



Statement of Intent 2003/08

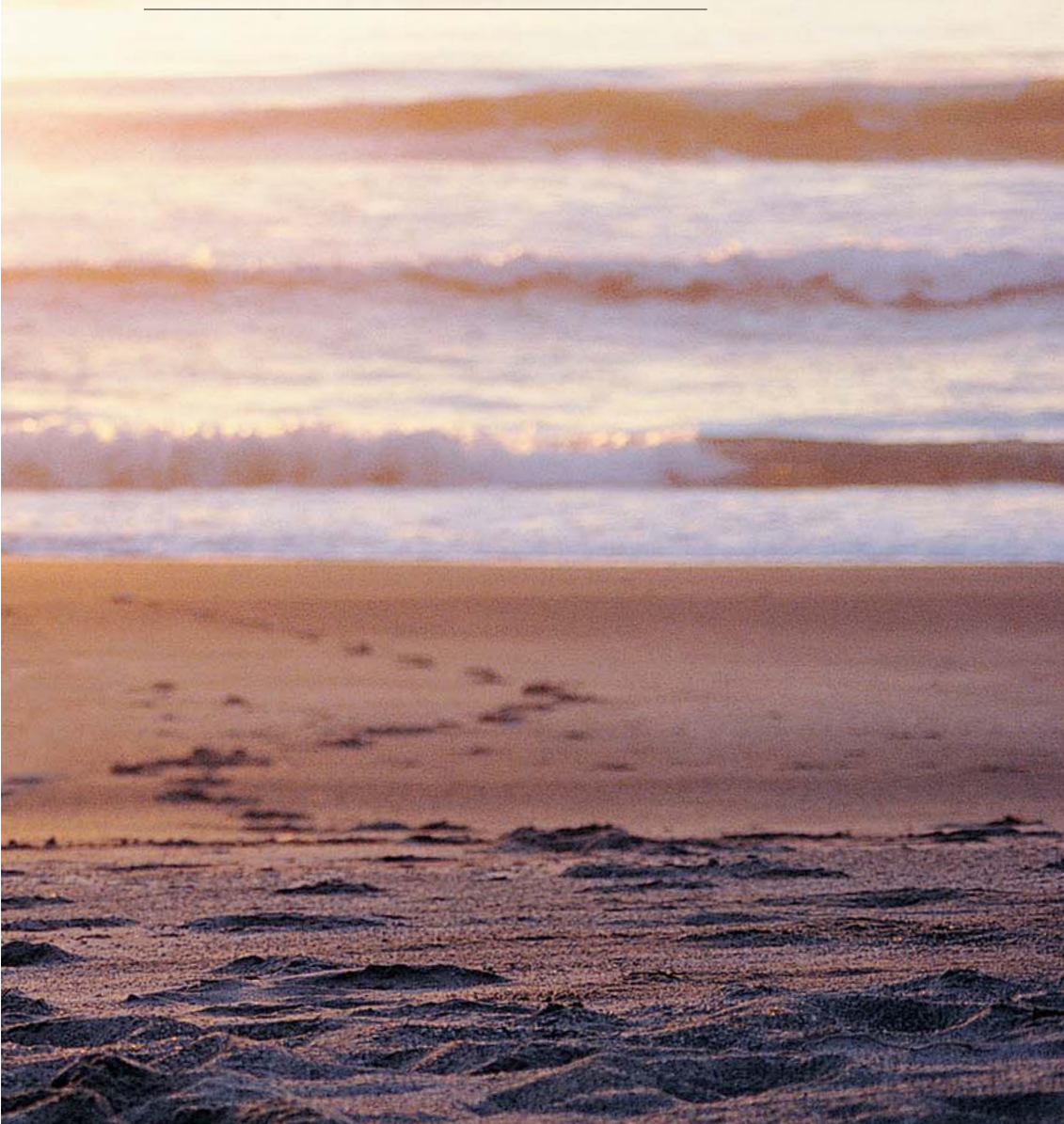
Including Fisheries Services to be provided in 2003/04



MINISTRY OF FISHERIES
Te Tautiaki i nga tini a Tangaroa

www.fish.govt.nz

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VALUE TO ALL NEW ZEALANDERS

New Zealand's aquatic environment is a limited resource of enormous value to all New Zealanders – both now and in the future. The concept of value and all it encompasses is a recurrent theme in this document and in our thinking as we look to the future of our fisheries. Our role is to work with all those who have an interest in our aquatic environment to protect this taonga for present and future generations.

Value to all New Zealanders means:

- The **value** to present and future generations of preserving the structure, function and biodiversity of our aquatic environment.
- The **value** to Maori of sustainable aquatic resources and a healthy aquatic environment.
- The **value** gained from the pleasure of fishing for recreation.
- The **value** of a thriving seafood industry.
- The **value** of flourishing communities with a strong fisheries sector at their heart.

DECLARATION OF RESPONSIBLE MINISTER AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE

This Statement of Intent looks out over the next five years and sets out the Ministry of Fisheries' core role and how it will work in collaboration with the wide range of interested parties who participate in government planning and decision-making on fisheries management.

The Statement of Intent, which builds upon the Ministry's Strategic Plan released earlier in the year, supports Ministers' focus on enhancing the value and enjoyment of our fisheries for all New Zealanders and minimising the risks to our marine environment.

Like the Strategic Plan, the Statement of Intent includes some shifts in emphasis necessary for the Ministry to fulfil the breadth of responsibilities inherent in the Ministry's mission *To be the guardian of the multitudes of Tangaroa*. This includes an increased focus on protecting the aquatic environment, and creating opportunities for tangata whenua, fisheries stakeholders and the public to become more involved in the management of our fishery resources and the protection of the aquatic environment.

This Statement of Intent will provide the overall basis for monitoring the Ministry's contribution towards the fishery outcome:

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



Hon Pete Hodgson
Minister of Fisheries



Warwick Tuck
Chief Executive

Government goals

Fishery outcome

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

MFish contributing outcomes

The contribution MFish makes to achieving the fishery outcome

MFish outputs

What MFish does to achieve its contributing outcomes

- Strengthen national identity and uphold the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi.
- Grow an inclusive, innovative economy for the benefit of all.
- Maintain trust in Government and provide strong social services.
- Improve New Zealanders’ skills.
- Protect and enhance the environment.

Ministers’ focus

- Enhance the value and enjoyment of New Zealand’s fisheries for all New Zealanders.
- Minimise the risks to New Zealand’s marine environment from biosecurity threats.

Value means:

- The value to present and future generations of preserving the structure, function and biodiversity of our aquatic environment.
- The value to Maori of sustainable aquatic resources and a healthy aquatic environment.
- The value gained from the pleasure of fishing for recreation.
- The value of a thriving seafood industry.
- The value of flourishing communities with a strong fisheries sector at their heart.

Strategies

- Protect the health of the aquatic environment.
- Enable people to get the best value from the sustainable and efficient use of fisheries.
- Ensure the Crown delivers on its obligations to Maori with respect to fisheries.

The integrity of the existing fisheries management and marine bio-security frameworks is maintained

New fisheries management and marine biosecurity frameworks are developed

Obtaining and managing information

Class 2 – all outputs
Class 7 – output 72

Administering fisheries management and marine biosecurity frameworks

Class 1 – output 13
Class 3 – all outputs
Class 4 – all outputs
Class 7 – output 71

Enforcing fisheries policies

Classes 5 and 6 – all outputs

Policy development

Class 1 – all outputs, except output 13

INTRODUCTION

1. The Ministry's *raison d'être* is summarised in:

- the purpose of the Fisheries Act 1996: To provide for the utilisation of fisheries resources while ensuring sustainability; and
- the overall goal for biosecurity: The exclusion, eradication or effective management of risks posed by pests and diseases to the economy, environment and human health.

It is also captured in the Ministry's Strategic Plan for 2003/08 from which the following outcome has been determined:

The value New Zealanders obtain from the sustainable use of fisheries resources and protection of the aquatic environment is maximised.

The key elements of this outcome are described more fully in three strategies:

- Protect the health of the aquatic environment.
- Enable people to get the best value from the sustainable and efficient use of fisheries.
- Ensure the Crown delivers on its obligations to Maori with respect to fisheries.

The Ministry does not have responsibility for all the outputs required to achieve this fishery outcome, and must rely on contributions from others – both government agencies and stakeholders – to see it achieved. However, all Ministry activities should be directed at achieving this single outcome.

The following sections discuss:

- the contribution the Ministry makes, through its contributing outcomes, to achieving the fishery outcome
- how the Ministry's outputs help achieve the contributing outcomes
- ways we can measure the contributing outcomes and outputs, and their effectiveness in achieving the fishery outcome.

The Ministry's role in respect of marine biosecurity contributes directly to the fishery outcome, and also to a number of other Government outcomes relating to protection of biodiversity, human health, the environment and economic development.

THE MINISTRY'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE FISHERY OUTCOME

2. Through Contributing Outcomes to the Fishery Outcome

2.1 Background The sustainable use of fisheries, and marine biosecurity risks, present a particular need for management. Fisheries are both a scarce and a common pool resource. Their scarcity attracts would-be users, while their common pool nature means there is no incentive for fishers to restrain their use of the fishery. Marine biosecurity presents similar problems, with little incentive for individuals to constrain their activities to reduce the risk of incursions by unwanted organisms, when others do not similarly constrain their activities.

The result is that unmanaged fisheries usually become uneconomic and overfished. They become uneconomic because too many fishers harvest too much from the fishery. Overall returns from the fishery decline as the fish population is changed to a less-than-optimum state and returns are dissipated over a large number of fishers. Overfishing may result in long-term adverse effects on both fish populations and the environment within which they live. History records many examples of overfished and uneconomic fisheries resulting from a lack of effective management. Likewise, when marine biosecurity risks are not managed, the result is an increased risk of incursions and often the irreversible degradation of the marine environment caused by invasive species.

The Ministry is directly addressing the need for effective management of fisheries and marine biosecurity through the development and operation of appropriate management frameworks.

The two contributing outcomes are:

‘The integrity of existing fisheries management and marine biosecurity frameworks is maintained.’

‘New fisheries management and marine biosecurity frameworks are developed.’

2.2 Existing Frameworks The Ministry operates a wide range of management frameworks – both fisheries management and marine biosecurity.

Fisheries management frameworks are directed at ensuring the sustainability of fisheries and the aquatic environment, and providing for utilisation of fisheries resources. These are achieved through granting and restricting access to fisheries. Granting access contributes primarily to providing for utilisation, but also to ensuring sustainability. Limiting access contributes primarily to sustainability, but also – albeit often inefficiently – to providing for utilisation.

Frameworks designed to grant access to fisheries include:

- The allowance for recreational and customary non-commercial fishing interests when setting a Total Allowable Commercial Catch (TACC) provides for allocating access to fisheries between different types of fishers.

- The Quota Management System (QMS) provides an allocation mechanism between commercial fishers based on free trade of rights to harvest a share of the TACC.
- Mataitai and taiapure provide access to fisheries by customary Maori fishers.
- Method controls and area closures also contribute to the allocation of fishing access between different groups of fishers. However, their usage for this role is often inefficient.
- Part 6A of the Fisheries Act 1996 sets out a framework to provide New Zealanders access to fisheries in international waters.

Frameworks designed to limit access to fisheries include:

- The process by which Total Allowable Catches and Competitive Catch Limits are set for many fishstocks. This is designed to constrain catches to levels that protect the health of the fishstock and the aquatic environment.
- The catch balancing regime provides incentives for fishers to restrict their catch to what they can cover with catching rights.
- Fishing method controls and area closures provide for the protection of bycatch species and aquatic habitat.

Marine biosecurity management frameworks contribute to the protection of the marine environment by providing for prevention and exclusion, surveillance and response, and pest management:

- **Prevention and exclusion:** Preventing the entry and establishment of pests and unwanted organisms capable of causing significant harm to the values attributable to the marine environment.

- **Surveillance and response:** Detecting early, identifying and assessing pests and unwanted organisms capable of causing significant harm and, where appropriate, deploying a rapid and effective incursion response that maximises the likelihood of eradication.
- **Pest management:** Effectively managing established pests and unwanted organisms capable of causing significant harm to the values attributable to the marine environment – including eradicating, containing and controlling these pests.

2.3 New Frameworks There remain significant deficiencies in existing management frameworks that hinder the achievement of the outcome of maximising value.

In respect of fisheries management, there are deficiencies in frameworks both for granting access and for restricting access.

Examples of deficiencies in frameworks for granting access to fisheries:

- Rights are not well specified, resulting in the need for too much intervention by the Crown and lack of opportunities for all stakeholders to work together.
- There are too many method/area controls and this constrains efficient utilisation.
- There are too few opportunities for fishers to use innovative ways to achieve necessary standards.
- There is a lack of integration between fisheries frameworks and other frameworks that interact with fisheries.
- Users of fisheries resources do not pay the full costs associated with their activities.

Examples of deficiencies in frameworks for limiting fisheries access:

- Current frameworks provide insufficient protection for bycatch species.

- Protection of biological diversity and habitat of particular significance for fisheries management is inadequate.
- Understanding of, and support for, current frameworks is low.
- Not all fisheries resources in international waters have a Regional Management framework.

There are also deficiencies in respect of marine biosecurity management frameworks:

- Frameworks for collecting information on impacts on the marine environment are inadequate.
- Accountabilities are unclear and capability is limited.
- The framework for managing risks associated with vessel fouling is yet to be implemented.
- The ballast water framework requires revision to reflect a pending international convention.

Until these deficiencies are addressed, there will be a requirement for new or improved management frameworks to be developed.

3. Through Outputs to Contributing Outcomes

3.1 Background Most Ministry outputs are directed at achieving the first contributing outcome ‘The integrity of existing fisheries management and marine biosecurity frameworks is maintained’. The Policy outputs primarily support the second contributing outcome ‘New fisheries management and biosecurity frameworks are developed’. The output contribution to achieving these outcomes is described below.

Measurements of the effectiveness of outputs in achieving our contributing outcomes will be developed in future Statements of Intent.

3.2 Obtaining and Managing Information

Information is vital to maintaining the integrity of all management frameworks. Appropriate information on the state of fishstocks, other species and habitats affected by fishing, is required in order to manage sustainability. Information is also required to ensure the level of access granted to particular groups and individuals is appropriate, and that their use of the resources is within the access granted.

There is much uncertainty about fisheries resources and the aquatic environment, and obtaining and assessing information is often expensive. Therefore, it is important that the right information is collected, that it is collected and used in a cost-effective manner, and that it is put to good use. This means an adaptive approach is often required in which utilisation is designed to increase the amount of information generated. It also means the level of utilisation may need to be adjusted to account for the amount and quality of information available.

This lack of information about natural resources, processes and functions makes it hard to determine if a newly discovered species has been in our waters for some time or has just arrived. It also makes it hard to assess the risks posed by new species, and to evaluate the best response to avoid or minimise adverse effects. This requires a precautionary approach to biosecurity management, and a strategic commitment to investment in research to fill critical information gaps.

3.3 Administering Fisheries Management and Marine Biosecurity Frameworks

Maintenance of the integrity of fisheries management frameworks requires good administration. Fisheries management is complex and the results of mistakes can be severe – both in terms of the effects on fishstocks and the aquatic environment, and the effects on users’ access to fisheries resources. Management can also be very expensive. In order to minimise mistakes and ensure cost-effective management, administration systems must be well designed and well operated.

Maintenance of the integrity of marine biosecurity frameworks requires a well coordinated and integrated programme of pre-border and border measures to prevent pests entering New Zealand waters; comprehensive surveillance programmes and diagnostic services to detect and identify new incursions and assess the threat they pose; and rapid response capability to eradicate new pests before they establish and spread.

3.4 Enforcing Fisheries Policies Fisheries are a scarce resource and, when well managed, can be very valuable. Therefore, the temptation to exceed a fisheries access right is often strong, and effective deterrents are required. Education and

other contributors to the broader compliance regime are important, but effective enforcement is indispensable.

The widespread and isolated nature of much fishing activity means that rates of detection of fisheries offences are typically low. Consequently, high penalties are required to ensure the overall deterrent of enforcement is effective.

3.5 Policy Development Policy analysis is required to help ensure existing frameworks operate appropriately and to develop new frameworks. The primary contribution of policy to existing frameworks is through monitoring to ensure they are performing as intended. Where existing frameworks prove inadequate, or have not been developed, analysis is required to determine the most appropriate future frameworks.

Our policy development, implementation and monitoring covers the following issues:

Policy Approval

- Contributing to the development of an integrated oceans policy.
- Developing and implementing the Ministry's environmental management strategy.
- Supporting the aquaculture reform policy development.
- Reforming the way in which recreational fisheries are managed.
- Developing and implementing a strategy for New Zealand's involvement in international fisheries.

Policy Implementation

- Delivering statutory fisheries management and enforcement services, including:
 - providing Ministers with general fisheries management, international and policy advice
 - providing stock assessment advice to Ministers

- purchasing and monitoring the delivery of research and registry services by external providers under contract to the Ministry of Fisheries
- providing observer services
- promoting voluntary compliance with fisheries laws, and the detection and enforcement of breaches of those laws.
- Implementing marine biodiversity initiatives, including biosecurity.
- Promoting and evaluating fisheries plans developed by properly constituted and representative fisheries stakeholder organisations.
- Introducing additional commercial species into the Quota Management System.
- Implementing aquaculture reform decisions.
- Implementing the Ministry's updated Treaty Strategy.

