

DRAFT
CONSULTATION DOCUMENT ON THE
PROPOSED FISHERIES SERVICES
FOR THE PERIOD 1 JULY 2008 TO 30 JUNE 2009



Ministry of

Fisheries

Te Tautiaki i nga tini a Tangaroa

*The value New Zealanders obtain through the sustainable use
of fishery resources and protection of the aquatic environment
is maximised*

January 2008

Introduction

The directions for managing our fisheries continue as outlined in recent Statements of Intent.

The goal of the Ministry is to:

Maximise the value New Zealanders obtain through the sustainable use of fisheries resources and protection of the aquatic environment.

To achieve this goal, the Ministry is working toward the following outcomes:

- the health of the aquatic environment is protected;
- people are able to realise the best value from the sustainable and efficient use of fisheries; and
- credible fisheries management.

These outcomes help to deliver on the Government's priorities of economic transformation and enhancing national identity.

The roles and activities of the Ministry that contribute to the achievement of the fisheries outcomes over the medium term are set out in the annual Statement of Intent. This consultation document sets out the outputs to be delivered over the next year (2008/09).

Some 90% of Vote Fisheries is proposed to be devoted to maintaining and enhancing fisheries strategies and systems. The remaining portion is allocated to policy advice.

Key priorities proposed for 2008/09 are set out below. Priorities are to be resourced either by utilising the existing level of resourcing, or by increasing resourcing through new funding initiatives. In the absence of funding for new initiatives, those proposed services will not be able to be implemented.

Existing services

- Develop and enable a long-term management strategy for fisheries
- Establish a framework and indicators to monitor performance of fisheries
- Progress the development of fisheries standards
- Progress the collaborative development of deepwater, middle depths, and inshore fisheries plans
- Contribute to economic transformation by facilitating and supporting the development of aquaculture and the certification of New Zealand seafood
- Implement the Ministry's Treaty Strategy – in particular improving input and participation, and contributing to the Crown's obligations to Maori in respect of historical settlements and foreshore and seabed agreements
- Continue to deliver on the Crown's obligations under the Maori Commercial Aquaculture Claims Settlement Act 2004

New initiatives (determined as part of Budget 2008 process)

- Establish an Amateur Fishing Trust to support the development of representation for amateur fishing sector
- Improve at-sea surveillance of commercial and non-commercial fishing activity
- Increase observer coverage to assist in the provision of research data, the monitoring of compliance with fisheries standards and to meet SPRFMO obligations
- Improve information on amateur catch
- Increase research to support the management and sustainable development of fisheries
- Support the development of iwi rohe moana management plans, and implement historical settlements and foreshore and seabed agreements

Table 1 sets out the priorities in more detail, including the expected achievements. These achievements are reflected in the performance measures for the departmental outputs in the remainder of this document.

Table 1. Proposed activities and intended achievements for priority work areas 08/09

Priority work area activities	Intended achievements 2008/09
<i>Develop and enable long-term management strategy for fisheries</i>	
<i>Develop fisheries vision and strategy</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Revise Strategy to achieve Vision ○ Revise fisheries outcomes (2008/09) to achieve Fisheries Strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Proposed vision and strategy released for consultation by December 2008 ○ Final strategy reflected in 2009/10 SOI
<i>Review of the Fisheries Act</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Reform statutory framework to support Fisheries Strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Review completed by April 2009 ○ Proposed reforms provided to Minister by 30 June 2009
<i>Monitoring and reporting</i>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Establish monitoring framework, including indicators 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Framework established ○ Agreements or processes in place to begin collection of indicator data in July 2009
<i>Progress the development of fisheries standards</i>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Develop standards for harvest strategy, benthic impacts, seabirds, Hector's/Maui dolphins, and sealions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Key standards approved ○ All fisheries plans reviewed for consistency with approved standards
<i>Progress collaborative development of fisheries plans</i>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Develop fisheries plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Middle-depth and deepwater fisheries plans, and highly migratory species plan progressed. ○ 5 inshore fisheries have agreed objectives and management strategies ○ Initiate development of a further five inshore fisheries plans

<i>Contribute to economic transformation through the seafood sector</i>	
<i>Sustainable aquaculture development</i>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Lead government response to Aquaculture strategy ○ Work with stakeholders to identify and progress priority opportunities for aquaculture development ○ Foster public confidence in aquaculture ○ Facilitate development of the industry strategic research plan ○ Complete outstanding permit applications ○ Reform statutory framework for aquaculture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Maintain governance structures to progress response ○ Priorities identified and initiatives progressed in accordance with priorities ○ Implement Communications Plan ○ Research plan developed ○ All residual applications under Fisheries Act 1983 and transitional provisions completed (subject to applicants providing required information) ○ Reforms progress, in accordance with Cabinet directions
<i>Environmental certification</i>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Support certification of wild fisheries and aquaculture ○ Develop New Zealand standards for sustainable aquaculture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Independent assessment of NZ fisheries management regime completed ○ Information to support certification proposals provided ○ Contestable fund established and operating ○ Advice on standards provided
<i>Implement Treaty Strategy</i>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Assist with iwi rohe moana management plans (subject to new initiative approval) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Iwi rohe moana management plans progressed
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Implement Waikato-Tainui settlement (subject to new initiative approval) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Support development of iwi plan for Waikato river fisheries
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Implement foreshore and seabed agreement with Ngati Porou and Te Whanau a Apanui (subject to new initiative approval) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Support legal reforms, and deliver compliance and extension services in accordance with final agreement between Crown and iwi
<i>Aquaculture Settlement</i>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Minister's plan for the future delivery of the Crown's obligations ○ Crown's obligations are honoured 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Plan completed and implemented ○ Valuation methodology completed ○ Settlement register current and accurate

<i>Establish Amateur Fishing Trust</i>	
○ Establish Amateur Fishing Trust (subject to new initiative approval)	○ Trust established, trustees and director appointed
<i>Improve at-sea surveillance</i>	
○ Improve at-sea surveillance (subject to new initiative approval)	○ A maritime patrol team dedicated to Project Protector is established and operational
<i>Improve information on amateur catch</i>	
○ Research on amateur catch (subject to new initiative approval)	○ Reporting regulations in place by 30 June 2009
○ Reporting for charter boat operators (subject to new initiative approval)	○ Trial in selected areas
<i>Increase research to support sustainable development of fisheries</i>	
○ Research to support sustainable fisheries (subject to new initiative approval)	○ Recreational harvest estimates ○ Distribution and abundance of Hector's and Maui's dolphins ○ Research on other protected species ○ Estimates of abundance for Snapper in the SNA 1 area ○ Research on local area fisheries and key customary species ○ Research surveys for Southern Blue Whiting, Orange Roughy, Hoki and other key species
<i>Increase observer coverage</i>	
○ Increase observer coverage (subject to new initiative approval)	○ Observer coverage increased by 2,000 days in each of the next three years ○ Observer coverage of 100% of bottom trawl fisheries in the South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organisation (SPRFMO) area

PROPOSED ADDITIONAL FISHERIES SERVICES FOR 2008/09

This section includes a synopsis of the proposed new initiatives that have been submitted for consideration in the 2008 Budget process. Stakeholders need to note that:

Their inclusion here is for consultation purposes. It is for the Government to determine whether any of the proposals will be approved and for the Minister of Fisheries to determine the final services to be approved for the year.

