



Fisheries New Zealand

Tini a Tangaroa

Review of Sustainability Measures for Southern bluefin tuna (STN 1) for 2021/22

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1 Stock being reviewed

Southern bluefin tuna (STN 1) – All of New Zealand and Extraterritorial

Thunnus maccoyii, Southern bluefin tuna, *Ika tira iti*

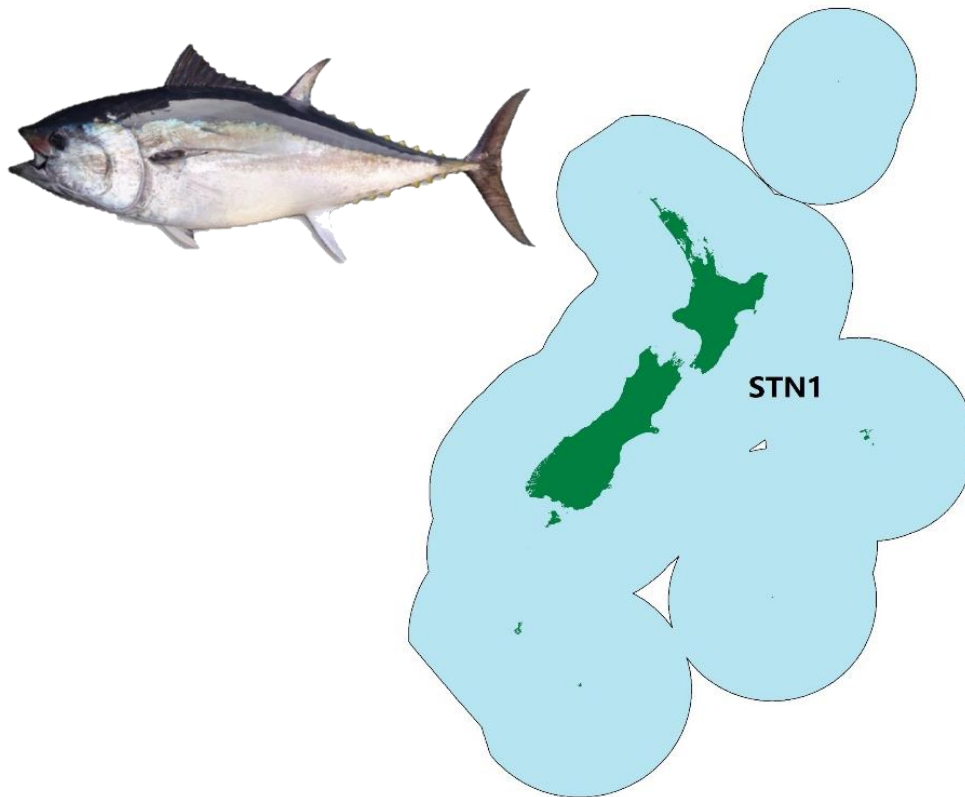


Figure 1: Quota Management Areas (QMAs) for Southern bluefin tuna.

2 Summary

1. Fisheries New Zealand is reviewing sustainability measures for southern bluefin tuna in Quota Management Area STN 1 for the 1 October 2021 fishing year (Figure 1).
2. Recent outcomes from the Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna (CCSBT) resulted in an increase in New Zealand's national allocation for southern bluefin tuna of 14 tonnes. There is now a utilisation opportunity to reflect this international decision through New Zealand's domestic management framework.
3. Fisheries New Zealand is proposing that the Total Allowable Catch (TAC) be increased, and a review of the Total Allowable Commercial Catch (TACC), and recreational allowance for this stock.
4. Fisheries New Zealand is proposing two options for STN 1:
 - Option 1** - increase the TAC by 14 tonnes and increase the TACC by 14 tonnes, or;
 - Option 2** - increase the TAC by 14 tonnes and increase the recreational allowance by 14 tonnes.
5. Fisheries New Zealand welcomes feedback and submissions on a proposal to increase the TAC, and the TACC, or the recreational allowance, for the stock in light of the recent increase in New Zealand's allocation at the CCSBT.

