



Fisheries New Zealand

Tini a Tangaroa

Review of Sustainability Measures for Rig (SPO 2) for 2020/21

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1 Stock being reviewed

Rig (SPO 2)

Mustelus lenticulatus; Pioke, Makō

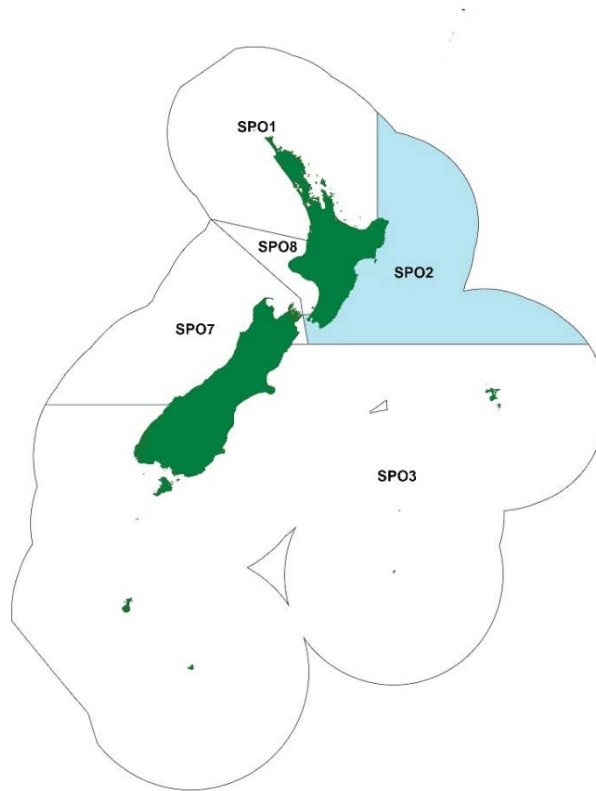


Figure 1: The Quota Management Area (QMA) for SPO 2

2 Summary

1. Fisheries New Zealand is proposing to review the sustainability measures for rig in Fisheries Management Area 2 (QMA 2) for the 1 October 2020 fishing year.
2. Rig is an inshore shark species commonly found in estuaries and coastal waters, living near the sea floor. It is an important inshore commercial fish species in New Zealand, taken mainly by set-net and bottom trawl, and commonly sold domestically as lemon fish through fish and chip stores.
3. Rig is also valued by customary and recreational fishers, due to their distribution in shallow, easily accessible coastal waters. Rig is also known by the Māori names makō and pioke.
4. The best available information indicates that the rig stock in SPO 2 (Figure 1) has increased in abundance and a utilisation opportunity now exists.
5. The Total Allowable Catch (TAC) of the stock is currently 130 tonnes, of which the Total Allowable Commercial Catch (TACC) makes up 108 tonnes. Three options are proposed for SPO 2:

Option 1 is to maintain the status quo.

Option 2 increases the TAC by 9 tonnes and in doing so increases the TACC by 5%, with a small increase to the allowance for other fishing mortality. This option provides for a modest increase in catch.

Option 3 increases the TAC by 16 tonnes and in doing so increases the TACC by 10%, with a small increase to the allowance for other fishing mortality. This option provides for the greatest increase in catch.

6. No change is proposed to the allowances for recreational and customary non-commercial take.
7. Under Option 2 and 3, Fisheries New Zealand proposes to set the allowance for all other mortality to the stock caused by fishing at 10% of the TACC.
8. Fisheries New Zealand is seeking feedback and submissions on the proposals to increase the TAC for SPO 2.

3 Quota Management System

9. Rig entered the Quota Management System on 1 October 1986 and has an October fishing year. The last time the TAC was reviewed was in 2015 at which time the TAC was kept at 130 tonnes. This was due to perceived sustainability issues surrounding increasing fishing pressure for stock of which rig is a bycatch, such as East Coast Tarakihi. With sustainability measures and plans in place since then, Fisheries New Zealand considers it appropriate to review the TAC for rig in SPO 2 at this current time.
10. For more information about the QMS go to <https://www.mpi.govt.nz/law-and-policy/legal-overviews/fisheries/quota-management-system/>.

4 Legal basis for managing fisheries in New Zealand

11. The Fisheries Act 1996 provides the legal basis for managing fisheries in New Zealand, including the Minister's responsibilities for setting and varying sustainability measures. See the separate document *Overview of legislative requirements and other considerations* at <https://www.fisheries.govt.nz/dmsdocument/40502> for more information.