Note: The cost recovered portion of the research bid is calculated at 65% of the net bid (ie the \$6 million bid minus the component for local area research (\$500,000), which is not subject to cost recovery), and is indicative only. The detail will be confirmed once decisions are made on the level of new funding.

Proposal (\$000 GST excl)	2008/09	Crown	Cost recovered	CAPEX
Shared fisheries				
Recreational fishing charter vessel reporting	597	597	0	0
Amateur fishing trust	0	0	0	5,000
Increased Observer coverage	1,000	0	1,000	120
Iwi rohe moana management planning	1,575	1,575	0	0
Research funding	6,000	1,925	3,575	0
Treaty Settlements				
Foreshore and Seabed implementation and Waikato-Tainui River Settlement implementation	2,800	2,800	0	396
Fisheries compliance services-maritime patrol team	3,966	1,983	1,983	320
Total	15,938	9,380	6,558	5,836

Recreational fishing charter vessel reporting

\$000* (GST excl)	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12 and outyears
Gross cost	597	454	464	484
Cost recovered from industry	0	0	0	0
Net Crown cost	597	454	464	484

The marine recreational fishing charter vessel sector is expanding, with currently unknown, but potentially significant local and stock-wide impacts on fisheries. For a few stocks, notably hāpuka and kingfish, catches from charter vessels are thought to comprise a majority of the total catch for some areas, and accurate information on this catch is critical for accurate stock assessment, and to make appropriate provision for their catch within sustainable limits.

Information on the activity of the charter vessel component of the amateur fishery is an important prerequisite for improved management of the sector and the fisheries it is involved in. Information will improve stock assessments for some species and enhance the potential to

manage popular fisheries at a local level in key areas. This approach sits alongside a well established reporting regime for the commercial sector, a developing one for the customary sector and survey estimates of the wider amateur catch. Fisheries plans will be the means through which information is consolidated and integrated management responses identified.

Expected result	Reporting regulations in place by 30 June 2009 Reporting from recreational charter vessels in trial areas commenced
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Amateur Fishing Trust

\$000*(GST excl)	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12 and outyears
Net capital impact	5,000	-	-	-

Organised representation of the amateur fishing sector is fragmented and partial. Opportunities for cooperative approaches between the commercial and amateur sector are constrained by absence of mandated amateur group(s) with which to interact. Effective amateur fisher participation is important for the legitimacy of fisheries management processes, and, in particular, the representation of amateur values and the consideration of trade-offs associated with alternative management options.

The sector also lacks the capacity to engage formally with commercial and Maori stakeholder groups to develop and agree on innovative arrangements that can significantly increase the value gained from the use of shared fisheries. The situation results in dissatisfaction and contention and compromises constructive fisheries management initiatives.

The current low level of management input from the sector is constrained by a lack of funding and the voluntary and part-time nature of participation. This creates a risk that the outcome of fisheries management decision-making may be affected by asymmetries in input, decisions in shared fisheries may not maximise value as a result, and the amateur sector will have ongoing dissatisfaction with fisheries management. Moving fisheries management along a path toward greater stakeholder responsibility for decision-making would enable participants to agree on arrangements that increase value without the need for Crown intervention.

Operating under a Trust Deed and having a secure funding base will allow the Trust to provide an immediate boost to the amateur sector's capacity to engage in fisheries management and participate in a negotiated approach favoured for allocation and local area management. Involvement of amateur fishers in fisheries management decision-making also increases the chance that all relevant information is considered by government and that fishers accept decisions that may adversely affect them.

Expected result	Trust established, trustees appointed by December 2008 Trust deed provides for strategic plan to be developed by June 2009
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Increased observer coverage

<i>\$000*(GST excl)</i>	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12 and outyears
Gross cost	1,000	2,000	3,000	3,000
Cost recovered from industry	1,000	2,000	3,000	3,000
Net Crown cost	0	0	0	0
Net capital impact	120	135	120	0

Observers provide fisheries management information, including: biological information on fish species; evidence and level of discarding; marine mammal, seabirds and protected species interactions and mortality; and location of fishing. Greater coverage is needed to; address problems with shed-sampling as a result of increasing processing at sea by larger vessels, facilitate the provision of 100% coverage of bottom trawl fisheries in the South Pacific Regional Fisheries (SPRF) management area, and provide better information on the nature and level of interactions with protected species so as to better address the threats to species such as albatross and Hector's and Maui dolphins.

Increasing emphasis has been placed over the past year on the potential value of increased observer coverage of New Zealand fisheries to improve collection of a wide variety of data, and to provide information to assist in addressing a diverse range of research and management objectives in these fisheries. Proposals for increased coverage, or at least for the optimisation of existing observer coverage to focus on key areas of concern, have arisen in the following areas:

- At a number of meetings during the recent research planning round, discussion of a number of research proposals resulted in suggestions that observer coverage be increased to, for example:
 - Collect more representative, stratified length-frequency data in situations where shed-sampling has been found to be biased or non-representative.
 - Improve monitoring of protected species by-catches.
- The recently adopted South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organisation (SPRFMO) Interim Measures require 100% observer coverage of bottom trawl fisheries in the SPRFMO area, particularly to monitor and document encounters with vulnerable marine ecosystems.
- The Department of Conservation recently initiated a process to evaluate its CSP observer programme, with emphasis on optimising observer coverage for the purpose of assessing impacts of fisheries on protected species in “information poor” fisheries.
- Environmental standards, such as the seabird standard, will require performance monitoring by observers. The draft seabird standard as currently proposed requires relatively high confidence that the standard is being met across a range of fisheries, some of which currently have either no or low levels of observer coverage.
- Ministerial decisions on Hector's and Maui's dolphin threat management may also require monitoring by observers in set net and inshore trawl fisheries.
- Working Group discussions earlier in the year identified the need to optimise observer coverage, initially in the hoki fisheries, to address problems with shed-sampling which have arisen as a result of increasing processing of fish at sea by larger vessels. There

have been subsequent calls to extend this review and rationalization to the SBW and ORH/OEO fisheries.

