

thebite

NEWS FROM Mfish WINTER 2002



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Consultation begins on five new species for QMS in 2003



A huge improvement in commercial fishers' compliance

Aquaculture – growing our export muscle

It's make or break time for aquaculture in New Zealand. It's time to prevent a number of factors clashing – rights, legal frameworks, a race for coastal space – which could slow down one of New Zealand's brightest export stars. Instead, we must deliver a strategy that can help move aquaculture forward.



MINISTRY OF FISHERIES
Te Tautiaki i nga tini a Tangaroa



In depth

Fisheries is such an intensely complex business that it's very easy to get buried in the detailed stuff and to forget about the bigger picture. I consider it important that in the Ministry we constantly lift our sights and look ahead. In this way we can ensure that our ongoing day to day contribution to fisheries management is consistent with where we want to go in the medium and longer term.

For this reason, within the Ministry we have recently been putting a considerable amount of thought into looking out over the next five years. Our current Strategic Plan covering the period 1998 to 2003 needs updating – to guide our business planning, decision-making and the services we provide as the Ministry's contribution to fisheries management beyond 2003.

As mentioned in an earlier edition of "The Bite", the updated Strategic Plan is not a completely fresh start but rather an update, building upon the foundations in the existing Strategic Plan and looking forward. In our work to date we have identified a single goal for the Ministry:

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

Our three inter-related strategies are:

- Enabling people to get the best value from the sustainable and efficient use of fisheries – the best value strategy
- Protecting the health of the aquatic environment – the aquatic environment strategy
- Ensuring the Crown delivers on its obligations to Maori with respect to fisheries – the Treaty strategy.

We intend to enable people to get the best value from the sustainable and efficient use of fisheries in a number of ways. We will continue to work to define and integrate the rights and obligations of commercial, customary and recreational users

and allocate those rights. We will continue to maintain the integrity of frameworks and processes to support fisheries use rights and obligations. Institutional frameworks will be developed so fisheries stakeholders can effectively participate in fisheries management. And we will enable New Zealanders to take part effectively in developing frameworks and processes for using the fisheries resource and making decisions.

The second strategy, aquatic environment, is designed to protect the health of the aquatic environment. This will be through developing and implementing frameworks and processes: to manage the effect of fishing on the aquatic environment; to maintain marine biodiversity; and to manage biosecurity risks.

Our third strategy, Treaty, will ensure the Crown delivers on its obligations to Maori, with respect to fisheries. This will be by: implementing the Crown's partnership obligations; developing frameworks and processes to implement the 1992 Fisheries Deed of Settlement; and ensuring that contemporary grievances are not created.

We intend consulting with tangata whenua and stakeholder representatives as well as with other government departments during September, before finalising the new Plan, which will be published by the end of this year.



Fisheries in the global economy

IIFET 2002 Conference Wellington, New Zealand, 19 – 22 August, 2002

Debate and assessment of the future management of fisheries in the global economy will be the focus of the biennial conference of the International Institute of Fisheries Economics and Trade (IIFET), to be held in Wellington in August.

IIFET is a global professional organisation focused on improving understanding of all aspects of fisheries and aquaculture management. Members include academic economists, fisheries managers, members of environmental organisations and seafood industries, international organisations, and national and state government representatives.

Hosting the IIFET 2002 Conference will provide an excellent opportunity for those involved in all aspects of New Zealand fisheries to interact with fisheries experts from around the world. New Zealand's world-leading fisheries management system will undoubtedly be a major topic of discussion at the Conference.



Major conference themes include:

- Future paths for rights based fisheries management; co-management, devolution and beyond
- International seafood trade: rules-based reform
- Economic solutions to customary, aboriginal and traditional fishing rights issues
 - Fisheries management through regional fisheries organisations
 - Marine resources for recreation and tourism
 - Ecosystem and oceans policy approaches to fisheries management.

New Zealand will be well represented at the conference. The Minister of Fisheries will present a keynote address and at least 15 New Zealanders will present papers, covering all the conference themes. The IIFET 2002 Conference is supported by the Ministry of Fisheries.

Conference 2003

The Ministry of Fisheries is organising the International Deepwater Fisheries Conference, which will be held in Queenstown in December 2003.

The Conference is being held in association with Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry Australia (AFFA) and the Food & Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO).