3 About the stock

3.1 Biology

6. Southern bluefin tuna is a highly migratory species, traversing between the high seas and states' exclusive economic zones throughout the southern hemisphere, primarily in waters between 30 and 45 degrees south. Southern bluefin tuna are apex predators and have been recorded to live up to 40 years old, weighing over 200 kilograms and reaching over two metres in length.
7. Adults are broadly distributed in the South Atlantic, Indian and western South Pacific Oceans, and are predominantly found in temperate latitudes. Juveniles are broadly distributed along the continental shelf of Western and South Australia and in high seas areas of the Indian Ocean. Southern bluefin tuna caught in the New Zealand exclusive economic zone appear to represent the easternmost extent of the stock.
8. There is some uncertainty about the average size and age that southern bluefin tuna become mature. Available information suggests that maturity may be at around 1.5 metres in length and no younger than eight years of age. The Indian Ocean is the only known area where spawning takes place, and this occurs between September and April.

3.2 Fishery characteristics

9. Globally, southern bluefin tuna is primarily caught in a target commercial fishery using the surface longline fishing method. Southern bluefin tuna is also caught as bycatch in surface longline fisheries targeting bigeye tuna and swordfish. Game fishing is a highly valued pastime for many New Zealanders, and southern bluefin tuna is an important fishery to recreational fishers.
10. Southern bluefin tuna is regionally managed through the Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna (CCSBT), of which New Zealand is a founding member. The CCSBT sets the global total allowable catch for southern bluefin tuna for three-year periods, which is then allocated to members.
11. Under the CCSBT, all members have a binding obligation to manage their catch of southern bluefin tuna within their allocation. Members must account for all sources of mortality of southern bluefin tuna, including those related to discards, customary, commercial and recreational fishing.
12. Domestically, southern bluefin tuna is managed under the National Fisheries Plan for Highly Migratory Species, which was approved by the then Minister of Fisheries under section 11A of the Fisheries Act 1996.
13. A Harvest Strategy Standard was adopted for New Zealand fisheries in October 2008. The harvest strategy standard outlines classifications of stocks based on their status in relation to target and limit reference points. For highly migratory species (including southern bluefin tuna), the standard outlines that Fisheries New Zealand will generally rely on international organisations in which New Zealand participates to determine the status of the species in question – in this instance the CCSBT. Fisheries New Zealand is satisfied that the advice from the CCSBT's Scientific Committee (including an independent panel) represents the best available information to inform management decisions.

4 Quota Management System

14. Southern bluefin tuna was introduced into the quota management system (QMS) on 1 October 2004 under a single quota management area, STN 1, with allowances for customary and recreational fisheries and other sources of mortality within the TAC, and a commercial TACC.
15. Southern bluefin tuna was added to the Schedule 3 of the Fisheries Act 1996 with a TAC set under section 14 because a member allocation of southern bluefin tuna for New Zealand has

been determined as part of an international agreement. The TAC applies to all New Zealand fisheries waters, and all waters beyond the outer boundary of the exclusive economic zone.

16. The TAC for southern bluefin tuna was last increased in the 2018/19 fishing year, again in response to an increase of New Zealand's national allocation at the CCSBT. This process saw an increase in the TAC and then increases in the recreational and customary allowances and commercial allocation.
17. For more information about the QMS go to <https://www.mpi.govt.nz/law-and-policy/legal-overviews/fisheries/quota-management-system/>.

5 Legal basis for managing fisheries in New Zealand

18. The Fisheries Act 1996 provides the legal basis for managing fisheries in New Zealand, including the Minister's responsibilities for setting and varying sustainability measures. See the separate document *Overview of legislative requirements and other considerations* at <https://www.mpi.govt.nz/dmsdocument/45235> for more information.

6 Treaty of Waitangi obligations

6.1 Input and participation of tangata whenua

19. Input and participation into the sustainability decision-making process is provided through Iwi Fisheries Forums, which have been established for that purpose. Each Iwi Fisheries Forum has developed an Iwi Fisheries Forum Plan that describes how the iwi in the Forum exercise kaitiakitanga over the fisheries of importance to them, and their objectives for the management of their interest in fisheries. Particular regard will be given to kaitiakitanga when making sustainability decisions.
20. Iwi Fisheries Forums may also be used as entities to consult iwi with an interest in fisheries.
21. A one-page document with information on southern bluefin tuna stock regarding potential changes for the upcoming 1 October 2021 sustainability round (including those relating to southern bluefin tuna) was made available to Iwi Fisheries Forum in April and May 2021, and input was sought. Feedback was provided by Nga Hapu o te Uru o Tainui, who suggested separating the potential increase between recreational and customary.
22. Input and participation will be sought at the next forum hui for changes to the southern bluefin tuna fishery noting that further options to those provided in the consultation paper may be presented to the Minister in response to the feedback from forums.