Expected result	Increased observer coverage of 2,000 days per year in each of 2008/09, 2009/10, and 2010/2011 100% coverage in bottom trawl fisheries in the SPRFMO area
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Iwi Rohe Moana Management Plans

<i>\$000*(GST excl)</i>	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12 and out years
Gross cost	1,575	2,100	2,625	2,625
Cost recovered from industry	0	0	0	0
Net Crown cost	1,575	2,100	2,625	2,625

The Minister of Fisheries has statutory obligations to base decisions on ‘best available information’, ‘to provide for the input and participation of tangata whenua’, and ‘to have particular regard to Kaitiakitanga’.¹

New Zealand is moving towards managing its fisheries through fisheries plans, which will support objectives based fisheries management.

It is essential to support tangata whenua to participate effectively in the development of fisheries plans and other fisheries management processes. Iwi Rohe Moana Management Plans are proposed as the vehicle for doing this. They will allow tangata whenua to articulate their objectives for fisheries management based on Kaitiakitanga to provide the basis for their effective participation.

Iwi Rohe Moana Management Plans would:

- describe the vision, objectives and specific plans of tangata whenua for their rohe moana;
- be part of a broader iwi land and sea management plans;
- be an expression of Kaitiakitanga and provide the basis for tangata whenua input and participation into fisheries management processes;
- bring together the interests of hapu at an iwi level, and allow iwi interests to be combined at a regional level for more effective participation into regional fisheries management processes;
- provide a vehicle for reconciling the competing customary, commercial, amateur and aquaculture interests of iwi leading to better management of shared fisheries.

The plans would have two important benefits.

First, they would improve the Crown’s ability to meet specific statutory obligations. The Crown has obligations to tangata whenua and Māori arising from the Fisheries Deed of Settlement 1992 and subsequent pieces of legislation. Some obligations relate to the

¹ These obligations are stated in sections 10 and 12 (1) (b) of the Fisheries Act 1996.

commercial, customary and aquaculture sectors. The Ministry has processes in train to meet these. In addition, however, the Minister of Fisheries has a generic obligation under the Fisheries Act 1996 to provide for the input and participation of tangata whenua into key fisheries management decisions and have particular regard to Kaitiakitanga [Fisheries Act 1996, s12 (1) (b)].

Secondly, the plans would result in improved fisheries management.

- They would enable tangata whenua to more effectively exercise their role as customary fisheries managers.
- The plans would be a vehicle for tangata whenua to bring their traditional knowledge to the information guiding broader fisheries management. This would assist the Minister to make decisions on the basis of better information.
- The plans would be a vehicle for tangata whenua to bring together and articulate their diverse fisheries interests in a coherent way leading to greater certainty and better management of shared fisheries.
- By providing a framework for balancing diverse interests the plans would assist Māori to maximise both the economic and non-economic value that they obtain from marine resources.

Expected result	68 iwi rohe moana plans developed by 30 June 2013
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Scientific research in support of fisheries management

<i>\$000*(GST excl)</i>	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12 and outyears
Gross cost	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
Cost recovered from industry	3,575	2,275	2,925	2,925
Net Crown cost	2,425	3,725	3,075	3,075

The declining real value of the research budget and escalating demands for high quality information have led to increasing numbers of core, high priority projects being dropped or deferred each year. The current baseline is 58% of the 1991/92 budget in real terms, while there are three times as many stocks in the QMS and information needs have significantly expanded to include recreational harvest estimates and environmental and international issues.

Even after applying rigorous planning, consultation, and prioritisation processes, the Ministry is now continually having to withdraw or defer core, high priority projects that are likely to feed directly into management decision making. An increase of \$6 million for 2008/09 and outyears will boost the fisheries research budget to approximately 78% of its 1991/92 level in real terms and enable some of the priority research projects to be undertaken.

The Ministry currently has sufficient information to estimate the status of only 85 (13.5%) of the 629 stocks in the QMS. This group includes many of the major commercial fisheries, but there is insufficient information for many stocks that support important commercial, recreational, or customary fisheries to assess whether current catch levels are sustainable.

Expected result	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Improved information on recreational harvest estimates for important recreational species ○ Distribution and abundance of Hector's and Maui's dolphins ○ Research on other protected species ○ Estimates of abundance for Snapper in the SNA 1 area ○ Research on local area fisheries and key customary species ○ Research surveys for Southern Blue Whiting, Orange Roughy, Hoki and other key species
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**Foreshore and seabed negotiations with Ngati Porou and Te Whanau a Apanui
Waikato-Tainui River Treaty settlement negotiations**

<i>\$000*(GST excl)</i>	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12 and outyears
Gross cost	2,800	1,700	1,800	2,300
Cost recovered from industry	0	0	0	0
Net Crown cost	2,800	1,700	1,800	2,300
Net capital impact	396	0	0	0

Current negotiations are exploring:

- a) mechanisms to meet expectations of Ngati Porou and Te Whanau a Apanui in the management of fisheries on the East Coast of the North Island; and
- b) a Crown-iwi co-management framework and an integrated approach to management of the Waikato River (including fisheries). In addition to this framework, the Ministry will be required to assist Waikato-Tainui develop there fisheries management plan for the River.

New Ministry services are required to develop and implement these new mechanisms.

Expected result	Implement Waikato/Tainui settlement Implement agreement with Ngati Porou and Te Whanau a Apanui	Support development of Waikato river fisheries management plan by Waikato/Tainui guardians Deliver extension and compliance services in accordance with final agreement between Crown and Ngati Porou and Te Whanau a Apanui
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Fisheries compliance services-maritime patrol team

<i>\$000*(GST excl)</i>	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12 and out-years
Gross cost	3,966	3,192	3,321	3,561
Cost recovered from industry	1,983	1,596	1,660	1,780
Net Crown cost	1,983	1,596	1,660	1,780
Net capital impact	320	80	50	50

Effective fisheries enforcement and management requires a competent at-sea Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) presence. The Ministry's at-sea capacity is very limited exposing fisheries to potentially significant compliance risks and threats to sustainability (poaching on remote coastlines, high-grading, dumping, area misreporting, fishing in closed areas, etc). A means of detecting and intercepting EEZ incursions and an ability to meet our international fisheries obligations is essential.

Fisheries enforcement is only fully effective when delivered as a comprehensive package of enforcement capabilities. An essential capability historically deficient has been an effective at-sea capacity whereby, serious offending, not detectable by other means, can be deterred or detected and prosecuted.