Policy Monitoring

- Developing and commencing the implementation of a risk management strategy.
- Providing information on non-compliance to support policy and regulatory processes.
- Monitoring and auditing of the delivery of research and registry services.

MFISH CONTRIBUTING OUTCOMES – MEASURING THEIR CONTRIBUTION TO THE FISHERY OUTCOME

4.1 Background The benefits of the Ministry's management frameworks can be demonstrated by means of indicators and measurements.

Fisheries indicators provide a general idea of the performance of the fisheries sector and, by inference, of how existing frameworks contribute to the overall outcome of maximising value.

Marine biosecurity indicators provide information on the effectiveness of marine biosecurity frameworks in terms of risk tolerance. A number of indicators for fisheries and marine biosecurity management are described below.

The use of appropriate measures will provide a more precise means of assessing the contribution of management frameworks to achieving the fishery outcome and will allow this contribution to be tracked over time. Possible measurements for future use are also identified below.

4.2 Utilisation of Fisheries Resources

Current Indicators:

There are a number of indicators that suggest New Zealanders are able to utilise fisheries resources in a way that yields considerable value, including:

- Fish exports have increased from approximately \$650 million in 1986 to \$1.5 billion in 2001 – fish is New Zealand's fourth most valuable export.
- Over 10,000 direct full-time equivalents are employed in the seafood industry.

- Whereas the fishing industries worldwide are subsidised by approximately USD14.0–20.5 billion per annum, the New Zealand fishing industry is unsubsidised and pays the full costs of government services in respect of managing the commercial fishery.
- Between 1984 and 1995 there was an estimated 12 per cent increase in competitiveness of the commercial fishing sector.
- An increasing number of Maori are able to utilise fisheries resources within customary fishing regulations.
- Recreational fishing is very popular, with surveys showing that at least 500,000 people participate in this pastime annually.
- There is a significant recreational charter fishing vessel industry.

Possible Future Measurements:

- The proportion of fisheries for which rights are allocated.
- The value of Individual Transferable Quota (ITQ) rights.
- The number of fisheries for which fishstock strategies or fisheries plans are approved.
- The proportion of Maori/Iwi who can utilise fisheries resources under customary fishing regulations.
- The level of recreational fisher satisfaction with recreational fisheries.

4.3 Sustainability of Fisheries Resources and Protection of the Aquatic Environment

Current Indicators:

At this stage there are indicators of the

state of some fishstocks, but there are relatively few indicators of the health of the aquatic environment. There is detailed stock status information for a number of fishstocks in the ITQ system, and this shows that fishstocks generating about two thirds of New Zealand's total landed value are at or above the stock size necessary to produce maximum sustainable yield. Rebuilding strategies are in place for those that are below this level. There is less detailed information on other fishstocks, but this indicates that most are being harvested at sustainable levels.

New Zealand has undertaken extensive work on limiting the bycatch of a number of icon species, such as seabirds and marine mammals, but some species remain in a precarious situation. To protect biological diversity and benthic habitats, 17 marine reserves (which in New Zealand are closed to all fishing) have been established and other areas have been closed to fishing – including 19 seamounts. More protection of benthic habitat is required.

New Zealand is well placed in respect of overall levels of fishing effort. Excess fishing effort has been identified as an important contributor to the adverse effects of fishing on the aquatic environment. The transferability of fishing rights provided for by the QMS has resulted in there being little, if any, excess fishing effort in New Zealand.

Possible Future Measurements:

- Proportion of fishstocks for which information on stock status is known.
- Proportion of fishstocks at or above minimum required levels.
- Proportion of bycatch species and habitats for which information on population status and protection is known.
- Proportion of bycatch species at or above minimum population levels.
- Proportion of habitats for which there is adequate protection of biological diversity.

4.4 Marine Biosecurity The indicators shown below are risk tolerances developed in the marine biosecurity risk management framework to measure performance against the values attributed to the marine environment. These indicators will be refined to allow the effectiveness of marine biosecurity frameworks to be measured over time.

Healthy Environment:

- Reduction in biodiversity.
- Entry or spread of organisms that threaten indigenous flora and fauna.

Strong Communities:

- Recognition of Treaty obligations.
- Stakeholder awareness and participation.

Vibrant Commerce:

- Protection of marine-based commercial activities from unwanted organisms.
- Impact of biosecurity controls on shipping services.

High Quality Recreation:

- Exclusion of public access to unsafe environments.

Strategic Plan 2003/08

SUSTAINABLE FISHERIES IN A HEALTHY AQUATIC ECOSYSTEM

The Ministry’s strategic direction for 2003/08 was released to stakeholders in January 2003. Reprinted here, it sets out the Ministry’s vision for the fishery and contains a clear statement on our views of the fishery of the future and the strategies to get there. It provides the direction for those with an interest in the fishery to move forward with confidence and against which to chart progress.

It also includes the contribution the Ministry will continue to make towards achieving the vision for the fishery – focusing on two areas: fisheries policies,

both new and existing, and organisational initiatives to ensure the Ministry is ready and able to meet the challenges ahead.

It contains some shifts in emphasis necessary to fulfil the full breadth of responsibilities inherent in our mission: *To be the guardian of the multitudes of Tangaroa.*

These include an increased focus on our role in protecting the aquatic environment, and on creating opportunities for tangata whenua and fisheries stakeholders to take greater responsibility.

Fisheries and the aquatic environment



Direction
→

←
Contribution

Ministry of Fisheries contribution



FISHERIES AND THE AQUATIC ENVIRONMENT

Our vision

In order to chart a strong and direct course over the next five years and beyond, we all must have a clear view of where New Zealand's fisheries are headed. As guardians of the multitudes of New Zealand's waters, the Ministry of Fisheries must consider the aspirations of all New Zealanders who have an interest in fisheries and the aquatic environment, both now and in the future. While this is our vision for the future of our fisheries, we hope it is one you share and will work with us to achieve.

Picture this. New Zealand, 2010 New Zealanders' attitudes towards the fishery are characterised by confidence and respect. They have confidence in, and support, the way their fisheries and the aquatic environment are managed. They respect the rights of others who have a stake in the fishery and in the aquatic environment.

Benefiting all New Zealanders... Our fisheries resources are used sustainably and the aquatic environment is well protected, contributing to the well-being of New Zealanders and their communities, and in particular:

- a healthy aquatic environment that contributes to cultural, economic and social well-being
- customary Maori fisheries that contribute to the cultural health and well-being of iwi and hapu

- high-quality recreational fisheries that contribute to the social, cultural and economic well-being of all New Zealanders
- an internationally competitive and profitable seafood industry that makes a significant contribution to our economy.

... Now and in the future

Fisheries resources and the aquatic environment are managed with care so future generations will continue to enjoy their many benefits.

Protecting the natural balance... Our aquatic environment is healthy and the richness of our biodiversity is vigilantly protected. Biosecurity risks are identified, and avoided or managed.

... And the rights and responsibilities of New Zealanders

People with rights to use fisheries resources have responsibility, and are held accountable, for the management of those rights, within environmental limits and standards set by the government. They also meet the external environmental costs, and infrastructure costs, associated with their activities. Strong voluntary compliance with the rules and effective deterrence underpin the sustainable use of fisheries and protection of the aquatic environment.

Working together The Crown and Maori work in partnership to ensure the sustainable use of fisheries and protect the aquatic environment. Similarly, the Crown works closely with environmental, recreational, scientific, and commercial stakeholders to achieve this same goal.

Those who use fisheries resources and the aquatic environment recognise and respect each other's rights, responsibilities and interests. They work together constructively to resolve issues.

We work together to make the best decisions we can, using the best information and high-quality research and technologies.

Achieving our vision

A single goal In order to achieve our vision, we are focused on a single goal or outcome for our fisheries. This goal is consistent with the purpose of the Fisheries Act 1996, "to provide for the utilisation of fisheries resources while ensuring sustainability".

Three strategies We have three strategies to achieve our goal and secure our vision.

Our goal: "Maximise the value New Zealanders obtain through the sustainable use of fisheries resources and protection of the aquatic environment" (fishery outcome).

Strategy 1

Protect the health of the aquatic environment by:

- developing and implementing frameworks and processes to:
 - manage the effects of fishing on the aquatic environment
 - maintain marine biodiversity and aquatic habitats

- avoid or manage marine bio-security risks
- allow the government or stakeholders to take action against those who degrade the aquatic environment
- enabling New Zealanders to participate effectively in developing policies, frameworks, and standards to manage effects on, and protect, the aquatic environment.

Strategy 2

Enable people to get the best value from the sustainable and efficient use of fisheries by:

- better defining and integrating the rights and obligations of commercial, customary, recreational, and other users and allocating those rights and obligations
- maintaining the integrity of policies, frameworks, and processes to support the rights and obligations associated with fisheries use and conservation
- developing institutional frameworks and capacity for fisheries stakeholders and the public to participate effectively in fisheries management
- enabling New Zealanders to participate effectively in developing frameworks and processes for using fisheries resources and making decisions.

Strategy 3

Ensure the Crown delivers on its obligations to Maori with respect to fisheries by:

- implementing its partnership obligations
- establishing and maintaining effective relationships
- developing frameworks and processes to implement the 1992 Fisheries Deed of Settlement
- ensuring contemporary grievances are not created.

Working together

The support and active participation of all those with an interest in fisheries resources and the aquatic environment is vital to the successful pursuit of our vision. Everyone has a role to play and our success will depend on strong productive relationships. This includes the Ministry of Fisheries, other central and local government agencies, tangata whenua, stakeholders, and the public.

Tangata Whenua and Stakeholders The role of tangata whenua, fisheries stakeholders and the public is to:

- provide input into and participate in government decision-making processes on:
 - policy and legal frameworks
 - the nature and extent of fisheries and marine biosecurity services
- comply with the rules
- take greater collective responsibility for meeting the purposes and principles of the Fisheries Act 1996 through:
 - developing and implementing fisheries plans that meet government standards
 - delivering fisheries services to government standards and specifications.

The Ministry of Fisheries The core role of the Ministry, in collaboration with other government agencies, is advising on and implementing government policy in the following areas of core responsibility: ensuring ecological protection and sustainability; meeting international and Treaty of Waitangi obligations; enabling efficient resource use; and ensuring the integrity of management systems. For each of these core responsibilities, some of the key functions follow.

Ensuring Ecological Sustainability

- research and monitor the health of fisheries and the aquatic environment, and the effects of fishing
- specify environmental standards related to the use of fisheries and the impact of fishing on the aquatic environment
- maintain the potential of fisheries resources to meet the reasonably foreseeable needs of future generations
- set, implement and enforce sustainability measures
- research and manage biosecurity risks.

Meeting Treaty of Waitangi Obligations

- involve Maori in fisheries management decision making
- deliver 20 per cent of new quota to Maori
- provide for and protect customary fishing rights.

Enabling Efficient Resource Use

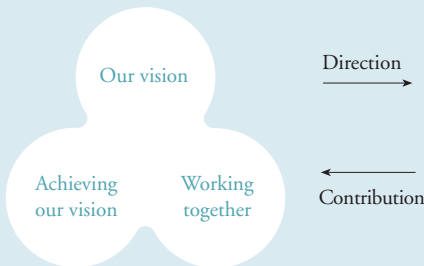
- define and allocate rights to use fisheries resources
- provide frameworks to allow rights holders to exercise those rights
- recognise and protect New Zealand's fishing and conservation interests during the negotiation of international agreements.

Ensuring the Integrity of Management Systems

- evaluate and monitor fisheries plans
- set standards and specifications for services such as research and administration
- monitor and audit the delivery of fisheries and marine biosecurity services
- manage fisheries and aquatic environment information
- deliver criminal law enforcement and prosecution services
- ensure management and information frameworks are consistent with New Zealand's international fisheries obligations.

MINISTRY OF FISHERIES CONTRIBUTION

Fisheries and the aquatic environment



Ministry of Fisheries contribution



Our mission

To be the guardian of the multitudes of Tangaroa

Our mission is expressed by our Maori name – Te Tautiaki i nga tini a Tangaroa – which means ‘the guardian of the multitudes of Tangaroa’.

Consistent with our mission, we aspire to be a leader in the New Zealand public service and fisheries sector, and a high-performing organisation. In this way, we work to earn the respect of Ministers, other government departments, tangata whenua, stakeholders and the public. We also seek to be respected internationally as a world-leading fisheries management and marine biosecurity agency.

We will:

- work collaboratively with other central and local government agencies in the government’s collective interests
- invest in our people and our assets to ensure our readiness for the future development of the New Zealand public sector
- actively involve tangata whenua, stakeholders and the public in our work in cost-effective ways

- create an organisational environment to maximise the:
 - contribution of our people
 - quality of our relationships
 - cost-effectiveness of our services.

Our values

Our mission is an important one and a privilege. Fulfilling that mission, and earning respect nationally and internationally as the guardian of the multitudes of Tangaroa, requires strong and consistent values within the Ministry.

Our values are:

- we are proud to be part of the **New Zealand Public Service** and will maintain the highest standards of professional behaviour. We will:
 - fulfil our lawful obligations to government with professionalism and integrity
 - perform our official duties honestly, faithfully and effectively, respecting the rights and interests of the public and our colleagues
 - not bring the Ministry or the public service into disrepute through our private activities.

- we recognise the status of Maori as tangata whenua. Our behaviour will, at all times, be consistent with the responsibilities of the Crown as partner to the **Treaty of Waitangi** and our specific legal obligations under the Treaty of Waitangi (Fisheries Claims) Settlement Act 1992 and the Fisheries Act 1996.
- in our day-to-day work, we will act in ways consistent with our behavioural values:

Leadership We will develop effective and innovative ways to help people contribute to, and support, the Ministry deliver on its mission.

Relationships and People We will develop, internally and externally, constructive and collaborative relationships built on trust.

Working in Teams We will share information and knowledge through exceptional teamwork and networking.

Achieving Results We will create an organisation that encourages and recognises people's contribution to our achievements and dedication to our mission.

Policy direction

Existing and new policies support at least one of our three strategies for achieving our goal. These strategies are:

- **the aquatic environment strategy** – protecting the health of the aquatic environment
- **the best value strategy** – enabling people to get the best value from the sustainable and efficient use of fisheries resources
- **the Treaty strategy** – ensuring the Crown delivers on its obligations to Maori with respect to fisheries.

Consistent with our intention to build on the strengths of our existing policy framework, tangata whenua and fisheries stakeholders and other interested parties will be familiar with much of the policy direction included here.

The Aquatic Environment Strategy

Existing Policies To Be Continued

We will:

- maintain the integrity of the management frameworks, including statutory processes, decisions, and services that protect the health of the aquatic environment
- continue to develop an ecosystem approach to fisheries to avoid or manage adverse effects of fishing on the aquatic environment
- provide or contract services to achieve optimal levels of compliance that protect the health of the aquatic environment (including biosecurity and marine protected area rules) by maximising voluntary compliance with fishery laws and maintaining an effective deterrence against illegal activity
- provide information and management advice to the Minister on the adverse effects of fishing on the aquatic environment
- implement the Ministry of Fisheries' environmental management strategy
- implement relevant parts of population management plans developed by the Department of Conservation for marine mammals, seabirds and other protected species
- help implement the New Zealand Biodiversity Strategy in the marine environment, including the ongoing implementation of:
 - the purpose and principles of the Fisheries Act 1996, and the Marine Protected Area Strategy

- help develop and implement New Zealand's Biosecurity Strategy.

Existing Policies To Be Monitored

We will monitor policies against stated operational standards and policy outcomes. Specifically, we will evaluate:

- the use of environmental indicators and other measures to monitor the health of the ecosystem
- the effectiveness of maximum sustainable yield as a stock management target
- frameworks and measures for managing the effects of fishing on the aquatic environment
- the implementation and effectiveness of the Biodiversity Strategy in the marine environment.
- the implementation and effectiveness of the Biosecurity Strategy in the marine environment.

New Policies To Be Developed

We will:

- help develop an integrated management framework to address adverse effects on the aquatic environment resulting from non-fishing use – including land-based activities – and determine an appropriate role for the Ministry
- establish and implement environmental standards to underpin fisheries management decisions and service delivery
- enhance the specification of fisheries use rights, including developing a framework that requires fishers to pay for any damage to the environment they cause, and for the full cost of services from which they benefit
- explore frameworks and policies for:
 - taking civil and other action against those who damage the aquatic environment

- placing the burden of proof on fishers to demonstrate that any adverse effects on the aquatic environment from exercising their rights can be avoided or are within acceptable limits.

The Best Value Strategy

Existing Policies To Be Continued

We will:

- maintain the integrity of the management frameworks, including statutory processes, decisions, and services that underpin the sustainable use of fisheries resources
- provide or contract services to achieve optimal levels of compliance by maximising voluntary compliance with fisheries laws and maintaining an effective deterrence against illegal activity
- provide advice to the Minister on the status, sustainable management and allocation of fish stocks
- promote the use of and evaluate fisheries plans developed by fisheries stakeholders
- develop and implement stock harvesting strategies for all stocks not covered by an approved fisheries plan
- contribute to the development of international agreements relating to the sustainable use of fisheries, protection of the aquatic environment, and improved seafood trade opportunities
- implement government policy decisions relating to:
 - aquaculture
 - commercial fishing
 - customary fishing
 - recreational fishing
 - distant water fishing
 - marine biosecurity
 - non-extractive use of and values related to fisheries resources

- international obligations relating to fisheries
- implement frameworks for allocating fisheries access and management rights
- determine future management arrangements for fish species and, where appropriate, transfer species into the Quota Management System.