5 Treaty of Waitangi obligations

5.1 Input and participation of tangata whenua

12. Input and participation into the sustainability decision-making process is provided through Iwi Fisheries Forums, which have been established for that purpose. Each Iwi Fisheries Forum has developed an Iwi Fisheries Forum Plan that describes how the iwi in the Forum exercise kaitiakitanga over the fisheries of importance to them, and their objectives for the management of these fisheries. Particular regard will be given to kaitiakitanga when making sustainability decisions.
13. Iwi Fisheries Forums may also be used as entities to consult iwi with an interest in fisheries.
14. Due to COVID-19 travel restrictions, input and participation from Iwi Fisheries Forums was sought through remote mechanisms. In late April 2020, a two-page document with information on the proposal to review the SPO 2 stock was provided to the relevant Iwi Fisheries Forums, and input sought.
15. Given the disruption to services, not all Input and Participation from the Iwi Fisheries Forums has been received.

16. The proposal to review SPO 2 has been discussed with the Mai Paritu tai atu ki Turakirae Fisheries Forum (Mahia to Wairarapa) and Ngati Porou (on the East Coast) who do not currently operate a forum.
17. The Mai Paritu tai atu ki Turakirae Fisheries Forum provided feedback that customary harvest of fish in nearshore areas were poor. They were supportive of the status quo, with the hopes of establishing pātaka within the area, utilising abundance and potential increases in fishing effort.
18. The Te Tai Hauāuru forum which covers FMA 8, but includes iwi with interests that cross over into FMA 2, supported the increase in the TACC and expressed an interest in increasing the customary allowance to reflect recent and future increases in catch to support whānau through the COVID-19 recovery period and economic downturn.
19. Further input from the forums and tangata whenua across the central-east region is being sought during consultation and before final advice and recommendations are made.

5.2 Kaitiakitanga

20. Rig is identified as an important customary fish species, due to its distribution in shallow, easily accessible coastal waters. Māori fishers traditionally caught large numbers of "dogfish" during the last century and early this century, and rig was probably an important species alongside spiny dogfish and school shark. Rig are taken by customary fishers using nets or lines and traditionally were sun-dried on wooden frames.
21. There are no current Iwi Fisheries Forum Plans in the area that makes up SPO 2.
22. The Mai Paritu tai atu ki Turakirae Fisheries Forum (Mahia to Wairarapa) is a newly established forum that is in the process of developing an Iwi Fisheries Forum Fisheries Plan. Likewise, Ngati Porou (East Coast) are in the process of establishing an Iwi Fisheries Forum. Views on kaitiakitanga and feedback specific to rig has been captured in the input and participation section above.
23. The Rangitaane (North Island) Working Group has developed its own Iwi Fisheries Plan (2012-2017) which covers the lower North Island, respective to FMAs 2 and 8. One of the purposes of the plan is to feed into the development of any FMA 2 Iwi Forum Fisheries Plan(s). While this plan doesn't refer to any specific fishstock(s), it identifies use, environmental and management outcomes for fisheries. This includes that: 'All fisheries resources of Rangitaane (North Island) are used in a manner that provides the greatest cultural, social and commercial benefit to their hapu and whanau.'
24. Mataitai reserves, taiāpure and temporary closures are customary management tools that also provide for kaitiakitanga. The Minister is required to take these into account when making allowances for customary non-commercial fishing interests. These are identified in Table 1 below.
 - a. Commercial fishing is not permitted within māitaitai reserves, but recreational and customary fishing is allowed.
 - b. Section 186A temporary closures generally prevent recreational and commercial fishing for either all or certain species. There are currently no Section 186A temporary closures in FMA 2.
 - c. All types of fishing are allowed in a taiāpure unless its management committee recommends changes to the fishing rules and the Minister of Fisheries approves them.

Table 1: SPO 2 customary fisheries

Name	Management type
Hakihea Mātaitai	
Horokaka Mātaitai	
Toka Tamure Mātaitai	
Te Hoe Mātaitai	Mātaitai Reserve
Moremore Mātaitai(a)	
Moremore Mātaitai(b)	
Porangahau Taiāpure	
Palliser Bay Taiāpure	Taiāpure

6 Relevant acts, plans, strategies, statements and context

6.2 NPOA Sharks

25. The review and updates to science information for SPO 2 supports several objectives of the National Plan of Action for Sharks (NPOA Sharks).
26. As an elasmobranch (cartilaginous fish, including sharks, skates, and rays), rig is included in the plan, which takes into account the biological characteristics of rig in terms of its vulnerability to fishing pressure and the connectivity of rig stocks.
27. One of the goals of the NPOA Sharks is to maintain the biodiversity and long-term viability of New Zealand shark populations based on a risk assessment framework. The risk assessment framework evaluates stock status, measures to ensure any mortality is at appropriate levels, and protection of critical habitat. Objectives of this goal that are met by the current review of rig are:
 - a. For shark species managed under the quota management system (QMS), undertake an assessment to determine the stock size in relation to the biomass (total weight of fish) that can support harvest of the maximum sustainable yield (B_{MSY}) or other accepted management targets and on that basis review catch limits to maintain the stock at or above these targets;
 - b. Mortality of all sharks from fishing is at or below a level that allows for the maintenance at, or recovery to, a favourable stock and/or conservation status giving priority to protected species and high risk species; and
 - c. Ensure adequate monitoring and data collection for all sectors (including commercial, recreational, customary fishers, and non-extractive users) and that all users actively contribute to the management and conservation of shark populations.