6.2 Kaitiakitanga

23. The Te Waka a Māui me Ōna Toka Forum, Mai Nga Kuri a Whareki Tihirau Fisheries Forum, Te Hiku o Te Ika Fisheries Forum and Chatham Islands Fisheries Forum all identify southern bluefin tuna as taonga species of significance in their fisheries plans. Tangata whenua are also showing greater interest in southern bluefin tuna and its management over recent years.
24. Fisheries New Zealand considers the proposals for STN 1 to be generally consistent with the objectives of these Iwi Fisheries Forum Plans, in particular those to: improve the management of fisheries resources to ensure sustainability for future generations and that fish stocks are healthy and support the social, cultural and economic prosperity of iwi and hapu.
25. There are no customary fisheries management tools such as mātaimai, taiāpure or section 186A or 186B temporary closures relevant to these proposals as southern bluefin tuna fishing largely takes place offshore. However, southern bluefin tuna migrate, and are caught recreationally and commercially, through a number of rohe moana such as Ngā Hapū o Taimai ki Te Marangi,

Ngāti Kuta/Patukeha (Te Rawhiti Marae) and Ngāti Takapari, many of which extend out to 200nm.

7 Relevant plans, strategies, statements and context

7.1 Regional rebuilding plan

26. Southern bluefin tuna is a highly valued species currently subject to a regional rebuilding plan under CCSBT. In line with the rebuilding plan, CCSBT sets the global total allowable catch for southern bluefin tuna for three-year periods, with the global total allowable catch allocated to individual member countries (see Table 1 for global total allowable catch and New Zealand's allocation). A recent increase in New Zealand's allocation presents an opportunity to increase utilisation within the confines of the rebuilding strategy.
27. In 2011, CCSBT agreed that a science-based management procedure would be used to guide the setting of the global total allowable catch for southern bluefin tuna. The management procedure is designed to recommend an appropriate global catch limit that will allow the spawning stock biomass to achieve the rebuilding target of 30% of unfished spawning stock biomass by 2035 (with 50% certainty).
28. For the three-year period from 2021 to 2023, CCSBT retained the global total allowable catch for 17,647 tonnes. However, due to a change in how non-member catch is incorporated into the management procedure, there was an additional 306 tonnes to be allocated between members. As a result of this, New Zealand's allocation has increased by 14 tonnes, from 1,088 tonnes to 1,102.5 tonnes per annum.

Table 1: Global Total Allowable Catch and New Zealand's allocation (in tonnes).

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015-17	2018-20	2021-23
Global total allowable catch	9,449	10,449	10,949	12,449	14,647	17,647	17,647
New Zealand allocation	570	800	830	910	1,000	1,088	1,102

7.2 Te Mana o te Taiao (Aotearoa New Zealand Biodiversity Strategy)

29. [Te Mana o te Taiao – the Aotearoa New Zealand Biodiversity Strategy](#) sets a strategic direction for the protection, restoration and sustainable use of biodiversity, particularly indigenous biodiversity, in Aotearoa New Zealand. The Strategy sets a number of objectives across three timeframes. The most relevant to setting sustainability measures for STN 1 are objectives 10 and 12:

Objective 10: Ecosystems and species are protected, restored, resilient and connected from mountain tops to ocean depths.

Objective 12: Natural resources are managed sustainably

30. The Ministry for Primary Industries (MPI) is undertaking work to define specific terms used in the Strategy (e.g. 'environmental limits'), but is required by the Fisheries Act to manage fisheries to balance use and sustainability, including the requirement to avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects on the aquatic environment. The Ecosystem Interactions section in this paper provides information on relevant interactions with the wider aquatic environment for this stock.