Existing Policies To Be Monitored

We will monitor policies against stated operational standards and policy outcomes. Specifically, we will:

- evaluate the effectiveness of Individual Transferable Quotas
- evaluate the effectiveness of contestable, outsourced or devolved fisheries services.

New Policies To Be Developed

We will:

- evaluate the potential and need for a framework for environmental certification of New Zealand fisheries, including determining an appropriate role for the Ministry
- continue to develop and implement risk-based fisheries decision-making frameworks
- develop frameworks to allow the permit moratorium to be lifted while ensuring the sustainable and efficient use of fisheries resources, and protection of the aquatic environment
- develop frameworks and policies to manage New Zealand's distant water fishing interests
- investigate options for managing non-extractive uses of fisheries resources
- develop appropriate institutional frameworks to improve opportunities for fisheries rights holders to exercise their responsibilities collectively and manage those who do not abide by collective decisions
- enhance the fisheries cost recovery regime

- contribute to building fisheries sector capability
- contribute to the development of frameworks and policies for marine bio-prospecting
- develop frameworks and processes to improve the definition of recreational fishers' access and management rights and obligations
- contribute to the development of New Zealand's oceans policy
- investigate mechanisms to improve public involvement in fisheries management
- develop the interface between aquaculture and wild fisheries harvesting.

The Treaty Strategy

Existing Policies To Be Continued

We will:

- maintain the integrity of the management frameworks, statutory processes, decisions and services that underpin the Fisheries Deed of Settlement with Maori
- consult with tangata whenua on the management of marine biosecurity risks
- allocate 20 per cent of new Individual Transferable Quota to Maori
- facilitate the input and participation of tangata whenua in fisheries management processes
- work with tangata whenua and their representatives to enable all customary fishing to be conducted under customary fishing regulations
- implement the Ministry of Fisheries' strategy for meeting obligations to tangata whenua
- recognise customary use, conservation and management practices.

Existing Policies To Be Monitored

We will monitor policies against stated operational standards and policy outcomes. Specifically, we will:

- ensure customary fishing regulations meet the requirements of the Fisheries Deed of Settlement
- monitor implementation of the Ministry of Fisheries' strategy for meeting obligations to tangata whenua.

New Policies To Be Developed

We will:

- help identify mātaimai and taiapure areas
- review and improve the framework and processes related to implementing the Fisheries Deed of Settlement with Maori
- apply Treaty principles to the development of all new policy advice.

Organisational initiatives

Achieving our vision relies on the commitment and ability of our people, the quality of our services and the strength of our relationships with others who have an interest and involvement in the fishery. Organisational initiatives to promote these three areas will ensure the Ministry's ongoing capability and readiness.

High performing people We will develop, retain and attract high performing people. We will:

Continual Improvement

- enhance a constructive values-based culture where diversity is valued
- maintain and develop high performing staff, technical experts, managers and leaders for current and future needs
- maintain an enduring Ministry of Fisheries Strategic Plan and supporting strategies staff understand and support
- enhance strategies to ensure staff receive, through effective communications, all information to perform and grow and be part of the Ministry.

New Ways

- anticipate change by working inclusively with staff and others (drivers include oceans policy decisions, e-government strategy and the Review of the Centre)
- determine and develop social, economic and ecological analytical skills
- develop and implement a risk management approach to the way we work.

Monitoring

- monitor leadership, management and staff and their whole workplace environment
- evaluate the effectiveness of internal communications.

Effective relationships We will develop and maintain effective, long-term, values-based relationships with Ministers, other central and local government agencies, tangata whenua, stakeholders and the public. We will:

Continual Improvement

- improve and achieve constructive, collaborative, and effective relationships with iwi and stakeholders
- improve cross-government collaboration, taking into account government decisions on public sector management
- improve the effectiveness of external communications.

New Ways

- develop and implement a relationship strategy that is values-driven with a long-term horizon
- develop productive partnerships, relationships and alliances
- improve New Zealanders' understanding of and involvement in fisheries management frameworks.

Monitoring

- monitor the nature and effective use of relationships
- evaluate the involvement of stakeholders and other interested parties in fisheries management
- evaluate the effectiveness of communications.

Quality Services We will provide efficient services that adapt to the changing needs of Ministers, the public sector, tangata whenua and stakeholders. We will:

Continual Improvement

- ensure integrity of processes and services
- ensure processes and services are transparent and integrated
- ensure cost-effective and flexible processes and services
- comply with government frameworks and standards for managing information (including e-government)
- secure quality information on fisheries, biodiversity and biosecurity management
- improve operations and business planning and performance monitoring
- maintain asset base and utilise technologies.

New Ways

- ensure value-adding consultation is carried out, including input and participation of tangata whenua into fisheries management, biodiversity and biosecurity decisions
- achieve superior business and financial management systems.

Monitoring

- monitor the effectiveness, efficiency and compliance of processes, systems and information.

Factors Impacting on the Achievement of the Fishery Outcome

FACTORS IMPACTING ON THE ACHIEVEMENT OF THE FISHERY OUTCOME

The operating environment for the Minister of Fisheries and the Ministry can be very difficult. Our fisheries and their management are under ongoing public scrutiny. Four particular factors have an impact on the operating environment:

Lack of consensus on the long-term direction of fisheries management that is exacerbated by a lack of public awareness and understanding of fisheries management and the management framework, resulting in ill-informed debate and the absence of public support

Strategic discussions on the overall directions are an important input into achieving reasonable consensus on the way New Zealand fisheries should be and are managed. Consultation on business plans, strategic plans and this Statement of Intent are a valuable opportunity to engage in strategic discussions into fisheries management. A myriad of lower level fishery specific opportunities also exists for continuation of such discussions closer to real areas of concern and consensus.

In an environment where there are strong divergent views on values and uses, this will be an area requiring constant monitoring to ensure Ministry and Ministers' decisions are balanced and reflect the diversity of views.

Periodic monitoring of policy settings and framework performance, including

benchmarking to internationally recognised fisheries management best practice, is planned for in future years.

The Ministry has developed and operates two web sites (www.fish.govt.nz and www.starfish.govt.nz) and contributes to a third one, www.biodiversity.govt.nz, as part of the effort to improve public access to information. A more extensive strategic external communications plan is under development to promote a significant improvement in general understanding and support of the New Zealand fisheries management systems. This plan will seek to encourage informed discussion and debate into fisheries matters over the long term.

Conflict between recreational, customary and commercial fishers over access to fisheries

This particular risk can only be overcome through better definition of rights and responsibilities. The Ministry has significant work plans underway to address this issue, but acknowledges it will take many years before a satisfactory solution is available.

Recreational fishing framework The Ministry has been working over several years to improve the framework for recreational fisheries management. At present, both commercial and recreational fishers face incentives to seek Ministerial agreement to increase their respective share of the Total Allowable Catch rather than working co-operatively to improve

fishing. Issues that need to be addressed include inadequate information on recreational catch in some fisheries, inadequate specification of rights, and an inability to adequately manage recreational catch at sustainable levels in some circumstances.

Treaty Strategy The Ministry has developed a Treaty Strategy to describe how we deliver on our obligations arising from the Treaty of Waitangi (Fisheries Claims) Settlement Act 1992 and the Treaty. The strategy focuses on establishing strong working relationships at a regional level between the Ministry and iwi/hapu fisheries representatives, including undertaking training and capability building on both sides of the partnership relationship.

The Treaty Strategy seeks to encourage iwi and hapu to think about their commercial and non-commercial fishing interests in an holistic way. The Ministry has also been working with Te Ohu Kai Moana (TOKM) to ensure the future allocation of commercial fisheries assets takes into account our Treaty obligations.

Facilitating fisheries plans Fisheries plans allow stakeholders acting collectively to assume greater responsibility for managing fisheries by developing specific proposals, and funding and delivering non-core government services. These initiatives take place within a range of constraints and specifications set by government. They provide a mechanism for greater stakeholder participation than

could be achieved through involvement in the centralised statutory regime, and the potential for efficiencies and innovation in the management of fisheries.

Those in the sector having firm views on fisheries management and not being reluctant to make those views known, including through the courts and the political system

The Ministry currently defends, and will continue to defend, litigation to protect the integrity of the fisheries management framework. We will also continue to maximise mechanisms to introduce and manage commercially valuable species by way of the QMS.

Ministry and stakeholder capability and information to make the best use out of existing legal frameworks

There is a need to improve the environmental performance of the fisheries sector, collective accountability for fisheries management and capability. Progress in these three areas will take time and be dependent on new information, altered fishing practices and values, development of mutual trust, and consensus-building skills and investments.

A start has been made on these with the approval in the 2003 Budget of additional resources to commence the building of Ministry capability in its fisheries management, policy and science functions,

and the development of a monitoring and auditing capacity for those services that are now under contract to other agencies. In the 2003/04 year, the Ministry will also be commencing work on the Marine Protected Areas Strategy by reprioritising activities within the funding available for the Government's Biodiversity package.

Funding has been made available to undertake the research needed to gain a greater appreciation of catch levels by recreational fishers. Recreational catch levels are an essential element in the setting of future sustainability levels and this study will be an important contribution to that process.

For the 2003/04 year, the Ministry has reprioritised activities in order to develop and begin the implementation of an external communications strategy aimed at making all New Zealanders aware of the approaches being taken to manage fisheries in the aquatic environment.

The need to increase the capability in the wider fisheries sector, particularly the environmental and recreational sectors, is acknowledged.

Proposals for this, and for increased involvement of the Treaty partner in fisheries management proposals and decision-making, were not successful in the 2003 Budget.

The Ministry intends to re-evaluate options for increasing sector engagement in fisheries management decision-making and also for promoting greater involvement of the Treaty partner. We will seek further consideration of these in the 2004/08 Statement of Intent.

Building Capability

BUILDING CAPABILITY

The current fisheries management regime has laid a useful foundation, but challenges remain to meet the goal of maximising the value New Zealanders obtain through the sustainable use of fisheries resources and the protection of the aquatic environment.

As noted above, there is a need to improve the environmental performance of the fisheries sector, improve collective accountability for fisheries management, and invest in capability within the Ministry of Fisheries. Progress in these three areas will take time and will be dependent upon new information, altered fishing practices and values, development of mutual trust and consensus-building skills. Underpinning this will be legislative changes to enable new institutional frameworks to evolve.

In the meantime, the Ministry has identified the additional minimum resources it requires to make a start on building its own capability.

Specific areas in need of enhancement are:

- Additional science capability to deal with increased obligations in stock assessment, to improve estimates of recreational fisheries harvest and to provide further input into environmental management (including marine protected areas).
- Enhanced policy capability to undertake work over the next few years on improved management of freshwater fisheries, management of species outside the QMS, non-extractive use of

fisheries resources, development of mechanisms to promote collective accountability and decision-making by stakeholders, enhancement to the cost recovery framework and monitoring frameworks for the implementation of Treaty Settlements and Fisheries Act Treaty obligations.

- Increased analytical capability to deal with operational issues related to concurrence requests for marine reserve applications; responses to fishing interactions with marine mammals, seabirds and habitats; sustainability measures; proactive monitoring of fisheries management outcomes; evaluation of fisheries management policies and frameworks; and the classification of ecosystems and habitats in support of the Marine Protected Areas Strategy.
- Increasing resources to be put into New Zealand working collaboratively with other nations to conserve and manage highly migratory species.
- Increased resourcing to support the delivery of registry-based services, and the auditing and monitoring costs associated with those services.
- Increased capability to manage the cost recovery regime.
- Addressing emerging health and safety issues in fisheries law enforcement, especially the increasing ongoing threats to the personal safety of both Fishery Officers and Honorary Fishery Officers.

The Ministry believes these proposals support the Government's 'sustainable management goals', and in particular support an increasing focus on environmental management principles and fisheries management outcomes.

Additional Science Capability

The demands on the Science Team have increased substantially over recent years, and will continue to grow, for two main reasons:

- Increased requirements on the core business of the Science Team – stock assessment, research planning, research contract tendering, and contract monitoring and auditing.
- Increased requirements for Science Team input into the activities of the frontline businesses, particularly in the areas of environmental management, international fisheries, biosecurity and the management of corporate reference data.

This initiative will enable those increased demands to be met.

Enhanced Policy Capability

The Ministry of Fisheries must have an adequate policy capability to contribute effectively to:

- Government goals
- Ministers' focus of 'Enhancing the value and enjoyment of New Zealand's fisheries for all New Zealanders' and

'Minimising the risks to New Zealand's marine environment from biosecurity threats'

- the fishery outcome, and
- the Ministry's vision for New Zealand's fisheries.

The key group of reform projects – 'flagship' projects for the Ministry – are generally under resourced. This compromises the Ministry's ability to deliver high quality policy advice and to meet the timeframes expected by the Minister and stakeholders to progress projects. Projects in this category include recreational fishing reform, and the development of the Marine Protected Areas Strategy and the Treaty Strategy.

Greater progress in priority work areas, and increased capacity in areas that are currently under resourced, could be expected to result in better policy frameworks to support and facilitate improvements in fisheries management outcomes, and improved relationships with stakeholders, other groups in the Ministry and other government departments.

The additional policy capability will enable the Ministry to better meet existing legislative obligations and ensure the effective implementation of policy directions set in reforms.

Additional Fisheries Management Capability

The increase here will focus on:

Environmental Management An increased environmental focus on the management of fisheries, including marine reserves, and fishing interactions with marine mammals, seabirds and habitats. In addition, the strategic aim of a greater focus on proactive stock management, stakeholder participation and public awareness has resulted in an increasing demand for Ministry of Fisheries' resources to analyse and advise on environmental, economic and social effects.

Impacts of Fishing Resource requirements for the Ministry have already substantially increased and are likely to further increase as a result of a greater environmental focus on the fishing interactions with marine mammals, seabirds and habitats. This has already been experienced in the past 12 months, with significant resources diverted to develop policy, undertake research, and analyse and advise on interactions with sealions, Hector's dolphins and seabirds.

There is also a need to shift the strategic focus of the way we manage environmental effects to a proactive approach.

Stock Strategy Development and Maintenance A key strategic objective enabling the Ministry to take a more proactive rather than reactive role in managing New Zealand's fisheries. Resources are required to initially develop the framework, and then to implement stock strategies or stakeholder-driven fisheries plans for all key species and stocks.

Once established, these stock strategies and fisheries plans will enable more effective targeting of resources across the

Ministry and the industry as a whole. In the long term, resources will change focus from development to the management and maintenance of these strategies.

QMS Introductions As the primary tool for managing fisheries, and therefore a key component of stock strategies, the introduction of species into the QMS also underpins the development of fisheries plans. The allocation of property rights provides the incentive for stakeholders to invest in the future of their fisheries.

With the immediate aim to complete the introduction of 50 new species by October 2004, and a long-term goal to have all appropriate species managed under the QMS, this role is, and will continue to be, a significant ongoing priority of the Ministry. By 1 October 2004, it is expected that the QMS will comprise 85 different species, managed as 530 separate fishstocks.

The introduction of species into the QMS is driving an increasing need to provide new policy development and implementation capability in the short term, as well long-term increased data maintenance.

Sustainability Management As the number of species in the QMS increases, and stock strategies and fisheries plans are developed, there will be a long-term need for increased research for stock assessment, and advice on sustainability within these fisheries. This strategy also creates a requirement for the Ministry to undertake a more proactive monitoring and risk evaluation role to identify and avoid potential sustainability issues.

Registry Services Capability

In 1999 the majority of registry-based services were outsourced from the Ministry to FishServe (a fully-owned subsidiary of the New Zealand Seafood Industry Council – SeaFIC). In October 2001, with the full commencement of the Fisheries Act 1996, a number of registry services were devolved to SeaFIC, and the balance of revised and new registry services were contracted to FishServe.

The model of registry delivery requires the Minister (or Chief Executive in the case of contracted services) to develop standards and specifications which must be complied with by FishServe when delivering services. To ensure services are delivered to these required standards, the Minister and Chief Executive require active monitoring and auditing of FishServe's performance.

International Obligations

New Zealand must meet its international obligations to conserve and manage international fisheries.

Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission The Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Convention, to which New Zealand is a signatory, and was a lead country in negotiating, is likely to enter into force in the next two to three years. Ratifying the Convention will place a new suite of obligations on the Ministry of Fisheries. The obligations will relate to participation in the work of the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (Commission level, Scientific Committee and Technical and Compliance Committee). Decisions made in the Commission will

have implications for New Zealand's management of its fishers and of the resources that migrate through its jurisdiction.

Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna (CCSBT) In the absence of an agreement by the CCSBT on the level of the Total Allowable Catch (TAC), Japan unilaterally implemented an Experimental Fishing Programme (EFP) in mid-1998. In reaction to Japan's unilateral EFP, New Zealand and Australia initiated dispute resolution proceedings under the 1982 UN Convention. Following the Arbitral Tribunal's decision, the Parties met to agree a resolution to the dispute. A key outcome of the meeting was Japan's confirmation that it would refrain from a further unilateral EFP and work co-operatively with all Parties to develop an agreed Scientific Research Programme (SRP).

The agreed SRP has three main components:

- characterisation and quantification of the overall catch
- implementation of an extensive tagging programme
- implementation of a more complete scientific observer programme.

The additional funding will allow New Zealand to meet its obligations to the CCSBT to fund its share of the SRP, as well as conduct a complementary tagging programme.