6.3 National Inshore Finfish Fisheries Plan

28. The Draft National Inshore Finfish Fisheries Plan (2019) provides guidance on management objectives and strategies for finfish fisheries and the operational management of inshore finfish fisheries for the next five years. Public consultation on the draft plan closed on 19 February 2020. Thirty-nine submissions, ranging across a number of themes were received, which Fisheries New Zealand is currently considering before finalising the Plan.

7 Current state of the stocks

29. Rig are caught in coastal waters throughout New Zealand and are mostly caught in waters less than 50m deep when they aggregate inshore during the spring and summer seasons. Rig mature late, with female rig attaining maturity at 5-6 years, and can live for 20 years or longer. Rig give birth to young during spring and summer following a 10-11 month gestation period. Most females begin a new pregnancy soon after the birth of the previous litter, and therefore breed every year.
30. Abundance of the SPO 2 fishery is assessed based on analysis of commercial catch per unit of effort (CPUE) information. This is a standardised CPUE series that has been operating since the early 2000s based on commercial set-net and bottom trawl (BT) activity. An updated SPO 2 BT analysis was conducted in 2019¹. An agreed proxy for B_{MSY} has also been established for SPO 2 based on the average CPUE across the 2005 and 2015 years.
31. Figure 2 uses the CPUE analysis to track a relative index of abundance for SPO 2 (the black line) against the B_{MSY} proxy or target (the green dotted line), the soft limit (the purple line), and the hard limit (the grey line).
32. SPO 2 CPUE fluctuated around the target from the early 2000s to around 2012. Since then it has increased above the target. From 2017, CPUE has taken a slight dip, but remains above the target.

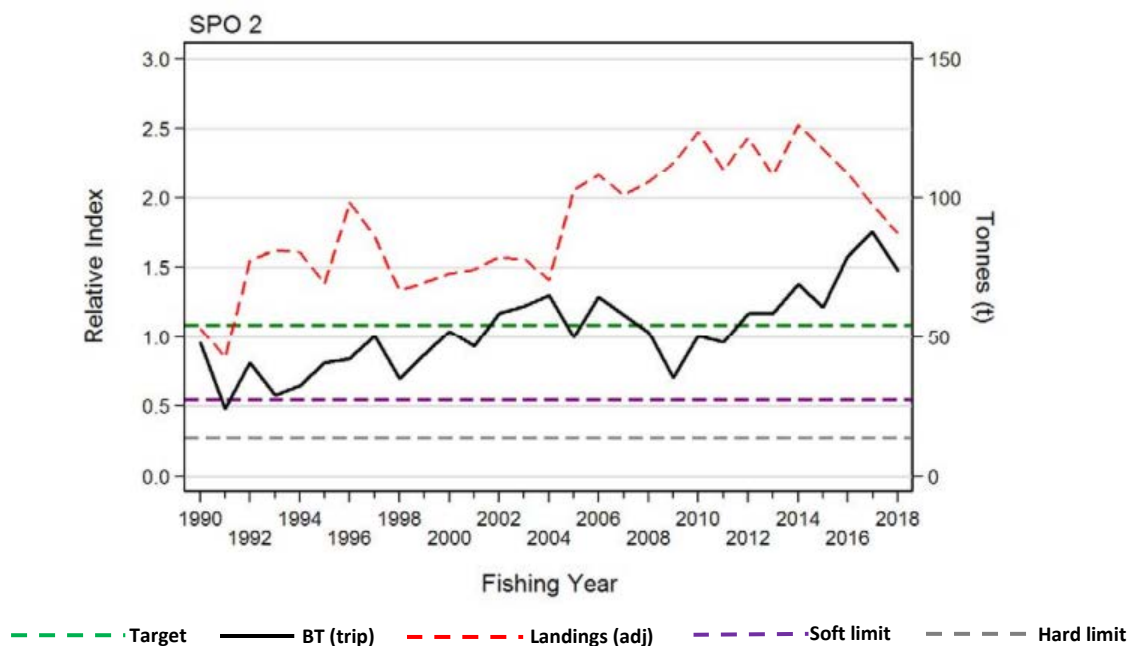


Figure 2: Comparison of the accepted CPUE index [BT] with the adjusted QMR/MHR landings for SPO 2

33. In Figure 2, the increase in relative abundance (black line) coupled with the decrease in estimated landings (red dotted line) indicates an overall reduction in relative fishing pressure for rig in SPO 2. The relationship between these 2 factors is also shown by the black line in Figure 3, which shows that the relative exploitation rate is currently below the overfishing threshold (green dotted line).