NZ and UN sea law

New Zealand has been elected to head the United Nations body which oversees the law of the sea.

New Zealand's permanent representative to the United Nations, Don MacKay, was elected at a UN Law of the Sea Convention meeting in New York in April.

Co-operation between MSA and MFish

The Maritime Safety Authority and Ministry of Fisheries have agreed to act more co-operatively to help advance each other's goals. A Working Group has been formed to ensure consistency in regulatory requirements, ongoing liaison, encourage the exchange of information and data and provide support on compliance issues.

Recognition has been given to the fact that support and co-operation between staff at regional and district office level is important, especially in terms of compliance with respective legislation.

Aquaculture – growing our export muscle

...continued from front cover

Aquaculture's potential is undeniable. Inevitably, as the supply of wild fish worldwide diminishes, wild fish will be recognised as a precious commodity and priced accordingly. At the same time, the demand for seafood as a healthy source of non-fat protein will increase, and farmed fish will fill the gap.

New Zealand aquaculture should be strongly positioned to help fill that gap. It has strong comparative advantages, including a clean environment, well motivated and knowledgeable people. Well managed and coupled with strong world market demand, aquaculture would be well placed to shoot to the top of New Zealand's fisheries export list.

But if aquaculture is poorly managed, it could have a real downside. For instance, it could have a negative effect on the seafloor, limit transportation, narrow recreational activities, create ugly visual structures, and hinder the capture of wild fisheries.

"If New Zealand is to get the best value from aquaculture the government will have to establish sound legal and institutional frameworks that provide the incentives for sustainable growth.

"This will unleash the potential for strong economic growth, regional development and the associated increase in employment," said Stan Crothers, Deputy Chief Executive of the Ministry of Fisheries.

"The problem is that right now we have a clash of a number of factors. Two key pieces of legislation, the Fisheries Act and the Resource Management Act are meeting head on. There's a clash of incompatible use rights, and of central and regional government bureaucracies. The bottom line is that the legal framework doesn't provide for the sustainable and orderly development of the aquaculture industry.

"Ample demonstration that the legal framework is not working is a series of recent court cases about aquaculture rights. That big scrap took place because the legal frameworks weren't robust. It was destructive, divisive and expensive for all concerned and a good example of why we must urgently reform the legal framework.

"A team of Ministers, led by the Minister of Fisheries, the Hon. Pete Hodgson, is playing a leading role in developing a new legal framework and encouraging co-operation between the various users and agencies."

The urgent need for reform has been the driver behind extensive consultation with the seafood industry, the public and the government, who have all agreed on a way forward.

"In developing this framework the first decision the government took was to provide for more robust planning for aquaculture. This is within coastal plans under the Resource Management Act, providing for the establishment of aquaculture management areas, and managing undue adverse effects on fishing rights," said Stan.

"Having achieved that, the challenge was how to move from the old to new regimes. After working through all the issues, the government, on the advice of all the departments, decided to use a moratorium.

"Everyone knows that a moratorium is a very blunt instrument that should be used very rarely. But if we hadn't put in a moratorium for the two year period, it would have been almost impossible to transition from the old to the new regime, because there was a race going on for coastal space. We had to stop that race to allow a more orderly transition from the old to the new."

The moratorium is now legally in place, and officials are working with Parliamentary Counsel to prepare a new Bill that will go to Parliament in September or October this year.

Providing Parliament passes it, the government agencies must then work with Regional Councils on an implementation strategy, designing the process and computer system to make the reforms happen. Only then will the aquaculture industry have a sound footing to enable it to realise its true potential.

"Virtual" Aquaculture Department

A "virtual" department has designed and advised Government on the proposed new legal framework for aquaculture.

Governance arrangements have been put in place between the major departments – the Ministry of Fisheries, Ministry for the Environment, Department of Conservation and Te Puni Kokiri and Treasury – with MFish's Deputy Chief Executive Stan Crothers chairing a Joint Management Forum, and MFish's Phil Kirk acting as project leader.

"The way government departments have been working together on this major piece of public policy has been most gratifying," said Stan.

"It's like a virtual department, completely integrated. We manage it so the process is seamless, and is not characterised by the turf wars that inevitably go on in other cross-government processes. While it takes a bit more effort to manage, it's worthwhile.

"It's also seamless at ministerial level, where we report to a group of Ministers led by the Hon. Pete Hodgson, so it's integrated all the way through from ministers to chief executives to senior managers to analysts.