Additional Resources for Cost Recovery

There is still an amount of work to be done to ensure the cost recovery system can function efficiently and effectively. To achieve this, the Ministry will deploy additional legal and policy capability and other system resources to support the administration of the regime.

Health and Safety of Fishery Officers

To maintain an effective deterrent, the Ministry must ensure the cost of offending is seen to outweigh the benefits which might accrue, by demonstrating a capacity to apprehend and prosecute sufficient offenders to deter others. There must be a reasonable belief that offending will be detected, that the Ministry will present credible evidence to the courts, and that the courts will apply the penalties available in fisheries law.

Unlike many areas of policing, the greatest proportion of fisheries offending must be detected by monitoring, surveillance, patrol, informant management, inspections and investigation, rather than by response to reported crime. As a consequence, Fishery Officers must have a presence in the areas where fishing activity takes place and where fish product transactions occur. A level of commercial fisheries monitoring is conducted centrally and from within Ministry offices; however, distribution of officers throughout the country is necessary for the delivery of many compliance services. Officers are spread thinly throughout the country, generally in small teams numbering between two and twenty.

The environment in which Fishery Officers work presents an increasing level

of personal risk, especially risk of violence. In some situations, the possible reaction of offenders can be predicted and contingency plans made to ensure officers are prepared for these reactions. In many situations, however, the very nature of the surveillance and patrol work undertaken makes it impossible to prepare for the unexpected. Much of the field work undertaken by lone officers will need to be limited unless minimum levels of support can be provided, and this will significantly impact on the Ministry's smaller offices. Other measures will also need to be taken to ensure appropriate levels of physical and mental fitness of officers are maintained.

An independent review of the operating environment and needs of Fishery Officers was undertaken during 2002. This review has taken account of substantial research carried out over several years on the self-defence needs of front-line enforcement staff. This initiative will enable the Ministry to put into effect those safety measures.

Estimates of Recreational Harvest

Accurate and precise estimates of the level of recreational harvest for the key fishstocks taken by recreational fishers are required both for allocation of the TAC between the recreational and commercial sectors, and also as inputs into the ongoing recreational reform process. In 2001 the Government agreed that the Ministry of Fisheries develop and implement an information strategy to improve the nature and extent of information on the recreational harvest. An important component of this strategy is regular estimates of the quantity of fish taken by recreational fishers.

Other Activities to be Commenced in 2003/04

Marine Protected Areas Strategy and Marine Reserves

The Ministry has determined that a start can be made on the Marine Protected Areas (MPA) Strategy by reprioritising activities within the funding available for the Government's Biodiversity package. This reprioritisation will occur only for 2003/04, with an additional proposal being made for 2004/05 onwards to complete the strategy. An amount of \$377,000 will be made available in 2003/04.

The MPA Strategy has arisen out of objective 3.6 of the New Zealand Biodiversity Strategy: 'Protect a full range of natural marine habitats and ecosystems to effectively conserve marine biodiversity, using a range of appropriate mechanisms, including legal protection'.

The actions under that objective of particular relevance are:

- Develop and implement a strategy for establishing a network of areas that protect marine biodiversity, including marine reserves, world heritage sites, and other coastal and marine management tools such as mataitai and taiapure, marine area closures, seasonal closures and areas closed to certain fishing methods.
- Achieve a target of protecting 10 per cent of New Zealand's marine environment by 2010 in view of establishing a network of representative protected marine areas.
- Promote and encourage individual and community initiatives to protect, maintain and restore habitats and ecosystems that are important for marine biodiversity.

The resource impacts on the Ministry of this key reform area are in the functions of policy development, including scientific research and support, and policy implementation, through an expected increase in requests for concurrence on marine reserve applications and tangata whenua requests for the establishment of mataitai and taiapure reserves.

In the longer term, implementation becomes even more complex as larger areas of the marine environment are protected and the potential impacts on fishing and fishers are increased.

Increased capability for external communications

The Ministry's 2003/08 Strategic Plan vision statement includes 'New Zealanders' attitudes towards the fishery are characterised by confidence and respect. They have confidence in, and support, the way their fisheries and the aquatic environment are managed'.

In 2003/04, the Ministry intends to develop and commence the implementation of a communications strategy through:

- the acquisition of further expertise in the communications field
- improving the skills of existing staff
- providing for ongoing expert external advice
- increasing external communications material, and
- enhancing the MFish websites.

The additional resourcing for this (\$250,000 in 2003/04) will come from baseline resources.

Summary

The summary table below covers the projected costs of the Ministry’s capability build for 2003/04.

	\$000s (GST excl)
Increased science capability	277
Increased policy management capability	485
Increased fisheries management capability	648
Increased registry services capability	144
International management of highly migratory species	700
Additional resourcing for cost recovery	500
Health and safety of Fishery Officers	747
Estimates of recreational harvest	250
Total additional funding	3,761
Crown funded	3,111
Industry recovered	650

Statement of Objectives

The Output Plan – Fisheries
Services to be Provided
in 2003/04

THE OUTPUT PLAN – FISHERIES SERVICES TO BE PROVIDED IN 2003/04

One of the key organisational aims for the Ministry over the next few years is to shift the focus from consideration of inputs towards outcomes. This means the fishery outcome, the Ministry contributing outcomes and the outputs being provided.

The Fishery Outcome

‘The value New Zealanders obtain through the sustainable use of fisheries resources and the protection of the aquatic environment is maximised.’

The Ministry Contributing Outcomes

‘The integrity of existing fisheries management and marine biosecurity frameworks is maintained.’

‘New fisheries management and marine biosecurity frameworks are developed.’

Each of the outputs in the next section is linked to one or both of the contributing outcomes and, through those, to the fishery outcome.

Outputs and measures are the primary means for the Ministry to demonstrate performance towards the contributing outcomes. Each output must have performance indicators to monitor our achievements. Each must also be capable of measurement.

For instance, output 51 – Commercial fishing rules enforced – directly relates to the ‘integrity of the existing framework is maintained’ contributing outcome.

So, because stakeholders have incentives **not** to comply, the aim is to create a deterrent effect through:

- changing the probabilities of detection; and
- imposing penalties which outweigh the value of the proceeds from the crime.

This creates confidence in the framework and is a move towards an optimal level of compliance. It will also provide stakeholders with the confidence that the Ministry is running quality processes.

Delivering Outputs

The Ministry recognises movement towards a more outcome-focused organisation will require an ongoing refinement of outputs and measures. The first steps were taken with the rationalisation of outputs and measures in the 2002/03 Departmental Forecast Report. Though there are only minor changes included for the 2003/04 year, it is intended to undertake a comprehensive review of the outputs and output classes for the 2004/05 year and beyond.

This section specifically covers:

- the background to the 2003/04 output changes
- the criteria for assessing quality of policy
- a description of the output classes, to include:
 - outputs with prescriptive definitions and indicative costs

- measurement criteria across the dimensions of quality, cost and/or time schedules detailing the key or material milestones to be met over the 2003/04 financial year.

Criteria for Assessing the Quality of Policy and Reports

Assessing the quality of policy and reports developed by the Ministry is a subjective evaluation of the standard against predetermined quality criteria. The following criteria form the basis for gauging whether a policy or report meets the quality characteristics set by the Ministry, and are to be used when measuring output delivery related to policy.

Purpose	The aim or purpose of the policy/report is clearly stated and it answers the questions set
Logic	The assumptions behind the policy/report are explicit and the argument logical and supported by facts
Accuracy	The facts in the policy/report 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	The Ministry has consulted with other government agencies and other affected stakeholders (where appropriate), 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	<div>The product quality is to be supported by a quality management process, including:<ul style="list-style-type: none">external review of scope and methodology for major analytical workcirculation of drafts for critiquing by other government agencies and and other affected stakeholders as appropriateinternal peer review and checking proceduresadherence to the Ministry's policy frameworkconsistency with relevant legislative obligations.</div>

Statement of objectives specifying the performance planned for each class of outputs for the year ending 30 June 2004

The output classes for the 2003/04 financial year are unchanged from those used for the 2002/03 year. Outputs may be grouped under different classes in the future.

There are three specific changes at output level.

- 1 **Output 231** – Contracts administered has been included in **output 21** – Utilisation and sustainability of New Zealand’s fisheries resources measured. The work performed in delivering this output is more appropriately classified as overhead to the research management process where it is now spread proportionally over all research projects.
- 2 **Output 711** – Biosecurity advice provided, **output 712** – Biosecurity regulatory controls provided, and **output 713** – Biosecurity rules enforced – have been incorporated into one new **output 71** – Biosecurity policy. Biosecurity research delivered has been retained as a separate **output 72**.
- 3 **Output 141** – Oceans management: the co-ordination of the Oceans Policy programme has been shifted to the Ministry for the Environment. Funding for the MFish work on this is in **output 11** – Utilisation and sustainability policy advice provided.

The output class and output structure to be adopted for 2003/04, along with the costs for each output, is shown in the table overleaf. The cost for each output includes the estimated costs for the agreed measures approved for 2003/04.

Assumptions

The following assumptions have been used in the preparation of the figures contained in the financial tables in this section. Unless otherwise stated:

- all financial information is expressed in \$000s
- all financial measures are on a GST exclusive basis
- a variance calculation shown in brackets ‘()’ signifies an increase in expenditure or a decrease in revenue.

2003/04 Output Class and Output Structure

Class	Output	Name	Cost
1	11	Utilisation and sustainability policy advice provided	2,594
	12	International fisheries utilisation and sustainability advice provided	708
	13	Biodiversity advice provided	491
	15	Ministerial services provided	561
		Total	4,354
2	21	Utilisation and sustainability of New Zealand's fisheries resources measured	21,599
	22	Biodiversity of New Zealand's marine environment estimated	3,335
	24	Observer services provided in response to requests by the Ministry	1,444
	25	Observer services provided in response to requests from industry	575
		Total	26,953
3	31	Utilisation and sustainability reported	5,107
	32	International utilisation and sustainability reported	762
	33	Customary applications processed	1,530
	34	Cost recovery process managed	1,019
		Total	8,418
4	41	Statutory decision processes administered	2,158
	42	Registry services managed	6,876
		Total	9,034
5	51	Commercial fishing rules enforced	7,524
	52	Customary fishing rules enforced	3,550
	53	Recreational fishing rules enforced	3,395
	54	New Zealand's international fishing rules enforced	862
	55	Poaching and black market activities deterred	3,428
		Total	18,759
6	61	Prosecutions managed	3,617
		Total	3,617
7	71	Biosecurity policy advice provided	442
	72	Biosecurity post border and research delivered	2,507
		Total	2,949
		Total all output classes	74,084

OUTPUT CLASS D1 – POLICY FRAMEWORK

Description

This output class includes the outputs that ensure development and review of policies to underpin the legal and conceptual framework for the sustainable and efficient utilisation of fisheries and guide the implementation of policy.

Objectives

- Provide and improve a conceptual framework for the sustainable and efficient use of fisheries resources.
- Participate in the development and review of international frameworks and implement the decisions in a domestic context.
- Provide services to the Minister of Fisheries and Select Committees as required.

Funding

Output Class 1 Policy Framework

	2001/02 Actual	2002/03 Plan	2003/04 Plan	Changes 02/03-03/04
Revenue				
Crown	4,186	4,109	4,354	245
Other	1	0	0	0
Total revenue	4,187	4,109	4,354	245
Output Expenses				
11 Utilisation and sustainability policy advice provided	2,121	2,123	2,594	(471)
12 International fisheries utilisation and sustainability advice provided	461	471	708	(237)
13 Biodiversity advice provided	170	452	491	(39)
14 Oceans management strategy supported	684	500	0	500
15 Ministerial services provided	820	563	561	2
Total expenses	4,256	4,109	4,354	(245)

The following new activities are included in this output class:

- International management of highly migratory species (also included in output class 2 – Fisheries Information and Monitoring and output class 3 – Regulatory Management).
- Increased policy capability.

In addition to the above new activities, the Ministry intends to commence work on the Marine Protected Areas (MPA) Strategy and, for 2003/04 only, will do so by reprioritising funding within the Government's Biodiversity package. The MPA Strategy will be incorporated into output 13 – Biodiversity advice provided.

Explanation of significant year on year changes

Output 11 reflects:

- a reduction due to a realignment of fisheries management effort into output 31 – Utilisation and sustainability reported in output class 3
- the effects of the additional funding for the increased policy capability activity listed above.

Output 12 reflects:

- the effects of the increased funding for the new activity related to international management of highly migratory species.

Output 14 reflects:

- the transfer of co-ordination of the Oceans Policy programme to the Ministry for the Environment. The Ministry work on this is in output 11 – Utilisation and sustainability policy advice provided.

Output 11 Utilisation and sustainability policy advice provided

	2002/03	2003/04
Plan	2,123	2,594
Industry	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Output description		
Review, develop and provide policy advice to enable the sustainable and efficient utilisation of fisheries resources.		
Performance expectations		Target
Quality	% of agreed milestones achieved to specified quality standards	≥90%
Cost	% variance actual vs. budget	≤5%
Time	% of agreed milestones achieved	≥90%
Linkage to contributing outcomes		
Under this output, a range of projects produce advice to support the contributing outcome 'Develop new fisheries management and marine biosecurity frameworks'.		
Milestones		Due date
1 Policy advice provided to Select Committee to support their consideration of aquaculture reform legislation		In accordance with the Select Committee timetable
2 Advice provided to Select Committee to support their consideration of the Maori Fisheries Bill		In accordance with the Select Committee timetable
3 Policy advice provided to Government to support decisions on recognition of Maori interests in aquaculture		30 December 2003
4 Provide advice to Government on recreational fisheries reform		30 March 2004
5 Provide advice to Government on the reform of the cost recovery framework		30 March 2004
6 Provide a report on a risk management process to evaluate the relative priority of outputs		30 June 2004
7 Provide a report to Government on a process to evaluate achievement of fisheries management outcomes		30 June 2004
8 Develop policy framework to support stakeholder collective decision-making		30 June 2004
9 Develop advice on options to manage for non-extractive use of fisheries resources.		30 June 2004

Output 12 International fisheries utilisation and sustainability advice provided

	2002/03	2003/04
Plan	471	708
Industry	0 (0%)	0 (0%)

Output description

New Zealand fisheries management interests are protected and promoted through the development of international frameworks and the ratification of international arrangements.

Performance expectations		Target
Quality	% of agreed milestones achieved to specified quality standards	100%
Cost	% variance actual vs. budget	≤5%
Time	% of agreed milestones achieved	≥80%

Linkage to contributing outcomes

This output links to the contributing outcome ‘Maintain the integrity of the existing fisheries management and marine biosecurity frameworks’ through the development and ratification of frameworks and arrangements for international fisheries.

Milestones	Due date
1 Provide an active and constructive contribution to the development of a regional fisheries arrangement for the South West Indian Ocean, with New Zealand’s position on issues to be negotiated, approved by the Minister prior to presentation to international fora	Two weeks prior to negotiating meetings
2 New Zealand position paper on the future work plan of the OECD Fisheries Committee developed for submission to the Committee, with New Zealand’s position on issues to be negotiated, approved by the Minister prior to presentation to international fora	One week prior to meeting
3 Finalise and implement a strategy approved by the Minister for New Zealand’s involvement in international fisheries	30 June 2004
4 Advice provided to the Minister on New Zealand accession to the Federated States of Micronesia Fisheries Arrangement.	30 June 2004

Output 13 Biodiversity advice provided

	2002/03	2003/04
Plan	452	491
Industry	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Output description		
Provide advice and manage contracts to meet New Zealand Biodiversity Strategy objectives.		
Performance expectations		Target
Quality	% of agreed milestones achieved to specified quality standards	≥90%
Cost	% variance actual vs. budget	≤5%
Time	% of agreed milestones achieved	≥90%
Linkage to contributing outcomes		
Under this output a range of projects produce advice to support the contributing outcome 'Maintain the integrity of the existing fisheries management and marine biosecurity frameworks'.		
Milestone		Due date
1 Report on the implementation of the New Zealand Biodiversity Strategy.		Quarterly

Output 15 Ministerial services provided

	2002/03	2003/04
Plan	563	561
Industry	0 (0%)	0 (0%)

Output description

Services provided to the Ministers responsible for Vote Fisheries. These include drafting reports, replies to Ministerial correspondence, providing responses to Parliamentary questions and attendance at Select Committees as required.

Performance expectations		Target
Quality	% of agreed milestones achieved to specified quality standards	100%
Cost	% variance actual vs. budget	≤5%
Time	% of agreed milestones achieved	100%

Linkage to contributing outcomes

This output provides a number of services to the Minister and Associate Minister of Fisheries and supports both contributing outcomes ‘Maintain the integrity of the existing fisheries management and marine biosecurity frameworks’ and ‘Develop new fisheries management and marine biosecurity frameworks’.

Performance	Time	Quality
1 Ministerial replies	95% of drafts completed within 15 days of receipt	97% of drafts approved by the Minister
	All urgent letters responded to within five days	97% of drafts approved by the Minister
	All replies to Parliamentary questions delivered on the day specified	All responses accurate
2 Advice and reports for Select Committees and Cabinet Committees	Provided within the timeframes specified by the Committee	Provided to the standard specified by the Committee
3 Draft speeches	Provided five working days before the event	Provided to the standard specified by the Minister

OUTPUT CLASS D2 – FISHERIES INFORMATION AND MONITORING

Description

This output class covers research and other service outputs relating to gathering and analysing data about New Zealand's fisheries to support decisions about sustainable utilisation and the provision of information on the biodiversity of New Zealand's marine environment.