New Zealand's international obligations extend to monitoring and controlling the extra-EEZ fisheries actions of our own nationals, as well as investigating the illegal actions of foreign vessels in New Zealand waters. EEZ incursions by non-NZ flagged fishing vessels pose a serious risk to a number of vulnerable species. Targeted patrols will both deter and detect illegal fishing activity and increase the likelihood that the New Zealand fishing industry will be able to maximise the benefits of quota allocations, particularly in stressed species such as Southern Bluefin Tuna (SBT).

The nature of serious offending in the commercial fisheries sector has changed over time. At-sea offending appears to have significantly increased. A contributing factor has been the Ministry's insufficient capacity to either detect the offending in a timely manner, or to gather the necessary evidence to take a prosecution. Reliable intelligence, and a number of investigations and prosecutions in recent years, suggests that offending such as high-grading, dumping and area misreporting are occurring with increased frequency. Some prosecutions have been possible where there has been direct eye-witness evidence but many thousands of tonnes of unreported fish are believed to have been lost because of inadequate enforcement capabilities, tools and insufficient evidence to support prosecutions.

Poaching & black-market offending has increasingly become a part of organised crime activity in New Zealand—particularly in the high-value inshore species (paua & rock lobster) that are easily accessible from the coast. While Compliance staff have good levels of enforcement success through land-based activities, many areas of our coastline are remote and is difficult to access providing excellent cover for poaching activities.

Recreational and customary fishing activity is one of the most widely enjoyed pastimes in New Zealand. While most fishers are law abiding, there is still a significant proportion who currently escape scrutiny. A credible at-sea capacity will enable the Ministry to access those fishers who might consider their activities beyond scrutiny and it will also provide increased

compliance visibility across the whole of the non-commercial sector increasing the deterrence to offending.

This initiative provides a capacity that will assist in the detection of offending while having the overarching benefit of creating an effective deterrent to offending. This in turn should lead to increased voluntary compliance with fisheries legislation.

Expected result	A maritime patrol team dedicated to Project Protector established and operational.
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PART III: THE OUTPUT PLAN – FISHERIES SERVICES TO BE PROVIDED IN 2008/09

Changes to Ministry Output expenses and outputs

In the last three SOIs, the Ministry has noted that a critical part of its role as Government's principal adviser on New Zealand's fisheries management will be to exercise stronger leadership in the fisheries sector, particularly in developing an objectives-based approach to fisheries management. This involves setting standards and developing fisheries plans, specifying objectives for fisheries and the strategies and services necessary to achieve those objectives.

In developing this current Statement of Intent, and as a precursor to the introduction of objectives-based management, the Ministry is proposing to rationalise its output expense structure and outputs. It has also reduced the number of performance measures for each output and redefined them so that the focus is now on achievement.

These changes are set out the next two pages. Table 1 shows the changes and the reasons for them. Table 2 restates the dollar values of those changes as if they had been applied in the 2007/08 year. Please note that the proposed changes will need to be approved by Ministers before finalising the SOI.

Table 3 shows, by Departmental output expense, the allocation of output costs for 2008/09. This includes the assessed cost recovery levies and transaction charges to be paid by industry and also the net Crown cost for each output.

This section of the draft also includes a description of each output, its objectives, a commentary on the capacity, in hours, required to deliver the output, and the proposed performance measures against which progress towards achievement of the output can be assessed.

Table 1

Output expense/output		Explanation of change
2007/08	2008/09	
Fisheries policy advice	Policy advice	
New Zealand fisheries policy advice provided	Fisheries policy advice	A streamlining of the headings. Each activity is commented on separately in the SOI
International fisheries policy advice provided		
Ministerial services provided	Ministerial services	Remains unchanged
Fisheries information		
Utilisation and sustainability of New Zealand's fisheries resources measured		Output expense deleted. The outputs are combined into "research information" and moved into the Administering fisheries laws output expense
Observer services provided		
Fisheries operations	Administering fisheries laws	
	Research information	Combines fisheries research and observers.
New Zealand fisheries utilisation and sustainability planned and reported	Sustainability and management controls	More properly recognises what the output is designed to achieve
Deed of Settlement implemented	Settlements	Includes Deed of Settlement and Aquaculture settlement. The main function is to administer a settlement process.
Statutory decisions processes administered	Registry services and permits	Combines three outputs into a single service related output. Each is commented on separately in the draft SOI
Aquaculture permit applications processed		
Registry services managed		
Fisheries compliance		
Commercial fisheries compliance	Commercial fisheries compliance	Combines the commercial fisheries compliance and New Zealand's international fisheries compliance outputs. Cost recovery is applied only to the commercial compliance component
New Zealand's international fisheries compliance		
Non-commercial fisheries compliance	Other fisheries compliance	Combines recreational, customary and poaching and black market outputs
Poaching and black market activities deterred		
Prosecutions managed	Prosecutions	Remains unchanged
Aquaculture settlement		Output expense removed
Aquaculture settlement implemented		Output combined with Deed of Settlement into a new settlements implemented output under the Administering fisheries laws output expense
	South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organisation	A new output expense as a result of Government decision in 2007/08.

Table 2

	2007/08 SOI	Revised 2007/08 comparative	
Departmental Output Expense	Full Cost	Departmental Output Expense	Revised figures
Fisheries policy advice		Policy advice	
New Zealand fisheries policy advice provided	4,201	Fisheries policy advice	6,902
International fisheries policy advice provided	2,701		
Ministerial services provided	1,064	Ministerial services	1,064
Sub total	7,966	Sub total	7,966
Fisheries information			
Utilisation and sustainability of New Zealand's fisheries resources measured	25,913		
Observer services provided	4,013		
Sub total	29,926		
Fisheries operations		Administering fisheries laws	
		Research information	29,926
New Zealand fisheries utilisation and sustainability planned and reported	12,679	Sustainability and management controls	12,679
Deed of Settlement implemented	5,859	Settlements	7,671
Statutory decision processes administered	332	Registry services and permits	5,860
Aquaculture permit applications processed	785		
Registry services managed	4,743		
		Commercial fisheries compliance	9,582
		Other fisheries compliance	16,237
	0	Prosecutions	3,816
Sub total	24,398		85,771
Fisheries compliance			
Commercial fisheries compliance	8,843		
Non-commercial fisheries compliance	5,731		
New Zealand international fisheries compliance	739		
Poaching and black market activities deterred	10,506		
Prosecutions managed	3,816		
	29,635		
Aquaculture settlement implemented	1,812	Aquaculture settlement	0
SPRFMO	0	SPRFMO	0
Total departmental output expenses	93,737		93,737