8 Recent catch levels and trends

8.1 Commercial

31. Southern bluefin tuna is a valuable commercial species, primarily sold for use as sashimi in the Japanese market. The New Zealand commercial southern bluefin tuna fishery provided export earnings of around \$9.9 million NZD in 2020.¹
32. Industry representatives reported that the fishery has been negatively impacted over the last year, due to the reliance on the fresh sashimi market, which has been seriously impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic.
33. Surface longline fishing targeting southern bluefin tuna primarily occurs off the west coast of the South Island and along the east coast of the North Island. The fishing season for southern bluefin tuna generally begins in April/May and finishes in July/August. In recent years, fishers have also been targeting southern bluefin tuna on the east coast of the South Island in January – April.
34. For the 2019/20 fishing year, the southern bluefin tuna TACC was 1,046 tonnes, and commercial catch was 857 tonnes (Figure 2).

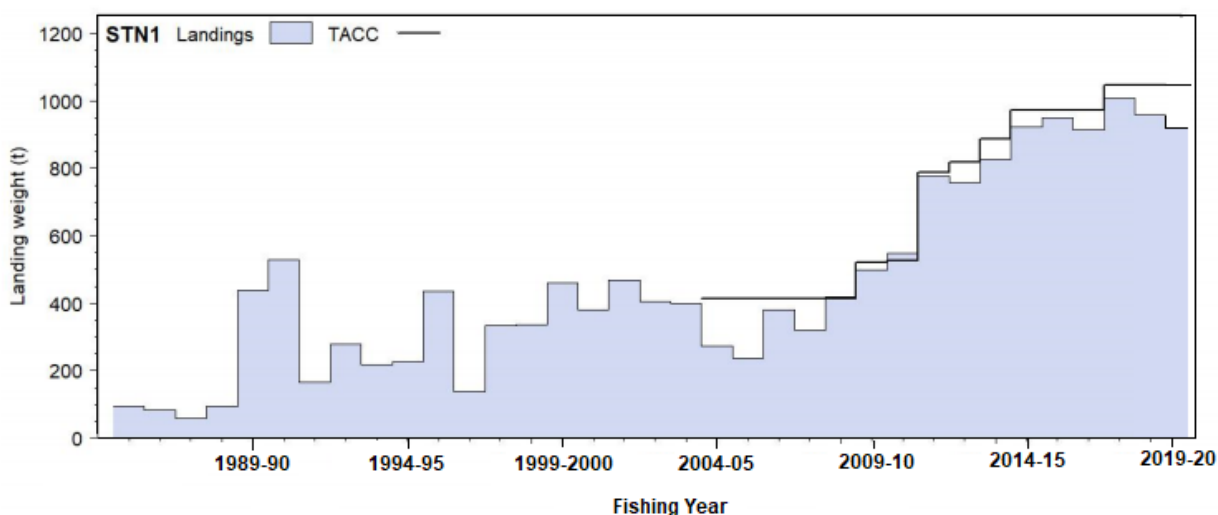


Figure 2: Annual commercial landings of southern bluefin tuna (STN 1) against the TACC.

35. New Zealand owned and operated longliners, mostly smaller than 50 gross registered tonnes, began fishing in 1991 for southern bluefin tuna. The number of domestic vessels targeting southern bluefin tuna expanded throughout the 1990s and early 2000s prior to the introduction of southern bluefin tuna into the quota management system.
36. Since the introduction of southern bluefin tuna into the quota management system in 2004, the number of vessels operating in the fishery has declined from 99 to 29 in 2019/20 fishing year. The fleet is primarily comprised of smaller vessels, which are typically at sea for only a few days each trip, and take southern bluefin tuna both as a target, and as a bycatch of bigeye tuna and swordfish target sets.
37. Southern bluefin tuna are listed on Schedule 6 of the Fisheries Act 1996 with the provision that: 'A person who is a New Zealand national fishing against New Zealand's national allocation of southern bluefin tuna may return any southern bluefin tuna to the waters from which it was taken from if – (a) that southern bluefin tuna is likely to survive on return; and (b) the return takes place as soon as practicable after the southern bluefin tuna is taken.'

¹ <https://www.seafoodnewzealand.org.nz/publications/export-information/>

8.2 Customary Māori

38. Customary non-commercial fishing for southern bluefin tuna is fishing which is undertaken under the Fisheries (South Island Customary Fishing) Regulations 1999, the Fisheries (Kaimoana Customary Fishing) Regulations 1998, or regulations 50-52 of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Regulations 2013. There are currently no records held by Fisheries New Zealand of southern bluefin tuna being taken under customary authorisation.
39. However, during previous iwi fisheries forums, tangata whenua have indicated an intention to take southern bluefin tuna using some of the regulatory mechanisms listed above. Input from those forums also suggested that southern bluefin tuna was in fact being used for customary purposes but taken under the recreational framework. Fisheries New Zealand's recent introduction of a bag limit may create an incentive to increase the use of customary fishing provisions in the future.