Research costs represent existing projects that have been consulted on in past years and proposed new projects.

Objectives

- Provide the information required to ensure the sustainable utilisation of New Zealand's fisheries resources.
- Manage fisheries to contribute to sustainable utilisation by scientifically evaluating:
 - sustainable yields from, and status of, fisheries resources
 - the effects of fishing on the aquatic environment, including on the viability of associated or dependent species and on biological diversity
 - alternative strategies for achieving the desired level of yield while avoiding, remedying or mitigating adverse effects of fishing on the aquatic environment
 - analysis of relevant cultural factors that may need to be included in the management decision process
 - the specific measures needed to implement the appropriate management strategy.

Output Class 2 Fisheries Information and Monitoring

	2001/02 Actual	2002/03 Plan	2003/04 Plan	Changes 02/03-03/04
Revenue				
Crown	23,899	25,305	26,399	1,094
Other	1,024	468	554	86
Total revenue	24,923	25,773	26,953	1,180
Output Expenses				
21 Utilisation and sustainability of New Zealand's fisheries resources measured	18,331	21,621	21,599	22
22 Biodiversity of New Zealand's marine environment estimated	1,053	2,181	3,335	(1,154)
24 Observer services provided in response to requests by the Ministry	1,151	1,432	1,444	(12)
25 Observer services provided in response to requests from the industry	992	539	575	(36)
Total expenses	21,527	25,773	26,953	(1,180)

The following new activities are included in this output class:

- International management of highly migratory species (also included in output class 1 – Policy Framework and output class 3 – Regulatory Management)
- Increased capability of Science Team
- Estimates of recreational harvest
- Contract registry services and capability build (also included in output class 4 – Fisheries Access and Administration).

Explanation of significant year on year changes

Output 21 reflects:

- the effects of all the new activities noted above and the agreed fisheries research services to be provided in 2003/04, following the stakeholder consultation process and the Minister’s final decisions on services for 2003/04.

Output 22 reflects:

- the inclusion of new activities from the 2000 Budget package as part of the Government’s Biodiversity Strategy. In 2003/04, there is a major increase for output 22 – Biodiversity of New Zealand’s marine environment estimated, through the significant additional funding for the ‘Biodiversity of the Ross Sea’ initiative.

Output 23

- was included in the 2002/03 business plan at an amount of \$373. For 2003/04, the funding for this output has been included in output 21 – Utilisation and sustainability of New Zealand’s fisheries resources measured, as it represents an overhead cost for the research services. The 3% reduction in costs from 2002/03 to 2003/04 reflects a minor change in the activity required to administer the research projects.

Output 21 Utilisation and sustainability of New Zealand’s fisheries resources measured

	2002/03	2003/04
Plan	21,621	21,599
Industry	16,506 (76%)	15,223 (70%)

Output description

Stock assessment reports produced on:

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

Research reports produced on:

- strategic research directions
- medium term research plans
- research proposals for 2004/05.

Performance expectations		Target
Quality	% of agreed milestones achieved to specified quality standards	100%
Cost	% variance of research project costs vs. budgeted cost (on an individual project basis)	≤10%
Time	% of agreed milestones 1-3, 5 and 6 achieved	100%
	% of agreed milestone 4 achieved	90%
	% of agreed milestone 7 achieved	80%

Linkage to contributing outcomes

This output links to the contributing outcome

‘Maintain the integrity of the existing fisheries

management and marine biosecurity frameworks’ through:

- obtaining and managing information on the sustainability of fisheries resources
- measuring sustainability against sustainability targets established by the Fisheries Act 1996
- providing advice to fisheries managers and decision makers on revised sustainability.

Milestones	Due date
1 Report from the Mid-Year Fishery Assessment Plenary produced in accordance with the quality standards <i>(as defined in the Fisheries Research Services 2003/2004 Tender Document – Part II: A – Appendix II B, Form 2 and Appendix III B)</i>	21 November 2003
2 Audit of quality of data supplied by research providers completed in accordance with the quality standards <i>(as defined in the Fisheries Research Services 2003/2004 Tender Document – Part II: A – Section 2.5)</i>	28 November 2003
3 Research proposals for 2004/05 produced in accordance with the quality standards <i>(as defined in the document ‘Format and Content of Project Summaries and Medium Term Plans prepared by the Research Planning Groups’ dated 30 July 2002 and held in the Science team directories)</i>	5 December 2003
4 Research tender released in accordance with the quality requirements <i>(as defined in the ‘Catch and Effort Data Quality Specifications and Standards’)</i>	20 December 2003
5 Replacement catch effort forms for two fisheries developed in accordance with the quality standards <i>(as defined in the ‘Catch and Effort Data Quality Specifications and Standards’)</i>	1 May 2004
6 Report from the Fishery Assessment Plenary produced in accordance with the quality standards <i>(as defined in the Fisheries Research Services 2003/2004 Tender Document – Part II: A – Appendix II B, Form 2 and Appendix III B)</i>	30 May 2004
7 Medium term research plans produced in accordance with the quality standards <i>(as defined in the document ‘Format and Content of Project Summaries and Medium Term Plans prepared by the Research Planning Groups’ dated 30 July 2002).</i>	27 June 2004

Output 22 Biodiversity of New Zealand’s marine environment estimated

	2002/03	2003/04
Plan	2,181	3,335
Industry	0 (0%)	0 (0%)

Output description

Scientific reports produced on:

- descriptions of select marine communities
- species composition, abundance and richness
- tools for collection of marine biodiversity data.

Research reports produced on:

- strategic research directions
- medium term research plans
- research proposals for 2004/05.

Performance expectations		Target
Quality	% of agreed milestones achieved to specified quality standards	100%
Cost	% variance actual vs. budgeted cost (on an individual project basis)	≤10%
Time	% of agreed milestones achieved	100%

Linkage to contributing outcomes

This output links to the contributing outcome ‘Maintain the integrity of the existing fisheries management and marine biosecurity frameworks’ through the provision of information necessary to establish the targets for measuring sustainability of fisheries resources and also providing the information to determine if these targets have been achieved.

Milestones	Due date
1 Medium term research plans produced in accordance with the quality standards (<i>as defined in the document ‘Format and Content of Project Summaries and Medium Term Plans prepared by the Research Planning Group’ dated 9 July 2001</i>)	September 2003
2 Research proposals for 2004/05 produced in accordance with the quality standards (<i>as defined in the document ‘Format and Content of Project Summaries and Medium Term Plans prepared by the Research Planning Group’ dated 9 July 2001</i>).	February 2004

Output 24 Observer services provided in response to requests by the Ministry

	2002/03	2003/04
Plan	1,432	1,444
Industry	1,432 (100%)	1,444 (100%)
Output description		
Observers deployed and data collected in response to Ministry requests.		
Performance expectations		Target
Quality	% of agreed milestones achieved to specified quality standards	100%
Cost	% variance actual vs. budget	≤5%
Time	% of agreed milestones achieved	100%
Linkage to contributing outcomes		
This output links to the contributing outcome ‘Maintain the integrity of the existing fisheries management and marine biosecurity frameworks’ through the collection of information to support the Ministry’s science, fisheries management and compliance processes.		
Milestones		Due date
1	The annual observer plan will be driven by other agencies and Ministry science, fisheries management and compliance requirements. The plan will clearly state: (a) priorities (b) timeframes (c) resource requirements (d) performance measures (e) the process for monitoring and reviewing the plan	1 July 2003
2	90% of planned observer days provided	30 June 2004
3	90% of data collected according to standards in plan	30 June 2004
4	Annual report of observer activity developed to include a summary of key activities and outputs and a statement of performance against the annual observer plan.	31 July 2004

Output 25 Observer services provided in response to requests from industry

	2002/03	2003/04
Plan	539	575
Industry	539 (100%)	575 (100%)
Output description		
Observers deployed and data collected in response to industry requests.		
Performance expectations		Target
Quality	% of agreed milestones achieved to specified quality standards	100%
Cost	% variance actual vs. budget	≤5%
Time	% of agreed milestones achieved	100%
Linkage to contributing outcomes		
This output links to the contributing outcome ‘Maintain the integrity of the existing fisheries management and marine biosecurity frameworks’ through the collection of information to support the Ministry’s science, fisheries management and compliance processes.		
Milestones		Due date
1 Responses provided to 100% of industry requests. The responses will confirm whether or not the observer days can be provided		Within 5 days of request
2 Not less than 90% of requested and agreed days delivered		30 June 2004
3 Annual report of observer activity developed to include a summary of key activities and outputs and a statement of performance against the annual observer plan.		31 July 2004

OUTPUT CLASS D3 – REGULATORY MANAGEMENT

Description

This output class covers the outputs that assist in developing guidelines, regulations and processes, which make the fisheries policy framework operational.

Objectives

- Provide advice to support sustainable fisheries.
- Assess special fisheries access requests.
- Provide support for international fisheries arrangements.
- Advise on legislative and government regulatory processes.
- Manage the cost recovery process.

Funding

Output Class 3 Regulatory Management

	2001/02 Actual	2002/03 Plan	2003/04 Plan	Changes 02/03-03/04
Revenue				
Crown	6,298	6,368	8,418	2,050
Other	2	0	0	0
Total revenue	6,300	6,368	8,418	2,050
Output Expenses				
31 Utilisation and sustainability reported	3,720	3,799	5,107	(1,308)
32 International utilisation and sustainability reported	520	578	762	(184)
33 Customary applications processed	1,087	1,473	1,530	(57)
34 Cost recovery process managed	342	518	1,019	(501)
Total expenses	5,669	6,368	8,418	(2,050)

The following additional activities are included in this output class:

- International management of highly migratory species (also included in output class 1 – Policy Framework and output class 2 – Fisheries Information and Monitoring).
- Increased fisheries management capability.
- Additional funding for cost recovery.

Explanation of significant year on year changes

Output 31 reflects:

- the effects of increased funding to cover the fisheries management capability new activity listed above
- an increase due to a realignment of fisheries management effort from output 11 – Utilisation and sustainability policy advice, provided in output class 1.

Output 32 reflects:

- the effects of increased funding to cover the international management of highly migratory species new activity listed above.

Output 33 reflects:

- an increase in direct effort for the Treaty Strategy. The balance of the Treaty Strategy costs are spread across all outputs as the strategy supports all Ministry activities.

Output 34 reflects:

- the effects of the increased funding to better manage the cost recovery process.

	2002/03	2003/04
Plan	3,799	5,107
Industry	0 (0%)	0 (0%)

Output description

Reports provided to the Minister evaluating stock assessment advice and stakeholder views and providing recommendations on utilisation and sustainability of fisheries resources.

Performance expectations		Target
Quality	% of agreed milestones achieved to specified quality standards	100%
	% of critical standards achieved to quality standards specified	≥95%
Cost	% variance actual vs. budget	≤5%
Time	% of agreed milestones achieved	≥95%
	% of relevant critical standards achieved	100%

Linkage to contributing outcomes

This output links to the contributing outcome ‘Maintain the integrity of the existing fisheries management and marine biosecurity frameworks’ through:

- the approval of sustainability plans for fisheries, and the setting of sustainability measures such as Total Allowable Catch and area closures
- the allocation of harvesting rights
- meeting obligations to involve tangata whenua in fisheries management decision-making and deliver 20% of new quota to Maori.

Milestones	Due date
1 Advice provided by the Ministry to the Minister of Fisheries on marine reserve proposals for which the Minister’s concurrence has been sought by the Minister of Conservation	Within 14 weeks of receipt of proposal
2 Gazette Notice for TACs/TACCs for new species to be introduced into the Quota Management System on 1 October 2003	31 July 2003
3 Final advice to the Minister on the proposed sustainability measures and management controls to be implemented on 1 October 2003	31 August 2003
4 Gazettal of new or amended TACs/TACCs as a result of the Minister’s decisions on proposed sustainability measures and management controls for implementation on 1 October 2003	30 September 2003
5 Gazette Notice under section 18 of the Fisheries Act 1996 declaring the species to be introduced into the Quota Management System on 1 October 2004	31 October 2003

6	Gazette Notice for TACs/TACCs for new species to be introduced into the Quota Management System on 1 April 2004.	28 February 2004
7	Gazette Notice under section 18 of the Fisheries Act 1996 declaring the species to be introduced into the Quota Management System on 1 April 2005	28 February 2004
8	Final advice to the Minister on the proposed sustainability measures and management controls to be implemented on 1 April 2004	28 February 2004
9	Gazettal of new or amended TACs/TACCs as a result of the Minister's decisions on proposed sustainability measures and management controls for implementation on 1 April 2004	31 March 2004
10	Submit the National Plan of Action for sharks to the Minister for approval.	30 June 2004

Output 32 International utilisation and sustainability reported

	2002/03	2003/04
Plan	578	762
Industry	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Output description		
Managing existing regional fisheries arrangements, including:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ensuring catch limits are set at sustainable levels• Providing access and catch allocations for New Zealand• Monitoring New Zealand catch limits• Compliance with catch certification processes• Developing management tools consistent with the New Zealand management approach.		
Performance expectations		Target
Quality	% of agreed milestones achieved to specified quality standards	100%
Cost	% variance actual vs. budget	≤5%
Time	% of agreed milestones achieved	≥80%
Linkage to contributing outcomes		
This output links to the contributing outcome ‘Maintain the integrity of the existing fisheries management and marine biosecurity frameworks’ through the development and ratification of frameworks and arrangements for international fisheries.		
Milestones		Due date
1 Convention for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR). Provide an active and positive contribution to meetings, with the New Zealand position approved by Ministers prior to convening of international fora		Two weeks prior to meeting
2 Convention for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna (CCSBT) Provide an active and constructive contribution to meetings, with the New Zealand position approved by the Minister prior to presentation to international fora		Two weeks prior to meeting
3 South Tasman Rise Orange Roughy Arrangement Provide an active and constructive contribution to South Tasman Rise Orange Roughy management meetings, with the New Zealand position approved by the Minister prior to presentation to international fora		Two weeks prior to negotiating meeting
4 Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission Provide an active and constructive contribution to Prepcon meetings, with the New Zealand position approved by the Minister prior to presentation to international fora.		Two weeks prior to negotiating meeting

Output 33 Customary applications processed

	2002/03	2003/04
Plan	1,473	1,530
Industry	0 (0%)	0 (0%)

Output description

This output covers the receiving of applications from stakeholders to manage customary access, the evaluation of the applications and their subsequent approval or refusal.

Performance expectations		Target
Quality	% of agreed milestones achieved to specified quality standards	≥95%
Cost	% variance actual vs. budget	≤5%
Time	% of agreed milestones achieved	100%

Linkage to contributing outcomes

This output links to the contributing outcome ‘Maintain the integrity of the existing fisheries management and marine bio-security frameworks’ by providing for and protecting customary fishing rights, and recognising use and management practices of Maori.

Specification	Standard (timing only) – excludes accuracy measures
Appointment of committee of management	Provide advice to the Minister on nominations for an appointment to a committee of management for a taiapure-local fishery within 40 working days of the deadline for the receipt of such nominations
Appointment of kaitiaki	Details of notification of kaitiaki nominations are to be published within 20 working days of receipt of notification
	Details of appointment of kaitiaki are to be published in newspapers and the <i>Gazette</i> within 20 working days of appointment
	Details of cancellation of appointment of kaitiaki and the appointment of replacement kaitiaki are to be published in newspapers and the <i>Gazette</i> within 20 working days of appointment
Establishment of mataitai reserve	Notice of application of mataitai reserve to be published within 20 working days of the receipt of application
	Declaration of a mataitai reserve to be notified in the <i>Gazette</i> within 20 working days of the decision to declare a reserve
	Applicant to be notified of decision to decline application within 20 working days of Minister's decision
Establishment of taiapure-local fishery	Within six months of the receipt of a proposal to establish a taiapure-local fishery, provide advice to the Minister on whether approval in principle should be given to the proposal
	Provide advice to the Minister on the report and recommendations of the taiapure-local fishery public inquiry into the proposal to establish a taiapure-local fishery, within 60 working days of the Minister receiving such a report

Customary management proposals	Advice on proposed mataitai bylaw to be provided to the Minister within 30 working days of making of bylaw by mataitai management committee
	Approved bylaw to be notified in the <i>Gazette</i> within 10 working days of the Minister's decision
	Provide advice to the Minister or Chief Executive within three months of the receipt of a formal proposal for a temporary closure, restriction or prohibition.

Output 34 Cost recovery process managed

	2002/03	2003/04
Plan	518	1,019
Industry	0 (0%)	0 (0%)

Output description

This output covers the process of determining and consulting on the fisheries management costs recovered from the commercial fishing industry.

Performance expectations		Target
Quality	% of agreed milestones achieved to specified quality standards	100%
Cost	% variance actual vs. budget	≤5%
Time	% of agreed milestones achieved	100%

Linkage to contributing outcomes

This output links to the contributing outcome 'Maintain the integrity of the existing fisheries management and marine biosecurity frameworks' through the process of consulting on fisheries management costs and determining the cost recovery levies to be imposed for the year.

Milestones	Due date
1 The cost recovery levies for 2003/04 are approved on a basis consistent with part 14 of the Fisheries Act 1996 and the Fisheries (Cost Recovery) Rules 2001	25 August 2003
2 A Gazette Notice is issued and stakeholders are advised of the new levies	28 August 2003
3 A revised cost recovery levy order to reflect changes in approved catch limits and the latest available research cost data is implemented.	As required

OUTPUT CLASS D4 – FISHERIES ACCESS AND ADMINISTRATION

Description

This output class covers the services associated with monitoring the effectiveness of delivery of contracted and devolved registry services to ensure consistency and compliance with contracted or devolved standards. It includes the management and dissemination of information received from registry agencies for use by the Ministry in managing other output classes. It also includes a number of Ministry statutory decision processes.