¹ Defined within the data set by selecting trips which fished exclusively in the Areas 011–015 and targeted flatfish, gurnard or tarakihi.

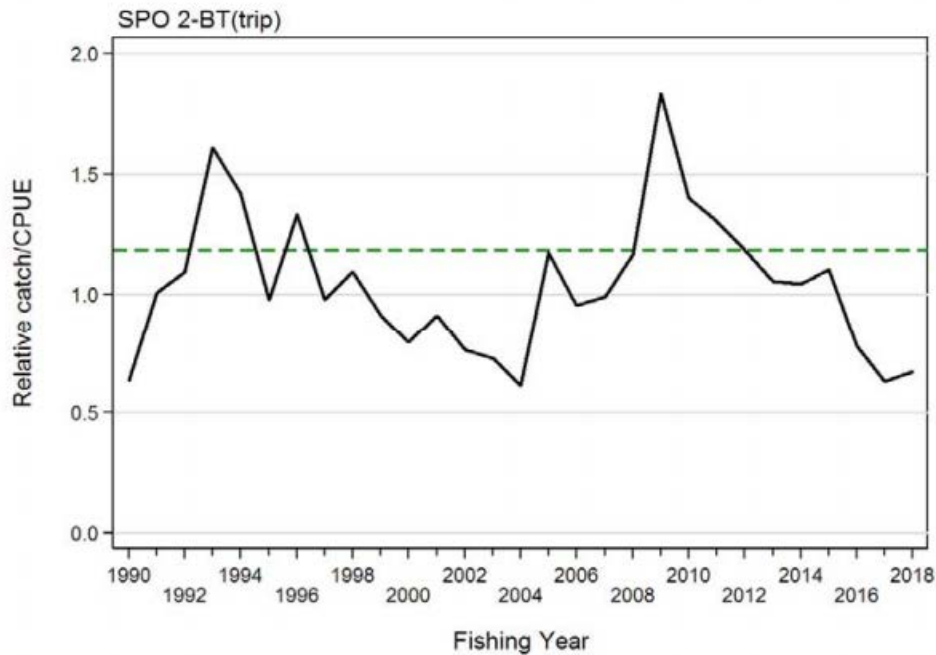


Figure 3: Relative fishing pressure for SPO 2

34. Fisheries New Zealand's Fisheries Assessment Plenary² has assessed that SPO 2 is likely³ to be at or above the target. It also considers that the TACC and current catch are unlikely⁴ to cause the stock to decline below the soft and hard limits or to cause overfishing to commence.
35. Forward projections of biomass are currently unknown for this stock due to limited information available on stock status.

8 Recent catch levels and trends

36. The best available information on the SPO 2 fishery is from commercial reporting, which includes catch estimates, effort data and landing information.
37. Rig in SPO 2 are principally taken as bycatch in bottom trawl fisheries targeted mainly at flatfish, tarakihi and gurnard while the set-net fisheries target rig, school shark, flatfish, blue warehou and blue moki. More recently, rig in SPO 2 have been increasingly caught through set-netting. Over the 2016/17 to 2018/19 fishing years, the percentage of rig in SPO 2 caught by bottom trawling has decreased from approximately 83% to 69% of total catch, whereas set-net prevalence has doubled from approximately 15% to 30%.
38. Fisheries New Zealand notes that SPO 2 are listed in Schedule 6 of the Act, which permits commercial fishers to return rig to the sea provided they are likely to survive and the return takes place as soon as practicable after the rig is taken.
39. Figure 4 below shows that commercial catch in SPO 2 has historically been over-caught, whereas in more recent years catches have been below the TACC. This can largely be explained by the decrease in target species caught in association with SPO 2.

