&5

Recreational Value indicators

174 Factors that recreational fishers value from the fishery will be determined in collaboration with the recreational sector, but are likely to include the following:

- favoured fish species
- good catch rates
- good sized fish
- available in good quantities in accessible places, particularly shellfish
- good condition fish (not affected by pollution)
- easy access
- good fishing for food
- outdoor experience
- low participation costs
- Healthy fisheries

Value

175 The values that recreational fishers hold for shellfish resources are likely to be varied. Through the fishery plan process, MFish intends to work with recreational fishers to determine what these values are so that MFish can manage the resource to achieve these values.

Customary Value indicators

176 Factors that customary fishers value from the fishery need to be discussed with the customary sector, but are likely to include the following:

- healthy fishery
- good catch rates
- good size fish
- available in good quantities in accessible places, particularly shellfish.
- healthy environment
- providing for future generations
- upholding the mana of the marae
- manaakitanga (hospitality)
- kaitiakitanga (both the practice of environmental stewardship, and also the role of specific species as kaitiaki)
- whanaungatanga
- whanau sustenance
- taonga species
- koha

CREDIBLE FISHERIES MANAGEMENT

177 Credible fisheries management has been identified in the MFish SOI as having four main components. :

- acting in accordance with Treaty of Waitangi principles
- engagement with tāngata whenua and stakeholders to implement the Government's policy of fisheries plans
- objectives based management; and monitoring and reporting on the performance of fisheries
- ensuring compliance with fisheries management measures is another way of ensuring credibility of fisheries management.

Tāngata Whenua Input and Participation

178 MFish primarily engages with tāngata whenua through the iwi/hapu-based forums for the Kaikoura, Canterbury, Araituru (Otago) and Murihiku (Southland) areas. The primary role of the forums is to provide a mechanism for iwi/hapu to provide input and participation in fisheries management.

Stakeholder Engagement

Recreational input

179 Recreational fishers provide input into the SSP management through the Ministry's South Marine Recreational Fisheries Advisory Committee. This committee comprises representatives from the major areas of recreational fishing in the SSP area. In addition, representation takes into account the main fishing methods in each area. These representatives are able to communicate effectively with recreational fishing clubs as these tend to be based on fishing methods in their area.

Commercial Input

180 Quota holders of SSP stocks are not represented by an overall quota holder organisation. But there are individual commercial groups and formal quota representation for kina and queen scallop fishers. The catching sector is represented by the New Zealand Fishing Industry Guild, and port associations based on Federation of Commercial Fishermen membership.

Conservation Input

181 Conservation input is available from marine scientists at Canterbury and Otago Universities and from conservation organisations such as Royal Forest & Bird Society, World Wildlife Fund, Greenpeace and local environmental groups such as the Friends of Banks Peninsula.

OBJECTIVES BASED MANAGEMENT

182 Fisheries plans are an expression of objectives based management. The key elements are:

- setting standards
- working with stakeholders to determine objectives
- setting out how best overall value can be achieved for a fishery
- using risk assessment and analysis of costs and benefits to identify management issue and evaluate alternative implementation strategies
- specifying management measures and fisheries services
- prioritising allocation of resources
- providing a clear basis for monitoring and reporting on fisheries management performance.

Monitoring and reporting on performance of fisheries

183 To maintain credibility in fisheries management, we must base new management measures on the extensive information already collected on fisheries. The SOI notes that MFish must measure performance of fisheries against outcomes, standards and stated objectives, and must be open about sources of information and its reliability.

Protecting Value: Compliance

Compliance Framework

184 The fisheries management regime is constructed around sustainable utilisation of our resources with regard to the continued health of our aquatic ecosystem, such as by mitigating the effect of fishing on other species. Access to the fisheries for commercial, recreational and customary fishing is subject to rules to maintain and enhance sustainability and to ensure fair allocation, defined in legislation (including regulations and notices). Fisheries management objectives are dependent upon high levels of compliance with these rules.

Strategic Compliance Goals

185 The MFish compliance strategic goals are to maximise voluntary compliance and to maintain an effective deterrent.

Operational Compliance Strategies

186 MFish operational compliance strategies are based on achieving high levels of compliance in the three fishing sectors. While there are some differences in the strategies applied to the different sectors, there is some overlap in the monitoring, compliance and enforcement activities that support these strategies. The specific activities depend on the type of legislative requirement.

The Sectors

Commercial

187 The commercial fisheries management regime is founded on defined entities which are permitted and registered to allow access to the fishery and to operate within the QMS. Quota management and balancing catch against ACE are based on comprehensive reporting of fishing activity. In addition, records and returns are required to verify authorised fishing and fishing-related activity and transactions.

188 The management ensures a focus on all aspects of the supply chain from harvesting to storage, transhipments, vessel discharges, fish receiving, transportation, onshore processing, export, wholesale and retail sale.

189 Other legislative requirements govern at-sea fishing operations, including those aimed at minimising the effect of large scale fishing operations on more localised populations, the habitat and other species.

190 MFish compliance and enforcement activities are based on low level monitoring, surveillance, audit, analysis, investigation and prosecution of offences. Fisheries legislation recognises the importance of accurate records and returns, as well as the difficulties involved in offence detection, in the substantial 'economic' based hierarchy of offences and penalties it provides.

191 A high level of responsibility and obligation is imposed on those authorised to access commercial fisheries. MFish expects commercial fishing entities to be informed and to operate in compliance with their obligations. Compliance and enforcement strategies and activities reflect these expectations.

Recreational

192 Recreational fisheries management is based on open and unlicensed access. This is subject to regulatory restrictions which include species catch limits, area and seasonal closures, and fishing gear and method specifications. Some of these measures act to restrict conflict between sectors while others relate to sustainability.