Table 3

Departmental Output Expenses – Allocation of costs for 2008/09

\$000	2007/08			2008/09			Net Crown Cost
	Full Cost	Reallocation	Revised comparative	Full Cost	Industry Recovered		
					Levies	Other Charges	
Departmental Output Expense							
Policy advice							
Fisheries policy advice	6,902	(1,050)	5,852	6,561	0	0	6,561
Ministerial services	1,064	0	1,064	862	0	0	862
Sub total	7,966	(1,050)	6,916	7,423	0	0	7,423
Administering fisheries laws							
Research information	29,926	(79)	29,847	30,075	18,076	1,898	10,101
Sustainability and management controls	12,679	1,835	14,514	14,974	0	0	14,974
Settlements	7,671	0	7,671	7,037	0	0	7,037
Registry services and permits	5,860	(785)	5,075	5,063	4,883	180	0
Commercial fisheries compliance ¹	9,582	79	9,661	10,839	9,976	0	863
Other fisheries compliance	16,237	0	16,237	14,066	0	0	14,066
Prosecutions	3,816	0	3,816	4,477	0	0	4,477
Sub total	85,771	1,050	86,821	86,531	32,935	2,078	51,518
South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organisation	0	0	0	404	0	0	404
Total departmental output expenses	93,737	0	93,737	94,358	32,935	2,078	59,345
2007/08 SOI				93,737	31,556	1,699	60,482

¹ Note: Commercial fisheries compliance has two components:

Commercial compliance	9,976
New Zealand's international fisheries compliance	863

Cost recovery is applied only to the commercial compliance component

Reasons for variations from the revised comparative for 2007/08 and the proposed 2008/09 allocations – where the variance is greater than $\pm 10\%$

Policy

The increase reflects the additional Ministry wide effort being placed to support the development of fisheries policies in 2008/09.

Ministerial services

A reduction in the time devoted to this output.

Commercial fisheries compliance

Other fisheries compliance

The Compliance Business Group is proposing to allocate a greater proportion of the Investigations business unit resources to combating serious commercial offending. This will result in a transfer from non-commercial compliance to commercial compliance of \$1.1m with a corresponding increase in the cost recovery levy. Over the last 12 months intelligence reports, surveillance and investigations undertaken have identified high-grading, dumping and area misreporting as significant threats to the integrity of the QMS.

As these types of offending can be sophisticated, and the cases often very complex, investigating potential offending and bringing cases before the courts, within statutory timeframes, requires a significant effort by the Compliance investigations unit. The proposed resource transfer from non-commercial to commercial will better align investigative resource with the assessed risks and threats to the QMS.

Prosecutions

The increase reflects the allocation of fishery officer time to the support of prosecutions.

DEPARTMENTAL OUTPUT EXPENSE – POLICY ADVICE

Description

This includes the services that:

- (a) ensure development and review of policy and legal frameworks to enable best value from the sustainable and efficient use of fisheries resources
- (b) promote New Zealand's fisheries interests in an international context
- (c) assist the Minister of Fisheries and Select Committees as required

Objectives

- Provide and improve a policy and legal framework for the sustainable and efficient use of fisheries resources.
- Participate in the development and review of frameworks for the sustainable and efficient use of fisheries resources at international and regional level, and implement those frameworks domestically.
- Provide services to the Minister of Fisheries and Select Committees as required

FISHERIES POLICY ADVICE

New Zealand fisheries

The services provided by the Ministry's Fisheries Policy group over the next five years cover a range of policy development activities in the following broad areas:

Adding value to fisheries sectors

This activity covers reforms to enable stakeholders to take responsible initiatives to add value and tools to ensure efficient delivery of services. This area includes contributing to the Government's work programme on sustainability and economic transformation and reforms to improve the management and allocation of shared fisheries.

Environmental performance

This relates to reforms to improve the environmental performance of the fisheries sector, such as managing the impact of fishing on the environment and at-risk species, and the interactions of other activities with fisheries resources and habitats.

Fisheries strategy, outcomes, and monitoring

Under this activity, the Ministry will be developing a vision and strategy for the future, revising fisheries outcomes, and developing monitoring approaches.

Treaty Strategy, Treaty settlements, and foreshore and seabed

Supporting and reviewing implementation of the Ministry Treaty Strategy, and contributing to the settlement of the Crown's obligations to Maori (in relation to the fisheries and aquaculture settlements, settlement of historical Treaty claims of individual iwi and hapu, and negotiations over the foreshore and seabed).

Capacity

In 2008/09, an estimated 24,500 hours of Ministry resource will be used to produce the services listed above.

Performance indicators

Policy advice	Expected performance
Work programme is agreed between the Minister of Fisheries and the Chief Executive of the Ministry and amended during the year as required	As agreed with the Minister
Minister's expression of satisfaction with the quality of the reports and achievement of deadlines	Minister's six-monthly rating of performance, with at least a 90% satisfaction rating
Develop a long term fisheries management strategy	Proposed strategy released for consultation by December 2008. Final strategy reflected in final SOI for 2009/10
Establish a framework and indicators to monitor performance of fisheries	Framework established by 30 June 2009
Review the Fisheries Act	Review completed by March 2009 Advice on reforms provided to Minister by 30 June 2009

Cost

	2007/08	2008/09	Change
	SOI	Plan	
Plan	4,201	3,653	548
Amount to be recovered from industry	0	0	0
Percentage to be recovered from industry	0	0	-

International fisheries

The Ministry's International team provides the following services in order to further New Zealand's fisheries policy objectives and interests internationally:

Policy advice

This is provided to the Minister on a broad range of international fisheries issues including the development of international principles and standards to promote the sustainable use of fisheries resources, New Zealand's negotiating position in regional fisheries management organisations, and the advancement of New Zealand's fisheries interests multilaterally and bilaterally including trade policy.

Representing New Zealand

The International team actively engages in multilateral forums such as the United Nations, the FAO, the WTO and the OECD to negotiate improved principles and standards to promote the sustainable use of fisheries resources. It plays a lead role in negotiations in regional fisheries management organisations to ensure sustainable use and secure access for the New

Zealand fishing sector and represents New Zealand in bilateral fisheries discussions and negotiations.

Capacity development with Pacific Island countries

The International team leads and coordinates the Ministry's input into capacity building work with Pacific Islands countries, including work with the Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA).

Capacity

In 2008/09, an estimated 15,700 hours of Ministry resource will be used to produce the services listed above.