² <https://www.mpi.govt.nz/dmsdocument/34953-plenary-may-2019-stock-assessments-and-stock-status-volume-3-pipi-to-yellow-eyed-mullet>

³ (>60%)

⁴ (<40%)

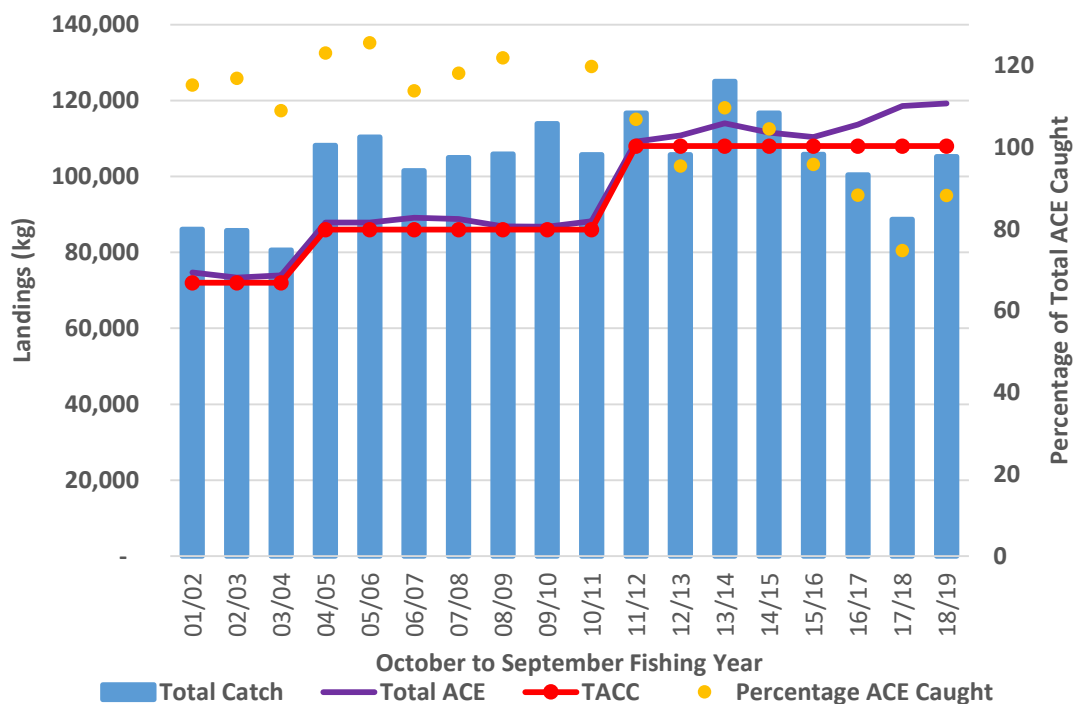


Figure 4: Commercial Landings for SPO 2 from 2001/02 to 2018/19

40. Commercial catch effort data indicate a growth in the amount of rig being targeted in SPO 2 over the last three fishing years (10% in 2016/17 vs 21% in 2018/19 of total rig catch reported), as shown in Figure 5, whereas the proportion of rig taken as bycatch while targeting tarakihi and flatfish has decreased over the same time period. This signals an increase in the potential for rig as a target species, which is likely to be able to sustain greater utilisation.

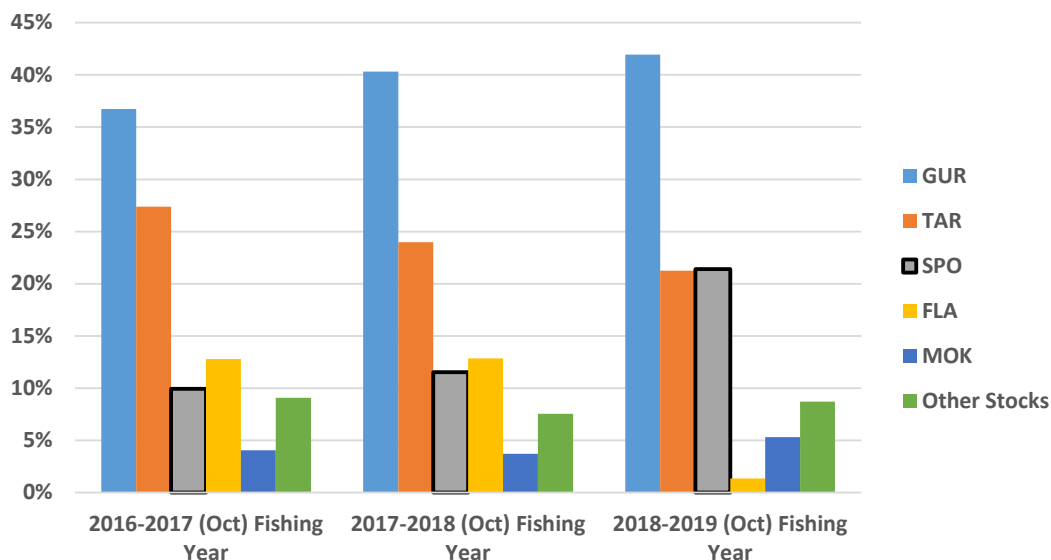


Figure 5: Proportion of reported rig catch effort in SPO 2 under each target species

41. There is less information available about levels and trends in customary and recreational catches. The current allowances for customary and recreational fishing were set based on best available information of customary and recreational catch.