193 While recreational fishers are expected to be aware of the fishing regulations, MFish compliance activities include raising awareness about the relevant rules among recreational users. In addition to this, operational compliance activities include land and sea patrols, inspections and prosecution of offences.

Customary

194 As stated in s186 of the Fisheries Act 1996, MFish recognises the importance of customary food gathering to Ngai Tahu and the special relationship between tangata whenua and places of importance for customary food gathering (including tauranga ika and mahinga mātaītai) to the extent that such food gathering is not commercial in any way.

195 Access to the fisheries for customary purposes is restricted by legislation and subject to authorisations. Where South Island Customary Fishing Regulations have been implemented, Tangata Tiaki/Kaitiaki authorise customary fishing. Tangata Tiaki have been appointed for FMA 5 and most of FMA 3. A nominated tangata whenua representative can

authorise customary fishing where Tangata Tiaki have not been appointed and Regulation 27A applies. An authorisation form, listing harvest conditions, must be carried while fishing and transporting shellfish and must be shown to a Fishery Officer upon request. Over time, these authorisations will be issued in accordance with iwi based management plans for areas over which they hold manamoana.

196 MFish compliance activities include checking the validity of authorisations and ensuring that fishers are acting in accordance with the conditions outlined in the authorisation.

Offence Types

197 An evaluation of offence types, opportunities to offend and their prevalence for the South Island shellfish fisheries is summarised in Table 21.

Table 21: Evaluation of offence types, South Island shellfish

Risk	Opportunity to offend	Prevalence
Misreporting (area, weight, quantity, species)	Limited resources for monitoring of catch landings and transfers in addition to commercial fishing grounds being located in remote areas allow fishers to conceal their activity and information from reporting requirements.	Believed to be low given limited incentives to offend as none of the stocks had significant ACE shortages. No recently documented incidents.
Dumping and high-grading	Limited resources for monitoring and surveillance and wide distribution of fishing grounds allow fishers to evade reporting requirements and conceal discarding. Commercial arrangements between LFRs, fishing companies and fishing crews (ie. small shellfish would not be received by company or LFR) can also encourage dumping.	Previous isolated incidents in COC3. PAD is known to be discarded from trawling and set netting operations. Potential incentives to dump in developing commercial stocks (ie. SUR) yet low prevalence at present. Many of the stocks covered in this plan are included on Schedule 6 of the Fisheries Act 1996 (can be returned to sea given certain conditions).
Poaching and black market trade	Accessible fishing grounds distributed over an extensive coastline yet limited resources available for monitoring and surveillance. Existence of organised black markets and relatively large legitimate commercial, recreational and customary use allow poachers to conceal their activity.	Believed to be low for the stocks covered in this plan, though potential for offending given presence of relatively high value (ie. OYS) and prohibited species (TOH) in Southland. It is harder to conceal TOH poaching under legitimate operations.
Aquaculture offences	'Laundering' of illegally harvested wild stock is possible as aquaculture is not subject to QMS requirements and because there is a relatively low level of inspection of marine farms. This also provides an opportunity to sell undersized wild stock.	Believed to be low, although a potential threat for stocks that can be farmed (GLM and OYS, among others).
Illegal gear/method/size/area	Fishers can increase their catch while minimising effort and costs by not complying with these provisions given the limited resources available for monitoring and surveillance which are insufficient to cover the extensive coastline of the South Island.	Believed to be low, generally good compliance levels with existing provisions. Occasional incidents.
Non-harvesting offences	Limited resources for monitoring and inspection. Relatively low level of inspection	Low, good compliance levels with administrative provisions and limited

Risk	Opportunity to offend	Prevalence
	of the retail sector allows offenders to conceal information from reporting and record-keeping requirements and to collude with offenders that misreport catch.	incentives for misreporting by LFRs and DIFs as there was no significant shortage of ACE in any of the stocks covered in this plan.
Recreational offences	Accessible fishing grounds distributed over an extensive coastline, many of which are close to largely populated areas, yet limited resources for surveillance and inspection. Also, recreational fishing is not subject to reporting requirements. These make it difficult to monitor compliance with daily bag limits and size, gear and other restrictions.	Relatively common to find fishers catching in excess of daily bag limits in GLM5, OYS5A and COC, and occasional incidents with violations to size and gear restrictions.
Customary offences	Accessible fishing grounds distributed along an extensive coastline and limited resources for surveillance and inspection make it difficult to monitor catch against customary authorisation conditions.	Isolated incidents.

Unreported Catch

198 Non-reporting offences attempt to circumvent the QMS reporting requirements. These offences allow fishers to increase their income by either avoiding QMS related expenses or by maximising the value of their landed catch through ‘high-grading’. Opportunities for non-reporting offences arise from the difficulty involved in detecting them and the limited resources available for monitoring and inspection given the wide geographical distribution of fishing grounds.

(a) Dumping of QMS species is prohibited under s 72 of the Fisheries Act 1996. However, Schedule 6 of the Act lists species that are excluded, given certain requirements, from this prohibition. Various species covered in this plan are included in this list. If individuals from stocks that are not included in Schedule 6, SUR or PAD, are returned to sea and are not counted off ACE, an offence would be committed. PAD is known to be discarded regularly from inshore trawling and set netting operations. Small and damaged shellfish, those captured in and damaged by dredges and other gear, are often discarded as they are of little, if any, market value. This form of high-grading could also potentially occur in developing commercial stocks such as SUR, where high quality is essential. Dumping can also be encouraged by undue commercial arrangements between Licensed Fish Receivers (LFRs), fishing companies and fishing crews, if for instance the LFR or fishing company refuses to receive small shellfish. Aside from PAD, the prevalence of these offences is believed to be low at present.

