03/23/05

The Permanent Mission of New Zealand to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Division for Oceans Affairs and the Law of the Sea of the Office of Legal Affairs of the United Nations and has the honour to refer to the enclosed T X H V W L R Q Q D L U H H Q W L W O H G ³ 9 R O X Q W D U \ T X H V W L R Q Q D L management organizations and arrangements for the report of the Secretary-General W R W K H U H V X P H G 5 H Y L H Z & R Q I H U H Q F H R Q W K H 8 Q L W H G 1

The Permanent Mission of New Zealand apologises for the delay in completing this questionnaire and hopes that the information may still be useful.

The Permanent Mission of New Zealand to the United Nations avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Division for Oceans Affairs and the Law of the Sea of the Office of Legal Affairs of the United Nations the assurances of its highest consideration.

Permanent Mission of New Zealand to the United Nations

It would be appreciated if responses could be received (via email to balos@un.org with a copy to amerim@un.org and note verbale) by no later than 1 November 2022. An electronic version of the questionnaire is also available for download at:

New Zealand

☒ State Party	☐ State non-party	☐ RFMO/A

Please indicate whether your State, Organization or Arrangement has taken any act Organization

{ Determination of reference points or provisional reference points for specific stocks (see para. A.3);

☒ Actions taken	☐ No action taken	☐ Not applicable

E Á • o v [• ‹ µ } š u v P u v š • Ç • š u] v š P Œ š • š Z ‰ Œ specifically by requiring that decision-making on stock status be assessed against conservative management targets to ensure that biomasses are at healthy and sustainable levels (and requiring proactive action if levels fall beneath targets). The quota management system sets individual soft and hard limits, as well as healthy targets, for specific stocks, with reference to stock biomass over time. d Z] • (Œ u Á } Œ l] • Œ P µ o š Harvest Ç t E Á Strategy.

{ Environmental factors affecting marine ecosystems, including adverse impacts of climate change and ocean acidification (see para. A.4);

☒

effectiveness, and ranked New Zealand first worldwide for coastal governance (EIU_CGIndex_WEB_Revised_June4.pdf (oceanprosperityroadmap.org) at p 2).

h v Œ E Á • o a m [a n g e m e n t s y s t e m , t h e r e a r e s e p a r a t e s t o c k b i o m a s s l e v e l s
that trigger } Œ Œ • ‰ } v] v P Œ µ] o] v P v Œ } À Œ Ç • š Œ š P]
o] u] š [U š Z • š } l] • š] À o Ç Œ - c o n s t r a i n e d r e b u i l d i n g p l a c e d o n t h e U š] u
( ] • Z Œ Ç (o o • o } Á Z Z Œ o] u] š [U š Z • š o s s i b l e r a t e s Œ µ
including through closures if necessary. (The ^ š š µ • } (E Á • o v [• &] • Z Œ] •
(mpi.govt.nz) at p 2).

{ By-catch management and discards (see para A.16);

☒ Actions taken	☐ No action taken	☐ Not applicable

New Zealand has strict standards for bycatch mitigation of protected species as well as
] • Œ v o v] v P Œ µ o • U ‰ ‰ o Ç] v P Œ • ‰ š] À o Ç] v E
Bycatch mitigation standards and discard rules have been most recently updated in the NPOA for Seabirds (2020) and NPOA for Sharks