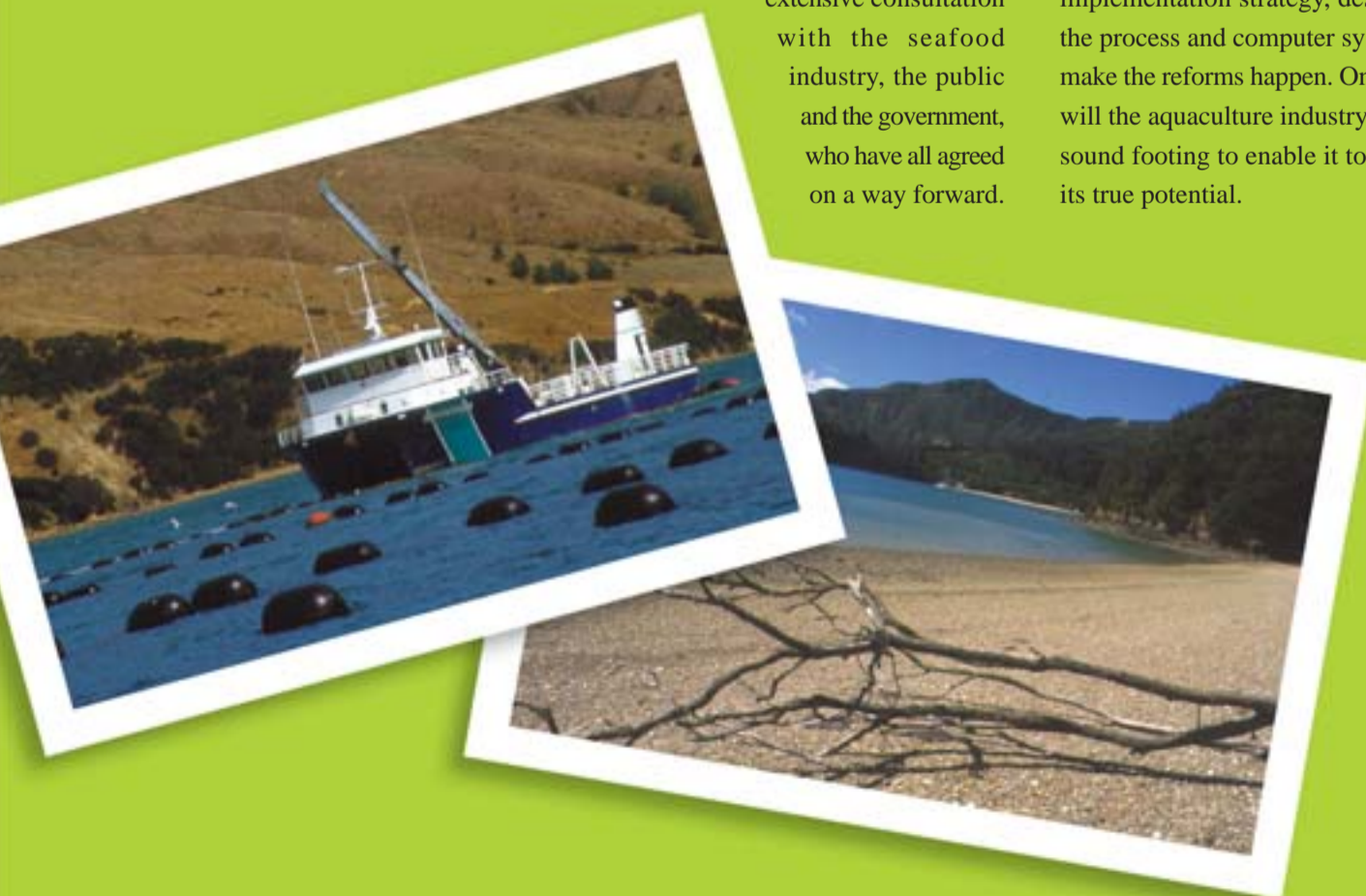
"While it was a little bumpy to start with, it's bedded in quite well now and has got things moving forward. It's a very good example of inter-departmental collaboration.

"From the Ministry of Fisheries' point of view we've taken the lead, not only the reform itself but within the public sector, and that's consistent with our Strategic Plan and the messages coming out of the government's review of the public service."