(b) Poaching is the unauthorised taking of shellfish for illegitimate commercial purposes and usually involves high value species or closed areas. In the South Island there are opportunities for poaching to occur due to the vast coastline, accessibility to fishing grounds, existence of organised black markets and the limited resources available for monitoring and surveillance. Relatively high recreational, commercial and customary use of the fisheries in the area also allows poachers to conceal

offending under legitimate activities. OYS, being a relatively high value species, could be at risk of poaching. Likewise, TOH, being a prohibited species, could be at risk of being poached from locations in Southland. Since the taking of TOH is prohibited, except by holders of a customary authorisation, it is harder to conceal TOH poaching under legitimate operations; this reduces the attractiveness of this offence. None of the stocks included in this plan are considered to be at high risk of poaching at present.

Illegal Gear/Methods/Size/Area

199 The use of illegal gear and methods, and violations to size and area restrictions can raise the productivity of fishers, increasing their catch while minimising effort and costs. These restrictions are put in place for sustainability reasons, to protect the habitat and associated species, or to reduce conflict with other sectors. Fishers are able to violate these restrictions due to limited resources available for monitoring and surveillance, which are insufficient to effectively monitor fishing operations over the extensive coastline of the South Island. Regardless of these, violations to these restrictions are not believed to be prevalent in any of the stocks covered in this plan, although occasional incidents do occur.

Non-Harvesting Offences

200 There is a range of administrative requirements that commercial fishers have to comply with. These include having a valid and current fishing permit, vessel registration, and being able to produce documents that prove this when required to. Also, vessels are required to be marked in a particular way to allow quick identification by compliance staff. In some cases it is also a requirement to have an automatic location communicator (ALC) installed and operating on-board vessels to make them compatible with the Vessel Monitoring System (VMS). All vessels fishing for PZL for instance, are required to operate an ALC. An underwater breathing apparatus (UBA) may be used when fishing for PZL but not for other species so the VMS helps to monitor compliance with this restriction. Besides aiding enforcement activities, these provisions allow and clarify access to the fishery. For this reason, violations to these administrative provisions are considered to be significant offences but are not common in any of the South Island shellfish stocks covered in this plan.

201 Non-harvesting offences also occur further up the supply chain and attempt to conceal information from the fisheries management framework's reporting requirements. LFRs and dealers in fish (DIFs) have the potential to obscure the true quantity of fish involved during the landing, processing and distribution of shellfish to the final point of sale by misreporting. Limited resources for monitoring and surveillance of catch landings and transfers and the relatively low level of inspection of the retail sector allow individuals to conceal information and to collude with offenders that misreport catch. However, as described above, there have not been strong incentives for misreporting in any of the stocks covered in this plan therefore this is not believed to be a common occurrence.

Recreational Offences

202 These relate to recreational fishers contravening the regulations that control harvest. Although the quantity involved in a single recreational offence is typically much smaller than its commercial counterpart, the potential to negatively impact the fishery remains if the behaviour becomes rampant. Incentives for offending in the recreational sector include socio-economic drivers or holding strong personal opposing views on fishing regulations.

These intangible factors make it difficult to forecast the level of compliance. Recreational offences affect subtidal stocks and intertidal stocks gathered by hand in particular due to their accessibility. Common offences of this nature include catching:

- (a) in excess of assigned bag limits
- (b) below the minimum size limit
- (c) in a closed area
- (d) using illegal methods and gear.

203 In the South Island, there are opportunities for recreational offending to occur due to the vast length of coastlines, limited resources for surveillance and inspection and, in various locations, accessibility to fishing grounds that are close to urban centres like Christchurch, Dunedin and Invercargill. The lack of reporting requirements for the recreational sector also creates an opportunity for recreational offences to occur. Catching in excess of bag limits is common in intertidal stocks such as COC and GLM. Additionally, in various locations it is relatively easy, and thus common, for fishers to reach and exceed bag limits:

- (a) In Southland, for instance, the mussel bag limit is 25 per person per day, while in many other parts of the country it is 50. Numerous fishers have been found with more than three times this limit. Commercial-level offences apply in these cases.
- (b) Similarly, fishers have claimed to be catching Pacific or rock oysters, not known to exist in the Southland or South-East FMAs, as an excuse for catching dredge oysters in excess of daily bag limits.

Customary Offences

204 These occur when the authorisation is not legal or when the taking contravenes the conditions of the authorisation. The presence of high value species of customary importance, accessibility to fishing grounds (particularly intertidal stocks) and difficulty in checking permit conditions against catch create opportunities for offending to occur. Difficulty in checking catch against permit conditions arises from the limited resources available for surveillance and inspection, and the extensive coastline where customary fishing could occur. Regardless of these, there is no particular stock, of those covered in this plan, which is at a higher risk than others of being affected by customary offences in the South Island. Prevalence of these is limited to isolated incidents.

Information and Education

205 MFish undertakes a number of activities to enhance fishers' knowledge of fishing legislation, the reasons for this legislation, and what consequences may arise from breaching it. MFish strongly believes better knowledge and understanding by fishers is an important step towards the goal of maximising voluntary compliance.