8.3 Recreational

40. Prior to 2017, recreational catches of southern bluefin tuna are likely to have been rare because of the locations and seasons during which southern bluefin tuna are found in New Zealand waters (generally winter months and areas with little recreational fishing).
41. In 2017, recreational catch was estimated at much higher levels than those previously seen in this fishery around the East Cape. The increase in recreational fishing effort directly targeting southern bluefin tuna was likely due, in part, to favourable weather conditions, exposure to the fishery on social media and the relative proximity of the fish to shore that year.
42. At present, there are two distinct recreational fisheries for southern bluefin tuna in New Zealand. One, off the west coast of the South Island from February to July and a second fishery that started in 2017 off the east coast of the North Island, mainly in June and July.
43. The then Minister of Fisheries increased the recreational allowance from eight to 20 tonnes in 2018. Since then, recreational catch estimates have been both above and below the new recreational allowance (Figure 4). This variability is reflective of the highly migratory nature of these fish, and the fact that recreational fishers have a relatively short window for targeting southern bluefin tuna, which can easily be disrupted by unfavourable weather conditions. In 2019, a bag limit of one southern bluefin tuna per person, per day was also introduced. In 2020, 71% of all trips did not catch a southern bluefin tuna, while 150 trips caught just one.
44. Feedback from compliance officers has been that fishers have been complying with the bag limits. Recreational fishers have also contributed greatly to the collection of otoliths that are used by the CCSBT for population aging data.

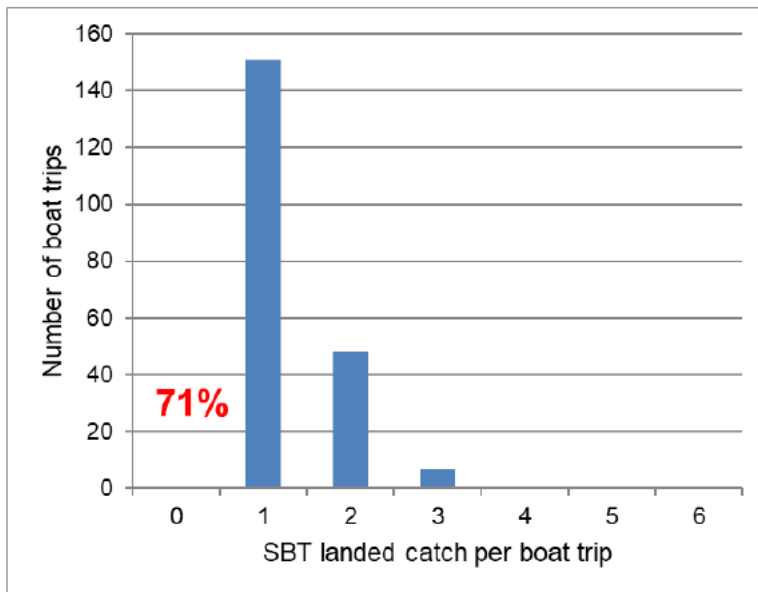


Figure 3: The number of southern bluefin tuna landed per private boat trip (day) in 2020 from on-site survey data and the proportion of trips with zero catch (red).

- 45. Since 2018, Fisheries New Zealand has funded a research project to estimate recreational southern bluefin tuna catch. This project included, a boat ramp survey at Waihou Bay and a targeted survey of South Island fishers, with other information collected from a variety of sources including: sport fishing club records, authorised recreational take from commercial vessels, amateur charter vessel reporting, and anecdotal information. This project also takes into account the uncertainty in catch estimates and specifically accounts for a level of catch that hasn't been captured through the aforementioned information collection methods.
- 46. The recreational catch estimate for 2020 was 48.9 tonnes, 28.9 tonnes higher than the current allowance of 20 tonnes. 2020 was the first year to see a significant increase in the number of southern bluefin tuna taken by amateur charter vessels (10.9 tonnes), which count towards the overall recreational catch estimate (Table 2).