42. Current customary reporting for rig in SPO 2 is incomplete with no customary take of rig reported between the 2015/16 and 2018/19 fishing years. Recently, there has been customary harvest of rig in SPO 2 recorded as 16 bins in the Kahungunu ki Te Matau a Maui area. This is likely related to the efforts of local iwi in the area supporting whānau through the COVID-19 pandemic.
43. The incompleteness of customary reporting information is also influenced by the fact that the customary regulations have not yet been implemented in northern parts of the area that make up SPO 2. In these areas, customary catch is taken under regulation 50/51 of the recreational fishing regulations, which does not have a reporting requirement.
44. Fisheries New Zealand understands that current information on customary catch may not appropriately reflect the true take of rig in SPO 2 for customary purposes and welcomes feedback from tangata whenua and iwi in order to address this knowledge gap.
45. Rig is an important recreational species across New Zealand. The main recreational fishing method is rod and line, and the recreational daily bag limit for rig caught in FMA 2 is 20 per person per day as part of a mixed species daily bag limit.
46. The National Panel Survey of Marine Recreational Fishers 2017-18 (NPS) provides the best available information on recreational harvest of rig in SPO 2. This survey estimated 4.8 tonnes of rig were caught in SPO 2 in the 2017/18 fishing year, totalling approximately 3,044 individual fish. Fisheries New Zealand acknowledges that recreational harvest can fluctuate from year to year due to weather and other factors. While this estimate is uncertain because of the relatively small numbers of events and fishers it was derived from, it is well within the current recreational allowance of 10 tonnes.

9 Current TAC, TACC and allowances

Table 2: Current TAC, TACC and allowances (all in tonnes) for SPO 2

	Total Allowable Catch	Total Allowable Commercial Catch	Allowances		
			Customary Maori	Recreational	All other mortality to the stock caused by fishing
SPO 2	130	108	5	10	7

10 Current other controls

47. The main method used to manage recreational harvest of rig is daily bag limits. Spatial and method restrictions also apply. Recreational Fishers in FMA 2 (Central) can take up to 20 rig as part of their combined daily bag limit.
48. Commercial and recreational catch are restricted to a minimum net mesh size of 150mm for rig, but have no minimum legal size (MLS).
49. Additionally, rig catch is covered under the Fisheries (Commercial Fishing) Regulations 2001 regarding the prohibition of shark finning in New Zealand waters and that fins must be landed naturally attached.

11 Options – varying the TAC and TACCs and allowance

50. Three options are proposed for the TAC, TACC and allowances for each stock. The options represent the general range of increases to catch settings being considered. Feedback is sought on these options, or alternatives.

Table 3: Options for varying TAC, TACC and allowances (all in tonnes) for SPO 2

Option	Total Allowable Catch	Total Allowable Commercial Catch	Allowances		
			Customary Māori	Recreational	All other mortality to the stock caused by fishing
Option 1 (<i>Status quo</i>)	130	108	5	10	7
Option 2	139 ↑	113 ↑ (5%)	5	10	11 ↑
Option 3	146 ↑	119 ↑ (10%)	5	10	12 ↑

11.1 Total Allowable Catch

51. Option 1 maintains the TAC of 130 tonnes for SPO 2 and is the status quo. This option recognises that the CPUE analysis has shown a decline in relative abundance over the last 2 years, but remains above the target. As a result, Option 1 reflects a cautious approach for SPO 2 to ensure that the recent decline does not carry through to future years and drop below the target.
52. Option 2 proposes to increase the TAC from 130 tonnes to 139 tonnes, whereas Option 3 proposes to increase the TAC to 146 tonnes.
53. Both Options 2 and 3 take into account that the SPO 2 biomass has increased strongly since 2009 and is estimated to have more than doubled over the period from 2009 to 2017. This, coupled with relative fishing pressure being relatively low, suggests that there exists potential for greater utilisation of rig in SPO 2.
54. The main difference between Options 2 and 3 is the level of risk associated with each increase. The greater the increase and utilisation of the stock, the greater the potential for sustainability risk in the future.
55. Fisheries New Zealand considers that all options are likely to maintain the stock above the target B_{MSY} level. In each case, ongoing monitoring of the stock through CPUE updates will enable responsive management and appropriate adjustments to address changes in abundance in the future.