206 The key means with which to maximise compliance is to ensure stakeholders are aware of the purpose for the specific legislative requirements, their implications and how these support the stocks' sustainability and their access to them. MFish places emphasis on providing information and involving stakeholders in the development of management

measures and decision making. In the South Island, some of the activities that are currently in place for this purpose include the following:

General activities

- Fishery Officer and Honorary Fishery Officer interactions with fishers
- Stakeholder consultation and meetings
- Participation in community meetings
- Media releases
- School programmes
- Displays at boat shows
- On site signage at as many main fishing areas as possible
- Ministry of Fisheries website

Commercial activities

- Displays at trade shows
- Support of industry bodies (i.e. SeaFIC)
- Liaison with FishServe

Recreational activities

- 0800 4 RULES phone line for information about amateur fishing rules
- Recreational Fisher's Handbook, outlining legislative requirements

Customary activities

- Development of Tangata Whenua customary packages
- Distribution of brochures about:
 - Section 186B of the Fisheries Act 1996
 - Interim rules for customary fishing (Reg 27)
 - South Island Handbook
 - Fisheries (South Island Customary Fishing) Regulations 1999
- Mataitai reserves
- Taiapure-local fishery
- Appointment and training of Tangata Tiaki/Kaitiaki for rohe moana
- Attendance at iwi forum meetings
- Meetings with iwi groups
- Pou Hononga and Pou Takawaenga positions have been established to both assist iwi in interpreting MFish information and decisions, and to help formulate feedback into the consultative process. These positions also assist the Ministry to engage more effectively with tangata whenua.

Effective Deterrent

Monitoring and Surveillance

207 MFish carries out monitoring and surveillance across the three sectors to ensure people operate in accord with the legislative requirements governing their access to the fishery and their activity. Monitoring and surveillance also provide a form of passive deterrence.

Commercial

208 MFish's monitoring services are aimed at ensuring an optimal level of compliance by providing a system of checks and balances throughout the supply chain. The permit process and regular monitoring allows for the clear identification of those with a commercial access right. Reporting and record-keeping requirements place a high level of responsibility on the commercial sector and are an essential part of MFish's monitoring efforts. These requirements are imposed at various levels of the supply chain, which provides monitoring to allow comparison of multiple sources of information to identify what actually occurs, who is involved and to help identify where offending is or could be occurring.

209 At the harvesting level, Catch Effort Landing Returns (CELR), Catch Landing Returns (CLR) and Monthly Harvest Returns (MHR) are utilised to monitor fishing activity. The reporting process follows through to the next level in the supply chain with the Licensed Fish Receiver Returns (LFRR) that details the source, type and quantity of fish received.

210 Recordkeeping is also critical to the integrity of the QMS and is an obligation under the Fisheries (Recordkeeping) Regulations 1990 for commercial fishers, LFRs, DIFs, and registered fish farmers. The auditing and analysis of these records in association with catch and processing returns allows MFish to account for and track the movement of fish, shellfish and marine life. This required record keeping allows MFish to identify problems that require further analysis or discussion with a fisher, processor or DIF.

211 At sea surveillance and land based monitoring occurs randomly and within targeted operations. Land and sea based activities are often used to combat poaching and black market trade. Inspections may lead to more detailed monitoring and surveillance that may be carried out at sea, at harvesting areas or at the facilities of processors and DIFs, such as restaurants. These verify that fishers are acting within the commercial fishing legislation, and assist in identifying those that are not. Additionally, surface and aerial surveillance and VMS are essential for detecting potential offending that cannot be detected from other sources of information. This is supplemented with reports from the public. All this information is then analysed to inform the compliance responses needed.

Recreational

212 The restrictions on recreational fishers, which include leisure fishers and recreational charters boats, game fishers and divers, are minimal. To maximise compliance within the recreational sector, Fishery Officers carry out monitoring of fishing areas. During these patrols Fishery Officers also monitor the species, sizes and quantities of fish, shellfish or aquatic life caught, and the fishing gear used. Fishery Officer inspections may take place on board vessels, at boat ramps, or along beaches and coasts. Additionally, surface surveillance is an important element in the detection of potential offences.

213 In addition, Honorary Fishery Officers help increase the visibility of the Ministry amongst recreational fishers while also providing monitoring services and raising awareness of the relevant rules. Issues arise around the status of Tangata Tiaki as HFO this is an ongoing issue within the ministry and clear guidelines are yet to be established.

Customary

214 Monitoring of customary fishing is done in conjunction with recreational efforts. Additional emphasis is placed on inspecting the validity of the authorisation and that fishers are acting in accordance with its conditions. These conditions may include size and quantity limits and fishing method restrictions. Inspections of fish taken from taiapure and mātaītai reserve areas are also carried out by Fishery Officers to ensure compliance with customary regulations.

215 MFish compliance activities enforce the conditions imposed in the issued authorisation. Operational compliance and enforcement activities include support to those involved in the issue of customary fishing authorisations, initiatives to raise awareness, patrols, inspections and prosecution of those operating contrary to the conditions of authorisations.

Deterrence

216 MFish also uses strong enforcement deterrents to promote its goal of maximising voluntary compliance. The Ministry analyses information and undertakes investigations where monitoring, surveillance and intelligence identify potential offending. The Ministry carries out more specific and focused monitoring and surveillance to support investigations of potential or detected offending. These investigations, along with other enforcement activities, can lead to the prosecution of alleged offenders and feed back into targeted monitoring.

217 When found in possession of three times or above their daily bag limit, recreational offenders are considered to be operating more as commercial fishers and hence commercial-level offences apply. Minor breaches, on the other hand, can result in an infringement notice or a verbal warning that is also intended to improve the fisher's awareness of regulations.

218 Convictions can result in substantial financial penalties that reflect the difficulties associated with the detection of breaches. The severity of these penalties depends on the gravity of the offence in terms of its impact on the fisheries management framework, the rights of other users and the fishstocks. Penalty levels will differ depending on the sector and the severity of the breach. These include:

- (a) forfeiture of property such as boats, gear, or any related thing believed to have been used in a breach of legislation;
- (b) forfeiture of quota;
- (c) possible imprisonment;
- (d) forfeiture of catch;
- (e) monetary fines.