Key points of legislative changes

The key points of the aquaculture reform are:

- Aquaculture Management Areas will be established under Resource Management Act coastal plans, and will be used for the specific purpose of providing water space for aquaculture development. New development will take place within Aquaculture Management Areas. The process to establish Aquaculture Management Areas will require regional councils to consider all environmental effects.
- Two important constraints have been placed on the process to establish Aquaculture Management Areas:
 - The process should not place the 1992 settlement of Maori customary and commercial fisheries claims at risk
 - It should not undermine the management regime that Government has established for fisheries, which is based on a system of individual fishing rights. For this reason, the Ministry of Fisheries will retain a key role in the process to establish Aquaculture Management Areas.



New species for QMS

Consultation has begun on the introduction of five new species to the Quota Management System in October 2003. The new species are Chatham Island shortfin and longfin eel, North Island kina, kingfish, leatherjacket and rough and smooth skates.

The QMS began in 1986 with 32 species and grew slowly to 52 species by 2000. Last year constraints on faster expansion were removed with introduction of the new registry computer system, and the full introduction of the Fisheries Act 1996. Introduction of a species into the QMS overcomes the permit moratorium imposed in 1992 on issuing new permits for that species. While the permit moratorium was well-intentioned, and helped avoid incentives to race for catch, and also mitigated risks to fishstock sustainability, it had its downside. For one thing, it inhibited the

development of new fisheries, and for another, it stopped MFish issuing permits to allow fishers to land non-QMS stocks caught at the same time as QMS stocks. Now the legal barriers have been cleared, introducing non-QMS fishstock into the QMS and developing management controls, such as stock management strategies and Fisheries Plans, will help solve these problems. Indeed, the overall fisheries management framework, looking several years out, involves fully implementing the QMS, along with changes to the way any remaining non-QMS fisheries are managed. Before recommending the introduction of stocks and species into

the QMS, MFish conducts a cost benefit analysis, using four criteria: environmental sustainability, Treaty of Waitangi obligations, economic and social factors to assess whether the benefits outweigh the costs.

When the current consultation period ends on 12 July this year, final advice and recommendations will be submitted to the Minister of Fisheries, Hon Pete Hodgson. If he agrees that a species/stock should be introduced into the QMS, a Declaration Notice will be published in the Gazette.

Consultation underway

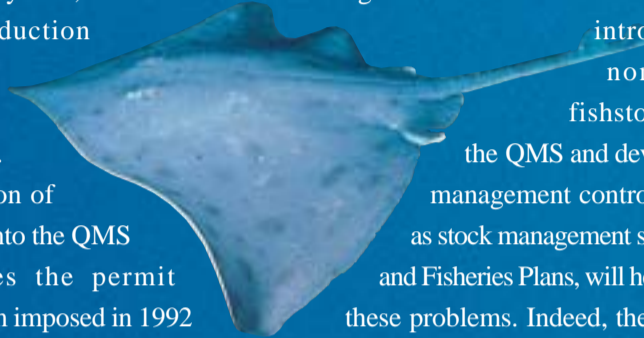
MFish signalled its intention to expand the QMS last year, and after wide consultation, 12 species were gazetted. One stock, Coromandel Scallops, was introduced in April this year, and a further 10 will be introduced at the start of the new fishing year in October this year.

They are:

- Anchovy
- Blue mackerel
- Butterfish
- Cockle
- Garfish
- Queen Scallop
- Paddle crab
- Pilchard
- Sprats

Chatham Island Scallops are due to be introduced to the QMS in April 2003.

MFish is currently consulting on proposed TACs, allowances for customary, recreational and commercial interests, and other management controls for the stocks scheduled for QMS introduction in October this year. The consultation period finishes on 5 July 2002.



Environmental focus

Worldwide, there is increasing recognition of the need to manage the effects of fishing and other human activities on the aquatic ecosystem. Recent publications and conferences have highlighted the potential adverse effects of fishing practices and extensive work is being undertaken on methods to manage these effects – including proposals for networks of marine protected areas and development of mitigation techniques to reduce non-target catches.