Performance indicators

Policy advice to the Minister on the 2008/09 work streams:	Expected performance
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Policy advice - Representing New Zealand Capacity development with Pacific Island countries	
Work programme is agreed between the Minister of Fisheries and the Chief Executive of the Ministry and amended during the year as required	As agreed with the Minister
Minister's expression of satisfaction with the quality of the reports and achievement of deadlines.	Minister's six-monthly rating of performance, with at least a 90% satisfaction rating. Advice papers provided at least 2 weeks in advance of international meetings
Feedback on the Ministry's capacity building initiatives with Pacific Island countries will be sought, both from the countries themselves and from NZAID, on the extent to which the Ministry's capacity building work is achieving positive results and contributing to desired outcomes	A rating of at least 90% from the countries as determined through an annual satisfaction survey

Cost

	2007/08	2008/09	Change
	SOI	Plan	
Plan	2,701	2,908	(207)
Amount to be recovered from industry	0	0	0
Percentage to be recovered from industry	0	0	-

MINISTERIAL SERVICES

Services to be provided

This service includes the drafting of reports and advice to Ministers and to Select and Cabinet Committees, replies to ministerial correspondence and responses to Parliamentary questions.

All government departments are required to provide services to the portfolio Minister(s) to enable them to carry out their statutory functions.

Capacity

The Ministerial Services team comprises two staff. The Ministry also provides for the secondment of one Private Secretary (Fisheries) to the Minister of Fisheries.

In 2008/09, an estimated 11,100 hours of total Ministry resource will be used to produce the services listed above.

Performance indicators

Ministerial correspondence	Expected performance
Drafts provided to the Minister that are:	
- Error free	100%
- Within 15 working days of receipt unless urgent	95%
- Urgent replies completed error free and within 5 days	100%
Parliamentary questions	
Draft responses provided for the Minister's signature:	
- Error free	100%
- Delivered on time	100%
Select and Cabinet Committees	
Advice delivered to Select and Cabinet Committees:	
- Within prescribed requirements	100%
- Error free	100%
- On time	100%

Cost

	2007/08	2008/09	Change
	SOI	Plan	
Plan	1,064	862	202
Amount to be recovered from industry	0	0	0
Percentage to be recovered from industry	0	0	-

DEPARTMENTAL OUTPUT EXPENSE – ADMINISTERING FISHERIES LAWS

Description

This output expense is designed to provide services that relate to:

- Research and other activities relating to gathering and analysing data about New Zealand's fisheries to support decisions about sustainable utilisation.
- The development of standards, guidelines, regulations, fisheries plans and processes that make fisheries policy operational.
- Delivering on obligations arising from the Fisheries Deed of Settlement and the Maori Aquaculture Claims Settlement Act 2004.
- Monitoring the delivery of contracted and devolved registry services.
- Contributing to the marine biosecurity strategy.
- Providing advice on fisheries related impacts of biosecurity decisions
- Contributing to the New Zealand Biodiversity Strategy.
- Compliance with fisheries rules.
- Managing prosecutions for activities not complying with fisheries legislation.

It includes services to achieve the following priority work areas for 2008/09:

- Progress development of fisheries standards
- Progress collaborative development of fisheries plans
- Contribute to economic transformation through development of aquaculture and certification of New Zealand seafood
- Implement aquaculture settlement, including:
 - Complete the Minister's plan to deliver the Crown's future obligations under aquaculture settlement
 - Complete the methodology for valuation of the space
 - Maintain the Settlement register

Objectives

- Obtain the information necessary to advise the Minister on the sustainable use of New Zealand's fisheries resources
- Provide advice on sustainability and regulatory measures
- Set appropriate standards
- Develop, with tangata whenua and stakeholders, objective-based fisheries plans that maximise value from fisheries
- Encourage effective participation for tangata whenua in fisheries management
- Promote voluntary compliance with fisheries laws and regulations.

RESEARCH INFORMATION

Services to be provided

Fisheries science

As an input into current and future fisheries management decisions, fisheries research needs are identified, projects undertaken and results reported to provide scientific information on:

- estimates of biomass and sustainable yields for fish stocks
- effects of fishing on the aquatic environment, including biodiversity and by-catch species
- relevant social, cultural and economic factors that may be included in the management decision process
- non-commercial harvest levels.

Research projects are classified into two categories in order to more fully utilise the research appropriation. Tier 1 projects are those that can be accommodated within the approved funding levels. Tier 2 projects will only be undertaken where Tier 1 projects are withdrawn/cancelled, and after consultation on the cost recovery levies. Recovery of costs through levies will only be applied to those projects that are actually undertaken.

In addition, in order to implement the New Zealand Biodiversity Strategy and support the environmental principles set out in section 9 of the Fisheries Act 1996, the Ministry has a number of research programmes in place to generate high quality baseline information. These programmes aim to improve our ability to:

- protect the richness and health of the marine biodiversity of New Zealand and the Ross Sea region
- ascertain the role of different organisms and habitats in maintaining the health and sustainability of our aquatic environment
- contribute to required information to set environmental standards.

Capacity

In 2008/09, an estimated 36,500 hours of Ministry resource will be used to undertake the research work and ensure that the Ministry's scientific data is collected, processed, archived and made available to support management decisions.

Performance indicators

Research projects planned and undertaken during the 2008-09 year to support advice to the Minister of Fisheries on stock sustainability, environmental effects of fishing and biodiversity	Expected performance
Medium-term research plans updated for all fisheries groups, the aquatic environment, and biodiversity, in accordance with specified quality standards, in appropriate time frames to inform research and management activities for which they are required	100% (all 12 research plans meet this requirement)
Research projects developed for fisheries and the aquatic environment for 2009/10 and incorporated into the draft annual Fisheries Research Services plan in accordance with specified quality standards	Plan accepted by Minister
Planned and requested reviews of stock status completed and incorporated into the mid-year and main Fishery Assessment Plenary in accordance with specified quality standards	100%
Research programme funding managed	<\$3 million carry forward for future year commitments >98% of \$20m programme completed during year (incl prior year carry forward funding)
Tier 1 research projects tendered, evaluated and contracts awarded	100%
Completed research projects for which objectives were fully achieved	>95%
Final research reports submitted by research providers for which review and quality assurance is provided in a timely fashion	>90%
Number of the external reviews of research programmes, stock assessment models or survey methodology completed, and recommendations accepted and or implemented	3

Cost

	2007/08 SOI	2008/09 Plan	Change
Plan	25,913	25,254	659
Amount to be recovered from industry through levies	15,174	15,153	(21)
Percentage to be recovered from industry	59	60	-

Observers

Observers provide an independent source of high quality scientific and other information from commercial fishing operations. This information is a valuable input into the management of New Zealand's fisheries resources, particularly the setting of sustainability levels and the monitoring of the environmental impact of fishing activities. Observers are also used by external agencies (e.g. the Department of Conservation (DoC)), to gather the specific fisheries related information required to meet their organisational obligations.

There is a significant differential in the respective costs of delivering inshore coverage days for DoC and delivering other coverage days. This is primarily due to a greater relative number of shore days (i.e. down time) required to achieve inshore coverage days. This reflects a number of factors including the shorter duration of inshore trips, the greater impact of weather on inshore fishing activity, the inherently greater variability in inshore fleet activity and difficulties experienced in obtaining observer placements in some fisheries.