SERVICES

219 This section provides detailed information on the range and category of approved services provided for the fishery based on the following categories:

Category 1: Support Services

220 . These services exist because New Zealand has a fisheries management system; (e.g., Ministerial servicing, legal system, permitting regime, cost recovery, fishing vessel registry, etc). These are generic services that support fisheries in New Zealand, and are not described by a specific fisheries plan (they will be described elsewhere, and will be available to each fisheries plan). Although they may change over time, they cannot be changed by any one fisheries plan. The objectives these services support tend to be general and nationally-focused, and are not described in this fisheries plan.

Category 2: Capacity and General Services.

221 These services apply to an area or group of fisheries to promote the smooth operation of the system and advance management generally, and are not directed to any one fishery; e.g., most policy projects, most compliance resources, the majority of environmental impacts of fishing research, and the reporting regime. This plan will only describes the Category 2 services where adaptation might be appropriate to make improvements (e.g., initiate a policy project to evaluate consequences of fine-scale management; alter reporting requirements for a particular fishery; research into bycatch avoidance effectiveness of certain gear, etc.).

Category 3: Fishery-specific Services

222 These services are for the particular benefit of an identified fishery; e.g., observers, fishery-specific regulations, additional and directed compliance effort, stock assessment research, etc. Fisheries plans must comprehensively address these services.

Table 22: Table showing regulations specific to stocks covered in this plan all FMAs.

Regulation	FMA	Species	Regulation	Sector	Date of introduction	Purpose
19(1) Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Regulations 1986	All	COC, SUR, mussels (green, blue or horse), dredge oyster, Pacific or rock puaa, paua, yellow foot puaa, PPI, SCA, TUA, others	The maximum number of shellfish that may be taken or possessed by a person on any day is: COC (150), SUR (50), mussels (50), dredge oysters (50), Pacific or rock oysters (250), paua (10), yellow foot puaa (10), PPI (150), SCA (20), TUA (50), others (50).	Amateur	At least 1986	Set bag limits for popular amateur species
19(4) Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Regulations 1986	All	PAU, yellow foot puaa, SCA	The minimum length of shellfish is: PAU (125mm), yellow foot puaa (80mm), SCA (100mm).	Amateur	At least 1986	Sets minimum sizes for popular amateur species
19(5) Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Regulations 1986	All	Dredge oyster	A person must not take or possess any dredge oyster that can be passed through a rigid circular metal ring having a clear inside diameter of 58mm.	Amateur	At least 1986	Sets minimum size for dredge oyster
19(A) Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Regulations 1986	All	Dredge oyster, SCA	A person may take an extra 1 or 2 bag limits of dredge oyster or SCA if there are 1 or 2 safety persons on board the vessel from which the dredge oysters or SCA are being taken.	Amateur	Dec 2005	Allow additional daily bag limits to be taken for dredge oyster and SCA

Regulation	FMA	Species	Regulation	Sector	Date of introduction	Purpose
20 Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Regulations 1986	All	All species to which a minimum length applies	No person may possess seaward of the mean high-water mark, or land from a vessel, any shellfish to which a minimum length restriction applies in such a state that it cannot be measured. This does not apply to possession of dredge oysters or scallops on board a fishing vessel for consumption.	Amateur	At least 1986	Compliance measure?
20 Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Regulations 1986	All	PAU	No person shall use any UBA while taking paua, possess PAU while in possession of PAU, have any PAU in or on any conveyance in or on any conveyance in or on which there is any UBA, or possess any PAU that the person knows to have been taken when the person taking them was using UBA.	Amateur	At least 1986	Sustainability measure for PAU
22 Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Regulations 1986	All	Toheroa	A person must not take, possess, or disturb toheroa.	Amateur	At least 1986	Protection measure for toheroa
23(1) Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Regulations 1986	All	Oyster species	No person shall open any oyster while it adheres to the object or other oyster on which it grew or discard the shell of the oyster on or near such object or other oyster.	Amateur	At least 1986	Sustainability measure for oysters?

Regulation	FMA	Species	Regulation	Sector	Date of introduction	Purpose
23(2) Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Regulations 1986	All	Oyster species	No person shall take or possess any oysters taken in the South Island during the period commencing with the 1st day of September in any year and ending with the last day of February in the following year.	Amateur	At least 1986	Sustainability measure for oysters.
24 Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Regulations 1986	All	SCA	No person shall take or possess any scallops taken between the 15th day of February and the 14th day of July in the same year.	Amateur	At least 1986	Sustainability measure for scallops.
24 Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Regulations 1986	All	Black coral	No person shall take or possess any black coral.	Amateur	At least 1986	Protection measure for black coral.
29 (4) Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Regulations 1986	All	SCA	In the case of any person charged with taking or being in possession of scallops during a closed season, it is a defence if that person satisfies the court that the scallops were washed ashore.	Amateur	At least 1986	Allow utilisation of beach-cast scallops.
32 Fisheries (Commercial Fishing) Regulations 2001	All	PAU, yellow foot pua, SCA	Commercial fishers must not take or possess species of shellfish if the shell, whether entire, chipped, or broken, is less than the length specified for that species: PAU (125mm); yellow foot pua (80mm); scallops (100mm); dredge oysters that pass through a 58mm circular ring.	Commercial	At least 1986	Sustainability measures for PAU, yellow foot pua, SCA and dredge oysters.