11.2 Allowances

56. Fisheries New Zealand proposes that the current allowances for customary and recreational take are retained. Fisheries New Zealand's rationale for this is that it believes the current allowances for customary and recreational take are adequate in providing for existing use.
57. In 2018, the Minister of Fisheries made a decision to set an allowance for all other sources of mortality caused by fishing at a minimum of 10% of the TACC for inshore stocks that are taken predominantly by trawl⁵. While there is no information available to quantify all other mortality to the stock caused by fishing, the available evidence suggests that an allowance of 10% of the TACC is appropriate given the biological characteristics of the stock and mortality caused by trawling, set-net, and non-commercial methods.

11.3 Total Allowable Commercial Catch

58. Option 1 retains the current TACC and does not provide for increased commercial use while abundance is assumed to be above the target reference point.

⁵ <https://www.mpi.govt.nz/dmsdocument/30846-2018-october-sustainability-round-decision-letter-signed>

59. Under Option 2 the TACC would increase by 5% to 113 tonnes and under Option 3 it will increase by 10% to 119 tonnes. These options provide for increased use opportunities for commercial fishers. Based on the reported port price (which does not reflect the total economic benefit), this increase may support an approximate increase in revenue of \$17,700 or \$38,940 respectively per year.

Table 4: Predicted changes to commercial revenue for the proposed options, based on recommended port prices of \$3.54/kg for SPO 2 in the 2019/20 fishing year.

Option	Change from current setting (tonnes)	Predicted revenue changes (\$p.a.)
Option 1 (status quo)	NA	NA
Option 2	5↑	\$17,700↑
Option 3	11↑	\$38,940↑

60. As discussed in the recent catch levels and trends section, the TACC has been under-caught by an average of 13% over the last 4 fishing years. It is important to note that there already exists potential for the commercial sector to increase the utilisation of the stock, prior to any increases.

12 Uncertainties and risks

61. There is a lack of historical information relating to stock abundance of SPO 2 during the 1970s–1980s when the stock was believed to have been heavily fished, which means that the current relative stock status is difficult to determine.
62. There is also uncertainty associated with the biological stock boundaries of rig, with a 2009 review finding them to be poorly defined, especially in the Cook Strait region.
63. The Plenary gave the SPO 2 BT(trip) series an overall assessment quality rank of 'High Quality', but noted that while the analysis was credible, the method of capture does not representatively sample large female rig.

13 Environmental interactions

64. SPO 2 is predominantly taken by bottom trawl and is largely taken as bycatch in a number of other target fisheries. Fisheries New Zealand considers that the proposed increase to the TACC for SPO 2 is unlikely to result in any change to the total amount of fishing effort, while acknowledging there may be a small increase in the number of target tows. As a result, Fisheries New Zealand does not foresee significant changes in fishing interactions with marine mammals, fish bycatch, seabirds and the benthic environment.

13.1 Marine mammals

65. Minimal marine mammal captures have been reported from SPO 2 either by fishers or observers on-board vessels. In the 5 fishing years from 2014/15 to 2018/19 there have been 3 captures of New Zealand fur seals⁶ and 1 capture of a bottlenose dolphin⁷.
66. The incidental capture of marine mammals in SPO 2 related to an increase in the TAC is likely to be rare and therefore the population of such species is considered unlikely to be impacted.
67. While rare encounters can be important to account for species that are endangered, Fisheries New Zealand does not expect the risk to these species to increase as a result of increasing the

⁶ New Zealand fur seals are classified as not threatened.

⁷ Bottlenose dolphins are classified as nationally endangered

TACC. This is because rig in SPO 2 is historically a by-catch fishery, operating close to or just above the TACC. Any increase in the TACC would likely see greater utilisation and targeting of rig instead of causing increases in overall fishing effort, which is driven by a combination of other factors such as the TACC/ACE constraints for main target species.

13.2 Seabirds

68. Management of seabird interactions with New Zealand's commercial fisheries is guided by the National Plan of Action to Reduce the Incidental Captures of Seabirds in New Zealand Fisheries (NPOA-Seabirds) with a 2020 update expected to be released shortly⁸. The NPOA-Seabirds establishes a risk-based approach to managing fishing interactions with seabirds, targeting management actions at the species most at risk as a priority, but also aiming to minimise captures of all species.
69. Seabird interactions with vessels in the SPO 2 fishery occur at a minimal rate. In the 5 fishing years from 2014/15 to 2018/19 there have been 3 observed captures of seabirds, classified as petrels, prions or shearwaters, with one capture being alive and uninjured.
70. The inshore trawl fishery is responsible for a substantial portion of risk to some at risk seabird species. However, the true contribution of inshore trawl to the overall risk is highly uncertain because of cryptic mortality. The inshore trawl and shark set-net fisheries in FMA 2 do not attribute any disproportionate levels of risk to seabird species relative to fisheries in other areas.⁹