Capacity

To ensure sufficient observer capacity to facilitate delivery of the observer coverage plan a pool of approximately 55 observers is required. They are employed on fixed term contracts the timing and duration of which correspond to coverage requirements.

Performance indicators

Observer services to be undertaken during the 2008/09 year for the purposes of gathering information to assist in the provision of sustainability advice to the Minister of Fisheries and the effective management of fisheries.	Expected performance
Average daily cost for Observer coverage provided to DoC for inshore fisheries	\$825 +/- 10%
Average daily cost for Observer coverage for other fisheries	\$555 +/- 10%
Weighted average cost for Observer coverage	\$598 +/- 10%
Total number of observer coverage days delivered	8,085 +/- 10%
Number of Ministry required days delivered	5,111 +/- 10%

Cost

	2007/08 SOI	2008/09 Plan	Change
Plan	4,013	4,821	(808)
Amount to be recovered from industry through levies	2,644	2,923	279
Amount to be recovered through transaction charges	1,369	1,898	529
Percentage to be recovered (from industry and DoC)	100	100	-

SUSTAINABILITY AND MANAGEMENT CONTROLS

Services to be provided

This provides for fisheries management advice on sustainability and management controls through:

- Implementation of objectives-based fisheries management by developing fisheries plans and standards
- Implementation of the Government's Marine Protected Areas Strategy
- Concurrence advice on marine reserve applications and advice on other spatial applications
- Advice on proposed aquaculture management areas
- Implementation of regulatory amendments and sustainability measures
- Implementation of the Government's aquaculture reforms
- Input into marine biosecurity strategy, planning on the fishing-related impacts of biosecurity decisions
- Advice on measures to mitigate the impacts of fishing on the environment
- Advice and support to international fisheries forums.

Capacity

In 2008/09, an estimated 125,300 hours of Ministry resource will be used to produce the services listed above.

Performance indicators

Sustainability advice and other management controls	Expected performance
Number of advice papers provided to the Minister.	250-350
Minister is satisfied with the quality of advice received. Measured by Ministerial feedback on advice	95%
Fish plans development: - Number with agreed objectives and management strategies - Initiate development of further inshore fisheries plans	5 5
Plans reviewed for consistency with fisheries standards	All plans reviewed
Fisheries standards: - Standards approved (harvest strategy, benthic impacts, seabirds, Hector's/Maui dolphins, and sealions	5
Support environmental certification of seafood	Information to support certification proposals provided to certifying bodies

Cost

	2007/08 SOI	2008/09 Plan	Change
Plan	12,679	14,974	(2,295)
Amount to be recovered from industry	0	0	0
Percentage to be recovered from industry	0	0	-

SETTLEMENTS

Deed of settlement

Services to be provided

The Ministry provides a range of services to assist tangata whenua to better contribute to the sustainable management of New Zealand fisheries. These include:

- building and maintaining relationships, and assisting them to engage in fisheries management processes and the development of fisheries plans.
- the effective use of the Ministry's Pou Hononga in notifying and appointing Tangata Tiaki and Tangata Kaitiaki to manage customary fishing
- developing capacity within tangata whenua to manage customary access and, by the effective use of the Ministry's Pou Takawaenga, to provide assistance with the use of customary management tools.

Capacity

In 2008/09, an estimated 44,600 hours of Ministry resource will be used to produce the services to be provided for the operation of the Deed of Settlement.

Performance indicators

Services necessary to implement the Ministry's obligations under the Deed of Settlement	Expected performance
Increased input and participation of tangata whenua into fisheries management processes by engaging with hapu and iwi through the creation and operation of Regional Iwi Forums.	Increase number of Forums from 11 to 13.
Managing the notification and appointment processes associated with having the appointment of <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Tangata Kaitiaki confirmed by the Minister of Fisheries under the Fisheries (Kaimoana Customary Fishing) Regulations 1998.• Tangata Tiaki confirmed by the Minister of Fisheries under the Fisheries (South Island Customary Fishing) Regulations 1999.	Extend coverage from 30% in the North and Chatham Islands to 45% by June 2009. Extend coverage from 90% in the South Island to 95% by June 2009
The provision of quarterly catch landing reports by Tangata Kaitiaki and Tangata Tiaki	Increase the number of returns by not less than 25%.

Cost

	2007/08 SOI	2008/09 Plan	Change
Plan	5,859	5,486	373
Amount to be recovered from industry	0	0	0
Percentage to be recovered from industry	0	0	-

Aquaculture settlement

The Maori Commercial Aquaculture Claims Settlement Act 2004 provides for a settlement of Maori interests in commercial aquaculture, including the provision of 20% of new space in aquaculture management areas and the provision of 20% equivalent of existing space allocated since September 1992. Particular services to be provided cover:

- Progressing the implementation of the Act in an effective and efficient manner; ensuring that all legislative timetables are met.
- Maintaining the aquaculture settlement register and the associated space required in each region to meet the settlement obligation.
- Monitoring the performance of Te Ohu Kai Moana Trustee Ltd as trustee of the settlement process both in terms of funding and performance of their statutory role.

Capacity

In 2008/09, an estimated 2,700 hours of Ministry resource will be used to produce the services to be provided under the aquaculture settlement process.

Performance indicators

Services necessary to implement the provisions of the Maori Commercial Aquaculture Claims Settlement Act 2004	Expected performance
The register is maintained in an accurate and up to date manner	As confirmed by external audit
All statutory obligations are being met, including: - section 22: the Crown's obligations - section 23: development of the implementation plan	All legislative obligations are met Plan completed
The Trustee is delivering on all its obligations both in terms of funding and performance of the statutory role	As determined by quarterly and annual reports

Cost

	2007/08 SOI	2008/09 Plan	Change
Plan	1,812	1,552	260
Amount to be recovered from industry	0	0	0
Percentage to be recovered from industry	0	0	-

REGISTRY SERVICES AND PERMITS

Services to be provided

Accurate and timely registry information (including permit holder register, vessel registers, quota and ACE ownership, and catch data) is collected under contract or by a devolved agency to support sustainability and utilisation decisions within each fishery. The Ministry is required to ensure contracted or devolved registry services are delivered in a manner consistent with the standards and specifications for those services. These services also include the administration and registry services aspects of the introduction of new species into the Quota Management System.

Other services include

- The issue of
 - freshwater farm licences
 - fish transfer authorisations
 - special permits
 - high seas permits
- Decisions on requests for aquaculture permits under the Fisheries Act 1983.

Capacity

In 2008/09, an estimated 12,400 hours of Ministry resource will be used to produce the services listed above.