Regulation	FMA	Species	Regulation	Sector	Date of introduction	Purpose
33(1) Fisheries (Commercial Fishing) Regulations 2001	All	All species	Commercial fishers taking or possessing shellfish must ensure that they remain unshelled until they are delivered either to the first point of sale after being taken or to a processing factory.	Commercial	At least 1986	Compliance measure.
33(2) Fisheries (Commercial Fishing) Regulations 2001	All	All species	Commercial fishers or persons engaged in the business of fish processing must not land or begin shelling, shucking, or processing dead shellfish.	Commercial	At least 1986	Health measure.
34 Fisheries (Commercial Fishing) Regulations 2001	All	Oyster species	Commercial fishers must not take or possess oysters taken from South Island fisheries waters between 1 September in any year and the last day of February in the following year.	Commercial	At least 1986	Sustainability measure for oysters.
35 Fisheries (Commercial Fishing) Regulations 2001	All	SCA	Commercial fishers must not take or possess scallops taken between 15 February and 14 July in any year.	Commercial	At least 1986	Sustainability measure for scallops.
36 Fisheries (Commercial Fishing) Regulations 2001	All	Toheroa	Commercial fishers must not take or possess toheroa, and no person may sell, or possess for sale, or process for sale toheroa.	Commercial	At least 1986	Protection measure for toheroa.
44 Fisheries (Commercial Fishing) Regulations 2001	All	Black coral	Commercial fishers must not take or possess black coral and no person may sell, or possess for sale, or process for sale black coral.	Commercial	At least 1986	Protection measure for black coral.

Regulation	FMA	Species	Regulation	Sector	Date of introduction	Purpose
53(1) Fisheries (Commercial Fishing) Regulations 2001	All	COC, SUR, mussels (green, blue or horse), OCT, dredge oyster, Pacific or rock oyster, PAU, yellow foot paua, PPI, SCA, TUA, CRA	The operator, notified user, or master of a NZ fishing vessel must ensure that all COC, SUR, mussels (green, blue or horse), OCT, dredge oyster, Pacific or rock oyster, PAU, yellow foot paua, PPI, SCA, TUA, CRA landed from the vessel or transferred to another vessel are held in containers that are clearly labelled on the outside with: name and no. of vessel; date on which shellfish were taken; area from which they were taken; signature of operator, notified user or master, client number and name or permit holder.	Commercial	At least 1986	Compliance measure?
53(2) Fisheries (Commercial Fishing) Regulations 2001	All	COC, SUR, mussels (green, blue or horse), OCT, dredge oyster, Pacific or rock oyster, PAU, yellow foot paua, PPI, SCA, TUA, CRA	A fishing permit holder who operates otherwise than from a registered vessel must ensure that all COC, SUR, mussels (green, blue or horse), OCT, dredge oyster, Pacific or rock oyster, PAU, yellow foot paua, PPI, SCA, TUA, CRA that are taken are held in containers that are labelled on the outside with: permit holder's initials, name and permit number; date on which shellfish were taken; area from which shellfish were taken; and signature.	Commercial	At least 1986	Compliance measure?

Regulation	FMA	Species	Regulation	Sector	Date of introduction	Purpose
54 Fisheries (Commercial Fishing) Regulations 2001	All	All species	Commercial fishers must not use for fishing, or have on board a fishing vessel...static fishing gear without surface floats at each end. Each surface float must be clearly, permanently and legibly marked with the registration number of the fishing vessel from which is was or will be set, or is being transported.	Commercial	At least 1986	Compliance measure?
76 Fisheries (Commercial Fishing) Regulations 2001	All	All species except PZL	Except as provided in regulations 76A and 77 commercial fishers must not: use or have underwater breathing apparatus when taking fish, aquatic life or seaweed; have UBA while in possession of fish, aquatic life or seaweed; or have UBA on board NZ fishing vessels of foreign-owned NZ fishing vessels.	Commercial	At least 1986	Input control - sustainability measure.
76(A) Fisheries (Commercial Fishing) Regulations 2001	All	PZL	If a commercial fisher is carrying and operating an automatic location communicator on board a NZ fishing vessel that is being used for fishing for deepwater clam, the commercial fisher may: use or have UBA when taking deepwater clam; have UBA while in possession of deepwater clam; have UBA on board the vessel for the purpose of taking deepwater clam.	Commercial	1-Oct-06	Utilisation measure.

Regulation	FMA	Species	Regulation	Sector	Date of introduction	Purpose
78 Fisheries (Commercial Fishing) Regulations 2001	All	All species	Commercial fishers must not use (a) more than 1 dredge with a bar or bit that is more than 2.5m long; or (b) more than 2 dredges, either of which has a bar or bit that is more than 1.4m long.	Commercial	At least 1986	Sustainability measure?
Schedule 5 of the Fisheries Act 1995	All	Surf clams, PZL, HOR, KWH, QSC	Species in respect of which person may own no more than 45% of the combined TACCs for NZ fisheries waters.	Commercial	April 2007	Increase the aggregation limit to 45% of the combined TACCs.
Animal Products (Regulated Control Scheme - Bivalve Molluscan Shellfish) Regulations 2006	All	All species of bivalves	These regulations impose a regulated control scheme in relation to bivalve molluscan shellfish intended for human consumption.	Commercial	June 2006	Impose a regulated control scheme on bivalves intended for human consumption. For example the requirement to complete a sanitary survey before the classification of an area as a "growing area".
Schedule 4C of the Fisheries Act 1996	Various	Black mussel, blue mussel, catseye, freshwater mussel, limpets, mudsnail, topshells, whelks,	Stocks and species subject to section 93 permit moratorium.	Commercial	Oct 2004	Prevent these species from being open access
Schedule 5A of the Fisheries Act 1996	Various	COC1A, COC7A, COC7B, PPI1A, QSC3	Stocks to which section 67A does not apply.	Commercial	Oct 2001	Does not allow allocation of additional ACE in case of under fishing.