New Zealand is no exception. The Fisheries Act 1996 establishes a set of strong environmental obligations, including requirements to avoid, remedy or mitigate any adverse effects of fishing on the aquatic environment, meet the reasonably foreseeable needs of future generations, and be cautious when information is uncertain, unreliable or inadequate. The New Zealand Biodiversity Strategy sets out a vision and a series of initiatives to maintain New Zealand's biodiversity. In respect of the marine environment, it establishes a requirement to: 'Protect a full range of natural marine habitats and ecosystems to effectively conserve marine biodiversity, using a range of appropriate mechanisms, including legal protection.' MFish is currently

developing new policy frameworks to give effect to the higher environmental standards imposed by the Fisheries Act and the Biodiversity Strategy.

The Marine Protected Areas Strategy addresses environmental obligations for habitat protection. The Biodiversity Strategy is not prescriptive about the nature of the tools that should be used to protect the range of habitats and ecosystems; rather it focuses on the outcomes that need to be achieved. This means different government agencies need to consider how they can work together and use the various mechanisms at their disposal to achieve a complementary approach to the protection of marine habitat. The vehicle for this co-ordination is the Marine Protected Areas Strategy, a joint initiative by MFish and the Department of Conservation.

The Marine Protected Areas Strategy will contain an overarching objective for marine habitat protection,

and guidance for the use of the various mechanisms available under the Fisheries Act and the Marine Reserves Act to protect areas of marine habitat. This guidance is required to help ensure that the mechanisms contained in the two Acts are used in a co-ordinated and complimentary manner. The Marine Protected Areas Strategy will also take into account the potential contributions that other protection mechanisms – including the Resource Management Act, seafood industry voluntary agreements, and cable protection zones – might make to a network of marine protected areas. It is proposed that development of the Strategy will not involve legislative change.

A draft Marine Protected Areas Strategy will be available for public consultation in late July or early August, following approval by Cabinet. There will be a period of six weeks for stakeholders to provide comments on the draft, after which the Strategy will be finalised.

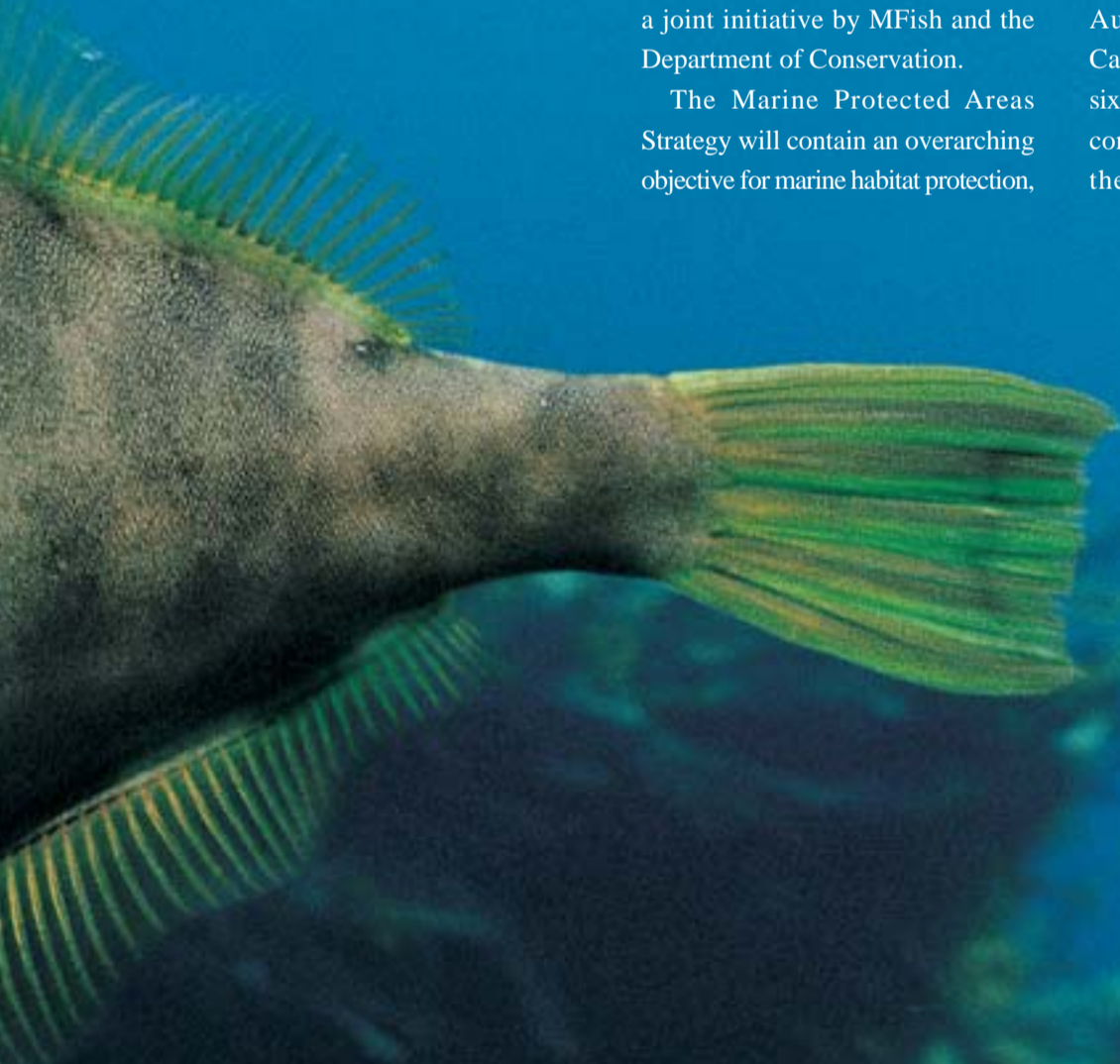
The MFish Environmental Management Strategy encompasses the MFish contribution to the Marine Protected Areas Strategy, and approaches to addressing other environmental obligations. It will establish a general framework within which the adverse effects of fishing on the aquatic environment will be managed, and will also outline specific approaches to manage the adverse effects of fishing on:

- different types of aquatic habitat
- protected species (such as seabirds and marine mammals), and non-protected species for which target fishing is not permitted
- interactions between different parts of the aquatic ecosystem.

Of particular importance, the Strategy will specify the roles for which the Government will be directly responsible – including setting environmental standards and auditing performance against those standards – and those roles that may be undertaken by fishery users.

In late 2001 and earlier this year, stakeholders provided initial input into the development of the Environmental Management Strategy. Using this input and other specialist information, an MFish team is currently preparing a draft document. We are aiming to have the draft available to stakeholders and other interested parties by late July. Written comments will be sought and meetings will be held to discuss the draft where requested.

The Marine Protected Areas Strategy and Environmental Management Strategy will define key elements of the approach MFish will take to meet its fisheries-related environmental obligations. The approach taken will inevitably affect all fisheries users and, therefore, it is important that all stakeholders take opportunities to contribute to the development of these documents.



New Fisheries Management

Fresh thinking about MFish's approach to fisheries management has resulted in a new team, retaining existing skills but using them differently and building on them.

The realignment was prompted by the need to meet the demands of the Fisheries Act 1996 and is aimed at increasing the focus on fisheries management outcomes, with a more structured risk management approach, an enhanced central planning process, more dispersed responsibilities for managing fisheries, and improved central co-ordination.

At a national level the new team will be led by Michael Arbuckle, and two national managers will report directly to him: the Manager Standards, Dr Tom Chatterton, who will have a team of seven Advisors based in Wellington, and the Manager Operations, Peter Schroder, who will have six Senior Fisheries Management Advisors (SFMA) reporting to him, three in Nelson, two in Auckland, and one in Dunedin. Each SFMA will have a team of between two and seven.

Mike Arbuckle says the opportunity ahead is to implement a more comprehensive planning framework into fisheries management, which is led by stakeholders and is sensitive to wider environmental issues. This approach has the potential to consolidate and enhance our fisheries management systems and maintain New Zealand's standing as a global leader in fisheries management.

Standards Team

The Standards Team mixes standard setting and operational roles as capacity in location based fisheries management teams is being built. In the future the Standards Team will be responsible for maintaining core standards for managing environmental issues as well as ensuring that processes followed for allocating new rights and interests are appropriately evaluated. The Standards Team will be responsible for evaluating stakeholder-initiated Fisheries Plans. While the future role of the Standards Team is being developed, it will retain various transitional responsibilities including:

- Critical planning and delivery co-ordination of national processes for fisheries management
- Developing advice on operational policy for fisheries management
- Managing, planning and implementing selected projects, including managing wider organisational and stakeholder impacts and needs
- Defining, developing and implementing key risk management approaches within the Fisheries Management Unit
- Designing, building and monitoring best practice quality assurance standards within the Fisheries Management Team

- Establishing evaluation methodologies and practices, and performing evaluations of Fisheries Plans and fisheries management advice.