Performance indicators

Approving applications made under Fisheries laws	Expected performance
Applications for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Licences under the Freshwater Fish Farming Regulations 1983, - Fish farm registration under the Fisheries Act 1996 - Special permits under the Fisheries Act 1996 	95% determined within 6 months of application
Monitoring of contracted and devolved services	
Services delivered are materially error free and delivered in a timely manner	Service are monitored against Ministry standards and specifications
All significant errors are corrected	100%
Quota allocation	
Quota is allocated for new species coming into the quota management system	Within the required timeframes

Cost

	2007/08 SOI	2008/09 Plan	Change
Plan	5,075	5,063	12
Amount to be recovered from industry	4,895	4,883	(12)
Amount to be recovered through transaction charges	180	180	0
Percentage to be recovered from industry	100	100	-

Aquaculture permit applications

Services to be provided

This provides for decisions on requests for aquaculture permits under the Fisheries Act 1983.

Cost

	2007/08 SOI	2008/09 Plan	Change
Plan	785	0	785
Amount to be recovered from industry	150	0	(150)
Percentage to be recovered from industry	19	0	-
Amount that was Crown funded	635	0	(635)

From 2008/09, the residual costs will be funded through the Crown. The output has been transferred into the Sustainability and Management Controls output.

COMPLIANCE WITH FISHERIES RULES

Fisheries Compliance will support the sustainable utilisation of New Zealand fisheries and protection of the aquatic environment through two core strategies designed to achieve optimal levels of compliance with the fisheries laws. These are:

Promoting high levels of voluntary compliance with fisheries laws

This relies on a combination of Ministry initiatives aimed at obtaining stakeholder and public understanding and support for fisheries laws.

Creating an effective deterrent against illegal activity

This involves detecting illegal activity and implementing an enforcement response that will create a deterrent to both current and potential offenders.

Services to be provided

Commercial fisheries compliance

Services will be delivered to monitor, inspect and investigate commercial fishers, to support the integrity of the Quota Management System and the application of international fisheries rules and agreements.

Performance indicators

Improving levels of voluntary compliance	Expected performance
Vessel inspections (at port, at sea, landings)	
Number of inspections	1500
Percentage where breaches found	<= 20%
Act or regulation breaches followed up in inspection	100%
Licensed Fish Receiver inspections	
Number of inspections	200
Percentage where breaches found	<= 15%
Act or regulation breaches followed up in inspection	100%
Monthly harvest returns	
Percentage of returns not received within due date	<= 10%
Late returns followed up within 14 days of due date	100%
Unfurnished returns followed up within two months of due date	100%

Creating an effective deterrent	Expected performance
Investigations	
Commercial investigations commenced	11
International investigations commenced	2
Number of investigations finalised (where a decision to prosecute or otherwise has made)	10
Investigations undertaken categorised as high and medium risk against the Ministry's 'Risk Based Compliance Strategy'	75%

Capacity

In 2008/09, an estimated 103,400 hours of Ministry resource will be used to produce the services in the commercial fisheries compliance area.

Cost

	2007/08 SOI	2008/09 Plan	Change
Commercial fisheries compliance	9,582	10,839	(1,257)
Components			
Commercial fisheries compliance within EEZ	8,843	9,976	(1,133)
New Zealand's international fisheries compliance	739	863	(124)
Amount to be recovered from industry	8,843	9,976	1,133
Percentage to be recovered from industry (commercial compliance)	100	100	-

Other fisheries compliance

Services will be delivered to:

- educate, monitor and inspect recreational and customary fishers.
- detect and prosecute key offenders and disrupt the supply of poached or black-market seafood through effective monitoring, inspection and investigations

Performance indicators

Improving levels of voluntary compliance	Expected performance
Inspections (vessels, vehicles and persons)	
Number of inspections	15,000
Levels of compliance with Act and regulations	≥90%
Act or regulation breaches followed up in inspection	100%
Kaitiaki trained and / or further developed	100
Planned stakeholder and public education activities delivered	≥90%
Honorary Fishery Officer volunteers trained and warranted	160
Dealer in fish (DIF) inspections	
Number of inspections	1,000

Creating an effective deterrent	Expected performance
Number of poaching and black-market patrols to be undertaken	400-500
Investigations	
Number of investigations commenced	10
Number of investigations finalised (where a decision to prosecute or otherwise has made)	8
Investigation undertaken categorised as high and medium risk against the 'Risk Based Compliance Strategy'	75%

Capacity

In 2008/09, an estimated 133,500 hours of Ministry resource will be used to deliver these services.

Cost

	2007/08 SOI	2008/09 Plan	Change
Other fisheries compliance	16,237	14,066	2,171
Components			
Non-commercial fisheries compliance	5,731	5,480	251
Poaching and black market activities deterred	<u>10,506</u>	<u>8,586</u>	<u>1,920</u>
	16,237	14,066	2,171

Prosecutions

The focus of these services is on successfully prosecuting serious fisheries offending and achieving deterrent penalties.

Performance indicators

Prosecutions by the Ministry	Expected performance
Consistency with Crown Law Office guidelines and compliance policy statements	
Percentage of prosecution decisions consistent with guidelines	100%
Prosecutions under the Fisheries Act 1996	
Percentage of prosecutions that are successful	≥ 90%
Prosecutions under Fisheries regulations	
Percentage of prosecutions that are successful	≥ 75%
Prosecutions initiated within statutory timeframes	
Percentage of prosecutions initiated within statutory timeframes	100%

Capacity

In 2008/09, an estimated 25,400 hours of Ministry resource will be used to deliver the services.

Cost

	2007/08 SOI	2008/09 Plan	Change
Prosecutions	3,816	4,477	(661)

Policy advice quality standards

The standards used to assess the quality of policy advice provided to the Minister are.

Purpose

The aim or purpose is clearly stated and it answers the questions set.

Logic

The assumptions behind the advice are explicit, and the argument logical and supported by facts.

Accuracy

The facts are accurate and all material facts are included.

Options

An adequate range of options has been presented and the benefits, costs and consequences of each option are clearly outlined.

Consultation

There is evidence of adequate consultation with interested parties and possible objections to proposals/content are identified.

Practicality

The problems of implementation, technical feasibility, timing or consistency with other policies/reports have been considered.

Presentation

The format meets the stipulated requirements; the material is effectively, concisely and clearly presented, has short sentences in plain English and is free of grammatical or spelling errors.

Quality management

The product quality will be supported by a process that provides for:

- circulation of drafts for critiquing by government agencies and affected stakeholders
- internal peer review and checking procedures
- adherence to the Ministry's policy framework
- consistency with relevant legislative obligations
- specific requirements set by the Minister.

These standards are to be applied in all areas where the Ministry provides advice to decision-makers.