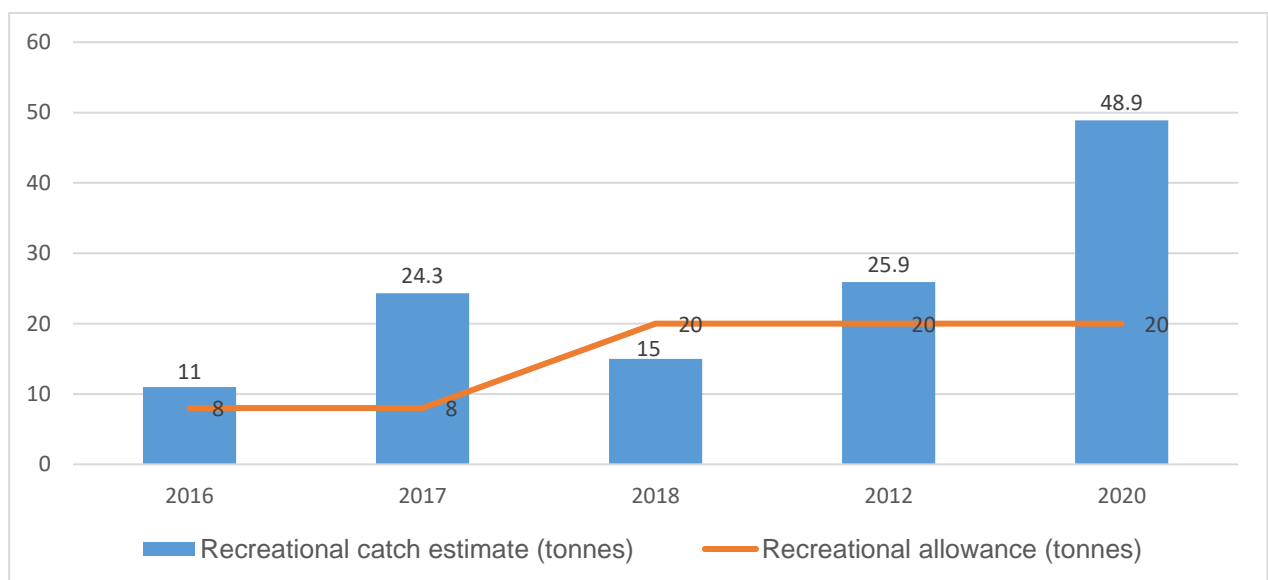


Figure 4: Recreational catch estimate vs recreational allowance, 2016-2020. All weight in tonnes.

Table 2: Amateur charter vessel catch rates 2015/16 – 2019/20 fishing years. All weight is in tonnes.

Fishing year	Days with STN target	Number of STN caught	Number of STN retained	Estimated landed weight (tonnes)
2015/16	33	38	37	1.2
2016/17	53	54	52	2.3
2017/18	37	12	12	0.5
2018/19	63	47	42	1.8
2019/20	125	225	153	10.9

9 Status of the stock

47. As southern bluefin tuna is a highly migratory species, migrating over considerable distances and spending only part of its time in New Zealand waters, it is not possible to calculate the Maximum Sustainable Yield (MSY) for the portion of the stock found within New Zealand fisheries waters.
48. The best available information on the global stock status of southern bluefin tuna is provided by the CCSBT stock assessment that was conducted in 2020 ([November 2020 Fisheries Assessment Plenary](#)). The relative Total Reproductive Output is estimated to be 20%. The stock remains below the level estimated to produce maximum sustainable yield. However, there has been improvement since previous stock assessments conducted in 2017 which indicated the stock was at 13% of initial biomass.
49. The current estimated trends indicate that the stock has been rebuilding by approximately 5% per year since the low point in 2009. The Management Procedure based rebuilding plan for southern bluefin tuna appears to be on track to achieving the objective of reaching 30% of unfished spawning stock biomass by 2035 (with 50% certainty).²
50. The policy guidance in the national Harvest Strategy Standard states that, where an international organisation or agreement has adopted harvest strategies and rebuilding plans that meet or exceed the minimum standards contained in the Standard, the approach of the Ministry and Ministry representatives to the international organisation or agreement will generally be to support those strategies. This approach has been reflected in the position taken by New Zealand officials at CCSBT when advocating for a precautionary approach in rebuilding the stock.

10 Current and proposed TAC, TACC and allowance settings

Table 3: Summary of current and proposed catch settings for STN 1 from 1 October 2021. Figures are all in tonnes.