13.3 Fish bycatch

71. Increases to catch limits for SPO 2 will increase the ability, and desire, of fishers to specifically target this species and therefore reducing bycatch of other less abundant species with overlapping depth profiles.
72. This is of particular importance for East Coast tarakihi as it is currently undergoing a rebuild due to low abundance. Tarakihi has a wide depth profile that includes many species including SPO 2. Increasing the TACC for SPO 2 will allow fishers to move into shallower waters, away from traditional tarakihi habitat and undertake more targeted fishing of SPO 2, reducing the bycatch of East Coast tarakihi and improving the rate of rebuild. Fisheries New Zealand are actively monitoring the rebuild of East Coast tarakihi and will take further action to ensure successful rebuilds if required.

13.4 Benthic impacts

73. Trawling can directly impact on biological diversity of the benthic environment; however, the proposed increases are modest and are not likely to significantly increase trawl effort as they reflect increased fish abundance and CPUE. Bottom trawling in this fishery is also typically confined to areas that have been consistently fished over time (rather than areas of high biodiversity).

13.5 Habitats of significance

74. Habitats of particular significance for fisheries management have not been identified in the area covering the SPO 2 fishery.

⁸ <https://www.fisheries.govt.nz/news-and-resources/consultations/national-plan-of-action-for-seabirds-2020/>

⁹ <https://www.fisheries.govt.nz/dmsdocument/39407/direct>

14 Questions for submitters on options for varying TACs, TACCs and allowances

- Which option(s) do you support for revising the TACs and allowances? Why?
- If you do not support any of the options listed, what alternative(s) should be considered? Why?
- Are the allowances for customary fishing appropriate? Why?
- We ask tangata whenua to provide any additional information you may have on customary catch.
- Are the allowances for recreational fishing appropriate? Why?
- Are the allowances for other sources of mortality appropriate? Why?
- What other management controls should be considered for both recreational and commercial fishers? Why?

75. Please provide detailed, verifiable information and rationale to support your views.

15 Deemed values

76. Fisheries New Zealand is not proposing any changes to the deemed values for SPO 2.

16 Referenced reports

Fisheries Assessment Plenary May 2020: <https://www.fisheries.govt.nz/news-and-resources/science-and-research/fisheries-research/>

Draft National Inshore Finfish Fisheries Plan (2011)
<https://www.fisheries.govt.nz/dmsdocument/20816/send>

Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Regulations 2013
<http://www.legislation.govt.nz/regulation/public/2013/0482/latest/DLM3629901.html?src=qs>

Quota Management System information <https://www.fisheries.govt.nz/law-and-policy/legal-overviews/fisheries/quota-management-system/>

Wynne-Jones, J.; Gray, A.; Heinemann, A.; Hill, L; Walton, L. (2019). National Panel Survey of Marine Recreational Fishers 2017–2018. New Zealand Fisheries Assessment Report 2019/24. 104 p.:
<https://www.mpi.govt.nz/dmsdocument/36792-far-201924-national-panel-survey-of-marine-recreational-fishers-201718>

National Plan of Action for Seabirds 2020 <https://www.fisheries.govt.nz/news-and-resources/consultations/national-plan-of-action-for-seabirds-2020/>

National Plan of Action for the Conservation and Management of Sharks (NPOA-Sharks) 2013
<https://www.mpi.govt.nz/news-and-resources/consultations/npoa-sharks-2013/>

Changes to sustainability measures and other management controls for 1 October 2018, and closure of the Kaipara Harbour to the taking of scallops: <https://www.mpi.govt.nz/dmsdocument/30846-2018-october-sustainability-round-decision-letter-signed>

Conservation status of New Zealand marine mammals, 2019 By: C.S. Baker, L. Boren, S. Childerhouse, R. Constantine, A. van Helden, D. Lundquist, W. Rayment and J.R. Rolfe New Zealand Threat Classification Series 29. 18 p. <https://www.doc.govt.nz/globalassets/documents/science-and-technical/nztc29entire.pdf>

17 How to get more information and have your say

77. Fisheries New Zealand invites you to make a submission on the proposals set out in this discussion document. Consultation closes at 5pm on 1 July 2020.
78. Please see the Fisheries New Zealand sustainability consultation webpage (<https://www.fisheries.govt.nz/news-and-resources/consultations/review-of-sustainability-measures-for-1-october-2020/>) for related information, a helpful submissions template, and information on how to submit your feedback. If you cannot access to the webpage or require hard copies of documents or any other information, please email FMSubmissions@mpi.govt.nz.