Objectives

- Manage the delivery of registry services by the Ministry’s contracted service delivery agency.
- Provide advice to the Minister of Fisheries on the performance of transferred registry-based functions, duties and powers by the Approved Service Delivery Organisation.
- Undertake robust auditing and monitoring programmes to provide assurance that registry services are provided appropriately.
- Manage the statutory processes supporting the introduction of new species into the Quota Management System.
- Provide for other services for fishers.

Funding

Output Class 4 Fisheries Access and Administration

	2001/02 Actual	2002/03 Plan	2003/04 Plan	Changes 02/03-03/04
Revenue				
Crown	8,897	7,202	7,938	736
Other	707	589	1,096	507
Total revenue	9,604	7,791	9,034	1,243
Output Expenses				
41 Statutory decision processes administered	1,689	924	2,158	(1,234)
42 Registry services managed	7,774	6,867	6,876	(9)
Total expenses	9,463	7,791	9,034	(1,243)

This output class includes the contract registry services and capability build new activity (also included in output class 2 – Fisheries Information and Monitoring).

Explanation of significant year on year changes

Output 41 reflects:

- an increase due to the realignment of fisheries management effort across a number of outputs
- the effects of the increased funding to resolve the backlog of aquaculture permit applications.

Output 42 reflects:

- the effects of the increased registry capability new activity listed above.

	2002/03	2003/04
Plan	924	2,158
Industry	924 (100%)	2,158 (100%)

Output description

This output covers the receiving, evaluation and subsequent decision to approve or decline applications from stakeholders to farm aquatic life and to harvest aquatic life outside normal rules.

Performance expectations		Target
Quality	% of agreed milestones achieved to specified quality standards	≥95%
Cost	% variance actual vs. budget	≤5%
Time	% of agreed milestones achieved	100%

Linkage to contributing outcomes

This output links to the contributing outcome ‘Maintain the integrity of the existing fisheries management and marine biosecurity frameworks’ through the ongoing maintenance of a variety of fisheries related operations.

Specification	Standard
Aquaculture authorisations	Applications made under the Marine Farming Act 1971, Fisheries Act 1983 or the Freshwater Fish Farming Regulations 1983 (or any Act that replaces those provisions) are processed in accordance with approved Ministry processes
Competitive catch limits	Commercial access to any fishery managed by way of competitive catch limits will be closed before the catch limit is breached. Catch limits will be monitored on a predetermined frequency enabling closure to be implemented
Commodity levies	An Order in Council imposing the requisite commodity levy is to be notified in the <i>Gazette</i> within 12 months of the completion of the ballot of persons affected by the proposed levy
Special permits	<p>95% of applications for special permits determined within six months of the date of receipt of completed applications and to the following prescription:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• appropriate consultation is carried out in accordance with section 97(2) of the Fisheries Act 1996 on each application, prior to a decision to approve or decline the application• the purpose for which a special permit is issued is consistent with those specified in section 97(1) of the Fisheries Act 1996 and• in compliance with the procedures in the Special Permit Manual.

Output 42 Registry services managed

	2002/03	2003/04
Plan	6,867	6,876
Industry	6,867 (100%)	6,876 (100%)

Output description

Monitoring and delivery of contracted registry services to ensure consistency and compliance with contracted or devolved standards.

Performance expectations		Target
Quality	Minister accepts that delivery of contracted and devolved services has been delivered to an adequate or better than adequate level over the course of a year	Either: (a) No significant failures of registry services have been raised with the Minister; or (b) Failures of registry services have been identified and remedial/sanction actions have been imposed appropriately
Cost	% variance actual vs. budget	≤5%
Time	% of agreed milestones achieved	≥80%

Linkage to contributing outcomes

This output links to the contributing outcome ‘Maintain the integrity of the existing fisheries management and marine biosecurity frameworks’ through the achievement of:

- Registry and other fisheries administration services are delivered in accordance with the Fisheries Act 1996
- Delivery of registry and other fisheries administration services are adequately monitored and, where necessary, have been appropriately rectified
- New species into the QMS are allocated in accordance with the Fisheries Act 1996.

Milestones	Due date
1 Quota allocated for species declared by the Minister to be subject to the Quota Management System for 1 October 2003 shall be made in accordance with part 4 of the Fisheries Act 1996 and within the quality and timeframes defined in the Ministry’s stock allocation policy in respect of that species and stock	1 October 2003
2 Aquaculture reforms implemented in accordance with the quality standards as defined and agreed in the project plan	31 March 2004

3	Quota allocated for species declared by the Minister to be subject to the Quota Management System for 1 April 2004 shall be made in accordance with part 4 of the Fisheries Act 1996 and within the quality and timeframes defined in the Ministry's stock allocation policy in respect of that species and stock	1 April 2004
4	Quarterly audit reports produced for registry-based services, with actual performance compared against either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approved Service Delivery Organisation (ASDO) standards and specifications approved by the Minister of Fisheries for devolved services or • Schedule B of the Registry Services Delivery Agreement between the Ministry and Commercial Fisheries Services Ltd. and signed 21 September 2001 for contracted services and • In accordance with the Ministry's agreed auditing and monitoring programme 	Within one month of the end of each quarter
5	Quota allocated for species declared by the Minister to be subject to the Quota Management System for 1 October 2004 shall be made in accordance with part 4 of the Fisheries Act 1996 and within the quality and timeframes defined in the Ministry's stock allocation policy in respect of that species and stock.	Progress made to enable achievement by 1 October 2004

Critical registry services assessment criteria for output 42 The performance target for delivery of registry-based services is that the Minister accepts that delivery of contracted and devolved services has been delivered to an adequate or better than adequate level over the course of a year.

In determining an acceptable level of delivery of registry services, the Ministry will monitor the performance of the external delivery agency (either as an ASDO or as a contracted services provider) against the following critical standards.

ASDO Specification	Standard (timing only) – excludes accuracy measures
Performance report	Annual report within 3 months of end of ASDO's financial year
Registration of vessels	98% within 5 days of receipt of application over an annual period
Receipt of returns	98% accurate over an annual period
Advise Ministry of late returns	98% within 5 days of receipt over an annual period
Input of data from returns	Entry of catch information: 95% within 2 days of receipt over an annual period
Follow up late returns	95% within 5 days of end of month in which return was due
Follow up incorrect forms	95% followed up within 10 days of receipt
ASDO shall supply information to allow generation of deemed value invoices	Between 20 th and 25 th of each month
Overfishing thresholds	ASDO action taken within 5 days of completion of monthly balancing ASDO must act on Ministry's exemption decision within 2 days of receipt

Contract Service Provider Specification	Standard (timing only) – excludes accuracy measures
Performance report	Annual report within 3 months of end of Service Delivery Agency's (SDA) financial year
Quota allocation	Actions undertaken within timeframes defined in stock allocation policies
Management of Crown holdings	Report of holdings within 10 working days of the end of the 6 month period ending 30 June and 31 December in any year
Fishing permits	90% within 1 day of receipt of correct application over an annual period
High seas permitting	Declined or forwarded to the Ministry within 1 day of receipt
Consent to register a foreign vessel	80% within 3 days of receipt over an annual period
Approval of Automatic Location Communicator (ALC)	80% within 3 days of receipt of application for ALC over an annual period
Deemed values, cost recovery and departmental invoices sent to clients	By 5 th day of the month following invoice date
Payment reminder for outstanding debt	95% within 2 days of due date over an annual period
Debt collection proceedings	By 20 th day of 3 rd month following due date unless agreement reached to the contrary
Caveat suspension action for outstanding debts	Sent on 20 th of second month.

OUTPUT CLASS D5 – ENFORCEMENT OF FISHERIES POLICIES

Description

This output class covers the outputs that promote compliance with fisheries laws and lead to detection of those involved in illegal fisheries activities.

Objectives

- Monitor fishing related activities.
- Detect non-compliance with fisheries policies.
- Provide recommendations for prosecution.
- Take other enforcement steps where appropriate.
- Collate and provide information on non-compliance to support policy and regulatory decision-making processes.

These actions will contribute to the achievement of optimal compliance with fisheries laws and the deterrence of non-compliance.

Funding

Output Class 5 Enforcement of Fisheries Policies

	2001/02 Actual	2002/03 Plan	2003/04 Plan	Changes 02/03-03/04
Revenue				
Crown	18,479	18,526	18,676	150
Other	116	80	83	3
Total revenue	18,595	18,606	18,759	153
Output Expenses				
51 Commercial fishing rules enforced	7,790	7,467	7,524	(57)
52 Customary fishing rules enforced	2,630	3,886	3,550	336
53 Recreational fishing rules enforced	3,125	2,911	3,395	(484)
54 New Zealand international fishing rules enforced	584	885	862	23
55 Poaching and black market activities deterred	4,425	3,457	3,428	29
Total expenses	18,554	18,606	18,759	(153)

This output class includes the health and safety of Fishery Officers new activity.

Explanation of year on year changes

Output 51 reflects:

- increased funding of \$119 to reflect part of the activity listed above.

Output 52 reflects:

- a transfer of funding to output 33, where the direct effort for the Treaty Strategy is funded. The balance of the Treaty Strategy costs are spread across all outputs, as the strategy supports all Ministry activities
- increased funding of \$62 to reflect part of the new activity listed above.

Output 53 reflects:

- increased funding of \$511 to reflect part of the activity listed above.

Output 55 reflects:

- increased funding of \$55 to reflect part of the activity listed above.

Output 51 Commercial fishing rules enforced

	2002/03	2003/04
Plan	7,467	7,524
Industry	7,467 (100%)	7,524 (100%)

Output description

A compliance capability is provided to take action in commercial fisheries to encourage compliance and deter offending. These actions include monitoring, detection and provision of recommendations to prosecute.

Performance expectations		Target
Quality	% of agreed milestones achieved to specified quality standards	100%
Cost	% variance actual vs. budget	≤5%
Time	% of agreed milestones achieved	100%

Linkage to contributing outcomes

This output links to the contributing outcome ‘Maintain the integrity of the existing fisheries management and marine biosecurity frameworks’ through the development of enforcement programmes and the ongoing monitoring and detecting of illegal fishing activities.

Milestone	Due date
1 Compliance monitoring and enforcement operations developed and undertaken in accordance with the Compliance business policies and the <i>Fishery Officers’ Manual</i> .	As required

Output 52 Customary fishing rules enforced

	2002/03	2003/04
Plan	3,886	3,550
Industry	0 (0%)	0 (0%)

Output description

A compliance capability is provided to take action in customary fisheries to encourage compliance and deter offending. These actions include monitoring and detection, as well as the provision of education and recommendations to prosecute.

Performance expectations		Target
Quality	% of agreed milestones achieved to specified quality standards	100%
Cost	% variance actual vs. budget	≤5%
Time	% of agreed milestones achieved	100%

Linkage to contributing outcomes

This output links to the contributing outcome ‘Maintain the integrity of the existing fisheries management and marine biosecurity frameworks’ through the development of enforcement programmes and the ongoing monitoring and detecting of illegal fishing activities.

Milestone	Due date
1 Compliance monitoring and enforcement operations developed and undertaken in accordance with the Compliance business policies and the <i>Fishery Officers’ Manual</i> .	As required

Output 53 Recreational fishing rules enforced

	2002/03	2003/04
Plan	2,911	3,395
Industry	0 (0%)	0 (0%)

Output description

Actions taken in recreational fisheries to encourage compliance and deter offending. These actions include monitoring and detection, as well as the provision of education and recommendations to prosecute.

Performance expectations		Target
Quality	% of agreed milestones achieved to specified quality standards	100%
Cost	% variance actual vs. budget	≤5%
Time	% of agreed milestones achieved	100%

Linkage to contributing outcomes

This output links to the contributing outcome ‘Maintain the integrity of the existing fisheries management and marine biosecurity frameworks’ through the development of enforcement programmes and the ongoing monitoring and detecting of illegal fishing activities.

Milestone	Due date
1 Compliance monitoring and enforcement operations developed and undertaken in accordance with the Compliance business policies and the <i>Fishery Officers’ Manual</i> .	As required

Output 54 New Zealand international fishing rules enforced

	2002/03	2003/04
Plan	885	862
Industry	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Output description		
Actions taken in New Zealand international fisheries to encourage compliance and deter offending. These actions include monitoring, detection and provision of recommendations to prosecute.		
Performance expectations		Target
Quality	% of agreed milestones achieved to specified quality standards	100%
Cost	% variance actual vs. budget	≤5%
Time	% of agreed milestones achieved	100%
Linkage to contributing outcomes		
This output links to the contributing outcome ‘Maintain the integrity of the existing fisheries management and marine biosecurity frameworks’ through the development of enforcement programmes and the ongoing monitoring and detecting of illegal fishing activities.		
Milestone		Due date
1	Compliance monitoring and enforcement operations developed and undertaken in accordance with the Compliance business policies and the <i>Fishery Officers’ Manual</i> .	As required

Output 55 Poaching and black market activities deterred

	2002/03	2003/04
Plan	3,457	3,428
Industry	0 (0%)	0 (0%)

Output description

Actions taken to apprehend poaching and black market offenders. These actions include monitoring, detection and provision of recommendations to prosecute.

Performance expectations		Target
Quality	% of agreed milestones achieved to specified quality standards	100%
Cost	% variance actual vs. budget	≤5%
Time	% of agreed milestones achieved	100%

Linkage to contributing outcomes

This output links to the contributing outcome ‘Maintain the integrity of the existing fisheries management and marine biosecurity frameworks’ through the development of enforcement programmes and the ongoing monitoring and detecting of illegal fishing activities.

Milestone	Due date
1 Compliance monitoring and enforcement operations developed and undertaken in accordance with the Compliance business policies and the <i>Fishery Officers’ Manual</i> .	As required

OUTPUT CLASS D6 – PROSECUTION OF OFFENCES

Description

This output class covers the services that relate to the prosecution of offences against fisheries laws.

Objectives

- Successfully prosecute those who have offended against fisheries laws.

Funding

Output Class 6 Prosecution of Offences

	2001/02 Actual	2002/03 Plan	2003/04 Plan	Changes 02/03-03/04
Revenue				
Crown	3,793	3,296	3,617	321
Other	1	0	0	0
Total revenue	3,794	3,296	3,617	321
Output Expenses				
61 Prosecutions managed	3,609	3,296	3,617	(321)
Total expenses	3,609	3,296	3,617	(321)

Output 61 Prosecutions managed

	2002/03	2003/04
Plan	3,296	3,617
Industry	0 (0%)	0 (0%)

Output description

Fishery related prosecutions managed. This includes case preparation and presentation, and management of forfeit property.

Performance expectations		Target
Quality	% of cases that meet <i>prima facie</i> requirements	≥95%
	% of successful prosecutions under the Fisheries Act 1996	≥90%
	% of successful prosecutions under fisheries regulations	≥60%
Cost	% variance actual vs. budget	≤5%
Time	% of cases initiated within statutory timeframes	100%

Linkage to contributing outcomes

This output links to the contributing outcome ‘Maintain the integrity of the existing fisheries management and marine biosecurity frameworks’ through the prosecution of offenders, thereby creating a deterrent to offending.

Milestones	Due date
1 A national prosecution strategy developed in accordance with the standards in the Crown Law guidelines and the Compliance business policies	1 July 2003
2 Prosecutions undertaken in accordance with the Crown Law guidelines and the Compliance business policies.	As required

VOTE BIOSECURITY (FISHERIES)

OUTPUT CLASS D7 – MARINE BIOSECURITY

Description

This output class covers the services related to the management of risks to marine biosecurity, and focuses on outputs that contribute to the goal of protecting the marine environment.

Objectives

Provide policy advice on building a marine biosecurity system and contribute to achieving the Biodiversity Strategy. This will include:

- Measures to prevent organisms arriving, detect organisms if they do arrive, respond to those incursions and manage pest species.
- Manage contracts for services delivered by other parties, including enforcement activities and scientific research.
- Monitor compliance with New Zealand biosecurity requirements.
- Provide advice on regulatory measures for marine biosecurity.

77

Funding

Output Class 7 Marine Biosecurity

	2001/02 Actual	2002/03 Plan	2003/04 Plan	Changes 02/03-03/04
Revenue				
Crown	3,153	2,462	2,949	487
Other	0	0	0	0
Total revenue	3,153	2,462	2,949	487
Output Expenses				
71 Biosecurity policy advice provided	522	517	442	75
72 Biosecurity post border and research delivered	1,208	1,945	2,507	(562)
Total expenses	1,730	2,462	2,949	(487)

Explanation of year on year changes

The reduction in this output class reflects the discontinuation of specific funding for the management of *Undaria*, which was approved only for 2001/02 and 2002/03.

	2002/03	2003/04
Plan	517	442
Industry	0 (0%)	0 (0%)

Output description

The development and maintenance of services to manage the risks to the marine environment posed by unwanted organisms, including:

- pre-border activities (including bilateral and multilateral arrangements)
- border systems (including import controls and border inspection).