Option	TAC	TACC	Allowances		
			Customary Māori	Recreational	All other mortality caused by fishing
Status Quo	1,088	1,046	2	20	20
Option 1	1,102 ↑ (14 t)	1060 ↑ (14 t)	2	20	20
Option 2	1,102 ↑ (14 t)	1,046	2	34 ↑ (14 t)	20

51. Fisheries New Zealand invites views on these proposed options.

10.1 Option 1

52. Option 1 proposes to increase the TAC by 14 tonnes, and then, increase the TACC by 14 tonnes. This option ensures that New Zealand's international allocation is reflected through our domestic fisheries management regime. This option would allow the commercial sector to gain a small

² <https://www.ccsbt.org/en/content/latest-stock-assessment>

benefit from the increases permitted under the stock rebuilding strategy adopted by the CCSBT. There is additional uncertainty in the commercial gains to be had from this increase in the short term as key tuna markets continue to feel the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic.

10.2 Option 2

53. Option 2 proposes to increase the TAC by 14 tonnes, and then, increase the recreational allowance by 14 tonnes. As in Option 1, increasing the TAC ensures that New Zealand is reflecting our international allocation through our domestic fisheries management regime. Increasing the recreational allowance would better reflect the new information available on catch estimates in this fishery, while noting that catch rates tend to vary between years.
54. There are potential international reputational risks to New Zealand in not recognising the increased recreational activity in this fishery within its domestic allocation mechanisms. Failing to recognise the increased recreational catch domestically also puts New Zealand at higher risk of exceeding its national allocation under CCSBT, which could lead to a reduction in TAC in future years.

11 Environmental interactions

55. The key environmental interactions with this fishery, which must be taken into account when considering sustainability measures, concern marine mammals, seabirds, fish bycatch and habitats of particular significance.
56. New Zealand's southern bluefin tuna surface longline fishery also occasionally interacts with cetaceans and turtles.

11.1 Marine Mammals

57. The southern bluefin tuna surface longline fishery is known to interact with fur seals. Incidental captures on longlines typically occur when fur seals attempt to feed on the bait and fish catch during hauling. Most New Zealand fur seals are released alive, typically with a hook and short snood or trace still attached. New Zealand fur seal captures in surface longline fisheries have been generally observed in waters south and west of Fiordland, but also in the Bay of Plenty-East Cape area.
58. The Department of Conservation classify the fur seal population as 'Not Threatened – least concern' and note that the New Zealand population has been increasing in recent years.³ Based on observer information, most fur seals encountered in surface longline gear are able to be released alive and the potential increase in fishing effort associated with these options are not considered to give rise to concerns regarding increased fur seal interactions.

11.2 Seabirds

59. The southern bluefin tuna surface longline fishery is known to interact with seabirds. Captures on longlines typically occur when the seabirds attempt to feed on the baited hooks during setting and hauling. Most seabird captures result in mortality, with the bird having been hooked or tangled during the setting of gear. Seabirds captured on the haul are usually able to be released alive, however there is the possibility of subsequent unseen mortality.
60. The '[National Plan of Action Seabirds 2020](#)' guides management of seabird interactions with New Zealand fisheries. It employs a systematic risk assessment that identifies seabird species and fisheries associated with the highest risk and monitors changes in risk status over time.
61. The Department of Conservation's New Zealand Threat Classification System has ranked species according to the threat of extinction. A number of species with the highest ranking 'Threatened – Nationally Critical' are captured in the surface longline fishery (black petrel, Salvin's albatross, Westland petrel, flesh-footed shearwater, southern Buller's albatross and Gibson's albatross).

³ <https://www.doc.govt.nz/nature/native-animals/marine-mammals/seals/nz-fur-seal/>

62. Fisheries New Zealand monitors seabird bycatch as part of its at-sea observer programme. Observations are used to calculate total estimated captures. This information is further used to model risk from fishing to each seabird species. According to the most recent Fisheries New Zealand risk assessment⁴, the six species with the highest risk ranking all have recorded captures in the southern bluefin surface longline fishery⁵. A recreational survey conducted at Waihou Bay reported no interactions with seabirds. However, there is uncertainty in this, given that the Waihou Bay survey does not cover the whole area of recreational fishing effort for southern bluefin tuna.
63. Fisheries New Zealand considers that the potential increase in fishing effort associated with the options presented in this paper would not be substantial enough to significantly exacerbate the risk to seabirds from the fishery.