Regulation	FMA	Species	Regulation	Sector	Date of introduction	Purpose
Sixth Schedule of the Fisheries Act 1996	Various	GLM1, GLM2, GLM3, GLM7A, GLM7B, GLM8, GLM9, GLM10, all PPI stocks except area 10, all dredge oyster stocks except OYU5 and area 10, all COC stocks except area 10, all QSC stocks, all SCA stocks, all SCC stocks, all surf clam stocks, all KWH stocks except area 10	Stocks subject to the QMS that may be returned to the sea or other waters in accordance with stated requirements.	Commercial	Various	Allow commercial fishers to return these species to the water subject to certain conditions.

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Table 23: Table showing regulations specific to stocks covered in this plan - FMAs 3 and 5 only

Regulation number	FMAs covered	Species covered	Regulation	Who does it apply to?	Date introduced	Purpose of regulation when introduced
Reg 7C of the Fisheries (South-East Area Amateur Fishing) Regulations 1986	3	Dredge oyster	Despite regulations 19 and 23 of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Regulations 1986, any person make take dredge oysters from the FMA3 at any time by the method of hand-gathering, without limit as to size or season, and may possess any dredge oysters so taken.	Amateur	5-Nov-98	To enable utilisation of dredge oyster by amateur hand-gatherers all year round.
Reg 10 of the Fisheries (South-East Area Commercial Fishing) Regulations 1986	3	All species except CRA, oysters and PAD	No commercial fisher shall take, or have in possession, any shellfish (except rock lobsters, oysters or crabs) taken from the following waters: Waikouaiti Bay, Seacliff, Otago Harbour, Otago Peninsula, Taieri River Mouth, Tokomairiro River Mouth and Clutha River.	Commercial	At least 1986	Possible public health issue.

Regulation number	FMA's covered	Species covered	Regulation	Who does it apply to?	Date introduced	Purpose of regulation when introduced
Reg 11D of the Fisheries (South-East Area Commercial Fishing) Regulations 1986	3	SUR	No commercial fisher shall take kina or be in possession of kina taken from the following areas: Nugget Point to Kaka Point; Cape Saunders to Taiaroa Heads; Shag River to Moeraki Point; Lookout Bluff to Waianakarua River; Bridge Point to All Day Bay; Cape Wanbrow to Oamaru Breakwater.	Commercial	1-Dec-89	Input control
Reg 11E(1) of the Fisheries (South-East Area Commercial Fishing) Regulations 1986	3	Munida	Where the chief executive is satisfied in respect of any fishing year that 500 tonnes of munida have been taken from the waters of FMA3, for the purpose of sale, the CE shall give public notice of that fact by such means as the CE considers appropriate, and shall specify in that notice a date after which no commercial fisher may take munida from those waters during that fishing year.	Commercial	1-Dec-89	Create competitive catch limit for munida.

Regulation number	FMA covered	Species covered	Regulation	Who does it apply to?	Date introduced	Purpose of regulation when introduced
Reg 11E(2) of the Fisheries (South-East Area Commercial Fishing) Regulations 1986	3	Munida	No commercial fisher shall take any munida from the waters of FMA3 during the period commencing 1 November in any year and ending with the close of the 31st day of January in the next.	Commercial	1-Dec-89	Create closed season for munida fishing.
Reg 11H(1) of the Fisheries (South-East Area Commercial Fishing) Regulations 1986	3	QSC	No commercial fisher shall take or be in possession of any queen scallop that has a shell of less than 50mm in length.	Commercial	1-Dec-89	Sustainability measure for QSC.
Reg 4AA of the Fisheries (Southland and Sub-Antarctic Areas Amateur Fishing) Regulations 1991	5	SCA	No person may take or possess more than 10 scallops per day in the Fiordland Marine Area.	Amateur	30-Jun-05	Fiordland-specific sustainability measure.
Reg 4AAB of the Fisheries (Southland and Sub-Antarctic Areas Amateur Fishing) Regulations 1991	5	All species	A person in charge of a vessel within the Fiordland Marine Area must ensure that no dredge is possessed on, or used from or set from that vessel.	Amateur	30-Jun-05	Fiordland-specific sustainability measure.
Reg 5(1) of the Fisheries (Southland and Sub-Antarctic Areas Amateur Fishing) Regulations 1991	5	SCA	No person shall take scallops from the waters of FMA5 between the 16th day of March in any year and the 30th day of September in the same year.	Amateur	At least 1991	Set different closed season in Southland to the rest of the country.

Regulation number	FMA covered	Species covered	Regulation	Who does it apply to?	Date introduced	Purpose of regulation when introduced
Reg 5(A) of the Fisheries (Southland and Sub-Antarctic Areas Amateur Fishing) Regulations 1991	5	All species	No person may use or possess a dredge within those waters of Paterson Inlet lying inside a straight line drawn from Ackers Point to Buller's Point.	Amateur	1993	Sustainability measure for Paterson Inlet.
Reg 3 of the Fisheries (Southland and Sub-Antarctic Areas Commercial Fishing) Regulations 1986	5	All species	No commercial fisher shall take any fish or have in possession any fish taken from the following waters: Milford Sound lying inside a straight line from St Anne Point to Stripe Point; Paterson Inlet lying inside a straight line drawn from Ackers Point to Buller's Point; the internal waters of Fiordland.	Commercial	Various	Protect specific areas.
Reg 14(a) of the Fisheries (Southland and Sub-Antarctic Areas Commercial Fishing) Regulations 1986	5	All species except CRA, oysters and crabs	No commercial fisher shall take, or have in possession, any shellfish (except rock lobster, oysters or crabs) taken from the following waters: Howells Point Light (Riverton) to Waipapa Point within 0.5 nm of the shore.	Commercial	At least 1986	Sustainability concerns.
Reg 14(b) of the Fisheries (Southland and Sub-Antarctic Areas Commercial Fishing) Regulations 1986	5	All species except CRA, oysters and crabs	No commercial fisher shall take, or have in possession, any shellfish (except rock lobster, oysters or crabs) taken from the following waters: Mamaku Point to Bullers Point (Stewart Island).	Commercial	At least 1986	Sustainability concerns?