Performance expectations		Target
Quality	% of agreed milestones achieved to specified standards	100%
Cost	% variance actual vs. budget	≤5%
Time	% of agreed milestones achieved	≥80%

Linkage to contributing outcomes

This output links to the contributing outcome ‘Maintain the integrity of the existing fisheries management and marine biosecurity frameworks’ by ensuring international arrangements and border measures are in place to minimise the opportunity for unwanted organisms to arrive in New Zealand; and that surveillance and incursion response systems are in place to minimise the opportunity for unwanted organisms to become established in New Zealand.

Milestones	Due date
1 Provide an active and constructive contribution to the development of an international convention on ballast water measure <i>Quality standard:</i> Minister approves NZ position on issues to be negotiated (prior to presentation to international fora)	30 June 2004
2 Complete a thorough review of the Import Health Standard (IHS) for ballast water and its accompanying guide <i>Quality standard:</i> Revised IHS approved as meeting relevant process and content standards	30 June 2004
3 Develop and implement guidelines and standards for the treatment of fouling removed in cleaning, and voluntary approval measures for vessel cleaning operations <i>Quality standard:</i> Manager International and Biosecurity approves guidelines, standards and measures as meeting relevant process and content standards.	30 June 2004

4	Implement the public awareness strategy for marine biosecurity by completing the 2003/04 work plan of public awareness measures. <i>Quality standard:</i> Manager International and Biosecurity approves measures as meeting relevant industry standards	30 June 2004
5	Complete a plan to implement the National Biosecurity Strategy <i>Quality standard:</i> Plan approved by Chief Executive as an effective and efficient means of giving effect to the strategy.	30 June 2004

Output 72 Biosecurity post border and research delivered

	2002/03	2003/04
Plan	1,945	2,507
Industry	0 (0%)	0 (0%)

Output description

The delivery of post-border systems (including surveillance and initial incursion response) to manage the risks to the marine environment posed by unwanted organisms; and the delivery of research to enhance the evidential basis for intervention and management services.

Performance expectations		Target
Quality	% of agreed milestones achieved to specified standards	100%
Cost	% variance of research project costs vs. budgeted costs (on an individual project basis)	≤5%
Time	% of agreed milestones achieved	100%

Linkage to contributing outcomes

This output links to the contributing outcome 'Maintain the integrity of the existing fisheries management and marine biosecurity frameworks' by improving the knowledge of potentially invasive species and of marine biodiversity areas most at risk from invasion, and by ensuring surveillance and incursion response capabilities are in place to minimise the opportunity for unwanted organisms to become established in New Zealand.

Milestones	Due date
1 Medium term research plans produced in accordance with the quality standards (<i>as defined in the document 'Format and Content of Project Summaries and Medium Term Plans prepared by the Research Planning Group' dated 9 July 2001</i>)	By September 2003
2 Research proposals for 2004/05 produced in accordance with the quality standards (<i>as defined in the document 'Format and Content of Project Summaries and Medium Term Plans prepared by the Research Planning Group' dated 9 July 2001</i>).	By February 2004

Statement of Objectives

Forecast Financial Information

FORECAST FINANCIAL INFORMATION

STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY

The forecast financial statements for the Ministry of Fisheries for the year ending 30 June 2004 contained in this report have been prepared in accordance with section 34A of the Public Finance Act 1989.

The Chief Executive of the Ministry of Fisheries acknowledges, in signing this statement, that he is responsible for the forecast financial statements contained in this report.

The financial performance forecast to be achieved by the Ministry for the year ending 30 June 2004 specified in the Statement of Objectives as contained within the output plan and forecast financial statements is as agreed with the Minister of Fisheries. The Minister of Fisheries is the Minister responsible for the financial performance of the Ministry of Fisheries.

The performance for each class of outputs forecast to be achieved by the Ministry for the year ending 30 June 2004 is as agreed with the Ministers responsible for Vote Fisheries and that part of Vote Biosecurity related to fisheries.

We certify that the information contained in this report is consistent with the appropriations contained in the Estimates for the year ending 30 June 2004 that are being laid before the House of Representatives under section 9 of the Public Finance Act 1989.

Signed



Warwick Tuck
Chief Executive
28 April 2003

Countersigned



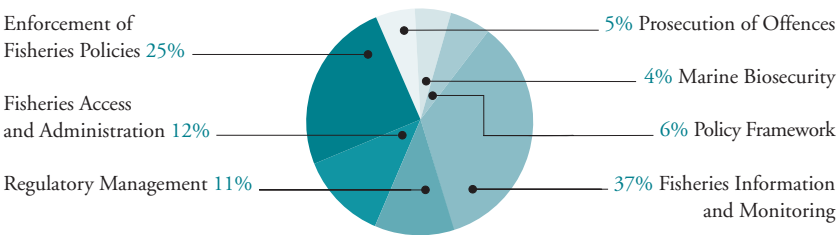
Peter Boon
Manager Corporate
Planning and Services
28 April 2003

HIGHLIGHTS

In 2003/04, the Ministry is planning, through Vote Fisheries and Vote Biosecurity (Fisheries), to:

- receive \$72.351 million in revenue from the Crown and \$1.733 million from other purchasers of services, from which it will supply the six departmental output classes for Vote Fisheries and the departmental output class for Vote Biosecurity (Fisheries) detailed in this report
- incur output expenses of \$74.084 million in providing these services.

The split between output classes for 2003/04 is set out below.



Assumptions The following assumptions have been used in the preparation of the figures contained in the financial tables in this section. Unless otherwise stated:

- all financial information is expressed in \$000s
- all financial measures are on a GST exclusive basis
- a variance calculation shown in brackets ‘()’ signifies an increase in expenditure or a decrease in revenue.

Note: The item “other expenses” shown in the Statement of Financial Performance is GST inclusive.

Overall Financial Trends

Overall financial trends from 2000/01 to 2003/04 are set out in the table below.

(\$000s)	2000/01 Actual	2001/02 Actual	2002/03 Estimated	2003/04 Plan
Revenue: Crown	60,469	68,705	67,353	72,351
Revenue: Other	2,439	1,959	2,680	1,733
Total output expenses	60,281	64,807	69,913	74,084
Taxpayers' funds	7,847	7,650	8,618	8,718
Net cash flow from operating activities	5,463	5,125	8,964	3,304
Net cash flow from investing activities	(3,247)	(2,818)	(2,725)	(2,664)
Net cash flow from financing activities	(2,521)	(2,638)	(5,589)	(20)
Total net cash flow	(305)	(331)	650	620

The key changes in departmental output class appropriation levels over the last three years reflect:

- the full implementation of the Fisheries Act 1996
- increases to the baseline for fisheries research
- implementation of customary fishing regulations
- increased resourcing for international policy initiatives and the building of increased policy capability
- initiatives specifically related to the development of New Zealand's Bio-diversity Strategy
- implementation of policy related to aquaculture reforms
- introduction of new species into the Quota Management System
- increased funding to build Ministry capability
- funding to meet New Zealand's international obligations
- additional resourcing to provide for safety of Fishery Officers.

Statement of Accounting Policies

Reporting entity The Ministry of Fisheries is a Government Department as defined by section 2 of the Public Finance Act 1989.

These are the forecast financial statements of the Ministry of Fisheries prepared pursuant to section 35 of the Public Finance Act 1989.

Measurement basis The general accounting principles recognised as appropriate for the measurement and reporting of financial performance and financial position on an historical cost basis, modified by the revaluation of certain fixed assets, have been followed.

Specific Accounting Policies

Revenue The Ministry derives revenue through the provision of outputs to the Crown and for services to third parties.

Such revenue is recognised when earned and is reported in the financial period to which it relates.

Debtors and receivables Receivables are recorded at estimated realisable value after providing for doubtful and uncollectable debts.

Leases Operating lease payments, where the lessors retain substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the leased item, are charged as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred.

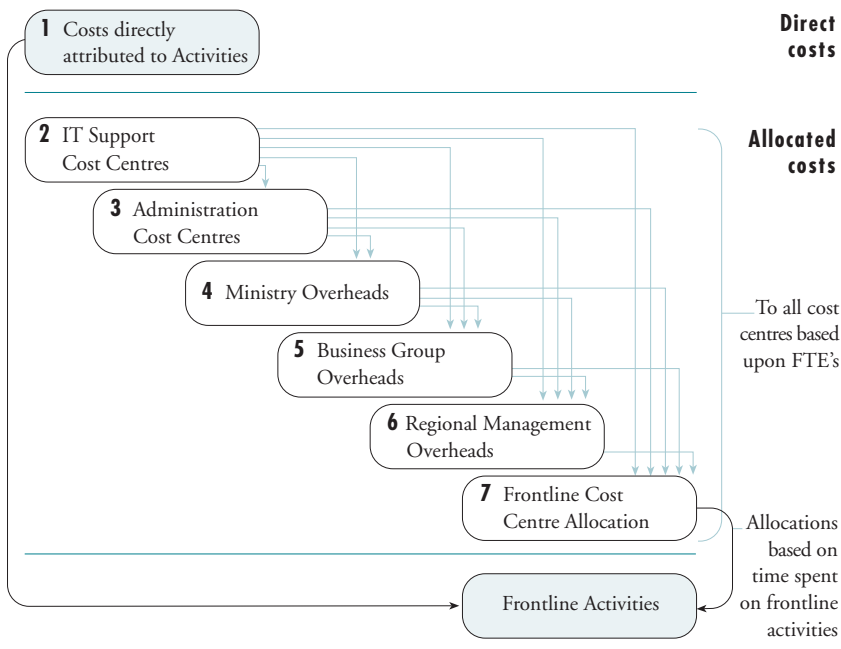
Fixed assets Land, buildings and vessels are stated at fair value, as established on a three yearly basis by an independent valuation for the Ministry of Fisheries, with subsequent additions at cost less depreciation. For the purpose of these financial statements, land and buildings, although owned by the Crown, are deemed to be owned by the Ministry as principal occupier or user.

All other fixed assets are stated at net book value (NBV) i.e. cost less depreciation. Only fixed assets with a cost in excess of \$5,000 are capitalised.

Cost allocation Those costs that can be specifically attributed to an output are charged directly to that output.

All other costs are assigned through a new methodology for 2003/04 that cascades input costs to outputs as illustrated below.

While observing the same principles as previously used for assigning input costs, this new methodology introduces a higher level of transparency in that process. It also provides for more detailed explanations of output costings and will promote a better understanding of year to year variations.



Depreciation Depreciation of fixed assets, other than freehold land and work in progress, is provided on a straight line basis so as to allocate the cost (or valuation) of assets over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful lives for classes of assets are:

Buildings	10-100 years
Motor vehicles	up to 10 years
Vessels	4-25 years
Plant and equipment	up to 10 years
Leasehold improvements	up to 10 years

The cost of leasehold improvements is capitalised and amortised over the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated remaining useful lives of the improvements, whichever is the shorter.

Inventories Inventories acquired for use in the provision of goods and services are expensed, except for bulk stocks which are capitalised and expensed when used. Inventories are valued at cost. Full provision is made for obsolescence where applicable.

Employee entitlements Provision is made in respect of the Ministry's liability for annual leave, long service leave and retirement leave. Annual leave has been calculated on an actual entitlement basis at current rates of pay. Employee entitlements to long service leave and retirement leave are recognised for all employees on the basis of an actuarial valuation.

Statement of cash flows Cash means cash balances on hand and held in bank accounts.

Operating activities include cash received from all income sources of the Ministry and record the cash payments for the supply of goods and services.

Investing activities are those activities relating to the acquisition and disposal of non-current assets.

Financing activities comprise capital injections by, or repayment of capital to, the Crown.

Financial instruments Revenue and expenses in relation to all financial instruments are recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance. All financial instruments are recognised in the Statement of Financial Position.

Goods and Services Tax (GST) All financial information in this document is expressed exclusive of GST, except for the items Debtors and Receivables and Creditors and Payables, which are inclusive of GST in the:

- Statement of Financial Performance
- Statement of Financial Position; and
- Statement of Cash Flows.

The amount of GST owing to or from the Department of Inland Revenue at balance date is included in Creditors and Payables or Debtors and Receivables, as appropriate.

Taxation Government Departments are exempt from the payment of Income Tax in terms of the Income Tax Act 1994.

Commitments Future expenses and liabilities to be incurred on non-cancellable operating leases, fisheries and biodiversity research contracts and registry services contracts, that are entered into at balance date, are disclosed as commitments to the extent that they are equally unperformed obligations.

Contingent liabilities Contingent liabilities are disclosed at the point at which the contingency is evident.

Taxpayers' funds This is the Crown's net investment in the Ministry.

Changes in accounting policies There have been no changes in accounting policies. All policies have been applied on bases consistent with previous years.

Statement of significant assumptions

These statements have been compiled on the basis of Government policies and the Ministry's Statement of Intent for 2003/08.

The forecast financial statements comply with generally accepted accounting practice, as required by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of New Zealand. The forecasts have been prepared on the basis of assumptions about future events that are expected to take place within the forecast period.

Finally, the financial statements have been prepared based on assumptions that:

- the Ministry is a going concern
- activities are attributable to the reporting period
- the accrual basis of accounting has been used to record transactions.

Revenue Profile (inclusive of Crown activities)

This shows the prospective revenue flows from external sources to the Ministry and the Crown for the next fiscal period.

Departmental Revenue

(\$000s)	2002 Actual	2003 Budget ¹	2003 Estimated ²	2004 Plan ³	Change ⁴ 02/03-03/04
Transshipment and Observer charges	1,124	1,995	1,395	637	(1,358)
Transfer and leases	282	0	0	0	0
Permit fees	257	200	200	200	0
Marine farming licence fees	85	1,302	902	839	(463)
Other	211	63	183	57	(6)
Total Departmental external revenue	1,959	3,650	2,680	1,733	(1,827)

Crown Revenue

(\$000s)	2002 Actual	2003 Budget ¹	2003 Estimated ²	2004 Plan ³	Change ⁴ 02/03-03/04
Cost recovery levies ⁵					
– General	30,980	31,040	31,040	32,067	1,027
– Conservation	1,925	2,755	2,755	1,053	(1,702)
– Crown owned quota	35	311	311	169	(142)
Deemed value charges	5,500	8,000	8,000	5,500	(2,500)
Doubtful debts recovered	16	0	0	0	0
Foreign licence fees	69	0	0	300	300
Forfeitures and redemptions	2,300	1,290	1,290	500	(790)
Infringement fees	250	638	638	638	0
Sale of quota	17	0	0	0	0
Surrendered and seized fish	1,048	0	0	50	50
Other	0	200	200	0	(200)
Total Crown revenue	42,140	44,234	44,234	40,277	(3,957)
Total external revenue	44,099	45,371	45,371	42,010	(3,361)

Notes:

- 1 The budget figures for 2003 are those included in the 2002/03 Supplementary Estimates.
- 2 The column headed '2003 Estimated' reflects the current estimate of year end expenditure.
- 3 With the exception of Cost recovery levies – Conservation, the figures for 2004 are those developed by the Ministry through its business planning process.
- 4 The 'change' column reflects the difference between the 2004 plan and the estimated expenditure for 2003. It should be noted that the estimated expenditure for 2002/03 has been adjusted for in-principle expense transfers that are dependent on year end results and have not been included in the 2004 plan.
- 5 The Cost recovery levies figures do not incorporate any changes that might result from the resolution of under and over recovery for the period 1994/95 to 2000/01, or 2001/02.

Statement of Forecast Expenditure by Output Class

This statement discloses the forecasted expenditure by the Ministry for the delivery of each output class.

(\$000s)	2002 Actual	2003 Plan	2003 Estimated	2004 Plan	Change 02/03-03/04
Policy Framework	5,309	4,109	6,329	4,354	(245)
Fisheries Information and Monitoring	19,937	25,773	23,234	26,953	(1,180)
Regulatory Management	6,205	6,368	7,460	8,418	(2,050)
Fisheries Access and Administration	9,463	7,791	8,267	9,034	(1,243)
Enforcement of Fisheries Policies	18,554	18,606	18,159	18,759	(153)
Prosecution of Offences	3,609	3,296	3,874	3,617	(321)
Marine Biosecurity	1,730	2,462	2,590	2,949	(487)
Total output classes	64,807	68,405	69,913	74,084	(5,679)
Other expenses	197	0	0	0	0
Total expenses	65,004	68,405	69,913	74,084	(5,679)

The 'change' column in this table reflects the difference between planned expenditure for 2004 and 2003.

The Ministry’s departmental expenses have increased from \$68,405 in 2002/03 to \$74,084 in 2003/04. The major reasons for change are as follows:

2002/03 Approved Business Plan

	68,405
Add – effect of Cabinet decisions	408
– proposed new initiatives	5,023
Total for 2003/04 draft consultation document – issued in December 02	73,836
Add – effect of Cabinet decisions	689
– carry forwards from 2002/03	831
Less – new initiatives not approved	(1,272)
2003/08 Statement of Intent	74,084

Fiscal Trend of Services

(\$000s)	2001/02 Plan	2002/03 Plan	2003/04 Plan
Core departmental services	47,764	45,465	49,855
Fisheries research	19,508	19,781	19,349
Biodiversity research	2,418	1,942	3,099
Biosecurity research	0	1,217	1,781
Total	69,690	68,405	74,084

Industry Contributions (including share of overheads)

This section shows the extent of industry contributions to the cost of delivery of the Ministry’s outputs.

(\$000s)	2001/02 Plan	2002/03 Plan	2003/04 Plan
Core departmental services	15,707	16,465	16,844
Research	14,126	16,133	15,223
Total – cost recovery levies	29,833	32,598	32,067
Transaction charges	1,972	1,137	1,733
Total industry contributions	31,805	33,735	33,800

The levy order figures for 2001/02 and 2002/03 are based on the fisheries services approved by the Minister of Fisheries after completion of the consultation processes.