Operations Team

The Operations Team is responsible for the day to day management of fisheries, and has been divided into six individual teams, each headed by a Senior Fisheries Management Advisor (SFMA):

Deepwater Fisheries Group

This group covers the major nationwide middle depths and deepwater commercial species including hoki, orange roughy, oreos, southern blue whiting, hake, silver warehou, ling and squid. Group responsibilities extend to related bycatch species, scampi and other deep water crustaceans, as well as environmental impacts such as marine mammal and seabird bycatch.

Pelagic Fisheries

The pelagic fisheries group covers nationwide tuna and billfish fisheries, as well as those for kahawai, kingfish and other small coastal pelagic species such as pilchard and anchovy. Other group related responsibilities extend to fishery related bycatch species as well as environmental impacts such as seabird bycatch.

National Allocations

The National Allocation Team is primarily responsible for processing and evaluating applications for marine farming, spat catching and freshwater farm authorisations and variations. This area of responsibility is transitional during the implementation of the aquaculture reforms.

Three Inshore Teams: South

The Southern Inshore team will hold responsibility for inshore fisheries in FMAs 3, 4 and 5 (Kaikoura around to Fiordland, and including the Chatham and Stewart Islands). This includes a diverse range of fisheries important to tangata whenua, and commercial and recreational fishers. Examples are toheroa, cockles, kina, paua, the Canterbury multispecies trawl fisheries, flatfish, blue nose, Foveaux oysters, blue cod, butterfish and sea perch. The diverse range of species and habitats offer considerable opportunities for the team, working with tangata whenua and stakeholders, to have a real impact on achieving sustainable fisheries and protecting our aquatic ecosystems.

Central

The Nelson-based inshore team will hold responsibility for inshore fisheries in FMAs 2, 7 and 8 (from North Taranaki down to South





Michael Arbuckle
National Manager



Dr Tom Chatterton
Manager Standards



Peter Schroder
Manager Operations



Dr Jim Cornelius
Deepwater Fisheries: SFMA



Arthur Hore
Pelagic Fisheries: SFMA



Scott Williamson
National Allocations: SFMA



Rose Grindley
Inshore South: SFMA



Kim Drummond
Inshore Central: SFMA

ement Team

Westland on the west coast and Cape Runaway down to Southern Marlborough on the east coast). The area is characterised by high value multi-sector fisheries, such as snapper, blue cod, rock lobster, paua and scallops.

North

The Auckland-based inshore team will hold responsibility for inshore fisheries in FMAs 1, 9 and 10 (from North Taranaki round to Cape Runaway including the Kermadec Islands). The area is characterised by high value multi-sector fisheries such as snapper, with strong involvement in recreational, customary and commercial fisheries.

The People

National Manager: Michael Arbuckle

Michael Arbuckle joined the Ministry of Fisheries in 2001 after six years as Chief Executive of the Challenger Scallop Enhancement Company. He takes a key role in the development of fisheries management systems at a critical stage in their evolution.

As well as managing the business activities of the three companies

within Challenger for the collective benefit of its shareholders, the quota owners, Michael was CEO of the Nelson Seafood Industry Cluster, and the elected Chairman of the Challenger Scallop & Dredge Oyster Recreational Advisory Group. He was an establishment Director of the NZ Seafood Industry Council.

Manager Standards: Dr Tom Chatterton

Dr Tom Chatterton, formerly Manager Planning and Co-ordination, has now been appointed as Manager Standards, a role which incorporates and widens the planning and co-ordination aspects of his previous role, incorporating specific evaluation responsibilities, quality management and environmental standards. Tom will be based in Wellington.

Manager Operations: Peter Schroder

Peter Schroder joins us after a career in Finance and Service Delivery Manager positions in private sector organisations, the most recent being d-Cypha Limited – a service provision organisation whose core business encompasses processing of measurement data in the electricity industry. His role is to support the six Senior Fisheries Management Advisors (SFMA). Peter's primary degree is in Management Studies and he is a Chartered Accountant. He will be based in Wellington.

Deepwater Fisheries: SFMA Dr Jim Cornelius Nelson

Dr Jim Cornelius comes to the Ministry from Oregon State University. He has qualifications in Agricultural and Resource Economics (PhD) and experience in U.S. fishery management including Alaska pollock and other groundfish.