11.3 Fish bycatch

64. Bigeye tuna, Pacific bluefin tuna, swordfish, ray's bream, albacore and blue sharks are common fish species associated with the New Zealand southern bluefin tuna surface longline fishery. These species were introduced into the Quota Management System on 1 October 2004, and the TACC is generally under-caught.
65. Fisheries New Zealand considers that the potential increase in fishing effort associated with the options proposed in this paper would not be substantial enough to give rise to concerns related to fish bycatch.

11.4 Benthic impacts

66. There are no benthic impacts associated with the southern bluefin tuna fishery.

11.5 Habitats of particular significance

67. Southern bluefin tuna is a highly migratory species, moving between New Zealand's exclusive economic zone, other states exclusive economic zones, and the high seas. The only known spawning ground for southern bluefin tuna is south of Java, Indonesia, where spawning occurs during September and April.
68. Juvenile southern bluefin tuna migrate from Indonesia south down the west coast of Australia. During the summer months (December-April). Southern bluefin tuna found in New Zealand's waters represent the eastern most extent of the stock. Therefore, there are no habitats of particular significance for southern bluefin tuna identified in New Zealand's exclusive economic zone that could be impacted by the changes proposed in this paper.

12 Uncertainties and risks

69. Uncertainty exists in the recreational catch estimates for southern bluefin tuna. Although there has been a targeted recreational survey taking place over the last three seasons, the survey results acknowledge and provide for a level for uncertainty in the total catch estimate.
70. Since 2018, members of the CCSBT have been required to account for all sources of southern bluefin tuna mortality (from commercial fishing operations, releases and/or discards, recreational fishing, customary and/traditional fishing, and artisanal fishing). New Zealand led and advocated for this change at CCSBT. Therefore, there is reputational risks at CCSBT in terms of accounting for all sources of mortality within the New Zealand fisheries management framework.

13 Deemed values

71. Deemed values are the price paid by fishers for each kilogram of unprocessed fish landed in excess of a fisher's Annual Catch Entitlement (ACE) holdings. The purpose of the deemed

⁴ <https://www.mpi.govt.nz/dmsdocument/39407-AEBR-237>

⁵ The surface longline fishery poses a substantial portion of the fisheries risk to: black petrel, Salvin's albatross, Westland petrel, flesh-footed shearwater, southern Buller's albatross, and Gibson's albatross.

values regime is to provide incentives for individual fishers to acquire or maintain sufficient ACE to cover catch taken over the course of the year, while allowing flexibility in the timing of balancing, promoting efficiency, and encouraging accurate catch reporting.

72. [The Deemed Value Guidelines](#) set out the operational policy Fisheries New Zealand uses to inform the development of advice to the Minister on the setting of deemed values.
73. Southern bluefin tuna has a punitive deemed value, which is currently set at \$23.5 per kg, to reflect our international obligations to remain within our national allocation at the CCSBT. Fisheries New Zealand considers the options outlined in this paper will not result in changes to fishing behaviour. Therefore, no changes to deemed value settings are being considered.

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

- Which option do you support for revising the TAC, TACC and allowances? Why?
 - If you do not support any of the options listed, what alternative(s) should be considered? Why?
 - Are the allowances for customary Māori, recreational and other sources of mortality appropriate? Why?
 - Do you think these options adequately provide for social, economic, and cultural wellbeing?
 - Do you have any concerns about potential impacts of the proposed options on the aquatic environment?
74. We welcome your views on these proposals. Please provide detailed information and sources to support your views where possible.

15 How to get more information and have your say

75. Fisheries New Zealand invites you to make a submission on the proposals set out in this discussion document. Consultation closes at 5pm on 27 July 2021.
76. Please see the Fisheries New Zealand sustainability consultation webpage (<https://www.mpi.govt.nz/consultations/review-of-sustainability-measures-2021-october-round>) for related information, a helpful submissions template, and information on how to submit your feedback. If you cannot access to the webpage or require hard copies of documents or any other information, please email FMSubmissions@mpi.govt.nz.

16 Referenced Reports

Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna. (2020). *Latest stock assessment. Report on the Twenty Fifth Meeting on the Scientific Committee*. Accessible at: <https://www.ccsbt.org/en/content/latest-stock-assessment>

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