GST status of departmental output classes: reconciliation between statement of intent and main estimates for the year ending 30 June 2004

Output Classes	Main Estimates GST incl	Less GST	Main Estimates GST excl	Adjustment required in the October Baseline Update	Observer days for seabird bycatch	Statement of Intent GST excl
Vote Fisheries						
Policy Framework	4,900	545	4,355	(1)	0	4,354
Fisheries Information and Monitoring	32,670	3,630	29,040	123	2,210	26,953
Regulatory Management	9,523	1,058	8,465	(47)	0	8,418
Fisheries Access and Administration	10,176	1,131	9,045	(11)	0	9,034
Enforcement of Fisheries Policies	21,248	2,630	18,888	(129)	0	18,759
Prosecution of Offences	3,997	444	3,553	64	0	3,617
Total Vote Fisheries	82,514	9,168	73,346	(1)	2,210	71,135
Vote Biosecurity (Fisheries)						
Marine Biosecurity	3,317	368	2,949	0	0	2,949
Total Vote Biosecurity (Fisheries)	3,317	368	2,949	0	0	2,949
Total all output classes	85,831	9,536	76,295	(1)	2,210	74,084

Explanatory notes: Generally accepted accounting practice is to present forecast financial statements exclusive of GST. When appropriated by Parliament, these expenses are inclusive of GST, in accordance with legislation. The table above presents a reconciliation from the (GST inclusive) Main Estimates to the (GST exclusive) Statement of Intent.

The amounts in the column headed Main Estimates correspond to the annual appropriations appearing in Part B1 of Vote Fisheries or Part B1 of Vote Biosecurity (Fisheries) in the 2003/04 Estimates of Appropriations.

The amounts in the column headed Statement of Intent correspond to ‘total expenses’ for 2003/04 appearing in the Statement of Forecast Expenditure by Output Class shown on pages 42 to 79 of this report. The figures included in the Statement of Intent represent the costs of fisheries services approved by the Minister of Fisheries in May 2003.

The Main Estimates also include the increase in funding approved in the 2002 Budget for improved observer coverage for monitoring incidental captures of seabirds in commercial fishing operations. As this activity has been subject to further consultation with fisheries stakeholders, it does not form part of the Statement of Intent for 2003/08. The other adjustments required are minor amendments from the Main Estimates in order to reflect the costs of fisheries services for 2003/04 approved by the Minister.

Statement of financial performance for the year ending 30 June

(\$000s)	2002	2003	2004
	Actual	Estimated	Plan
Revenue:			
Crown	68,705	67,353	72,351
Other	1,959	2,680	1,733
Total revenue	70,664	70,033	74,084
Expenditure:			
Personnel	22,881	27,175	26,536
Operating	38,074	39,489	44,038
Depreciation	3,150	2,554	2,804
Capital charge	702	695	706
Other expenses	197	0	0
Total expenditure	65,004	69,913	74,084
Net surplus/(deficit)	5,660	120	0

Statement of financial position at 30 June

(\$000s)	2002 Actual	2003 Estimated	2004 Plan
Taxpayers' Funds			
General funds	7,198	7,466	7,566
Revaluation reserve	452	1,152	1,152
Total taxpayers' funds	7,650	8,618	8,718
<i>Represented by:</i>			
Current Assets			
Cash	1,883	2,533	3,153
Prepayments	338	96	96
Inventory	15	46	46
Debtors and Receivables	17,341	11,456	10,956
Total current assets	19,577	14,131	14,251
Non-Current Assets			
Fixed Assets	9,402	10,393	10,253
Total assets	28,979	24,524	24,504
Current Liabilities			
Creditors and Payables	11,152	11,556	11,556
Provision for:			
– repayment of surplus	5,857	120	0
– employee entitlements	2,240	2,114	2,500
Other current liabilities	394	330	330
Total current liabilities	19,643	14,120	14,386
Term Liabilities			
Provision for employee entitlements	1,686	1,786	1,400
Total liabilities	21,329	15,906	15,786
Net assets	7,650	8,618	8,718

Statement of cash flows for the year ending 30 June

(\$000s)	2002 Actual	2003 Estimated	2004 Plan
Cash Flows from Operating Activities			
Cash provided from:			
Supply of outputs to:			
Crown	66,168	73,688	72,851
Other	2,608	2,002	1,733
Cash disbursed to:			
Cost of producing outputs:			
Output expenses	(62,949)	(66,031)	(70,574)
Capital charge	(702)	(695)	(706)
Net cash flows from operating activities	5,125	8,964	3,304
Cash Flows from Investing Activities			
Cash provided from:			
Sale of physical assets	297	356	236
Cash disbursed to:			
Purchase of physical assets	(3,115)	(3,081)	(2,900)
Net cash flows from investing activities	(2,818)	(2,725)	(2,664)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities			
Cash provided from:			
Capital contribution from the Crown	0	268	100
Cash disbursed to:			
Payment of surplus to the Crown	(2,638)	(5,857)	(120)
Net cash flows from financing activities	(2,638)	(5,589)	(20)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash held	(331)	650	620
Add opening total cash balance	2,214	1,883	2,533
Closing total cash balance	1,883	2,533	3,153

The Statement of Accounting Policies should be read in conjunction with these financial statements

Reconciliation of net cash flows from operating activities to net surplus/(deficit) in the statement of financial performance for the year ending 30 June

(\$000s)	2002 Actual	2003 Estimated	2004 Plan
Operating surplus/(deficit)	5,660	120	0
Add Non-cash Items			
Depreciation	3,150	2,554	2,804
Movements in working capital items:			
(Increase)/decrease in:			
debtors and receivables	(1,855)	(296)	0
prepayments	(212)	242	0
inventories	(3)	(31)	0
debtor Crown	0	6,147	500
provision for bad debts	0	34	0
Increase/(decrease) in:			
creditors and payables	(2,223)	(1,458)	0
payments and provisions	222	2,804	0
employee entitlements	419	(26)	0
accrued liabilities	75	(222)	0
other items	0	(64)	0
(Gain) on sale of physical assets	(108)	(120)	0
Net cash flows from operating activities	5,125	8,964	3,304

Statement of forecast movements in taxpayers' funds (equity) as at 30 June

(\$000s)	2003 Estimated	2004 Plan
Taxpayers' funds at start of period	7,650	8,618
Movements during the year (other than flows to and from the Crown):		
Add/(deduct) net surplus/(deficit)	120	0
Increase in revaluation reserve	700	0
Total recognised revenues and expenses for the period	820	0
Adjustment for flows to and from the Crown:		
Add capital contributions	268	100
Provision for payment of surplus to the Crown	(120)	0
Taxpayers' funds at the end of the period	8,618	8,718

Details of fixed assets by category as at 30 June 2004

(\$000s)	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Net Book Value/ Fair Value
Land	147	0	147
Buildings	4,434	2,207	2,227
Plant and equipment	21,363	16,711	4,652
Vessels	1,479	611	868
Motor vehicles	3,176	817	2,359
Total fixed assets	30,599	20,346	10,253

Statement of forecast commitments as at 30 June

(\$000s)	2003 Budget	2003 Estimated	2004 Plan
Capital commitments	200	100	100
Operating commitments:			
Less than one year	11,135	20,124	19,963
One to two years	2,900	8,350	8,202
Two to five years	2,500	6,726	1,711
More than five years	375	2,323	1,846
Total operating commitments	16,910	37,523	31,722
Total commitments	17,110	37,623	31,822

The Statement of Accounting Policies should be read in conjunction with these financial statements

Management Information

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

ACE Annual Catch Entitlement. It confers upon the commercial fisher an entitlement to harvest a quantity of fish, seaweed or other aquatic life of the stock taken under the authority of that annual catch entitlement, and in accordance with a fishing permit and any conditions and limitations imposed by or under the Fisheries Act 1996.

Aquatic ecosystem Natural system of interacting aquatic life within the biological and physical aquatic environment.

Aquatic environment The natural and biological resources comprising any aquatic ecosystem and including all aquatic life and the oceans, seas, coastal areas, intertidal areas, estuaries, rivers, lakes and other places where aquatic life exists.

Cost recovery The recovery of costs from the commercial fishing industry under the principles defined in the Fisheries Act 1996.

Customary fishing regulations Either the Fisheries (Kaimoana Customary Fishing) Regulations 1998 or the Fisheries (South Island Customary Fishing) Regulations 1998.

Individual Transferable Quota A property right within the Quota Management System, which can be traded and transferred.

Maori customary fishing Non-commercial fishing exercised in accordance with tikanga Maori.

Mataitai reserve An identified traditional fishing ground established as a reserve under either the Fisheries (Kaimoana Customary Fishing) Regulations 1998 or the Fisheries (South Island Customary Fishing) Regulations 1998. A mataitai reserve may be managed by tangata whenua for non-commercial purposes, through bylaws approved by the Minister.

MFish The Ministry of Fisheries.

Outcomes The impacts on, or the consequences for, the community of the outputs or activities of the Government.

Outputs The goods or services that are produced by a department, Crown agency, Office of Parliament, or other person or body.

The end product or service produced by a process, which is delivered to meet the needs of stakeholders.

Output class Individual outputs are combined into groups or classes of outputs that form a common set of goods and services.

Quota A tradeable property right to harvest the particular species for which quota is held by the fisher.

Quota Management System (QMS) The system used to manage New Zealand's commercial fisheries.

Stakeholder An individual, group or organisation impacted on by the processes and/or outputs of an organisation.

Statement of Intent Presented to Parliament at the same time as the Budget, the Statement of Intent (SOI) sets out the vision for the department, its strategic direction over the next five years and what is to be achieved in the coming year.

Sustainability The sustainable utilisation of fisheries resources means:

- a) maintaining the potential of fisheries resources to meet the reasonably foreseeable needs of future generations
- b) avoiding, remedying or mitigating any adverse effects of fishing on the aquatic environment.

Taiapure Taiapure-local fisheries are areas established under part 9 of the Fisheries Act 1996, where a committee nominated by the local Maori community may recommend the making of regulations to manage all types of fishing.

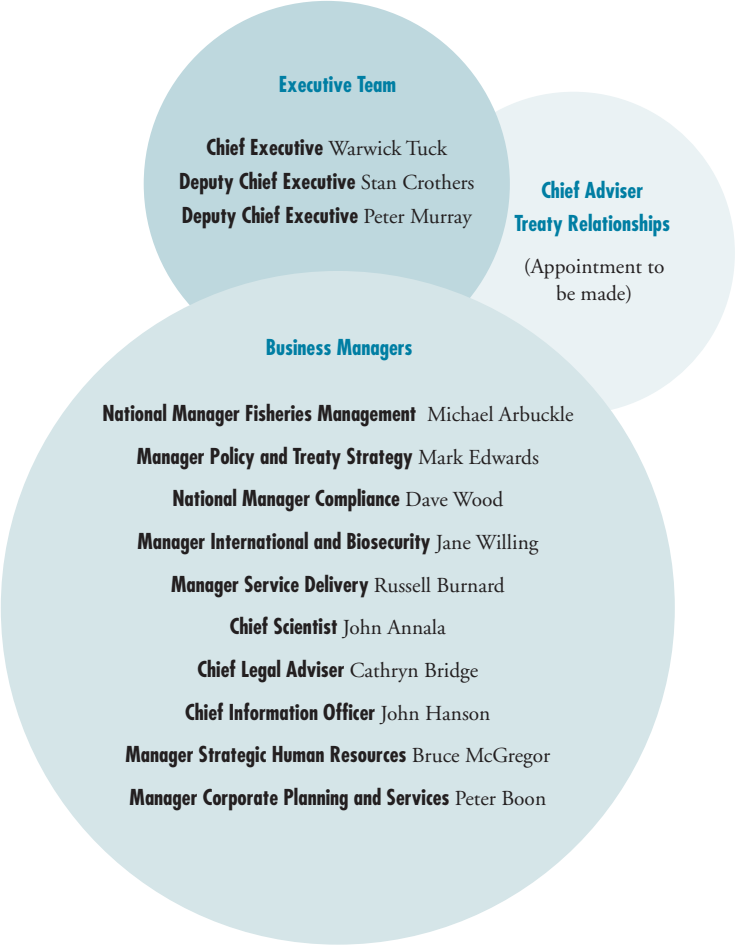
Tangata kaitiaki/tiaki Tangata Tiaki/Kaitiaki Means any person or persons appointed under the customary fishing regulations to manage customary food gathering or a mataitai reserve.

Total Allowable Catch (TAC) The amount of fish able to be taken in any one year without impairing the future sustainable yields of the resources.

Total Allowable Commercial Catch (TACC) The amount of fish able to be taken in any one year by the commercial fisheries sector.

Utilisation In terms of the Fisheries Act 1996 means conserving, using, enhancing and developing fisheries resources to enable people to provide for their social, economic and cultural well-being.

MINISTRY ORGANISATION



LEGISLATION ADMINISTERED BY THE MINISTRY OF FISHERIES AS AT 1 JULY 2003

Public Acts

- Fisheries Act 1983
- Fisheries Act 1996
- Fisheries (Quota Operations Validation) Act 1997
- Maori Fisheries Act 1989
- Marine Farming Act 1971
- Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries
(Restructuring) Act 1995¹
- Treaty of Waitangi (Fisheries Claims) Settlement
Act 1992

Regulations

The Ministry of Fisheries administers a significant number of Regulations relating to fisheries management within New Zealand.

¹ Administered by the Ministry of Fisheries and the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

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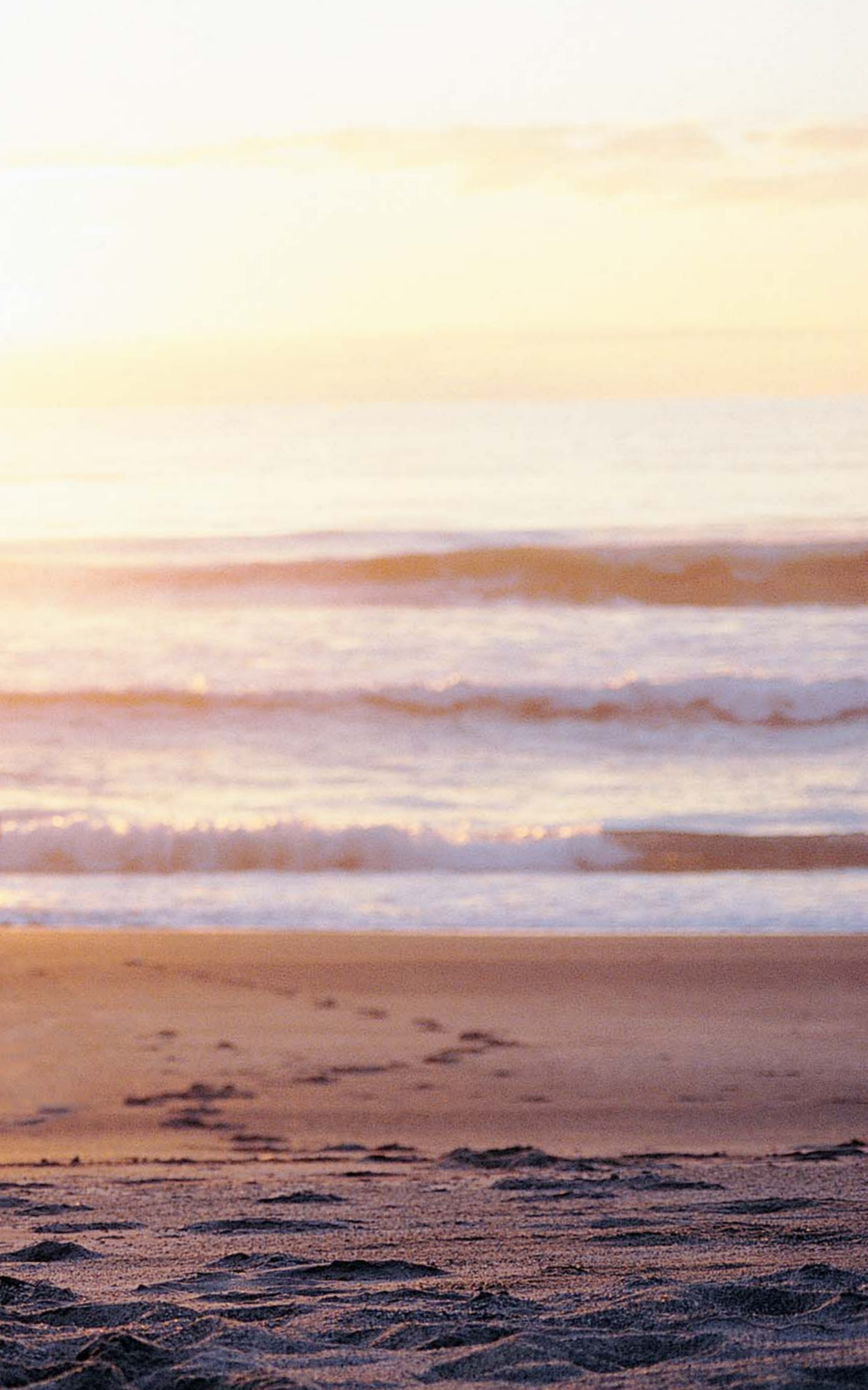
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MINISTRY OF FISHERIES

Te Tautiaki i nga tini a Tangaroa

Sustainable fisheries in a healthy aquatic ecosystem