Regulation number	FMA covered	Species covered	Regulation	Who does it apply to?	Date introduced	Purpose of regulation when introduced
Reg 14(c) of the Fisheries (Southland and Sub-Antarctic Areas Commercial Fishing) Regulations 1986	5	All species except CRA, oysters and crabs	No commercial fisher shall take, or have in possession, any shellfish (except rock lobster, oysters or crabs) taken from the following waters: within 1 nm of the mean high water mark of the coasts of Ruapuke Island and Green Island (which lies to the east of Ruapuke Island).	Commercial	At least 1986	Sustainability concerns?
Reg 15F of the Fisheries (Southland and Sub-Antarctic Areas Commercial Fishing) Regulations 1986	5	SUR	No commercial fisher shall take any kina or be in possession of any kina taken from those waters lying within half a nautical mile seaward of the mean high water mark of that part of the coast between Monkey Island and Old Man Rock.	Commercial	1-Dec-89	SUR sustainability measure

Stakeholder Measures

223 A rahui is in force in the Kaikoura area of the SSP. The rahui is the result of collaborative work between Te Rununga O Kaikoura, the Kaikoura Marine & Coastal Protection Society and the Ministry of Fisheries. The rahui is the first temporary closure under Section 186B of the Fisheries Act 1996. It closes the Waiopuka reef between Kaikoura's old and new wharves to all fishing and gathering, including seaweed. The closed area is well signposted. The rahui has been imposed on the area because the fish stock had been depleted. During the closure period there will be research into the recovery of the fish stocks, and investigation into seeding paua and other species. The rahui is the result of collaborative work between Te Rununga O Kaikoura, the Kaikoura Marine & Coastal Protection Society and the Ministry of Fisheries.

224 The Commercial Cockle harvest areas of Papanui Inlet and Waitati Inlet have designated recreational beds where water quality is monitored but no commercial harvesting is carried out. This has been in place in both areas since commercial harvesting of shellfish commenced. A draft management plan has been prepared for COC 3

225 The SUR South Island association has fine-scale reporting and other stakeholder measures in place.

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General MFish Services Applicable to Southern Shellfish Fishery

226 Describe generic services (compliance, fisheries information and fisheries operations) delivered by MFish across a range of fisheries of which the southern shellfishery is one.

Table 4: General MFish Services Applicable to Southern Shellfish Fishery

MFish Business Group	Service	Description	Relevance to this fishery	Cost	Effort	Outcome	Category
Compliance	Education	Development and distribution of educational products for recreational fishers, including, signs and brochures that promote information on rules and guidelines for measuring and handling fish	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Information produced for <i>Southern Region Fishery Management Area</i> and <i>Fiordland Marine Area</i> ▪ Fishery Officer and Honorary Fishery Officer interaction with fishers ▪ Participation in community events such as boat shows/school visits 	?	?	Credible fisheries management	2
	Monitoring and surveillance	Compliance monitoring to ensure regulations in place are adhered to and to provide passive deterrence.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Vessel and landing inspections ▪ LFR and DIF inspections ▪ Non-commercial patrols 	?	?	Credible fisheries management/Environment Protected	2/3 Can specifically relate to the CIF but unlikely to be planned in that way
	Enforcement	Active deterrence, investigations and application of penalties when offences have been detected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Issue of warnings and infringement notices ▪ Forfeiture of catch and equipment ▪ Investigations and prosecutions ▪ Poaching and black market initiatives 	?	?	Environment protected/Credible fisheries management	2/3 As above

Fishery Specific Services

227 Describe specific services that will be delivered in the fishery during 2006-07 e.g. observer days, research, sustainability measures, reporting measures, environment and habitat measures, and compliance. Use a flowchart to show Fishery Scheduled Services/Processes to ~2008.

Table 18: Fishery Specific Services

Service	Category (i.e. 2 or 3)	Description	Purpose	Timeframe	Cost	Effort
Observer Days		None for SSP stocks	Environment protected:	2006-07		
Fisheries research		Stock surveys	Stock sustainability	Oct to Dec 2006		
		Stock research reports for stocks	Stock sustainability	Oct to Dec 2006		
		Review/Draft reports for stocks	Stock sustainability/enabling commercial fishers to maximise value			
Sustainability measures		Develop TAC options for SSP stocks, draft advice, consult and implement	Stock sustainability	Dec 2006 to Oct 2007		
		Deemed value review process implemented. Review of all ... fishery stocks to assess whether the TACC has been breached or significant deemed values have been paid – where this is the case alternative deemed value rates may be proposed. (Deemed Value Standard)	To ensure appropriate deemed values are in place in the fishery to encourage fishers to balance catch with ACE rather than deeming fish landed.	Feb to Oct 2007		
Reporting Measures		None specific to SSP stocks	To provide relevant information for fisheries management	2006-07		

Service	Category (i.e. 2 or 3)	Description	Purpose	Timeframe	Cost	Effort
Environment/habitat protection		MPA process commences (not specific to this fishery)	Collaborative development of proposed MPAs in FMA3	2006-07		
		Hector's dolphin draft threat management plan progressed (not specific to this fishery)	Hector's dolphin better protected	2006-07		
		Shark national plan of action developed	Credible management of sharks	2006-07		
Compliance		Various specific to SSP stocks	Credible fisheries management by ensuring stakeholders have confidence in the fisheries management system			