Pelagic Fisheries: SFMA Arthur Hore Auckland

Arthur formerly led the Fisheries Management team in Auckland. Arthur holds a MSc in Zoology. He joined fisheries in 1984 and since 1988 has held positions in Auckland managing the provision of fisheries management advice for northern fisheries.

National Allocations: SFMA Scott Williamson (Acting) Nelson

Scott joined the Ministry in 1991 following the completion of his Masters in Agricultural Science (majoring in natural resource economics). He is a Senior Policy Analyst in Nelson, and in recent times has focused on non-QMS species management, introduction of these species into the QMS, economic and social research planning, as well as special projects processes such as applications for commodity levies, and the wind-up of the Fishing Industry Board. As yet an appointment has not been made to the third SFMA position in Nelson. Policy Analyst Scott Williamson will be Acting SFMA in this position until an appointment is made.

Inshore South: SFMA Rose Grindley Dunedin

Rose formerly led the Fisheries Management team in Dunedin. She joined the Ministry in 1996 as a Policy Analyst, and three years ago was appointed as Manager Fisheries in Dunedin. Rose has been involved in a wide range of regional and national fisheries issues, but areas of particular interest and expertise have been management of paua fisheries and various customary fisheries initiatives.

Inshore Central: SFMA Kim Drummond Nelson

Kim was formerly a Senior Policy Analyst in Nelson, and was Acting Manager Fisheries for the eight month period prior to the realignment. In recent years Kim has had a prominent role in several reform projects and being closely associated with defining the management framework for the very successful Southern Scallop Fishery. Kim holds a Graduate Diploma in Fisheries Technology and a Master of Applied Science (Fisheries).

Inshore North: SFMA to be appointed, Auckland

This position has not yet been filled.

Huge improvement in commercial fishers' compliance

Commercial fishers' compliance rates have improved significantly with the introduction of a new system for Quota Management Returns, making life easier for us all.

For the first time, the level of returns furnished on time was around 90 per cent for the first two months of the year. This compares with the average rate during the 2000/01 fishing year of just under 50 per cent, the worst rate being in October 2000 when less than 40 per cent of returns were on time.

The number of Monthly Harvest Returns still outstanding more than one month after they were first due from commercial fishers has gradually dropped, from 120 when the system was introduced in October 2001 to 27 in February this year.

Within the first five months of operating the new Infringement Notice Regime under the Fisheries Act 1996, the Ministry of Fisheries issued over a half a million dollars worth of infringement notices. Between 16 November 2001 and 30 April 2002, 1568 notices were issued for a total value of \$584,550. Of these just over quarter of the recreational fines were paid, and almost a third of the commercial fines. The rest were either referred to the Department for Courts, waived or are still current.

A total of 914 recreational infringement notices have been issued. The hotspots are in the Napier district, with 67 issued at Whirinaki, 42 at Kairakau and 25 at Black Head. This is followed by 26 notices for Auckland's Duder's Beach (26), Wellington's Island Bay (26).

The largest number of offences were for possessing undersize shellfish (247), and taking undersize shellfish (123).

Following complaints from commercial fishers that many returns posted before the due date were held up by unreliable post, FishServe began collecting postmark dates as well as the received date. This has shown that, on average, the returns are taking two business days between post and receipt at FishServe, regardless of where in New Zealand the return was posted.

Regulation Changes



Late last year the Ministry of Fisheries consulted on a number of regulatory amendments which have now been finalised and will come into effect over the next few months.

The definition of southern bluefin tuna will change from 14 June 2002, and two exemptions to the offence of possession after the closure of that fishery will be introduced into the Fisheries (Southern Bluefin Tuna Quota) Regulations 2000.

From 11 July 2002:

- the requirements for some catch effort returns and obligations in respect of monthly harvest returns in the Fisheries (Reporting) Regulations 2001 will change
- new infringement offences will be created under the Fisheries (Infringement Offences) Regulations 2001
- some scallop and oyster fisheries will be dealt with in a different way
- a number of technical amendments will come into effect.

For more detail about these changes, visit the MFish website, or refer to the letter sent to stakeholders by the Minister of Fisheries in June 2002.

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MINISTRY OF FISHERIES
Te Tautiaki i nga tini a Tangaroa